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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS — SECOND QUARTER 2012

Employers in the private nonfarm sector initiated 1,476 mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2012 that resulted in the separation of 262,848 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 1,810 and 317,546, respectively. (See table A.) In 2012, total events reached their lowest second quarter level since 2007, while manufacturing sector events declined to their lowest level for any quarter in program history (with data available back to 1995). The completion of seasonal work accounted for 44 percent of the total extended mass layoff events during the quarter. Second quarter 2012 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Over the year ending in the second quarter of 2012, the number of private nonfarm extended mass layoff events declined in 15 of the 18 major industry sectors, with the largest decreases occurring in accommodation and food services and in manufacturing. Total manufacturing events declined over-the-year from 263 to 180, their lowest level for any quarter in program history. Sixteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of layoff events. (See table 1.)

The construction sector had 194 extended mass layoff events and 21,825 separations, primarily due to contract completion. This sector accounted for 13 percent of the layoff events and 8 percent of the related separations during the second quarter of 2012.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 44 percent of extended mass layoff events and 51 percent of related separations in the private nonfarm sector during the second quarter of 2012. Business demand factors, primarily contract completion, accounted for 32 percent of the events and 27 percent of related separations during the quarter. (See table 2 and the chart.)

Movement of Work

In the second quarter of 2012, 36 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 7,506 worker separations. Forty-seven percent of the events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. Employers cited organizational changes as the economic

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
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.....	1,999	338,643	390,584
2011			
January-March.....	1,490	225,456	258,220
April-June.....	1,810	317,546	342,530
July-September ^r	1,393	235,325	291,066
October-December ^r	1,903	334,383	403,439
2012			
January-March ^r	1,290	245,901	286,384
April-June ^p	1,476	262,848	221,997

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

reason for layoff in 58 percent of the events involving movement of work. Among workers separated by the movement of work, the largest proportions were in the Midwest. (See tables 6-8.)

The 36 events with movement of work for the second quarter involved 42 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 9.) Employers were able to provide information on the specific number of worker separations for 25 of these actions. Among these actions, most were domestic reassignments and 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 second quarter of 2012 anticipated recalling at least some of the displaced workers—the highest second quarter percentage since 1998. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 44 percent indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced employees and 77 percent anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Among employers expecting to recall laid-off workers, 75 percent intend to do so

Table B. Metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter 2012, by residency of claimants

Metropolitan area	2011 II ^r		2012 II ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	278,922	...	181,686	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	34,819	1	22,248	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	20,469	2	16,019	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	14,664	3	12,497	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	9,355	4	6,134	4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa. -N.J.-Del.-Md.	8,621	5	4,561	5
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	5,077	9	4,190	6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	7,826	6	4,087	7
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	1,904	27	3,353	8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,600	8	3,042	9
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	3,118	13	2,881	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.

within six months. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 38 percent of the events. (See table 11.)

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by the number of separations per layoff event) was 178 workers during the second quarter of 2012. (See table 12.) Events were largely concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 67 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. Conversely, only 6 percent of layoff events involved 500 or more workers. (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 221,997 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2012. Of these claimants, 18 percent were black, 18 percent were Hispanic, 53 percent were women, and 25 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, 16 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 21 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the four census regions, the West recorded the highest number of extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2012. Among the nine census divisions, the highest number of mass layoff events was in the Pacific. All regions and 8 of the 9 divisions registered fewer extended mass layoff events compared with the second quarter of 2011. (See table 4.)

California recorded the largest number of extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2012, followed by Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York. Over the year, 38 states reported decreased numbers of extended mass layoff events for the second quarter. The largest declines were in California, Florida, and Pennsylvania. (See table 5.)

Eighty-two percent of the initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2012 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.)

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 July is scheduled to be released on Thursday, August 23, 2012, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

Extended mass layoff event. A layoff defined by the filing of 50 or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an employer during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days. Such layoffs involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions to preliminary data

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

Questions on movement of work and location are asked for all layoff events when the reason for separation is other than "seasonal work" or "vacation period," as these are unlikely. Movement of work questions are asked after the analyst verifies that a layoff in fact occurred and lasted more than 30 days. If the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation, the employer was asked the following:

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

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

A “yes” response to either question is followed by: “Is the location inside or outside of the U.S.?” and “How many of the layoffs were a result of this relocation?”

Layoff actions are classified as “domestic relocation” if the employer responds “yes” to questions 1 and/or 2 and indicates the location(s) was inside the U.S.; “overseas relocation” indicates that the location(s) was outside the U.S.

Reliability of the data

The identification of employers and layoff events in the MLS program and associated characteristics of claimants is based on administrative data on covered employers and unemployment insurance claims, and, therefore, is not subject to issues associated with sampling error. Nonsampling errors such as typographical errors may affect the identification of layoff events and associated claimants, but are not likely to be significant.

With one exception, all employers in the private nonfarm sector identified as having a mass layoff based on administrative data are asked the interview questions. These employer responses are also subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling errors 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.

Beginning with first quarter 2012 data, employers in California identified as having mass layoff events from the administrative and support services (NAICS 561) industry subsector are randomly selected to participate in the employer interview. Sampling weights are applied to data collected from these employer interviews, which represent responses for those employers not selected for employer contact. These data are subject to sampling errors which can result from the variation that occurs by chance because a sample is surveyed rather than the entire universe of NAICS 561 employers in California identified as having layoff events.

For the second quarter of 2012, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.1 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, employers in 17 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 3 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, 2011 and 2012

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,810	1,290	1,476	317,546	245,901	262,848	342,530	286,384	221,997
Mining	(²)	16	12	(²)	1,760	1,673	(²)	1,523	1,263
Utilities	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	421	(²)	(²)	850	(²)
Construction	237	261	194	29,631	33,700	21,825	37,978	41,749	23,702
Manufacturing	263	233	180	40,023	33,044	29,003	47,082	36,104	26,127
Food	66	56	57	9,804	8,714	8,370	11,256	10,257	7,272
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	485	(²)	(²)	320	(²)
Textile mills	3	4	(²)	446	382	(²)	2,488	374	(²)
Textile product mills	3	3	6	201	435	764	402	964	686
Apparel	11	4	4	3,373	1,182	558	3,625	1,177	616
Leather and allied products	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)
Wood products	6	13	(²)	619	1,686	(²)	747	1,314	(²)
Paper	7	6	4	1,420	645	1,490	1,077	663	596
Printing and related support activities	9	7	11	637	1,200	923	913	997	1,125
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	4	–	(²)	810	–	(²)	327	–
Chemicals	9	9	6	915	1,222	1,165	892	1,087	805
Plastics and rubber products	12	11	4	1,230	1,109	376	1,284	880	296
Nonmetallic mineral products	5	21	4	412	2,143	356	584	2,295	360
Primary metals	6	(²)	6	991	(²)	822	812	(²)	807
Fabricated metal products	15	12	6	2,025	1,093	635	2,258	1,113	718
Machinery	16	11	16	4,005	1,015	3,315	3,629	1,715	2,044
Computer and electronic products	17	19	11	2,135	2,245	1,455	2,165	2,033	1,041
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	(²)	3	424	(²)	1,133	539	(²)	1,007
Transportation equipment	54	27	27	9,415	5,464	4,980	11,586	7,882	6,009
Furniture and related products	7	10	5	879	1,454	369	1,248	1,291	349
Miscellaneous manufacturing	9	8	4	842	1,160	659	1,333	954	578
Wholesale trade	35	27	30	4,243	3,032	4,649	4,637	2,644	3,589
Retail trade	90	139	80	15,747	35,373	16,407	18,767	37,412	16,870
Transportation and warehousing	160	50	155	37,832	8,621	28,416	41,072	7,053	25,824
Information	56	74	56	15,755	31,454	13,253	17,470	45,657	13,937
Finance and insurance	60	35	24	9,145	6,819	5,233	11,786	5,880	3,065
Real estate and rental and leasing	18	6	9	2,843	3,269	1,324	3,054	1,549	1,520
Professional and technical services	96	62	80	21,367	12,799	21,330	23,429	17,203	15,976
Management of companies and enterprises	9	12	8	1,031	1,871	834	879	1,824	805
Administrative and waste services	169	189	167	32,294	46,414	29,276	37,321	60,520	22,921
Educational services	37	6	27	4,977	495	3,306	6,020	618	2,836
Health care and social assistance	225	29	189	27,577	4,374	25,819	28,311	4,105	21,098
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	71	45	61	15,913	5,899	14,892	9,629	6,412	7,013
Accommodation and food services	202	89	146	48,826	15,035	37,490	43,842	13,671	28,595
Other services, except public administration	75	10	53	8,470	1,156	7,443	10,228	1,276	6,314
Unclassified	–	4	(²)	–	365	(²)	–	334	(²)

¹ For the second quarter of 2012, 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, 2011 and 2012

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,810	1,290	1,476	317,546	245,901	262,848	342,530	286,384	221,997
Business demand	517	518	477	74,273	107,583	71,532	97,935	150,923	71,095
Contract cancellation	30	20	31	3,617	4,694	6,466	3,769	3,775	4,451
Contract completion	317	358	311	49,032	83,425	44,536	67,686	124,206	48,429
Domestic competition	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Import competition	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	166	135	131	21,063	17,725	19,896	25,974	19,207	17,783
Organizational changes	70	74	77	16,533	15,077	15,628	12,582	13,495	10,245
Business-ownership change	17	15	16	8,787	3,844	5,533	2,339	1,623	1,346
Reorganization or restructuring of company	53	59	61	7,746	11,233	10,095	10,243	11,872	8,899
Financial issues	117	114	75	15,854	21,773	13,154	19,948	17,059	9,900
Bankruptcy	26	16	14	3,668	2,557	2,329	3,374	1,514	1,628
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	61	52	36	7,084	9,947	6,069	11,427	9,232	5,591
Financial difficulty	30	46	25	5,102	9,269	4,756	5,147	6,313	2,681
Production specific	33	16	(²)	4,369	2,469	(²)	7,382	2,766	(²)
Automation/technological advances	3	3	(²)	513	626	(²)	675	911	(²)
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	5	3	3	690	528	593	1,890	479	284
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Material or supply shortage	17	(²)	(²)	2,034	(²)	(²)	3,134	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	1,436	(²)	(²)	2,054
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	3	3	(²)	439	265	(²)	358	428	(²)
Product line discontinued	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	614	(²)	(²)	330
Disaster/safety	11	4	(²)	2,039	676	(²)	2,152	590	(²)
Hazardous work environment	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	7	(²)	—	1,244	(²)	—	1,529	(²)	—
Seasonal	773	324	656	151,717	54,244	132,820	149,023	57,830	102,180
Seasonal	468	(²)	371	95,526	(²)	83,593	87,499	(²)	59,339
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	305	(²)	285	56,191	(²)	49,227	61,524	(²)	42,841
Other/miscellaneous	289	240	175	52,761	44,079	25,323	53,508	43,721	25,022
Other	29	24	17	3,848	4,905	2,611	4,596	5,069	2,437
Data not provided: refusal	67	70	63	18,512	13,110	9,463	18,538	13,110	9,328
Data not provided: does not know	193	146	95	30,401	26,064	13,249	30,374	25,542	13,257

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, first and second quarters, 2012

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,290	1,476	286,384	221,997	11.8	18.3	23.6	17.9	38.3	53.1	18.7	24.6
Alabama	6	22	1,719	3,156	20.5	62.6	4.1	2.2	38.0	71.2	24.3	22.1
Alaska	4	11	433	1,828	6.9	6.3	4.4	8.4	30.0	39.4	12.9	29.4
Arizona	15	21	1,969	3,624	8.4	5.5	34.3	58.7	44.7	67.7	16.8	23.9
Arkansas	6	13	1,517	2,374	19.1	30.7	2.8	5.5	41.8	55.7	25.4	25.7
California	446	308	152,169	50,835	8.3	8.1	33.6	37.6	40.3	41.6	16.2	17.3
Colorado	8	22	1,251	3,181	5.9	5.0	45.1	19.8	24.0	48.0	25.4	18.9
Connecticut	7	16	762	2,160	11.2	15.4	7.7	13.7	29.0	70.0	35.7	34.9
Delaware	4	7	505	669	30.7	48.4	3.4	10.0	50.3	76.7	21.0	27.2
District of Columbia	3	5	239	505	72.4	85.5	7.5	3.8	61.1	64.2	25.9	24.8
Florida	20	48	2,728	5,778	27.0	32.8	26.8	34.9	50.2	70.1	25.0	27.7
Georgia	19	33	2,729	5,300	52.1	55.2	.6	2.7	32.4	62.4	17.7	23.7
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.8	.9	19.2	8.9	3.0	16.4	7.5	15.0
Idaho	5	6	654	462	.2	—	11.9	3.2	37.2	51.9	24.9	25.8
Illinois	75	110	12,761	20,524	19.5	23.5	13.4	11.4	33.8	58.1	17.9	23.7
Indiana	22	29	3,832	3,963	9.0	17.5	1.6	1.9	33.5	43.8	21.2	21.9
Iowa	—	8	—	1,118	—	9.6	—	6.1	—	63.1	—	30.1
Kansas	6	16	643	1,999	14.6	15.9	1.1	4.5	51.6	57.5	11.8	31.5
Kentucky	29	25	3,257	3,114	17.3	12.1	.1	.1	33.7	41.7	15.4	23.9
Louisiana	10	35	1,534	4,616	42.9	70.7	6.1	2.8	42.0	72.5	28.1	27.9
Maine	6	9	852	976	5.3	.4	.6	.7	44.1	46.3	26.9	21.1
Maryland ³	18	3	1,732	365	36.5	12.9	4.1	1.6	38.4	52.1	26.6	10.4
Massachusetts	20	21	2,924	3,368	13.3	17.0	.7	1.7	40.9	65.1	17.3	28.4
Michigan	29	37	9,265	4,687	16.8	19.6	2.1	3.1	38.1	69.6	23.6	27.0
Minnesota	18	15	2,508	1,681	4.6	8.7	3.4	3.5	27.3	46.8	20.0	28.4
Mississippi	9	7	954	1,000	56.7	67.5	2.6	7.5	45.9	49.0	32.4	19.7
Missouri	21	47	1,762	7,791	13.8	21.7	2.9	1.8	38.4	56.4	20.7	28.6
Montana	(²)	4	(²)	439	—	1.4	4.1	2.7	6.5	40.3	37.4	9.3
Nebraska	(²)	5	(²)	835	9.2	17.1	18.4	3.4	42.1	62.8	19.7	44.0
Nevada	18	12	3,243	1,196	10.7	8.7	28.6	29.9	42.8	47.8	20.6	29.8
New Hampshire	7	6	558	1,170	1.1	.4	13.3	1.1	20.3	69.0	27.4	32.9
New Jersey	44	66	6,390	10,698	19.8	21.7	5.4	5.8	44.9	64.1	22.7	35.3
New Mexico	6	16	683	1,654	.9	1.2	54.8	54.0	22.7	51.1	19.6	21.9
New York	86	90	11,941	13,816	15.0	16.2	19.1	16.2	37.4	49.8	25.0	25.1
North Carolina	16	10	1,794	1,308	26.0	58.0	7.7	6.2	33.2	56.3	22.8	17.0
North Dakota	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	—	1.0	—	12.9	—	33.7	—
Ohio	62	66	8,069	8,051	13.9	16.1	3.0	3.5	30.3	51.1	21.3	25.2
Oklahoma	5	(²)	479	(²)	5.0	3.3	7.3	19.7	44.3	46.1	23.2	23.0
Oregon	24	28	5,321	4,012	2.8	2.6	14.8	19.5	45.2	48.1	19.1	18.9
Pennsylvania	68	94	10,399	12,999	8.1	10.9	5.7	3.3	36.3	57.4	28.8	37.0
Rhode Island	—	7	—	1,452	—	4.4	—	16.5	—	68.0	—	32.4
South Carolina	10	7	1,351	1,047	51.0	57.4	1.9	1.9	51.5	61.2	13.4	27.9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	11	18	1,851	2,205	17.5	22.3	.1	—	50.6	58.7	21.2	36.5
Texas	31	50	9,174	9,670	12.9	17.6	53.4	45.8	17.4	47.6	14.5	17.2
Utah	5	9	492	1,000	2.2	1.1	14.8	10.1	15.0	45.4	10.0	15.6
Vermont	6	3	1,176	446	.9	1.1	.5	.4	34.9	36.5	20.6	18.6
Virginia	17	20	3,149	2,770	40.4	37.9	3.9	6.2	46.1	51.3	25.2	23.9
Washington	29	32	5,059	3,392	5.3	8.8	7.7	18.9	35.2	35.0	18.9	21.2
West Virginia	5	5	844	694	.1	.1	—	.1	28.0	20.3	28.2	20.2
Wisconsin	28	48	4,970	7,423	4.7	15.7	9.2	3.8	34.3	62.1	21.5	37.6
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.8	—	21.6	7.9	24.4	18.9	17.0	11.1
Puerto Rico	17	7	4,994	1,195	.1	—	99.5	99.6	59.7	51.7	10.3	7.4

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance procedures.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
United States ¹	1,810	1,290	1,476	317,546	245,901	262,848	342,530	286,384	221,997
Northeast	367	244	312	61,739	35,480	53,411	73,021	35,002	47,085
New England	83	46	62	17,350	8,243	12,189	13,720	6,272	9,572
Middle Atlantic	284	198	250	44,389	27,237	41,222	59,301	28,730	37,513
South	417	219	310	66,705	36,881	49,261	75,199	35,556	44,723
South Atlantic	220	112	138	34,512	15,734	21,985	40,279	15,071	18,436
East South Central	72	55	72	10,299	11,095	10,714	11,761	7,781	9,475
West South Central	125	52	100	21,894	10,052	16,562	23,159	12,704	16,812
Midwest	432	263	381	75,635	39,067	66,493	79,225	43,987	58,072
East North Central	328	216	290	58,403	33,751	49,987	62,024	38,897	44,648
West North Central	104	47	91	17,232	5,316	16,506	17,201	5,090	13,424
West	594	564	473	113,467	134,473	93,683	115,085	171,839	72,117
Mountain	118	60	92	31,060	9,223	28,246	16,816	8,591	11,836
Pacific	476	504	381	82,407	125,250	65,437	98,269	163,248	60,281

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, 2011 and 2012

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,810	1,290	1,476	317,546	245,901	262,848	342,530	286,384	221,997
Alabama	21	6	22	3,683	892	3,134	3,868	1,719	3,156
Alaska	11	4	11	3,110	534	3,020	2,347	433	1,828
Arizona	31	15	21	5,519	2,597	7,643	5,164	1,969	3,624
Arkansas	25	6	13	2,982	990	2,873	5,214	1,517	2,374
California	388	446	308	66,846	114,906	52,943	82,319	152,169	50,835
Colorado	18	8	22	8,337	1,419	6,637	2,967	1,251	3,181
Connecticut	27	7	16	5,202	762	2,160	4,298	762	2,160
Delaware	10	4	7	1,289	260	608	1,177	505	669
District of Columbia	5	3	5	672	239	505	672	239	505
Florida	75	20	48	14,755	3,273	7,179	14,141	2,728	5,778
Georgia	48	19	33	4,693	2,729	5,300	9,705	2,729	5,300
Hawaii	4	(²)	(²)	413	(²)	(²)	503	(²)	(²)
Idaho	12	5	6	1,967	529	1,306	1,516	654	462
Illinois	109	75	110	25,506	12,596	23,396	24,595	12,761	20,524
Indiana	35	22	29	3,805	2,668	2,907	6,869	3,832	3,963
Iowa	10	-	8	1,422	-	1,104	1,885	-	1,118
Kansas	17	6	16	1,930	752	2,969	2,093	643	1,999
Kentucky	30	29	25	3,133	6,879	3,482	3,598	3,257	3,114
Louisiana	40	10	35	8,710	2,320	5,457	5,540	1,534	4,616
Maine	12	6	9	2,423	1,770	1,556	1,730	852	976
Maryland ³	13	18	3	2,607	2,705	364	1,648	1,732	365
Massachusetts	17	20	21	2,975	3,052	4,764	2,378	2,924	3,368
Michigan	50	29	37	6,605	5,098	5,602	7,793	9,265	4,687
Minnesota	24	18	15	4,240	2,495	2,705	3,920	2,508	1,681
Mississippi	6	9	7	1,312	1,319	1,575	1,146	954	1,000
Missouri	43	21	47	8,372	1,923	8,874	7,920	1,762	7,791
Montana	10	(²)	4	1,205	(²)	1,558	990	(²)	439
Nebraska	8	(²)	5	1,088	(²)	854	1,104	(²)	835
Nevada	13	18	12	3,527	3,104	1,281	2,125	3,243	1,196
New Hampshire	4	7	6	2,174	807	1,796	1,111	558	1,170
New Jersey	66	44	66	13,001	7,426	14,366	14,308	6,390	10,698
New Mexico	17	6	16	2,960	758	3,411	2,089	683	1,654
New York	97	86	90	12,986	12,008	16,002	22,128	11,941	13,816
North Carolina	17	16	10	1,341	1,345	2,160	5,104	1,794	1,308
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Ohio	80	62	66	13,134	8,656	9,282	13,296	8,069	8,051
Oklahoma	12	5	(²)	1,717	761	(²)	1,614	479	(²)
Oregon	37	24	28	7,789	5,978	5,631	7,789	5,321	4,012
Pennsylvania	121	68	94	18,402	7,803	10,854	22,865	10,399	12,999
Rhode Island	7	-	7	1,995	-	1,601	2,011	-	1,452
South Carolina	12	10	7	3,167	1,398	1,211	1,854	1,351	1,047
South Dakota	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Tennessee	15	11	18	2,171	2,005	2,523	3,149	1,851	2,205
Texas	48	31	50	8,485	5,981	8,094	10,791	9,174	9,670
Utah	14	5	9	5,955	487	4,810	1,580	492	1,000
Vermont	16	6	3	2,581	1,852	312	2,192	1,176	446
Virginia	30	17	20	4,417	2,509	2,708	4,714	3,149	2,770
Washington	36	29	32	4,249	3,777	3,618	5,311	5,059	3,392
West Virginia	10	5	5	1,571	1,276	1,950	1,264	844	694
Wisconsin	54	28	48	9,353	4,733	8,800	9,471	4,970	7,423
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	13	17	7	1,876	2,524	960	2,774	4,994	1,195

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance procedures.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	42	34	36	6,922	5,294	7,506
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	3	-	-	448	-	-
Manufacturing	19	20	17	3,717	3,092	4,594
Food	5	4	(²)	1,400	712	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Leather and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Paper	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Printing and related support activities	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	4	-	(²)	529	-
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metals	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Fabricated metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Computer and electronic products	3	(²)	(²)	577	(²)	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Transportation equipment	5	(²)	(²)	838	(²)	(²)
Furniture and related products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Wholesale trade	3	(²)	3	288	(²)	558
Retail trade	4	(²)	4	708	(²)	509
Transportation and warehousing	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Information	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Finance and insurance	7	5	(²)	845	593	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	(²)	-	3	(²)	-	360
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Accommodation and food services	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Other services, except public administration	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	42	34	36	6,922	5,294	7,506
Business demand	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,518
Contract cancellation	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Contract completion	5	(²)	-	894	(²)	-
Domestic competition	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	-	-	-	-	-	-
Import competition	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Organizational changes	17	17	21	1,985	2,825	4,562
Business-ownership change	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	388	(²)
Reorganization or restructuring of company	(²)	14	(²)	(²)	2,437	(²)
Financial issues	13	10	6	2,247	1,379	687
Bankruptcy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	687
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	-	(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	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Other/miscellaneous	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Other	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Data not provided: does not know	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 8. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
United States ¹	42	34	36	6,922	5,294	7,506
Northeast	5	9	5	893	1,232	588
New England	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Middle Atlantic	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	1,232	(²)
South	9	8	10	1,422	1,150	2,091
South Atlantic	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
East South Central	(²)	4	5	(²)	433	557
West South Central	5	(²)	(²)	734	(²)	(²)
Midwest	10	6	10	1,163	829	2,750
East North Central	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,900
West North Central	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	850
West	18	11	11	3,444	2,083	2,077
Mountain	5	3	3	1,169	479	287
Pacific	13	8	8	2,275	1,604	1,790

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, 2011 and 2012

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,810	1,290	1,476	317,546	245,901	262,848
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	1,037	966	820	165,829	191,657	130,028
Total, movement of work ³	42	34	36	6,922	5,294	7,506
Movement of work actions	50	48	42	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	25	37	25	3,293	2,787	2,873
With separations unknown	25	11	17	(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, 2011 and 2012

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
With separations reported ²	25	37	25	3,293	2,787	2,873
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	6	4	3	916	247	1,315
Within company	4	4	3	733	247	1,315
Different company	2	-	-	183	-	-
Domestic relocations	19	33	21	2,377	2,540	1,483
Within company	17	31	21	2,119	2,340	1,483
Different company	2	2	-	258	200	-
Unable to assign place of relocation	-	-	1	-	-	75
By company						
Within company	21	35	24	2,852	2,587	2,798
Domestic	17	31	21	2,119	2,340	1,483
Out of country	4	4	3	733	247	1,315
Unable to assign	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different company	4	2	1	441	200	75
Domestic	2	2	-	258	200	-
Out of country	2	-	-	183	-	-
Unable to assign	-	-	1	-	-	75

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

Note: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012

Nature of recall	Percent of total layoff events ¹			Percent of layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period			Percent of layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal and vacation period		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Anticipate a recall	60.1	48.4	64.0	96.2	85.8	96.5	33.2	35.9	38.0
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	78.5	51.2	75.0	91.1	73.7	91.6	51.2	33.1	41.3
Within 3 months	52.6	36.2	50.8	58.3	46.4	59.4	40.1	28.0	33.3
Size of recall									
At least half	81.9	57.3	77.4	95.0	87.4	94.9	53.5	33.1	41.7
All workers	45.2	19.8	43.6	57.0	34.9	59.7	19.8	7.8	10.9

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, 2011 and 2012

Measure	Average number of separations		
	II 2011	I 2012 ^r	II 2012 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	175	191	178
Industry			
Mining	285	110	139
Utilities	223	140	215
Construction	125	129	113
Manufacturing	152	142	161
Wholesale trade	121	112	155
Retail trade	175	254	205
Transportation and warehousing	236	172	183
Information	281	425	237
Finance and insurance	152	195	218
Real estate and rental and leasing	158	545	147
Professional and technical services	223	206	267
Management of companies and enterprises	115	156	104
Administrative and waste services	191	246	175
Educational services	135	83	122
Health care and social assistance	123	151	137
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	224	131	244
Accommodation and food services	242	169	257
Other services, except public administration	113	116	140
Unclassified establishments	–	91	82
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	144	208	150
Organizational changes	236	204	203
Financial issues	136	191	175
Production specific	132	154	275
Disaster/Safety	185	169	270
Seasonal	196	167	202
Other/miscellaneous	183	184	145

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

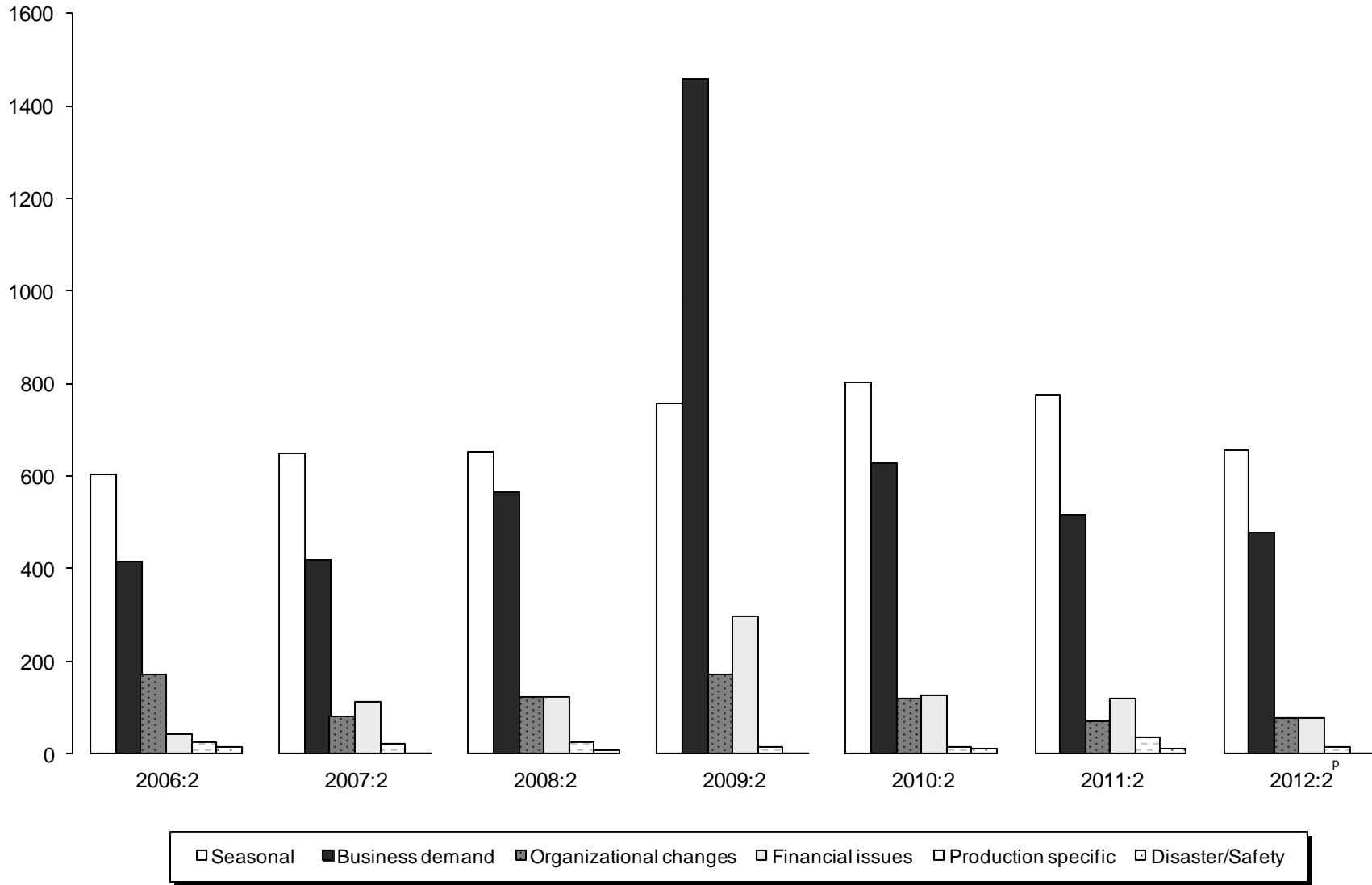
Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, second quarter 2012^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,476	100.0	262,848	100.0
50-99	661	44.8	47,285	18.0
100-149	327	22.2	38,225	14.5
150-199	142	9.6	23,958	9.1
200-299	139	9.4	32,357	12.3
300-499	118	8.0	42,403	16.1
500-999	68	4.6	48,272	18.4
1,000 or more	21	1.4	30,348	11.5

^p = preliminary.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Second quarters, 2006-12



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

^p = preliminary.