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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS – THIRD QUARTER OF 2009

Employers initiated 1,776 mass layoff events in the third quarter of 2009 that resulted in the separation of 277,924 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of extended mass layoff events reached a record high for any third quarter (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.) Third quarter program highs in the number of events were also recorded in half of the 18 major industry sectors, 2 of the 4 geographic regions, 4 of the 9 divisions, and 15 states.

Separations due to business demand reasons increased by 27 percent from the same period a year ago. Thirty-three percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff event in the third quarter of 2009 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up slightly from 29 percent a year earlier. Third quarter 2009 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

The national unemployment rate averaged 9.6 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the third quarter of 2009, up from 6.0 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, decreased by 5 percent (-5,765,000) over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing firms reported 511 extended mass layoff events involving 80,135 separations in third quarter 2009 and were responsible for 29 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and related separations. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 31 percent of events and 33 percent of separations. (See table 1.) The largest numbers of separations within manufacturing were associated with transportation equipment manufacturing (mostly from light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing, and railroad rolling stock manufacturing) and food manufacturing (mostly related to fresh and frozen seafood processing, and fruit and vegetable canning).

Nine major industry sectors reported third quarter program highs in 2009 in terms of the number of extended mass layoff events in the private nonfarm sector—construction; wholesale trade; transportation and warehousing; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and waste services; educational services; arts, entertainment, and recreation; and other services, except public administration.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
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	330,954
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 ^r	1,756	354,713	339,630
July-September ^r	1,581	290,453	304,340
October-December ^r	3,582	641,714	766,592
2009			
January-March ^r	3,979	705,133	835,017
April-June ^r	3,396	650,679	727,494
July-September ^p	1,776	277,924	266,938

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, business demand factors accounted for 48 percent of events and 44 percent of separations during the third quarter of 2009; up from 41 percent of events and 33 percent of separations in the same period a year earlier. (See table 2.) Separations related to business demand factors increased by 26,286, or 27 percent, over the year. Within the business demand category, the largest over-the-year increases in separations were due to slack work/insufficient demand (+14,661) and contract completion (+14,267).

Extended mass layoff separations decreased from a year ago in all economic reason categories except business demand and seasonal. The largest decrease was in organizational changes (-15,463), largely in the business-ownership change reason. The financial issues economic category also saw a large decrease (-12,686), with the largest decline associated with bankruptcy. (See chart.)

Table B. Metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the third quarter 2009, by residency of claimants

Metropolitan area	2008 III ^r		2009 III ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	241,350		223,684	
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	24,944	1	29,853	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	19,198	2	15,767	2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	9,745	5	10,975	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	11,217	4	9,845	4
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	13,812	3	9,256	5
Peoria, Ill.	216	153	8,947	6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	5,734	7	6,374	7
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	4,690	10	5,022	8
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	4,040	12	4,307	9
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, Calif.	4,856	8	4,293	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 09-01, November 20, 2008.

Movement of Work

In the third quarter of 2009, 75 extended mass layoffs involved the movement of work and were associated with 12,107 separated workers. The number of such events was down 11 percent from the third quarter of 2008, while the number of separations was down 19 percent. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 5 percent of nonseasonal layoff events in the third quarter of 2009. (See table 9.)

Six out of 10 extended mass layoff events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. In comparison, manufacturing accounted for less than 3 out of 10 events in the total private nonfarm economy. (See table 6.) Employers cited an organizational change in more than half and business demand in more than a quarter of extended mass layoff events involving movement of work. (See table 7.) Among the regions, the largest proportions of workers affected by movement of work were in the West and Midwest. (See table 8.)

The 75 extended layoff events with movement of work for the third quarter of 2009 involved 107 identifiable relocations of work actions. Employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 72 of the actions. (See table 9.) Of these 72 actions, 81 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 75 percent were domestic reassignments. (See table 10.) information for 72 of the actions. (See table 9.) Of these 72 actions, 81 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 75 percent were domestic reassignments. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

About 33 percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the third quarter of 2009 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up from 29 percent a year earlier. (See table 11.) Of those employers expecting to recall workers, about one-third indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees. Less than two-thirds of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Two-thirds of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within 6 months, a lower proportion than the same period a year earlier. Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, in which 95 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in just 22 percent of extended mass layoff events.

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) in the third quarter of 2009 was 156, down 28 from the third quarter a year earlier. Three of the 18 major industry sectors registered average layoff sizes of 200 or more workers per event in the third quarter--arts, entertainment, and recreation; professional and technical services; and administrative and waste services. (See table 12.)

Nearly half of all events involved between 50 and 99 workers and 73 percent of events affected less than 150 workers. Layoffs involving between 50 and 99 workers accounted for 22 percent of all separations during the period, and layoffs with less than 150 separated workers accounted for 40 percent. Both these proportions are up from a year earlier. Extended mass layoffs involving 500 or more workers accounted for only 4 percent of events but 25 percent of the separated workers in the third quarter of 2009, down from 6 percent of events and 31 percent of separations last year. (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 266,938 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the third quarter of 2009. Of these claimants, 13 percent were black, 18 percent were Hispanic, 36 percent were women, 35 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 19 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, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, 33 percent were age 30 to 44, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the four census regions, the West and the Midwest recorded the highest numbers of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the third quarter of 2009. All regions except the West reported over-the-year decreases in the number of separations. (See table 4.) Among the nine census divisions, the highest numbers of separations during the third quarter of 2009 were in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, South Atlantic, and Pacific. (See table 4.) Only three divisions reported over-the-year increases in terms of the numbers of separations—New England, West North Central, and Mountain.

California recorded the largest number of worker separations, followed by Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and New Jersey. (See table 5.) After excluding the impact of seasonal reasons, California still reported the highest number of job cuts (81,079), followed by Florida (24,066) and Pennsylvania (16,833). Four states reported third quarter program highs in terms of numbers of separations—California, Kentucky, Missouri, and New Jersey.

Eighty-four percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the third quarter of 2009 resided within metropolitan areas, an increase of more than 4 percentage points from a year earlier. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants in the third quarter of 2009. The next highest were New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif., and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. Both Peoria, Ill., and San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif., moved into the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of initial claims by residency of claimant in the third quarter of 2009, replacing Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., and Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla., 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 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.

Mass Layoffs in October 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, November 20, 2009, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

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 third quarter of 2009, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 5.3 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the third quarter, employers in 35 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 15 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, 2008 and 2009

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2008 ^f	II 2009 ^f	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^f	II 2009 ^f	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^f	II 2009 ^f	III 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,581	3,396	1,776	290,453	650,679	277,924	304,340	727,494	266,938
Mining	4	50	22	1,014	8,393	3,724	834	7,505	2,230
Utilities	(²)	4	4	(²)	902	500	(²)	980	588
Construction	229	380	302	26,955	44,342	34,354	37,497	56,806	34,135
Manufacturing	498	1,063	511	95,423	195,719	80,135	106,161	265,891	90,610
Food	48	82	53	13,058	15,973	11,057	8,409	17,372	7,189
Beverage and tobacco products	5	4	6	684	421	1,528	784	622	1,216
Textile mills	7	15	6	1,593	2,268	476	2,405	4,573	572
Textile product mills	5	7	4	779	734	837	884	1,034	732
Apparel	13	28	12	1,482	4,563	3,345	1,785	4,419	1,729
Leather and allied products	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Wood products	38	41	19	6,080	4,542	1,604	6,184	5,977	1,690
Paper	10	29	11	3,544	3,626	1,161	2,527	3,588	968
Printing and related support activities	11	31	9	1,336	3,103	1,415	955	5,057	1,251
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	3	3	(²)	315	240	(²)	330	221
Chemicals	15	26	13	1,502	2,646	1,089	1,567	3,459	1,071
Plastics and rubber products	23	56	21	3,723	7,355	2,483	3,567	9,410	2,706
Nonmetallic mineral products	16	42	18	2,080	5,374	1,687	2,381	5,330	1,440
Primary metals	14	83	46	1,647	15,853	5,715	2,366	18,890	5,925
Fabricated metal products	33	97	48	3,969	13,217	5,085	5,609	14,563	4,904
Machinery	35	110	54	9,127	23,796	9,066	11,739	40,139	25,026
Computer and electronic products	47	96	40	8,296	13,917	5,834	7,118	15,209	4,969
Electrical equipment and appliances	16	35	25	3,066	5,981	3,625	2,868	6,973	3,921
Transportation equipment	124	217	84	27,610	64,320	19,367	37,632	97,171	20,728
Furniture and related products	24	37	24	4,180	4,380	3,182	5,332	7,944	3,088
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11	24	15	1,306	3,335	1,339	1,748	3,831	1,264
Wholesale trade	33	89	53	4,543	15,261	5,864	3,740	14,676	5,626
Retail trade	92	199	81	20,896	44,986	12,198	22,767	53,604	13,938
Transportation and warehousing	131	259	137	24,199	59,121	22,136	23,515	57,550	19,968
Information	54	92	57	10,553	16,854	7,425	10,945	18,584	9,600
Finance and insurance	104	128	87	19,812	29,383	13,607	20,762	26,340	13,455
Real estate and rental and leasing	11	27	8	1,458	4,733	642	1,850	4,463	740
Professional and technical services	50	141	67	8,877	34,472	14,749	9,442	27,357	10,595
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	13	10	(²)	3,809	1,245	(²)	3,735	1,097
Administrative and waste services	142	300	182	31,785	64,656	39,451	33,329	73,741	33,606
Educational services	18	29	27	2,635	3,650	4,474	2,545	4,317	3,903
Health care and social assistance	74	218	84	8,360	28,861	10,467	6,609	26,796	7,787
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	38	89	38	11,261	17,914	8,514	5,637	10,999	4,337
Accommodation and food services	84	241	85	20,187	68,191	15,629	15,859	64,292	12,669
Other services, except public administration ..	15	74	21	1,980	9,432	2,810	2,095	9,858	2,054
Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ For the second quarter of 2009, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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, 2008 and 2009

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,581	3,396	1,776	290,453	650,679	277,924	304,340	727,494	266,938
Business demand	642	1,457	850	97,187	228,472	123,473	127,524	319,603	132,626
Contract cancellation	44	78	45	7,298	12,837	5,989	6,984	14,963	5,208
Contract completion	195	310	254	32,262	51,258	46,529	41,847	63,573	39,237
Domestic competition	(²)	—	4	(²)	—	258	(²)	—	231
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	25	17	(²)	7,263	3,394	(²)	17,517	16,094
Import competition	12	8	3	3,197	1,261	310	3,356	1,130	349
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	382	1,036	527	52,332	155,853	66,993	72,408	222,420	71,507
Organizational changes	122	171	106	33,572	36,228	18,109	29,965	37,184	13,601
Business-ownership change	20	33	21	14,033	12,835	3,590	4,906	7,703	2,105
Reorganization or restructuring of company	102	138	85	19,539	23,393	14,519	25,059	29,481	11,496
Financial issues	192	295	165	37,198	74,300	24,512	31,683	76,236	27,707
Bankruptcy	42	51	19	13,032	32,265	3,121	8,490	29,416	3,780
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	92	169	97	12,326	24,116	14,507	13,056	32,363	17,063
Financial difficulty	58	75	49	11,840	17,919	6,884	10,137	14,457	6,864
Production specific	30	14	14	5,998	2,014	4,161	7,034	2,243	3,076
Automation/technological advances	4	(²)	(²)	760	(²)	(²)	843	(²)	(²)
Energy related	6	—	—	720	—	—	2,656	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	5	3	4	806	598	2,637	475	279	1,179
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	4	—	4	1,880	—	422	1,169	—	745
Material or supply shortage	4	(²)	—	466	(²)	—	371	(²)	—
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	3	(²)	(²)	685	(²)	(²)	433	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	577	(²)	(²)	777	(²)
Disaster/safety	32	3	4	4,988	508	1,941	4,233	231	463
Hazardous work environment	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Seasonal	216	757	258	43,921	160,021	46,701	36,587	140,248	31,290
Seasonal	116	387	143	27,567	87,539	30,133	21,450	71,113	16,666
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	100	370	115	16,354	72,482	16,568	15,137	69,135	14,624
Other/miscellaneous	347	699	379	67,589	149,136	59,027	67,314	151,749	58,175
Other	22	38	27	3,943	5,953	3,558	4,355	8,465	2,915
Data not provided: refusal	53	170	96	13,696	42,582	16,711	13,651	42,576	16,685
Data not provided: does not know	272	491	256	49,950	100,601	38,758	49,308	100,708	38,575

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 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, second and third quarters, 2009

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,396	1,776	727,494	266,938	15.7	12.5	15.2	18.0	41.5	36.4	20.5	19.2
Alabama	35	10	11,110	1,514	43.0	32.7	2.3	5.9	39.2	37.5	15.3	22.0
Alaska	14	7	2,901	1,415	4.7	4.9	10.0	24.2	32.5	34.3	23.6	30.5
Arizona	41	20	7,456	2,432	5.4	6.3	42.9	32.4	51.4	49.3	18.2	17.0
Arkansas	21	3	3,567	229	35.3	24.5	3.9	10.9	43.3	41.5	20.0	17.9
California	804	577	154,900	83,661	9.7	9.4	36.0	33.9	43.2	38.7	16.1	15.6
Colorado	34	13	4,882	1,649	5.6	4.3	20.1	13.8	46.1	32.9	18.1	17.7
Connecticut	27	12	4,895	1,162	14.5	15.1	14.7	12.0	61.1	48.2	26.4	19.4
Delaware	11	(²)	1,376	(²)	32.2	25.0	5.5	-	53.8	22.4	24.8	62.1
District of Columbia	4	-	405	-	64.2	-	4.7	-	51.6	-	23.2	-
Florida	190	87	38,857	16,186	18.9	14.9	28.9	28.1	45.3	41.0	20.8	18.5
Georgia	34	20	11,685	2,933	42.4	47.3	4.2	1.1	42.3	37.3	15.7	16.0
Hawaii	10	6	1,315	725	1.0	1.0	11.1	12.8	43.5	26.2	16.3	14.2
Idaho	7	7	828	1,034	.1	.4	2.8	17.7	35.9	42.6	19.9	22.1
Illinois	196	106	52,248	26,712	15.7	13.2	9.8	7.0	38.8	30.4	20.9	18.9
Indiana	87	34	19,375	5,017	7.9	4.7	3.0	2.5	30.9	33.7	20.2	22.8
Iowa	25	12	7,237	3,050	2.2	3.5	1.3	1.0	28.8	15.3	19.4	22.7
Kansas	25	21	10,206	2,315	6.8	17.5	5.3	3.2	27.8	35.8	18.3	15.7
Kentucky	62	19	8,386	1,867	4.3	4.4	.2	-	18.8	16.3	18.5	23.9
Louisiana	52	20	8,503	2,153	61.6	59.9	2.2	3.4	52.8	44.1	20.4	15.5
Maine	11	(²)	1,861	(²)	.8	2.2	.2	-	36.8	41.8	24.9	21.3
Maryland	19	3	2,239	294	42.2	59.5	2.2	3.4	52.0	67.7	28.6	20.4
Massachusetts	30	21	5,895	2,422	13.4	9.5	1.7	2.3	56.4	49.4	28.0	25.2
Michigan	121	59	56,049	6,954	22.9	13.3	2.6	3.9	30.4	35.4	17.4	18.5
Minnesota	73	35	12,732	4,140	5.2	4.8	2.5	2.8	31.7	29.4	20.8	24.2
Mississippi	16	7	1,937	607	75.3	49.1	1.3	4.9	49.5	26.0	19.1	10.9
Missouri	75	32	13,741	4,631	21.7	15.9	.9	.9	59.9	34.1	28.3	21.1
Montana	12	(²)	1,564	(²)	.1	1.2	3.5	2.3	30.4	9.3	21.0	18.6
Nebraska	9	4	1,622	360	3.6	-	7.5	4.2	43.6	51.1	30.3	24.7
Nevada	55	32	12,278	5,582	9.4	8.2	30.2	32.5	35.7	33.0	19.8	17.2
New Hampshire	7	4	1,354	331	.8	1.5	2.9	1.8	57.0	36.0	28.7	19.6
New Jersey	112	63	24,096	6,670	20.5	25.9	8.3	7.5	65.9	51.3	32.9	24.2
New Mexico	29	9	3,338	608	2.0	3.9	49.4	32.9	43.3	46.2	19.8	18.1
New York	162	108	33,173	16,692	14.5	18.4	11.7	18.4	48.1	53.6	25.0	28.5
North Carolina	51	29	17,289	4,470	35.1	33.6	6.7	4.0	40.9	44.3	18.4	20.8
North Dakota	10	3	2,160	536	1.9	.7	1.5	1.3	20.0	22.0	18.9	21.6
Ohio	178	75	39,173	13,812	11.7	10.3	3.7	3.2	32.4	23.6	23.9	21.9
Oklahoma	17	7	2,950	493	11.4	16.2	8.4	4.3	30.8	31.0	18.2	13.6
Oregon	57	26	13,707	4,505	1.8	1.7	13.4	20.5	48.5	40.3	22.8	17.4
Pennsylvania	248	123	50,117	19,768	6.7	5.1	3.5	2.6	43.1	25.5	27.6	26.0
Rhode Island	7	3	835	193	8.9	1.6	17.1	51.8	83.8	61.7	35.2	22.3
South Carolina	34	14	7,671	1,571	66.9	45.6	1.0	3.1	55.7	44.0	9.9	8.4
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.7	-	3.4	3.0	22.4	30.0	8.6	14.0
Tennessee	41	19	7,122	1,950	29.1	37.0	-	-	46.5	37.1	23.3	17.3
Texas	93	34	17,073	4,332	16.4	16.2	44.8	39.8	34.1	24.9	16.4	14.1
Utah	14	8	2,201	1,724	1.5	1.1	7.2	13.3	36.3	37.1	11.4	11.7
Vermont	12	5	1,642	567	.7	.4	.4	.2	36.1	31.4	19.5	30.0
Virginia	47	13	10,377	1,330	39.2	39.2	4.2	1.7	47.8	34.4	21.8	23.5
Washington	55	41	10,607	5,610	6.3	5.6	8.8	11.9	39.3	36.6	16.8	13.4
West Virginia	23	5	2,841	452	.1	-	.1	-	14.6	22.1	17.8	13.3
Wisconsin	96	14	18,732	1,624	11.3	5.8	5.4	4.0	41.3	30.6	22.1	20.3
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	-	1.8	-	4.4	-	19.3	-	11.1	-
Puerto Rico	10	14	2,526	1,853	-	.1	99.3	99.6	49.2	53.9	13.3	9.6

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 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
United States ¹	1,581	3,396	1,776	290,453	650,679	277,924	304,340	727,494	266,938
Northeast	304	616	341	60,443	113,540	52,313	56,314	123,868	48,073
New England	39	94	47	5,043	17,226	6,026	4,897	16,482	4,943
Middle Atlantic	265	522	294	55,400	96,314	46,287	51,417	107,386	43,130
South	373	750	291	76,138	145,808	54,330	77,419	153,388	40,497
South Atlantic	193	413	172	42,491	84,079	35,908	40,495	92,740	27,352
East South Central	76	154	55	12,825	27,807	9,085	15,620	28,555	5,938
West South Central	104	183	64	20,822	33,922	9,337	21,304	32,093	7,207
Midwest	322	896	396	59,738	181,930	58,025	69,957	233,873	69,251
East North Central	259	678	288	50,322	142,155	40,831	59,240	186,117	54,119
West North Central	63	218	108	9,416	39,775	17,194	10,717	47,756	15,132
West	582	1,134	748	94,134	209,401	113,256	100,650	216,365	109,117
Mountain	67	194	91	11,415	37,582	12,607	11,152	32,935	13,201
Pacific	515	940	657	82,719	171,819	100,649	89,498	183,430	95,916

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, 2008 and 2009

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,581	3,396	1,776	290,453	650,679	277,924	304,340	727,494	266,938
Alabama	9	35	10	2,769	10,345	1,506	3,044	11,110	1,514
Alaska	3	14	7	3,460	3,901	3,406	1,331	2,901	1,415
Arizona	9	41	20	1,255	7,656	3,271	1,211	7,456	2,432
Arkansas	7	21	3	1,398	4,190	168	1,357	3,567	229
California	465	804	577	70,397	143,313	87,904	79,585	154,900	83,661
Colorado	7	34	13	1,229	8,928	2,012	686	4,882	1,649
Connecticut	11	27	12	1,724	5,433	1,625	1,394	4,895	1,162
Delaware	-	11	(²)	-	1,354	(²)	-	1,376	(²)
District of Columbia	-	4	-	-	405	-	-	405	-
Florida	127	190	87	31,391	42,566	25,263	26,565	38,857	16,186
Georgia	22	34	20	3,635	6,137	2,998	4,614	11,685	2,933
Hawaii	7	10	6	840	1,343	740	1,112	1,315	725
Idaho	14	7	7	2,111	1,447	826	2,020	828	1,034
Illinois	97	196	106	19,992	42,599	16,263	18,565	52,248	26,712
Indiana	57	87	34	10,363	16,931	3,811	15,216	19,375	5,017
Iowa	10	25	12	1,220	3,091	1,748	3,466	7,237	3,050
Kansas	8	25	21	710	7,549	2,305	754	10,206	2,315
Kentucky	22	62	19	3,578	7,759	4,363	3,079	8,386	1,867
Louisiana	41	52	20	6,540	9,699	3,134	6,085	8,503	2,153
Maine	3	11	(²)	267	2,729	(²)	187	1,861	(²)
Maryland	10	19	3	1,238	2,530	264	1,132	2,239	294
Massachusetts	21	30	21	2,553	5,326	2,815	2,897	5,895	2,422
Michigan	41	121	59	5,852	23,040	6,695	7,933	56,049	6,954
Minnesota	11	73	35	2,219	10,113	4,983	2,128	12,732	4,140
Mississippi	14	16	7	2,330	2,845	550	1,660	1,937	607
Missouri	31	75	32	4,746	14,530	6,867	4,127	13,741	4,631
Montana	4	12	(²)	390	2,145	(²)	348	1,564	(²)
Nebraska	(²)	9	4	(²)	2,237	740	(²)	1,622	360
Nevada	22	55	32	4,421	9,430	4,557	4,979	12,278	5,582
New Hampshire	(²)	7	4	(²)	1,275	431	(²)	1,354	331
New Jersey	49	112	63	8,784	27,423	10,009	6,741	24,096	6,670
New Mexico	8	29	9	1,431	4,316	698	1,429	3,338	608
New York	118	162	108	27,856	31,221	18,955	22,463	33,173	16,692
North Carolina	14	51	29	1,378	13,137	3,694	3,421	17,289	4,470
North Dakota	(²)	10	3	(²)	2,160	476	(²)	2,160	536
Ohio	49	178	75	10,187	43,243	12,533	9,847	39,713	13,812
Oklahoma	5	17	7	2,549	2,996	805	1,179	2,950	493
Oregon	19	57	26	4,494	11,445	2,791	4,627	13,707	4,505
Pennsylvania	98	248	123	18,760	37,670	17,323	22,213	50,117	19,768
Rhode Island	(²)	7	3	(²)	821	186	(²)	835	193
South Carolina	12	34	14	3,743	7,104	1,571	3,659	7,671	1,571
South Dakota	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	31	41	19	4,148	6,858	2,666	7,837	7,122	1,950
Texas	51	93	34	10,335	17,037	5,230	12,683	17,073	4,332
Utah	(²)	14	8	(²)	2,725	978	(²)	2,201	1,724
Vermont	(²)	12	5	(²)	1,642	628	(²)	1,642	567
Virginia	6	47	13	862	7,130	1,364	936	10,377	1,330
Washington	21	55	41	3,528	11,817	5,808	2,843	10,607	5,610
West Virginia	(²)	23	5	(²)	3,716	638	(²)	2,841	452
Wisconsin	15	96	14	3,928	16,342	1,529	7,679	18,732	1,624
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Puerto Rico	12	10	14	1,118	1,184	915	2,477	2,526	1,853

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, 2008 and 2009

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2008	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	84	117	75	14,943	21,720	12,107
Mining	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Manufacturing	56	76	45	10,949	12,838	6,661
Food	4	10	4	1,302	2,000	672
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Textile mills	3	(²)	(²)	314	(²)	(²)
Textile product mills	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Apparel	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	565	(²)
Leather and allied products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Wood products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper	3	(²)	(²)	391	(²)	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	594	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	3	6	3	292	838	384
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metals	-	3	3	-	257	555
Fabricated metal products	(²)	8	3	(²)	924	477
Machinery	4	5	4	776	1,138	624
Computer and electronic products	9	12	7	1,527	1,945	1,099
Electrical equipment and appliances	6	(²)	(²)	1,278	(²)	(²)
Transportation equipment	13	8	5	3,378	1,540	792
Furniture and related products	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	612	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,206	(²)
Wholesale trade	3	6	5	539	459	572
Retail trade	(²)	6	4	(²)	2,426	874
Transportation and warehousing	4	3	4	684	315	541
Information	4	3	4	557	464	745
Finance and insurance	8	5	3	938	1,380	299
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	1,152
Management of companies and enterprises	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	3	7	-	479	1,072	-
Educational services	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Accommodation and food services	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Other services, except public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2008	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	84	117	75	14,943	21,720	12,107
Business demand	(²)	38	21	(²)	5,848	3,337
Contract cancellation	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	555	(²)
Contract completion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic competition	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Import competition	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	831	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	12	29	15	3,130	4,462	2,583
Organizational changes	47	47	39	8,450	7,982	6,671
Business-ownership change	6	4	6	1,628	1,256	1,329
Reorganization or restructuring of company	41	43	33	6,822	6,726	5,342
Financial issues	19	24	(²)	2,669	6,497	(²)
Bankruptcy	-	4	(²)	-	1,254	(²)
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	14	11	(²)	2,587	1,489
Financial difficulty	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	2,656	(²)
Production specific	-	5	(²)	-	558	(²)
Automation/technological advances	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Energy related	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governmental regulations/intervention	-	-	-	-	-	-
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material or supply shortage	-	-	-	-	-	-
Model changeover	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Product line discontinued	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Disaster/safety	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hazardous work environment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extreme weather-related event	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other/miscellaneous	(²)	3	-	(²)	835	-
Other	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
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, 2008 and 2009

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2008	II 2009 ^f	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^f	II 2009 ^f	III 2009 ^p
United States ¹	84	117	75	14,943	21,720	12,107
Northeast	14	16	10	2,306	3,056	1,421
New England	(²)	8	4	(²)	1,313	719
Middle Atlantic	(²)	8	6	(²)	1,743	702
South	13	41	17	2,238	6,088	1,896
South Atlantic	5	19	(²)	704	3,303	(²)
East South Central	4	16	8	472	1,446	713
West South Central	4	6	(²)	1,062	1,339	(²)
Midwest	42	35	22	8,167	5,684	3,578
East North Central	32	24	15	6,105	4,107	2,260
West North Central	10	11	7	2,062	1,577	1,318
West	15	25	26	2,232	6,892	5,212
Mountain	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,832
Pacific	(²)	(²)	21	(²)	(²)	3,380

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^f = 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, 2008 and 2009

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,581	3,396	1,776	290,453	650,679	277,924
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	1,365	2,639	1,518	246,532	490,658	231,223
Total, movement of work ³	84	117	75	14,943	21,720	12,107
Movement of work actions	106	160	107	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	78	104	72	9,631	11,533	6,755
With separations unknown	28	56	35	(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, 2008 and 2009

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	III 2008	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
With separations reported ²	78	104	72	9,631	11,533	6,755
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	19	22	18	2,312	2,849	1,691
Within company	17	21	15	2,135	2,759	1,471
Different company	2	1	3	177	90	220
Domestic relocations	59	82	54	7,319	8,684	5,064
Within company	50	75	43	6,522	7,461	3,694
Different company	9	7	11	797	1,223	1,370
Unable to assign place of relocation	-	-	-	-	-	-
By company						
Within company	67	96	58	8,657	10,220	5,165
Domestic	50	75	43	6,522	7,461	3,694
Out of country	17	21	15	2,135	2,759	1,471
Unable to assign	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different company	11	8	14	974	1,313	1,590
Domestic	9	7	11	797	1,223	1,370
Out of country	2	1	3	177	90	220
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.

Table 11. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

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		
	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
Anticipate a recall	28.6	37.3	32.6	92.6	95.2	95.0	18.5	20.7	22.0
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	71.0	77.3	66.1	89.0	90.8	91.0	56.7	59.4	47.9
Within 3 months	53.8	56.9	50.4	67.5	65.9	69.0	42.9	45.0	36.8
Size of recall									
At least half	77.0	78.6	65.1	96.5	94.0	92.7	61.5	58.2	44.9
All workers	37.6	41.7	33.7	61.0	57.6	61.6	19.0	20.7	13.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 12. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Measure	Average number of separations		
	III 2008 ^r	II 2009 ^r	III 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	184	192	156
Industry			
Mining	254	168	169
Utilities	200	226	125
Construction	118	117	114
Manufacturing	192	184	157
Wholesale trade	138	171	111
Retail trade	227	226	151
Transportation and warehousing	185	228	162
Information	195	183	130
Finance and insurance	191	230	156
Real estate and rental and leasing	133	175	80
Professional and technical services	178	244	220
Management of companies and enterprises	105	293	125
Administrative and waste services	224	216	217
Educational services	146	126	166
Health care and social assistance	113	132	125
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	296	201	224
Accommodation and food services	240	283	184
Other services, except public administration	132	127	134
Unclassified establishments	–	–	–
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	151	157	145
Organizational changes	275	212	171
Financial issues	194	252	149
Production specific	200	144	297
Disaster/Safety	156	169	485
Seasonal	203	211	181
Other/miscellaneous	195	213	156

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

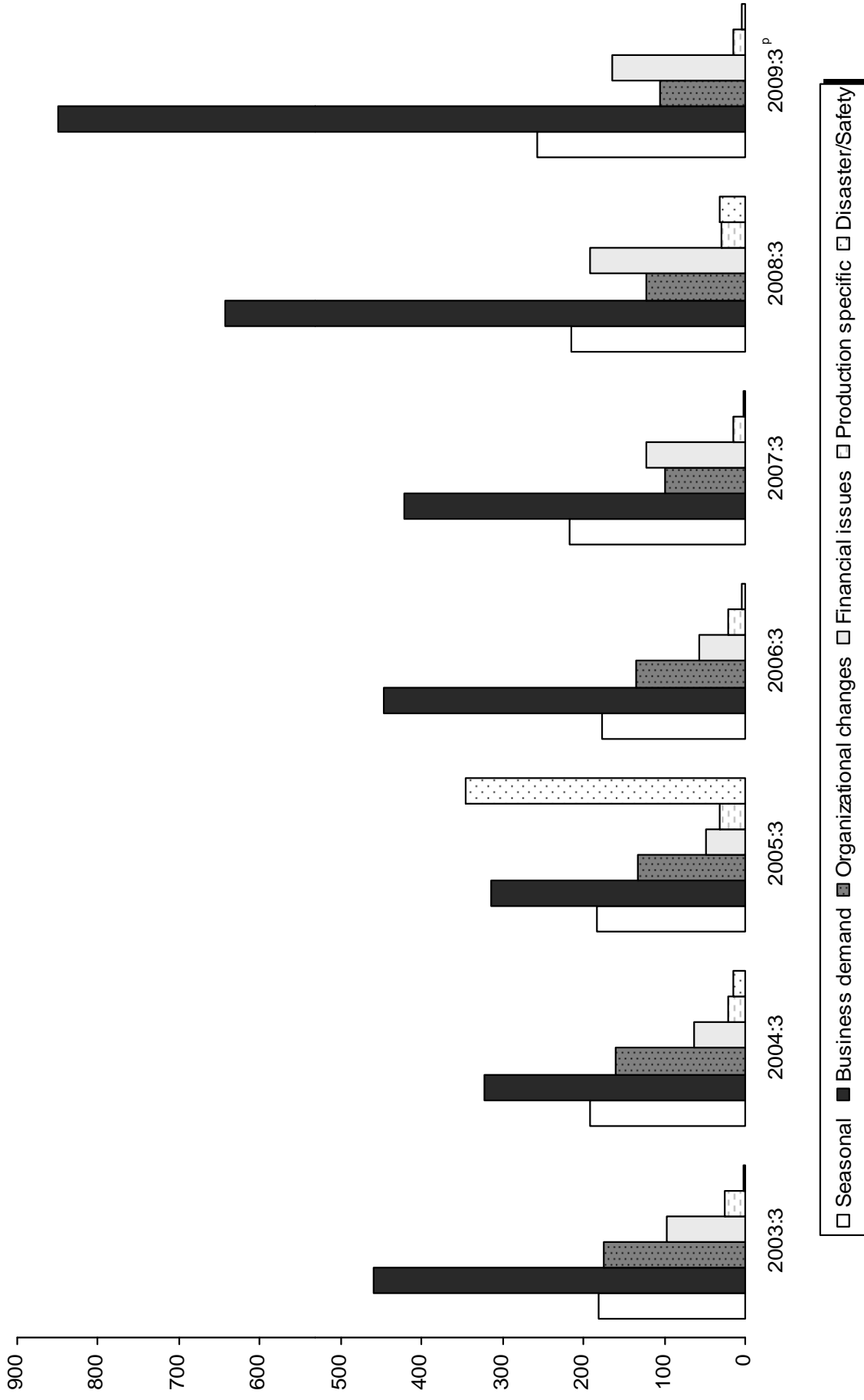
Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, third quarter 2009^P

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,776	100.0	277,924	100.0
50-99	877	49.4	62,010	22.3
100-149	412	23.2	47,790	17.2
150-199	181	10.2	29,947	10.8
200-299	154	8.7	35,753	12.9
300-499	87	4.9	32,110	11.6
500-999	42	2.4	27,849	10.0
1,000 or more	23	1.3	42,465	15.3

^P = preliminary.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Third quarters, 2003-09



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

^P = preliminary.