

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2012



The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to provide information on large-scale layoff events and the characteristics of the dislocated workers. This report summarizes data on extended mass layoffs for 2012. The MLS program defines an extended mass layoff event as the filing of 50 or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits against an employer during a 5-week

period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days. Since 2004, the scope of the layoff data series was redefined to include only the private nonfarm economy. (See the technical notes section for additional information on the concepts and definitions used in this report.)

In 2012, employers initiated 6,500 extended mass layoff events that resulted in the separation of more than 1.25 million workers. As indicated in table 1, the number of layoff events in 2012 decreased to its lowest level since 2007, while the number of associated separations increased to exceed the numbers reported for the 2 previous years. Fifteen of 18 major industry sectors

Contents

Industry distribution of extended mass layoffs	2
Reasons for layoff and recall expectations	2
Demographics and characteristics of claimants affected by extended mass layoffs	2
Geographic distribution of extended mass layoffs	2
Chart 1: Extended mass layoff separations, by reason categories, 2002–2012	3
Statistical tables	5
Technical notes	23

Mass Layoffs Data Discontinued

On March 1, 2013, President Obama ordered into effect the across-the-board spending cuts (commonly referred to as sequestration) required by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended. Under the order, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) must cut its current budget by more than \$30 million (5 percent of the current 2013 appropriation), by September 30, 2013. To help achieve these savings and to protect core programs, BLS eliminated two programs, including Mass Layoff Statistics, and all “measuring green jobs” products.

registered over-the-year increases in the numbers of separations in 2012, with the largest increases coming from the information, administrative and waste services, and retail trade sectors. However, layoff events and separations in the manufacturing sector declined to their lowest levels since BLS began recording annual MLS data in 1996. (See table 2.)

In 2012, 35 states had lower numbers of laid-off workers than they did in 2011. Fifty-seven percent of all private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2012 indicated they anticipated some recall of dislocated workers, up from 55 percent in 2011. In 2012, the average national unemployment rate was 8.1 percent; in 2011, it was 8.9 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment increased by 2.2 percent (about 2.4 million jobs), from 2011 to 2012.

Industry distribution of extended mass layoffs

Fifteen of 18 major industry sectors registered over-the-year increases in the numbers of separations in 2012, with the largest increases coming from the information, administrative and waste services, and retail trade sectors. Among all sectors, firms in administrative and waste services accounted for the largest number of separations due to extended mass layoffs in 2012. This represents the first occurrence in the Mass Layoffs program history that an industry other than manufacturing has recorded the greatest number of worker separations (annual data began in 1996). (See table 2.)

In 2012, layoff events and separations in the manufacturing sector declined to their lowest levels in program history. Similarly, the numbers of laid-off workers in 13 of the 21 manufacturing subsectors decreased from the 2011 levels, with the largest declines occurring in plastics and rubber products, apparel, and paper. The largest increases in separations within the manufacturing sector were reported in food and in petroleum and coal products.

Reasons for layoff and recall expectations

Among all economic reasons for layoff in 2012, business demand factors accounted for 37 percent of the separations

associated with extended mass layoffs, followed by the completion of seasonal work (32 percent). The number of workers separated because of contract completion increased from 249,227 in 2011 to 357,518 in 2012—the largest increase among all reasons for layoff. (See table 4 and chart 1.)

Fifty-seven percent of the private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2012 indicated they anticipated recalling some dislocated workers, up from 55 percent a year earlier. Of those employers anticipating a recall, 30 percent indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced workers and 66 percent anticipated extending the offer to at least half the employees. Among those employers expecting to recall laid-off workers, 63 percent intended to do so within 6 months. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation periods, in which employers expected to recall 93 percent of the workers, employers anticipated recalling the laid-off workers in 38 percent of the events. (See table 12.) However, in spite of the increasing expectation of recall, the time-frame for the recall has been trending upward, while the proportion of workers expected to be recalled has been trending downward for several years. (See table 12.)

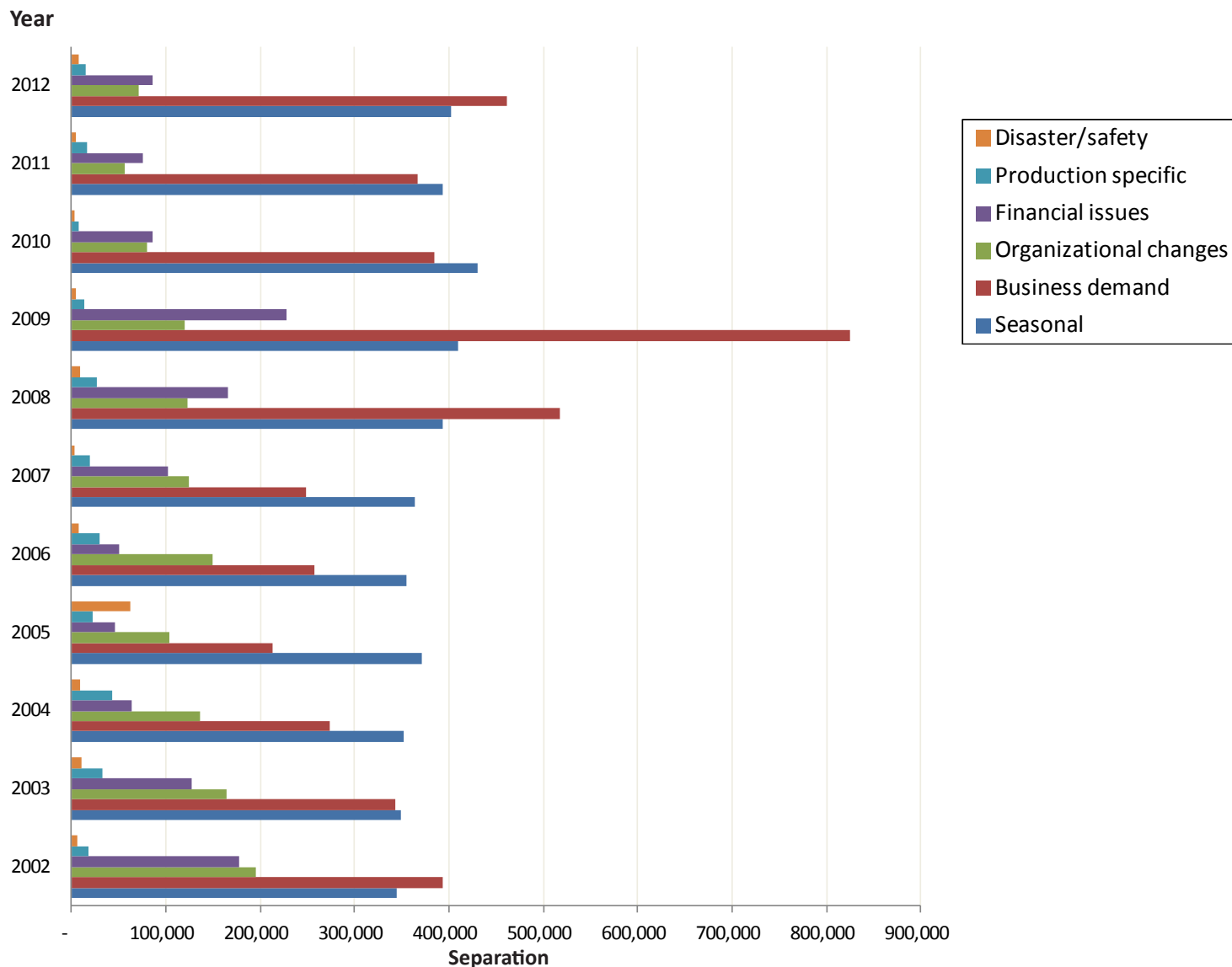
In 2012, 8 percent of extended mass layoff events were permanent worksite closures, affecting 10 percent of all separated workers (121,972 workers in total), with both figures up slightly from the prior year. Closure-related worker separations were mostly attributable to financial issues (53,671), business demand reasons (26,739), and organizational changes (26,659). (See table 14.) During the year, the manufacturing and information sectors had the largest increases in closure-related separations. (See table 15.)

Demographics and characteristics of claimants affected by extended mass layoffs

Of the more than 1.3 million initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2012, 40 percent were women, essentially unchanged from the prior year. Thirty-three percent of initial claimants associated with layoff events were

Chart 1

Extended mass layoff separations, by reason categories, 2002–2012¹



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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

between the ages of 30 and 44, and 20 percent were 55 or older; both percentages essentially unchanged from the prior year. (See tables 5 and 7.) To put these percentages into context, in the total civilian labor force in 2012, 47 percent were women, 32 percent were between the ages of 30 and 44, and 21 percent were 55 or older.

The average duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoffs in the private nonfarm sector in 2012 was 1.8 months (as measured by the average number of continued claims for unemployment insurance filed

for the weeks that followed the initial claim and included the 12th day of the month). Among the 18 major industry sectors, claimants laid off from the finance and insurance sector experienced the longest average duration of insured joblessness (2.8 months), unchanged from the prior year, and claimants laid off from the information sector experienced the shortest period (1.3 months). Claimants in the utilities and management of companies sectors had the largest increases in average duration of joblessness (+0.5 months), and claimants in the real estate, rental and leasing sector had the largest decline (-0.4 months). (See table 9.)

Of the seven economic reason-for-layoff groups, claimants who were laid off because of financial issues reported the longest jobless duration (2.8 months), and the shortest duration occurred due to disaster and safety factors (1.4 months). Fifteen percent of claimants associated with extended mass layoff events exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits in 2012, down slightly from 16 percent in 2011. (See table 9.)

Geographic distribution of extended mass layoffs

In 2012, 23 states reported increased numbers of laid-off workers, led by California (+159,803). (See table 17.)

Among the four Census regions, separations associated with extended mass layoff events increased in the Northeast and West and decreased in the Midwest and

South. Among the nine Census divisions, the highest numbers of separations were in the Pacific and Middle Atlantic. (See table 16.)

Eighty-six percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2012 resided within metropolitan areas. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA, reported the highest number of initial claimants residing in the area (275,404), as well as the largest increase in the level of claims from 2011 to 2012 (+72,835). Six of the 10 largest over-the-year increases in residential initial claimants were located in California. During 2012, the Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA metropolitan area recorded the largest decline (-3,559) in the number of residential initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events. (See table 11.)

Statistical Tables

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2004–2012

Year/quarter	Layoff events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
2004			
First quarter	1,339	276,503	238,392
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	254,063
Third quarter	886	164,608	148,575
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	262,049
Total	5,010	993,909	903,079
2005			
First quarter	1,142	186,506	185,486
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	212,673
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	190,186
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	246,188
Total	4,881	884,661	834,533
2006			
First quarter	963	183,089	193,510
Second quarter	1,353	295,964	264,927
Third quarter	929	160,254	161,764
Fourth quarter	1,640	296,662	330,954
Total	4,885	935,969	951,155
2007			
First quarter	1,110	225,600	199,250
Second quarter	1,421	278,719	259,234
Third quarter	1,018	160,024	173,077
Fourth quarter	1,814	301,592	347,151
Total	5,363	965,935	978,712
2008			
First quarter	1,340	230,098	259,292
Second quarter	1,756	354,713	339,630
Third quarter	1,581	290,453	304,340
Fourth quarter	3,582	641,714	766,780
Total	8,259	1,516,978	1,670,042
2009			
First quarter	3,979	705,141	835,551
Second quarter	3,395	651,318	731,049
Third quarter	2,034	345,531	406,823
Fourth quarter	2,416	406,212	468,577
Total	11,824	2,108,202	2,442,000
2010			
First quarter	1,870	314,512	368,664
Second quarter	2,008	381,622	396,441
Third quarter	1,370	222,357	260,077
Fourth quarter	1,999	338,643	390,584
Total	7,247	1,257,134	1,415,766
2011			
First quarter	1,490	225,456	258,220
Second quarter	1,810	317,546	342,530
Third quarter	1,393	235,325	291,066
Fourth quarter	1,903	334,383	403,457
Total	6,596	1,112,710	1,295,273
2012			
First quarter	1,294	246,956	291,174
Second quarter	1,959	385,983	383,492
Third quarter	1,124	199,781	228,818
Fourth quarter	2,123	424,492	432,792
Total	6,500	1,257,212	1,336,276

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 2. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2010–2012

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Total, private nonfarm ¹	7,247	6,596	6,500	1,257,134	1,112,710	1,257,212	1,415,766	1,295,273	1,336,276
Mining	59	44	85	7,940	5,891	10,717	8,246	5,713	10,303
Utilities	17	10	18	2,795	1,593	3,222	3,266	1,811	4,060
Construction	1,623	1,377	1,269	197,437	169,597	167,121	251,696	209,564	199,811
Manufacturing	1,412	1,196	1,050	224,182	198,297	180,352	259,238	218,976	186,194
Food	298	302	285	57,468	57,118	61,570	60,593	58,084	62,857
Beverage and tobacco products	26	29	23	6,811	4,320	2,810	4,767	6,002	2,687
Textile mills	11	18	(²)	2,011	5,636	(²)	4,458	10,915	(²)
Textile product mills	13	(²)	15	1,667	(²)	2,052	2,464	(²)	3,115
Apparel	39	26	22	5,800	7,519	3,916	6,743	8,685	4,227
Leather and allied products	3	(²)	(²)	233	(²)	(²)	283	(²)	(²)
Wood products	63	43	27	7,468	6,343	3,088	12,035	7,679	2,893
Paper	33	38	18	4,431	6,682	3,104	4,713	5,270	2,314
Printing and related support activities	48	41	33	5,934	4,657	4,210	7,828	5,884	4,174
Petroleum and coal products	24	20	28	3,187	2,348	4,787	3,801	2,842	3,609
Chemicals	53	43	35	7,109	6,119	7,024	7,426	6,163	4,546
Plastics and rubber products	44	43	36	4,193	7,241	3,357	5,180	5,851	3,155
Nonmetallic mineral products	113	87	67	12,843	10,008	8,630	15,246	11,443	9,929
Primary metal	62	33	32	9,821	4,873	6,598	9,676	4,902	6,238
Fabricated metal products	76	57	59	9,459	7,294	6,392	12,554	8,256	8,124
Machinery	105	65	80	17,774	12,305	13,507	22,594	13,402	15,062
Computer and electronic products	99	74	84	14,717	11,973	11,611	16,467	10,341	10,235
Electrical equipment and appliance	35	23	14	4,894	4,254	2,329	6,018	4,875	2,669
Transportation equipment	188	167	132	35,809	29,081	25,810	43,374	35,948	30,840
Furniture and related products	40	37	20	6,894	4,326	2,453	7,848	4,701	2,227
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39	35	28	5,659	3,910	4,284	5,170	4,201	3,822
Wholesale trade	149	121	146	17,274	15,528	20,759	17,328	15,130	18,058
Retail trade	479	409	441	122,579	87,589	107,480	153,096	99,627	115,213
Transportation and warehousing	486	367	380	95,571	72,367	77,347	105,110	75,463	71,038
Information	220	286	307	54,082	75,641	128,168	76,269	124,697	162,701
Finance and insurance	251	182	129	47,888	29,490	25,596	53,446	39,434	26,002
Real estate and rental and leasing	68	58	38	10,035	8,270	8,537	9,575	9,770	7,488
Professional and technical services	298	325	318	58,798	60,064	70,567	63,328	75,818	75,368
Management of companies and enterprises	30	27	32	5,338	3,245	4,753	4,815	3,918	4,642
Administrative and waste services	747	848	947	150,181	164,258	202,435	173,511	202,809	241,941
Educational services	87	80	97	11,817	9,942	12,635	13,284	11,875	13,300
Health care and social assistance	384	397	378	48,504	47,763	55,093	49,257	48,463	47,348
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	228	238	242	48,590	42,407	49,655	34,026	36,408	36,313
Accommodation and food services	564	503	484	135,178	105,579	113,111	120,809	98,161	97,612
Other services, except public administration	145	126	124	18,945	15,005	17,926	19,466	17,390	17,108
Unclassified	–	2	15	–	184	1,738	–	246	1,776

¹ 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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 3. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries, 2010–2012

Industry	NAICS code	2010		2011		2012	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	1,257,134	...	1,112,710	...	1,257,212	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	726,587	...	666,592	...	841,500	...
Temporary help services	561320	58,669	2	94,114	1	127,284	1
Motion picture and video production	512110	30,245	6	48,952	2	100,476	2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	237310	50,292	4	46,199	3	49,283	3
Food service contractors	722310	58,360	3	43,387	4	45,828	4
School and employee bus transportation	485410	61,612	1	41,038	5	41,966	5
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	721110	29,742	7	25,132	6	26,386	6
Department stores, except discount	452111	11,360	24	6,538	34	22,763	7
Child day care services	624410	18,983	12	19,766	7	19,015	8
Professional employer organizations	561330	33,908	5	16,924	10	18,740	9
Fruit and vegetable canning	311421	20,421	10	17,840	8	18,712	10
Discount department stores	452112	26,826	8	16,989	9	18,650	11
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	445110	19,883	11	11,153	21	18,615	12
Tax preparation services	541213	23,971	9	15,987	11	18,553	13
Payroll services	541214	8,482	32	13,113	14	17,824	14
Casino hotels	721120	7,587	33	12,738	15	16,568	15
Power and communication system construction	237130	12,643	19	15,248	12	14,884	16
Commercial bakeries	311812	962	211	1,186	161	12,157	17
Skiing facilities	713920	17,154	14	12,620	16	12,126	18
Scheduled passenger air transportation	481111	2,590	89	1,919	106	11,748	19
Oil and gas pipeline construction	237120	11,568	23	12,606	17	11,567	20
Telemarketing and other contact centers	561422	11,358	25	8,872	26	11,498	21
Commercial banking	522110	13,193	18	11,391	18	11,440	22
Amusement and theme parks	713110	11,799	22	11,277	20	11,254	23
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors	238222	12,267	20	11,363	19	10,700	24
Employment placement agencies	561311	4,101	59	7,387	29	10,031	25
Nonresidential electrical contractors	238212	17,476	13	9,586	24	9,980	26
Industrial building construction	236210	12,253	21	9,875	23	9,862	27
Commercial building construction	236220	14,572	16	13,867	13	9,477	28
Teleproduction and postproduction services	512191	132	543	3,008	73	9,145	29
Full-service restaurants	722511	14,858	15	9,516	25	8,741	30
Mail-order houses	454113	9,726	30	7,273	30	8,214	31
All other nonresidential trade contractors	238992	5,214	51	5,602	41	7,633	32
Landscaping services	561730	7,482	35	7,920	28	7,610	33
Convention and trade show organizers	561920	5,490	46	4,547	53	7,393	34
Seafood product preparation and packaging	311710	10,353	27	10,955	22	7,220	35
Other individual and family services	624190	6,089	41	6,535	35	6,991	36
Home centers	444110	14,484	17	4,231	55	6,938	37
General medical and surgical hospitals	622110	10,158	29	5,939	37	6,572	38
Nonresidential drywall contractors	238312	6,852	37	6,268	36	5,977	39
Other technical consulting services	541690	1,588	135	2,234	94	5,451	40
Nonresidential site preparation contractors	238912	5,730	44	6,557	32	4,909	41
Engineering services	541330	3,910	63	4,128	56	4,740	42
General warehousing and storage	493110	1,904	116	5,310	43	4,727	43
All other amusement and recreation industries	713990	816	234	1,226	157	(³)	44
Commercial machinery repair and maintenance	811310	3,396	70	3,585	61	4,645	45
Managing offices	551114	5,208	52	3,034	72	4,603	46
Other social advocacy organizations	813319	4,824	54	4,344	54	4,524	47
Semiconductors and related device mfg.	334413	1,390	150	2,218	95	4,518	48
Family clothing stores	448140	4,706	55	5,095	46	4,491	49
HMO medical centers	621491	–	–	–	–	(³)	50

¹ Industries are ranked by number of separations in 2012.
² Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.
³ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 4. Reason for layoff: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2010–2012

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	7,247	6,596	6,500	1,257,134	1,112,710	1,257,212	1,415,766	1,295,273	1,336,276
Business demand	2,515	2,343	2,345	384,565	366,040	461,328	510,367	528,899	583,810
Contract cancellation	148	117	114	23,861	17,387	23,942	25,207	20,468	18,093
Contract completion	1,146	1,435	1,640	193,450	249,227	357,518	263,450	380,441	476,180
Domestic competition	8	5	(²)	2,231	489	(²)	2,458	814	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	13	12	15	2,055	2,974	3,281	3,359	1,410	5,341
Import competition	7	5	(²)	1,199	1,214	(²)	1,006	1,140	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	1,193	769	565	161,769	94,749	73,880	214,887	124,626	81,865
Organizational changes	397	313	313	79,784	56,502	71,128	80,334	53,755	51,431
Business-ownership change	96	75	72	32,543	17,581	27,040	13,974	8,840	8,317
Reorganization or restructuring of company	301	238	241	47,241	38,921	44,088	66,360	44,915	43,114
Financial issues	511	415	418	86,637	76,335	85,946	104,848	78,805	77,049
Bankruptcy	60	76	87	15,157	19,301	28,971	9,062	13,030	20,561
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	291	211	187	39,577	30,503	32,017	66,898	42,701	37,942
Financial difficulty	160	128	144	31,903	26,531	24,958	28,888	23,074	18,546
Production specific	54	94	75	7,830	16,180	14,313	8,576	18,559	15,179
Automation/technological advances	9	8	10	1,002	1,104	1,613	1,246	1,258	1,935
Energy related	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	18	15	18	2,971	1,482	3,300	2,079	2,737	2,526
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	7	10	8	1,335	2,589	2,155	1,281	2,407	1,392
Material or supply shortage	(²)	23	4	(²)	2,756	461	(²)	3,740	560
Model changeover	4	13	9	795	2,457	3,280	1,214	2,876	4,264
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	9	14	15	1,073	3,283	1,475	1,878	2,793	2,787
Product line discontinued	4	(²)	11	385	(²)	2,029	463	(²)	1,715
Disaster/safety	24	31	45	3,202	5,046	7,900	3,225	5,128	9,484
Hazardous work environment	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,085	(²)	(²)	785	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nonnatural disaster	10	(²)	5	1,038	(²)	941	1,209	(²)	608
Extreme weather-related event	11	21	35	1,723	3,206	5,838	1,496	3,421	7,815
Seasonal	2,417	2,285	2,217	429,847	392,951	402,445	442,818	409,524	390,775
Seasonal	1,932	1,851	1,717	353,375	322,645	320,524	357,211	331,680	303,774
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	485	434	500	76,472	70,306	81,921	85,607	77,844	87,001
Other/miscellaneous	1,329	1,115	1,087	265,269	199,656	214,152	265,598	200,603	208,548
Other	66	103	87	9,434	13,791	15,897	9,703	14,954	14,222
Data not provided: Refusal	320	268	303	80,333	63,382	67,080	80,324	63,335	66,928
Data not provided: Does not know	943	744	697	175,502	122,483	131,175	175,571	122,314	127,398

¹ 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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 5. State and selected claimant characteristics: extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2011–2012

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		People age 55 and older	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total, private nonfarm ¹	6,596	6,500	1,295,273	1,336,276	14.5	13.7	20.1	22.1	40.2	40.0	20.2	20.4
Alabama	41	44	10,561	9,089	47.0	48.4	2.0	3.1	50.9	55.5	16.3	19.1
Alaska	35	35	8,604	8,125	8.0	7.2	16.1	13.9	29.2	30.6	23.4	24.9
Arizona	67	63	12,452	10,114	8.8	8.2	38.4	43.3	52.1	52.1	17.7	18.7
Arkansas	51	45	9,575	10,042	31.0	25.2	7.2	6.0	51.9	43.4	18.8	23.2
California	1,868	2,141	451,374	588,039	8.1	8.7	35.3	34.1	39.9	40.1	16.6	16.7
Colorado	49	64	6,822	9,079	4.3	5.6	29.7	26.4	38.8	34.3	19.8	20.0
Connecticut	49	47	6,953	6,920	16.7	14.3	16.3	14.3	52.3	46.7	25.0	28.8
Delaware	20	15	3,391	1,915	42.5	47.4	9.3	8.0	44.1	62.3	18.2	26.7
District of Columbia	13	12	1,735	1,597	69.8	80.8	8.7	5.3	53.3	63.9	21.1	23.5
Florida	219	120	36,318	18,332	20.5	29.5	27.9	29.2	46.2	54.6	24.8	26.8
Georgia	129	79	28,526	13,529	42.4	56.1	6.0	1.6	47.2	48.1	20.2	21.4
Hawaii	10	(²)	1,639	(²)	.9	1.1	10.0	12.5	42.1	15.3	20.6	11.6
Idaho	39	30	5,163	3,418	.2	.1	10.9	12.3	31.8	35.0	20.2	23.7
Illinois	430	408	79,988	76,580	18.2	19.9	15.9	15.0	36.6	37.1	18.7	19.4
Indiana	109	106	22,048	19,753	10.3	11.1	3.0	2.6	28.1	28.3	18.3	20.0
Iowa	34	27	7,239	4,440	5.1	7.0	4.4	6.7	38.5	38.0	26.1	27.5
Kansas	41	38	5,173	7,024	12.5	14.3	4.7	4.0	45.4	40.3	24.0	23.6
Kentucky	100	107	11,810	13,601	13.1	12.5	.2	.1	34.5	33.2	16.9	20.2
Louisiana	95	78	14,440	11,527	50.1	54.5	4.1	4.7	44.8	50.4	24.3	27.3
Maine	29	31	3,930	4,481	1.0	2.7	.4	.9	35.9	36.4	27.8	26.3
Maryland ³	70	105	9,733	14,766	48.9	29.4	2.3	1.4	45.6	44.9	22.4	25.7
Massachusetts	76	74	10,766	12,005	11.1	13.2	1.1	1.1	49.5	48.7	23.5	22.8
Michigan	160	149	26,185	25,928	12.4	14.8	5.0	4.1	39.7	36.4	19.7	21.1
Minnesota	127	123	19,154	16,519	5.6	3.9	6.8	7.0	21.2	20.4	19.8	20.6
Mississippi	40	30	5,102	3,432	72.9	59.1	2.3	5.0	48.1	43.6	15.3	21.0
Missouri	122	115	19,079	18,703	21.4	20.6	1.9	2.1	54.6	48.8	28.1	28.1
Montana	26	28	2,663	3,036	0.5	0.7	3.8	4.0	30.5	31.4	23.4	26.2
Nebraska	25	15	2,895	1,991	8.6	11.7	8.7	7.4	34.1	42.3	28.5	36.9
Nevada	60	92	12,194	20,761	9.6	9.9	27.2	28.3	39.4	41.3	21.3	22.7
New Hampshire	14	21	2,084	2,650	0.8	0.6	2.5	3.8	45.3	42.8	31.3	31.7
New Jersey	251	231	43,843	44,534	20.6	19.1	8.8	12.5	52.8	56.7	27.9	30.4
New Mexico	43	40	5,210	4,944	1.8	1.9	49.6	49.6	43.6	39.4	18.2	21.1
New York	472	441	89,975	75,860	14.8	17.2	14.5	18.3	41.4	43.4	23.3	24.9
North Carolina	91	54	21,336	8,163	40.8	39.9	9.1	7.2	41.4	36.7	21.8	22.9
North Dakota	13	17	1,816	2,409	0.8	1.5	4.2	4.4	10.9	9.5	23.1	24.0
Ohio	276	266	47,076	39,849	11.9	13.2	3.7	3.5	29.8	29.6	20.2	21.0
Oklahoma	25	23	3,108	2,574	14.9	8.4	6.6	7.3	45.5	45.0	21.5	21.8
Oregon	103	106	24,346	21,071	2.3	2.2	22.2	20.7	45.5	44.5	21.3	21.0
Pennsylvania	365	344	66,794	63,295	10.1	9.7	4.6	4.5	39.0	34.6	27.6	27.5
Rhode Island	18	14	2,891	2,234	3.5	3.9	15.1	16.8	69.5	64.4	36.1	31.4
South Carolina	38	38	6,505	6,046	62.9	52.3	3.5	1.8	56.3	50.5	19.5	21.0
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.7	8.5	11.8	3.4	74.8	22.0	22.0	6.8
Tennessee	80	60	15,711	10,887	26.7	21.4	.1	–	46.4	39.8	30.6	29.1
Texas	144	148	33,092	35,262	17.0	18.9	44.4	45.6	33.8	31.4	16.7	15.5
Utah	37	30	4,973	4,594	1.3	1.2	13.7	13.0	25.9	18.5	14.4	14.7
Vermont	27	12	3,926	1,942	1.0	.8	.4	.5	45.5	32.3	25.3	20.8
Virginia	99	78	19,573	16,774	44.9	43.3	4.8	5.0	47.9	45.6	19.5	21.6
Washington	137	154	25,181	23,284	5.1	6.7	18.8	16.5	35.2	35.1	18.6	19.2
West Virginia	23	26	3,251	3,291	.2	.3	–	.2	7.5	17.6	13.5	24.8
Wisconsin	199	162	37,853	29,943	7.9	7.7	7.3	8.0	34.3	37.6	23.4	25.3
Wyoming	(²)	7	(²)	1,121	1.3	2.0	5.2	9.4	33.5	31.6	21.2	20.7
Puerto Rico	64	56	18,628	14,365	.1	.1	99.4	99.4	57.5	55.2	9.5	9.5

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

³ Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to improvements in state MLS data processing.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 6. Claimant race and ethnicity: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2011–2012

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total, private nonfarm ²	54.6	52.8	14.5	13.7	20.1	22.1	.8	.8	3.4	3.5
Industry										
Mining	80.2	77.8	2.1	2.7	5.5	6.8	3.3	2.3	.5	.6
Utilities	81.9	62.0	7.6	11.2	4.7	13.8	.5	.8	1.9	3.6
Construction	68.4	69.0	6.3	5.9	19.3	19.5	1.0	1.1	.8	.9
Manufacturing	53.1	53.6	15.0	13.8	20.3	20.2	.7	.7	5.3	5.5
Wholesale trade	46.8	49.1	15.5	12.6	26.9	27.5	.3	.5	3.1	3.6
Retail trade	52.6	44.7	18.9	17.8	17.5	22.9	.7	.7	2.6	2.8
Transportation and warehousing	54.7	53.0	23.3	21.7	13.3	16.7	.5	.6	2.0	2.1
Information	69.9	71.8	8.8	7.8	10.0	9.7	.5	.6	3.3	3.2
Finance and insurance	45.4	42.6	17.7	16.6	19.8	21.5	.5	.5	7.5	7.7
Real estate and rental and leasing	55.9	48.3	14.5	14.4	13.4	23.5	2.3	4.6	2.8	1.8
Professional and technical services	63.0	62.1	11.0	11.3	12.8	14.6	.7	.7	4.0	3.8
Management of companies and enterprises	51.4	59.3	15.0	16.7	20.0	12.7	.4	.5	7.5	5.3
Administrative and waste services	37.5	32.4	15.7	15.3	34.4	38.7	.8	.8	4.2	4.0
Educational services	43.6	39.7	21.9	21.0	19.7	23.2	.5	.6	5.1	4.9
Health care and social assistance	41.5	39.7	22.3	22.5	25.3	25.9	.9	.8	3.3	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	59.1	59.7	14.5	13.1	16.1	16.6	.6	.6	2.3	2.7
Accommodation and food services	49.9	47.3	19.8	19.3	18.7	20.8	.8	.7	3.7	4.9
Other services, except public administration	45.8	46.8	26.4	26.1	16.8	16.5	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.8
Unclassified establishments	41.1	22.3	15.4	6.3	28.9	59.9	2.4	.6	4.9	3.2
Reason for layoff										
Business demand	56.6	53.9	11.6	10.9	21.7	23.9	.7	.8	3.0	3.3
Contract cancellation	41.3	45.2	20.2	21.0	25.9	19.6	1.3	1.2	3.9	4.0
Contract completion	56.5	52.9	9.2	9.4	23.6	26.2	.8	.8	3.2	3.4
Domestic competition	51.2	63.7	33.5	15.9	11.8	15.3	.5	.1	.4	1.2
Excess inventory/saturated market	54.5	66.5	19.2	17.6	19.4	5.2	.3	.7	.6	.4
Import competition	66.6	78.8	16.8	5.8	4.1	3.7	.6	–	9.6	–
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasona business slowdown	59.3	60.4	17.3	16.9	15.2	13.1	.6	.7	2.4	2.9
Organizational changes	50.2	50.9	16.7	17.3	18.4	17.2	.5	.5	5.9	5.7
Business-ownership change	48.9	54.0	19.2	15.1	18.1	18.1	.4	.8	3.9	4.5
Reorganization or restructuring of company	50.4	50.3	16.2	17.7	18.4	17.0	.6	.5	6.3	6.0
Financial issues	51.9	47.8	17.8	16.7	15.2	19.7	.6	.8	5.7	4.6
Bankruptcy	56.7	55.5	12.7	18.7	14.3	13.6	.6	.6	6.5	2.3
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	49.5	44.5	19.5	15.5	16.2	21.9	.7	.8	6.2	6.0
Financial difficulty	53.7	46.0	17.6	16.9	13.9	22.0	.5	1.0	4.3	4.6
Production specific	52.7	60.0	17.6	17.3	17.4	11.1	1.6	.7	4.5	1.9
Automation/technological advances	50.4	69.6	15.6	20.7	23.0	4.9	.3	.3	5.2	1.6
Energy related	77.5	–	5.6	–	3.4	–	1.1	–	6.7	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	42.6	68.6	13.8	13.7	25.1	10.5	.5	.8	8.9	1.3
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	79.5	64.4	13.8	19.2	4.6	8.4	.2	.2	.2	4.5
Material or supply shortage	74.3	64.6	11.1	5.2	3.3	25.7	.8	.7	2.2	1.3
Model changeover	48.5	61.0	14.2	12.6	25.9	4.4	.7	.7	4.6	1.4
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	24.6	44.4	43.1	31.8	19.5	14.8	6.6	1.7	3.1	2.0
Product line discontinued	43.0	53.9	12.1	9.2	27.2	27.5	1.7	.3	8.2	1.9
Disaster/safety	62.3	45.8	18.9	16.1	4.3	17.1	.5	.4	2.9	8.8
Hazardous work environment	26.6	36.8	13.8	25.9	9.7	8.7	.9	.1	1.0	10.9
Natural disaster (not weather related)	71.5	94.6	2.2	.5	2.2	.5	.6	–	18.8	.3
Nonnatural disaster	37.9	83.1	54.2	9.5	4.7	6.6	.7	–	–	–
Extreme weather-related event	70.8	41.4	20.3	16.5	3.4	19.4	.4	.4	.5	9.8
Seasonal	58.3	56.2	15.6	15.3	17.8	20.2	.8	.8	2.8	2.8
Seasonal	58.5	57.4	14.0	13.2	18.8	21.1	.8	.8	3.1	3.0
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	57.4	51.9	22.4	22.6	13.3	17.3	.9	.9	1.6	2.0
Other/miscellaneous	43.7	45.8	17.4	15.9	23.9	23.4	.7	.7	4.2	4.1
Other	46.0	43.4	11.5	16.9	25.4	22.9	.6	.8	2.5	4.5
Data not provided: Refusal	42.4	43.2	20.4	15.7	24.2	26.9	.7	.8	4.5	5.1
Data not provided: Does not know	44.1	47.4	16.6	15.8	23.6	21.6	.8	.7	4.2	3.5

¹ Because of some nonreporting, sums of percentages within age and gender may not equal 100.0 percent.

² Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 7. Claimant age and gender: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2011–2012

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30–44		45–54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012
Total, private nonfarm ²	21.3	21.5	33.5	33.4	24.8	24.6	20.2	20.4	59.6	59.9	40.2	40.0
Industry												
Mining	14.6	19.0	34.0	35.6	28.3	24.3	23.1	21.0	94.1	96.0	5.9	3.9
Utilities	16.4	13.3	36.7	31.8	29.2	24.2	17.4	30.0	85.1	71.7	14.7	27.9
Construction	16.5	16.3	39.1	38.4	28.7	28.8	15.5	16.4	94.4	94.3	5.4	5.6
Manufacturing	13.5	12.9	31.2	29.5	30.1	30.3	24.9	27.2	63.7	65.4	36.1	34.5
Wholesale trade	15.3	15.1	32.4	30.5	27.3	29.1	24.8	25.2	58.4	60.4	41.6	39.5
Retail trade	41.5	42.2	26.7	25.8	16.8	16.3	15.0	15.5	43.3	41.0	56.5	58.8
Transportation and warehousing	12.4	11.6	28.0	27.6	25.4	26.2	33.9	34.5	47.1	47.8	52.9	52.1
Information	14.4	13.1	41.6	41.7	25.8	26.3	18.1	18.8	65.3	66.9	34.6	33.1
Finance and insurance	27.8	26.1	36.1	35.6	19.2	19.3	16.5	18.8	35.5	36.5	64.2	63.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	31.9	20.9	33.5	34.2	21.5	26.4	13.0	18.3	66.7	74.5	33.2	25.4
Professional and technical services	15.1	16.0	33.3	35.4	23.1	22.7	28.3	25.7	51.1	55.2	48.7	44.6
Management of companies and enterprises	17.4	13.7	33.1	33.3	26.7	29.3	22.7	23.6	52.2	49.7	47.8	50.2
Administrative and waste services	30.9	32.2	33.1	33.6	21.6	20.8	14.2	13.2	59.2	57.2	40.6	42.6
Educational services	24.8	24.7	38.8	37.1	18.7	19.2	17.5	18.9	38.9	33.7	60.9	66.1
Health care and social assistance	19.3	16.6	36.7	36.2	23.7	24.5	20.2	22.6	13.5	14.4	86.3	85.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	31.8	30.8	24.6	26.9	17.8	18.1	25.6	24.0	56.6	57.8	43.3	42.1
Accommodation and food services	23.9	21.7	27.9	28.1	25.3	25.9	22.8	24.2	38.4	39.2	61.5	60.7
Other services, except public administration	20.4	23.2	34.9	34.3	23.7	22.3	20.8	20.0	44.1	44.2	55.8	55.6
Unclassified establishments	40.2	30.6	32.1	31.3	17.5	26.1	10.2	12.0	52.0	59.8	48.0	40.1
Reason for layoff												
Business demand	20.0	21.0	37.2	37.2	25.4	24.9	17.2	16.8	70.2	69.0	29.6	30.9
Contract cancellation	21.9	24.1	31.2	31.8	23.8	23.8	22.7	20.1	54.3	57.9	45.4	41.9
Contract completion	20.6	21.5	38.3	38.1	25.0	24.5	15.8	15.7	73.0	69.8	26.8	30.0
Domestic competition	18.4	8.1	43.9	35.0	22.4	34.9	15.2	21.8	47.2	68.1	52.5	31.8
Excess inventory/saturated market	20.7	10.7	31.0	33.5	27.3	28.9	20.9	26.9	65.7	73.0	34.3	27.0
Import competition	8.1	12.4	26.3	29.9	33.9	28.6	31.7	29.0	61.9	46.9	38.1	53.1
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasona business slowdown	18.0	18.6	34.8	33.1	26.8	26.5	20.2	21.7	64.5	66.5	35.2	33.3
Organizational changes	21.6	22.5	31.4	31.3	24.5	23.4	22.2	22.6	48.9	46.7	50.9	53.1
Business-ownership change	16.5	23.8	30.9	30.8	27.1	23.3	25.4	21.9	48.6	51.5	51.3	48.3
Reorganization or restructuring of company	22.6	22.3	31.5	31.3	24.0	23.4	21.5	22.8	48.9	45.8	50.8	54.1
Financial issues	23.1	22.0	31.7	30.7	24.0	24.4	21.0	22.6	50.4	55.4	49.3	44.4
Bankruptcy	26.7	12.5	30.8	27.8	22.0	31.6	20.2	28.0	49.5	71.7	50.0	28.2
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	21.0	27.4	32.1	31.6	25.2	20.8	21.5	19.8	48.8	49.7	50.9	50.1
Financial difficulty	24.9	21.6	31.5	32.1	22.9	24.0	20.5	22.2	54.1	49.0	45.8	50.9
Production specific	23.8	15.4	31.3	33.7	26.2	30.1	17.8	20.7	56.7	65.5	43.1	34.4
Automation/technological advances	14.6	11.5	27.7	32.8	30.3	30.9	27.4	24.8	43.5	62.3	56.5	37.6
Energy related	33.7	–	37.1	–	15.7	–	13.5	–	76.4	–	23.6	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	32.7	21.6	33.5	39.1	17.2	24.2	16.1	15.1	47.5	74.1	52.1	25.9
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	17.0	13.6	27.5	35.1	34.9	26.7	20.6	24.5	80.4	57.1	19.6	42.7
Material or supply shortage	21.6	12.0	36.0	32.3	26.6	29.5	15.8	26.3	63.9	32.5	35.9	67.5
Model changeover	27.6	5.2	30.2	34.8	28.7	39.0	13.4	20.9	57.6	75.9	42.3	24.1
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	21.8	35.2	29.4	30.4	25.5	20.1	18.4	14.4	51.0	51.8	49.0	48.2
Product line discontinued	25.9	6.4	30.7	28.9	23.7	35.1	19.2	29.3	45.4	70.8	54.4	29.0
Disaster/safety	18.7	12.5	36.4	25.1	26.6	30.2	18.2	32.1	72.9	49.4	26.9	50.6
Hazardous work environment	19.0	10.4	37.6	26.9	27.9	27.4	15.2	35.3	67.9	24.7	31.7	75.3
Natural disaster (not weather related)	15.8	11.1	29.5	25.1	26.2	26.2	28.5	37.6	79.2	91.1	20.8	8.9
Nonnatural disaster	15.5	20.6	26.0	27.1	34.3	26.8	23.5	25.5	72.9	94.1	26.4	5.9
Extreme weather-related event	19.4	12.1	38.2	24.8	25.8	30.9	16.5	32.0	72.9	46.1	27.0	53.9
Seasonal	19.9	19.7	30.0	29.9	25.2	25.1	24.8	25.3	51.9	52.1	48.0	47.8
Seasonal	21.5	21.4	30.3	30.3	25.0	24.8	23.2	23.4	58.3	59.5	41.6	40.4
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	12.8	13.6	28.8	28.5	26.4	26.1	31.7	31.7	24.4	26.3	75.6	73.7
Other/miscellaneous	26.7	26.5	32.1	31.3	22.7	22.9	18.2	19.2	53.8	54.1	46.0	45.8
Other	23.8	31.1	34.7	30.8	23.8	19.9	17.5	17.9	61.6	49.1	38.2	50.7
Data not provided: Refusal	29.7	27.5	31.1	31.5	22.0	22.4	16.8	18.5	50.2	53.6	49.6	46.2
Data not provided: Does not know	25.6	25.4	32.3	31.3	23.0	23.5	19.0	19.7	54.7	54.9	45.1	45.0

¹ Because of some nonreporting, sums of percentages within age and gender may not equal 100.0 percent.

² Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 8. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by state, private nonfarm sector, 2012

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,336,276	2,347,369	1.8	204,518	15.3
Alabama	9,089	16,293	1.8	1,070	11.8
Alaska	8,125	15,360	1.9	1,477	18.2
Arizona	10,114	20,540	2.0	2,204	21.8
Arkansas	10,042	21,851	2.2	2,020	20.1
California	588,039	921,476	1.6	86,081	14.6
Colorado	9,079	21,476	2.4	1,838	20.2
Connecticut	6,920	19,465	2.8	1,836	26.5
Delaware	1,915	3,762	2.0	312	16.3
District of Columbia	1,597	4,706	2.9	231	14.5
Florida	18,332	42,521	2.3	4,843	26.4
Georgia	13,529	22,326	1.7	3,174	23.5
Hawaii	(³)	(³)	2.7	(³)	16.0
Idaho	3,418	6,210	1.8	733	21.4
Illinois	76,580	155,226	2.0	11,981	15.6
Indiana	19,753	35,050	1.8	2,438	12.3
Iowa	4,440	10,119	2.3	560	12.6
Kansas	7,024	17,544	2.5	1,674	23.8
Kentucky	13,601	4,099	.3	2,578	19.0
Louisiana	11,527	18,803	1.6	1,325	11.5
Maine	4,481	9,475	2.1	550	12.3
Maryland ⁴	14,766	35,061	2.4	2,424	16.4
Massachusetts	12,005	25,825	2.2	2,471	20.6
Michigan	25,928	53,017	2.0	5,424	20.9
Minnesota	16,519	35,551	2.2	2,120	12.8
Mississippi	3,432	8,876	2.6	746	21.7
Missouri	18,703	37,346	2.0	1,876	10.0
Montana	3,036	3,968	1.3	315	10.4
Nebraska	1,991	2,649	1.3	101	5.1
Nevada	20,761	22,909	1.1	3,287	15.8
New Hampshire	2,650	4,307	1.6	123	4.6
New Jersey	44,534	91,994	2.1	6,862	15.4
New Mexico	4,944	13,043	2.6	1,067	21.6
New York	75,860	147,833	1.9	10,863	14.3
North Carolina	8,163	19,469	2.4	1,988	24.4
North Dakota	2,409	3,969	1.6	668	27.7
Ohio	39,849	73,287	1.8	4,386	11.0
Oklahoma	2,574	7,269	2.8	620	24.1
Oregon	21,071	31,765	1.5	3,194	15.2
Pennsylvania	63,295	110,003	1.7	7,114	11.2
Rhode Island	2,234	3,726	1.7	82	3.7
South Carolina	6,046	11,589	1.9	1,094	18.1
South Dakota	(³)	(³)	.7	-	-
Tennessee	10,887	27,808	2.6	3,061	28.1
Texas	35,262	76,072	2.2	8,056	22.8
Utah	4,594	6,912	1.5	447	9.7
Vermont	1,942	2,287	1.2	481	24.8
Virginia	16,774	30,025	1.8	2,393	14.3
Washington	23,284	33,120	1.4	3,155	13.6
West Virginia	3,291	8,577	2.6	73	2.2
Wisconsin	29,943	48,620	1.6	2,702	9.0
Wyoming	1,121	2,141	1.9	281	25.1
Puerto Rico	14,365	33,617	2.3	2,937	20.4

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because individuals who make such claims are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the technical note for additional information.)

² Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

³ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

⁴ Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to improvements in state MLS data processing.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 9. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2012

Measure	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,336,276	2,347,369	1.8	204,518	15.3
Industry					
Mining	10,303	16,588	1.6	1,241	12.0
Utilities	4,060	8,575	2.1	628	15.5
Construction	199,811	331,389	1.7	22,990	11.5
Manufacturing	186,194	370,584	2.0	31,859	17.1
Wholesale trade	18,058	43,739	2.4	3,748	20.8
Retail trade	115,213	202,876	1.8	20,932	18.2
Transportation and warehousing	71,038	106,888	1.5	5,944	8.4
Information	162,701	213,591	1.3	17,321	10.6
Finance and insurance	26,002	73,458	2.8	7,695	29.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	7,488	12,157	1.6	1,082	14.4
Professional and technical services	75,368	134,823	1.8	16,875	22.4
Management of companies and enterprises	4,642	12,161	2.6	1,291	27.8
Administrative and waste services	241,941	442,325	1.8	45,263	18.7
Educational services	13,300	27,589	2.1	2,611	19.6
Health care and social assistance	47,348	108,332	2.3	7,223	15.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	36,313	62,162	1.7	5,027	13.8
Accommodation and food services	97,612	143,637	1.5	9,888	10.1
Other services, except public administration	17,108	33,412	2.0	2,567	15.0
Unclassified establishments	1,776	3,083	1.7	333	18.8
Reason for layoff					
Business demand	583,810	907,855	1.6	84,174	14.4
Contract cancellation	18,093	40,001	2.2	4,414	24.4
Contract completion	476,180	704,049	1.5	65,657	13.8
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	1.3	(³)	10.8
Excess inventory/saturated market	5,341	4,570	.9	392	7.3
Import competition	(³)	(³)	1.5	(³)	22.4
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	81,865	156,131	1.9	13,431	16.4
Organizational changes	51,431	135,841	2.6	14,612	28.4
Business-ownership change	8,317	21,426	2.6	1,848	22.2
Reorganization or restructuring of company	43,114	114,415	2.7	12,764	29.6
Financial issues	77,049	217,339	2.8	19,301	25.1
Bankruptcy	20,561	63,583	3.1	3,470	16.9
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	37,942	98,750	2.6	10,225	26.9
Financial difficulty	18,546	55,006	3.0	5,606	30.2
Production specific	15,179	35,507	2.3	2,954	19.5
Automation/technological advances	1,935	3,176	1.6	283	14.6
Energy related	-	-	-	-	-
Governmental regulations/intervention	2,526	6,230	2.5	752	29.8
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	1,392	2,856	2.1	257	18.5
Material or supply shortage	560	701	1.3	39	7.0
Model changeover	4,264	13,085	3.1	847	19.9
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	2,787	3,877	1.4	286	10.3
Product line discontinued	1,715	5,582	3.3	490	28.6
Disaster/safety	9,484	13,527	1.4	515	5.4
Hazardous work environment	(³)	(³)	3.8	(³)	41.2
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(³)	(³)	.2	(³)	1.1
Nonnatural disaster	608	1,413	2.3	23	3.8
Extreme weather-related event	7,815	9,452	1.2	203	2.6
Seasonal	390,775	681,182	1.7	49,498	12.7
Seasonal	303,774	534,293	1.8	44,092	14.5
Vacation period-school related or otherwise	87,001	146,889	1.7	5,406	6.2
Other/miscellaneous	208,548	356,118	1.7	33,464	16.0
Other	14,222	29,340	2.1	3,146	22.1
Data not provided: Refusal	66,928	104,007	1.6	10,298	15.4
Data not provided: Does not know	127,398	222,771	1.7	20,020	15.7
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	87,314	253,249	2.9	24,047	27.5
Recall expected	807,960	1,295,484	1.6	104,511	12.9
No recall expected	220,006	540,183	2.5	52,387	23.8

¹ The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program tracks continued claim activity for initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs once a month during the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week, which is usually the week including the 12th day of the month. Continued claims with earnings are excluded because individuals who make such claims are classified as employed in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the technical note for additional information.)

² Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

³ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 10. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2012

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,336,276	204,518	15.3
Age			
Under 30 years of age	287,046	44,111	15.4
30-44	446,303	66,002	14.8
45-54	329,225	46,869	14.2
55 years of age or over	272,123	47,187	17.3
Not available	1,579	349	22.1
Gender			
Male	800,520	111,467	13.9
Female	534,083	92,748	17.4
Not available	1,673	303	18.1
Race/ethnicity			
White	706,101	93,777	13.3
Black	182,450	35,956	19.7
Hispanic origin	294,958	48,837	16.6
American Indian or Alaska Native	10,372	1,703	16.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	46,248	8,374	18.1
Not available	96,147	15,871	16.5

¹ Final payment information for Mass Layoff Statistics claimants is collected weekly. (See the technical note for additional information.)

² Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 11. The 50 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2012, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan area	2011		2012	
	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Rank ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	1,068,310	...	1,142,573	...
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas	780,442	...	897,171	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	202,569	1	275,404	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	75,115	2	75,621	2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	46,007	4	59,485	3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	38,172	5	48,029	4
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	48,548	3	46,420	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	29,161	6	32,645	6
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Calif.	17,131	8	21,938	7
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	15,718	9	18,655	8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md. ³	20,018	7	18,484	9
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	9,858	16	18,309	10
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, Calif.	11,822	11	16,512	11
Fresno, Calif.	10,121	15	13,258	12
Pittsburgh, Pa.	13,189	10	12,874	13
Modesto, Calif.	9,011	18	12,004	14
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	11,379	13	11,749	15
Stockton, Calif.	9,089	17	11,390	16
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	11,726	12	11,389	17
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	10,688	14	11,180	18
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	8,843	20	10,748	19
Bakersfield-Delano, Calif.	6,787	29	10,484	20
Baltimore-Towson, Md. ³	6,286	33	10,382	21
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.	8,791	21	9,210	22
Visalia-Porterville, Calif.	4,880	38	8,318	23
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	6,721	30	7,465	24
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	8,031	25	6,756	25
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	8,081	24	6,473	26
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	3,837	46	6,472	27
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, Wis.	8,736	22	6,177	28
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	6,573	31	5,912	29
Atlantic City-Hammonton, N.J.	6,804	28	5,881	30
Vallejo-Fairfield, Calif.	5,225	36	5,615	31
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	5,572	35	5,572	32
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	8,967	19	5,553	33
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	8,725	23	5,166	34
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va. ³	5,178	37	5,148	35
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio	7,123	27	5,078	36
Toledo, Ohio	3,689	49	4,907	37
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, Va.-N.C.	6,403	32	4,656	38
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y.	7,763	26	4,272	39
McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, Texas	3,018	62	4,161	40
Rochester, N.Y.	6,219	34	4,143	41
Indianapolis-Carmel, Ind.	3,419	54	3,913	42
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	3,434	53	3,855	43
Santa Rosa-Petaluma, Calif.	3,396	57	3,756	44
Merced, Calif.	3,136	61	3,733	45
Columbus, Ohio	4,287	43	3,695	46
Beaumont-Port Arthur, Texas	2,094	89	3,649	47
Salinas, Calif.	3,301	58	3,635	48
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	4,145	44	3,594	49
Peoria, Ill.	2,152	85	3,446	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claims in 2012.

² Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

³ Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to improvements in state MLS data processing.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 10-02, December 1, 2009.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 12. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 2005–2012

Nature of recall	Percent of layoff events ¹							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All layoff events								
Anticipate a recall	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4	34.2	49.5	55.2	56.9
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	87.1	88.7	86.5	77.2	72.0	70.2	68.3	63.4
Within 3 months	50.1	53.5	49.0	45.0	44.2	42.5	41.8	39.6
Size of recall								
At least half	90.6	92.2	90.2	79.6	73.0	72.6	71.8	66.1
All workers	47.9	49.4	49.8	38.9	33.9	35.5	33.7	29.9
Layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period								
Anticipate a recall	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3	94.1	93.1	94.5	92.9
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	91.5	91.0	91.6	88.8	88.3	86.6	87.3	85.7
Within 3 months	45.6	48.2	46.6	43.5	48.8	48.8	48.1	48.7
Size of recall								
At least half	96.7	96.8	96.0	92.3	90.8	91.1	92.2	90.5
All workers	55.0	57.0	59.1	51.8	49.7	49.2	47.2	45.2
All layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal work and vacation period								
Anticipate a recall	31.6	29.4	25.1	24.4	20.5	27.7	34.4	38.3
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	78.5	84.7	76.1	62.9	54.7	42.6	40.6	35.5
Within 3 months	58.7	62.7	53.8	46.8	39.4	31.9	32.6	28.2
Size of recall								
At least half	78.9	84.3	78.3	63.9	54.2	41.7	42.0	35.4
All workers	34.3	36.2	31.0	22.9	17.2	12.6	14.2	10.7

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 13. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2005–2012

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total, private nonfarm ¹	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4	34.2	49.5	55.2	56.9
Industry								
Mining	90.9	75.0	76.9	67.3	43.9	59.3	70.5	48.2
Utilities	53.8	72.7	55.6	36.4	52.4	41.2	80.0	44.4
Construction	80.2	58.9	53.8	56.4	56.4	71.2	75.9	76.3
Manufacturing	48.2	45.6	43.1	36.9	28.1	38.9	45.0	44.0
Wholesale trade	44.1	36.9	31.6	20.5	14.7	32.9	38.8	30.1
Retail trade	31.3	29.1	29.9	19.3	11.7	21.3	24.9	21.3
Transportation and warehousing	65.3	72.3	76.0	51.9	46.7	59.7	62.4	68.4
Information	17.5	26.5	23.7	9.8	4.1	19.1	37.4	42.3
Finance and insurance	8.2	5.0	.5	.2	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	31.6	29.4	10.7	15.7	16.8	25.0	29.3	44.7
Professional and technical services	46.8	52.9	40.4	31.5	22.8	38.6	46.5	55.7
Management of companies and enterprises	42.9	33.3	42.9	33.3	22.2	40.0	40.7	37.5
Administrative and waste services	42.6	41.1	56.2	41.3	32.0	45.6	53.2	62.6
Educational services	50.0	60.9	55.6	51.2	39.0	60.9	41.3	52.6
Health care and social assistance	69.1	79.7	77.7	66.5	62.6	62.8	63.5	65.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	77.8	81.5	84.2	71.9	64.6	73.2	84.0	81.4
Accommodation and food services	65.8	73.8	74.3	53.9	44.9	55.7	64.4	63.8
Other services, except public administration	71.3	81.5	69.9	57.8	43.2	64.8	73.0	65.3
Unclassified establishments	–	–	25.0	–	–	–	50.0	46.7
Reason for layoff								
Business demand	48.9	43.5	39.1	40.7	33.4	48.7	57.9	64.9
Contract cancellation	15.5	14.1	21.9	17.7	17.2	11.5	19.7	20.2
Contract completion	42.8	36.6	36.3	51.1	50.2	62.2	68.3	74.9
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	26.7	28.6	33.3	12.5	20.0	11.1
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	34.2	37.5	42.9	38.5	41.7	40.0
Import competition	5.4	9.4	2.7	5.6	4.5	–	–	–
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	64.8	63.0	47.6	38.6	29.1	41.0	45.1	46.9
Organizational changes	4.5	5.0	6.0	3.3	3.8	6.3	4.2	5.8
Business-ownership change	1.9	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	12.5	5.3	9.7
Reorganization or restructuring of company	5.2	5.1	7.1	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.6
Financial issues	4.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	6.6	5.9	3.9	2.9
Bankruptcy	2.2	1.8	–	1.5	3.4	1.7	3.9	1.1
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	4.0	4.3	8.5	5.8	3.8	3.7
Financial difficulty	5.2	6.1	6.1	4.4	4.6	7.5	3.9	2.8
Production specific	40.2	44.7	53.6	44.9	38.7	42.6	53.2	44.0
Automation/technological advances	33.3	12.5	12.5	50.0	20.0	33.3	50.0	30.0
Energy related	–	100.0	–	20.0	–	100.0	–	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	(²)	7.1	19.0	26.7	5.6	13.3	22.2
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	55.6	72.2	55.6	47.4	14.3	42.9	40.0	37.5
Material or supply shortage	50.0	70.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	69.6	100.0
Model changeover	71.4	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	75.0	84.6	77.8
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	90.0	83.3	82.4	87.5	100.0	100.0	85.7	80.0
Product line discontinued	15.0	11.1	28.6	9.1	–	25.0	10.0	–
Disaster/safety	42.9	80.6	84.4	37.9	68.4	75.0	64.5	68.9
Hazardous work environment	100.0	25.0	–	–	66.7	100.0	40.0	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	50.0	60.0	66.7	100.0	–	100.0	–	–
Nonnatural disaster	100.0	60.0	80.0	25.0	66.7	60.0	–	60.0
Extreme weather-related event	42.5	89.6	95.5	37.3	70.0	81.8	85.7	80.0
Seasonal	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3	94.1	93.1	94.5	92.9
Seasonal	94.5	93.3	93.5	94.3	92.9	91.5	93.6	91.4
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	100.0	98.2	99.3	99.2	98.0	99.4	98.4	98.2
Other/miscellaneous	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.2
Other	17.0	19.1	46.3	39.3	27.0	27.3	27.2	27.6
Data not provided: Refusal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data not provided: Does not know	–	.9	.5	.1	–	.1	–	–

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

² Use of this reason began with data from the first quarter of 2007.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 14. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2012

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events					Separations				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total, all reasons	899	1,099	602	497	544	215,647	237,333	119,234	103,682	121,972
Business demand	236	405	186	118	130	51,480	73,808	33,413	24,055	26,739
Contract cancellation	26	40	30	21	40	8,453	5,918	6,125	3,870	10,111
Contract completion	16	41	24	20	19	4,259	7,412	4,731	5,778	3,458
Domestic competition	4	5	4	3	6	1,080	595	1,384	279	1,617
Excess inventory/saturated market	8	10	(²)	6	(²)	2,064	1,069	(²)	2,352	(²)
Import competition	34	12	(²)	4	(²)	6,046	2,237	(²)	1,110	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	148	297	123	64	60	29,578	56,577	20,485	10,666	10,503
Organizational changes	223	193	123	101	110	50,435	41,430	25,179	18,575	26,659
Business-ownership change	50	45	35	33	33	16,379	12,902	10,217	5,157	10,795
Reorganization or restructuring of company	173	148	88	68	77	34,056	28,528	14,962	13,418	15,864
Financial issues	373	431	242	218	239	97,787	109,509	52,737	50,296	53,671
Bankruptcy	113	134	53	64	74	31,779	42,348	12,305	17,591	21,990
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	103	131	92	71	65	18,010	24,382	16,089	12,437	13,702
Financial difficulty	157	166	97	83	100	47,998	42,779	24,343	20,268	17,979
Production specific	26	16	13	16	21	7,145	3,651	2,480	2,901	3,722
Automation/technological advances	3	–	–	(²)	(²)	562	–	–	(²)	(²)
Energy related	3	–	–	(²)	–	510	–	–	(²)	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	12	(²)	9	7	7	4,254	(²)	2,014	620	1,251
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	–	(²)
Material or supply shortage	3	–	–	(²)	–	291	–	–	(²)	–
Model changeover	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	(²)	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	–	(²)
Product line discontinued	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	9	(²)	1,386	(²)	(²)	1,558
Disaster/safety	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,056	(²)
Hazardous work environment	–	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	–	(²)	–
Nonnatural disaster	(²)	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	–
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	–
Seasonal	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	417	(²)
Seasonal	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	417	(²)
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other/miscellaneous	34	49	33	36	41	6,109	7,768	4,378	6,382	10,713
Other	16	32	15	27	26	2,924	5,471	2,068	5,126	4,699
Data not provided: Refusal	6	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	1,225	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: Does not know	12	(²)	18	(²)	(²)	1,960	(²)	2,310	(²)	(²)

¹ 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. For additional information see the technical note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 15. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2012

Industry	Layoff events					Separations				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total, private nonfarm ¹	899	1,099	602	497	544	215,647	237,333	119,234	103,682	121,972
Mining	(²)	19	7	(²)	15	(²)	4,154	936	(²)	2,399
Utilities	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	(²)
Construction	30	33	24	20	13	4,783	4,859	4,497	4,071	2,621
Manufacturing	382	480	198	167	178	83,487	91,476	37,711	33,579	38,372
Wholesale trade	41	51	28	21	34	6,591	7,881	3,653	3,779	6,008
Retail trade	145	214	84	104	95	51,381	66,679	19,879	21,618	19,251
Transportation and warehousing	50	59	31	29	23	15,844	12,125	5,384	4,886	7,629
Information	20	29	15	9	14	3,059	4,838	2,398	1,370	5,163
Finance and insurance	69	49	28	20	27	11,367	11,303	8,722	3,349	6,610
Real estate and rental and leasing	7	11	26	11	5	981	2,645	6,043	1,508	2,729
Professional and technical services	18	28	15	21	14	3,729	5,211	2,634	4,719	2,898
Management of companies and enterprises	7	7	5	(²)	(²)	1,415	1,098	1,241	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	37	43	42	32	44	9,073	9,383	8,121	14,410	13,498
Educational services	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	10	(²)	527	(²)	(²)	1,387
Health care and social assistance	28	25	29	25	21	9,337	4,412	6,099	3,896	6,249
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8	7	6	(²)	9	2,100	1,529	1,231	(²)	804
Accommodation and food services	44	29	48	26	33	10,789	7,292	8,882	5,312	4,676
Other services, except public administration	6	10	10	5	5	660	1,921	1,356	537	784
Unclassified establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ 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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 16. Census region and division: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2010–2012

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
United States ¹	7,247	6,596	6,500	1,257,134	1,112,710	1,257,212	1,415,766	1,295,273	1,336,276
Northeast	1,545	1,301	1,215	238,754	184,422	199,501	286,402	231,162	213,921
New England	235	213	199	42,605	39,025	34,223	37,549	30,550	30,232
Middle Atlantic	1,310	1,088	1,016	196,149	145,397	165,278	248,853	200,612	183,689
South	1,377	1,278	1,062	247,990	207,852	186,376	285,304	233,767	180,827
South Atlantic	789	702	527	142,963	109,965	89,534	168,175	130,368	84,413
East South Central	275	261	241	49,929	42,888	43,033	48,891	43,184	37,009
West South Central	313	315	294	55,098	54,999	53,809	68,238	60,215	59,405
Midwest	1,671	1,537	1,427	281,874	261,171	242,490	292,196	268,633	243,198
East North Central	1,259	1,174	1,091	211,273	200,229	183,361	226,339	213,150	192,053
West North Central	412	363	336	70,601	60,942	59,129	65,857	55,483	51,145
West	2,654	2,480	2,796	488,516	459,265	628,845	551,864	561,711	698,330
Mountain	379	327	354	80,584	69,731	79,377	60,455	50,567	57,067
Pacific	2,275	2,153	2,442	407,932	389,534	549,468	491,409	511,144	641,263

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: The states (and the District of Columbia) that make up the census divisions are as follows: 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.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN 2012

Table 17. State distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2010–2012

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Total, private nonfarm ¹	7,247	6,596	6,500	1,257,134	1,112,710	1,257,212	1,415,766	1,295,273	1,336,276
Alabama	47	41	44	10,752	9,836	8,133	12,741	10,561	9,089
Alaska	48	35	35	13,681	14,044	12,508	11,055	8,604	8,125
Arizona	73	67	63	14,714	11,423	14,051	12,844	12,452	10,114
Arkansas	31	51	45	4,238	8,036	8,802	7,586	9,575	10,042
California	1,984	1,868	2,141	356,179	333,617	493,420	431,866	451,374	588,039
Colorado	73	49	64	19,052	12,925	13,999	9,806	6,822	9,079
Connecticut	64	49	47	14,775	10,244	6,920	12,011	6,953	6,920
Delaware	15	20	15	1,990	2,431	1,403	1,717	3,391	1,915
District of Columbia	12	13	12	1,501	1,764	1,596	1,501	1,735	1,597
Florida	264	219	120	66,590	37,573	21,953	64,522	36,318	18,332
Georgia	76	129	79	8,542	17,529	13,475	14,096	28,526	13,529
Hawaii	10	10	(²)	1,153	1,699	(²)	1,143	1,639	(²)
Idaho	31	39	30	5,262	6,538	4,333	3,989	5,163	3,418
Illinois	460	430	408	81,890	80,573	74,252	86,397	79,988	76,580
Indiana	114	109	106	12,835	12,423	13,710	20,314	22,048	19,753
Iowa	33	34	27	5,832	4,639	3,507	8,545	7,239	4,440
Kansas	49	41	38	6,843	5,596	7,191	8,996	5,173	7,024
Kentucky	92	100	107	15,401	13,893	18,844	11,500	11,810	13,601
Louisiana	89	95	78	18,259	19,098	13,813	14,075	14,440	11,527
Maine	31	29	31	5,210	5,361	5,612	4,576	3,930	4,481
Maryland ³	79	70	105	13,788	11,084	18,143	11,280	9,733	14,766
Massachusetts	82	76	74	11,917	12,883	13,302	11,831	10,766	12,005
Michigan	162	160	149	20,798	21,681	24,058	23,278	26,185	25,928
Minnesota	128	127	123	18,609	22,348	20,675	18,515	19,154	16,519
Mississippi	41	40	30	7,077	5,305	5,667	4,979	5,102	3,432
Missouri	156	122	115	31,562	23,105	24,117	23,824	19,079	18,703
Montana	31	26	28	5,411	4,150	5,614	3,336	2,663	3,036
Nebraska	24	25	15	5,172	3,845	1,561	2,827	2,895	1,991
Nevada	80	60	92	13,923	13,647	21,471	16,845	12,194	20,761
New Hampshire	18	14	21	3,627	3,186	3,647	2,789	2,084	2,650
New Jersey	224	251	231	51,004	44,695	48,205	44,875	43,843	44,534
New Mexico	45	43	40	8,387	7,508	7,202	6,000	5,210	4,944
New York	642	472	441	93,181	54,803	69,307	118,151	89,975	75,860
North Carolina	126	91	54	12,318	10,153	7,187	33,151	21,336	8,163
North Dakota	21	13	17	2,433	1,289	1,986	3,005	1,816	2,409
Ohio	318	276	266	51,466	46,772	42,230	54,566	47,076	39,849
Oklahoma	13	25	23	2,981	3,583	2,840	3,156	3,108	2,574
Oregon	94	103	106	20,972	23,168	22,649	22,378	24,346	21,071
Pennsylvania	444	365	344	51,964	45,899	47,766	85,827	66,794	63,295
Rhode Island	25	18	14	4,282	2,925	2,254	4,126	2,891	2,234
South Carolina	87	38	38	15,974	8,595	5,264	16,608	6,505	6,046
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	95	80	60	16,699	13,854	10,389	19,671	15,711	10,887
Texas	180	144	148	29,620	24,282	28,354	43,421	33,092	35,262
Utah	39	37	30	9,352	9,420	8,818	6,482	4,973	4,594
Vermont	15	27	12	2,794	4,426	2,488	2,216	3,926	1,942
Virginia	109	99	78	17,947	17,095	14,701	21,953	19,573	16,774
Washington	139	137	154	15,947	17,006	20,247	24,967	25,181	23,284
West Virginia	21	23	26	4,313	3,741	5,812	3,347	3,251	3,291
Wisconsin	205	199	162	44,284	38,780	29,111	41,784	37,853	29,943
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	3,889	(²)	(²)	1,121
Puerto Rico	48	64	56	5,353	9,449	7,872	14,154	18,628	14,365

¹ Data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

³ Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to improvements in state MLS data processing.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics program.



Technical Notes

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identify, describe, and track the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance (UI) database. Employers that have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations last more than 30 days; and, if so, the state obtains information on the total number of persons separated and the reasons for these separations. Employers are identified according to industry classification and location; unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic factors as age, race, sex, ethnic group, and place of residence. The MLS program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point when regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

Beginning with data for 2004, the scope of extended mass layoffs and plant closings was redefined to cover only the private nonfarm economy. Therefore, extended mass layoff information for agriculture and government are no longer collected. With the release of the extended mass layoff data from the first quarter of 2007, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) introduced improvements to the presentation of data by including economic reasons for extended mass layoffs. Thus, reason-for-layoff data beginning with the first quarter of 2007 are not strictly comparable with data from previous quarters. This report uses the latest metropolitan area definitions as published in the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 10-02 and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definitions.

Definitions

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail, telephone, or in person, for a waiting-period credit or payment for a certified week of unemployment. The MLS program collects continued claims for 1 week

each month—generally the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month; this week is referred to as the reference week because of its use in the Current Population Survey (CPS) as the basis for monthly unemployment.

Employer. A firm covered by state unemployment insurance laws at which one predominant type of economic activity is conducted.

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

Final payment. The last payment received by a person who has exhausted all of his or her regular unemployment insurance benefits.

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

Layoff. The separation of people from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. Such layoffs involve both people who are subject to recall and those who are terminated.

Mass layoff. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an employer during a 5-week period, regardless of the duration of the layoff.

Movement of work. The work activities performed at a worksite by the company's employees are reassigned in one of the following ways: 1) to another worksite within the company; 2) to another company under formal arrangements at the same worksite; or 3) to another company under formal arrangements at another worksite.

Movement-of-work separations. The number of separations specifically associated with movement-of-work actions.

Movement-of-work action. Employer-confirmed relocation of work within the same company or to other companies,

domestically or outside the United States. Because employers may cite more than one location to which work is moving, a layoff event may have more than one action associated with it.

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

Separations. The number of people who have become displaced during an extended mass layoff event according to the employer, regardless of whether they file for unemployment insurance.

Worksite closure. The complete closure of an employer's worksite without regard to whether other worksites operated by the same employer, if any, remain open.

Movement-of-work concepts and questions

Because of the employer interview component of the MLS program, BLS decided to use the program as a vehicle for collecting additional information on offshoring and outsourcing associated with job loss, by adding questions that address movement of work. (Before 2004, "overseas relocation" and "domestic relocation" were economic reasons for layoffs and were used in extended mass layoff news releases. These reasons were eliminated with the collection of movement-of-work data; therefore, the current data are not comparable with the data from this earlier period.)

Questions on movement of work and location are asked for all identified layoff events when the reason for separation is other than "seasonal work" or "vacation period." Seasonal and vacation layoff events are unlikely to result in work relocation.

Before questions on movement of work are asked, an analyst must verify that a layoff has in fact occurred and has lasted for more than 30 days. An analyst must also obtain the total number of workers separated from jobs, the date the layoff

began, and the economic reason for layoff. If the reason for layoff is other than seasonal work or vacation period, the employer is asked the following:

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

"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 two questions: "Is the location inside or outside of the United States?" and "How many of the layoffs were a result of this relocation?"

Layoff actions are classified as "overseas relocation" if the employer responds "yes" to questions 1 and/or 2, and indicates that the location(s) was outside of the United States. Domestic relocation is determined if the employer responds "yes" to questions 1 and/or 2 and indicates that the location(s) was within the United States.

After asking the movement-of-work questions, the employer interview continues and responses are obtained for questions on recall expectations and the open/closed status of the worksite.

Reliability of the data

The identification of employers, layoff events, and characteristics of claimants in the MLS program is based on administrative data for employers and workers covered by unemployment insurance. Therefore, these data are not subject to issues associated with sampling error. Nonsampling errors such as typographical errors may occur but are not likely to be significant. Although the employers and layoff events in the MLS program are not subject to sampling error, and all such private nonfarm employers are asked the same employer interview questions, the employer responses are subject to nonsampling error. A 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 2012, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.6 percent of all private nonfarm events.

Additional information

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information in this report is available to sensory-impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 1 (800) 877-8339. Email address: mlsinfo@bls.gov.