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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS – SECOND QUARTER 2010

Employers initiated 1,851 mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2010 that resulted in the separation of 338,064 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Over the year, both events and separations decreased sharply from program high second quarter levels (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.)

Manufacturing accounted for 16 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 15 percent of related separations in the second quarter of 2010, the lowest proportions for any quarter in program history. Fifty-six percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff during the quarter indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up from 37 percent a year earlier. Over the year, the percentage of initial claimants who are women increased from 42 percent to 51 percent during the quarter. Second quarter 2010 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

The national unemployment rate averaged 9.5 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 2010, up from 9.1 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, decreased by 2.3 million over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Sixteen of 18 major industry sectors in the private nonfarm economy registered declines over the year in the number of extended mass layoff events. Nineteen of 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of layoff events.

Manufacturing firms reported 299 events involving the separation of 51,085 workers. This sector accounted for 16 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 15 percent of related separations in the second quarter of 2010, the lowest proportions for any quarter in program history. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 31 percent of events and 30 percent of separations. (See table 1.) The largest numbers of separations were associated with food and transportation equipment manufacturing.

Construction firms recorded 276 events and 34,642 separations, primarily in specialty trade contracting and heavy and civil engineering construction. Layoffs in this sector comprised 15 percent of events and 10 percent of separations.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
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	330,954
2007			
January-March.....	1,110	225,600	199,250
April-June.....	1,421	278,719	259,234
July-September.....	1,018	160,024	173,077
October-December.....	1,814	301,592	347,151
2008			
January-March.....	1,340	230,098	259,292
April-June.....	1,756	354,713	339,630
July-September.....	1,581	290,453	304,340
October-December.....	3,582	641,714	766,780
2009			
January-March.....	3,979	705,141	835,551
April-June ^r	3,395	651,318	731,049
July-September ^r	2,034	345,531	406,802
October-December ^r	2,416	406,212	468,368
2010			
January-March ^r	1,870	313,660	360,208
April-June ^p	1,851	338,064	273,860

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 41 percent of events and 48 percent of related separations during the second quarter of 2010, up from 22 percent of events and 25 percent of separations in the same period a year earlier. (See table 2.) Separations related to business demand factors decreased over the year by 139,687, or 61 percent. The largest over-the-year decrease in separations related to business demand was due to slack work/insufficient demand (-114,079). (See chart.)

Movement of Work

In the second quarter of 2010, 53 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 10,206 separated workers. Over the year, the number of events decreased from 116 to 53, and the number of separations decreased from 21,365 to 10,206. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 5 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events during the quarter. (See table 9.)

Table B. Metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter 2010, by residency of claimants

Metropolitan area	2009 II ^r		2010 II ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas.....	588,820		226,982	
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	49,256	1	23,877	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	34,383	2	14,957	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	26,461	4	13,387	3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	19,285	5	9,771	4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	19,245	6	6,870	5
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa. -N.J.-Del.-Md.	11,623	8	6,598	6
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	8,207	14	4,954	7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,969	16	4,441	8
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	12,082	7	4,412	9
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, Calif. ..	8,876	12	4,170	10

^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 10-02, December 1, 2009.

Nearly half of the extended mass layoff events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. (See table 6.) Employers cited organizational changes as the reason for the layoff in 45 percent of the events involving the movement of work. (See table 7.) Among the regions, the largest numbers of workers affected by the movement of work were in the Midwest and South. (See table 8.) Illinois, Iowa, and Virginia reported the highest numbers of separations associated with movement of work.

The 53 extended layoff events with movement of work for the second quarter of 2010 involved 71 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 9.) Employers were able to provide more complete separation information for 44 of the actions. Of these, 93 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 75 percent were domestic reassignments. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

Fifty-six percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in the second quarter 2010 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up from 37 percent a year earlier. Excluding extended mass 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 28 percent of the events. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 44 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 79 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Seventy-four

percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within 6 months. (See table 11.)

Size of Extended Layoffs

In second quarter 2010, the average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 183, the smallest second quarter average size in program history. (See table 12.) Events were primarily concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 67 percent involving fewer than 150 workers, up from 64 percent a year ago; 7 percent of the events involved 500 or more workers, the highest proportion since second quarter 2006. (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 273,860 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2010. Of these claimants, 16 percent were black, 17 percent were Hispanic, 51 percent were women, and 24 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the four census regions, the Midwest and the West recorded the highest numbers of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2010. Among the nine census divisions, the highest numbers of separations were in the East North Central and Pacific. All regions and divisions registered over-the-year decreases in the number of separations. (See table 4.)

California recorded the largest number of worker separations, followed by Illinois, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. (See table 5.) Over the year, 42 states and the District of Columbia reported decreased numbers of laid-off workers, led by California, Florida, and Ohio.

Eighty-three percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2010 resided within metropolitan areas, nearly the same as a year earlier (81 percent). Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants. Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Calif., St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., and Pittsburgh, Pa., moved into the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of initial claims by residency of claimant in the quarter, replacing Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., and Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev., from the previous year. (See table B.)

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 current 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 Mass Layoffs in July 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 20, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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

Domestic relocation. A movement of work from an establishment within the U.S. to a location also inside the U.S., either within the same company or to a different company altogether (domestic outsourcing).

Employer. A firm 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 mass layoff event. A layoff defined by the filing of 50 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. Such layoffs involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated.

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.

Movement of work. The reassignment of work activities previously performed at the worksite by the company experiencing the layoff (1) to another worksite within the company; (2) to another company under formal contractual arrangements at the same worksite; or (3) to another company under formal contractual arrangements at another worksite either within or outside of the U.S.

Outsourcing. A movement of work that was formerly conducted in-house by employees paid directly by a company to a different company under a contractual arrangement.

Overseas relocation. A movement of work from an establishment within the U.S. to a location outside of the U.S. (offshoring), either within the same company or to a different company altogether (offshore outsourcing).

Relocation of work action. A movement-of-work action where the employer provides information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Events may involve more than one action per employer if work is moved to more than one location.

Separations. The number of individuals who have become displaced during an extended mass layoff event as provided by the employer, regardless of whether they file for unemployment insurance or not.

Worksite closure. The complete closure of an employer or the partial closure of an employer with multiple locations where entire worksites affected by layoffs are 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

Beginning in 2004, the economic reasons "domestic relocation" and "overseas relocation" were replaced by the movement of work concept. The movement of work data are not collected in the same way as the relocation reasons in releases prior to 2004; therefore, the movement of work data are not comparable to the data for those discontinued reasons.

Questions on movement of work and location are asked for all layoff events when the reason for separation is other than "seasonal work" or "vacation period," as these are unlikely. Movement of work questions are asked after the analyst verifies that a layoff in fact occurred and lasted more than 30 days. 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 “domestic relocation” if the employer responds “yes” to questions 1 and/or 2 and indicates the location(s) was inside the U.S.; “overseas relocation” indicates that the location(s) was outside the U.S.

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 employers 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 second quarter of 2010, 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 second quarter, employers in 27 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 4 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Additional information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,395	1,870	1,851	651,318	313,660	338,064	731,049	360,208	273,860
Mining	50	16	7	8,393	2,271	734	7,505	2,098	719
Utilities	4	4	7	902	983	713	980	1,089	1,072
Construction	380	444	276	44,355	50,278	34,642	56,837	66,057	31,398
Manufacturing	1,062	441	299	194,215	60,823	51,085	266,027	72,128	44,297
Food	82	76	67	15,975	11,833	12,325	17,481	14,644	9,667
Beverage and tobacco products	4	7	(²)	421	978	(²)	622	1,682	(²)
Textile mills	15	(²)	4	2,268	(²)	844	4,590	(²)	1,088
Textile product mills	7	8	(²)	734	1,080	(²)	1,039	1,200	(²)
Apparel	28	8	9	4,563	824	1,185	4,467	941	1,291
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Wood products	41	18	9	4,542	1,697	1,211	5,978	3,685	998
Paper	29	9	10	3,626	1,402	1,306	3,588	1,909	985
Printing and related support activities	31	20	10	3,103	2,277	986	5,078	2,900	1,158
Petroleum and coal products	3	5	(²)	315	455	(²)	330	527	(²)
Chemicals	26	20	10	2,646	3,073	1,119	3,478	3,227	928
Plastics and rubber products	56	15	6	7,355	1,320	499	9,838	1,777	490
Nonmetallic mineral products	42	33	16	5,374	3,451	1,410	5,330	4,127	1,727
Primary metals	83	20	17	15,853	2,940	2,172	18,891	2,453	2,019
Fabricated metal products	97	26	16	13,237	3,020	1,394	14,716	3,496	1,577
Machinery	110	37	33	22,621	5,690	4,488	38,993	6,112	4,234
Computer and electronic products	96	30	27	13,917	5,800	3,511	15,349	5,544	3,632
Electrical equipment and appliances	34	14	6	5,630	1,932	818	6,875	1,599	700
Transportation equipment	217	60	38	64,320	8,489	10,614	97,328	10,232	11,249
Furniture and related products	37	17	7	4,380	2,397	1,535	8,047	2,954	816
Miscellaneous manufacturing	24	12	10	3,335	1,580	1,779	4,009	1,487	1,325
Wholesale trade	89	53	31	15,261	6,049	3,575	14,686	5,830	3,059
Retail trade	199	201	97	45,003	52,422	21,166	53,797	66,994	18,774
Transportation and warehousing	259	92	173	59,211	19,118	38,003	57,719	18,193	32,836
Information	92	60	48	16,867	10,936	11,903	18,605	12,342	12,586
Finance and insurance	128	75	56	29,400	14,115	10,871	26,487	16,933	7,272
Real estate and rental and leasing	27	13	25	4,733	2,530	3,183	4,463	2,083	2,568
Professional and technical services	141	69	92	34,472	8,181	27,054	27,475	11,326	20,287
Management of companies and enterprises	13	11	7	3,809	2,124	1,562	4,031	1,585	824
Administrative and waste services	300	205	150	64,682	48,913	23,721	73,937	49,076	21,224
Educational services	29	5	28	3,650	887	2,666	4,318	850	2,472
Health care and social assistance	218	34	201	28,863	5,612	25,312	26,956	5,123	20,435
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	89	40	73	17,914	9,745	19,416	11,011	7,047	7,722
Accommodation and food services	241	93	203	70,156	16,870	52,041	66,353	19,469	38,482
Other services, except public administration	74	14	78	9,432	1,803	10,417	9,862	1,985	7,833
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ For the second quarter of 2010, 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.

^f = 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, 2009 and 2010

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,395	1,870	1,851	651,318	313,660	338,064	731,049	360,208	273,860
Business demand	1,457	738	604	228,473	112,292	88,786	320,773	136,716	84,297
Contract cancellation	78	42	49	12,837	6,225	8,985	14,967	6,049	7,314
Contract completion	310	253	262	51,259	48,110	37,552	63,752	59,200	35,552
Domestic competition	—	(²)	3	—	(²)	266	—	(²)	320
Excess inventory/saturated market	25	8	(²)	7,263	1,048	(²)	17,537	1,291	(²)
Import competition	8	(²)	(²)	1,261	(²)	(²)	1,133	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	1,036	431	287	155,853	55,121	41,774	223,384	68,472	40,901
Organizational changes	170	117	109	35,873	20,075	23,587	37,300	25,461	14,370
Business-ownership change	32	31	29	12,480	5,293	9,871	7,587	4,171	2,592
Reorganization or restructuring of company	138	86	80	23,393	14,782	13,716	29,713	21,290	11,778
Financial issues	295	165	112	74,301	27,450	25,517	77,205	37,601	18,533
Bankruptcy	51	17	13	32,265	4,159	4,713	29,543	2,949	1,843
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	169	98	58	24,117	12,992	9,880	33,161	26,267	8,811
Financial difficulty	75	50	41	17,919	10,299	10,924	14,501	8,385	7,879
Production specific	14	15	11	2,014	2,663	1,951	2,243	2,843	1,013
Automation/technological advances	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	549	(²)	(²)	676	(²)
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	3	3	4	598	416	1,139	279	272	330
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Material or supply shortage	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	654	(²)	(²)	910	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	5	(²)	—	577	(²)	—	777	(²)	—
Disaster/safety	3	7	11	508	940	1,681	231	863	1,434
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Non-natural disaster	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	530	(²)	(²)	438	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Seasonal	757	418	757	160,045	68,625	162,585	140,563	75,487	120,804
Seasonal	387	(²)	459	87,563	(²)	110,213	71,414	(²)	76,156
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	370	(²)	298	72,482	(²)	52,372	69,149	(²)	44,648
Other/miscellaneous	699	410	247	150,104	81,615	33,957	152,734	81,237	33,409
Other	38	23	9	5,953	3,883	1,303	8,465	3,540	894
Data not provided: refusal	170	86	73	42,676	22,964	11,552	42,670	22,957	11,527
Data not provided: does not know	491	301	165	101,475	54,768	21,102	101,599	54,740	20,988

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^f = 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, 2010

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,870	1,851	360,208	273,860	15.0	16.4	19.3	16.8	38.1	50.7	18.6	24.1
Alabama	11	19	3,469	3,544	44.3	58.2	1.3	2.2	34.5	66.2	15.7	20.1
Alaska	7	15	1,844	2,633	9.9	5.7	15.9	13.5	28.9	39.0	24.0	26.5
Arizona	14	29	2,221	4,265	9.5	4.5	25.7	50.5	33.0	58.9	11.7	19.8
Arkansas	7	10	2,152	1,655	28.0	16.1	3.2	6.8	43.7	59.3	17.3	16.9
California	530	482	111,140	71,906	9.7	9.0	36.6	33.6	40.9	39.8	16.3	18.3
Colorado	14	24	1,783	3,480	7.0	3.8	19.5	23.2	34.7	55.9	18.5	19.1
Connecticut	19	23	3,527	2,712	15.8	14.0	12.0	13.2	45.0	63.2	19.8	29.4
Delaware	(²)	7	(²)	576	19.9	52.3	2.8	9.5	3.5	72.0	17.4	25.9
District of Columbia	3	5	261	394	56.3	68.5	3.4	8.9	47.1	58.9	26.4	26.9
Florida	62	71	22,970	8,885	16.5	23.4	29.5	27.0	43.0	57.6	17.8	30.0
Georgia	22	19	4,224	2,840	47.5	52.8	4.9	6.3	47.8	53.7	23.3	19.6
Hawaii	(²)	3	(²)	266	.7	1.1	3.3	10.9	34.0	30.1	17.6	13.9
Idaho	7	9	833	719	.1	-	8.9	5.0	31.2	51.6	19.6	30.5
Illinois	118	119	20,467	21,386	18.8	21.8	14.1	11.0	38.3	56.6	17.7	22.0
Indiana	31	31	4,830	3,948	12.3	13.0	2.3	2.1	27.6	46.7	20.2	19.3
Iowa	6	11	2,625	2,208	1.3	3.2	1.7	11.4	38.5	46.0	21.0	22.3
Kansas	9	17	1,050	2,323	11.3	14.7	6.2	2.9	36.2	54.8	18.7	25.8
Kentucky	27	26	3,107	2,926	7.0	13.6	-	.1	19.5	37.5	19.6	18.7
Louisiana	19	35	3,255	5,016	53.3	66.1	3.2	3.5	39.6	64.9	12.5	19.1
Maine	9	8	1,547	1,031	3.5	1.3	.5	.3	51.8	52.1	26.1	22.9
Maryland	29	7	3,452	849	42.1	56.4	3.7	1.4	37.7	58.8	23.2	28.2
Massachusetts	23	12	3,420	1,765	12.1	15.6	1.7	2.8	41.5	60.6	21.1	29.7
Michigan	40	42	5,466	5,237	8.4	18.6	3.8	3.5	33.3	76.1	19.1	26.1
Minnesota	34	19	4,445	2,034	4.2	9.8	5.9	5.7	26.8	42.6	20.6	24.5
Mississippi	6	9	576	925	78.1	61.8	2.6	1.0	38.0	47.6	10.2	16.2
Missouri	48	48	5,463	6,415	11.3	25.5	1.6	1.4	37.5	67.4	21.4	30.6
Montana	5	8	757	715	.5	.6	2.2	3.5	24.2	59.3	37.0	20.3
Nebraska	4	7	254	1,038	3.9	12.1	5.9	2.0	13.8	70.1	33.1	35.5
Nevada	27	13	4,988	1,591	7.4	8.7	31.3	23.5	34.2	35.5	18.9	19.9
New Hampshire	3	11	407	1,528	1.7	.7	3.4	1.3	38.3	66.4	26.0	29.3
New Jersey	55	65	9,028	12,571	21.5	18.2	8.0	6.2	48.8	66.9	24.8	35.4
New Mexico	11	17	1,227	1,923	2.7	2.1	45.5	41.9	23.6	49.7	16.4	19.8
New York	155	98	27,111	14,160	13.6	14.0	12.4	11.8	33.4	43.1	21.4	26.5
North Carolina	33	19	6,483	3,218	55.2	42.9	5.0	6.5	49.2	43.8	16.2	16.4
North Dakota	5	5	719	592	.4	4.9	1.9	2.2	10.0	36.8	20.9	18.9
Ohio	90	90	14,895	12,246	12.8	13.5	2.5	3.2	32.9	42.8	22.4	25.2
Oklahoma	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	10.2	13.8	4.7	.7	54.8	50.0	20.6	11.2
Oregon	22	28	4,109	5,147	2.2	2.2	14.7	14.9	35.2	57.2	17.2	30.6
Pennsylvania	116	121	22,449	20,082	5.9	8.9	2.8	3.2	28.4	56.2	24.7	38.6
Rhode Island	3	13	582	2,257	2.1	2.5	33.8	14.2	67.0	74.5	34.5	38.5
South Carolina	25	18	4,357	2,821	51.4	55.3	2.1	1.2	49.2	52.4	9.1	15.6
South Dakota	(²)	-	(²)	-	4.8	-	12.4	-	69.7	-	16.6	-
Tennessee	27	30	4,813	4,225	32.0	26.9	.1	-	53.2	55.7	19.2	29.6
Texas	56	64	15,632	9,942	20.3	17.7	36.5	44.2	32.5	45.4	13.9	17.4
Utah	8	10	1,238	1,239	.4	.2	10.1	7.3	21.2	35.9	17.2	16.8
Vermont	-	12	-	1,689	-	.6	-	.4	-	47.7	-	24.6
Virginia	34	32	7,105	4,756	37.3	47.5	2.8	7.0	38.5	64.1	22.8	21.2
Washington	35	29	6,082	3,546	6.1	6.9	10.6	18.2	33.2	31.2	15.2	16.9
West Virginia	7	9	955	983	-	.2	.1	.1	17.7	22.0	14.6	14.9
Wisconsin	47	48	11,120	7,228	7.7	14.5	7.2	4.2	41.5	65.4	18.7	34.9
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.5	.7	18.4	5.5	15.8	20.5	18.4	10.6
Puerto Rico	14	10	5,409	1,626	.1	-	99.4	99.6	47.2	60.8	6.1	10.6

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^f = revised.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p
United States ¹	3,395	1,870	1,851	651,318	313,660	338,064	731,049	360,208	273,860
Northeast	616	383	363	113,542	56,858	64,336	124,121	68,071	57,795
New England	94	57	79	17,226	10,021	15,429	16,719	9,483	10,982
Middle Atlantic	522	326	284	96,316	46,837	48,907	107,402	58,588	46,813
South	750	371	382	146,800	74,217	62,059	156,317	84,087	53,707
South Atlantic	413	216	187	84,836	47,128	27,928	95,042	50,123	25,322
East South Central	154	71	84	28,001	11,481	14,634	29,138	11,965	11,620
West South Central	183	84	111	33,963	15,608	19,497	32,137	21,999	16,765
Midwest	896	433	437	181,930	66,502	76,890	233,971	71,479	64,655
East North Central	678	326	330	142,155	54,189	57,522	186,215	56,778	50,045
West North Central	218	107	107	39,775	12,313	19,368	47,756	14,701	14,610
West	1,133	683	669	209,046	116,083	134,779	216,640	136,571	97,703
Mountain	194	88	112	37,582	13,394	30,883	32,935	13,243	14,205
Pacific	939	595	557	171,464	102,689	103,896	183,705	123,328	83,498

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, 2009 and 2010

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,395	1,870	1,851	651,318	313,660	338,064	731,049	360,208	273,860
Alabama	35	11	19	10,345	2,406	3,647	11,111	3,469	3,544
Alaska	14	7	15	3,901	1,844	3,912	2,903	1,844	2,633
Arizona	41	14	29	7,656	1,834	6,870	7,456	2,221	4,265
Arkansas	21	7	10	4,231	1,060	1,209	3,611	2,152	1,655
California	803	530	482	142,958	93,972	89,286	155,173	111,140	71,906
Colorado	34	14	24	8,928	2,309	10,341	4,882	1,783	3,480
Connecticut	27	19	23	5,433	4,083	4,002	5,108	3,527	2,712
Delaware	11	(²)	7	1,354	(²)	863	1,376	(²)	576
District of Columbia	4	3	5	405	261	394	405	261	394
Florida	190	62	71	42,566	26,724	11,709	38,857	22,970	8,885
Georgia	34	22	19	6,137	2,485	2,577	11,685	4,224	2,840
Hawaii	10	(²)	3	1,343	(²)	285	1,315	(²)	266
Idaho	7	7	9	1,447	804	1,920	828	833	719
Illinois	196	118	119	42,599	19,388	25,923	52,251	20,467	21,386
Indiana	87	31	31	16,931	3,602	4,138	19,423	4,830	3,948
Iowa	25	6	11	3,091	815	2,780	7,237	2,625	2,208
Kansas	25	9	17	7,549	967	2,658	10,206	1,050	2,323
Kentucky	62	27	26	7,759	3,477	4,018	8,386	3,107	2,926
Louisiana	52	19	35	9,699	3,690	8,513	8,503	3,255	5,016
Maine	11	9	8	2,729	1,625	1,724	1,882	1,547	1,031
Maryland	19	29	7	2,533	3,587	807	2,242	3,452	849
Massachusetts	30	23	12	5,326	2,976	2,345	5,898	3,420	1,765
Michigan	121	40	42	23,040	4,562	6,771	56,096	5,466	5,237
Minnesota	73	34	19	10,113	3,731	2,363	12,732	4,445	2,034
Mississippi	16	6	9	2,845	874	1,874	1,937	576	925
Missouri	75	48	48	14,530	5,587	9,123	13,741	5,463	6,415
Montana	12	5	8	2,145	821	1,775	1,564	757	715
Nebraska	9	4	7	2,237	359	1,937	1,622	254	1,038
Nevada	55	27	13	9,430	4,832	2,749	12,278	4,988	1,591
New Hampshire	7	3	11	1,275	638	2,358	1,354	407	1,528
New Jersey	112	55	65	27,424	9,108	20,546	24,110	9,028	12,571
New Mexico	29	11	17	4,316	1,133	4,388	3,338	1,227	1,923
New York	162	155	98	31,222	22,599	12,836	33,175	27,111	14,160
North Carolina	51	33	19	15,065	3,049	2,100	20,565	6,483	3,218
North Dakota	10	5	5	2,160	704	507	2,160	719	592
Ohio	178	90	90	43,243	15,200	13,011	39,713	14,895	12,246
Oklahoma	17	(²)	(²)	2,996	(²)	(²)	2,950	(²)	(²)
Oregon	57	22	28	11,445	3,736	7,165	13,707	4,109	5,147
Pennsylvania	248	116	121	37,670	15,130	15,525	50,117	22,449	20,082
Rhode Island	7	3	13	821	699	2,734	835	582	2,257
South Carolina	34	25	18	5,914	3,978	2,887	6,481	4,357	2,821
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Tennessee	41	27	30	7,052	4,724	5,095	7,704	4,813	4,225
Texas	93	56	64	17,037	9,865	9,503	17,073	15,632	9,942
Utah	14	8	10	2,725	1,378	1,490	2,201	1,238	1,239
Vermont	12	-	12	1,642	-	2,266	1,642	-	1,689
Virginia	47	34	32	7,146	5,650	4,953	10,590	7,105	4,756
Washington	55	35	29	11,817	3,082	3,248	10,607	6,082	3,546
West Virginia	23	7	9	3,716	1,004	1,638	2,841	955	983
Wisconsin	96	47	48	16,342	11,437	7,679	18,732	11,120	7,228
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	10	14	10	1,184	1,313	659	2,526	5,409	1,626

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. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	116	72	53	21,365	10,962	10,206
Mining	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Manufacturing	75	39	24	12,483	5,928	5,365
Food	10	(²)	3	2,000	(²)	1,656
Beverage and tobacco products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Textile mills	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Textile product mills	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Apparel	4	(²)	-	565	(²)	-
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Printing and related support activities	4	(²)	(²)	594	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	6	(²)	(²)	838	(²)	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metals	3	3	-	257	431	-
Fabricated metal products	8	3	(²)	924	373	(²)
Machinery	5	6	5	1,138	908	622
Computer and electronic products	12	6	(²)	1,945	780	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	-	3	(²)	-	670	(²)
Transportation equipment	8	3	4	1,540	610	793
Furniture and related products	4	(²)	(²)	612	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5	(²)	(²)	1,206	(²)	(²)
Wholesale trade	6	4	3	459	524	235
Retail trade	6	10	4	2,426	1,533	695
Transportation and warehousing	3	3	(²)	315	511	(²)
Information	3	5	(²)	464	777	(²)
Finance and insurance	5	4	9	1,380	588	1,805
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	7	(²)	3	1,072	(²)	610
Educational services	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Accommodation and food services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other services, except public administration	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^f	II 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	116	72	53	21,365	10,962	10,206
Business demand	38	15	(²)	5,848	2,152	(²)
Contract cancellation	3	-	-	555	-	-
Contract completion	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Domestic competition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excess inventory/saturated market	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Import competition	6	(²)	(²)	831	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	29	10	(²)	4,462	1,360	(²)
Organizational changes	46	32	24	7,627	5,550	4,223
Business-ownership change	3	4	3	901	774	645
Reorganization or restructuring of company	43	28	21	6,726	4,776	3,578
Financial issues	24	22	14	6,497	2,992	1,643
Bankruptcy	4	(²)	-	1,254	(²)	-
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	14	19	(²)	2,587	2,587	(²)
Financial difficulty	6	(²)	(²)	2,656	(²)	(²)
Production specific	5	-	(²)	558	-	(²)
Automation/technological advances	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Energy related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governmental regulations/intervention	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material or supply shortage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Model changeover	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product line discontinued	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Disaster/safety	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Hazardous work environment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/miscellaneous	3	3	-	835	268	-
Other	(²)	3	-	(²)	268	-
Data not provided: refusal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data not provided: does not know	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-

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. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p
United States ¹	116	72	53	21,365	10,962	10,206
Northeast	16	14	9	3,056	2,176	1,334
New England	8	8	4	1,313	1,272	400
Middle Atlantic	8	6	5	1,743	904	934
South	41	26	24	6,088	3,744	3,686
South Atlantic	19	13	13	3,303	1,787	1,947
East South Central	16	9	7	1,446	1,207	1,009
West South Central	6	4	4	1,339	750	730
Midwest	35	14	16	5,684	2,661	4,815
East North Central	24	9	9	4,107	1,892	2,117
West North Central	11	5	7	1,577	769	2,698
West	24	18	4	6,537	2,381	371
Mountain	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	484	(²)
Pacific	(²)	15	(²)	(²)	1,897	(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 9. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,395	1,870	1,851	651,318	313,660	338,064
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	2,638	1,452	1,094	491,273	245,035	175,479
Total, movement of work ³	116	72	53	21,365	10,962	10,206
Movement of work actions	158	101	71	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	102	67	44	11,478	5,949	4,188
With separations unknown	56	34	27	(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 10. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p
With separations reported ²	102	67	44	11,478	5,949	4,188
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	22	14	11	2,849	1,023	1,200
Within company	21	11	10	2,759	933	1,160
Different company	1	3	1	90	90	40
Domestic relocations	80	53	33	8,629	4,926	2,988
Within company	73	47	31	7,406	3,992	2,529
Different company	7	6	2	1,223	934	459
Unable to assign place of relocation	–	–	–	–	–	–
By company						
Within company	94	58	41	10,165	4,925	3,689
Domestic	73	47	31	7,406	3,992	2,529
Out of country	21	11	10	2,759	933	1,160
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–
Different company	8	9	3	1,313	1,024	499
Domestic	7	6	2	1,223	934	459
Out of country	1	3	1	90	90	40
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Note: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters 2009 and 2010

Nature of recall	Percent of total layoff events ¹			Percent of layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period			Percent of layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal and vacation period		
	II 2009	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p	II 2009	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p
Anticipate a recall	37.3	38.0	55.8	95.2	85.9	95.8	20.7	24.2	28.1
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	77.3	63.4	74.3	90.8	78.3	89.8	59.4	48.3	37.8
Within 3 months	56.9	41.6	50.9	65.9	47.1	60.0	45.0	36.1	29.3
Size of recall									
At least half	78.6	63.6	78.8	94.0	80.5	95.3	58.2	46.3	39.7
All workers	41.7	25.2	43.9	57.6	37.9	57.0	20.7	12.2	13.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

Table 12. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Measure	Average number of separations		
	II 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^r	II 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	192	168	183
Industry			
Mining	168	142	105
Utilities	226	246	102
Construction	117	113	126
Manufacturing	183	138	171
Wholesale trade	171	114	115
Retail trade	226	261	218
Transportation and warehousing	229	208	220
Information	183	182	248
Finance and insurance	230	188	194
Real estate and rental and leasing	175	195	127
Professional and technical services	244	119	294
Management of companies and enterprises	293	193	223
Administrative and waste services	216	239	158
Educational services	126	177	95
Health care and social assistance	132	165	126
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	201	244	266
Accommodation and food services	291	181	256
Other services, except public administration	127	129	134
Unclassified establishments	-	-	-
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	157	152	147
Organizational changes	211	172	216
Financial issues	252	166	228
Production specific	144	178	177
Disaster/Safety	169	134	153
Seasonal	211	164	215
Other/miscellaneous	215	199	137

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

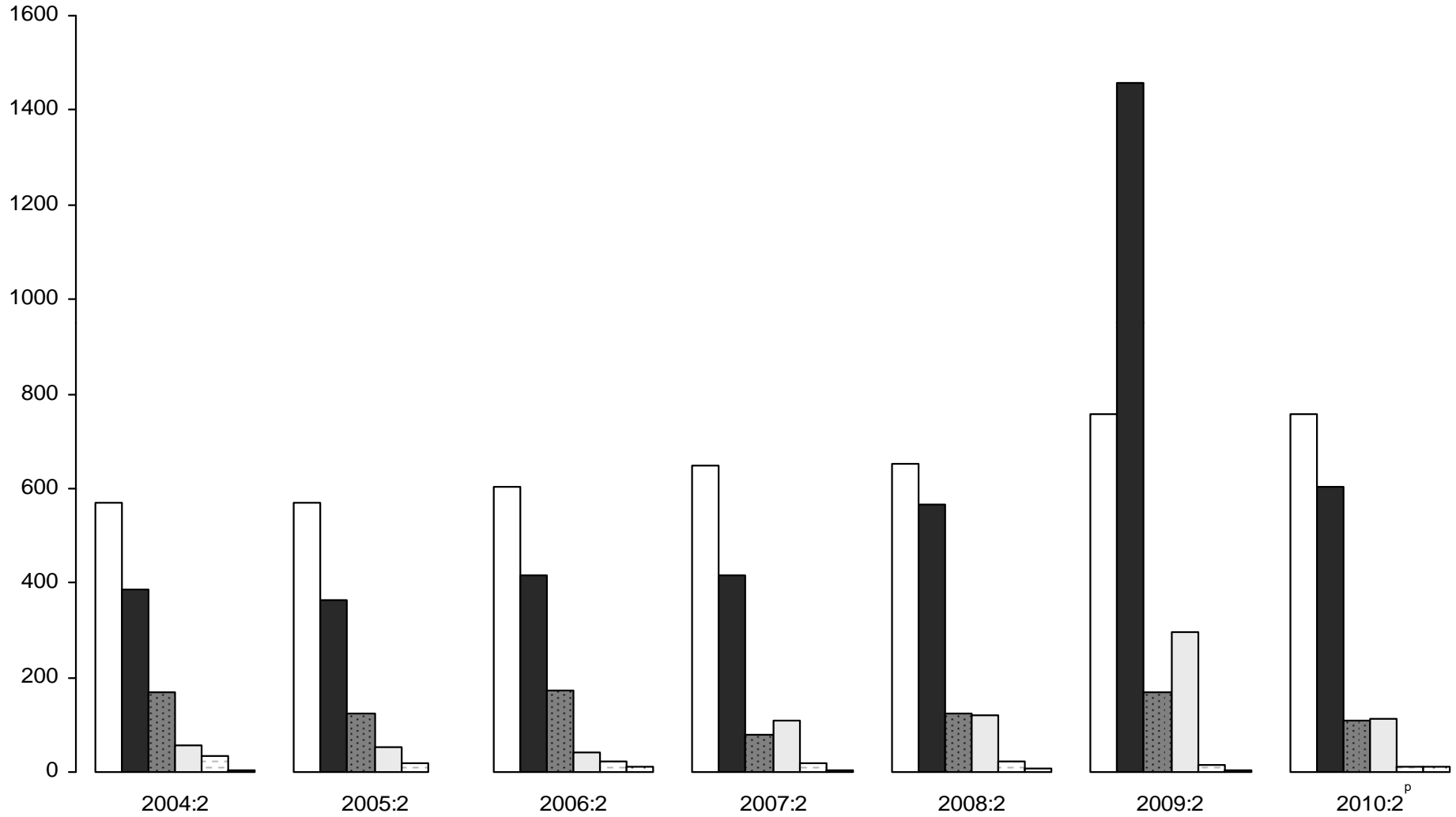
Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, second quarter 2010^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,851	100.0	338,064	100.0
50-99	854	46.1	60,026	17.8
100-149	384	20.7	44,431	13.1
150-199	196	10.6	32,556	9.6
200-299	180	9.7	41,476	12.3
300-499	115	6.2	40,681	12.0
500-999	85	4.6	56,552	16.7
1,000 or more	37	2.0	62,342	18.4

^p = preliminary.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Second quarters, 2004-10



Seasonal
 Business demand
 Organizational changes
 Financial issues
 Production specific
 Disaster/Safety

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

^P = preliminary.