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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS — FIRST QUARTER 2013

Employers in the private nonfarm sector initiated 914 mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2013 that resulted in the separation of 154,374 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the year, total extended mass layoff events and associated worker separations were down from 1,294 and 246,956, respectively. Total events and separations both fell to their lowest first quarter levels on record (with first quarter data available back to 1996). (See table A.) First quarter 2013 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing industries had 184 extended mass layoff events and 30,870 separations in the first quarter of 2013, due to both insufficient demand and the completion of seasonal work. Total events and separations in this sector declined to their lowest levels in program history (with quarterly data available back to 1995). (See table 1.)

During the quarter, the construction sector had 178 extended mass layoff events and 20,071 separations, largely due to contract completion. The administrative and waste services sector reported 143 layoff events and 23,284 separations. (See table 1.)

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. In order to help achieve these savings and protect core programs, the BLS will eliminate two programs, including Mass Layoff Statistics, and all "measuring green jobs" products. This news release is the final publication of quarterly extended mass layoff survey data. The final release of monthly Mass Layoff Statistics data will occur on June 21st, with publication of the May 2013 data.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2009			
January-March.....	3,979	705,141	835,551
April-June.....	3,395	651,318	731,049
July-September.....	2,034	345,531	406,823
October-December.....	2,416	406,212	468,577
2010			
January-March.....	1,870	314,512	368,664
April-June.....	2,008	381,622	396,441
July-September.....	1,370	222,357	260,077
October-December.....	1,999	338,643	390,584
2011			
January-March.....	1,490	225,456	258,220
April-June.....	1,810	317,546	342,530
July-September.....	1,393	235,325	291,066
October-December.....	1,903	334,383	403,457
2012			
January-March.....	1,294	246,956	291,174
April-June ^r	1,959	385,983	383,492
July-September ^r	1,124	199,781	228,818
October-December ^r	2,123	424,492	432,792
2013			
January-March ^p	914	154,374	133,294

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Business demand factors, primarily contract completion, accounted for 39 percent of extended mass layoff events and 42 percent of related separations in the private nonfarm sector during the first quarter of 2013. Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 28 percent of events and 27 percent of separations during the quarter. (See table 2 and the chart.)

Movement of Work

In the first quarter of 2013, 21 extended mass layoff events involved movement of work and were associated with 3,421 worker separations, a program low for both figures (movement of work data begin in first quarter 2004). Layoffs involving the movement of work accounted for only 3 percent of all nonseasonal layoff events. Eleven of the events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. Employers cited organizational changes as the economic reason for layoff in 9 of the 21 events involving movement of work. Among workers affected by the movement of work, the largest proportion was in the Midwest. (See tables 6-8.)

Table B. Metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the first quarter 2013, by residency of claimants

Metropolitan area	2012 I ^r		2013 I ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	253,522	...	112,634	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	76,620	1	27,042	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N. Y.-N.J.-Pa.	15,081	3	8,693	2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	16,549	2	6,562	3
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	7,782	5	5,513	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	12,276	4	3,011	5
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	2,598	15	2,515	6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	7,684	6	2,392	7
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	2,351	18	1,952	8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa. -N.J.-Del.-Md.	3,192	11	1,488	9
Fresno, Calif.	2,597	16	1,483	10

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

The 21 events with movement of work for the first quarter involved 30 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 9.) Employers were able to provide information on the specific number of worker separations for 19 of these actions. Among these actions, the majority were domestic reassignments and involved work moving within the same company. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

Permanent worksite closures accounted for 10 percent of the total extended mass layoff events and separations reported during the first quarter of 2013, primarily in the manufacturing and retail sectors. Conversely, 49 percent of the private nonfarm employers reporting a layoff event not involving a closure expected to recall at least some of the workers displaced during the quarter. Of those employers anticipating a recall, 18 percent indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced workers and 57 percent anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the employees. Among those employers expecting to recall laid-off workers, 56 percent intend to do so within 6 months. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, employers anticipated recalling the laid-off workers in 36 percent of the events. (See table 11.)

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by the number of separations per layoff event) was 169 workers during the first quarter of 2013. (See table 12.) Events were largely concentrated at the lower

end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 71 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. Conversely, only 4 percent of layoff events involved 500 or more workers. (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 133,294 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2013, the fewest claimants reported for any first quarter on record (data are available back to 1996). Of these claimants, 14 percent were black, 21 percent were Hispanic, 37 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) In the entire civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent of all persons were black, 16 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 21 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the four census regions, the West had the highest number of extended mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2013, primarily in the administrative and support services sector. Among the nine census divisions, the highest number of extended mass layoff events was in the Pacific. (See table 4.)

California had the largest number of extended mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2013, followed by New York, Illinois, and Ohio. Excluding layoff activity due to seasonal work and vacation period reasons, California, New York, and Illinois reported the largest numbers of events. (See table 5.)

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

Note

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

The Mass Layoffs news release for April 2013 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, May 22, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions to preliminary data

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

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

With one exception, all employers in the private nonfarm sector identified as having a mass layoff based on administrative data are asked the interview questions. These employer responses are also subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling errors can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing

of the data.

Beginning with first quarter 2013 data, employers in California identified as having mass layoff events from the administrative and support services (NAICS 561) industry subsector are randomly selected to participate in the employer interview. Sampling weights are applied to data collected from these employer interviews, which represent responses for those employers not selected for employer contact. These data are subject to sampling errors which can result from the variation that occurs by chance because a sample is surveyed rather than the entire universe of NAICS 561 employers in California identified as having layoff events.

For the first quarter of 2013, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 5.4 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, employers in 11 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 2 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, 2012 and 2013

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,294	2,123	914	246,956	424,492	154,374	291,174	432,792	133,294
Mining	16	42	11	1,760	5,073	1,575	1,523	5,384	1,064
Utilities	3	9	—	421	1,785	—	879	1,898	—
Construction	261	632	178	33,701	86,884	20,071	42,014	98,712	20,537
Manufacturing	233	368	184	33,099	73,283	30,870	36,610	71,159	25,730
Food	56	104	41	8,731	31,742	11,015	10,406	29,407	6,640
Beverage and tobacco products	3	12	4	485	1,449	965	320	1,489	1,134
Textile mills	4	3	(²)	382	592	(²)	374	708	(²)
Textile product mills	3	3	(²)	435	443	(²)	964	868	(²)
Apparel	4	7	5	1,182	731	723	1,184	801	915
Leather and allied products	—	—	3	—	—	258	—	—	256
Wood products	13	11	5	1,686	1,066	370	1,314	1,335	1,129
Paper	6	(²)	7	645	(²)	784	663	(²)	467
Printing and related support activities	7	11	3	1,202	1,100	614	1,001	1,201	525
Petroleum and coal products	4	22	3	810	3,218	376	327	2,935	247
Chemicals	9	9	7	1,222	3,448	1,175	1,087	1,044	812
Plastics and rubber products	11	10	5	1,119	839	1,727	890	1,077	1,579
Nonmetallic mineral products	21	34	13	2,143	5,202	1,132	2,295	6,030	1,323
Primary metals	(²)	14	6	(²)	2,446	730	(²)	2,151	1,008
Fabricated metal products	12	24	9	1,093	2,711	967	1,126	3,356	777
Machinery	11	30	11	1,030	6,253	1,194	1,731	6,531	1,126
Computer and electronic products	19	21	9	2,256	3,116	971	2,049	2,704	999
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	4	7	(²)	371	1,215	(²)	375	918
Transportation equipment	27	39	30	5,464	6,553	4,953	8,172	7,403	4,194
Furniture and related products	10	(²)	6	1,454	(²)	618	1,292	(²)	623
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	6	7	1,160	1,388	873	954	1,187	799
Wholesale trade	27	51	16	3,032	8,339	2,529	2,765	7,171	2,214
Retail trade	139	124	86	35,434	32,448	16,694	37,343	32,534	12,372
Transportation and warehousing	50	61	39	8,622	18,621	9,823	7,060	11,864	4,700
Information	74	75	49	31,454	36,187	14,111	45,997	41,928	15,009
Finance and insurance	36	25	24	7,143	4,119	4,323	6,209	5,493	2,952
Real estate and rental and leasing	6	15	4	3,341	2,381	648	1,621	2,579	645
Professional and technical services	63	86	52	12,879	13,734	12,952	18,608	14,723	12,757
Management of companies and enterprises	12	4	7	1,871	697	724	1,824	493	607
Administrative and waste services	189	317	143	46,583	67,275	23,284	60,760	85,265	21,198
Educational services	6	15	6	496	2,031	544	619	2,073	503
Health care and social assistance	30	50	16	4,575	12,309	1,882	4,636	7,271	1,546
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	46	72	34	5,979	18,551	5,267	7,282	11,363	3,720
Accommodation and food services	89	143	57	15,045	35,167	7,904	13,814	28,014	6,668
Other services, except public administration	10	29	6	1,156	4,901	719	1,276	4,078	605
Unclassified	4	5	2	365	707	454	334	790	467

¹ For the first quarter of 2013, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2012 and 2013

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,294	2,123	914	246,956	424,492	154,374	291,174	432,792	133,294
Business demand	519	704	361	107,736	145,269	64,307	152,217	175,403	62,800
Contract cancellation	20	24	(²)	4,694	6,309	(²)	3,891	3,279	(²)
Contract completion	359	500	235	83,506	115,802	48,394	124,771	146,598	48,196
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	1,002	(²)	(²)	932	(²)
Import competition	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	135	169	108	17,797	20,713	13,620	19,533	23,477	12,797
Organizational changes	75	69	49	15,277	24,614	8,435	13,857	11,963	5,825
Business-ownership change	15	23	9	3,844	13,922	2,149	1,623	3,111	1,045
Reorganization or restructuring of company	60	46	40	11,433	10,692	6,286	12,234	8,852	4,780
Financial issues	115	117	59	22,056	31,173	10,324	17,915	25,940	6,557
Bankruptcy	16	44	7	2,557	19,152	1,201	1,514	14,182	679
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	53	40	28	10,230	6,530	5,634	9,832	7,586	3,602
Financial difficulty	46	33	24	9,269	5,491	3,489	6,569	4,172	2,276
Production specific	16	20	12	2,469	3,960	2,660	2,785	3,744	2,129
Automation/technological advances	3	3	(²)	626	427	(²)	911	359	(²)
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	3	5	5	528	1,020	1,686	479	768	1,266
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	675	(²)	(²)	330	(²)
Material or supply shortage	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	3	(²)	(²)	265	(²)	(²)	447	(²)	(²)
Product line discontinued	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	860	(²)	(²)	869	(²)
Disaster/safety	4	36	3	676	6,181	600	715	7,897	359
Hazardous work environment	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	32	(²)	(²)	5,555	(²)	(²)	7,486	(²)
Seasonal	325	851	253	54,324	150,186	42,388	60,130	145,243	31,670
Seasonal	(²)	823	246	(²)	145,306	41,461	(²)	140,394	30,895
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	(²)	28	7	(²)	4,880	927	(²)	4,849	775
Other/miscellaneous	240	326	177	44,418	63,109	25,660	43,555	62,602	23,954
Other	24	20	14	4,905	2,815	3,447	4,564	2,329	1,777
Data not provided: refusal	70	83	51	13,369	19,679	7,945	13,369	19,679	7,945
Data not provided: does not know	146	223	112	26,144	40,615	14,268	25,622	40,594	14,232

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter, 2012 and first quarter, 2013

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
	IV 2012 ^f	I 2013 ^p	IV 2012 ^f	I 2013 ^p	IV 2012 ^f	I 2013 ^p	IV 2012 ^f	I 2013 ^p	IV 2012 ^f	I 2013 ^p	IV 2012 ^f	I 2013 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	2,123	914	432,792	133,294	11.9	13.5	21.7	20.6	31.4	36.9	19.5	20.3
Alabama	10	6	2,162	1,919	48.5	37.6	2.8	2.9	48.3	24.3	17.1	18.8
Alaska	14	5	3,001	437	5.8	7.1	11.4	11.0	26.3	22.4	21.4	16.2
Arizona	11	6	1,580	1,177	8.2	10.3	31.1	40.5	27.9	41.5	15.4	17.0
Arkansas	10	5	2,249	500	19.3	20.0	6.6	3.0	33.2	32.4	22.3	17.6
California	614	254	171,076	52,288	8.8	8.5	34.8	32.0	36.6	38.2	16.9	17.8
Colorado	22	5	2,959	569	5.6	6.9	30.4	19.3	21.2	19.5	22.7	12.3
Connecticut	10	6	1,753	651	11.2	15.1	12.0	10.8	16.8	59.8	23.3	34.1
Delaware	3	3	588	287	57.3	45.3	10.2	7.7	53.6	27.9	33.5	13.9
District of Columbia	3	(²)	566	(²)	74.7	60.6	7.8	12.7	57.4	57.7	19.1	22.5
Florida	19	17	4,065	2,422	26.6	29.2	23.3	23.5	39.5	47.1	30.6	25.5
Georgia	9	10	2,274	1,004	72.0	46.4	.9	.6	39.8	31.9	16.8	25.0
Hawaii	(²)	3	(²)	322	2.6	2.2	4.5	9.6	43.9	19.9	16.8	16.5
Idaho	14	5	1,841	758	.1	.3	14.8	9.4	24.8	40.0	21.3	15.2
Illinois	164	73	26,965	8,281	15.8	22.8	19.5	14.0	24.4	34.3	17.3	16.7
Indiana	37	9	7,996	1,674	8.2	4.7	3.7	2.4	15.5	20.0	18.5	22.5
Iowa	9	3	1,812	1,067	4.1	1.2	5.5	5.5	12.4	36.9	25.5	33.9
Kansas	9	(²)	2,326	(²)	9.8	8.9	1.9	1.8	23.1	53.0	15.7	28.0
Kentucky	33	17	4,589	1,633	8.0	17.4	.2	.1	25.4	38.9	21.9	16.0
Louisiana	18	7	2,922	812	39.9	29.9	6.0	11.0	24.6	34.6	25.5	41.0
Maine	10	3	1,935	254	2.1	.4	.6	—	29.1	57.1	27.9	29.1
Maryland	35	8	5,417	651	30.0	16.4	1.4	3.5	43.0	22.0	21.2	28.3
Massachusetts	27	13	4,689	1,380	10.1	16.4	1.0	1.9	41.2	45.0	21.1	17.8
Michigan	66	22	8,628	2,288	9.3	8.7	7.2	2.0	15.9	29.6	16.1	20.3
Minnesota	79	18	10,622	1,836	2.8	6.1	9.2	3.6	14.2	27.7	19.4	22.4
Mississippi	9	5	939	293	48.3	47.8	6.3	3.4	28.4	30.4	15.8	24.2
Missouri	32	22	5,130	1,918	16.7	14.2	2.6	2.2	36.6	40.8	27.6	20.5
Montana	14	—	1,590	—	.6	—	4.3	—	20.2	—	24.3	—
Nebraska	8	(²)	892	(²)	3.4	4.3	11.3	1.7	22.3	30.8	31.3	18.8
Nevada	39	14	8,821	2,641	9.4	9.8	29.3	30.8	39.7	50.0	22.5	25.4
New Hampshire	8	(²)	859	(²)	.6	1.6	1.4	—	19.2	10.9	32.8	32.8
New Jersey	66	21	13,864	2,349	14.2	18.3	24.8	18.3	45.7	43.6	26.8	28.5
New Mexico	12	(²)	1,576	(²)	2.0	.5	53.0	63.5	36.1	44.2	21.4	28.8
New York	149	82	23,792	10,351	15.2	16.2	16.9	20.1	35.2	37.3	23.2	24.9
North Carolina	22	10	3,632	2,349	35.3	51.2	9.3	2.6	28.0	47.6	25.8	31.8
North Dakota	15	(²)	2,172	(²)	1.6	1.6	4.0	.5	9.3	64.1	24.1	11.4
Ohio	100	55	16,825	5,639	11.5	8.9	3.8	3.6	19.7	20.0	18.4	21.1
Oklahoma	9	(²)	1,134	(²)	10.9	10.4	6.4	6.4	35.4	32.4	21.3	30.1
Oregon	28	12	6,519	1,361	1.3	1.2	27.9	17.5	41.8	37.5	22.9	22.7
Pennsylvania	115	43	23,935	5,463	8.7	10.1	3.3	5.9	20.6	37.4	23.8	26.7
Rhode Island	4	(²)	260	(²)	2.3	2.4	6.5	10.7	7.7	8.3	21.2	26.2
South Carolina	8	6	1,427	839	49.6	60.9	1.3	3.9	35.1	53.2	25.9	14.9
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	18	6	3,190	514	18.0	39.7	.1	—	26.4	44.2	29.0	13.4
Texas	40	29	9,763	5,137	21.1	19.6	43.4	41.6	22.2	41.2	15.0	15.6
Utah	13	10	2,740	938	1.1	1.2	13.0	18.3	10.7	25.4	16.4	20.3
Vermont	3	(²)	320	(²)	.3	3.2	.3	—	16.6	48.4	24.7	22.6
Virginia	28	17	6,208	1,623	45.6	35.6	5.4	7.9	40.5	34.9	20.3	23.7
Washington	69	44	9,546	4,482	5.6	6.4	19.3	15.6	34.3	34.6	19.5	19.4
West Virginia	10	3	958	208	.5	1.0	.3	—	16.6	44.2	19.3	24.0
Wisconsin	74	24	13,964	3,765	5.1	7.7	11.0	6.9	24.0	35.8	20.0	20.7
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.8	—	4.4	21.7	43.8	26.5	27.7	18.1
Puerto Rico	10	13	3,469	1,622	—	.2	98.9	98.6	51.6	33.5	8.4	9.2

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 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2012 and 2013

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
United States ¹	1,294	2,123	914	246,956	424,492	154,374	291,174	432,792	133,294
Northeast	248	392	171	36,369	64,454	25,622	39,462	71,407	20,658
New England	46	62	25	8,244	9,926	2,788	6,273	9,816	2,495
Middle Atlantic	202	330	146	28,125	54,528	22,834	33,189	61,591	18,163
South	219	284	152	37,036	54,413	23,160	35,778	52,083	20,435
South Atlantic	112	137	75	15,859	25,945	9,638	15,215	25,135	9,454
East South Central	55	70	34	11,125	12,494	5,646	7,859	10,880	4,359
West South Central	52	77	43	10,052	15,974	7,876	12,704	16,068	6,622
Midwest	263	593	230	39,078	103,902	31,841	44,342	97,332	26,937
East North Central	216	441	183	33,762	73,674	25,745	39,252	74,378	21,647
West North Central	47	152	47	5,316	30,228	6,096	5,090	22,954	5,290
West	564	854	361	134,473	201,723	73,751	171,592	211,970	65,264
Mountain	60	127	43	9,223	26,432	7,240	8,591	21,673	6,374
Pacific	504	727	318	125,250	175,291	66,511	163,001	190,297	58,890

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, 2012 and 2013

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,294	2,123	914	246,956	424,492	154,374	291,174	432,792	133,294
Alabama	6	10	6	892	2,290	2,076	1,733	2,162	1,919
Alaska	4	14	5	534	6,167	492	433	3,001	437
Arizona	15	11	6	2,597	1,640	885	1,969	1,580	1,177
Arkansas	6	10	5	990	2,503	447	1,517	2,249	500
California	446	614	254	114,906	153,670	58,304	151,922	171,076	52,288
Colorado	8	22	5	1,419	3,397	787	1,251	2,959	569
Connecticut	7	10	6	763	1,753	651	763	1,753	651
Delaware	4	3	3	260	466	150	505	588	287
District of Columbia	3	3	(²)	239	566	(²)	239	566	(²)
Florida	20	19	17	3,273	5,339	2,531	2,728	4,065	2,422
Georgia	19	9	10	2,729	2,214	860	2,729	2,274	1,004
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	220	(²)	(²)	322
Idaho	5	14	5	529	1,866	999	654	1,841	758
Illinois	75	164	73	12,596	25,100	10,969	12,761	26,965	8,281
Indiana	22	37	9	2,668	6,048	1,377	3,832	7,996	1,674
Iowa	-	9	3	-	1,434	565	-	1,812	1,067
Kansas	6	9	(²)	752	2,118	(²)	643	2,326	(²)
Kentucky	29	33	17	6,879	5,148	2,306	3,257	4,589	1,633
Louisiana	10	18	7	2,320	3,265	1,118	1,534	2,922	812
Maine	6	10	3	1,770	1,758	414	852	1,935	254
Maryland ³	18	35	8	2,705	6,248	701	1,732	5,417	651
Massachusetts	20	27	13	3,052	4,797	1,511	2,924	4,689	1,380
Michigan	29	66	22	5,109	11,100	2,780	9,620	8,628	2,288
Minnesota	18	79	18	2,495	14,075	2,485	2,508	10,622	1,836
Mississippi	9	9	5	1,319	2,122	634	954	939	293
Missouri	21	32	22	1,923	10,033	2,088	1,762	5,130	1,918
Montana	(²)	14	-	(²)	3,173	-	(²)	1,590	-
Nebraska	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	737	(²)	(²)	892	(²)
Nevada	18	39	14	3,104	8,781	2,878	3,243	8,821	2,641
New Hampshire	7	8	(²)	807	1,044	(²)	558	859	(²)
New Jersey	44	66	21	7,426	14,276	6,929	6,444	13,864	2,349
New Mexico	6	12	(²)	758	2,421	(²)	683	1,576	(²)
New York	90	149	82	12,896	22,984	11,347	16,346	23,792	10,351
North Carolina	16	22	10	1,345	2,994	1,958	1,794	3,632	2,349
North Dakota	(²)	15	(²)	(²)	1,831	(²)	(²)	2,172	(²)
Ohio	62	100	55	8,656	18,158	6,173	8,069	16,825	5,639
Oklahoma	5	9	(²)	761	1,197	(²)	479	1,134	(²)
Oregon	24	28	12	5,978	5,750	2,624	5,321	6,519	1,361
Pennsylvania	68	115	43	7,803	17,268	4,558	10,399	23,935	5,463
Rhode Island	-	4	(²)	-	250	(²)	-	260	(²)
South Carolina	10	8	6	1,398	1,191	1,313	1,351	1,427	839
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	11	18	6	2,035	2,934	630	1,915	3,190	514
Texas	31	40	29	5,981	9,009	6,176	9,174	9,763	5,137
Utah	5	13	10	487	3,194	1,141	492	2,740	938
Vermont	6	3	(²)	1,852	324	(²)	1,176	320	(²)
Virginia	17	28	17	2,634	5,602	1,859	3,293	6,208	1,623
Washington	29	69	44	3,777	9,420	4,871	5,059	9,546	4,482
West Virginia	5	10	3	1,276	1,325	195	844	958	208
Wisconsin	28	74	24	4,733	13,268	4,446	4,970	13,964	3,765
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	17	10	13	2,524	1,956	1,365	4,994	3,469	1,622

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2012 and 2013

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	34	36	21	5,294	8,616	3,421
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Manufacturing	20	13	11	3,092	2,590	1,764
Food	4	3	(²)	712	398	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mills	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Textile product mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leather and allied products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Wood products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Paper	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	4	(²)	(²)	529	(²)	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metals	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Fabricated metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Computer and electronic products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Transportation equipment	3	(²)	(²)	607	(²)	(²)
Furniture and related products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Wholesale trade	(²)	5	-	(²)	815	-
Retail trade	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	584	(²)
Transportation and warehousing	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Information	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Finance and insurance	5	3	(²)	(²)	484	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Administrative and waste services	-	3	(²)	-	1,720	(²)
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Other services, except public administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2012 and 2013

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	34	36	21	5,294	8,616	3,421
Business demand	5	12	(²)	803	4,611	(²)
Contract cancellation	—	3	(²)	—	1,825	(²)
Contract completion	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Domestic competition	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Import competition	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	635	(²)
Organizational changes	17	(²)	9	2,825	(²)	1,720
Business-ownership change	3	(²)	—	388	(²)	—
Reorganization or restructuring of company	14	(²)	9	2,437	(²)	1,720
Financial issues	(²)	12	(²)	(²)	1,808	(²)
Bankruptcy	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Production specific	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Automation/technological advances	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Material or supply shortage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disaster/safety	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extreme weather-related event	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Other	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Data not provided: does not know	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 8. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2012 and 2013

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
United States ¹	34	36	21	5,294	8,616	3,421
Northeast	9	7	(²)	1,232	2,646	(²)
New England	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Middle Atlantic	9	(²)	(²)	1,232	(²)	(²)
South	8	11	6	1,150	3,077	858
South Atlantic	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	1,354	(²)
East South Central	4	5	(²)	433	1,723	(²)
West South Central	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Midwest	6	7	7	829	960	1,495
East North Central	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	559
West North Central	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	936
West	11	11	(²)	2,083	1,933	(²)
Mountain	3	(²)	(²)	479	(²)	(²)
Pacific	8	(²)	(²)	1,604	(²)	(²)

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, 2012 and 2013

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,294	2,123	914	246,956	424,492	154,374
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	969	1,272	661	192,632	274,306	111,986
Total, movement of work ³	34	36	21	5,294	8,616	3,421
Movement of work actions	48	52	30	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	37	30	19	2,787	3,886	1,572
With separations unknown	11	22	11	(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, 2012 and 2013

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
With separations reported ²	37	30	19	2,787	3,886	1,572
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	4	10	1	247	1,117	170
Within company	4	9	–	247	935	–
Different company	–	1	1	–	182	170
Domestic relocations	33	20	18	2,540	2,769	1,402
Within company	31	14	17	2,340	1,229	1,291
Different company	2	6	1	200	1,540	111
Unable to assign place of relocation	–	–	–	–	–	–
By company						
Within company	35	23	17	2,587	2,164	1,291
Domestic	31	14	17	2,340	1,229	1,291
Out of country	4	9	–	247	935	–
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–
Different company	2	7	2	200	1,722	281
Domestic	2	6	1	200	1,540	111
Out of country	–	1	1	–	182	170
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, 2012 and 2013

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 2012 ^r	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012 ^r	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p	I 2012 ^r	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
Anticipate a recall	48.5	62.0	49.3	85.8	92.0	85.0	35.9	42.0	35.7
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	51.2	67.4	56.1	73.8	85.8	77.7	33.0	40.3	36.4
Within 3 months	36.0	31.1	42.1	46.2	32.6	57.7	27.9	29.0	28.0
Size of recall									
At least half	57.3	69.9	57.0	87.5	90.0	81.4	33.0	40.3	34.7
All workers	19.8	31.7	18.4	34.8	43.7	30.7	7.8	14.0	7.2

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, 2012 and 2013

Measure	Average number of separations		
	I 2012 ^r	IV 2012 ^r	I 2013 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	191	200	169
Industry			
Mining	110	121	143
Utilities	140	198	–
Construction	129	137	113
Manufacturing	142	199	168
Wholesale trade	112	164	158
Retail trade	255	262	194
Transportation and warehousing	172	305	252
Information	425	482	288
Finance and insurance	198	165	180
Real estate and rental and leasing	557	159	162
Professional and technical services	204	160	249
Management of companies and enterprises	156	174	103
Administrative and waste services	246	212	163
Educational services	83	135	91
Health care and social assistance	153	246	118
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	130	258	155
Accommodation and food services	169	246	139
Other services, except public administration	116	169	120
Unclassified establishments	91	141	227
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	208	206	178
Organizational changes	204	357	172
Financial issues	192	266	175
Production specific	154	198	222
Disaster/Safety	169	172	200
Seasonal	167	176	168
Other/miscellaneous	185	194	145

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

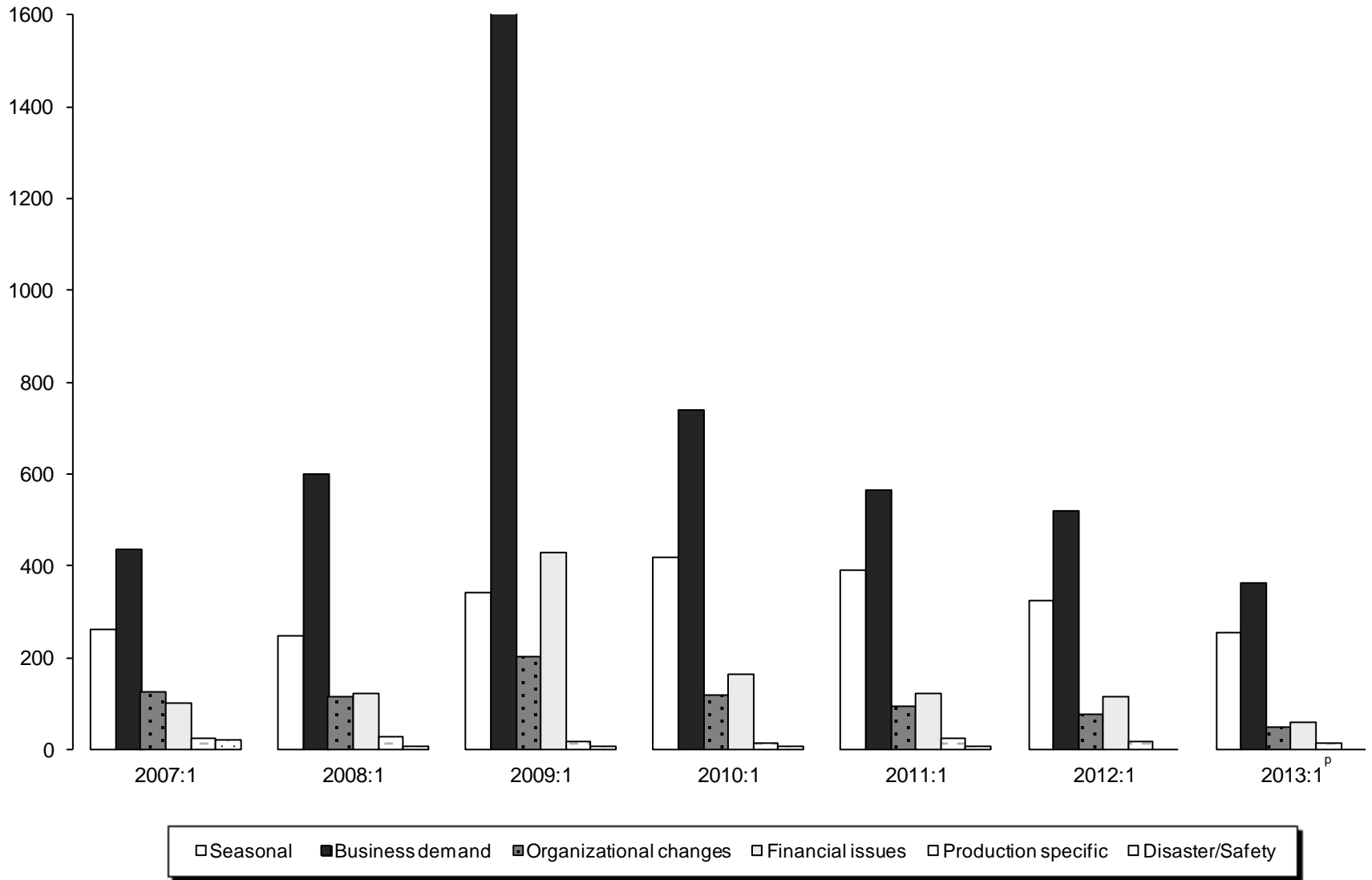
Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, first quarter 2013^p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	914	100.0	154,374	100.0
50-99	408	44.6	29,804	19.3
100-149	238	26.0	28,040	18.2
150-199	91	10.0	15,040	9.7
200-299	86	9.4	19,916	12.9
300-499	52	5.7	18,810	12.2
500-999	25	2.7	18,022	11.7
1,000 or more	14	1.5	24,742	16.0

^p = preliminary.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

First quarters, 2007-13



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

^p = preliminary.