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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2008

In the first quarter of 2008, there were 1,111 mass layoff events that resulted in the separation of 188,326 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. A strike at a transportation equipment manufacturer was a contributing factor in 31 extended layoff events affecting 19,887 workers at other firms. The total number of layoff events was essentially unchanged from the January-March 2007 time period, while the number of associated separations was lower. (See table A.) First quarter 2008 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Among the 7 categories of economic reasons for layoff, business demand accounted for the highest share of events (47 percent) and number of separations (79,358) in January-March 2008. (See table B and the chart.) Layoff activity attributed to business demand factors increased from the same period in 2007, when these reasons were cited in 39 percent of layoff events and involved 62,693 laid-off workers.

Changes to Extended Mass Layoff Data

Effective with this news release, the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program has switched the basis for their industry classification from the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to the 2007 NAICS for extended mass layoff data. The new classification includes minor definitional changes within manufacturing; telecommunications; financial activities; and professional, scientific, and technical services. Several industry titles and descriptions also were updated. For more information on the MLS program's change to NAICS 2007, see <http://www.bls.gov/mls/mls2007naics.htm>.

For additional information on the 2007 NAICS, see <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html>.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
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.....	1,353	295,964	264,927
July-September.....	929	160,254	161,764
October-December.....	1,640	296,662	330,901
2007			
January-March ^r	1,110	225,600	199,250
April-June ^r	1,421	278,719	259,082
July-September ^r	1,019	160,830	173,518
October-December ^r	1,814	301,377	346,030
2008			
January-March ^p	1,111	188,326	165,933

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Since the collection of movement of work data began in 2004, a series low 47 extended mass layoff events associated with 8,856 separated workers were recorded in the first quarter of 2008. (See table C.) These events accounted for 5 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events and 6 percent of the nonseasonal separations.

Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 12 percent of all extended mass layoff events and affected 33,103 workers during the first quarter of 2008. Forty-three percent of the employers reporting a layoff indicated they anticipated some type of recall. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, a record low 30 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all employees. Extended mass layoffs without an expectation of recall occurred mainly in credit intermediation and related activities and in transportation equipment manufacturing.

The national unemployment rate averaged 5.3 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 2008, up from 4.8 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 0.4 percent, or 507,000 over the year.

Table B. Distribution of extended layoff events and separations by economic reason categories, January-March 2008^P

Category	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,111	100.0	188,326	100.0
Business demand.....	520	46.8	79,358	42.1
Organizational changes	91	8.2	18,675	9.9
Financial issues	106	9.5	22,972	12.2
Production specific	24	2.2	11,760	6.2
Disaster/safety	6	.5	968	.5
Seasonal	226	20.3	38,540	20.5
Other/miscellaneous	138	12.4	16,053	8.5

^P = preliminary.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing industries accounted for 31 percent of private nonfarm extended mass layoff events and 40 percent of related separations in the first quarter of 2008. (See table 1.) The largest number of separations was in transportation equipment manufacturing (31,340, mostly associated with automobile manufacturing), followed by food manufacturing (9,478). A strike involving a transportation equipment manufacturer was a contributing factor in 55 percent of the separations in that industry.

The construction sector accounted for 26 percent of events and 16 percent of separations during January-March 2008, largely in specialty trade contracting and heavy and civil engineering construction. Layoffs in the retail trade sector accounted for 8 percent of all extended mass layoff events and 11 percent of separations and were concentrated in general merchandise stores.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the 7 categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, events related to business demand factors (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import competition, and slack work) accounted for 47 percent of the extended layoffs and resulted in 79,358 separations during the first quarter of 2008. (See table 2.) Business demand job cuts were most numerous in transportation equipment manufacturing (motor vehicle manufacturing) and in specialty trade contracting (building equipment contractors). About one-quarter of all layoff events and separations were due to slack work, the highest proportion of events since first quarter 2002 and the highest proportion of separations since third quarter 2001. However, 11 percent of these slack work events and 42 percent of the associated separations were strike-related cutbacks in the transportation equipment manufacturing sector.

Job losses related to seasonal factors (seasonal and vacation period) accounted for 20 percent of the extended layoff events and resulted in 38,540 separations, primarily in food manufacturing and general merchandise stores.

Table C. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, first quarter 2008^p

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm	1,111	188,326
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	885	149,786
Total events with movement of work ²	47	8,856
Movement of work actions	59	(³)
With separations reported	36	5,297
With separations unknown	23	(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.

Financial issues (bankruptcy, cost control, and financial difficulty) accounted for 10 percent of events and resulted in 22,972 separations. These layoffs were most common among workers in credit intermediation and related activities and in furniture and home furnishings stores.

Movement of Work

Since the collection of movement of work data began in 2004, a series low 47 extended mass layoff events associated with 8,856 separated workers were recorded in the first quarter of 2008. (See table C.) These movements of work were to other domestic locations or to locations outside of the U.S., and they occurred either within the same company or to other companies. A year earlier, there were 70 layoff events and 11,438 separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

Among the 47 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work in the first quarter of 2008, 64 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 6,566 workers. In comparison, 12 percent of the total extended mass layoff events reported for the quarter involved the permanent closure of worksites affecting 33,103 workers.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 60 percent of the events and 53 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the first quarter. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 31 percent of the events and 40 percent of the separations.

While 18 percent of the extended mass layoff events in the total private nonfarm economy were because of either financial issues or organizational changes, such reasons accounted for 66 percent of

Table D. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, first quarter 2008^P

Activities	Actions ¹	Separations
With separations reported	36	5,297
By location		
Out-of-country relocations	13	1,181
Within company	10	882
Different company	3	299
Domestic relocations	23	4,116
Within company	21	3,201
Different company	2	915
By company		
Within company	31	4,083
Domestic	21	3,201
Out of country	10	882
Different company	5	1,214
Domestic	2	915
Out of country	3	299

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

^P = preliminary.

layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 6,012 separations during the first quarter. (See table 8.)

Among the regions, the South accounted for the largest proportion of workers affected by extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (38 percent), followed by the West (28 percent), the Midwest (26 percent), and the Northeast (9 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 employer 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 47 extended layoff events with movement of work for the first quarter of 2008 involved 59 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 59 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 36 actions involving 5,297 workers. (See table 10.)

Table E. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, first quarter 2007-first quarter 2008

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	I 2007	II 2007	III 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Anticipate a recall	40.2	57.1	37.9	55.8	43.2
Timeframe					
Within 6 months.....	83.6	87.5	83.9	87.9	71.7
Within 3 months	51.3	59.7	62.7	34.2	46.7
Size					
At least half	87.2	93.3	86.0	90.5	74.6
All workers	38.6	57.2	45.6	50.5	29.6

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

In the 36 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 86 percent of relocations (31 out of 36) occurred within the same company. (See table D.) Sixty-four percent of these relocations (23 out of 36) were domestic reassignments, while 36 percent involved out-of-country moves (13 out of 36). Domestic relocation of work—both within the company and to other companies—affected 4,116 workers. Out-of-country relocations were associated with the separation of 1,181 workers, 1 percent of all nonseasonal and nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. (See table 11.)

Recall Expectations

Forty-three percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the first quarter of 2008 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up slightly from a year earlier. (See table E.) However, of those employers expecting to recall workers, a record low 30 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees. For events without an expectation of recall, the highest number of separations occurred in credit intermediation and related activities, in transportation equipment manufacturing, and in general merchandise stores. Seventy-two percent of employers expected to recall the laid-off employees within 6 months, a record low for the series. Seventy-five percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 89 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 32 percent of the events, up from 27 percent a year earlier.

Table F. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, first quarter 2008^P

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,111	100.0	188,326	100.0
50-99	519	46.7	36,653	19.5
100-149	268	24.1	31,555	16.8
150-199	102	9.2	17,092	9.1
200-299	106	9.5	24,500	13.0
300-499	67	6.0	25,165	13.4
500-999	33	3.0	20,132	10.7
1,000 or more	16	1.4	33,229	17.6

^P = preliminary.

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) in the first quarter of 2008 was 170, compared to 203 per layoff in the first quarter of 2007. The average differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 67 in leather and allied products to a high of 776 in motion picture and sound recording industries.

Layoff events during January-March 2008 continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 71 percent of the events involving fewer than 150 workers. Layoffs involving less than 150 workers accounted for 36 percent of all separations during the period, compared to 29 percent in the first quarter of 2007. Separations involving 500 or more workers, while comprising only 4 percent of the events, accounted for 28 percent of all separations in the first quarter of 2008, down from 41 percent a year earlier. (See table F.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 165,933 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2008. Of these claimants, 14 percent were black, 18 percent were Hispanic, 35 percent were women, 35 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, 33 percent were age 30 to 44, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the 4 census regions, the highest number of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2008 was in the Midwest, with 71,890, followed by the West, with 65,141. (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the Midwest were largely in transportation equipment manufacturing and in administrative and support services. The Midwest region accounted for 38 percent of all separations,

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

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	I 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	120	105	17,422	15,688
Total, 369 metropolitan areas	624	587	86,443	92,165
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	72	78	9,304	11,454
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	59	47	8,689	7,746
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	47	35	6,886	5,660
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	31	37	3,245	4,523
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	22	26	2,766	4,426
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	9	15	768	2,758
Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, Va.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	23	19	2,746	2,250
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	9	7	2,704	1,902
Shreveport-Bossier City, La.	(¹)	3	(¹)	1,840

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 08-01, November 20, 2007.

up from 25 percent in the same period last year. Thirty-five percent of the extended layoffs were reported by the West, a decrease from 46 percent in the first quarter of 2007.

Among the 9 census regions, the highest number of separations during the first quarter of 2008 was in the East North Central, with 63,758, followed by the Pacific, with 59,012. (See table 4.) Extended mass layoffs in the East North Central division were largely in transportation equipment manufacturing.

California recorded the largest number of worker separations (55,469), followed by Ohio (19,420), Illinois (17,771), and Michigan (14,149). These four states accounted for 56 percent of total extended mass layoff events and 57 percent of total separations during the first quarter of 2008. (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal reasons, California still reported the highest number of job cuts (46,437), largely due to layoffs in specialty trade contractors and in heavy and civil engineering construction.

California accounted for 29 percent of all separations in January-March 2008, down sharply from 41 percent in 2007. Ohio accounted for 10 percent of the separations in the first quarter of 2008, up from 4 percent in 2007.

In the first quarter of 2008, Michigan reported the largest number of separations related to the transportation equipment manufacturing strike (7,107), followed by Ohio (6,760) and Indiana (4,580).

Fifty-three percent of events and 49 percent of separations (92,165) occurred in metropolitan areas in the first quarter of 2008, compared with 56 percent of events and 38 percent of separations (86,443) during the first quarter of 2007. Among the 369 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of separations (11,454) in the first quarter of 2008. Next were Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 7,746 separations and New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 5,660 separations. (See table G.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 15,688 workers in extended mass layoffs.

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 employer filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the first quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend.

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

The report on Mass Layoffs in April 2008 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, May 22.

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. Employers 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. Employers 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

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those covered by state unemployment insurance laws. Information on employers is obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which is administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

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

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

Revisions to preliminary data

The latest quarterly data in this news release are considered preliminary. After the initial publication of quarterly information, more data are collected as remaining employer interviews for the quarter are completed and additional initial claimant information associated with extended layoff events is received.

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 employers 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 employers and layoff events

are not subject to sampling error, and all such employers are asked the interview questions, the employer responses are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For the first quarter of 2008, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.9 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the first quarter, employers in 23 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 7 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Other information

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

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2007 and 2008

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,110	1,814	1,111	225,600	301,377	188,326	199,250	346,030	165,933
Mining	7	27	(²)	843	3,584	(²)	557	3,491	(²)
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	305	682	291	30,513	86,848	30,767	37,493	100,624	30,585
Manufacturing	369	442	343	68,797	80,539	74,453	82,529	117,512	68,254
Food	64	71	43	10,176	17,131	9,478	11,999	16,912	6,535
Beverage and tobacco products	9	(²)	8	1,084	(²)	1,416	1,569	(²)	1,392
Textile mills	10	10	11	1,716	1,799	1,063	2,992	4,834	2,558
Textile product mills ³	4	5	(²)	603	968	(²)	785	1,806	(²)
Apparel ³	14	10	10	1,583	1,524	952	1,698	1,379	987
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	22	49	31	3,688	6,553	4,271	4,528	7,628	5,923
Paper	7	6	5	820	899	457	724	1,045	472
Printing and related support activities	13	14	4	1,989	2,323	346	1,579	2,272	381
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	18	(²)	(²)	2,760	(²)	(²)	2,925	(²)
Chemicals	9	11	5	1,610	2,892	933	995	2,354	425
Plastics and rubber products ³	15	19	18	3,167	2,998	2,799	1,542	2,724	1,981
Nonmetallic mineral products	29	56	32	2,984	7,773	3,296	3,346	9,755	3,117
Primary metals	9	14	11	1,282	2,456	2,451	1,650	3,131	1,801
Fabricated metal products	16	21	23	1,831	2,774	2,795	2,367	3,317	2,429
Machinery ³	16	22	19	3,304	4,364	3,040	3,346	6,548	2,704
Computer and electronic products	24	12	21	4,326	1,857	3,444	3,687	1,738	2,538
Electrical equipment and appliances	7	16	10	733	3,616	1,897	1,327	8,524	2,632
Transportation equipment ³	63	55	67	23,131	12,858	31,340	33,601	35,566	29,117
Furniture and related products ³	27	19	16	3,527	2,490	2,775	3,775	3,100	2,360
Miscellaneous manufacturing ³	6	7	5	803	1,648	1,229	482	1,028	447
Wholesale trade	17	38	29	2,249	4,442	2,914	1,615	5,470	2,155
Retail trade	89	76	89	70,086	19,152	21,102	22,642	21,129	19,213
Transportation and warehousing	35	43	42	5,711	9,719	6,895	5,513	8,752	6,163
Information	17	29	20	2,640	5,061	5,845	3,177	7,215	3,511
Finance and insurance ³	57	104	74	8,993	18,575	12,190	9,692	18,927	11,457
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	7	9	5	806	1,461	453	901	1,176	456
Professional and technical services ³	31	50	29	7,990	9,634	5,397	7,808	9,675	2,697
Management of companies and enterprises	6	9	5	1,183	1,642	700	668	1,226	434
Administrative and waste services ³	72	136	82	13,448	21,525	12,142	13,808	24,702	10,181
Educational services	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	393	(²)	(²)	349
Health care and social assistance	19	22	14	2,432	4,697	3,412	1,843	3,476	1,675
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	22	50	19	2,427	17,859	2,398	2,318	7,218	1,680
Accommodation and food services	47	73	52	6,267	12,843	7,940	7,389	11,819	5,971
Other services, except public administration	7	14	5	805	2,220	441	664	1,945	401
Unclassified	-	3	3	-	696	404	-	514	259

¹ For the first quarter of 2008, 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.

³ Data beginning in 2008 are not strictly comparable to prior years

due to a change in NAICS versions.

^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, 2007 and 2008

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,110	1,814	1,111	225,600	301,377	188,326	199,250	346,030	165,933
Business demand	437	613	520	62,693	83,995	79,358	84,844	137,224	80,248
Contract cancellation	23	17	16	3,503	2,564	2,264	3,269	3,384	1,775
Contract completion	193	286	212	24,371	34,838	25,769	31,181	49,155	25,782
Domestic competition	7	(²)	–	885	(²)	–	728	(²)	–
Excess inventory/saturated market	15	(²)	6	3,525	(²)	1,380	3,834	(²)	653
Import competition	23	16	14	2,744	2,868	2,096	2,791	6,065	1,644
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	176	282	272	27,665	42,200	47,849	43,041	76,589	50,394
Organizational changes	127	92	91	68,354	22,626	18,675	18,814	20,535	13,602
Business-ownership change	34	24	18	54,698	9,673	5,626	5,260	5,693	1,489
Reorganization or restructuring of company	93	68	73	13,656	12,953	13,049	13,554	14,842	12,113
Financial issues	99	124	106	21,689	24,652	22,972	20,939	25,800	16,611
Bankruptcy	12	15	22	2,858	4,665	5,433	1,670	2,597	2,974
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	54	42	34	11,672	8,254	5,297	12,216	13,274	5,878
Financial difficulty	33	67	50	7,159	11,733	12,242	7,053	9,929	7,759
Production specific	24	25	24	5,959	3,935	11,760	7,295	4,864	8,051
Automation/technological advances	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Energy related	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	4	(²)	(²)	568	(²)	(²)	388	(²)	(²)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	10	4	(²)	1,457	5,054	(²)	2,386	2,186
Material or supply shortage	9	(²)	5	803	(²)	4,289	955	(²)	3,977
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	8	5	(²)	1,360	507	(²)	972	399
Product line discontinued	4	(²)	4	642	(²)	1,104	397	(²)	908
Disaster/safety	20	6	6	1,639	778	968	1,615	809	568
Hazardous work environment	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Extreme weather-related event	16	6	(²)	1,290	778	(²)	1,237	809	(²)
Seasonal	261	752	226	39,255	129,733	38,540	40,110	119,180	31,356
Seasonal	(²)	747	226	(²)	129,317	38,540	(²)	118,616	31,356
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	(²)	5	–	(²)	416	–	(²)	564	–
Other/miscellaneous	142	202	138	26,011	35,658	16,053	25,633	37,618	15,497
Other	9	12	15	1,454	2,091	1,363	950	3,150	1,691
Data not provided: refusal	52	57	46	9,922	11,227	6,535	9,903	11,241	6,494
Data not provided: does not know	81	133	77	14,635	22,340	8,155	14,780	23,227	7,312

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 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter, 2007 and first quarter, 2008

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,814	1,111	346,030	165,933	12.4	14.3	16.4	18.1	29.5	34.7	16.7	17.9
Alabama	9	11	1,867	1,730	59.4	51.3	2.5	5.2	46.7	46.8	20.4	16.2
Alaska	8	(²)	1,373	(²)	3.4	3.8	14.2	15.4	25.9	25.0	17.0	21.2
Arizona	7	3	1,079	287	11.6	15.0	30.7	31.0	40.6	35.2	9.6	11.1
Arkansas	8	3	3,229	331	19.5	41.4	1.2	2.4	36.5	65.9	24.1	20.2
California	435	402	79,551	52,822	7.1	8.6	38.0	39.3	34.7	34.7	13.8	14.0
Colorado	18	9	2,308	1,324	2.3	7.2	41.9	17.5	12.3	34.2	18.4	16.9
Connecticut	8	3	1,231	246	13.2	8.9	7.4	8.5	33.5	43.9	22.4	32.9
Delaware	3	-	209	-	29.7	-	9.1	-	23.9	-	41.1	-
District of Columbia	(²)	-	(²)	-	50.0	-	18.0	-	51.6	-	13.9	-
Florida	61	15	7,122	1,329	13.9	12.9	25.2	24.5	40.4	31.9	21.6	22.0
Georgia	15	19	6,450	3,149	28.7	29.2	11.2	9.3	42.3	47.3	16.0	17.6
Hawaii	4	6	495	603	7.9	8.1	10.7	12.8	19.0	12.3	12.7	10.6
Idaho	14	6	2,041	683	.4	.3	18.2	14.6	23.2	23.7	15.6	16.5
Illinois	178	98	27,605	13,287	14.4	24.8	21.6	15.9	21.5	37.3	13.0	15.4
Indiana	54	23	17,360	7,658	10.1	9.1	4.5	4.3	24.3	27.4	15.8	20.4
Iowa	27	9	6,287	2,321	2.3	1.2	3.8	1.6	24.0	37.5	17.5	16.4
Kansas	8	6	1,335	663	12.7	14.9	6.3	2.9	26.7	46.9	18.3	18.1
Kentucky	18	16	2,179	1,660	2.2	13.3	-	.3	11.2	30.5	16.7	17.9
Louisiana	12	7	1,296	2,252	62.7	42.7	1.9	3.2	26.5	27.0	15.3	25.9
Maine	8	(²)	1,388	(²)	3.2	3.1	.3	.3	35.1	52.9	20.0	21.8
Maryland	25	6	3,285	853	34.9	19.6	.5	4.5	38.0	33.2	18.8	29.0
Massachusetts	26	18	3,554	2,008	9.1	12.1	.7	1.4	31.1	43.3	21.6	16.7
Michigan	95	56	32,411	14,190	22.6	19.5	6.0	2.7	24.4	27.7	17.4	22.5
Minnesota	75	15	11,285	1,252	3.1	3.7	9.1	3.4	16.1	25.8	16.3	15.7
Mississippi	5	7	747	558	67.1	54.3	.3	1.1	32.3	36.4	20.3	19.5
Missouri	40	19	5,015	1,634	7.7	14.5	.4	.4	33.6	43.1	26.9	17.7
Montana	10	3	1,379	280	.4	-	3.6	2.5	9.9	18.2	17.8	26.8
Nebraska	6	(²)	580	(²)	2.1	.6	9.0	23.6	7.8	2.5	31.6	18.0
Nevada	13	9	3,121	1,200	9.5	4.3	17.5	32.3	28.6	35.9	19.2	19.6
New Hampshire	3	(²)	369	(²)	1.1	.7	1.6	3.7	5.7	41.5	29.0	9.6
New Jersey	54	28	7,609	3,152	17.4	22.5	9.2	11.1	42.3	44.4	23.5	22.8
New Mexico	3	5	428	660	1.4	2.7	79.7	37.4	50.5	26.8	29.7	36.8
New York	106	47	19,864	6,329	9.6	10.8	8.6	7.9	24.0	28.6	19.3	17.5
North Carolina	6	13	992	1,795	39.9	61.6	3.9	4.2	40.5	52.0	25.6	24.7
North Dakota	8	-	1,166	-	.5	-	3.9	-	13.2	-	18.2	-
Ohio	116	64	22,436	13,598	13.3	17.0	2.8	3.1	24.1	30.4	14.5	18.2
Oklahoma	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	3.5	17.4	5.3	3.1	29.8	56.7	5.3	8.7
Oregon	24	10	6,795	3,009	1.2	.5	26.7	26.4	40.8	35.5	18.2	21.2
Pennsylvania	78	61	21,399	9,125	7.1	6.9	4.2	5.0	36.9	34.2	19.6	23.3
Rhode Island	6	3	726	218	2.8	1.4	12.5	7.8	31.4	34.9	16.0	40.4
South Carolina	13	7	1,942	728	69.8	43.3	.1	.1	58.9	47.7	8.4	3.7
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	5.6	14.7	16.7	34.7	68.9	37.3	10.0
Tennessee	28	16	6,770	1,462	33.9	21.5	.1	-	40.8	58.2	28.8	19.3
Texas	29	22	5,552	2,456	21.6	18.6	39.7	33.3	36.5	34.6	11.7	20.4
Utah	11	5	2,105	465	1.0	3.9	13.8	24.1	9.5	50.1	12.5	8.4
Vermont	4	(²)	423	(²)	-	1.0	.5	-	27.4	31.6	22.9	20.7
Virginia	21	14	2,656	2,819	42.0	26.0	5.0	1.3	52.5	44.4	19.5	23.1
Washington	25	5	3,907	550	4.1	4.7	24.3	4.4	31.9	42.4	16.8	18.0
West Virginia	8	4	921	551	.4	.2	-	-	11.7	44.6	14.9	18.3
Wisconsin	76	26	13,802	5,321	4.1	4.1	8.2	11.6	16.8	35.6	15.4	20.6
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.3	-	-	1.5	25.8	35.4	30.3	26.2
Puerto Rico	9	8	2,088	1,741	-	.1	98.0	97.8	54.1	58.5	11.1	6.3

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, 2007 and 2008

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
United States ¹	1,110	1,814	1,111	225,600	301,377	188,326	199,250	346,030	165,933
Northeast	198	293	165	28,100	49,004	21,741	32,564	56,563	21,695
New England	39	55	29	7,381	11,348	4,264	4,964	7,691	3,089
Middle Atlantic	159	238	136	20,719	37,656	17,477	27,600	48,872	18,606
South	196	263	162	37,709	45,153	29,554	37,962	45,396	22,063
South Atlantic	109	153	78	18,113	24,182	13,454	20,970	23,699	11,224
East South Central	51	60	50	10,752	12,757	8,202	10,221	11,563	5,410
West South Central	36	50	34	8,844	8,214	7,898	6,771	10,134	5,429
Midwest	314	684	319	55,894	114,726	71,890	65,252	139,357	60,175
East North Central	256	519	267	46,550	88,794	63,758	56,418	113,614	54,054
West North Central	58	165	52	9,344	25,932	8,132	8,834	25,743	6,121
West	402	574	465	103,897	92,494	65,141	63,472	104,714	62,000
Mountain	39	78	41	4,705	16,135	6,129	3,970	12,593	4,964
Pacific	363	496	424	99,192	76,359	59,012	59,502	92,121	57,036

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, 2007 and 2008

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,110	1,814	1,111	225,600	301,377	188,326	199,250	346,030	165,933
Alabama	8	9	11	1,448	1,693	1,267	1,335	1,867	1,730
Alaska	—	8	(²)	—	1,916	(²)	—	1,373	(²)
Arizona	4	7	3	538	1,364	253	382	1,079	287
Arkansas	3	8	3	821	1,193	500	562	3,229	331
California	321	435	402	92,008	64,718	55,469	53,242	79,551	52,822
Colorado	7	18	9	567	3,588	2,098	573	2,308	1,324
Connecticut	6	8	3	1,895	1,624	247	1,509	1,231	246
Delaware	—	3	—	—	231	—	—	209	—
District of Columbia	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Florida	38	61	15	6,989	9,110	1,506	6,384	7,122	1,329
Georgia	14	15	19	2,115	2,813	2,112	2,743	6,450	3,149
Hawaii	4	4	6	602	563	555	525	495	603
Idaho	9	14	6	1,073	2,218	610	799	2,041	683
Illinois	94	178	98	15,633	30,467	17,771	15,171	27,605	13,287
Indiana	27	54	23	3,429	8,797	7,485	4,859	17,360	7,658
Iowa	9	27	9	1,352	4,559	1,404	1,326	6,287	2,321
Kansas	3	8	6	925	1,066	810	1,163	1,335	663
Kentucky	12	18	16	1,224	2,716	1,812	1,187	2,179	1,660
Louisiana	6	12	7	875	2,080	2,975	629	1,296	2,252
Maine	9	8	(²)	2,769	1,827	(²)	908	1,388	(²)
Maryland	12	25	6	1,071	3,115	986	1,105	3,285	853
Massachusetts	19	26	18	2,025	6,181	2,486	2,024	3,554	2,008
Michigan	58	95	56	14,826	16,433	14,149	21,743	32,411	14,190
Minnesota	22	75	15	3,004	12,047	1,957	3,284	11,285	1,252
Mississippi	9	5	7	2,234	782	1,834	1,695	747	558
Missouri	19	40	19	3,569	6,019	3,371	2,602	5,015	1,634
Montana	(²)	10	3	(²)	1,385	280	(²)	1,379	280
Nebraska	—	6	(²)	—	859	(²)	—	580	(²)
Nevada	9	13	9	1,412	2,780	1,020	1,390	3,121	1,200
New Hampshire	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	415	(²)	(²)	369	(²)
New Jersey	37	54	28	6,205	9,257	5,344	5,630	7,609	3,152
New Mexico	3	3	5	219	434	518	224	428	660
New York	53	106	47	6,615	17,570	6,377	6,592	19,864	6,329
North Carolina	20	6	13	2,629	553	2,101	5,140	992	1,795
North Dakota	3	8	—	319	1,166	—	319	1,166	—
Ohio	55	116	64	7,940	20,000	19,420	9,673	22,436	13,598
Oklahoma	7	(²)	(²)	3,129	(²)	(²)	1,899	(²)	(²)
Oregon	16	24	10	3,035	6,535	1,752	2,901	6,795	3,009
Pennsylvania	69	78	61	7,899	10,829	5,756	15,378	21,399	9,125
Rhode Island	(²)	6	3	(²)	779	243	(²)	726	218
South Carolina	5	13	7	565	2,001	910	528	1,942	728
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	22	28	16	5,846	7,566	3,289	6,004	6,770	1,462
Texas	20	29	22	4,019	4,840	3,949	3,681	5,552	2,456
Utah	5	11	5	724	2,004	1,150	486	2,105	465
Vermont	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	522	(²)	(²)	423	(²)
Virginia	17	21	14	4,494	5,250	5,136	4,846	2,656	2,819
Washington	22	25	5	3,547	2,627	536	2,834	3,907	550
West Virginia	3	8	4	250	987	703	224	921	551
Wisconsin	22	76	26	4,722	13,097	4,933	4,972	13,802	5,321
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	12	9	8	902	755	493	3,022	2,088	1,741

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, 2001-2008

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 ^f	Separations ^f	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events ^f	Separations ^f
2001										
First quarter	1,546	304,171	91	20,991	32	5,558	22	4,441	13	3,317
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	161	38,986	69	9,563	36	12,109	15	3,519
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	142	24,813	45	5,724	39	8,200	21	5,350
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	109	17,797	50	7,667	43	10,124	38	9,889
Total	7,375	1,524,832	503	102,587	196	28,512	140	34,874	87	22,075
2002										
First quarter	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	34	3,770	32	8,192	28	4,346
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	39	4,326	27	4,870	34	5,643
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	36	4,359	34	6,529	33	5,496
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	26	5,709	19	3,645	31	7,643
Total	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	135	18,164	112	23,236	126	23,128
2003										
First quarter	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	27	5,097	23	4,402	26	4,513
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	19	2,741	21	3,098	22	4,169
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	46	6,488	24	4,189	9	1,289	8	842
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	8	1,167	9	1,619	23	5,774
Total	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	78	13,194	62	10,408	79	15,298
2004										
First quarter	1,339	276,503	27	3,222	13	2,786	8	894	14	2,832
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	18	2,959	15	2,775	-	-	15	3,250
Third quarter	886	164,608	13	2,288	14	1,467	4	430	11	3,792
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	20	3,143
Total	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	52	8,575	16	1,887	60	13,017
2005										
First quarter	1,142	186,506	13	1,526	9	2,355	4	439	12	2,400
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	20	2,973	13	1,558	4	842	7	1,331
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	23	3,307	7	1,034	(⁶)	(⁶)	3	304
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	19	4,122	3	720	(⁶)	(⁶)	5	845
Total	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	32	5,667	13	3,000	27	4,880
2006										
First quarter	963	183,089	12	1,159	6	744	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Second quarter	1,353	295,964	10	3,294	7	1,564	8	988	(⁶)	(⁶)
Third quarter	929	160,254	14	3,544	6	487	(⁶)	(⁶)	8	1,222
Fourth quarter	1,640	296,662	12	4,039	4	708	5	1,482	8	947
Total	4,885	935,969	48	12,036	23	3,503	19	3,753	23	3,406
2007										
First quarter ^f	1,110	225,600	19	3,007	5	875	3	415	5	885
Second quarter	1,421	278,719	22	3,634	4	413	5	433	3	315
Third quarter	1,019	160,830	22	5,279	6	1,030	4	403	3	276
Fourth quarter ^f	1,814	301,377	9	1,459	4	473	3	381	7	870
Total	5,364	966,526	72	13,379	19	2,791	15	1,632	18	2,346
2008										
First quarter ^p	1,111	188,326	18	2,921	5	543	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ Information technology-producing industries are defined in *Digital Economy 2003*, (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, 2003). In the MLS program, however, computer and software merchant wholesalers and computer and software stores are only included in the computer hardware industry. Beginning with first quarter 2008 data, the MLS program switched to the 2007 NAICS. The industry groups defined by the *Digital Economy 2003* are based on 2002 NAICS. Due to these differences, historical data were subject to revision.

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; 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.

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2007 and 2008

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	70	69	47	11,438	11,302	8,856
Mining	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	50	48	28	8,147	7,980	4,735
Food	4	5	-	374	1,232	-
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Textile mills	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Textile product mills ³	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Apparel ³	8	-	(²)	1,023	-	(²)
Leather and allied products	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Wood products	(²)	-	3	(²)	-	390
Paper	3	(²)	(²)	405	(²)	(²)
Printing and related support activities	5	3	(²)	913	411	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	3	(²)	(²)	998	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products ³	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	382	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Primary metals	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	390	(²)
Fabricated metal products	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	879	(²)
Machinery ³	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Computer and electronic products	3	3	5	916	620	1,195
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	1,360	(²)
Transportation equipment ³	5	10	6	775	1,438	958
Furniture and related products ³	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing ³	3	-	-	524	-	-
Wholesale trade	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	244
Retail trade	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	334	(²)
Transportation and warehousing	3	(²)	3	538	(²)	284
Information	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	252	(²)
Finance and insurance ³	6	5	6	1,230	861	1,312
Real estate and rental and leasing ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services ³	-	4	(²)	-	647	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Administrative and waste services ³	3	(²)	(²)	495	(²)	(²)
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other services, except public administration	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data beginning in 2008 are not strictly comparable to prior years due to a change in NAICS versions.

^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, 2007 and 2008

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007 ^r	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	70	69	47	11,438	11,302	8,856
Business demand	13	17	(²)	1,684	2,492	(²)
Contract cancellation	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Contract completion	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Domestic competition	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Import competition	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,167	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	950	(²)
Organizational changes	39	30	15	6,766	5,110	2,958
Business-ownership change	7	5	5	2,091	1,326	1,495
Reorganization or restructuring of company	32	25	10	4,675	3,784	1,463
Financial issues	14	21	16	2,425	3,600	3,054
Bankruptcy	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	1,056
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,998
Production specific	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Automation/technological advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material or supply shortage	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Disaster/safety	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Non-natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extreme weather-related event	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Data not provided: does not know	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 9. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2007 and 2008

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
United States ¹	70	69	47	11,438	11,302	8,856
Northeast	17	11	4	2,834	1,726	1,176
New England	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	562	(²)
Middle Atlantic	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	1,164	(²)
South	26	16	18	3,466	2,105	2,753
South Atlantic	15	8	8	1,827	903	947
East South Central	(²)	5	7	(²)	512	1,140
West South Central	(²)	3	3	(²)	690	666
Midwest	16	30	12	2,781	5,847	2,700
East North Central	13	23	(²)	2,416	4,190	(²)
West North Central	3	7	(²)	365	1,657	(²)
West	11	12	13	2,357	1,624	2,227
Mountain	5	(²)	(²)	844	(²)	(²)
Pacific	6	(²)	(²)	1,513	(²)	(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, 2007 and 2008

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,110	1,814	1,111	225,600	301,377	188,326
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	849	1,062	885	186,345	171,644	149,786
Total, movement of work ³	70	69	47	11,438	11,302	8,856
Movement of work actions	86	90	59	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	61	66	36	8,467	7,152	5,297
With separations unknown	25	24	23	(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.

Table 11. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2007 and 2008

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	I 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p	I 2007	IV 2007 ^r	I 2008 ^p
With separations reported ²	61	66	36	8,467	7,152	5,297
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	14	27	13	2,135	2,997	1,181
Within company	13	26	10	2,086	2,910	882
Different company	1	1	3	49	87	299
Domestic relocations	46	39	23	6,261	4,155	4,116
Within company	41	38	21	5,221	3,975	3,201
Different company	5	1	2	1,040	180	915
Unable to assign place of relocation	1	–	–	71	–	–
By company						
Within company	55	64	31	7,378	6,885	4,083
Domestic	41	38	21	5,221	3,975	3,201
Out of country	13	26	10	2,086	2,910	882
Unable to assign	1	–	–	71	–	–
Different company	6	2	5	1,089	267	1,214
Domestic	5	1	2	1,040	180	915
Out of country	1	1	3	49	87	299
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.

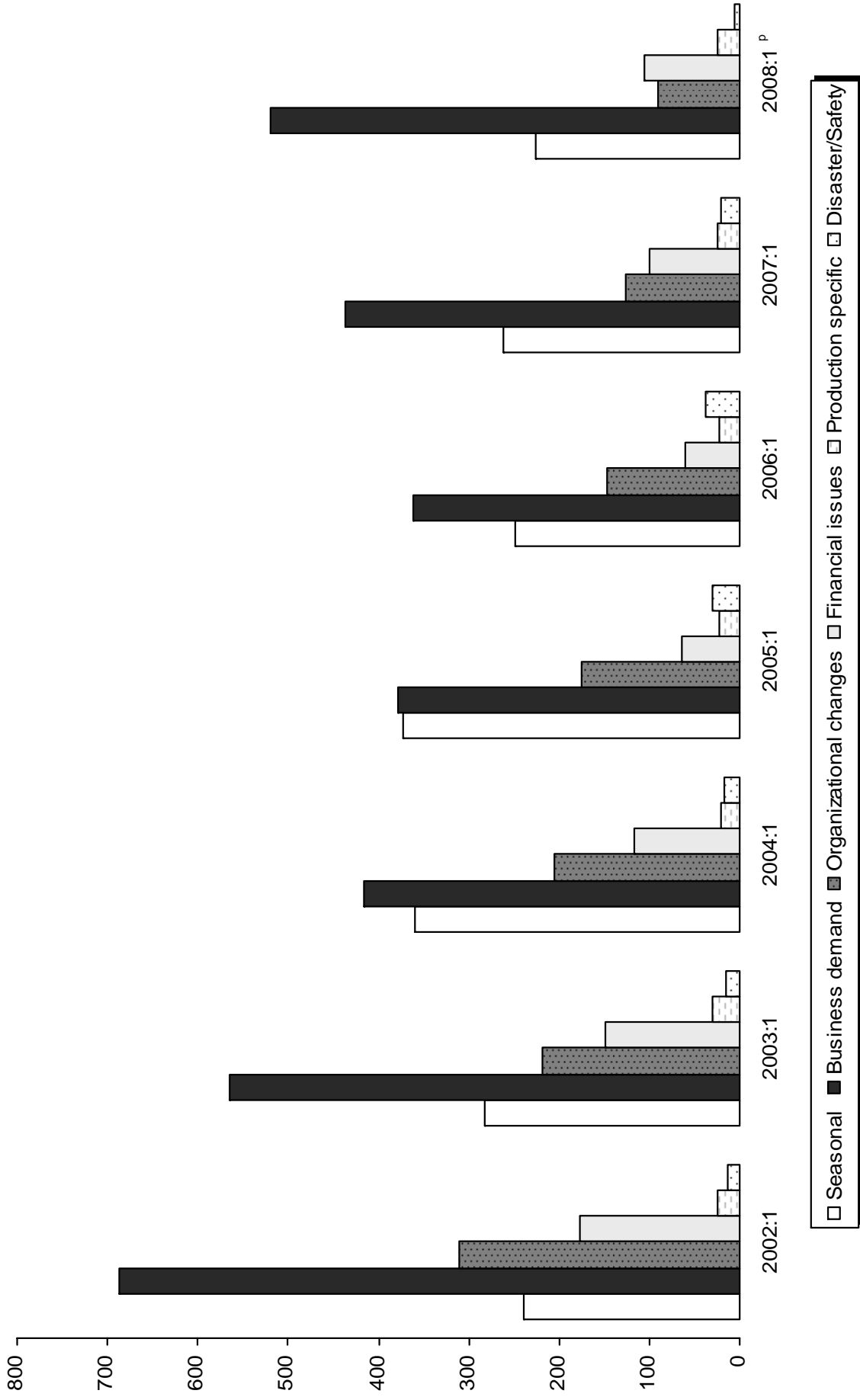
^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

First quarters, 2002-08



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

^P = preliminary.