

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2010



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Extended Mass Layoffs in 2010

Introduction

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 2010. The MLS program defines extended mass layoff events 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 note of this report for additional information on the concepts and definitions used.)

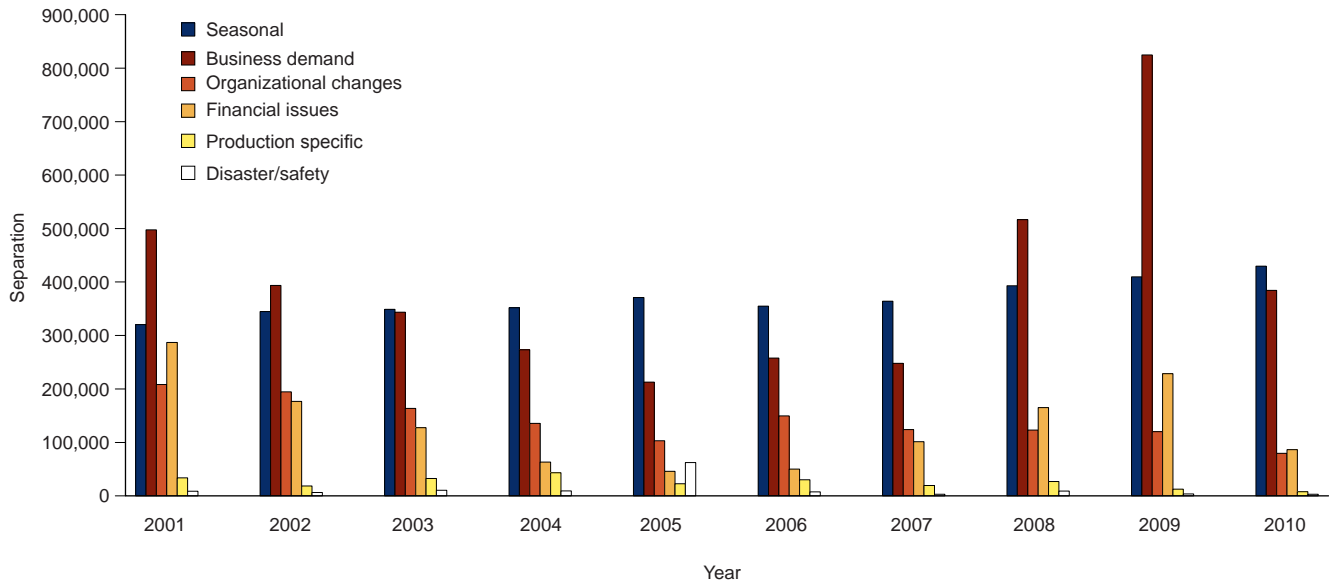
In 2010, employers initiated 7,247 extended mass layoff events that resulted in the separation of nearly 1.3 million workers. As indicated in table 1, both layoff events and worker separations in 2010 decreased from the series-high levels recorded in 2009. (BLS began recording annual data for the MLS program in 1996.) Seventeen of 18 major industry sectors registered decreases in the number of separations in 2010 as compared with 2009. In 2009, 15 sectors had reached series highs in terms of worker separations. Manufacturing had the largest over-the-year decline in separated workers among the major industry sectors, decreasing to a near-record low of 224,173 separations in 2010 from a series high of 668,265 in 2009. About half of all private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2010 indicated they anticipated some recall of dislocated workers, up from a series low of 34 percent recorded a year earlier.

In 2010, the average national unemployment rate was 9.6 percent; a year earlier, it was 9.3 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 1 percent, or 915,000 jobs, from 2009 to 2010.

Highlights

- Manufacturing separations declined by 66 percent from 2009 to 2010, with decreases reported in 20 of 21 manufacturing subsectors. The largest decreases in manufacturing occurred in the transportation equipment, machinery, and computer and electronic products industries. (See tables 2 and 3.)
- In 2010, extended mass layoff separations declined over the year in 16 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industry sectors. The largest over-the-year declines in separations were registered in administrative and waste services, retail trade, and finance and insurance, all of which had reached record levels in 2009.
- At the three-digit North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry level, general merchandise stores and accommodation both moved into the top 10 for number of worker separations in 2010, with machinery manufacturing and credit intermediation and related activities dropping from the top 10. (See table 4.) Among the six-digit NAICS industries, fruit and vegetable canning, discount department stores, and motion picture and video production moved into the top 10 in terms of separations, replacing automobile manufacturing, light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing, and radio, TV, and electronic stores. (See table 5.)
- The number of workers separated due to business demand factors declined from 824,834 in 2009 to 384,564 in 2010, the largest decrease among the 7 categories of economic reasons for layoff. Layoffs associated with the completion of seasonal work were the only reason category to register an over-the-year increase in laid-off workers. (See table 6.)
- In 2010, employers reported 229 extended mass layoff events that involved the movement of work, affecting 39,104 separated workers; both of these figures are record lows for the series (with data available back to 1996). These 229 layoff events with movement of work involved 318 identifiable relocations of work actions; employers were able to provide more complete separation information for 201 of these actions. (See table 13.) Among these 201 actions, 86 percent involved moving work within the same company, and 77 percent were related to moving work to another location in the United States. (See table 14. See the technical note for more information on movement of work concepts and questions.)
- The average size of an extended mass layoff in 2010 (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 173 separated workers, registering the smallest average size of any year in the series (with data available back to 1996). (See table 15.)

Extended mass layoff separations, by reason categories,¹ 2001–2010



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

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

- Of the 1.4 million initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2010, 40 percent were women, 33 percent were between the ages of 30 and 44, and 20 percent were 55 years or older. (See tables 17–19.) In the total civilian labor force in 2010, 47 percent were women, 43 percent were between the ages of 30 and 44, and 20 percent were 55 or older.
- The national average duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoffs was 2.3 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, the longest average jobless duration was experienced by claimants laid off from finance and insurance and from management of companies and enterprises (continued claims lasting an average of 2.9 months). Claimants laid off from transportation and warehousing experienced the shortest period of insured joblessness (1.6 months). Of the seven economic reasons for layoffs, claimants who were laid off because of financial issues reported the longest jobless duration (2.9 months). The shortest jobless duration occurred in seasonal layoffs (1.7 months). (See table 21.)
- Compared with 2009, all Census regions and divisions, and 45 states reported decreased numbers of laid-off workers in 2010. Among the states, the largest decreases of laid-off workers were reported by Michigan, California, and Ohio. (See tables 24 and 25.)
- Eighty-two percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2010 resided within metropolitan areas, up slightly from 80 percent a year earlier. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, reported the highest number of resident initial claimants (147,478). Over the year, Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI, recorded the largest decline in the number of claimants, from 88,678 to 9,794. (See table 26.)
- About half of the private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2010 indicated that they anticipated recalling some dislocated workers, up from a series low 34 percent a year earlier. Of those employers expecting to recall laid-off workers, 36 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees. (See table 27.)
- Eight percent of extended mass layoff events in 2010 were permanent worksite closures, affecting 119,233

workers, or 9 percent of all separated workers, the lowest proportions of events and separations due to closure in the series (with data available back to 1996). Closure-related separations were due mostly to financial issues (52,737) and business demand reasons (33,412). (See table 30.)

- In 2010, food and beverage stores, rental and leasing services, hospitals, and food services and drinking places moved into the top 10 three-digit NAICS industries in terms of the number of workers laid off due to permanent closures. These industries replaced wood product manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, electronics and appliance stores, and clothing and clothing accessories stores in the top 10. (See table 32.)
- The total number of business functions reported by employers in nonseasonal layoff events in 2010 was 8,088, a decrease from 18,861 in 2009. (See the technical

note for more information on business functions and business processes.) The 57-percent decrease in business functions was larger than the 50-percent decrease in nonseasonal extended events, suggesting that employers targeted fewer functions in nonseasonal layoffs. In 2010, construction activities, followed by producing goods, and by administrative and clerical services, were targeted most often by employers in extended mass layoffs. (See table 35.)

- Business processes affected by extended mass layoffs during 2010 numbered 8,624, down from 14,820 a year earlier. The number of reports decreased over the year for all five core processes that have data available in 2010, with the largest percentage decrease occurring in marketing, sales, and account management. (Data for strategic management began in 2010.) All three support process involved in layoffs also decreased, with technology and process development having the largest percentage decrease. (See table 36.)

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2002-2010

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
2002			
First quarter	1,611	299,266	292,998
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	299,598
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	254,955
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	370,592
Total	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003			
First quarter	1,502	286,947	297,608
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	348,966
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	227,909
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	326,328
Total	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
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	368,642
Second quarter	2,008	381,622	395,573
Third quarter	1,370	222,357	259,886
Fourth quarter	1,999	338,115	388,285
Total	7,247	1,256,606	1,412,386

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 2. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2010

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ¹	8,259	11,824	7,247	1,516,978	2,108,202	1,256,606	1,670,042	2,442,000	1,412,386
Mining	55	196	59	9,128	31,825	7,940	9,757	31,189	8,246
Utilities	11	21	17	2,032	3,647	2,795	2,122	4,264	3,266
Construction	1,724	2,020	1,623	205,457	245,536	197,436	256,363	312,818	251,417
Manufacturing	2,586	3,835	1,412	483,984	668,265	224,173	639,691	894,318	257,712
Food	280	321	298	63,964	65,103	57,468	58,046	71,113	60,549
Beverage and tobacco products	25	34	26	3,618	5,281	6,811	4,386	7,302	4,721
Textile mills	49	59	11	9,487	7,909	2,011	23,259	18,604	4,458
Textile product mills	24	20	13	3,320	2,890	1,667	4,052	4,145	2,445
Apparel	48	83	39	6,117	13,664	5,800	7,305	12,487	6,736
Leather and allied products	6	6	3	678	806	233	657	777	283
Wood products	215	187	63	30,973	21,975	7,460	39,003	29,713	12,027
Paper	60	99	33	9,958	12,206	4,431	10,168	13,048	4,698
Printing and related support activities	43	96	48	5,603	13,112	5,934	6,761	15,315	7,823
Petroleum and coal products	24	33	24	3,228	4,456	3,187	3,315	4,440	3,800
Chemicals	67	93	53	9,457	12,013	7,109	9,379	12,456	7,462
Plastics and rubber products	147	180	44	19,919	20,988	4,193	23,718	26,179	5,063
Nonmetallic mineral products	177	205	113	24,333	23,798	12,843	27,258	28,445	15,241
Primary metal	116	270	62	19,635	42,366	9,821	24,688	54,851	9,674
Fabricated metal products	203	356	76	24,845	44,288	9,459	35,606	57,413	12,477
Machinery	147	378	105	27,608	68,018	17,773	40,199	107,858	22,575
Computer and electronic products	159	329	99	26,471	51,940	14,717	27,126	60,181	16,466
Electrical equipment and appliance	74	141	35	14,519	20,606	4,894	19,039	26,428	5,732
Transportation equipment	574	711	188	156,002	204,909	35,809	245,404	301,500	42,467
Furniture and related products	103	143	40	17,583	20,453	6,894	23,062	30,148	7,846
Miscellaneous manufacturing	45	91	39	6,666	11,484	5,659	7,260	11,915	5,169
Wholesale trade	190	339	149	25,257	46,431	17,274	25,089	47,345	17,319
Retail trade	482	768	479	121,551	176,139	122,576	129,146	188,676	152,959
Transportation and warehousing	489	655	486	102,242	131,785	95,564	98,541	130,817	105,099
Information	204	315	220	38,048	54,243	54,081	39,329	73,425	76,222
Finance and insurance	405	478	251	92,783	98,449	47,888	86,072	101,695	53,291
Real estate and rental and leasing	51	95	68	6,385	12,538	10,035	7,540	13,373	9,575
Professional and technical services	257	448	298	67,400	87,501	58,797	51,115	81,328	63,189
Management of companies and enterprises	30	54	30	4,611	9,098	5,338	4,802	11,578	4,815
Administrative and waste services	671	1,082	747	140,972	246,023	150,042	150,952	280,301	172,897
Educational services	43	77	87	5,504	10,915	11,817	5,623	11,368	13,284
Health care and social assistance	319	393	384	44,230	53,861	48,501	36,250	51,137	49,243
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	178	254	228	52,142	57,874	48,590	21,996	39,239	34,023
Accommodation and food services	458	644	564	101,642	154,147	134,814	91,979	149,165	120,411
Other services, except public administration	102	148	145	12,769	19,660	18,945	13,178	19,699	19,418
Unclassified	4	2	–	841	265	–	497	265	–
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	244	403	210	69,329	87,373	55,440	97,486	112,572	81,167
Food processing and distribution	672	816	841	152,387	185,873	186,581	132,620	188,236	177,470

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

² See the technical note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 3. Over-the-year change in extended mass layoff separations by industry, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2009 and 2009–2010

Industry	2008–2009		2009–2010	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	591,224	39.0	-851,596	-40.4
Mining	22,697	248.7	-23,885	-75.1
Utilities	1,615	79.5	-852	-23.4
Construction	40,079	19.5	-48,100	-19.6
Manufacturing	184,281	38.1	-444,092	-66.5
Food	1,139	1.8	-7,635	-11.7
Beverage and tobacco products	1,663	46.0	1,530	29.0
Textile mills	-1,578	-16.6	-5,898	-74.6
Textile product mills	-430	-13.0	-1,223	-42.3
Apparel	7,547	123.4	-7,864	-57.6
Leather and allied products	128	18.9	-573	-71.1
Wood products	-8,998	-29.1	-14,515	-66.1
Paper	2,248	22.6	-7,775	-63.7
Printing and related support activities	7,509	134.0	-7,178	-54.7
Petroleum and coal products	1,228	38.0	-1,269	-28.5
Chemicals	2,556	27.0	-4,904	-40.8
Plastics and rubber products	1,069	5.4	-16,795	-80.0
Nonmetallic mineral products	-535	-2.2	-10,955	-46.0
Primary metal	22,731	115.8	-32,545	-76.8
Fabricated metal products	19,443	78.3	-34,829	-78.6
Machinery	40,410	146.4	-50,245	-73.9
Computer and electronic products	25,469	96.2	-37,223	-71.7
Electrical equipment and appliance	6,087	41.9	-15,712	-76.2
Transportation equipment	48,907	31.4	-169,100	-82.5
Furniture and related products	2,870	16.3	-13,559	-66.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4,818	72.3	-5,825	-50.7
Wholesale trade	21,174	83.8	-29,157	-62.8
Retail trade	54,588	44.9	-53,563	-30.4
Transportation and warehousing	29,543	28.9	-36,221	-27.5
Information	16,195	42.6	-162	-.3
Finance and insurance	5,666	6.1	-50,561	-51.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	6,153	96.4	-2,503	-20.0
Professional and technical services	20,101	29.8	-28,704	-32.8
Management of companies and enterprises	4,487	97.3	-3,760	-41.3
Administrative and waste services	105,051	74.5	-95,981	-39.0
Educational services	5,411	98.3	902	8.3
Health care and social assistance	9,631	21.8	-5,360	-10.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5,732	11.0	-9,284	-16.0
Accommodation and food services	52,505	51.7	-19,333	-12.5
Other services, except public administration	6,891	54.0	-715	-3.6
Unclassified	-576	-68.5	-265	-100.0
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	18,044	26.0	-31,933	-36.5
Food processing and distribution	33,486	22.0	708	.4

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

² See the technical note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 4. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS

industries, 2009–2010

Industry	NAICS code	2009			2010		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	11,824	2,108,202	...	7,247	1,256,606	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	10,940	1,985,176	...	6,769	1,194,228	...
Administrative and support services	561	1,061	244,167	1	736	149,052	1
Food services and drinking places	722	334	95,234	4	385	97,360	2
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	677	91,305	5	650	90,218	3
Specialty trade contractors	238	1,002	110,678	3	733	77,197	4
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	259	65,005	9	295	65,400	5
Professional and technical services	541	448	87,501	6	298	58,797	6
Food manufacturing	311	321	65,103	8	298	57,468	7
General merchandise stores	452	184	57,946	12	129	46,047	8
Accommodation	721	310	58,913	11	179	37,454	9
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	711	204,909	2	188	35,809	10
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	133	40,530	17	114	34,953	11
Social assistance	624	264	32,053	18	262	31,447	12
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	48	11,444	46	82	31,006	13
Construction of buildings	236	341	43,553	15	240	30,021	14
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	262	60,398	10	136	28,632	15
Food and beverage stores	445	78	14,743	34	93	21,011	16
Machinery manufacturing	333	378	68,018	7	105	17,773	17
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	137	24,453	21	91	16,683	18
Building material and garden supply stores	444	69	12,202	43	49	15,206	19
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	329	51,940	13	99	14,717	20
Nonstore retailers	454	64	14,250	35	49	13,255	21
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	111	15,936	32	110	13,029	22
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	205	23,798	22	113	12,843	23
Telecommunications	517	96	17,452	31	63	12,769	24
Educational services	611	77	10,915	47	87	11,817	25
Hospitals	622	71	14,131	36	62	10,396	26
Primary metal manufacturing	331	270	42,366	16	62	9,821	27
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	356	44,288	14	76	9,459	28
Membership associations and organizations	813	70	7,837	53	80	8,881	29
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	118	17,900	28	51	8,731	30
Couriers and messengers	492	46	15,409	33	26	8,628	31
Truck transportation	484	164	22,535	23	69	8,471	32
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	200	27,995	20	61	7,634	33
Rental and leasing services	532	58	7,099	54	45	7,510	34
Wood product manufacturing	321	187	21,975	24	63	7,460	35
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	103	13,015	40	67	7,413	36
Chemical manufacturing	325	93	12,013	44	53	7,109	37
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	143	20,453	27	40	6,894	38
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	34	5,281	61	26	6,811	39
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	118	17,507	30	53	6,369	40
Printing and related support activities	323	96	13,112	39	48	5,934	41
Repair and maintenance	811	42	7,022	55	35	5,924	42
Apparel manufacturing	315	83	13,664	37	39	5,800	43
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	91	11,484	45	39	5,659	44
Management of companies and enterprises	551	54	9,098	49	30	5,338	45
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	451	49	8,531	50	17	5,322	46
Mining, except oil and gas	212	87	13,165	38	42	4,942	47
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	141	20,606	26	35	4,894	48
Support activities for transportation	488	59	6,352	56	33	4,433	49
Paper manufacturing	322	99	12,206	42	33	4,431	50

¹ Industries are ranked by number of separations in 2010.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 5. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries, 2008–2010

Industry	NAICS code	2008		2009		2010	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	1,516,978	...	2,108,202	...	1,256,606	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	817,364	...	1,107,001	...	787,653	...
School and employee bus transportation	485410	41,427	4	58,057	4	61,605	1
Temporary help services	561320	53,117	1	114,884	1	58,554	2
Food service contractors	722310	38,990	6	62,893	3	57,997	3
Highway, street, and bridge construction	237310	50,788	2	50,359	6	50,292	4
Professional employer organizations	561330	41,588	3	71,552	2	33,907	5
Motion picture and video production	512110	8,866	36	10,626	39	30,245	6
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	721110	20,943	10	38,589	7	29,742	7
Discount department stores	452112	21,142	9	24,305	12	26,823	8
Tax preparation services	541213	32,613	7	29,724	9	23,971	9
Fruit and vegetable canning	311421	18,473	13	16,855	20	20,421	10
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	445110	9,648	33	13,227	29	19,883	11
Child day care services	624410	17,301	14	20,031	16	18,983	12
Nonresidential electrical contractors	238212	14,249	18	21,924	15	17,476	13
Skiing facilities	713920	20,706	11	12,035	33	17,154	14
Full-service restaurants	722110	13,133	21	10,597	40	14,858	15
Commercial building construction	236220	16,928	16	22,547	14	14,571	16
Home centers	444110	7,088	48	9,840	42	14,484	17
Commercial banking	522110	13,480	19	27,067	11	13,193	18
Power and communication system construction	237130	6,673	53	11,139	37	12,643	19
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors	238222	10,197	31	14,772	26	12,267	20
Industrial building construction	236210	12,765	24	15,954	22	12,253	21
Amusement and theme parks	713110	12,009	27	19,481	17	11,799	22
Oil and gas pipeline construction	237120	12,859	23	16,308	21	11,568	23
Department stores, except discount	452111	20,059	12	24,151	13	11,360	24
Telemarketing and other contact centers	561422	8,837	37	13,770	28	11,358	25
Limited-service restaurants	722211	2,840	111	4,906	86	10,489	26
Other heavy construction	237990	7,393	44	7,406	59	10,287	27
General medical and surgical hospitals	622110	12,535	25	13,913	27	10,158	28
Mail-order houses	454113	12,040	26	12,017	34	9,726	29
Fresh and frozen seafood processing	311712	7,659	42	8,820	49	9,507	30
Couriers and express delivery services	492110	15,232	17	15,237	24	8,628	31
Payroll services	541214	6,569	54	9,678	43	8,482	32
Casino hotels	721120	12,957	22	19,424	18	7,587	33
Security guards and patrol services	561612	4,041	92	6,115	73	7,581	34
Landscaping services	561730	7,706	41	8,318	54	7,482	35
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	452910	2,572	120	7,076	64	7,161	36
Nonresidential drywall contractors	238312	9,123	34	12,564	31	6,852	37
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	327320	10,495	30	8,767	51	6,833	38
Direct health and medical insurance carriers	524114	2,455	124	4,980	85	6,806	39
Wired telecommunications carriers	517110	7,112	46	11,170	36	6,653	40
Other individual and family services	624190	5,002	69	5,857	78	6,089	41
Video tape and disc rental	532230	453	401	1,598	247	5,918	42
Facilities support services	561210	2,328	130	3,246	127	5,836	43
Nonresidential site preparation contractors	238912	6,075	59	8,097	55	5,730	44
Direct life insurance carriers	524113	4,607	75	7,365	60	5,561	45
Convention and trade show organizers	561920	6,285	57	6,267	71	5,490	46
Iron and steel mills	331111	7,513	43	17,526	19	5,435	47
Water and sewer system construction	237110	4,574	77	5,433	83	5,428	48
Snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars	722213	5,956	61	8,880	48	5,313	49
All other nonresidential trade contractors	238992	6,022	60	8,013	56	5,214	50

¹ Industries are ranked by number of separations in 2010.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 6. Reason for layoff: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2010

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	8,259	11,824	7,247	1,516,978	2,108,202	1,256,606	1,670,042	2,442,000	1,412,386
Business demand	3,388	5,403	2,515	516,919	824,834	384,564	733,238	1,142,076	509,089
Contract cancellation	141	250	148	24,261	39,104	23,861	25,776	46,701	24,989
Contract completion	946	1,210	1,146	133,905	212,535	193,450	177,084	274,123	262,846
Domestic competition	7	12	8	1,416	1,200	2,231	2,191	1,620	2,458
Excess inventory/saturated market	40	84	13	8,111	15,942	2,055	7,835	32,904	3,359
Import competition	54	22	7	9,679	3,192	1,199	10,467	3,007	1,006
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	2,200	3,825	1,193	339,547	552,861	161,768	509,885	783,721	214,431
Organizational changes	517	573	397	123,355	120,233	79,784	120,199	136,646	80,192
Business-ownership change	93	113	96	45,375	34,875	32,543	18,190	21,153	13,819
Reorganization or restructuring of company	424	460	301	77,980	85,358	47,241	102,009	115,493	66,373
Financial issues	763	1,074	511	165,426	228,499	86,637	148,912	245,010	103,762
Bankruptcy	136	178	60	40,553	69,323	15,157	24,813	55,667	9,055
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	352	615	291	53,781	92,666	39,577	64,731	133,786	66,594
Financial difficulty	275	281	160	71,092	66,510	31,903	59,368	55,557	28,113
Production specific	107	62	54	27,181	12,866	7,830	25,519	10,876	8,459
Automation/technological advances	12	5	9	1,703	744	1,002	2,059	956	1,246
Energy related	10	(²)	(²)	1,308	(²)	(²)	4,847	(²)	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	21	15	18	5,505	4,854	2,971	2,480	3,227	2,079
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	19	7	7	9,134	1,584	1,335	6,205	1,138	1,281
Material or supply shortage	15	(²)	(²)	3,446	(²)	(²)	3,940	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	3	5	4	617	1,195	795	933	1,065	1,214
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	16	8	9	3,351	1,201	1,073	2,830	1,239	1,878
Product line discontinued	11	16	4	2,117	2,595	385	2,225	2,312	346
Disaster/safety	58	19	24	9,165	3,985	3,202	8,442	2,446	3,225
Hazardous work environment	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	545	(²)	(²)	484	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Nonnatural disaster	4	6	10	1,098	697	1,038	813	754	1,209
Extreme weather-related event	51	10	11	7,694	2,743	1,723	7,275	1,208	1,496
Seasonal	1,982	2,211	2,417	393,125	409,788	429,846	348,851	394,944	442,596
Seasonal	1,589	1,714	1,932	326,608	318,120	353,374	280,600	306,841	356,989
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	393	497	485	66,517	91,668	76,472	68,251	88,103	85,607
Other/miscellaneous	1,444	2,482	1,329	281,807	507,997	264,743	284,881	510,002	265,063
Other	89	126	66	14,828	19,539	9,434	19,120	21,562	9,694
Data not provided: Refusal	299	557	320	79,208	142,006	79,929	78,537	141,925	79,920
Data not provided: Does not know	1,056	1,799	943	187,771	346,452	175,380	187,224	346,515	175,449

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 7. Over-the-year change in separations by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2009 and 2009–2010

Reason for layoff	2008–2009		2009–2010	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	591,224	39.0	-851,596	-40.4
Business demand	307,915	59.6	-440,270	-53.4
Contract cancellation	14,843	61.2	-15,243	-39.0
Contract completion	78,630	58.7	-19,085	-9.0
Domestic competition	-216	-15.3	1,031	85.9
Excess inventory/saturated market	7,831	96.5	-13,887	-87.1
Import competition	-6,487	-67.0	-1,993	-62.4
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	213,314	62.8	-391,093	-70.7
Organizational changes	-3,122	-2.5	-40,449	-33.6
Business-ownership change	-10,500	-23.1	-2,332	-6.7
Reorganization or restructuring of company	7,378	9.5	-38,117	-44.7
Financial issues	63,073	38.1	-141,862	-62.1
Bankruptcy	28,770	70.9	-54,166	-78.1
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	38,885	72.3	-53,089	-57.3
Financial difficulty	-4,582	-6.4	-34,607	-52.0
Production specific	-14,315	-52.7	-5,036	-39.1
Automation/technological advances	-959	-56.3	258	34.7
Energy related	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	-651	-11.8	-1,883	-38.8
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-7,550	-82.7	-249	-15.7
Material or supply shortage	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	578	93.7	-400	-33.5
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-2,150	-64.2	-128	-10.7
Product line discontinued	478	22.6	-2,210	-85.2
Disaster/safety	-5,180	-56.5	-783	-19.6
Hazardous work environment	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nonnatural disaster	-401	-36.5	341	48.9
Extreme weather-related event	-4,951	-64.3	-1,020	-37.2
Seasonal	16,663	4.2	20,058	4.9
Seasonal	-8,488	-2.6	35,254	11.1
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	25,151	37.8	-15,196	-16.6
Other/miscellaneous	226,190	80.3	-243,254	-47.9
Other	4,711	31.8	-10,105	-51.7
Data not provided: Refusal	62,798	79.3	-62,077	-43.7
Data not provided: Does not know	158,681	84.5	-171,072	-49.4

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 8. Number of separations in extended mass layoff events by State and by selected higher level category for layoff,¹ private nonfarm sector, 2010

State	Separations						
	Total	Business demand	Organizational changes	Financial issues	Production specific	Disaster/safety	Seasonal
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,256,606	384,564	79,784	86,637	7,830	3,202	429,846
Alabama	10,752	1,453	399	1,437	(³)	–	1,173
Alaska	13,681	1,301	(³)	–	–	–	11,946
Arizona	14,714	3,743	860	264	(³)	–	5,053
Arkansas	4,122	688	850	(³)	–	–	841
California	356,179	109,454	33,148	30,253	1,714	–	57,619
Colorado	19,052	3,268	284	1,628	(³)	–	12,315
Connecticut	14,774	3,680	1,640	2,195	(³)	600	3,515
Delaware	1,990	(³)	–	–	–	–	1,105
District of Columbia	1,501	–	(³)	–	–	–	1,259
Florida	66,590	42,538	3,812	3,770	467	–	13,726
Georgia	8,542	3,749	(³)	3,894	(³)	–	(³)
Hawaii	1,153	470	(³)	–	–	–	(³)
Idaho	5,262	446	(³)	–	(³)	(³)	4,156
Illinois	81,890	36,347	5,470	3,191	762	–	35,076
Indiana	12,835	3,526	1,365	(³)	(³)	–	7,103
Iowa	5,832	3,453	(³)	(³)	(³)	–	1,595
Kansas	6,843	2,676	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,874
Kentucky	15,401	8,117	1,582	(³)	(³)	–	5,069
Louisiana	18,259	6,473	1,637	1,299	–	(³)	6,057
Maine	5,210	872	329	(³)	–	–	2,974
Maryland	13,785	3,344	(³)	1,174	–	–	1,088
Massachusetts	11,917	4,150	992	2,519	(³)	–	4,166
Michigan	20,798	5,767	(³)	670	(³)	–	12,879
Minnesota	18,609	3,527	(³)	1,001	–	–	13,831
Mississippi	7,077	4,214	(³)	2,072	–	–	470
Missouri	31,561	2,791	366	952	(³)	–	19,597
Montana	5,411	(³)	(³)	–	–	(³)	3,906
Nebraska	5,172	736	–	–	973	–	3,386
Nevada	13,923	8,335	1,918	–	–	–	3,471
New Hampshire	3,627	–	–	892	–	–	2,735
New Jersey	51,003	5,993	5,728	4,369	(³)	–	32,363
New Mexico	8,387	2,321	–	(³)	(³)	–	3,190
New York	93,181	10,754	1,813	6,399	(³)	–	35,502
North Carolina	12,315	4,616	1,965	3,843	(³)	–	1,650
North Dakota	2,433	1,217	(³)	–	–	–	1,066
Ohio	51,466	33,189	982	(³)	(³)	(³)	16,876
Oklahoma	2,981	731	(³)	(³)	(³)	–	(³)
Oregon	20,972	2,416	(³)	1,130	(³)	–	12,524
Pennsylvania	51,964	13,931	1,983	3,693	(³)	(³)	23,238
Rhode Island	4,282	741	334	(³)	–	790	2,205
South Carolina	15,974	893	(³)	543	–	–	591
South Dakota	(³)	(³)	–	–	–	–	–
Tennessee	16,297	4,808	792	637	216	751	2,720
Texas	29,620	12,499	3,897	2,550	(³)	–	5,627
Utah	9,352	5,428	(³)	(³)	–	–	3,240
Vermont	2,794	–	–	–	–	–	2,794
Virginia	17,946	3,759	(³)	1,573	–	(³)	6,926
Washington	15,947	3,481	824	1,397	–	–	8,810
West Virginia	4,313	1,905	–	–	–	–	(³)
Wisconsin	44,284	9,571	2,787	(³)	–	(³)	27,187
Wyoming	(³)	(³)	(³)	–	–	–	3,810
Puerto Rico	5,353	3,967	295	411	339	–	(³)

¹ The higher level category "other/miscellaneous" is not displayed.

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 9. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by major industry, private nonfarm sector, 2010

Industry	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	229	4,601	39,104	787,656	41,235	928,555
Mining	-	33	-	5,221	-	4,542
Utilities	-	14	-	2,135	-	2,425
Construction	(²)	1,057	(²)	131,217	(²)	170,482
Manufacturing	123	977	20,332	147,445	20,287	172,082
Food	17	99	3,108	14,249	3,502	16,065
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	15	(²)	4,745	(²)	1,783
Textile mills	-	10	-	1,841	-	4,016
Textile product mills	(²)	10	(²)	1,259	(²)	1,900
Apparel	(²)	30	(²)	5,150	(²)	5,601
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	-	56	-	6,898	-	10,703
Paper	5	24	805	3,228	1,443	2,624
Printing and related support activities	4	36	1,039	4,288	1,394	4,784
Petroleum and coal products	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Chemicals	8	43	1,473	5,516	1,367	5,902
Plastics and rubber products	9	31	899	2,852	921	3,598
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	67	(²)	7,222	(²)	7,924
Primary metal	4	58	541	9,280	642	9,032
Fabricated metal products	8	66	830	8,379	839	11,366
Computer and electronic products	16	77	2,241	13,885	2,122	17,501
Electrical equipment and appliance	14	84	1,703	12,961	1,689	14,511
Transportation equipment	7	27	1,430	3,220	898	4,575
Furniture and related products	13	171	2,827	32,013	2,697	38,715
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	34	767	5,919	858	6,768
Wholesale trade	6	29	1,350	3,352	649	3,372
Retail trade	11	108	1,554	12,543	1,098	12,016
Transportation and warehousing	19	333	3,278	86,930	3,963	110,995
Information	9	200	1,280	40,579	1,214	45,611
Finance and insurance	11	195	2,086	50,607	3,354	70,897
Real estate and rental and leasing	20	231	4,787	43,101	5,225	48,066
Professional and technical services	(²)	59	(²)	8,935	(²)	8,489
Management of companies and enterprises	3	220	654	31,150	446	38,509
Administrative and waste services	4	18	1,090	3,301	793	2,872
Educational services	11	597	1,893	124,470	2,149	143,289
Health care and social assistance	-	40	-	6,478	-	6,002
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	146	(²)	20,168	(²)	20,433
Accommodation and food services	(²)	55	(²)	6,837	(²)	7,125
Other services, except public administration	6	257	617	58,559	1,152	55,784
Unclassified	5	61	541	7,980	830	8,936
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 10. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2010

Reason for layoff	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	229	4,601	39,104	787,656	41,235	928,555
Business demand	49	2,466	9,898	374,666	11,052	498,037
Contract cancellation	(²)	145	(²)	23,496	(²)	24,265
Contract completion	6	1,140	697	192,753	944	261,902
Domestic competition	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	12	(²)	1,127	(²)	2,431
Import competition	6	(²)	988	(²)	908	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	33	1,160	6,920	154,848	7,548	206,883
Organizational changes	105	292	18,602	61,182	17,869	62,323
Business-ownership change	14	82	3,522	29,021	2,900	10,919
Reorganization or restructuring of company	91	210	15,080	32,161	14,969	51,404
Financial issues	68	443	9,334	77,303	11,460	92,302
Bankruptcy	(²)	59	(²)	15,067	(²)	8,969
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	58	233	7,669	31,908	9,958	56,636
Financial difficulty	(²)	151	(²)	30,328	(²)	26,697
Production specific	(²)	52	(²)	6,961	(²)	8,245
Automation/technological advances	-	9	-	1,002	-	1,246
Energy related	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	17	(²)	2,207	(²)	1,952
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-	7	-	1,335	-	1,281
Material or supply shortage	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Model changeover	-	4	-	795	-	1,214
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-	9	-	1,073	-	1,878
Product line discontinued	(²)	3	(²)	280	(²)	259
Disaster/safety	(²)	23	(²)	3,132	(²)	3,105
Hazardous work environment	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Nonnatural disaster	(²)	9	(²)	968	(²)	1,089
Extreme weather-related event	-	11	-	1,723	-	1,496
Other/miscellaneous	4	1,325	331	264,412	520	264,543
Other	4	62	331	9,103	520	9,174
Data not provided: Refusal	-	320	-	79,929	-	79,920
Data not provided: Does not know	-	943	-	175,380	-	175,449

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 11. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by Census region and division, private nonfarm sector, 2010

Census region and division	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
United States ¹	229	4,601	39,104	787,656	41,235	928,555
Northeast	48	800	8,090	121,170	8,976	146,846
New England	25	118	4,507	19,708	4,124	18,129
Middle Atlantic	23	682	3,583	101,462	4,852	128,717
South	83	1,004	12,225	185,526	13,652	219,099
South Atlantic	41	588	5,604	109,832	7,110	129,686
East South Central	27	182	3,973	36,122	4,276	33,903
West South Central	15	234	2,648	39,572	2,266	55,510
Midwest	50	801	11,172	130,231	8,719	145,500
East North Central	31	620	6,525	105,627	4,689	114,453
West North Central	19	181	4,647	24,604	4,030	31,047
West	48	1,996	7,617	350,729	9,888	417,110
Mountain	10	226	1,699	39,744	1,100	36,454
Pacific	38	1,770	5,918	310,985	8,788	380,656

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

NOTE: The states (including the District of Columbia) that comprise 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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 12. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2010

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance		Final payments for unemployment insurance		Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	41,235	928,555	12,906	194,072	31.3	20.9
Age						
Under 30 years of age	7,497	214,908	2,169	44,260	28.9	20.6
30–44	13,114	316,245	4,024	64,544	30.7	20.4
45–54	11,177	225,425	3,516	45,746	31.5	20.3
55 years of age or over	9,382	165,583	3,168	39,042	33.8	23.6
Not available	65	6,394	29	480	44.6	7.5
Gender						
Male	21,072	587,140	6,150	112,302	29.2	19.1
Female	19,890	338,963	6,633	81,241	33.3	24.0
Not available	273	2,452	123	529	45.1	21.6
Race/ethnicity						
White	21,752	484,374	6,498	91,758	29.9	18.9
Black	8,706	142,426	3,333	38,094	38.3	26.7
Hispanic origin	4,928	189,688	1,512	39,713	30.7	20.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	185	7,517	62	1,661	33.5	22.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,873	33,834	564	7,840	30.1	23.2
Not available	3,791	70,716	937	15,006	24.7	21.2

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 13. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, 2008–2010

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total private nonfarm ¹	8,259	11,824	7,247	1,516,978	2,108,202	1,256,606
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	6,277	9,613	4,830	1,123,853	1,698,414	826,760
Total, movement of work ³	332	351	229	60,956	61,694	39,104
Movement of work actions	443	491	318	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	319	317	201	35,076	32,228	18,622
With separations unknown	124	174	117	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

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

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 14. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, 2008–2010

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
With separations reported ²	319	317	201	35,076	32,228	18,622
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	95	81	46	11,431	10,378	5,336
Within company	83	72	36	10,392	9,630	3,548
Different company	12	9	10	1,039	748	1,788
Domestic relocations	223	234	155	23,370	21,555	13,286
Within company	200	206	137	20,943	18,184	11,128
Different company	23	28	18	2,427	3,371	2,158
Unable to assign place of relocation	1	2	–	275	295	–
By company						
Within company	283	280	173	31,335	28,109	14,676
Domestic	200	206	137	20,943	18,184	11,128
Out of country	83	72	36	10,392	9,630	3,548
Unable to assign	–	2	–	–	295	–
Different company	36	37	28	3,741	4,119	3,946
Domestic	23	28	18	2,427	3,371	2,158
Out of country	12	9	10	1,039	748	1,788
Unable to assign	1	–	–	275	–	–

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 15. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2010

Number of workers	Layoff events						Separations					
	Number			Percent ¹			Number			Percent ¹		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ²	8,259	11,824	7,247	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,516,978	2,108,202	1,256,606	100.0	100.0	100.0
50–99	3,442	5,141	3,280	41.7	43.5	45.3	244,352	364,793	229,536	16.1	17.3	18.3
100–149	1,952	2,688	1,612	23.6	22.7	22.2	229,536	315,984	188,650	15.1	15.0	15.0
150–199	887	1,315	797	10.7	11.1	11.0	148,852	219,986	134,026	9.8	10.4	10.7
200–299	979	1,332	728	11.9	11.3	10.0	227,603	311,322	169,715	15.0	14.8	13.5
300–499	577	782	467	7.0	6.6	6.4	211,519	286,340	172,286	13.9	13.6	13.7
500–999	291	377	247	3.5	3.2	3.4	194,373	250,354	168,248	12.8	11.9	13.4
1,000 or more	131	189	116	1.6	1.6	1.6	260,743	359,423	194,145	17.2	17.0	15.4

¹ Due to rounding, sums of individual percentages may not equal 100.0 percent.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 16. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, 2002–2010

Measure	Average number of separations								
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ¹	201	197	198	181	192	180	184	178	173
Industry									
Mining	149	158	153	134	173	138	166	162	135
Utilities	178	135	228	140	154	131	185	174	164
Construction	140	140	137	127	119	114	119	122	122
Manufacturing	191	183	173	173	200	177	187	174	159
Wholesale trade	161	181	169	131	166	132	133	137	116
Retail trade	329	308	418	237	320	415	252	229	256
Transportation and warehousing	243	250	213	225	223	212	209	201	197
Information	196	259	215	202	168	144	187	172	246
Finance and insurance	193	193	216	172	193	177	229	206	191
Real estate and rental and leasing	173	166	299	140	102	137	125	132	148
Professional and technical services	224	194	220	268	286	288	262	195	197
Management of companies and enterprises	248	195	176	156	143	146	154	168	178
Administrative and waste services	221	222	208	185	192	162	210	227	201
Educational services	114	182	89	238	102	130	128	142	136
Health care and social assistance	136	137	156	140	130	155	139	137	126
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	372	275	273	386	331	325	293	228	213
Accommodation and food services	206	215	219	210	235	211	222	239	239
Other services, except public administration	159	132	169	145	132	141	125	133	131
Unclassified establishments	163	161	125	200	–	212	210	133	–
Reason for layoff									
Business demand	172	168	181	154	144	131	153	153	153
Contract cancellation	190	297	166	161	152	153	172	156	161
Contract completion	180	170	220	168	138	120	142	176	169
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	118	202	100	279
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	195	203	190	158
Import competition	207	214	158	198	163	159	179	145	171
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	163	143	132	131	152	137	154	145	136
Organizational changes	204	209	200	188	251	313	239	210	201
Business-ownership change	230	271	238	222	336	722	488	309	339
Reorganization or restructuring of company	198	198	191	179	229	173	184	186	157
Financial issues	270	261	205	207	228	223	217	213	170
Bankruptcy	359	341	224	238	283	267	298	389	253
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	196	153	151	136
Financial difficulty	226	217	197	187	209	232	259	237	199
Production specific	163	308	425	237	321	234	254	208	145
Automation/technological advances	171	203	220	181	134	231	142	149	111
Energy related	353	172	–	246	150	392	131	110	53
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	188	262	324	165
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	192	861	966	344	629	274	481	226	191
Material or supply shortage	159	121	77	138	149	89	230	117	108
Model changeover	283	368	269	362	475	723	206	239	199
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	157	138	148	133	183	185	209	150	119
Product line discontinued	123	177	204	186	269	177	192	162	96
Disaster/safety	131	175	134	155	123	106	158	210	133
Hazardous work environment	239	209	459	255	172	120	120	182	107
Natural disaster (not weather related)	135	252	138	254	168	202	127	–	228
Nonnatural disaster	139	168	130	165	309	95	275	116	104
Extreme weather-related event	120	162	123	154	95	94	151	274	157
Seasonal	211	201	197	195	206	194	198	185	178
Seasonal	212	202	199	197	209	196	206	186	183
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	178	193	160	156	157	184	169	184	158
Other/miscellaneous	214	201	213	208	213	167	195	205	199
Other	187	175	218	178	195	163	167	155	143
Data not provided: Refusal	276	218	227	238	244	186	265	255	250
Data not provided: Does not know	190	174	178	184	177	158	178	193	186
Domestic relocation	195	161	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Overseas relocation	251	213	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other selected measures									
Worksite closures	259	229	214	192	248	212	240	216	198
Recall expected	189	183	181	178	185	180	179	172	162
No recall expected	213	201	222	187	200	167	186	175	181

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

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

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the technical note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 17. State and selected claimant characteristics: extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2010

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		People age 55 and older	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ¹	11,824	7,247	2,442,000	1,412,386	13.7	15.1	16.3	19.6	35.7	40.2	18.9	20.0
Alabama	79	47	24,501	12,741	42.8	50.1	2.4	1.9	42.2	50.8	15.1	16.1
Alaska	46	48	10,653	11,055	4.8	6.8	13.3	15.4	29.2	30.0	23.1	24.0
Arizona	129	73	21,441	12,844	5.6	8.3	38.8	37.3	44.3	49.6	16.7	16.7
Arkansas	49	31	9,845	7,169	28.6	23.0	4.8	3.9	38.8	45.4	16.9	19.8
California	2,944	1,984	568,650	430,859	8.8	8.8	35.8	36.0	39.0	40.4	15.9	16.6
Colorado	129	73	17,772	9,806	4.9	5.1	22.0	25.8	32.7	40.7	18.9	19.1
Connecticut	84	64	14,246	11,611	13.9	16.6	14.4	13.5	48.4	49.8	23.8	23.2
Delaware	25	15	3,426	1,717	23.2	38.1	3.8	9.1	32.9	45.2	21.0	27.7
District of Columbia	12	12	1,464	1,501	57.1	69.4	12.5	7.2	49.5	60.5	18.6	20.9
Florida	629	264	133,430	64,522	16.4	18.1	28.1	29.3	40.5	44.2	19.5	20.7
Georgia	136	76	39,458	14,096	43.0	51.7	4.7	3.9	43.6	49.3	17.0	19.3
Hawaii	34	10	4,216	1,143	1.7	1.7	11.1	7.3	31.7	37.2	14.3	23.5
Idaho	54	31	8,831	3,986	.3	.1	10.9	9.9	34.6	35.0	18.6	20.5
Illinois	745	460	159,241	86,384	15.9	17.9	13.3	15.5	33.2	37.3	17.9	17.9
Indiana	277	114	54,396	20,314	7.4	11.9	2.6	2.9	29.4	28.9	18.9	19.7
Iowa	87	33	24,057	8,545	2.6	2.9	2.0	5.5	26.2	36.4	18.9	22.1
Kansas	89	49	25,611	8,996	9.1	10.6	5.8	5.7	30.7	43.3	17.1	21.9
Kentucky	198	92	33,871	11,500	5.5	11.0	.3	.1	17.1	29.8	16.4	18.6
Louisiana	128	89	19,124	14,075	52.0	55.4	3.2	4.0	37.4	46.0	20.1	17.6
Maine	33	31	5,572	4,576	1.4	2.1	.3	.3	29.6	42.4	23.0	23.6
Maryland	84	79	10,217	11,277	41.9	47.4	3.1	2.3	41.9	44.6	20.8	23.0
Massachusetts	133	82	23,113	11,827	9.4	12.1	1.5	1.7	46.4	44.2	23.4	23.7
Michigan	442	162	164,130	23,269	20.0	12.2	3.1	5.8	29.3	39.6	18.0	19.1
Minnesota	274	128	44,512	18,515	4.3	5.5	4.8	7.0	25.1	22.2	19.6	20.0
Mississippi	54	41	5,241	4,979	63.1	60.5	1.6	2.3	40.6	40.5	18.3	16.4
Missouri	245	156	43,484	23,823	16.0	18.8	1.0	1.4	42.3	48.6	23.5	26.4
Montana	35	31	4,441	3,336	.1	.4	3.1	3.4	22.1	30.8	22.5	26.2
Nebraska	24	24	3,399	2,827	2.3	7.1	7.7	5.7	38.0	44.7	28.8	28.8
Nevada	195	80	44,547	16,845	8.4	8.6	31.1	28.0	34.0	35.3	18.1	19.8
New Hampshire	26	18	3,957	2,789	.7	.7	3.0	1.5	41.7	51.1	25.7	30.9
New Jersey	340	224	60,114	44,874	20.3	20.4	8.9	8.0	52.9	55.3	25.9	28.3
New Mexico	65	45	9,168	6,000	2.1	2.5	44.5	45.1	33.1	36.1	17.4	19.1
New York	695	642	130,062	118,151	13.9	15.8	12.6	15.9	42.0	41.2	23.2	25.2
North Carolina	206	126	62,723	32,395	39.3	46.0	6.3	7.8	42.3	43.7	16.9	16.4
North Dakota	31	21	4,942	3,005	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.6	16.7	15.6	18.0	21.6
Ohio	562	318	135,786	54,566	11.3	11.7	3.3	3.2	27.6	30.6	21.9	21.8
Oklahoma	64	13	11,927	3,156	9.6	14.2	6.9	4.3	24.5	44.2	16.2	15.0
Oregon	189	94	46,505	22,378	1.6	1.7	16.1	20.4	37.8	45.9	20.4	21.9
Pennsylvania	769	444	160,337	85,827	5.3	8.6	3.2	3.6	29.9	37.0	24.8	26.7
Rhode Island	30	25	2,898	4,126	4.5	3.4	17.1	16.2	55.3	70.0	30.1	34.9
South Carolina	136	87	23,029	16,608	50.9	60.4	1.2	1.5	45.9	49.6	10.5	11.5
South Dakota	9	(²)	869	(²)	4.3	4.8	2.3	12.4	28.4	69.7	18.5	16.6
Tennessee	175	95	32,130	19,020	22.1	28.7	—	.1	39.2	47.5	21.8	25.6
Texas	308	180	65,393	43,421	16.1	17.7	40.1	43.7	28.4	33.4	14.6	14.6
Utah	63	39	11,412	6,482	1.4	.7	12.0	11.2	29.1	23.1	12.7	16.8
Vermont	35	15	5,560	2,216	.6	.6	.3	.4	33.2	45.6	25.2	24.7
Virginia	106	109	22,909	21,838	38.3	40.5	3.8	4.6	42.3	43.8	20.2	21.8
Washington	219	139	45,204	24,967	5.7	5.8	12.7	17.4	37.3	35.5	15.8	16.4
West Virginia	49	21	6,768	3,347	.2	.1	.1	.1	16.9	12.9	16.2	13.8
Wisconsin	344	205	76,089	41,784	6.2	8.1	6.3	8.4	30.5	36.9	20.0	21.8
Wyoming	10	(²)	1,329	(²)	1.8	1.3	7.0	6.8	25.6	35.6	15.9	20.3
Puerto Rico	51	48	11,201	14,153	.1	.1	99.3	99.4	52.2	51.8	10.7	7.4

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 18. Claimant race and ethnicity: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2010

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ²	57.9	54.1	13.7	15.1	16.3	19.6	.7	.8	3.7	3.5
Industry										
Mining	65.3	74.0	4.5	2.9	16.7	9.3	2.7	4.5	.8	1.3
Utilities	85.2	78.0	5.7	7.5	4.1	8.5	.5	.5	2.1	2.0
Construction	63.4	67.1	5.7	5.9	23.1	20.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	.9
Manufacturing	66.9	55.4	12.5	13.6	9.5	18.5	.5	.6	3.6	5.7
Wholesale trade	57.2	48.1	12.6	11.2	18.2	28.2	.6	.4	4.3	4.4
Retail trade	50.8	48.5	16.9	18.7	19.2	21.3	.7	.8	3.2	3.0
Transportation and warehousing	51.8	50.2	20.4	23.0	17.0	17.4	.6	.5	2.7	2.4
Information	58.8	65.4	13.4	10.8	11.9	10.9	.5	.6	5.3	3.9
Finance and insurance	48.3	45.5	15.1	17.1	16.2	18.9	.4	.5	8.3	7.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	49.9	58.3	12.2	10.9	21.1	16.8	.7	.8	5.4	2.8
Professional and technical services	57.5	59.9	13.8	11.7	13.8	14.4	.6	.6	5.7	5.0
Management of companies and enterprises	59.0	58.3	20.3	15.9	8.9	14.1	.4	.4	4.1	7.5
Administrative and waste services	44.8	43.8	17.9	20.1	25.0	25.1	.8	.7	3.3	3.1
Educational services	46.1	42.4	21.6	22.2	17.2	21.6	.4	.7	4.7	3.8
Health care and social assistance	41.3	40.0	21.6	22.6	23.8	25.7	.9	.9	3.7	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	58.4	62.2	12.0	13.0	17.4	14.6	.7	.5	2.3	2.2
Accommodation and food services	45.2	48.9	17.2	19.4	22.1	20.0	.8	.7	6.3	4.0
Other services, except public administration	44.3	39.7	23.8	28.4	17.8	19.8	1.3	1.3	3.1	2.8
Unclassified establishments	64.2	–	9.4	–	12.8	–	1.1	–	3.4	–
Reason for layoff										
Business demand	61.7	57.6	12.3	12.5	15.4	19.6	.8	.9	2.9	3.0
Contract cancellation	50.8	46.3	18.7	22.6	17.4	18.5	.9	.7	4.7	3.8
Contract completion	55.8	59.0	11.1	10.9	23.9	20.8	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.4
Domestic competition	63.8	72.5	8.2	12.9	1.5	8.7	.2	.3	.4	2.1
Excess inventory/saturated market	79.2	58.2	10.4	17.4	3.4	16.5	.6	.4	1.5	.9
Import competition	56.3	71.7	29.1	13.2	6.1	1.7	.4	.1	1.9	5.2
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasona business slowdown	63.7	57.0	12.4	13.2	12.9	18.5	.7	.6	3.2	3.6
Organizational changes	57.0	49.8	16.0	17.4	11.7	18.8	.4	.6	5.0	5.3
Business-ownership change	48.3	49.3	13.2	14.0	19.1	22.7	.5	.6	6.7	4.6
Reorganization or restructuring of company	58.6	49.9	16.5	18.1	10.4	18.0	.4	.5	4.6	5.4
Financial issues	54.8	47.4	17.9	20.1	13.0	17.8	.6	.7	5.4	5.0
Bankruptcy	61.5	60.5	20.1	12.5	9.2	14.2	.4	.6	2.4	2.7
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	52.1	47.3	18.7	22.3	13.2	17.5	.7	.8	6.4	5.1
Financial difficulty	54.7	43.4	13.7	17.4	16.4	19.6	.6	.6	5.7	5.5
Production specific	49.4	55.2	14.1	16.6	17.2	14.6	.4	1.3	4.0	2.7
Automation/technological advances	46.2	58.3	29.4	9.6	6.7	13.2	.2	.8	5.8	3.9
Energy related	94.5	88.7	–	3.0	1.8	.6	2.7	.6	–	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	52.2	51.1	19.8	35.1	16.3	7.7	.3	.2	4.3	1.9
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	65.0	58.1	9.0	8.7	13.8	10.8	.1	.5	4.5	1.2
Material or supply shortage	30.3	91.5	3.0	2.4	50.3	.8	1.2	.4	6.3	–
Model changeover	48.2	52.2	2.1	11.6	46.6	22.9	.2	.6	1.5	5.3
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	77.0	48.9	8.1	14.2	5.5	21.5	.6	4.0	4.0	2.2
Product line discontinued	29.5	59.5	15.7	6.9	6.1	26.6	.1	–	3.3	4.6
Disaster/safety	38.6	69.5	16.9	14.4	16.4	5.6	.7	.5	1.6	3.2
Hazardous work environment	18.8	63.1	.6	–	–	6.3	–	1.1	–	.4
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	26.2	–	67.1	–	2.8	–	.4	–	2.0
Nonnatural disaster	27.3	77.3	39.4	13.8	19.6	4.5	.5	.7	4.5	.7
Extreme weather-related event	53.6	71.6	9.4	8.7	21.0	6.7	1.2	.3	.3	5.9
Seasonal	60.7	58.4	13.8	14.1	16.8	18.7	.8	.7	2.6	3.0
Seasonal	62.1	59.4	11.2	12.5	17.8	18.9	.8	.7	2.9	3.3
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	55.8	53.9	22.6	21.2	13.3	17.6	.8	.8	1.6	1.5
Other/miscellaneous	49.3	44.1	14.1	19.1	20.6	22.6	.8	.7	4.9	4.1
Other	49.6	51.7	13.5	9.1	16.3	19.8	.9	2.1	5.8	3.2
Data not provided: Refusal	45.3	41.4	15.3	22.4	23.9	23.2	.7	.7	4.4	4.0
Data not provided: Does not know	50.9	44.9	13.7	18.2	19.6	22.5	.7	.6	5.1	4.2

¹ Due to 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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 19. Claimant age and gender: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2010

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	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ²	19.7	21.8	34.2	32.8	26.6	24.8	18.9	20.0	63.4	59.5	35.7	40.2
Industry												
Mining	25.5	14.8	35.2	33.9	23.6	28.7	15.5	22.4	90.5	91.7	6.8	6.6
Utilities	14.0	13.8	34.4	32.9	30.5	25.4	20.9	27.6	82.7	80.6	17.3	19.2
Construction	19.5	17.3	40.0	40.1	26.9	28.1	13.4	14.3	93.5	94.4	6.0	5.4
Manufacturing	11.5	12.3	34.4	30.9	31.8	30.5	21.4	24.8	70.4	66.4	28.4	33.3
Wholesale trade	16.4	16.0	35.4	33.5	27.5	28.4	19.9	21.5	61.9	58.9	37.7	40.6
Retail trade	42.8	42.1	26.0	26.3	16.7	16.6	14.3	14.9	44.7	43.8	54.9	56.0
Transportation and warehousing	14.8	12.3	31.9	28.8	27.0	26.6	25.9	32.0	56.2	49.5	43.1	50.3
Information	16.9	16.6	37.8	40.1	26.1	24.9	19.0	18.1	58.8	62.2	40.9	37.7
Finance and insurance	21.5	24.5	38.6	36.0	22.4	21.0	17.1	18.3	39.0	36.9	60.8	62.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	26.6	40.9	34.4	32.7	22.0	15.7	16.8	10.5	62.7	57.5	37.1	42.3
Professional and technical services	19.2	18.1	32.8	31.1	22.0	21.8	25.8	28.8	47.5	46.9	52.2	52.8
Management of companies and enterprises	13.1	14.6	30.5	32.9	27.4	27.7	29.0	24.8	46.8	52.6	52.2	47.2
Administrative and waste services	29.1	29.8	34.5	33.6	21.7	21.6	14.1	14.7	59.6	59.6	39.5	39.9
Educational services	21.5	23.2	32.9	34.5	22.5	20.6	22.9	21.6	32.2	31.9	67.7	68.0
Health care and social assistance	18.7	19.9	36.9	36.5	24.6	24.2	19.3	19.4	16.8	15.1	82.9	84.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	32.2	31.6	25.8	24.9	18.4	18.3	23.3	25.0	54.3	56.6	45.2	43.3
Accommodation and food services	24.1	25.1	30.3	27.7	25.4	25.1	19.9	21.3	41.9	38.2	57.5	61.7
Other services, except public administration	21.7	21.2	33.9	33.3	24.3	23.8	18.5	20.1	46.4	39.9	51.4	59.8
Unclassified establishments	6.8	–	27.2	–	32.1	–	34.0	–	79.6	–	20.4	–
Reason for layoff												
Business demand	18.1	20.2	35.6	36.2	27.6	25.9	18.0	17.5	71.9	71.9	27.3	27.8
Contract cancellation	23.7	21.3	33.5	29.7	24.8	24.8	17.9	22.4	57.9	56.7	41.4	42.7
Contract completion	21.6	20.8	37.5	38.1	25.3	25.4	15.2	15.5	78.5	77.7	20.8	21.9
Domestic competition	25.7	33.1	34.3	32.6	25.0	18.9	14.9	15.3	55.9	61.2	21.0	38.6
Excess inventory/saturated market	14.6	23.6	32.3	28.8	26.3	23.5	21.9	24.0	77.1	65.8	22.6	34.2
Import competition	8.8	15.2	29.7	32.7	29.1	26.1	25.8	25.9	56.2	50.9	43.3	49.1
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	16.7	19.1	35.3	34.7	28.7	26.7	18.8	19.2	70.3	66.9	28.9	32.9
Organizational changes	15.3	25.2	36.4	31.6	28.7	23.4	19.4	19.5	57.2	48.5	42.0	51.1
Business-ownership change	16.1	22.7	37.4	34.2	27.9	23.7	18.3	19.0	52.0	45.1	47.5	54.2
Reorganization or restructuring of company	15.2	25.8	36.2	31.0	28.8	23.3	19.6	19.6	58.1	49.2	41.0	50.4
Financial issues	21.0	24.8	33.6	31.8	26.2	23.7	19.1	19.4	56.2	51.8	43.3	48.0
Bankruptcy	19.1	34.7	33.4	28.5	27.8	19.6	19.6	16.8	63.0	53.8	35.4	45.9
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	20.5	26.4	34.4	31.6	25.7	22.9	19.2	18.9	54.0	50.2	45.9	49.5
Financial difficulty	24.2	17.8	31.8	33.2	25.5	27.1	18.1	21.7	54.5	54.9	45.2	45.0
Production specific	15.2	26.1	34.9	32.4	28.2	23.6	21.4	17.7	50.7	57.4	39.6	42.1
Automation/technological advances	15.6	19.1	34.9	29.9	27.5	22.8	21.7	27.9	42.8	50.5	48.3	46.6
Energy related	40.9	10.7	40.0	26.2	13.6	39.9	5.5	23.2	98.2	95.8	1.8	4.2
Governmental regulations/intervention	21.6	21.9	35.7	35.3	23.1	24.4	19.4	18.4	38.7	37.6	59.7	62.4
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	14.9	9.4	35.8	33.9	32.2	34.1	17.0	22.1	76.1	79.8	23.9	20.2
Material or supply shortage	19.9	21.5	32.2	37.7	25.8	28.7	22.1	12.1	50.1	68.4	49.9	31.6
Model changeover	8.2	63.3	39.1	21.6	31.7	8.6	20.9	6.3	47.3	43.2	52.6	56.5
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	14.3	28.0	33.4	37.6	26.8	21.7	25.5	12.7	79.9	71.7	19.9	28.1
Product line discontinued	7.2	8.7	33.1	28.0	34.2	35.5	24.9	27.7	42.3	63.0	18.3	37.0
Disaster/safety	18.2	20.9	34.8	31.5	26.0	25.9	17.0	21.7	64.6	72.5	16.0	27.5
Hazardous work environment	22.1	26.5	38.2	40.7	20.7	18.7	19.0	14.2	19.4	85.1	–	14.9
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	15.1	–	35.3	–	31.3	–	18.3	–	89.7	–	10.3
Nonnatural disaster	23.7	17.3	35.0	32.5	27.6	31.2	13.5	19.0	61.8	87.5	38.2	12.5
Extreme weather-related event	13.2	23.7	33.4	28.5	27.2	22.1	18.4	25.7	84.4	55.1	8.5	44.9
Seasonal	18.8	19.4	31.0	30.4	26.2	25.7	23.8	24.3	52.8	52.4	46.6	47.4
Seasonal	20.8	21.3	31.6	30.9	25.9	25.3	21.6	22.4	60.9	58.8	38.5	41.0
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	11.8	11.9	28.9	28.3	27.2	27.2	31.5	32.4	24.7	26.1	74.8	73.9
Other/miscellaneous	24.7	26.8	33.3	31.4	24.1	22.1	16.9	18.1	58.1	53.7	40.9	46.2
Other	22.3	25.6	34.3	35.4	24.7	22.1	16.6	15.4	61.1	62.6	38.1	37.1
Data not provided: Refusal	31.7	31.5	31.9	29.7	21.3	20.1	14.5	15.8	57.2	50.6	42.4	49.3
Data not provided: Does not know	22.0	24.6	33.9	32.0	25.3	23.0	17.8	19.3	58.2	54.6	40.5	45.2

¹ Due to 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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 20. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by state, private nonfarm sector, 2010

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	1,412,386	2,891,061	2.0	267,793	19.0
Alabama	12,741	29,061	2.3	2,458	19.3
Alaska	11,055	20,364	1.8	2,305	20.9
Arizona	12,844	28,264	2.2	3,102	24.2
Arkansas	7,169	16,306	2.3	1,834	25.6
California	430,859	791,634	1.8	80,654	18.7
Colorado	9,806	30,846	3.1	465	4.7
Connecticut	11,611	35,132	3.0	3,135	27.0
Delaware	1,717	2,768	1.6	128	7.5
District of Columbia	1,501	5,034	3.4	222	14.8
Florida	64,522	175,612	2.7	23,252	36.0
Georgia	14,096	27,128	1.9	4,637	32.9
Hawaii	1,143	2,821	2.5	230	20.1
Idaho	3,986	6,107	1.5	853	21.4
Illinois	86,384	197,149	2.3	14,416	16.7
Indiana	20,314	42,371	2.1	4,287	21.1
Iowa	8,545	19,607	2.3	764	8.9
Kansas	8,996	16,642	1.8	1,445	16.1
Kentucky	11,500	3,575	.3	2,601	22.6
Louisiana	14,075	30,293	2.2	2,689	19.1
Maine	4,576	9,363	2.0	807	17.6
Maryland	11,277	32,723	2.9	2,264	20.1
Massachusetts	11,827	27,104	2.3	2,880	24.4
Michigan	23,269	56,545	2.4	4,640	19.9
Minnesota	18,515	41,227	2.2	2,171	11.7
Mississippi	4,979	11,578	2.3	1,075	21.6
Missouri	23,823	49,525	2.1	2,069	8.7
Montana	3,336	5,999	1.8	632	18.9
Nebraska	2,827	4,927	1.7	173	6.1
Nevada	16,845	30,216	1.8	3,752	22.3
New Hampshire	2,789	5,130	1.8	203	7.3
New Jersey	44,874	106,422	2.4	9,417	21.0
New Mexico	6,000	15,827	2.6	1,308	21.8
New York	118,151	248,886	2.1	18,905	16.0
North Carolina	32,395	78,199	2.4	9,301	28.7
North Dakota	3,005	5,159	1.7	777	25.9
Ohio	54,566	112,851	2.1	8,862	16.2
Oklahoma	3,156	7,048	2.2	677	21.5
Oregon	22,378	34,333	1.5	3,338	14.9
Pennsylvania	85,827	158,887	1.9	10,192	11.9
Rhode Island	4,126	8,146	2.0	493	11.9
South Carolina	16,608	34,113	2.1	3,321	20.0
South Dakota	145	87	.6	1	.7
Tennessee	19,020	50,302	2.6	5,175	27.2
Texas	43,421	94,969	2.2	11,239	25.9
Utah	6,482	11,904	1.8	951	14.7
Vermont	2,216	3,682	1.7	438	19.8
Virginia	21,838	40,137	1.8	3,761	17.2
Washington	24,967	48,524	1.9	4,082	16.3
West Virginia	3,347	7,622	2.3	130	3.9
Wisconsin	41,784	66,400	1.6	4,937	11.8
Wyoming	1,153	2,512	2.2	345	29.9
Puerto Rico	14,153	32,384	2.3	716	5.1

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 21. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2010

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	1,412,386	2,891,061	2.0	267,793	19.0
Industry					
Mining	8,246	16,727	2.0	969	11.8
Utilities	3,266	7,120	2.2	722	22.1
Construction	251,417	481,941	1.9	36,684	14.6
Manufacturing	257,712	543,492	2.1	51,672	20.1
Wholesale trade	17,319	47,477	2.7	4,604	26.6
Retail trade	152,959	313,115	2.0	35,693	23.3
Transportation and warehousing	105,099	166,793	1.6	10,210	9.7
Information	76,222	130,793	1.7	12,256	16.1
Finance and insurance	53,291	156,740	2.9	16,251	30.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	9,575	23,753	2.5	2,770	28.9
Professional and technical services	63,189	145,337	2.3	19,684	31.2
Management of companies and enterprises	4,815	13,942	2.9	1,143	23.7
Administrative and waste services	172,897	380,110	2.2	42,120	24.4
Educational services	13,284	27,681	2.1	2,656	20.0
Health care and social assistance	49,243	120,980	2.5	8,537	17.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	34,023	70,706	2.1	5,414	15.9
Accommodation and food services	120,411	203,332	1.7	13,015	10.8
Other services, except public administration	19,418	41,022	2.1	3,393	17.5
Unclassified establishments	-	-	-	-	-
Reason for layoff					
Business demand	509,089	1,000,266	2.0	99,341	19.5
Contract cancellation	24,989	59,368	2.4	6,596	26.4
Contract completion	262,846	484,828	1.8	49,738	18.9
Domestic competition	2,458	7,442	3.0	749	30.5
Excess inventory/saturated market	3,359	7,764	2.3	902	26.9
Import competition	1,006	3,328	3.3	314	31.2
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	214,431	437,536	2.0	41,042	19.1
Organizational changes	80,192	221,843	2.8	24,358	30.4
Business-ownership change	13,819	43,870	3.2	4,391	31.8
Reorganization or restructuring of company	66,373	177,973	2.7	19,967	30.1
Financial issues	103,762	298,245	2.9	32,228	31.1
Bankruptcy	9,055	27,967	3.1	2,895	32.0
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	66,594	172,002	2.6	19,180	28.8
Financial difficulty	28,113	98,276	3.5	10,153	36.1
Production specific	8,459	20,820	2.5	1,665	19.7
Automation/technological advances	1,246	2,825	2.3	169	13.6
Energy related	168	308	1.8	22	13.1
Governmental regulations/intervention	2,079	7,542	3.6	689	33.1
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	1,281	5,261	4.1	199	15.5
Material or supply shortage	247	371	1.5	16	6.5
Model changeover	1,214	2,209	1.8	280	23.1
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	1,878	1,736	.9	145	7.7
Product line discontinued	346	568	1.6	145	41.9
Disaster/safety	3,225	7,067	2.2	624	19.3
Hazardous work environment	268	389	1.5	74	27.6
Natural disaster (not weather related)	252	535	2.1	22	8.7
Nonnatural disaster	1,209	2,842	2.4	223	18.4
Extreme weather-related event	1,496	3,301	2.2	305	20.4
Seasonal	442,596	833,388	1.9	60,815	13.7
Seasonal	356,989	687,719	1.9	55,459	15.5
Vacation period-school related or otherwise	85,607	145,669	1.7	5,356	6.3
Other/miscellaneous	265,063	509,432	1.9	48,762	18.4
Other	9,694	21,401	2.2	2,075	21.4
Data not provided: Refusal	79,920	144,608	1.8	14,277	17.9
Data not provided: Does not know	175,449	343,423	2.0	32,410	18.5
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	118,575	355,225	3.0	38,069	32.1
Recall expected	665,888	1,208,285	1.8	92,705	13.9
No recall expected	399,051	1,022,304	2.6	113,377	28.4

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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 22. Claimants for unemployment insurance, based on residency, associated with extended mass layoff events, 50 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2010

Metropolitan area	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, 372 metropolitan areas ²	1,164,598	2,411,632	2.1	227,940	19.6
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas ³	831,751	1,712,404	2.1	163,560	19.7
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	147,478	237,335	1.6	23,377	15.9
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	100,658	219,300	2.2	18,446	18.3
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	55,067	133,789	2.4	10,397	18.9
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	48,731	87,639	1.8	9,111	18.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	47,884	97,049	2.0	9,943	20.8
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	30,265	57,482	1.9	5,957	19.7
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Calif.	23,503	51,443	2.2	5,316	22.6
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	22,684	48,868	2.2	3,831	16.9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	18,278	38,952	2.1	4,095	22.4
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	17,172	52,450	3.1	6,961	40.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	16,034	31,371	2.0	2,107	13.1
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	13,890	29,914	2.2	3,389	24.4
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	13,684	23,880	1.7	2,818	20.6
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	13,662	29,129	2.1	1,484	10.9
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	13,093	28,635	2.2	2,487	19.0
Fresno, Calif.	11,953	22,861	1.9	2,499	20.9
Stockton, Calif.	11,814	26,954	2.3	3,038	25.7
Modesto, Calif.	11,434	22,675	2.0	2,710	23.7
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	9,794	24,888	2.5	2,241	22.9
Bakersfield-DeLano, Calif.	9,596	17,870	1.9	1,588	16.5
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla.	9,532	26,972	2.8	3,677	38.6
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, Wis.	9,172	16,478	1.8	1,391	15.2
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio	9,010	15,723	1.7	1,332	14.8
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.	8,495	16,111	1.9	1,660	19.5
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	8,356	18,419	2.2	1,868	22.4
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, Calif.	8,118	14,060	1.7	1,357	16.7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	7,917	17,077	2.2	1,718	21.7
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y.	7,526	13,863	1.8	873	11.6
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Fla.	7,505	20,484	2.7	2,687	35.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	7,187	19,425	2.7	2,592	36.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	7,029	17,547	2.5	1,186	16.9
Baltimore-Towson, Md.	6,969	21,084	3.0	1,486	21.3
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	6,776	16,538	2.4	1,516	22.4
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,577	15,618	2.4	1,904	28.9
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, Va.-N.C.	6,461	11,895	1.8	1,178	18.2
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	6,128	12,627	2.1	2,377	38.8
Vallejo-Fairfield, Calif.	5,931	11,717	2.0	1,162	19.6
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C.	5,860	15,544	2.7	1,911	32.6
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5,848	10,571	1.8	695	11.9
Atlantic City-Hammonton, N.J.	5,772	9,720	1.7	636	11.0
Rochester, N.Y.	5,664	12,428	2.2	924	16.3
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.	5,483	14,779	2.7	910	16.6
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	5,337	12,114	2.3	705	13.2
Visalia-Porterville, Calif.	4,899	9,027	1.8	892	18.2
Indianapolis-Carmel, Ind.	4,758	11,437	2.4	1,153	24.2
Columbus, Ohio	4,704	11,557	2.5	956	20.3
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	4,617	9,173	2.0	638	13.8
Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, Tenn.	4,560	11,316	2.5	1,068	23.4
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.	4,466	8,887	2.0	579	13.0
Merced, Calif.	4,420	7,729	1.7	734	16.6

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 The 50 highest metropolitan areas in terms of the level of extended mass layoff initial claims activity are shown.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 10-22, December 01, 2009.

Table 23. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2010

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,412,386	267,793	19.0
Age			
Under 30 years of age	308,456	59,287	19.2
30–44	463,805	85,699	18.5
45–54	350,303	63,207	18.0
55 years of age or over	282,671	59,049	20.9
Not available	7,151	551	7.7
Gender			
Male	840,288	147,816	17.6
Female	568,425	119,174	21.0
Not available	3,673	803	21.9
Race/ethnicity			
White	764,502	128,951	16.9
Black	213,744	52,212	24.4
Hispanic origin	277,211	54,531	19.7
American Indian or Alaska Native	10,904	2,252	20.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	48,943	10,323	21.1
Not available	97,082	19,524	20.1

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 24. Census region and division: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2010

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
United States ¹	8,259	11,824	7,247	1,516,978	2,108,202	1,256,606	1,670,042	2,442,000	1,412,386
Northeast	1,355	2,145	1,545	246,330	366,195	238,752	260,916	405,859	285,997
New England	219	341	235	36,816	55,334	42,604	34,022	55,346	37,145
Middle Atlantic	1,136	1,804	1,310	209,514	310,861	196,148	226,894	350,513	248,852
South	1,645	2,438	1,377	305,650	455,977	247,465	329,693	505,456	283,362
South Atlantic	888	1,383	789	173,612	255,522	142,956	179,648	303,424	167,301
East South Central	374	506	275	60,788	92,000	49,527	71,316	95,743	48,240
West South Central	383	549	313	71,250	108,455	54,982	78,729	106,289	67,821
Midwest	2,349	3,129	1,671	460,641	575,897	281,873	562,953	736,516	292,173
East North Central	1,810	2,370	1,259	371,227	450,852	211,273	467,181	589,642	226,317
West North Central	539	759	412	89,414	125,045	70,600	95,772	146,874	65,856
West	2,910	4,112	2,654	504,357	710,133	488,516	516,480	794,169	550,854
Mountain	420	680	379	89,810	118,740	80,584	70,900	118,941	60,452
Pacific	2,490	3,432	2,275	414,547	591,393	407,932	445,580	675,228	490,402

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 25. State distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2008–2010

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ¹	8,259	11,824	7,247	1,516,978	2,108,202	1,256,606	1,670,042	2,442,000	1,412,386
Alabama	60	79	47	13,237	22,102	10,752	18,214	24,501	12,741
Alaska	22	46	48	11,212	16,709	13,681	5,116	10,653	11,055
Arizona	64	129	73	11,578	21,402	14,714	10,170	21,441	12,844
Arkansas	48	49	31	7,755	9,407	4,122	9,025	9,845	7,169
California	2,161	2,944	1,984	343,867	496,952	356,179	375,422	568,650	430,859
Colorado	59	129	73	23,123	24,057	19,052	7,884	17,772	9,806
Connecticut	47	84	64	9,721	15,151	14,774	8,825	14,246	11,611
Delaware	11	25	15	1,305	4,478	1,990	1,345	3,426	1,717
District of Columbia	8	12	12	1,091	1,464	1,501	936	1,464	1,501
Florida	480	629	264	105,619	138,840	66,590	93,111	133,430	64,522
Georgia	114	136	76	15,504	20,536	8,542	30,610	39,458	14,096
Hawaii	32	34	10	8,415	3,811	1,153	5,611	4,216	1,143
Idaho	93	54	31	12,904	8,337	5,262	13,492	8,831	3,986
Illinois	591	745	460	120,268	140,451	81,890	122,380	159,241	86,384
Indiana	289	277	114	46,816	39,600	12,835	80,622	54,396	20,314
Iowa	79	87	33	10,208	10,473	5,832	19,926	24,057	8,545
Kansas	55	89	49	8,042	19,818	6,843	8,188	25,611	8,996
Kentucky	125	198	92	17,323	35,464	15,401	19,270	33,871	11,500
Louisiana	100	128	89	17,248	23,288	18,259	16,455	19,124	14,075
Maine	17	33	31	4,220	7,826	5,210	2,611	5,572	4,576
Maryland	54	84	79	7,218	9,973	13,785	7,246	10,217	11,277
Massachusetts	107	133	82	16,684	19,669	11,917	16,562	23,113	11,827
Michigan	385	442	162	81,728	89,727	20,798	135,728	164,130	23,269
Minnesota	169	274	128	28,618	39,799	18,609	28,250	44,512	18,515
Mississippi	59	54	41	10,176	6,865	7,077	8,516	5,241	4,979
Missouri	201	245	156	37,705	45,179	31,561	35,337	43,484	23,823
Montana	32	35	31	3,278	4,971	5,411	3,903	4,441	3,336
Nebraska	19	24	24	2,782	4,168	5,172	2,166	3,399	2,827
Nevada	94	195	80	18,926	33,851	13,923	22,542	44,547	16,845
New Hampshire	12	26	18	1,842	3,994	3,627	1,434	3,957	2,789
New Jersey	248	340	224	53,465	67,947	51,003	46,436	60,114	44,874
New Mexico	38	65	45	5,662	10,991	8,387	5,886	9,168	6,000
New York	413	695	642	86,014	125,569	93,181	80,112	130,062	118,151
North Carolina	69	206	126	11,596	33,602	12,315	15,500	62,723	32,395
North Dakota	11	31	21	1,364	4,659	2,433	1,364	4,942	3,005
Ohio	385	562	318	88,507	114,879	51,466	87,352	135,786	54,566
Oklahoma	32	64	13	7,670	12,162	2,981	6,549	11,927	3,156
Oregon	130	189	94	26,616	33,750	20,972	34,552	46,505	22,378
Pennsylvania	475	769	444	70,035	117,345	51,964	100,346	160,337	85,827
Rhode Island	21	30	25	2,408	2,969	4,282	2,428	2,898	4,126
South Carolina	84	136	87	18,074	19,780	15,974	19,976	23,029	16,608
South Dakota	5	9	(²)	695	949	(²)	541	869	(²)
Tennessee	130	175	95	20,052	27,569	16,297	25,316	32,130	19,020
Texas	203	308	180	38,577	63,598	29,620	46,700	65,393	43,421
Utah	34	63	39	9,812	9,980	9,352	6,509	11,412	6,482
Vermont	15	35	15	1,941	5,725	2,794	2,162	5,560	2,216
Virginia	48	106	109	10,347	17,682	17,946	8,391	22,909	21,838
Washington	145	219	139	24,437	40,171	15,947	24,879	45,204	24,967
West Virginia	20	49	21	2,858	9,167	4,313	2,533	6,768	3,347
Wisconsin	160	344	205	33,908	66,195	44,284	41,099	76,089	41,784
Wyoming	6	10	(²)	4,527	5,151	(²)	514	1,329	(²)
Puerto Rico	47	51	48	4,391	5,635	5,353	10,281	11,201	14,153

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 26. The 50 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2010, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan area	2009		2010	
	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Rank ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	1,961,494	...	1,164,598	...
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas	1,347,028	...	831,751	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	183,953	1	147,478	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	111,605	2	100,658	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	87,998	4	55,067	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	69,028	6	48,731	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	70,569	5	47,884	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	42,220	7	30,265	6
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Calif.	31,274	11	23,503	7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	27,564	12	22,684	8
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	31,687	10	18,278	9
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	33,502	9	17,172	10
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23,414	15	16,034	11
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	19,247	20	13,890	12
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	37,426	8	13,684	13
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	26,861	14	13,662	14
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	27,407	13	13,093	15
Fresno, Calif.	13,179	28	11,953	16
Stockton, Calif.	13,372	26	11,814	17
Modesto, Calif.	12,379	34	11,434	18
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	88,678	3	9,794	19
Bakersfield-Delano, Calif.	12,412	33	9,596	20
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla.	20,898	16	9,532	21
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, Wis.	17,354	22	9,172	22
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio	20,276	18	9,010	23
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.	20,412	17	8,495	24
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	12,678	32	8,356	25
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, Calif.	11,213	38	8,118	26
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	14,010	25	7,917	27
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y.	9,725	42	7,526	28
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Fla.	16,756	23	7,505	29
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	12,932	30	7,187	30
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	18,169	21	7,029	31
Baltimore-Towson, Md.	6,331	59	6,969	32
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	13,097	29	6,776	33
Jacksonville, Fla.	11,503	35	6,577	34
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, Va.-N.C.	5,179	75	6,461	35
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	13,191	27	6,128	36
Vallejo-Fairfield, Calif.	7,640	52	5,931	37
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C.	10,263	41	5,860	38
Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	8,604	47	5,848	39
Atlantic City-Hammonton, N.J.	5,989	63	5,772	40
Rochester, N.Y.	8,671	46	5,664	41
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.	5,050	76	5,483	42
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	9,664	43	5,337	43
Visalia-Porterville, Calif.	5,184	74	4,899	44
Indianapolis-Carmel, Ind.	7,532	53	4,758	45
Columbus, Ohio	9,283	44	4,704	46
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	6,781	57	4,617	47
Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, Tenn.	5,191	72	4,560	48
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.	3,767	95	4,466	49
Merced, Calif.	4,027	91	4,420	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claims in 2010.

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

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 10-22, December 01, 2009.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 27. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 2003–2010

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
All layoff events								
Anticipate a recall	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4	34.2	49.5
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	82.4	84.2	87.1	88.7	86.5	77.2	72.0	70.2
Within 3 months	47.2	47.7	50.1	53.5	49.0	45.0	44.2	42.5
Size of recall								
At least half	87.5	90.1	90.6	92.2	90.2	79.6	73.0	72.6
All workers	43.7	47.1	47.9	49.4	49.8	38.9	33.9	35.5
Layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period								
Anticipate a recall	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3	94.1	93.1
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	87.5	87.8	91.5	91.0	91.6	88.8	88.3	86.6
Within 3 months	44.5	43.0	45.6	48.2	46.6	43.5	48.8	48.8
Size of recall								
At least half	95.2	96.4	96.7	96.8	96.0	92.3	90.8	91.1
All workers	54.1	54.7	55.0	57.0	59.1	51.8	49.7	49.2
All layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal work and vacation period								
Anticipate a recall	23.4	26.6	31.6	29.4	25.1	24.4	20.5	27.7
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	74.4	77.0	78.5	84.7	76.1	62.9	54.7	42.6
Within 3 months	51.4	56.9	58.7	62.7	53.8	46.8	39.4	31.9
Size of recall								
At least half	75.5	77.7	78.9	84.3	78.3	63.9	54.2	41.7
All workers	27.3	31.9	34.3	36.2	31.0	22.9	17.2	12.6

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 28. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2003–2010

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ¹	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4	34.2	49.5
Industry								
Mining	68.6	77.5	90.9	75.0	76.9	67.3	43.9	59.3
Utilities	27.3	46.2	53.8	72.7	55.6	36.4	52.4	41.2
Construction	71.9	76.7	80.2	58.9	53.8	56.4	56.4	71.2
Manufacturing	38.7	43.8	48.2	45.6	43.1	36.9	28.1	38.9
Wholesale trade	26.6	36.2	44.1	36.9	31.6	20.5	14.7	32.9
Retail trade	25.7	27.6	31.3	29.1	29.9	19.3	11.7	21.3
Transportation and warehousing	54.8	68.7	65.3	72.3	76.0	51.9	46.7	59.7
Information	9.8	12.4	17.5	26.5	23.7	9.8	4.1	19.1
Finance and insurance	3.4	5.1	8.2	5.0	.5	.2	1.3	2.4
Real estate and rental and leasing	13.6	23.1	31.6	29.4	10.7	15.7	16.8	25.0
Professional and technical services	32.7	42.4	46.8	52.9	40.4	31.5	22.8	38.6
Management of companies and enterprises	35.0	23.8	42.9	33.3	42.9	33.3	22.2	40.0
Administrative and waste services	31.3	34.7	42.6	41.1	56.2	41.3	32.0	45.6
Educational services	48.1	68.8	50.0	60.9	55.6	51.2	39.0	60.9
Health care and social assistance	60.9	69.7	69.1	79.7	77.7	66.5	62.6	62.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	68.6	83.3	77.8	81.5	84.2	71.9	64.6	73.2
Accommodation and food services	64.8	69.4	65.8	73.8	74.3	53.9	44.9	55.7
Other services, except public administration	66.7	64.8	71.3	81.5	69.9	57.8	43.2	64.8
Unclassified establishments	57.1	50.0	–	–	25.0	–	–	–
Reason for layoff								
Business demand	40.9	44.3	48.9	43.5	39.1	40.7	33.4	48.7
Contract cancellation	13.6	9.0	15.5	14.1	21.9	17.7	17.2	11.5
Contract completion	41.6	38.6	42.8	36.6	36.3	51.1	50.2	62.2
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	26.7	28.6	33.3	12.5
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	34.2	37.5	42.9	38.5
Import competition	5.4	7.8	5.4	9.4	2.7	5.6	4.5	–
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	47.8	62.0	64.8	63.0	47.6	38.6	29.1	41.0
Organizational changes	6.5	5.7	4.5	5.0	6.0	3.3	3.8	6.3
Business-ownership change	5.8	4.7	1.9	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	12.5
Reorganization or restructuring of company	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.1	7.1	3.3	3.9	4.3
Financial issues	5.1	1.9	4.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	6.6	5.9
Bankruptcy	2.3	–	2.2	1.8	–	1.5	3.4	1.7
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.0	4.3	8.5	5.8
Financial difficulty	6.7	2.7	5.2	6.1	6.1	4.4	4.6	7.5
Production specific	48.1	45.1	40.2	44.7	53.6	44.9	38.7	42.6
Automation/technological advances	–	–	33.3	12.5	12.5	50.0	20.0	33.3
Energy related	–	–	–	100.0	–	20.0	–	100.0
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	7.1	19.0	26.7	5.6
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	57.9	45.2	55.6	72.2	55.6	47.4	14.3	42.9
Material or supply shortage	80.0	80.0	50.0	70.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0
Model changeover	66.7	77.8	71.4	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	75.0
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	95.8	94.7	90.0	83.3	82.4	87.5	100.0	100.0
Product line discontinued	2.9	8.6	15.0	11.1	28.6	9.1	–	25.0
Disaster/safety	83.6	95.7	42.9	80.6	84.4	37.9	68.4	75.0
Hazardous work environment	60.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	–	–	66.7	100.0
Natural disaster (not weather related)	33.3	100.0	50.0	60.0	66.7	100.0	–	100.0
Nonnatural disaster	–	100.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	25.0	66.7	60.0
Extreme weather-related event	95.8	96.8	42.5	89.6	95.5	37.3	70.0	81.8
Seasonal	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3	94.1	93.1
Seasonal	93.9	95.0	94.5	93.3	93.5	94.3	92.9	91.5
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	98.1	97.3	100.0	98.2	99.3	99.2	98.0	99.4
Other/miscellaneous	2.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.4
Other	11.8	16.8	17.0	19.1	46.3	39.3	27.0	27.3
Data not provided: Refusal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data not provided: Does not know	–	–	–	.9	.5	.1	–	.1
Domestic relocation	2.0	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Overseas relocation	1.6	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)

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

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

³ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the technical note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 29. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations after which the employer does not expect a recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2010

Measure	Events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,896	343,522
Industry		
Mining	15	2,065
Utilities	7	1,412
Construction	175	29,057
Manufacturing	534	84,126
Wholesale trade	62	7,381
Retail trade	208	45,040
Transportation and warehousing	95	14,841
Information	77	12,244
Finance and insurance	141	24,835
Real estate and rental and leasing	32	6,908
Professional and technical services	77	12,703
Management of companies and enterprises	14	3,206
Administrative and waste services	189	55,503
Educational services	18	3,169
Health care and social assistance	93	13,487
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	20	3,323
Accommodation and food services	113	20,963
Other services, except public administration	26	3,259
Unclassified establishments	–	–
Reason for layoff		
Business demand	904	167,162
Contract cancellation	112	18,549
Contract completion	229	61,668
Domestic competition	7	2,151
Excess inventory/saturated market	7	582
Import competition	7	1,199
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	542	83,013
Organizational changes	354	66,000
Business-ownership change	74	22,284
Reorganization or restructuring of company	280	43,716
Financial issues	454	79,758
Bankruptcy	58	14,713
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	257	35,803
Financial difficulty	139	29,242
Production specific	23	3,755
Automation/technological advances	5	760
Energy related	–	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	12	2,334
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	(²)
Material or supply shortage	–	–
Model changeover	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	–	–
Product line discontinued	3	325
Disaster/safety	4	417
Hazardous work environment	–	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	–
Nonnatural disaster	(²)	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	(²)
Seasonal	104	19,282
Seasonal	(²)	(²)
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	(²)	(²)
Other/miscellaneous	53	7,148
Other	31	4,335
Data not provided: Refusal	–	–
Data not provided: Does not know	22	2,813

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 30. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2006-2010

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events					Separations				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total, all reasons	621	594	899	1,099	602	153,718	125,836	215,647	237,333	119,233
Business demand	123	139	236	405	186	22,977	23,426	51,480	73,808	33,412
Contract cancellation	28	24	26	40	30	4,227	4,488	8,453	5,918	6,125
Contract completion	28	13	16	41	24	4,667	2,792	4,259	7,412	4,731
Domestic competition	(²)	4	4	5	4	(²)	568	1,080	595	1,384
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	9	8	10	(³)	(²)	1,373	2,064	1,069	(³)
Import competition	36	49	34	12	(³)	6,151	7,903	6,046	2,237	(³)
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	31	40	148	297	123	7,932	6,302	29,578	56,577	20,484
Organizational changes	274	172	223	193	123	78,219	30,647	50,435	41,430	25,179
Business-ownership change	70	57	50	45	35	23,548	11,341	16,379	12,902	10,217
Reorganization or restructuring of company	204	115	173	148	88	54,671	19,306	34,056	28,528	14,962
Financial issues	143	241	373	431	242	34,122	63,340	97,787	109,509	52,737
Bankruptcy	41	51	113	134	53	13,207	15,103	31,779	42,348	12,305
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	81	103	131	92	(²)	18,087	18,010	24,382	16,089
Financial difficulty	102	109	157	166	97	20,915	30,150	47,998	42,779	24,343
Production specific	15	(³)	26	16	13	4,943	(³)	7,145	3,651	2,480
Automation/technological advances	(³)	(³)	3	—	—	(³)	(³)	562	—	—
Energy related	—	(³)	3	—	—	—	(³)	510	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	5	12	(³)	9	(²)	1,575	4,254	(³)	2,014
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	—	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	—
Material or supply shortage	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	291	—	—
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	(³)	—	—	—	—	(³)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	(³)	—	—	—	—	(³)	—	—
Product line discontinued	11	(³)	(³)	8	(³)	4,342	(³)	(³)	1,386	(³)
Disaster/safety	5	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	1,743	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Hazardous work environment	(³)	(³)	—	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	—	(³)	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(³)	—	—	—	—	(³)	—	—	—	—
Nonnatural disaster	(³)	(³)	(³)	—	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	—	(³)
Extreme weather-related event	—	—	(³)	(³)	(³)	—	—	(³)	(³)	(³)
Seasonal	8	—	(³)	(³)	(³)	513	—	(³)	(³)	(³)
Seasonal	8	—	(³)	(³)	(³)	513	—	(³)	(³)	(³)
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	53	30	34	49	33	11,201	4,796	6,109	7,768	4,378
Other	38	11	16	32	15	8,458	1,634	2,924	5,471	2,068
Data not provided: Refusal	4	4	6	2	—	582	661	1,225	204	—
Data not provided: Does not know	11	15	12	15	18	2,161	2,501	1,960	2,093	2,310

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

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

³ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards. For additional information see the technical note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 31. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, private nonfarm sector, 2006-2010

Industry	Layoffs					Separations				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm ¹	621	594	899	1,099	602	153,718	125,836	215,647	237,333	119,233
Mining	(²)	6	(²)	19	7	(²)	1,184	(²)	4,154	936
Utilities	-	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	(²)
Construction	18	6	30	33	24	1,377	2,083	4,783	4,859	4,497
Manufacturing	314	289	382	480	198	67,228	56,264	83,487	91,476	37,711
Wholesale trade	21	26	41	51	28	4,265	4,103	6,591	7,881	3,653
Retail trade	81	63	145	214	84	40,784	19,771	51,381	66,679	19,879
Transportation and warehousing	23	16	50	59	31	7,852	3,209	15,844	12,125	5,384
Information	30	12	20	29	15	6,537	1,623	3,059	4,838	2,398
Finance and insurance	34	86	69	49	28	5,510	16,164	11,367	11,303	8,722
Real estate and rental and leasing	3	4	7	11	26	296	532	981	2,645	6,043
Professional and technical services	17	11	18	28	15	2,970	1,831	3,729	5,211	2,634
Management of companies and enterprises	3	4	7	7	5	367	811	1,415	1,098	1,241
Administrative and waste services	24	20	37	43	42	5,226	3,913	9,073	9,383	8,120
Educational services	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	527	(²)
Health care and social assistance	16	24	28	25	29	3,109	8,351	9,337	4,412	6,099
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	3	(²)	8	7	6	320	(²)	2,100	1,529	1,231
Accommodation and food services	20	13	44	29	48	6,150	3,296	10,789	7,292	8,882
Other services, except public administration	11	9	6	10	10	1,387	1,814	660	1,921	1,356
Unclassified establishments	-	1	-	-	-	-	538	-	-	-

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: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 32. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest ranking three-digit

NAICS industries in 2010

Industry	NAICS code	Permanent closures					
		2009			2010		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	1,099	237,333	...	602	119,233	...
Total, 50 highest ranking industries	...	983	213,088	...	550	113,293	...
Transportation equipment manufacturing.....	336	82	20,452	2	26	8,640	1
Administrative and support services.....	561	42	9,290	4	42	8,120	2
Food and beverage stores.....	445	26	4,509	16	23	7,273	3
Food services and drinking places.....	722	16	4,681	14	39	6,956	4
Credit intermediation and related activities.....	522	37	9,132	5	17	5,649	5
General merchandise stores.....	452	48	16,742	3	19	5,633	6
Rental and leasing services.....	532	5	570	61	19	5,146	7
Food manufacturing.....	311	32	8,015	6	20	3,874	8
Hospitals.....	622	7	2,542	32	9	3,793	9
Computer and electronic product manufacturing.....	334	40	6,103	8	21	3,373	10
Insurance carriers and related activities.....	524	9	1,862	40	9	2,824	11
Professional and technical services.....	541	28	5,211	11	15	2,634	12
Paper manufacturing.....	322	21	2,431	33	14	2,594	13
Printing and related support activities.....	323	22	3,673	22	12	2,171	14
Machinery manufacturing.....	333	30	6,362	7	11	2,102	15
Construction of buildings.....	236	11	1,930	39	8	2,081	16
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing.....	326	30	4,635	15	16	2,038	17
Specialty trade contractors.....	238	15	1,695	41	12	2,015	18
Accommodation.....	721	13	2,611	29	9	1,926	19
Furniture and related product manufacturing.....	337	28	4,361	17	5	1,915	20
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods.....	424	15	2,417	34	11	1,886	21
Nursing and residential care facilities.....	623	5	504	65	14	1,705	22
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	339	12	2,182	36	8	1,672	23
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods.....	423	31	5,072	12	15	1,575	24
Nonstore retailers.....	454	8	1,243	48	(³)	(³)	25
Fabricated metal product manufacturing.....	332	31	4,844	13	12	1,539	26
Chemical manufacturing.....	325	18	2,590	30	10	1,533	27
Transit and ground passenger transportation.....	485	9	1,452	44	4	1,464	28
Apparel manufacturing.....	315	23	4,032	20	10	1,441	29
Clothing and clothing accessories stores.....	448	30	5,921	9	11	1,377	30
Management of companies and enterprises.....	551	7	1,098	53	5	1,241	31
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.....	335	17	4,106	19	7	1,085	32
Truck transportation.....	484	19	3,456	24	9	1,034	33
Amusements, gambling, and recreation.....	713	4	639	60	4	1,019	34
Electronics and appliance stores.....	443	33	23,489	1	5	976	35
Personal and laundry services.....	812	5	538	63	7	974	36
Air transportation.....	481	6	1,124	52	4	927	37
Real estate.....	531	6	2,075	38	7	897	38
Publishing industries, except Internet.....	511	16	2,548	31	6	886	39
Support activities for transportation.....	488	6	842	55	6	885	40
Mining, except oil and gas.....	212	12	2,732	27	6	812	41
Primary metal manufacturing.....	331	20	4,181	18	6	797	42
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing.....	327	12	1,467	43	6	780	43
Miscellaneous store retailers.....	453	8	1,157	51	5	744	44
Telecommunications.....	517	9	1,674	42	5	695	45
Textile mills.....	313	14	2,632	28	(³)	(³)	46
Wood product manufacturing.....	321	33	5,709	10	5	599	47
Textile product mills.....	314	7	1,344	46	4	598	48
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores.....	451	13	2,924	25	3	590	49
Warehousing and storage.....	493	12	2,289	35	5	564	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2010.

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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 33. Permanent worksite closures: over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by state, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2010

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2009	2010	Change	2009	2010	Change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,099	602	-497	237,333	119,233	-118,100
Alabama	21	10	-11	4,676	1,597	-3,079
Alaska	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Arizona	11	4	-7	2,441	375	-2,066
Arkansas	8	4	-4	1,938	383	-1,555
California	183	145	-38	46,616	32,992	-13,624
Colorado	11	11	0	2,359	2,324	-35
Connecticut	12	10	-2	2,664	4,613	1,949
Delaware	4	(²)	(²)	1,329	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Florida	115	34	-81	19,830	5,965	-13,865
Georgia	57	39	-18	11,082	4,782	-6,300
Hawaii	3	(²)	(²)	319	(²)	(²)
Idaho	3	(²)	(²)	648	(²)	(²)
Illinois	75	32	-43	13,295	5,913	-7,382
Indiana	40	7	-33	9,681	1,219	-8,462
Iowa	12	5	-7	1,508	2,332	824
Kansas	5	5	0	628	1,410	782
Kentucky	25	11	-14	4,085	1,650	-2,435
Louisiana	7	6	-1	1,906	900	-1,006
Maine	5	4	-1	697	446	-251
Maryland	6	(²)	(²)	937	(²)	(²)
Massachusetts	17	13	-4	2,907	2,110	-797
Michigan	20	(²)	(²)	3,216	(²)	(²)
Minnesota	6	5	-1	1,055	861	-194
Mississippi	13	10	-3	2,807	2,579	-228
Missouri	34	16	-18	5,169	2,612	-2,557
Montana	4	(²)	(²)	333	(²)	(²)
Nebraska	4	(²)	(²)	1,266	(²)	(²)
Nevada	10	4	-6	2,351	870	-1,481
New Hampshire	4	(²)	(²)	979	(²)	(²)
New Jersey	36	26	-10	7,978	4,913	-3,065
New Mexico	7	3	-4	1,181	1,061	-120
New York	47	36	-11	10,503	6,547	-3,956
North Carolina	45	17	-28	6,352	1,888	-4,464
North Dakota	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Ohio	54	23	-31	11,203	3,997	-7,206
Oklahoma	9	3	-6	2,266	875	-1,391
Oregon	8	9	1	1,156	1,501	345
Pennsylvania	28	20	-8	12,887	3,317	-9,570
Rhode Island	5	–	-5	471	–	-471
South Carolina	9	4	-5	930	764	-166
South Dakota	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Tennessee	24	15	-9	3,528	2,582	-946
Texas	28	18	-10	10,677	4,580	-6,097
Utah	7	(²)	(²)	1,900	(²)	(²)
Vermont	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Virginia	17	18	1	3,535	2,975	-560
Washington	19	5	-14	4,657	983	-3,674
West Virginia	9	(²)	(²)	2,328	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	25	12	-13	7,873	2,554	-5,319
Wyoming	–	(²)	(²)	–	(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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 34. Permanent worksite closures: the 25 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2010, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan Area	2009		2010	
	Initial claims	Rank ¹	Initial claims	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	158,033	...	99,285	...
Total, 25 highest ranking metropolitan areas	87,313	...	62,777	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.....	12,313	1	9,249	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.....	8,799	2	7,162	2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.....	5,466	6	6,390	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.....	6,427	3	5,067	4
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.....	5,939	5	4,344	5
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Calif.....	2,738	9	3,323	6
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.....	2,190	16	2,706	7
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.....	6,105	4	2,566	8
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.....	2,433	13	2,566	9
Stockton, Calif.....	976	33	2,378	10
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas.....	1,500	21	2,349	11
Modesto, Calif.....	1,153	29	1,493	12
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas.....	1,515	20	1,448	13
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.....	4,623	7	1,429	14
Sioux City, Iowa-Neb.-S.D.....	15	318	1,414	15
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.....	1,737	18	1,343	16
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla.....	3,726	8	1,016	17
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.....	2,210	15	991	18
Fresno, Calif.....	1,310	27	990	19
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.....	338	99	897	20
Bakersfield-Delano, Calif.....	633	55	834	21
Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, Conn.....	440	76	723	22
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, Conn.....	344	94	715	23
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, Va.-N.C.....	637	54	712	24
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, Colo.....	961	34	672	25

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claims in 2010.

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

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 10-22, December 01, 2009.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 35. Selected business functions involved in nonseasonal extended mass layoff events, 2009–2010

(Number of reports)

Selected business functions by business process ¹	Total		Main		Secondary	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total ²	18,861	8,088	6,632	3,436	12,229	4,652
Producing goods/providing services						
Construction activities	1,513	1,103	1,426	1,042	87	61
Producing goods	2,345	762	2,173	694	172	68
Providing services	347	305	193	187	154	118
Accounting services	414	134	31	6	383	128
Contracted services	435	314	324	200	111	114
Engineering services	397	129	93	34	304	95
Entertainment services	93	108	76	93	17	15
Facility maintenance services	589	205	33	41	556	164
Financial management	129	60	10	8	119	52
Financial services	187	86	119	57	68	29
Food and cafeteria services	182	141	70	79	112	62
Gaming services	(³)	32	(³)	27	(³)	5
Health care services	100	107	73	93	27	14
Housekeeping services	133	52	24	4	109	48
Lodging services	98	42	56	32	42	10
Maintaining and repairing products	156	74	39	19	117	55
Security services	56	48	24	24	32	24
Assembling products	554	157	236	39	318	118
Fabricating	544	143	408	91	136	52
Quality assurance/quality control	490	178	3	1	487	177
Supervision—first line or direct	852	345	3	—	849	345
Procurement, logistics, distribution						
Buying	163	39	4	3	159	36
Distribution	290	136	60	25	230	111
Packing	228	101	18	9	210	92
Receiving	342	107	1	1	341	106
Shipping	590	181	56	17	534	164
Transporting	374	163	120	64	254	99
Warehousing	466	186	73	40	393	146
General management and firm infrastructure						
Administrative and clerical support	2,099	590	103	72	1,996	518
General management	1,050	418	52	27	998	391
Human resource management						
Human resources, including recruiting	619	256	5	10	614	246
Payroll and compensation	190	97	3	7	187	90
Training	44	39	7	10	37	29
Marketing, sales, customer accounts						
Advertising	71	34	21	5	50	29
Billing	123	47	—	1	123	46
Marketing	214	70	12	8	202	62
Order processing	221	97	10	4	211	93
Selling	622	230	371	147	251	83
Telemarketing	28	30	17	16	11	14
Customer and after-sales service						
Call center activities	136	87	83	53	53	34
Customer service	534	260	63	41	471	219
Installing products	64	40	10	3	54	37
Technical support	155	66	8	2	147	64
Technology and process development						
Computer systems development	43	26	11	14	32	12
Computer systems maintenance	62	32	3	4	59	28
Data processing	65	35	4	6	61	29
Internet web services	17	12	5	1	12	11
Software development and testing	53	27	19	9	34	18
Software and IT services	224	74	25	13	199	61
Other business functions	160	83	54	53	106	30
Other						
Events with nonstandard functions reported	797	214	543	137	254	77
Refusal ⁴	31	2	31	2	—	—
Does not know ⁵	135	28	135	28	—	—

¹ Business functions reported in this table were the most frequently cited functions in 2007. Functions are grouped by business process without regard to the industry of the establishment. Therefore, the process "operations" does not appear.

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

³ Data collection for this business function began with first-quarter 2010 data.

⁴ Excludes events in which the employer refused to participate in any part of the employer interview.

⁵ Excludes events in which contact with the employer was not possible.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 36. Business processes involved in extended mass layoff events, by reason for layoff, 2009-2010¹

Reason	Extended mass layoff events	Total business processes	Core processes						Support processes		
			Strategic management	Procurement, logistics, distribution	Operations	Product development	Marketing, sales, account management	Customer and after-sales service	General management and firm infrastructure	Human resource management	Technology and process development
2010											
Total business process	7,247	8,624	55	617	5,519	239	314	498	1,004	266	112
Business demand	2,515	3,398	16	194	2,335	99	88	176	335	107	48
Contract cancellation	148	252	1	16	133	5	10	17	46	14	10
Contract completion	1,146	1,366	2	49	1,083	24	30	63	73	30	12
Domestic competition	8	20	-	2	8	-	3	1	4	2	-
Excess inventory/saturated market	13	27	-	7	12	1	3	1	2	1	-
Import competition	7	19	-	5	6	6	1	-	1	-	-
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	1,193	1,714	13	115	1,093	63	41	94	209	60	26
Organizational changes	397	811	19	65	322	31	58	76	164	49	27
Business-ownership change	96	200	5	14	77	6	12	19	42	15	10
Reorganization or restructuring of company	301	611	14	51	245	25	46	57	122	34	17
Financial issues	511	1,073	17	108	441	35	82	84	208	69	29
Bankruptcy	60	148	7	14	54	4	9	13	28	16	3
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	291	622	7	68	242	24	55	47	124	33	22
Financial difficulty	160	303	3	26	145	7	18	24	56	20	4
Production specific	54	97	1	9	48	5	3	4	17	9	1
Disaster/safety	24	42	-	5	20	-	3	3	6	4	1
Seasonal	2,417	3,078	1	234	2,278	68	76	142	253	23	3
Other/miscellaneous	1,329	125	1	2	75	1	4	13	21	5	3
2009											
Total business process	11,824	14,820	(²)	1,148	8,918	398	629	533	2,122	619	453
Business demand	5,403	7,979	(²)	522	5,154	192	251	197	1,097	316	250
Contract cancellation	250	433	(²)	29	231	10	13	16	83	22	29
Contract completion	1,210	1,435	(²)	52	1,171	14	22	18	99	36	23
Domestic competition	12	25	(²)	1	12	-	2	2	4	2	2
Excess inventory/saturated market	84	150	(²)	28	80	10	6	4	14	2	6
Import competition	22	60	(²)	10	22	2	3	1	11	6	5
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	3,825	5,876	(²)	402	3,638	156	205	156	886	248	185
Organizational changes	573	1,241	(²)	121	481	37	90	79	274	99	60
Business-ownership change	113	251	(²)	21	98	5	16	17	57	25	12
Reorganization or restructuring of company	460	990	(²)	100	383	32	74	62	217	74	48
Financial issues	1,074	2,374	(²)	247	947	106	196	141	463	159	115
Bankruptcy	178	478	(²)	56	158	8	50	44	97	49	16
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	615	1,253	(²)	128	534	74	104	55	241	54	63
Financial difficulty	281	643	(²)	63	255	24	42	42	125	56	36
Production specific	62	129	(²)	14	60	6	6	5	24	8	6
Disaster/safety	19	24	(²)	2	18	2	-	-	2	-	-
Seasonal	2,211	2,782	(²)	225	2,108	45	75	92	213	19	5
Other/miscellaneous	2,482	291	(²)	17	150	10	11	19	49	18	17

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

² Identification of data by this business process began with first-quarter 2010 data.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 37. Number of business processes affected in nonseasonal extended mass layoffs, 2009–2010¹

Business Processes	Total		Main		Secondary	
	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010
Total, private nonfarm						
Core processes	9,081	4,443	6,954	3,458	2,127	985
Strategic management	(²)	54	(²)	–	(²)	54
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	923	383	69	43	854	340
Operations	6,810	3,241	6,657	3,152	153	89
Product development	353	171	32	15	321	156
Marketing, sales, and account management	554	238	127	68	427	170
Customer and after-sales service	441	356	69	180	372	176
Support processes	2,957	1,103	221	115	2,736	988
General management and firm infrastructure	1,909	751	152	92	1,757	659
Human resources management	600	243	30	13	570	230
Technology and process development	448	109	39	10	409	99
Business function not provided ³	166	30	166	30	–	–
Goods-producing industries						
Core processes	5,427	2,270	4,258	1,831	1,169	439
Strategic management	(²)	23	(²)	–	(²)	23
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	591	214	20	15	571	199
Operations	4,245	1,793	4,204	1,773	41	20
Product development	246	101	11	7	235	94
Marketing, sales, and account management	210	67	19	6	191	61
Customer and after-sales service	135	72	4	30	131	42
Support processes	1,662	492	50	30	1,612	462
General management and firm infrastructure	1,041	325	35	25	1,006	300
Human resources management	328	106	1	–	327	106
Technology and process development	293	61	14	5	279	56
Business function not provided ³	48	8	48	8	–	–
Service-providing industries						
Core processes	3,654	2,173	2,696	1,627	958	546
Strategic management	(²)	31	(²)	–	(²)	31
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	332	169	49	28	283	141
Operations	2,565	1,448	2,453	1,379	112	69
Product development	107	70	21	8	86	62
Marketing, sales, and account management	344	171	108	62	236	109
Customer and after-sales service	306	284	65	150	241	134
Support processes	1,295	611	171	85	1,124	526
General management and firm infrastructure	868	426	117	67	751	359
Human resources management	272	137	29	13	243	124
Technology and process development	155	48	25	5	130	43
Business function not provided ³	118	22	118	22	–	–

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

² Identification of data by this business process began with first-quarter 2010 data.

³ The number of events for which respondents were unable or refused to provide a business function response. Layoff events where employer contact could not be made or where employers refused to participate in the employer interview are not included.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking 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 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; 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 at which 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 on economic reasons for extended mass layoffs. Thus, reason data beginning with the first quarter of 2007 are not strictly comparable to data from previous quarters. This report uses the new metropolitan area definitions as published in the Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 10-02 and the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) definitions.

Definitions

Business functions. Those specific activities that a firm performs in order to produce products, provide service, or otherwise achieve objectives.

Business processes. Broad-based categories, consisting of business functions, which cover the full range of activities a firm engages in to conduct business. Currently the MLS program codes functions into nine business processes: strategic management; procurement, logistics, and distribution; operations; product development; marketing, sales, and account management; customer and after-sales service; general management and firm infrastructure; human resource management; and technology and process development.

Clothing manufacturing and distribution. Industries involved in the production and distribution of clothing. These industries include textile mills, apparel manufacturing, footwear manufacturing, apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers, clothing stores, shoe stores, department stores, and formal wear and costume rental.

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 and 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 from 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.

Food processing and distribution. Industries that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These industries include food manufacturing, beverage manufacturing, grocery and related product wholesalers, farm product raw material merchant wholesalers, alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers, farm supplies merchant wholesalers, food and beverage stores, food (health) supplement stores, refrigerated warehousing and storage, farm product warehousing and storage, veterinary services, and food services and drinking places.

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 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.

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.

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 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.

Movement-of-work concepts and questions

Because of the employer interview, BLS decided to use the MLS program as a vehicle for collecting additional information on offshoring and outsourcing associated with job loss, by adding questions that address movement of work. (Prior to 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 to 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:

- (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 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 open/closed status of the worksite.

Business functions and business processes

Business functions are the specific activities that a firm performs in order to produce its products or provide its services. During the MLS interview, employers are asked to identify all the functions performed by the workers who were laid off. Thus, the collection of business functions allows for a broader assessment of the impact of the layoffs than the industry classification alone.

Many different business functions have been reported by employers. In order to better understand how these functions are involved in the firm's operations, a set of nine business processes (strategic management; procurement, logistics, and distribution; operations; product development; marketing, sales, and account management; customer and after-sales service; general management and firm infrastructure; human resources management; technology and process development) was identified to define the full range of activities a firm engages in to conduct its business. All functions can be assigned to a process, depending upon the industry of the establishment. The nine processes are grouped into core business processes and support business processes. Thus, it is possible to report both the number of business functions and business processes affected by extended mass layoffs over time and cross tabulate the data using other information, such as reason for layoff and industry. For a more complete description of the collection and definition of business functions and processes in the MLS program, see the article "Business

Processes and Business Functions: a new way of looking at employment” from the December 2008 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/12/art-3full.pdf>).

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 2010, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.4 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, employers in 117 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 20 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Additional information

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