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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS – FIRST QUARTER 2010

Employers initiated 1,564 mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2010 that resulted in the separation of 221,150 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both events and separations decreased by record amounts from the same period a year earlier, when layoffs and associated separated workers reached program highs (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.)

Seventeen of 18 major industry sectors in the private nonfarm economy registered sharp declines over the year in the number of extended mass layoff events, with 12 industries registering record declines in the number of events. Forty-two percent of employers expected to recall at least some laid-off workers, up from 25 percent a year earlier. First quarter 2010 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

The national unemployment rate averaged 10.4 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 2010, up from 8.8 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, decreased by 2.8 percent (-3,032,000) over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing firms reported 380 events involving the separation of 51,333 workers. Manufacturing accounted for 24 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 23 percent of related separations in the first quarter of 2010, the lowest proportions for any first quarter. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 40 percent of events and 39 percent of separations. (See table 1.) The largest numbers of separations within the manufacturing sector were associated with food (largely from fruit and vegetable canning) and transportation equipment (largely from automobile manufacturing). All 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of layoff events.

Construction firms recorded 400 events and 42,040 separations, primarily in specialty trade contractors (largely from nonresidential electrical contractors) and heavy and civil engineering construction (largely from highway, street, and bridge construction). In the first quarter of 2010, layoffs in this sector comprised 26 percent of events and 19 percent of separations.

Seventeen of 18 major industry sectors in the private nonfarm economy registered sharp declines over the year in the number of extended mass layoff events. Layoff events in 12 industries decreased by record levels—mining; manufacturing; wholesale trade; retail trade; transportation and warehousing;

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2006			
January-March.....	963	183,089	193,510
April-June.....	1,353	295,964	264,927
July-September.....	929	160,254	161,764
October-December.....	1,640	296,662	330,954
2007			
January-March.....	1,110	225,600	199,250
April-June.....	1,421	278,719	259,234
July-September.....	1,018	160,024	173,077
October-December.....	1,814	301,592	347,151
2008			
January-March.....	1,340	230,098	259,292
April-June.....	1,756	354,713	339,630
July-September.....	1,581	290,453	304,340
October-December.....	3,582	641,714	766,780
2009			
January-March ^r	3,979	705,141	835,551
April-June ^r	3,395	651,318	731,035
July-September ^r	2,034	345,529	406,715
October-December ^r	2,419	406,815	466,539
2010			
January-March ^p	1,564	221,150	214,204

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

information; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and waste services; and other services, except public administration.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, business demand factors accounted for 41 percent of events and 38 percent of related separations during the first quarter of 2010, down from 54 percent of events and 48 percent of separations in the same period a year earlier. (See table 2.) Separations related to business demand factors decreased over the year by 250,749, or 75 percent. Within the business demand category, the largest over-the-year decrease in separations was due to slack work/insufficient demand (-205,424). (See chart 1.)

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

Metropolitan area	2009 I ^r		2010 I ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	661,323		171,438	
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	50,412	1	15,005	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	34,215	3	14,600	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	27,239	4	9,687	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	19,226	6	7,086	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	21,131	5	6,376	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	11,016	9	3,586	6
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	10,245	10	3,334	7
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, Calif.	8,759	14	3,311	8
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	8,864	13	3,094	9
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	7,556	19	3,056	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 01, 2009.

Movement of Work

In the first quarter of 2010, 61 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 8,499 separated workers. The number of events decreased by 31 from the first quarter of 2009, and the number of separations decreased by 7,002 over the year. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 5 percent of both nonseasonal layoff events and separations during the first quarter of 2010. (See table 9.)

Nearly 6 out of 10 extended mass layoff events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. In comparison, manufacturing accounted for more than 2 out of 10 events in the total private nonfarm economy. (See table 6.) Employers cited organizational changes in 44 percent of the extended mass layoff events involving the movement of work. (See table 7.) The largest numbers of workers affected by the movement of work among the regions were in the South and Midwest. (See table 8.) Among the states, California, New Jersey, and Tennessee reported the highest numbers of separations associated with movement of work.

The 61 extended layoff events with movement of work for the first quarter of 2010 involved 82 identifiable relocations of work actions. Employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 58 of the actions. Of these, 86 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 78 percent were domestic reassignments. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

Forty-two percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in the first quarter of 2010 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up from 25 percent a year earlier. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, in which 88 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in just 27 percent of the events. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 27 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 67 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Sixty-seven percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within 6 months. (See table 11.)

Size of Extended Layoffs

In the first quarter of 2010, the average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 141, the smallest average size in program history. (See table 12.) Events during the first quarter of 2010 were concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 75 percent involving fewer than 150 workers, up from 64 percent a year ago. The percentage distribution of extended mass layoff events involving 500 or more workers registered program lows for both events (3 percent) and separated workers (19 percent). (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 214,204 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2010. Of these claimants, 13 percent were black, 17 percent were Hispanic, 35 percent were women, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

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

California recorded the largest number of worker separations, followed by Illinois, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. (See table 5.) After excluding the impact of seasonal reasons, these five states still reported the highest numbers of separated workers. Over the year, 49 states reported decreased numbers of laid-off workers, led by California, Florida, and Michigan. Of these 49 states, twenty registered record over-the-year decreases in the number of separations—Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Eighty percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2010 resided within metropolitan areas, nearly the same as a year earlier (79 percent). Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants. Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md., and Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Calif., moved into the top 10 metropolitan areas

in terms of initial claims by residency of claimant in the first quarter of 2010, replacing Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev., and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., from the previous year. (See table B.)

Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single employer filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the current quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend. For additional information about the program, see the Technical Note.

The Mass Layoffs in April 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 21, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions to preliminary data

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

A "yes" response to either question is followed by: "Is

the location inside or outside of the U.S.?” and “How many of the layoffs were a result of this relocation?”

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

Reliability of the data

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

subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For the first quarter of 2010, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.2 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the first quarter, employers in 24 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 1 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Additional information

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

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

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,979	2,419	1,564	705,141	406,815	221,150	835,551	466,539	214,204
Mining	82	39	16	14,408	4,887	2,176	15,112	5,485	1,866
Utilities	3	9	3	480	1,637	282	799	1,585	282
Construction	526	762	400	63,121	95,945	42,040	76,236	120,423	45,052
Manufacturing	1,597	592	380	276,772	99,051	51,333	378,642	121,669	51,870
Food	85	93	69	13,925	19,961	9,151	16,348	21,480	9,511
Beverage and tobacco products	14	(²)	6	2,141	(²)	845	3,032	(²)	1,229
Textile mills	27	11	(²)	3,137	2,055	(²)	6,268	6,980	(²)
Textile product mills	9	–	7	1,315	–	937	2,356	–	1,068
Apparel	24	18	4	3,250	2,380	396	3,280	2,371	516
Leather and allied products	5	(²)	(²)	680	(²)	(²)	679	(²)	(²)
Wood products	91	35	16	11,039	4,680	1,347	14,625	6,834	1,803
Paper	41	14	7	5,309	1,604	1,215	6,104	1,726	918
Printing and related support activities	43	10	18	5,580	2,400	2,015	6,237	1,934	1,952
Petroleum and coal products	6	21	5	809	3,092	368	631	3,519	397
Chemicals	30	23	13	4,795	3,056	1,742	4,791	2,659	1,372
Plastics and rubber products	82	19	13	8,958	1,880	1,179	10,357	1,966	1,349
Nonmetallic mineral products	82	60	29	8,485	7,822	2,861	11,254	9,511	3,186
Primary metals	106	34	19	16,205	4,202	2,758	21,466	6,914	2,045
Fabricated metal products	159	44	22	18,187	5,894	2,191	27,176	7,064	2,020
Machinery	157	47	32	28,203	6,375	4,671	38,551	8,920	4,800
Computer and electronic products	147	40	25	25,497	5,135	4,510	30,776	6,658	3,508
Electrical equipment and appliances	66	15	14	9,005	2,173	1,821	12,729	2,283	1,377
Transportation equipment	322	72	49	95,247	21,400	9,141	142,759	24,465	9,888
Furniture and related products	63	14	17	10,182	2,021	2,261	14,468	2,907	2,550
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38	13	10	4,823	1,898	1,449	4,755	1,685	1,166
Wholesale trade	131	56	41	16,960	6,981	4,158	18,019	6,729	3,808
Retail trade	382	91	152	90,459	19,464	34,133	83,333	23,695	35,506
Transportation and warehousing	157	88	83	28,757	17,705	14,397	28,467	17,799	11,749
Information	98	62	44	14,688	12,264	6,290	21,329	17,082	6,099
Finance and insurance	175	75	54	36,533	15,114	8,338	37,680	16,697	7,753
Real estate and rental and leasing	39	20	9	4,332	2,454	804	4,526	2,775	937
Professional and technical services	154	77	53	21,862	14,379	5,735	24,343	14,111	6,032
Management of companies and enterprises	21	9	10	2,753	1,073	2,005	2,641	3,479	1,180
Administrative and waste services	327	254	166	85,366	52,786	28,179	91,794	63,168	24,094
Educational services	10	8	4	1,288	959	837	1,195	1,050	470
Health care and social assistance	44	42	29	6,937	6,216	3,599	7,530	6,507	2,764
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	45	68	34	7,147	18,959	5,920	7,435	11,724	3,857
Accommodation and food services	158	143	73	29,871	33,136	9,441	32,584	29,105	9,787
Other services, except public administration	29	23	13	3,338	3,609	1,483	3,817	3,260	1,098
Unclassified	1	1	–	69	196	–	69	196	–

¹ For the first quarter of 2010, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,979	2,419	1,564	705,141	406,815	221,150	835,551	466,539	214,204
Business demand	2,160	846	636	334,973	126,983	84,224	460,308	177,743	79,530
Contract cancellation	87	37	35	12,784	6,953	4,884	16,954	7,968	3,617
Contract completion	327	290	218	64,033	49,017	30,452	78,458	66,047	30,096
Domestic competition	6	(²)	(²)	822	(²)	(²)	1,085	(²)	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	32	10	8	4,096	1,184	722	6,889	1,656	887
Import competition	6	(²)	(²)	1,016	(²)	(²)	1,023	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	1,702	502	371	252,222	69,104	46,798	355,899	101,463	44,569
Organizational changes	201	89	91	46,373	17,736	15,004	54,668	15,642	13,363
Business-ownership change	31	29	23	9,313	9,000	3,586	6,070	4,544	2,384
Reorganization or restructuring of company	170	60	68	37,060	8,736	11,418	48,598	11,098	10,979
Financial issues	428	180	139	98,770	29,580	19,681	92,377	34,170	24,129
Bankruptcy	87	21	13	28,675	5,262	1,983	16,874	4,857	1,451
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	234	113	84	36,859	16,570	10,614	52,653	20,744	17,434
Financial difficulty	107	46	42	33,236	7,748	7,084	22,850	8,569	5,244
Production specific	17	16	12	4,394	1,982	2,236	3,022	1,833	1,797
Automation/technological advances	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	312	(²)	(²)	277
Energy related	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Governmental regulations/intervention	3	5	3	1,043	576	416	998	541	211
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Material or supply shortage	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	540	(²)	(²)	449	(²)
Product line discontinued	6	(²)	-	1,165	(²)	-	810	(²)	-
Disaster/safety	6	6	6	686	840	712	646	1,060	564
Hazardous work environment	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Seasonal	340	828	398	56,225	137,206	60,438	61,618	143,641	56,771
Seasonal	(²)	817	(²)	(²)	134,910	(²)	(²)	139,955	(²)
Vacation period-school related or otherwise	(²)	11	(²)	(²)	2,296	(²)	(²)	3,686	(²)
Other/miscellaneous	827	454	282	163,720	92,488	38,855	162,912	92,450	38,050
Other	35	22	20	6,207	3,501	3,467	5,332	3,680	2,763
Data not provided: refusal	162	109	66	38,473	29,257	9,767	38,403	29,257	9,753
Data not provided: does not know	630	323	196	119,040	59,730	25,621	119,177	59,513	25,534

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^f = revised.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter, 2009 and first quarter, 2010

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^P	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^P	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^P						
Total, private nonfarm ¹	2,419	1,564	466,539	214,204	12.0	13.5	18.5	17.1	30.5	34.8	18.2	19.3
Alabama	12	9	3,648	2,255	43.7	38.4	1.7	1.3	54.5	32.9	15.8	13.7
Alaska	14	6	3,050	944	4.5	4.8	9.7	14.8	30.1	33.5	20.4	25.5
Arizona	20	11	2,519	1,431	5.5	10.5	38.1	30.0	38.4	34.8	16.2	12.7
Arkansas	12	(²)	2,232	(²)	19.6	22.1	5.0	4.8	29.9	53.0	17.6	16.4
California	578	389	119,705	53,428	8.1	8.4	37.0	37.9	37.4	37.7	16.7	17.3
Colorado	38	14	4,891	1,487	4.0	7.4	29.8	19.0	22.0	37.4	20.2	18.2
Connecticut	15	19	1,877	1,798	13.5	13.1	16.5	9.7	32.3	38.8	26.1	19.5
Delaware	7	-	957	-	21.4	-	4.4	-	18.6	-	21.1	-
District of Columbia	6	3	816	248	59.6	56.5	15.9	3.6	46.3	48.4	20.1	25.8
Florida	100	14	21,276	4,164	13.8	15.4	27.3	26.7	39.3	34.4	19.9	17.8
Georgia	20	21	9,466	3,126	40.5	46.6	7.4	5.2	47.9	45.9	19.5	23.8
Hawaii	5	(²)	689	(²)	.7	.7	6.7	3.3	20.9	34.0	12.5	17.6
Idaho	16	7	2,584	729	.2	.1	12.1	8.1	28.1	29.6	17.1	17.4
Illinois	203	119	36,333	15,748	13.1	18.6	19.7	14.7	23.8	37.9	15.2	17.4
Indiana	43	30	7,370	3,473	7.2	7.1	3.7	2.2	19.4	22.2	15.8	19.1
Iowa	13	4	1,860	483	3.1	1.7	7.5	5.6	16.5	19.7	20.2	21.5
Kansas	17	9	3,976	982	10.6	10.9	4.4	6.0	30.4	35.3	19.3	18.3
Kentucky	26	23	2,946	2,551	2.9	5.6	.1	-	10.1	13.6	17.8	19.0
Louisiana	27	19	3,556	1,866	43.5	55.8	4.2	3.2	19.3	40.2	21.0	13.0
Maine	7	6	1,255	1,098	2.3	3.1	.6	.4	24.4	48.8	22.2	26.5
Maryland	18	7	2,303	834	45.6	23.4	3.7	1.6	41.9	10.3	18.1	31.3
Massachusetts	19	18	2,658	1,962	7.4	10.4	1.3	1.7	35.5	43.1	20.9	22.0
Michigan	79	40	11,428	4,115	10.6	8.7	8.0	4.3	23.4	32.7	16.2	19.9
Minnesota	93	34	15,214	3,667	3.0	3.8	8.4	5.0	17.5	25.2	18.0	20.8
Mississippi	12	6	901	553	53.8	78.1	1.8	2.5	34.7	37.4	19.1	10.1
Missouri	58	48	9,198	4,372	12.3	10.3	1.5	1.4	30.7	40.4	22.1	22.0
Montana	12	4	1,404	663	.1	.6	3.1	2.0	22.5	17.2	23.7	34.8
Nebraska	6	4	565	251	1.4	4.0	6.7	6.0	15.2	13.9	30.4	33.5
Nevada	29	23	8,041	3,515	6.8	7.4	32.2	30.9	28.9	33.1	17.2	19.0
New Hampshire	7	(²)	839	(²)	.7	1.4	1.9	3.8	20.4	35.4	23.5	28.1
New Jersey	53	49	8,288	6,536	19.4	20.2	9.2	8.4	34.3	47.0	18.9	25.8
New Mexico	12	12	1,655	1,197	1.6	2.8	56.9	44.8	37.6	24.1	17.3	16.4
New York	166	124	31,394	17,027	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.3	32.5	26.6	21.3	20.2
North Carolina	40	32	9,492	3,770	47.4	51.4	4.7	5.1	42.8	45.3	15.0	19.7
North Dakota	9	5	1,138	697	1.8	.4	3.7	1.9	16.1	10.2	21.3	21.1
Ohio	97	90	21,284	14,263	9.2	12.5	3.5	3.0	20.7	30.4	20.2	22.4
Oklahoma	8	(²)	1,593	(²)	12.4	10.1	4.6	4.8	26.2	55.0	16.2	20.5
Oregon	33	22	8,435	3,867	1.2	2.2	21.2	15.1	37.1	36.0	19.9	17.4
Pennsylvania	143	114	32,622	16,319	4.0	5.8	2.4	3.0	17.8	27.0	21.0	23.5
Rhode Island	7	3	570	582	1.8	1.9	12.8	33.7	28.1	67.0	20.7	34.5
South Carolina	34	8	4,691	747	53.2	40.3	.9	5.0	44.0	41.6	16.8	9.6
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	-	3.4	3.7	8.0	12.2	71.6	31.7	19.3
Tennessee	27	27	5,320	2,572	21.6	34.8	-	.2	27.6	48.6	26.2	19.5
Texas	41	56	8,564	9,123	15.3	20.6	48.2	35.7	23.0	31.3	14.1	14.3
Utah	14	8	2,921	1,044	.8	.4	10.1	7.1	12.1	21.6	15.5	18.3
Vermont	8	-	1,343	-	.9	-	.6	-	34.0	-	23.8	-
Virginia	30	29	7,029	4,640	42.1	34.7	4.9	2.9	42.0	39.9	18.1	25.1
Washington	64	35	12,106	4,108	5.0	5.1	18.2	10.9	35.2	33.4	17.0	15.2
West Virginia	7	7	857	892	-	-	.1	.1	2.9	18.2	13.4	15.0
Wisconsin	109	47	22,973	8,634	4.7	7.5	8.1	7.6	23.3	43.3	17.5	18.1
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.6	2.3	8.0	18.0	35.8	19.5	22.7	19.5
Puerto Rico	5	11	666	2,087	.3	.1	98.9	99.4	25.4	43.1	12.6	6.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^P = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

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

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p
United States ¹	3,979	2,419	1,564	705,141	406,815	221,150	835,551	466,539	214,204
Northeast	702	425	335	121,317	64,075	44,844	131,372	80,846	45,610
New England	135	63	48	22,137	9,334	8,050	23,202	8,542	5,728
Middle Atlantic	567	362	287	99,180	54,741	36,794	108,170	72,304	39,882
South	941	427	264	176,984	72,226	37,889	196,280	85,647	39,122
South Atlantic	515	262	121	88,267	45,032	17,054	106,089	56,887	18,421
East South Central	214	77	65	38,461	13,158	8,104	41,748	12,815	7,931
West South Central	212	88	78	50,256	14,036	12,731	48,443	15,945	12,770
Midwest	1,072	728	431	202,907	121,744	62,771	274,672	131,421	56,773
East North Central	838	531	326	167,882	89,585	51,586	227,209	99,388	46,233
West North Central	234	197	105	35,025	32,159	11,185	47,463	32,033	10,540
West	1,264	839	534	203,933	148,770	75,646	233,227	168,625	72,699
Mountain	233	145	81	39,469	24,024	11,976	40,167	24,640	10,199
Pacific	1,031	694	453	164,464	124,746	63,670	193,060	143,985	62,500

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and

West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^f	I 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,979	2,419	1,564	705,141	406,815	221,150	835,551	466,539	214,204
Alabama	21	12	9	5,822	3,118	1,249	6,135	3,648	2,255
Alaska	8	14	6	2,437	6,245	944	1,523	3,050	944
Arizona	45	20	11	7,287	2,208	1,450	7,250	2,519	1,431
Arkansas	12	12	(²)	3,153	1,670	(²)	3,536	2,232	(²)
California	879	578	389	134,681	102,696	55,912	158,451	119,705	53,428
Colorado	36	38	14	5,919	5,243	2,257	5,102	4,891	1,487
Connecticut	30	15	19	4,878	2,830	3,448	5,083	1,877	1,798
Delaware	7	7	-	1,548	1,426	-	1,385	957	-
District of Columbia	(²)	6	3	(²)	816	248	(²)	816	248
Florida	243	100	14	49,572	22,005	4,502	49,348	21,276	4,164
Georgia	59	20	21	7,180	3,781	2,369	13,015	9,466	3,126
Hawaii	12	5	(²)	1,086	494	(²)	1,181	689	(²)
Idaho	24	16	7	3,378	2,686	804	4,115	2,584	729
Illinois	240	203	119	43,738	36,294	18,336	47,090	36,333	15,748
Indiana	112	43	30	14,323	4,335	3,132	21,057	7,370	3,473
Iowa	37	13	4	4,347	1,287	245	10,985	1,860	483
Kansas	26	17	9	5,773	3,863	928	8,691	3,976	982
Kentucky	88	26	23	19,234	3,597	2,988	19,789	2,946	2,551
Louisiana	29	27	19	5,789	4,469	2,473	4,626	3,556	1,866
Maine	13	7	6	3,630	1,110	1,375	2,146	1,255	1,098
Maryland	40	18	7	4,700	2,064	807	4,943	2,303	834
Massachusetts	63	19	18	9,336	2,192	2,010	11,544	2,658	1,962
Michigan	183	79	40	47,872	11,487	4,560	78,694	11,428	4,115
Minnesota	73	93	34	10,220	14,483	3,731	11,243	15,214	3,667
Mississippi	19	12	6	1,855	1,613	874	1,740	901	553
Missouri	78	58	48	12,607	10,611	5,068	14,065	9,198	4,372
Montana	9	12	4	1,241	1,320	736	1,300	1,404	663
Nebraska	5	6	4	362	829	359	844	565	251
Nevada	74	29	23	12,772	5,473	3,735	14,416	8,041	3,515
New Hampshire	8	7	(²)	1,292	996	(²)	1,433	839	(²)
New Jersey	110	53	49	18,710	10,184	7,698	18,123	8,288	6,536
New Mexico	14	12	12	3,704	1,769	1,333	3,158	1,655	1,197
New York	213	166	124	41,333	24,798	15,461	39,321	31,394	17,027
North Carolina	86	40	32	10,804	4,039	2,866	22,115	9,492	3,770
North Dakota	9	9	5	1,010	1,013	704	1,010	1,138	697
Ohio	212	97	90	41,636	17,240	16,231	56,413	21,284	14,263
Oklahoma	31	8	(²)	6,192	2,102	(²)	6,768	1,593	(²)
Oregon	73	33	22	12,897	6,407	3,687	18,237	8,435	3,867
Pennsylvania	244	143	114	39,137	19,759	13,635	50,726	32,622	16,319
Rhode Island	11	7	3	1,068	684	699	1,090	570	582
South Carolina	50	34	8	7,152	4,365	887	9,183	4,691	747
South Dakota	6	(²)	(²)	706	(²)	(²)	625	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	86	27	27	11,550	4,830	2,993	14,084	5,320	2,572
Texas	140	41	56	35,122	5,795	9,207	33,513	8,564	9,123
Utah	27	14	8	4,582	1,695	1,378	4,510	2,921	1,044
Vermont	10	8	-	1,933	1,522	-	1,906	1,343	-
Virginia	14	30	29	3,141	5,677	4,427	3,268	7,029	4,640
Washington	59	64	35	13,363	8,904	3,072	13,668	12,106	4,108
West Virginia	14	7	7	3,927	859	948	2,589	857	892
Wisconsin	91	109	47	20,313	20,229	9,327	23,955	22,973	8,634
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	20	5	11	2,623	299	771	4,722	666	2,087

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^f = revised.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	92	66	61	15,501	11,974	8,499
Mining	3	-	-	543	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Manufacturing	65	38	34	11,138	7,226	4,859
Food	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Textile mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Apparel	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	3	-	-	577	-	-
Paper	3	(²)	(²)	312	(²)	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Chemicals	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	760	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Primary metals	4	(²)	3	603	(²)	431
Fabricated metal products	6	(²)	3	629	(²)	373
Machinery	4	4	6	464	890	908
Computer and electronic products	12	9	5	2,930	930	380
Electrical equipment and appliances	6	3	3	987	807	670
Transportation equipment	11	6	(²)	2,036	2,103	(²)
Furniture and related products	3	(²)	(²)	647	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	(²)	(²)	460	(²)	(²)
Wholesale trade	(²)	7	3	(²)	905	408
Retail trade	4	(²)	8	828	(²)	883
Transportation and warehousing	5	(²)	(²)	761	(²)	(²)
Information	5	5	4	906	696	507
Finance and insurance	(²)	3	4	(²)	939	588
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	650	(²)
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Accommodation and food services	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Other services, except public administration	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(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, 2009 and 2010

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	92	66	61	15,501	11,974	8,499
Business demand	44	18	(²)	6,374	3,071	(²)
Contract cancellation	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Contract completion	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Import competition	5	(²)	(²)	868	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	33	11	9	4,385	2,451	1,038
Organizational changes	24	21	27	3,564	3,190	4,656
Business-ownership change	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	590
Reorganization or restructuring of company	(²)	(²)	24	(²)	(²)	4,066
Financial issues	18	23	18	4,514	4,953	2,134
Bankruptcy	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	18	15	(²)	3,964	1,729
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Production specific	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Automation/technological advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material or supply shortage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Disaster/safety	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extreme weather-related event	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, 2009 and 2010

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p
United States ¹	92	66	61	15,501	11,974	8,499
Northeast	9	13	12	1,729	2,420	1,772
New England	4	6	7	721	1,280	883
Middle Atlantic	5	7	5	1,008	1,140	889
South	25	22	22	4,786	4,129	2,773
South Atlantic	10	13	11	1,667	2,010	1,216
East South Central	9	6	8	1,276	1,419	1,107
West South Central	6	3	3	1,843	700	450
Midwest	40	16	13	6,009	2,413	2,369
East North Central	30	13	9	4,708	1,853	1,870
West North Central	10	3	4	1,301	560	499
West	18	15	14	2,977	3,012	1,585
Mountain	3	(²)	3	669	(²)	484
Pacific	15	(²)	11	2,308	(²)	1,101

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware,

District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 9. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,979	2,419	1,564	705,141	406,815	221,150
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	3,639	1,591	1,166	648,916	269,609	160,712
Total, movement of work ³	92	66	61	15,501	11,974	8,499
Movement of work actions	124	100	82	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	87	55	58	9,089	4,573	5,453
With separations unknown	37	45	24	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² The questions on movement of work were not asked of employers when the reason for layoff was either seasonal work or vacation period.

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 10. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p
With separations reported ²	87	55	58	9,089	4,573	5,453
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	25	15	13	3,967	1,556	998
Within company	23	12	11	3,794	1,291	933
Different company	2	3	2	173	265	65
Domestic relocations	62	38	45	5,122	2,722	4,455
Within company	57	34	39	4,776	2,360	3,521
Different company	5	4	6	346	362	934
Unable to assign place of relocation	–	2	–	–	295	–
By company						
Within company	80	48	50	8,570	3,946	4,454
Domestic	57	34	39	4,776	2,360	3,521
Out of country	23	12	11	3,794	1,291	933
Unable to assign	–	2	–	–	295	–
Different company	7	7	8	519	627	999
Domestic	5	4	6	346	362	934
Out of country	2	3	2	173	265	65
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

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

Nature of recall	Percent of total layoff events ¹			Percent of layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period			Percent of layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal and vacation period		
	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p	I 2009	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p
Anticipate a recall	25.2	47.5	42.1	87.6	95.8	87.7	19.3	22.4	26.6
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	61.5	79.2	66.8	77.9	89.7	79.4	54.6	55.9	52.6
Within 3 months	39.2	32.6	44.0	43.6	29.6	48.4	37.3	39.0	39.0
Size of recall									
At least half	62.6	81.3	66.9	80.2	91.7	81.9	55.2	58.1	50.0
All workers	19.8	38.6	26.9	30.5	46.8	39.0	15.2	20.5	13.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

Measure	Average number of separations		
	I 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^r	I 2010 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	177	168	141
Industry			
Mining	176	125	136
Utilities	160	182	94
Construction	120	126	105
Manufacturing	173	167	135
Wholesale trade	129	125	101
Retail trade	237	214	225
Transportation and warehousing	183	201	173
Information	150	198	143
Finance and insurance	209	202	154
Real estate and rental and leasing	111	123	89
Professional and technical services	142	187	108
Management of companies and enterprises	131	119	201
Administrative and waste services	261	208	170
Educational services	129	120	209
Health care and social assistance	158	148	124
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	159	279	174
Accommodation and food services	189	232	129
Other services, except public administration	115	157	114
Unclassified establishments	69	196	–
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	155	150	132
Organizational changes	231	199	165
Financial issues	231	164	142
Production specific	258	124	186
Disaster/Safety	114	140	119
Seasonal	165	166	152
Other/miscellaneous	198	204	138

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

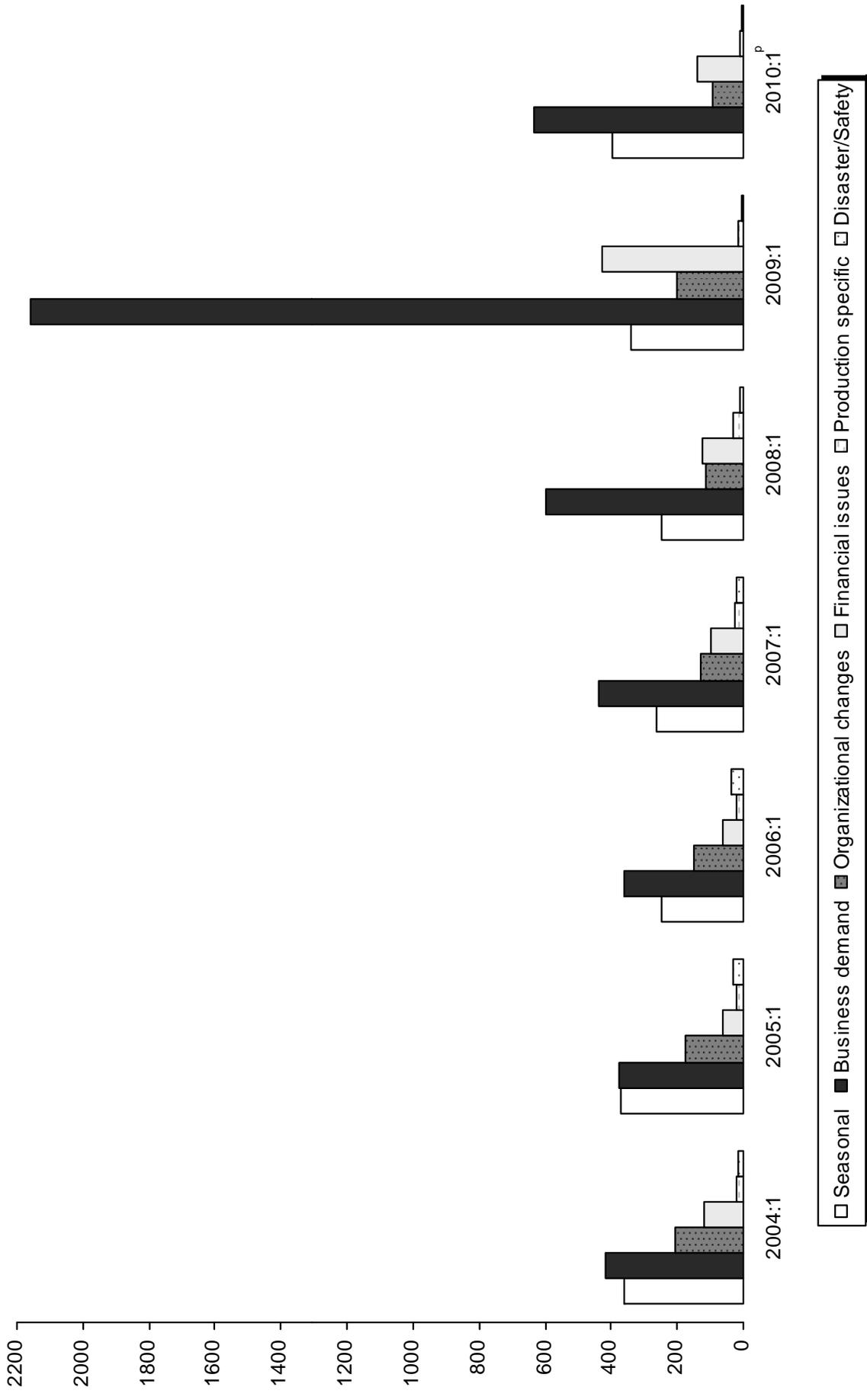
Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, first quarter 2010^P

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,564	100.0	221,150	100.0
50-99	824	52.7	57,164	25.8
100-149	346	22.1	40,404	18.3
150-199	154	9.8	25,945	11.7
200-299	136	8.7	30,926	14.0
300-499	62	4.0	23,613	10.7
500-999	27	1.7	17,764	8.0
1,000 or more	15	1.0	25,334	11.5

^P = preliminary.

Chart 1. Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

First quarters, 2004-10



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

^p = preliminary.