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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS – FOURTH QUARTER 2011 ANNUAL TOTALS – 2011

Employers in the private nonfarm sector initiated 1,638 mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2011 that resulted in the separation of 266,971 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the year, total extended mass layoff events and associated worker separations were down from 1,999 and 338,643, respectively. Total events and separations reached their lowest fourth quarter levels since 2005, while manufacturing sector events and separations declined to their lowest fourth quarter levels in program history. (See table A.) Fourth quarter 2011 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Permanent worksite closures accounted for only 5 percent of extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2011, the lowest proportion of events due to closure for any quarter in program history (with data available back to 1995). Sixty-four percent of private nonfarm employers indicated they anticipated some type of worker recall—the highest percentage in six years.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Over the year ending in the fourth quarter of 2011, the number of private nonfarm extended mass layoff events declined in 13 of the 18 major industry sectors. The construction and the accommodation and food services sectors experienced the largest declines in the numbers of worker separations over the year. Fourteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of layoff events. (See table 1.)

Events and separations in the manufacturing sector declined to their lowest fourth quarter levels in program history. Fifty-three percent of manufacturing employers with an extended mass layoff event in the fourth quarter of 2011 anticipated recalling at least some of the displaced workers.

The construction sector had 528 extended mass layoff events and 66,110 separations, primarily due to the ending of seasonal work. This sector accounted for 32 percent of the layoff events and 25 percent of the related separations in the fourth quarter of 2011. In these events, 84 percent of the employers anticipated recalling at least some of the displaced workers.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 44 percent of the events and 42 percent of related separations in the private nonfarm sector during the fourth quarter of 2011. Business demand

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
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.....	3,395	651,318	731,049
July-September.....	2,034	345,531	406,823
October-December.....	2,416	406,212	468,577
2010			
January-March.....	1,870	314,512	368,664
April-June.....	2,008	381,622	396,441
July-September.....	1,370	222,357	260,077
October-December ^r	1,999	338,643	390,584
2011			
January-March ^r	1,490	225,456	258,220
April-June ^r	1,810	317,546	342,529
July-September ^r	1,393	235,247	289,330
October-December ^p	1,638	266,971	249,692

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

factors, primarily as a result of contract completion, accounted for 34 percent of extended mass layoff events and 35 percent of related separations during the quarter. Over the year, the largest decrease in worker separations occurred in layoffs attributed to seasonal factors. (See table 2 and the chart.)

Movement of Work

In the fourth quarter of 2011, 33 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 5,910 worker separations, a series low for both figures in any quarter (with data available back to 2004).

Table B. Metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter 2011, by residency of claimants

Metropolitan area	2010 IV ^r		2011 IV ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	308,431	...	195,619	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	38,825	1	36,296	1
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	17,640	3	11,927	2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	18,235	2	9,399	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	9,945	4	6,204	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	9,768	5	6,037	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	6,525	6	3,935	6
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	3,183	18	3,167	7
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, Calif.	5,710	8	2,928	8
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	3,575	15	2,877	9
Modesto, Calif.	3,653	14	2,538	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.

Sixty-four percent of the events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. Employers cited organizational changes as the economic reason for layoff in 48 percent of the events involving movement of work. Among workers affected by the movement of work, the largest proportions were in the Midwest and West. (See tables 6-9.)

The 33 events with movement of work for the fourth quarter involved 53 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 9.) Employers were able to provide information on the specific number of worker separations for 23 of these actions. Among these actions, 78 percent were domestic reassignments, and 87 percent involved work moving within the same company. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

Sixty-four percent of the private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in the fourth quarter of 2011 indicated they anticipated some type of recall—the highest fourth quarter percentage since 2005. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 32 percent indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 77 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Among employers expecting to recall laid-off workers, 73 percent intend to do so within 6 months. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, in which 94 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 40 percent of the events. (See table 11.)

Table C. Selected measures of mass layoff activity, 1996-2011

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1996	4,760	948,122	805,810
1997	4,671	947,843	879,831
1998	4,859	991,245	1,056,462
1999	4,556	901,451	796,917
2000	4,591	915,962	846,267
2001	7,375	1,524,832	1,457,512
2002	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
2004	5,010	993,909	903,079
2005	4,881	884,661	834,533
2006	4,885	935,969	951,155
2007	5,363	965,935	978,712
2008	8,259	1,516,978	1,670,042
2009	11,824	2,108,202	2,442,000
2010 ^r	7,247	1,257,134	1,415,766
2011 ^p	6,331	1,045,220	1,139,771

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by the number of separations per layoff event) was 163 workers during the fourth quarter of 2011. (See table 12.) Events were largely concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with over two-thirds involving fewer than 150 workers. Conversely, only 4 percent of layoff events involved 500 or more workers. (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 249,692 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the fourth quarter. Of these claimants, 11 percent were black, 20 percent were Hispanic, 30 percent were women, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) In the entire civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent of all persons were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the four census regions, the West recorded the highest number of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2011. Among the nine census divisions, the highest number of displaced workers was in the Pacific. All regions and 8 of the 9 divisions registered fewer laid-off workers compared with the fourth quarter of 2010. (See table 4.)

California recorded the largest number of worker separations in the fourth quarter of 2011, followed by Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Minnesota. Over the year, 36 states reported decreased numbers of separated workers associated with extended mass layoff events during the fourth quarter, led by Wisconsin, New Jersey, and New York. (See table 5.)

Seventy-eight percent of the initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2011 resided within metropolitan areas. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants. (See table B.)

Review of 2011

For all of 2011, employers reported 6,331 extended mass layoff actions, affecting 1,045,220 workers. Compared to 2010, the number of events decreased by 13 percent and the number of separations decreased by 17 percent. (See table C.) Permanent worksite closures accounted for 8 percent of extended mass layoff events in 2011, the lowest proportion of events due to closure in program history (with annual data available back to 1996). The annual average national unemployment rate decreased from 9.6 percent in 2010 to 8.9 percent in 2011, and private nonfarm payroll employment increased by 1.7 percent, or 1,869,000.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

In the private nonfarm economy, manufacturing had the largest number of separations, despite reaching a program low in 2011. Construction had the next highest number of separations, followed by administrative and waste services.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for layoff, layoffs due to business demand factors accounted for the largest number of events during 2011, largely due to contract completion. Layoffs attributed to this reason occurred primarily in construction and in administrative and waste services, which includes temporary help services.

Movement of Work

In 2011, 163 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 30,532 separated workers. Both measures reached program lows (with annual data available back to 2004). Fifty-five percent of events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. Employers cited organizational issues in 41 percent of the layoffs involving the movement of work, the highest among the reason categories.

The 163 extended layoff events with movement of work for 2011 involved 230 identifiable relocations of work actions. Employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 113 of the actions. Of these, 82 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 77 percent were domestic reassignments.

Recall Expectations

Fifty-five percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2011 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up from 50 percent in 2010. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 34 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 69 percent intended to do so within 6 months. Excluding events due to seasonal work and vacation period, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in just 34 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoffs

In 2011, the average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 165, registering the smallest average size for a calendar year in program history. Extended mass layoffs involving 500 or more workers accounted for only 5 percent of events in 2011 but resulted in 26 percent of all separations.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 1,139,771 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in 2011. Of these claimants, 15 percent were black, 20 percent were Hispanic, 41 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older. Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Compared to 2010, all census regions, divisions, and 36 states reported decreased numbers of laid-off workers in 2011. Among the states, the largest decreases were reported by California, New York, and Florida.

Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2011, followed by New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., and Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.

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 news release for January 2012 is scheduled to be released on Thursday, February 23, 2012, at 10:00 a.m. (EST). The Extended Mass Layoffs news release for the First Quarter of 2012 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 16, 2012, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Upcoming Changes to Mass Layoff Data

With the release of January 2012 data on February 23, 2012, the Mass Layoff Statistics program will update the basis for industry classification from the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to the 2012 NAICS. The new conversion reflects definitional changes within the utilities, construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail trade sectors. Several industry titles and descriptions will also be updated. For more information on the 2012 NAICS update, visit www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html.

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 fourth quarter of 2011, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.3 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, employers in 30 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 10 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, 2010 and 2011

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,999	1,393	1,638	338,643	235,247	266,971	390,584	289,330	249,692
Mining	31	(²)	21	3,723	(²)	2,710	4,491	(²)	2,664
Utilities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	685	216	528	89,037	27,496	66,110	108,428	33,806	63,335
Manufacturing	382	262	320	66,428	45,380	53,843	77,401	49,956	48,727
Food	86	70	83	22,752	14,718	16,842	19,628	14,830	14,947
Beverage and tobacco products	12	9	9	1,830	1,353	812	2,239	1,964	918
Textile mills	3	4	8	759	541	1,691	1,031	2,458	1,954
Textile product mills	(²)	3	3	(²)	368	577	(²)	441	608
Apparel	12	5	6	2,245	1,246	943	2,617	1,611	1,100
Leather and allied products	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Wood products	18	9	12	2,181	1,392	2,163	4,708	1,268	2,118
Paper	10	4	14	1,434	682	3,004	1,312	518	1,826
Printing and related support activities	11	11	9	2,090	1,089	870	1,991	1,401	1,125
Petroleum and coal products	17	-	13	2,463	-	1,603	2,805	-	1,844
Chemicals	5	9	5	464	889	549	531	1,008	540
Plastics and rubber products	14	9	9	1,697	2,678	1,940	1,922	1,299	1,830
Nonmetallic mineral products	50	6	39	6,367	811	5,427	7,452	717	4,505
Primary metals	13	4	10	2,125	804	1,216	2,125	498	1,147
Fabricated metal products	19	8	16	2,858	1,341	1,737	3,601	1,471	1,795
Machinery	18	16	15	3,023	2,594	3,324	4,800	3,677	2,734
Computer and electronic products	15	15	22	2,029	2,617	4,095	2,524	2,380	2,251
Electrical equipment and appliances	6	11	(²)	1,138	2,445	(²)	2,441	2,483	(²)
Transportation equipment	51	49	26	8,062	7,531	4,772	11,590	9,726	5,005
Furniture and related products	8	12	7	1,246	1,461	588	1,689	1,441	654
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	8	10	1,272	820	1,067	1,227	765	1,058
Wholesale trade	33	25	22	3,769	2,951	3,177	4,092	2,832	2,384
Retail trade	88	70	67	22,420	18,136	12,188	26,413	15,050	10,528
Transportation and warehousing	52	101	31	9,352	13,476	4,473	12,921	14,573	3,138
Information	55	98	64	15,753	23,669	19,942	26,220	42,811	24,433
Finance and insurance	50	43	31	9,827	8,085	6,238	9,831	9,467	5,649
Real estate and rental and leasing	15	7	10	1,740	904	1,784	1,812	1,686	1,785
Professional and technical services	69	72	83	11,295	11,799	15,680	14,611	16,190	15,996
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	510	(²)	(²)	1,260	(²)
Administrative and waste services	230	221	241	40,868	44,278	42,810	50,010	63,517	39,907
Educational services	9	22	10	2,655	2,666	771	1,457	2,810	1,050
Health care and social assistance	48	95	35	6,478	9,305	5,748	6,888	9,306	4,494
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	59	45	61	12,372	8,309	10,027	8,913	7,698	7,644
Accommodation and food services	161	85	95	38,800	15,860	18,387	31,830	15,486	14,893
Other services, except public administration	22	21	15	2,794	2,034	2,097	3,471	2,378	2,252
Unclassified	-	1	-	-	114	-	-	114	-

¹ For the fourth quarter of 2011, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,999	1,393	1,638	338,643	235,247	266,971	390,584	289,330	249,692
Business demand	661	629	558	100,547	103,741	94,170	144,801	157,352	100,383
Contract cancellation	24	36	(²)	4,174	5,138	(²)	5,800	5,916	(²)
Contract completion	377	419	380	62,433	75,760	72,446	91,477	121,177	76,196
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	—	4	(²)	—	2,105	(²)	—	642	(²)
Import competition	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	255	166	164	33,262	20,349	20,243	46,872	28,840	22,347
Organizational changes	79	76	59	17,864	12,258	11,770	16,707	12,288	8,799
Business-ownership change	18	18	16	9,311	2,309	3,458	2,973	1,395	2,452
Reorganization or restructuring of company	61	58	43	8,553	9,949	8,312	13,734	10,893	6,347
Financial issues	110	102	62	15,995	19,232	11,398	17,304	17,855	7,784
Bankruptcy	14	21	16	3,505	7,544	4,550	1,870	5,050	2,022
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	65	44	28	7,445	6,572	4,484	11,177	7,707	3,561
Financial difficulty	31	37	18	5,045	5,116	2,364	4,257	5,098	2,201
Production specific	10	17	(²)	1,422	2,074	(²)	2,517	2,363	(²)
Automation/technological advances	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	253	(²)	(²)	294	(²)
Energy related	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	4	(²)	(²)	629	(²)	(²)	660	(²)	(²)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	731	(²)	(²)	704	(²)
Material or supply shortage	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Model changeover	—	4	4	—	467	820	—	618	437
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	390	(²)	(²)	504	(²)
Product line discontinued	(²)	—	6	(²)	—	1,654	(²)	—	1,119
Disaster/safety	5	9	(²)	521	1,251	(²)	512	1,127	(²)
Hazardous work environment	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(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)
Seasonal	826	303	721	137,478	50,093	112,248	143,179	51,989	96,526
Seasonal	819	185	716	136,837	37,153	111,605	142,263	37,963	95,203
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	7	118	5	641	12,940	643	916	14,026	1,323
Other/miscellaneous	308	257	219	64,816	46,598	31,186	65,564	46,356	32,239
Other	19	23	19	2,565	3,812	2,377	3,116	3,549	3,489
Data not provided: refusal	82	54	55	19,083	13,819	8,802	19,081	13,827	8,706
Data not provided: does not know	207	180	145	43,168	28,967	20,007	43,367	28,980	20,044

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, third and fourth quarters, 2011

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,393	1,638	289,330	249,692	14.6	10.9	23.0	20.3	39.7	30.2	18.6	18.6
Alabama	6	4	1,817	680	41.0	33.7	1.2	2.2	41.4	36.2	13.6	20.9
Alaska	6	13	2,150	2,228	8.5	5.4	17.6	12.3	33.1	23.6	22.6	20.5
Arizona	9	11	1,346	1,631	7.7	10.3	32.7	25.5	58.5	49.6	18.7	14.7
Arkansas	10	9	1,729	1,755	18.1	36.0	5.8	8.5	45.5	47.1	21.9	17.6
California	548	412	142,733	79,665	8.2	6.6	34.5	35.2	38.5	37.3	15.6	17.1
Colorado	9	16	1,163	1,840	4.0	3.5	24.8	46.6	47.1	12.3	15.7	22.5
Connecticut	6	3	623	349	22.3	12.9	16.5	29.8	58.4	44.1	20.9	29.2
Delaware	3	3	843	340	43.4	20.9	11.3	9.4	35.3	35.9	12.7	26.2
District of Columbia	(²)	3	(²)	380	80.6	73.2	1.3	7.9	64.8	49.7	7.5	15.0
Florida	44	32	7,539	3,748	19.8	22.1	26.7	26.0	38.0	39.5	23.8	23.4
Georgia	26	33	5,779	5,245	45.6	44.0	5.3	4.3	45.9	35.9	19.8	17.6
Hawaii	-	4	-	560	-	1.8	-	9.8	-	40.7	-	15.2
Idaho	4	13	424	1,730	.2	.2	13.7	12.2	43.4	24.5	16.7	21.1
Illinois	66	157	14,384	20,296	20.9	11.8	13.1	22.7	32.9	23.8	17.5	15.9
Indiana	19	27	5,662	4,499	11.1	6.9	3.4	4.8	25.5	17.3	18.5	15.8
Iowa	5	10	745	2,092	10.7	3.4	2.7	8.8	37.0	19.3	15.2	23.8
Kansas	7	9	813	1,101	17.6	9.8	4.2	8.3	52.8	25.8	26.4	19.2
Kentucky	19	30	2,235	2,883	18.9	7.2	.1	.1	42.7	16.8	16.1	19.3
Louisiana	17	22	2,614	2,890	41.1	41.5	4.9	4.7	33.6	22.8	23.5	25.6
Maine	(²)	8	(²)	1,035	1.4	.8	-	.2	58.3	23.6	36.0	25.7
Maryland	16	(²)	3,020	(²)	50.4	54.4	2.1	2.6	54.4	43.9	18.8	30.3
Massachusetts	17	17	1,986	2,115	12.7	10.4	.4	1.2	60.9	46.1	24.0	22.1
Michigan	26	55	5,625	7,220	11.3	9.4	1.9	10.2	38.2	23.1	16.8	15.8
Minnesota	14	68	1,993	8,545	10.1	4.2	2.6	8.0	24.6	15.2	21.0	19.5
Mississippi	12	9	1,364	772	72.9	54.9	3.0	4.3	44.7	29.7	15.6	14.5
Missouri	22	29	3,449	3,518	29.3	12.5	1.3	1.5	59.1	32.2	27.8	21.9
Montana	(²)	12	(²)	1,192	1.7	.3	4.2	3.9	25.3	13.8	10.1	22.4
Nebraska	4	8	358	829	13.4	3.9	7.3	16.6	51.4	17.4	29.6	24.8
Nevada	8	4	1,804	601	7.3	12.1	20.5	24.3	23.8	51.2	22.8	38.3
New Hampshire	3	(²)	243	(²)	1.2	.7	4.5	.7	63.4	7.6	34.2	31.4
New Jersey	67	26	9,637	2,993	23.0	13.4	11.1	11.8	55.3	27.6	29.0	19.9
New Mexico	12	7	1,356	727	1.6	1.8	45.1	67.5	39.4	33.6	16.9	18.8
New York	120	114	19,424	15,449	15.4	10.7	18.2	14.1	44.6	31.2	20.3	21.3
North Carolina	24	25	5,510	2,795	39.9	33.0	9.9	8.1	37.0	35.8	21.4	18.6
North Dakota	-	10	-	963	-	.6	-	4.0	-	7.2	-	22.7
Ohio	36	92	5,450	11,888	8.7	10.6	2.4	4.2	21.4	18.8	19.6	17.6
Oklahoma	(²)	7	(²)	733	14.2	5.6	2.7	5.9	21.7	28.5	34.5	17.3
Oregon	14	24	2,368	6,566	1.7	1.4	22.6	27.2	58.4	37.5	24.2	19.5
Pennsylvania	61	74	9,641	10,487	9.3	8.4	4.0	3.7	39.9	21.8	27.9	21.1
Rhode Island	(²)	3	(²)	208	5.8	4.8	69.6	10.6	84.1	37.5	7.2	25.0
South Carolina	12	5	1,645	1,066	49.9	71.7	6.3	7.8	53.4	43.6	26.3	11.1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	19	26	4,777	2,556	45.3	12.7	.1	.2	53.6	31.8	29.5	30.0
Texas	25	34	4,912	7,343	24.2	15.8	39.3	38.3	30.7	34.7	13.6	20.5
Utah	3	12	279	1,579	.7	1.3	6.8	15.5	50.2	10.8	12.9	14.6
Vermont	5	(²)	669	(²)	.7	1.8	.3	.8	46.6	62.0	25.7	25.0
Virginia	11	26	1,480	4,183	28.6	47.0	5.3	4.3	35.3	45.6	17.8	18.4
Washington	16	47	3,472	7,082	4.3	4.5	14.0	27.9	35.5	31.1	22.9	18.3
West Virginia	(²)	4	(²)	656	-	.3	-	-	4.0	6.6	21.6	10.1
Wisconsin	32	73	5,121	10,971	8.3	5.5	16.5	6.9	34.7	16.3	21.8	17.3
Wyoming	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	1.7	-	3.4	-	42.8	-	27.1
Puerto Rico	29	4	6,497	1,261	.1	-	99.4	99.4	55.5	57.3	11.3	4.6

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, 2010 and 2011

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^P
United States ¹	1,999	1,393	1,638	338,643	235,247	266,971	390,584	289,330	249,692
Northeast	377	282	249	53,599	37,493	28,184	70,116	42,431	33,532
New England	57	34	35	9,864	4,633	5,683	8,374	3,729	4,603
Middle Atlantic	320	248	214	43,735	32,860	22,501	61,742	38,702	28,929
South	327	249	274	55,801	41,086	40,800	66,580	45,967	38,253
South Atlantic	196	140	133	33,231	21,314	19,137	41,053	26,293	18,641
East South Central	68	56	69	11,887	11,196	8,007	11,923	10,193	6,891
West South Central	63	53	72	10,683	8,576	13,656	13,604	9,481	12,721
Midwest	609	231	538	101,849	42,714	83,949	104,825	43,600	71,922
East North Central	457	179	404	74,564	33,298	61,045	79,622	36,242	54,874
West North Central	152	52	134	27,285	9,416	22,904	25,203	7,358	17,048
West	686	631	577	127,394	113,954	114,038	149,063	157,332	105,985
Mountain	128	47	77	25,009	7,322	14,965	22,825	6,609	9,884
Pacific	558	584	500	102,385	106,632	99,073	126,238	150,723	96,101

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, 2010 and 2011

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,999	1,393	1,638	338,643	235,247	266,971	390,584	289,330	249,692
Alabama	6	6	4	1,929	1,800	621	2,225	1,817	680
Alaska	14	6	13	3,970	3,348	4,515	2,478	2,150	2,228
Arizona	17	9	11	3,250	790	1,655	3,285	1,346	1,631
Arkansas	5	10	9	980	1,743	1,516	2,102	1,729	1,755
California	472	548	412	86,005	98,495	79,886	106,686	142,733	79,665
Colorado	24	9	16	4,835	1,273	2,325	3,075	1,163	1,840
Connecticut	13	6	3	3,110	807	349	2,394	623	349
Delaware	5	3	3	490	251	237	525	843	340
District of Columbia	3	(²)	3	434	(²)	471	434	(²)	380
Florida	46	44	32	11,030	7,962	4,275	10,579	7,539	3,748
Georgia	20	26	33	1,725	2,726	4,700	2,746	5,779	5,245
Hawaii	(²)	-	4	(²)	-	975	(²)	-	560
Idaho	12	4	13	2,312	453	3,135	2,013	424	1,730
Illinois	155	66	157	25,348	14,338	24,294	26,345	14,384	20,296
Indiana	40	19	27	4,121	2,667	3,225	7,987	5,662	4,499
Iowa	11	5	10	1,375	725	953	2,559	745	2,092
Kansas	15	7	9	1,836	802	1,067	3,558	813	1,101
Kentucky	26	19	30	3,836	2,660	3,886	3,323	2,235	2,883
Louisiana	23	17	22	4,560	2,905	4,791	4,024	2,614	2,890
Maine	9	(²)	8	1,336	(²)	972	1,460	(²)	1,035
Maryland	18	16	(²)	3,784	3,562	(²)	2,512	3,020	(²)
Massachusetts	26	17	17	4,207	2,633	3,356	3,339	1,986	2,115
Michigan	67	26	55	8,347	4,310	7,313	9,416	5,625	7,220
Minnesota	66	14	68	11,550	1,980	13,023	10,062	1,993	8,545
Mississippi	11	12	9	1,996	1,409	1,015	1,504	1,364	772
Missouri	41	22	29	9,233	5,367	5,097	6,365	3,449	3,518
Montana	15	(²)	12	2,528	(²)	1,574	1,592	(²)	1,192
Nebraska	9	4	8	2,179	542	1,805	1,108	358	829
Nevada	31	8	4	4,400	1,924	450	7,667	1,804	601
New Hampshire	4	3	(²)	631	335	(²)	616	243	(²)
New Jersey	48	67	26	11,850	11,590	3,645	9,784	9,637	2,993
New Mexico	10	12	7	1,800	1,904	1,530	1,413	1,356	727
New York	138	120	114	18,928	13,919	11,084	27,772	19,424	15,449
North Carolina ³	48	24	25	5,145	3,241	2,065	11,930	5,510	2,795
North Dakota	10	-	10	1,112	-	959	1,551	-	963
Ohio	105	36	92	15,066	6,452	13,095	18,105	5,450	11,888
Oklahoma	4	(²)	7	503	(²)	1,026	1,245	(²)	733
Oregon	23	14	24	6,148	2,368	6,566	7,773	2,368	6,566
Pennsylvania	134	61	74	12,957	7,351	7,772	24,186	9,641	10,487
Rhode Island	4	(²)	3	320	(²)	209	364	(²)	208
South Carolina	20	12	5	3,993	1,470	2,085	4,161	1,645	1,066
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	25	19	26	4,126	5,327	2,485	4,871	4,777	2,556
Texas	31	25	34	4,640	3,668	6,323	6,233	4,912	7,343
Utah	17	3	12	3,284	278	1,876	3,203	279	1,579
Vermont	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	650	(²)	(²)	669	(²)
Virginia	32	11	26	5,272	1,432	4,277	7,081	1,480	4,183
Washington	48	16	47	6,159	2,421	7,131	9,198	3,472	7,082
West Virginia	4	(²)	4	1,358	(²)	764	1,085	(²)	656
Wisconsin	90	32	73	21,682	5,531	13,118	17,769	5,121	10,971
Wyoming	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Puerto Rico	5	29	4	482	3,808	757	1,400	6,497	1,261

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

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

^p = preliminary.

³ Data starting in November 2010 may not be comparable to prior data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance input procedures

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	50	38	33	9,073	6,911	5,910
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Manufacturing	30	21	21	5,219	4,351	3,803
Food	3	5	(²)	195	549	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Textile mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Apparel	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Leather and allied products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Wood products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Paper	3	(²)	-	390	(²)	-
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Plastics and rubber products	4	(²)	(²)	462	(²)	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Primary metals	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Fabricated metal products	(²)	-	3	(²)	-	487
Machinery	3	(²)	(²)	281	(²)	(²)
Computer and electronic products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Transportation equipment	4	(²)	(²)	1,101	(²)	(²)
Furniture and related products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wholesale trade	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Retail trade	3	(²)	(²)	203	(²)	(²)
Transportation and warehousing	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Information	(²)	3	3	(²)	435	613
Finance and insurance	5	(²)	(²)	1,635	(²)	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Administrative and waste services	3	4	3	617	858	198
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Other services, except public administration	-	(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, 2010 and 2011

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	50	38	33	9,073	6,911	5,910
Business demand	8	11	(²)	1,663	3,140	(²)
Contract cancellation	(²)	4	—	(²)	712	—
Contract completion	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Domestic competition	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Import competition	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	4	(²)	(²)	1,101	(²)	(²)
Organizational changes	24	13	16	4,873	1,824	3,537
Business-ownership change	3	(²)	3	1,413	(²)	998
Reorganization or restructuring of company	21	(²)	13	3,460	(²)	2,539
Financial issues	18	(²)	7	2,537	(²)	886
Bankruptcy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	14	(²)	(²)	1,733	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	4	(²)	(²)	804	(²)	(²)
Production specific	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(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)
Disaster/safety	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extreme weather-related event	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Other/miscellaneous	—	(²)	6	—	(²)	867
Other	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: does not know	—	—	3	—	—	436

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, 2010 and 2011

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
United States ¹	50	38	33	9,073	6,911	5,910
Northeast	12	12	5	1,622	1,693	646
New England	8	(²)	(²)	1,272	(²)	(²)
Middle Atlantic	4	(²)	(²)	350	(²)	(²)
South	14	13	7	2,511	3,505	988
South Atlantic	7	(²)	3	1,039	(²)	343
East South Central	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	2,282	(²)
West South Central	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Midwest	11	7	11	2,328	873	2,201
East North Central	8	3	8	1,890	525	1,876
West North Central	3	4	3	438	348	325
West	13	6	10	2,612	840	2,075
Mountain	5	(²)	—	865	(²)	—
Pacific	8	(²)	10	1,747	(²)	2,075

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, 2010 and 2011

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,999	1,393	1,638	338,643	235,247	266,971
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	1,173	1,090	917	201,165	185,154	154,723
Total, movement of work ³	50	38	33	9,073	6,911	5,910
Movement of work actions	68	53	53	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	46	31	23	4,422	3,443	1,630
With separations unknown	22	22	30	(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, 2010 and 2011

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
With separations reported ²	46	31	23	4,422	3,443	1,630
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	13	3	5	1,915	185	316
Within company	11	—	5	1,115	—	316
Different company	2	3	—	800	185	—
Domestic relocations	33	28	18	2,507	3,258	1,314
Within company	28	24	15	2,294	2,520	712
Different company	5	4	3	213	738	602
Unable to assign place of relocation	—	—	—	—	—	—
By company						
Within company	39	24	20	3,409	2,520	1,028
Domestic	28	24	15	2,294	2,520	712
Out of country	11	—	5	1,115	—	316
Unable to assign	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different company	7	7	3	1,013	923	602
Domestic	5	4	3	213	738	602
Out of country	2	3	—	800	185	—
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, 2010 and 2011

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		
	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p	IV 2010	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
Anticipate a recall	58.5	48.3	63.6	94.6	97.4	93.9	33.2	34.7	39.8
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	72.9	54.8	73.4	87.2	83.7	88.9	44.2	32.3	44.7
Within 3 months	28.7	45.0	29.7	26.9	67.1	27.3	32.4	27.8	34.0
Size of recall									
At least half	75.0	58.1	77.0	91.7	88.1	93.8	41.6	34.7	45.8
All workers	32.3	28.1	32.3	41.7	45.4	43.9	13.4	14.6	11.0

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, 2010 and 2011

Measure	Average number of separations		
	IV 2010 ^r	III 2011 ^r	IV 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	169	169	163
Industry			
Mining	120	78	129
Utilities	80	120	400
Construction	130	127	125
Manufacturing	174	173	168
Wholesale trade	114	118	144
Retail trade	255	259	182
Transportation and warehousing	180	133	144
Information	286	242	312
Finance and insurance	197	188	201
Real estate and rental and leasing	116	129	178
Professional and technical services	164	164	189
Management of companies and enterprises	147	85	195
Administrative and waste services	178	200	178
Educational services	295	121	77
Health care and social assistance	135	98	164
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	210	185	164
Accommodation and food services	241	187	194
Other services, except public administration	127	97	140
Unclassified establishments	–	114	–
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	152	165	169
Organizational changes	226	161	199
Financial issues	145	189	184
Production specific	142	122	349
Disaster/Safety	104	139	203
Seasonal	166	165	156
Other/miscellaneous	210	181	142

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

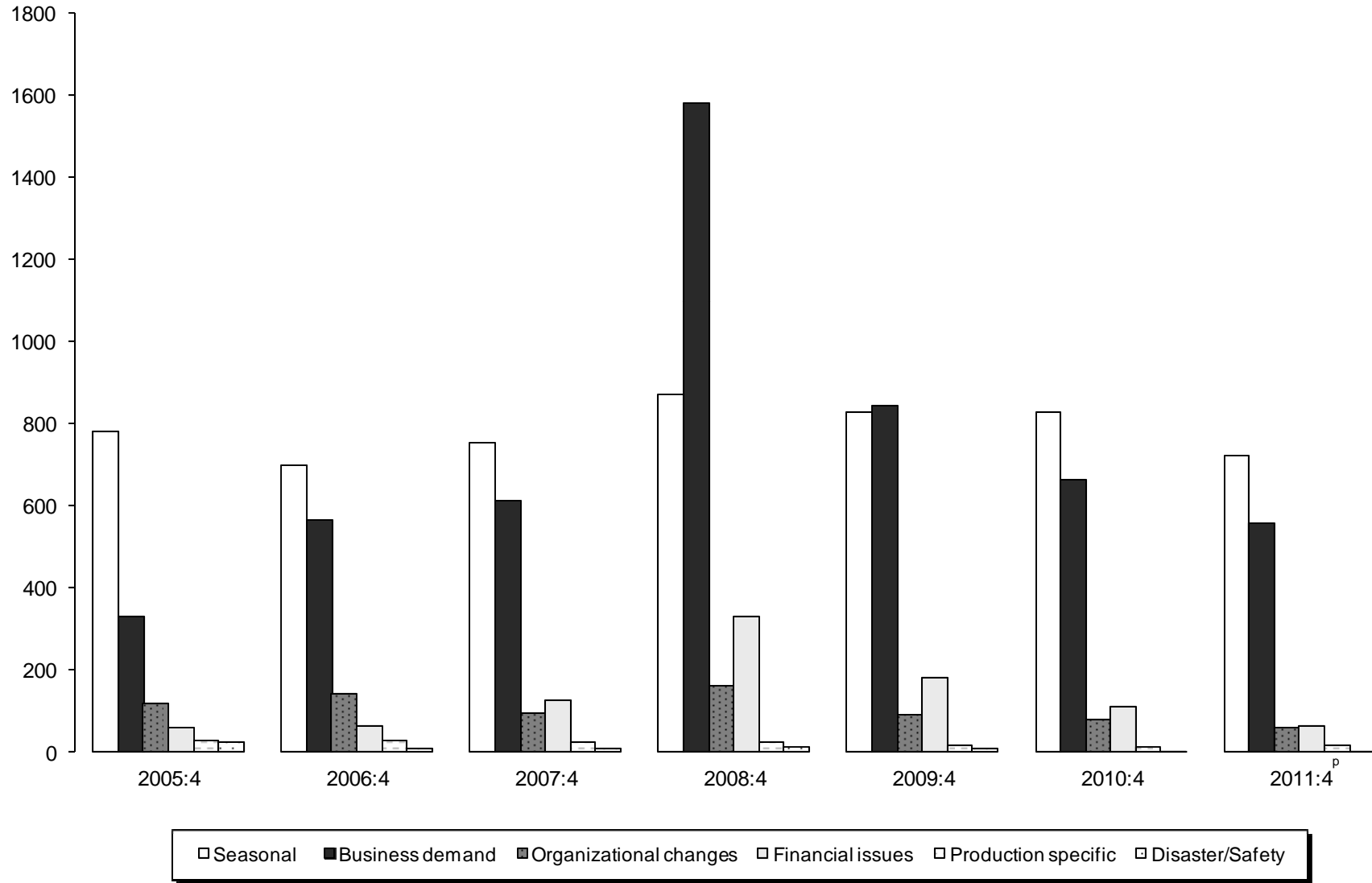
Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter 2011^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,638	100.0	266,971	100.0
50-99	732	44.7	52,165	19.5
100-149	385	23.5	44,666	16.7
150-199	175	10.7	29,076	10.9
200-299	165	10.1	37,690	14.1
300-499	108	6.6	39,858	14.9
500-999	50	3.1	33,788	12.7
1,000 or more	23	1.4	29,728	11.1

^p = preliminary.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Fourth quarters, 2005-11



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

^p = preliminary.