

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2011



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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 2011. The MLS program defines an extended mass layoff event as the filing of 50 or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits against an employer during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days. Since 2004, the scope of the layoff data series was redefined to include only the private nonfarm economy. (See the technical note for additional information on the concepts and definitions used in this report.)

In 2011, employers initiated 6,597 extended mass layoff events that resulted in the separation of more than 1.1 million workers. As indicated in table 1, both the number of layoff events and the number of worker separations decreased in 2011 to the lowest levels since 2007. Fifteen of 18 major industry sectors registered decreases in the number of separations in 2011, with retail trade recording the largest decline. Manufacturing recorded the industry's lowest number of worker separations since BLS began recording annual MLS data in 1996. In 2011, 34 states reported lower numbers of laid-off workers than in 2010. Fifty-five percent of all private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2011 indicated they anticipated some recall of dislocated workers, up from 50 percent in 2010.

In 2011, the average national unemployment rate was 8.9 percent; in 2010, it was 9.6 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment increased by 1 percent (about 1.5 million jobs) from 2010 to 2011.

Highlights

- Although manufacturing continued to account for the largest number of workers separated by extended mass layoffs among all major industry sectors in 2011, this sector recorded its lowest annual number of separations since BLS began recording MLS data in 1996. The numbers of laid-off workers decreased from 2010 levels in 15 of the 21 manufacturing subsectors, with the largest declines occurring in transportation equipment, machinery, and primary metals. The largest increases in separations were reported in textile mills and in plastics and rubber products. (See table 2.)
- In 2011, the number of extended mass layoff separations decreased over the year in 14 of the 17 nonmanufacturing industry sectors, with the largest

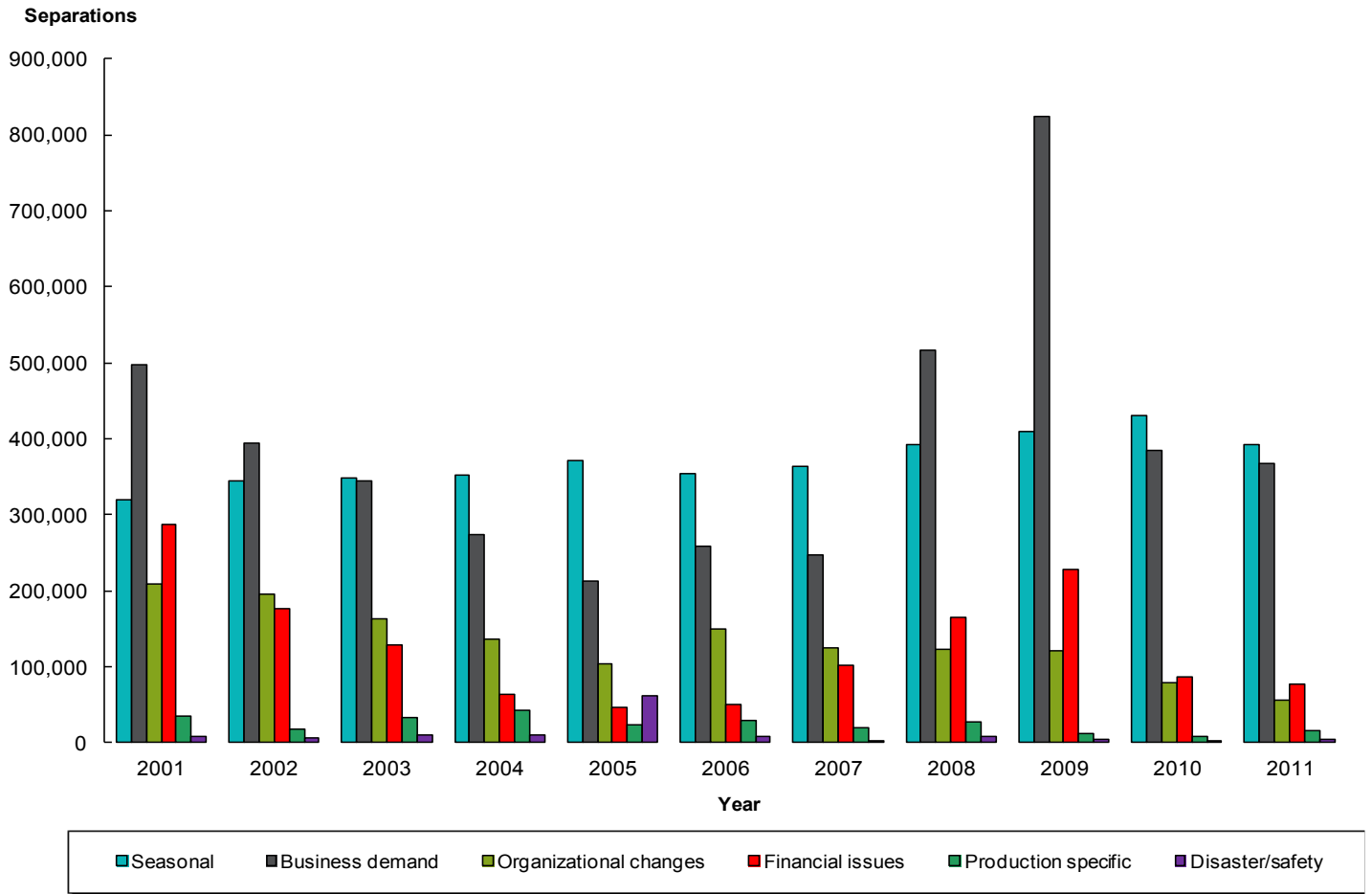
decreases occurring in retail trade, accommodations and food services, and construction. (See table 2.)

- The number of workers separated because of slack work/insufficient demand decreased from 161,769 in 2010 to 94,757 in 2011, the largest decline among all economic reasons for layoff. (See table 5.)
- In 2011, employers reported 166 extended mass layoff events that involved the movement of work, affecting 31,135 separated workers. Both of these figures are record lows for the series (with data available back to 2004). Among the movement-of-work actions for which employers were able to provide more complete separation information, most continued to be work reassignments within the United States and involved work moving within the same company. (See table 11. For more information on movement-of-work concepts and questions, see the technical note.)
- The average size of an extended mass layoff in 2011 (as measured by worker separations per layoff event) was 169, the smallest average size of any year in the series since BLS began recording annual data in 1996. (See table 13.)
- Of the 1.3 million initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in 2011, 40 percent were women, 34 percent were between the ages of 30 and 44, and 20 percent were 55 or older. (See tables 14 and 16.) To put these percentages into context, in the total civilian labor force in 2011, 47 percent were women, 32 percent were between the ages of 30 and 44, and 20 percent were 55 or older.
- The average duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoffs in the private nonfarm sector was 1.7 months (as measured by the average number of continued claims for unemployment insurance filed for the weeks that followed the initial claim and included the 12th day of the month). Among the 18 major industry sectors, claimants laid off from the finance and insurance sector experienced the longest average duration of joblessness (2.8 months). Claimants laid off from the information sector experienced the shortest period of insured joblessness (1.1 months). Of the seven economic reason-for-layoff groups, claimants laid off because of organizational changes reported the longest jobless duration (2.7 months), and the shortest duration occurred due to business demand factors (1.5 months). (See table 18.)
- Since 2010, all Census regions and divisions and 34 states reported decreased numbers of laid-off

workers in 2011. Among the states, the largest decreases of laid-off workers were reported by New York, Florida, and California. (See tables 21 and 22.)

- Eighty-two percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2011 resided within metropolitan areas, the same figure as a year earlier. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles–Long Beach–Santa Ana, CA, reported the highest number of initial claimants residing in the area (202,107). Over the year, New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–PA recorded the largest decline in the number of claimants. (See table 23.)
- Fifty-five percent of the private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2011 indicated they anticipated recalling some dislocated workers, up from 50 percent a year earlier. Thirty-four percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off workers indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced employees; since 2008, that percentage has remained under 40 percent. (See table 24.)
- Eight percent of extended mass layoff events in 2011 were permanent worksite closures, affecting 9 percent of all separated workers (103,682 workers in total), the lowest proportions of events and separations due to closure in any year in the series since BLS began recording annual data in 1996. Closure-related separations were mostly attributable to financial issues (50,296) and business demand reasons (24,055). (See table 26.)
- In 2011, the total number of business functions affected in nonseasonal layoff events, as reported by employers, was 7,540, a decrease from 8,088 in 2010. (See the technical note for more information on business functions and business processes.) Construction activities and producing goods were most often cited as the main business functions targeted in 2011 nonseasonal extended mass layoffs—that is, the functions that involved the most laid-off workers. Employers most often cited general management, administrative and clerical support, and first-line supervision as the secondary business functions that were targeted in nonseasonal layoff events. (See table 31.)

Chart 1. Extended mass layoff separations, by reason categories, 2001-2011¹



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

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2003–2011

Year/quarter	Layoff events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
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	368,664
Second quarter	2,008	381,622	396,441
Third quarter	1,370	222,357	260,077
Fourth quarter	1,999	338,643	390,584
Total	7,247	1,257,134	1,415,766
2011			
First quarter	1,490	225,456	258,220
Second quarter	1,810	317,546	342,530
Third quarter	1,393	235,325	290,898
Fourth quarter	1,904	334,843	401,942
Total	6,597	1,113,170	1,293,590

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

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

Table 2. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2011

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ¹	11,824	7,247	6,597	2,108,202	1,257,134	1,113,170	2,442,000	1,415,766	1,293,590
Mining	196	59	44	31,825	7,940	5,891	31,189	8,246	5,712
Utilities	21	17	10	3,647	2,795	1,593	4,264	3,266	1,811
Construction	2,020	1,623	1,377	245,536	197,437	169,620	312,818	251,696	209,468
Manufacturing	3,835	1,412	1,196	668,265	224,182	198,458	894,318	259,238	219,043
Food	321	298	302	65,103	57,468	57,135	71,113	60,593	58,061
Beverage and tobacco products	34	26	29	5,281	6,811	4,320	7,302	4,767	6,002
Textile mills	59	11	18	7,909	2,011	5,648	18,604	4,458	10,926
Textile product mills	20	13	(²)	2,890	1,667	(²)	4,145	2,464	(²)
Apparel	83	39	26	13,664	5,800	7,519	12,487	6,743	8,685
Leather and allied products	6	3	(²)	806	233	(²)	777	283	(²)
Wood products	188	63	43	22,025	7,468	6,343	29,791	12,035	7,679
Paper	99	33	38	12,206	4,431	6,682	13,048	4,713	5,269
Printing and related support activities	96	48	41	13,112	5,934	4,652	15,315	7,828	5,879
Petroleum and coal products	33	24	20	4,456	3,187	2,348	4,440	3,801	2,841
Chemicals	93	53	43	12,013	7,109	6,119	12,456	7,426	6,163
Plastics and rubber products	180	44	43	20,988	4,193	7,241	26,179	5,180	5,851
Nonmetallic mineral products	205	113	87	23,798	12,843	10,020	28,445	15,246	11,451
Primary metal	270	62	33	42,366	9,821	4,873	54,851	9,676	4,901
Fabricated metal products	356	76	57	44,288	9,459	7,294	57,413	12,554	8,271
Machinery	378	105	65	68,018	17,774	12,305	107,858	22,594	13,395
Computer and electronic products	329	99	74	51,940	14,717	11,973	60,181	16,467	10,330
Electrical equipment and appliance	141	35	23	20,606	4,894	4,254	26,428	6,018	4,851
Transportation equipment	711	188	167	204,909	35,809	29,206	301,500	43,374	36,063
Furniture and related products	142	40	37	20,403	6,894	4,326	30,070	7,848	4,701
Miscellaneous manufacturing	91	39	35	11,484	5,659	3,910	11,915	5,170	4,192
Wholesale trade	339	149	121	46,431	17,274	15,528	47,345	17,328	15,130
Retail trade	768	479	409	176,139	122,579	87,517	188,676	153,096	99,323
Transportation and warehousing	655	486	367	131,785	95,571	72,367	130,817	105,110	75,378
Information	315	220	286	54,243	54,082	75,641	73,425	76,269	124,696
Finance and insurance	478	251	182	98,449	47,888	29,490	101,695	53,446	38,427
Real estate and rental and leasing	95	68	58	12,538	10,035	8,270	13,373	9,575	9,770
Professional and technical services	448	298	326	87,501	58,798	60,601	81,328	63,328	75,850
Management of companies and enterprises	54	30	27	9,098	5,338	3,245	11,578	4,815	3,918
Administrative and waste services	1,082	747	848	246,023	150,181	164,252	280,301	173,511	202,752
Educational services	77	87	80	10,915	11,817	9,973	11,368	13,284	11,906
Health care and social assistance	393	384	397	53,861	48,504	47,763	51,137	49,257	48,461
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	254	228	238	57,874	48,590	42,407	39,239	34,026	36,407
Accommodation and food services	644	564	503	154,147	135,178	105,586	149,165	120,809	98,123
Other services, except public administration	148	145	126	19,660	18,945	14,784	19,699	19,466	17,169
Unclassified	2	–	2	265	–	184	265	–	246

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 3. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS industries, 2010–2011

Industry	NAICS code	2010			2011		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	7,247	1,257,134	...	6,597	1,113,170	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	6,727	1,185,783	...	6,170	1,054,106	...
Administrative and support services	561	736	149,191	1	831	161,726	1
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	650	90,218	3	605	84,095	2
Food services and drinking places	722	385	97,724	2	332	67,717	3
Professional and technical services	541	298	58,798	6	326	60,601	4
Specialty trade contractors	238	733	77,197	4	579	60,139	5
Food manufacturing	311	298	57,468	7	302	57,135	6
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	82	31,006	13	170	52,496	7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	295	65,407	5	215	46,364	8
Accommodation	721	179	37,454	9	171	37,869	9
Social assistance	624	262	31,450	12	276	33,021	10
General merchandise stores	452	129	46,050	8	96	29,994	11
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	188	35,809	10	167	29,206	12
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	114	34,953	11	106	27,488	13
Construction of buildings	236	240	30,022	14	193	25,386	14
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	136	28,632	15	124	21,234	15
Telecommunications	517	63	12,770	24	38	13,432	16
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	110	13,029	22	122	12,963	17
Machinery manufacturing	333	105	17,774	17	65	12,305	18
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	99	14,717	20	74	11,973	19
Food and beverage stores	445	93	21,011	16	58	11,959	20
Sports, hobby, music instrument, book stores	451	15	5,081	46	43	10,259	21
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	113	12,843	23	87	10,020	22
Educational services	611	87	11,817	25	80	9,973	23
Nonstore retailers	454	49	13,255	21	51	9,934	24
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	51	8,731	30	52	9,496	25
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	67	7,413	36	61	8,764	26
Apparel manufacturing	315	39	5,800	43	26	7,519	27
Membership associations and organizations	813	80	8,881	29	74	7,473	28
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	76	9,459	28	57	7,294	29
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	44	4,193	51	43	7,241	30
Paper manufacturing	322	33	4,431	50	38	6,682	31
Couriers and messengers	492	26	8,628	31	20	6,579	32
Rental and leasing services	532	45	7,510	34	42	6,515	33
Wood product manufacturing	321	63	7,468	35	43	6,343	34
Hospitals	622	62	10,396	26	47	6,259	35
Warehousing and storage	493	23	2,506	63	40	6,139	36
Chemical manufacturing	325	53	7,109	37	43	6,119	37
Truck transportation	484	69	8,471	32	47	5,882	38
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	91	16,683	18	42	5,753	39
Textile mills	313	11	2,011	68	18	5,648	40
Repair and maintenance	811	35	5,924	42	37	5,196	41
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	53	6,369	40	42	5,024	42
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	61	7,634	33	47	5,001	43
Building material and garden supply stores	444	49	15,206	19	41	4,897	44
Primary metal manufacturing	331	62	9,821	27	33	4,873	45
Printing and related support activities	323	48	5,934	41	41	4,652	46
Ambulatory health care services	621	26	2,930	58	36	4,568	47
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	40	6,894	38	37	4,326	48
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	26	6,811	39	29	4,320	49
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	35	4,894	48	23	4,254	50

¹ Industries are ranked by number of separations in 2011.

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

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

Table 4. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries, 2009–2011

Industry	NAICS code	2009		2010		2011	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	2,108,202	...	1,257,134	...	1,113,170	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	928,758	...	743,342	...	706,324	...
Temporary help services	561320	114,884	1	58,669	2	94,113	1
Motion picture and video production	512110	10,626	41	30,245	6	48,952	2
Highway, street, and bridge construction	237310	50,359	6	50,292	4	46,198	3
Food service contractors	722310	62,893	3	58,360	3	43,395	4
School and employee bus transportation	485410	58,057	4	61,612	1	41,038	5
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	721110	38,589	7	29,742	7	25,132	6
Child day care services	624410	20,031	16	18,983	12	19,766	7
Fruit and vegetable canning	311421	16,855	20	20,421	10	17,857	8
Discount department stores	452112	24,305	12	26,826	8	16,989	9
Professional employer organizations	561330	71,552	2	33,908	5	16,924	10
Tax preparation services	541213	29,724	9	23,971	9	15,987	11
Power and communication system construction	237130	11,139	37	12,643	19	15,248	12
Commercial building construction	236220	22,547	14	14,572	16	13,867	13
Payroll services	541214	9,678	46	8,482	32	13,113	14
Casino hotels	721120	19,424	18	7,587	33	12,737	15
Skiing facilities	713920	12,035	33	17,154	14	12,620	16
Oil and gas pipeline construction	237120	16,308	21	11,568	23	12,606	17
Commercial banking	522110	27,067	11	13,193	18	11,391	18
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors	238222	14,772	26	12,267	20	11,363	19
Amusement and theme parks	713110	19,481	17	11,799	22	11,277	20
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	445110	13,227	30	19,883	11	11,116	21
Seafood product preparation and packaging	311710	10,684	40	10,353	27	10,955	22
Industrial building construction	236210	15,954	22	12,253	21	9,875	23
Nonresidential electrical contractors	238212	21,924	15	17,476	13	9,586	24
Full-service restaurants	722511	10,597	42	14,858	15	9,516	25
Telemarketing and other contact centers	561422	13,770	28	11,358	25	8,872	26
Book stores	451211	904	368	921	218	8,718	27
Landscaping services	561730	8,318	55	7,482	35	7,920	28
Employment placement agencies	561311	3,602	120	4,101	59	7,386	29
Mail-order houses	454113	12,017	34	9,726	30	7,273	30
Couriers and express delivery services	492110	15,237	24	8,628	31	6,579	31
Nonresidential site preparation contractors	238912	8,097	56	5,730	44	6,557	32
Satellite telecommunications	517410	808	398	(³)	575	(³)	33
Department stores, except discount	452111	24,151	13	11,360	24	6,538	34
Other individual and family services	624190	5,857	78	6,089	41	6,535	35
Nonresidential drywall contractors	238312	12,564	32	6,852	37	6,268	36
General medical and surgical hospitals	622110	13,913	27	10,158	29	5,939	37
Warehouse clubs and supercenters	452910	7,076	65	7,161	36	5,904	38
Poultry processing	311615	4,638	95	1,946	111	5,883	39
Lawn and garden equipment manufacturing	333112	2,045	199	3,244	74	5,722	40
All other nonresidential trade contractors	238992	8,013	57	5,214	51	5,602	41
Aircraft manufacturing	336411	15,264	23	3,188	76	5,451	42
General warehousing and storage	493110	7,186	63	1,904	116	5,310	43
Facilities support services	561210	3,246	131	5,836	43	5,289	44
Ready-mix concrete manufacturing	327320	8,767	52	6,833	38	5,253	45
Family clothing stores	448140	11,025	38	4,706	55	5,095	46
Other heavy construction	237990	7,406	60	10,287	28	5,064	47
Fiber, yarn, and thread mills	313110	3,154	137	1,308	159	5,022	48
Women's, girls', infants' cut-sew apparel mfg.	315240	4,082	108	(³)	133	(³)	49
Limited-service restaurants	722513	4,906	87	10,490	26	4,960	50

¹ Industries are ranked by number of separations in 2011.

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 5. Reason for layoff: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2011

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	11,824	7,247	6,597	2,108,202	1,257,134	1,113,170	2,442,000	1,415,766	1,293,590
Business demand	5,403	2,515	2,344	824,834	384,565	366,629	1,142,076	510,367	528,931
Contract cancellation	250	148	118	39,104	23,861	17,944	46,701	25,207	20,586
Contract completion	1,210	1,146	1,435	212,535	193,450	249,251	274,123	263,450	380,365
Domestic competition	12	8	5	1,200	2,231	489	1,620	2,458	814
Excess inventory/saturated market	84	13	12	15,942	2,055	2,974	32,904	3,359	1,410
Import competition	22	7	5	3,192	1,199	1,214	3,007	1,006	1,140
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	3,825	1,193	769	552,861	161,769	94,757	783,721	214,887	124,616
Organizational changes	573	397	313	120,233	79,784	56,533	136,646	80,334	53,686
Business-ownership change	113	96	75	34,875	32,543	17,581	21,153	13,974	8,834
Reorganization or restructuring of company	460	301	238	85,358	47,241	38,952	115,493	66,360	44,852
Financial issues	1,074	511	415	228,499	86,637	76,335	245,010	104,848	77,597
Bankruptcy	178	60	76	69,323	15,157	19,301	55,667	9,062	12,867
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	615	291	211	92,666	39,577	30,503	133,786	66,898	41,670
Financial difficulty	281	160	128	66,510	31,903	26,531	55,557	28,888	23,060
Production specific	62	54	94	12,866	7,830	16,180	10,876	8,576	18,513
Automation/technological advances	5	9	(²)	744	1,002	(²)	956	1,246	(²)
Energy related	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	15	18	15	4,854	2,971	1,482	3,227	2,079	2,736
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	7	7	10	1,584	1,335	2,589	1,138	1,281	2,407
Material or supply shortage	(²)	(²)	23	(²)	(²)	2,756	(²)	(²)	3,740
Model changeover	5	4	13	1,195	795	2,457	1,065	1,214	2,831
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	8	9	14	1,201	1,073	3,283	1,239	1,878	2,793
Product line discontinued	16	4	10	2,595	385	2,436	2,312	463	2,659
Disaster/safety	19	24	31	3,985	3,202	5,046	2,446	3,225	5,128
Hazardous work environment	3	(²)	5	545	(²)	1,085	484	(²)	785
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Nonnatural disaster	6	10	(²)	697	1,038	(²)	754	1,209	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	10	11	21	2,743	1,723	3,206	1,208	1,496	3,421
Seasonal	2,211	2,417	2,285	409,788	429,847	393,087	394,944	442,818	409,428
Seasonal	1,714	1,932	1,851	318,120	353,375	322,781	306,841	357,211	331,584
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	497	485	434	91,668	76,472	70,306	88,103	85,607	77,844
Other/miscellaneous	2,482	1,329	1,115	507,997	265,269	199,360	510,002	265,598	200,307
Other	126	66	103	19,539	9,434	13,791	21,562	9,703	14,954
Data not provided: Refusal	557	320	268	142,006	80,333	63,112	141,925	80,324	63,065
Data not provided: Does not know	1,799	943	744	346,452	175,502	122,457	346,515	175,571	122,288

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 6. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by major industry, private nonfarm sector, 2011

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	166	4,146	31,135	688,948	27,356	856,806
Mining	—	24	—	3,520	—	2,706
Utilities	—	6	—	548	—	737
Construction	4	872	537	109,982	393	140,128
Manufacturing	92	791	18,589	120,349	16,134	138,939
Food	15	120	2,517	17,489	2,668	20,173
Beverage and tobacco products	—	14	—	1,777	—	1,958
Textile mills	—	16	—	5,530	—	10,697
Textile product mills	(²)	10	(²)	1,651	(²)	2,344
Apparel	(²)	19	(²)	5,585	(²)	5,813
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	3	31	381	4,702	293	5,662
Paper	3	31	885	5,232	601	4,173
Printing and related support activities	5	25	1,027	2,454	1,401	2,893
Petroleum and coal products	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	(²)
Chemicals	5	33	472	5,162	463	5,145
Plastics and rubber products	6	34	2,560	4,436	802	4,596
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	46	(²)	4,716	(²)	5,438
Primary metal	(²)	32	(²)	4,652	(²)	4,704
Fabricated metal products	4	50	717	6,142	760	7,007
Machinery	6	47	832	8,420	1,034	8,922
Computer and electronic products	9	65	1,978	9,995	1,509	8,821
Electrical equipment and appliance	4	17	1,187	2,337	1,375	2,684
Transportation equipment	14	145	3,084	24,116	2,458	31,130
Furniture and related products	6	30	801	3,373	687	3,887
Miscellaneous manufacturing	4	23	711	2,296	462	2,619
Wholesale trade	9	82	2,085	8,424	1,611	8,554
Retail trade	13	269	2,370	54,136	2,520	58,851
Transportation and warehousing	6	138	894	24,973	910	27,267
Information	9	265	1,558	72,846	1,754	121,244
Finance and insurance	10	171	1,818	27,597	1,152	37,201
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	50	(²)	7,126	(²)	8,782
Professional and technical services	4	248	784	41,496	674	52,514
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	17	(²)	2,049	(²)	2,953
Administrative and waste services	12	691	1,627	140,618	1,503	176,691
Educational services	—	50	—	6,975	—	8,001
Health care and social assistance	(²)	159	(²)	19,398	(²)	18,883
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	—	60	—	6,090	—	9,050
Accommodation and food services	—	203	—	36,840	—	36,649
Other services, except public administration	3	48	429	5,797	296	7,410
Unclassified	—	2	—	184	—	246

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 7. 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, 2011

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	166	4,146	31,135	688,948	27,356	856,806
Business demand	34	2,310	9,121	357,508	7,241	521,690
Contract cancellation	8	110	1,452	16,492	1,137	19,449
Contract completion	7	1,428	2,083	247,168	1,746	378,619
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	11	(²)	1,274	(²)	1,195
Import competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	14	755	3,004	91,753	3,198	121,418
Organizational changes	69	244	10,861	45,672	10,181	43,505
Business-ownership change	9	66	1,878	15,703	1,115	7,719
Reorganization or restructuring of company	60	178	8,983	29,969	9,066	35,786
Financial issues	43	372	7,763	68,572	6,992	70,605
Bankruptcy	(²)	75	(²)	19,121	(²)	12,659
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	38	173	6,863	23,640	6,127	35,543
Financial difficulty	(²)	124	(²)	25,811	(²)	22,403
Production specific	6	88	1,213	14,967	797	17,716
Automation/technological advances	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Energy related	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	–	15	–	1,482	–	2,736
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	9	(²)	2,355	(²)	2,325
Material or supply shortage	(²)	22	(²)	2,522	(²)	3,613
Model changeover	–	13	–	2,457	–	2,831
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	13	(²)	3,083	(²)	2,587
Product line discontinued	(²)	8	(²)	1,959	(²)	2,360
Disaster/safety	3	28	707	4,339	684	4,444
Hazardous work environment	(²)	4	(²)	563	(²)	397
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)
Nonnatural disaster	–	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	19	(²)	3,021	(²)	3,125
Other/miscellaneous	11	1,104	1,470	197,890	1,461	198,846
Other	5	98	645	13,146	502	14,452
Data not provided: Refusal	(²)	266	(²)	62,837	(²)	62,855
Data not provided: Does not know	(²)	740	(²)	121,907	(²)	121,539

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 8. 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, 2011

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	166	4,146	31,135	688,948	27,356	856,806
Northeast	38	676	7,748	89,233	6,497	115,440
New England	12	96	3,232	14,375	1,999	12,437
Middle Atlantic	26	580	4,516	74,858	4,498	103,003
South	44	912	7,744	151,552	7,082	172,207
South Atlantic	20	496	2,977	78,167	3,603	93,693
East South Central	14	182	2,934	30,164	2,228	30,677
West South Central	10	234	1,833	43,221	1,251	47,837
Midwest	41	696	7,259	117,762	6,925	126,438
East North Central	28	580	5,076	100,652	4,265	108,248
West North Central	13	116	2,183	17,110	2,660	18,190
West	43	1,862	8,384	330,401	6,852	442,721
Mountain	7	177	1,363	30,666	884	27,544
Pacific	36	1,685	7,021	299,735	5,968	415,177

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 9. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2011

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	27,356	856,806	9,798	145,206	35.8	16.9
Age						
Under 30 years of age	3,738	190,617	1,334	32,218	35.7	16.9
30-44	8,490	301,577	2,943	48,245	34.7	16.0
45-54	7,840	210,328	2,628	33,851	33.5	16.1
55 years of age or over	7,247	152,381	2,877	30,671	39.7	20.1
Not available	41	1,903	16	221	39.0	11.6
Gender						
Male	16,073	542,539	5,546	81,763	34.5	15.1
Female	11,243	312,292	4,240	63,184	37.7	20.2
Not available	40	1,975	12	259	30.0	13.1
Race/ethnicity						
White	15,386	451,757	5,126	69,576	33.3	15.4
Black	4,785	118,713	1,954	27,487	40.8	23.2
Hispanic origin	2,837	184,709	1,041	29,808	36.7	16.1
American Indian or Alaska Native	211	6,337	63	1,099	29.9	17.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,562	31,128	530	5,694	33.9	18.3
Not available	2,575	64,162	1,084	11,542	42.1	18.0

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

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

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, 2009–2011

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Total private nonfarm ¹	11,824	7,247	6,597	2,108,202	1,257,134	1,113,170
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	9,613	4,830	4,312	1,698,414	827,287	720,083
Total, movement of work ³	351	229	166	61,694	39,104	31,135
Movement of work actions	491	318	233	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	317	201	116	32,228	18,622	14,870
With separations unknown	174	117	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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 11. Movement-of-work actions by type of separation, where number of separations is known by employers, 2009–2011

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
With separations reported ²	317	201	116	32,228	18,622	14,870
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	81	46	25	10,378	5,336	3,826
Within company	72	36	19	9,630	3,548	3,358
Different company	9	10	6	748	1,788	468
Domestic relocations	234	155	90	21,555	13,286	10,897
Within company	206	137	74	18,184	11,128	8,721
Different company	28	18	16	3,371	2,158	2,176
Unable to assign place of relocation	2	–	1	295	–	147
By company						
Within company	280	173	94	28,109	14,676	12,226
Domestic	206	137	74	18,184	11,128	8,721
Out of country	72	36	19	9,630	3,548	3,358
Unable to assign	2	–	1	295	–	147
Different company	37	28	22	4,119	3,946	2,644
Domestic	28	18	16	3,371	2,158	2,176
Out of country	9	10	6	748	1,788	468
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 12. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2011

Number of workers	Layoff events						Separations					
	Number			Percent ¹			Number			Percent ¹		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ²	11,824	7,247	6,597	100.0	100.0	100.0	2,108,202	1,257,134	1,113,170	100.0	100.0	100.0
50–99	5,141	3,280	2,951	43.5	45.3	44.7	364,793	229,539	206,178	17.3	18.3	18.5
100–149	2,688	1,611	1,485	22.7	22.2	22.5	315,984	188,507	174,375	15.0	15.0	15.7
150–199	1,315	797	728	11.1	11.0	11.0	219,986	133,990	121,950	10.4	10.7	11.0
200–299	1,332	728	689	11.3	10.0	10.4	311,322	169,636	160,053	14.8	13.5	14.4
300–499	782	467	432	6.6	6.4	6.5	286,340	172,271	157,262	13.6	13.7	14.1
500–999	377	248	211	3.2	3.4	3.2	250,354	169,046	140,080	11.9	13.4	12.6
1,000 or more	189	116	101	1.6	1.6	1.5	359,423	194,145	153,272	17.0	15.4	13.8

¹ Because of 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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 13. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, 2003–2011

Measure	Average number of separations								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ¹	197	198	181	192	180	184	178	173	169
Industry									
Mining	158	153	134	173	138	166	162	135	134
Utilities	135	228	140	154	131	185	174	164	159
Construction	140	137	127	119	114	119	122	122	123
Manufacturing	183	173	173	200	177	187	174	159	166
Wholesale trade	181	169	131	166	132	133	137	116	128
Retail trade	308	418	237	320	415	252	229	256	214
Transportation and warehousing	250	213	225	223	212	209	201	197	197
Information	259	215	202	168	144	187	172	246	264
Finance and insurance	193	216	172	193	177	229	206	191	162
Real estate and rental and leasing	166	299	140	102	137	125	132	148	143
Professional and technical services	194	220	268	286	288	262	195	197	186
Management of companies and enterprises	195	176	156	143	146	154	168	178	120
Administrative and waste services	222	208	185	192	162	210	227	201	194
Educational services	182	89	238	102	130	128	142	136	125
Health care and social assistance	137	156	140	130	155	139	137	126	120
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	275	273	386	331	325	293	228	213	178
Accommodation and food services	215	219	210	235	211	222	239	240	210
Other services, except public administration	132	169	145	132	141	125	133	131	117
Unclassified establishments	161	125	200	–	212	210	133	–	92
Reason for layoff									
Business demand	168	181	154	144	131	153	153	153	156
Contract cancellation	297	166	161	152	153	172	156	161	152
Contract completion	170	220	168	138	120	142	176	169	174
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	118	202	100	279	98
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	195	203	190	158	248
Import competition	214	158	198	163	159	179	145	171	243
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	143	132	131	152	137	154	145	136	123
Organizational changes	209	200	188	251	313	239	210	201	181
Business-ownership change	271	238	222	336	722	488	309	339	234
Reorganization or restructuring of company	198	191	179	229	173	184	186	157	164
Financial issues	261	205	207	228	223	217	213	170	184
Bankruptcy	341	224	238	283	267	298	389	253	254
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	196	153	151	136	145
Financial difficulty	217	197	187	209	232	259	237	199	207
Production specific	308	425	237	321	234	254	208	145	172
Automation/technological advances	203	220	181	134	231	142	149	111	138
Energy related	172	–	246	150	392	131	110	53	73
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	188	262	324	165	99
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	861	966	344	629	274	481	226	191	259
Material or supply shortage	121	77	138	149	89	230	117	108	120
Model changeover	368	269	362	475	723	206	239	199	189
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	138	148	133	183	185	209	150	119	235
Product line discontinued	177	204	186	269	177	192	162	96	244
Disaster/safety	175	134	155	123	106	158	210	133	163
Hazardous work environment	209	459	255	172	120	120	182	107	217
Natural disaster (not weather related)	252	138	254	168	202	127	–	228	175
Nonnatural disaster	168	130	165	309	95	275	116	104	115
Extreme weather-related event	162	123	154	95	94	151	274	157	153
Seasonal	201	197	195	206	194	198	185	178	172
Seasonal	202	199	197	209	196	206	186	183	174
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	193	160	156	157	184	169	184	158	162
Other/miscellaneous	201	213	208	213	167	195	205	200	179
Other	175	218	178	195	163	167	155	143	134
Data not provided: Refusal	218	227	238	244	186	265	255	251	235
Data not provided: Does not know	174	178	184	177	158	178	193	186	165
Domestic relocation	161	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Overseas relocation	213	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
Other selected measures									
Worksite closures	229	214	192	248	212	240	216	198	209
Recall expected	183	181	178	185	180	179	172	162	163
No recall expected	201	222	187	200	167	186	175	181	172

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

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

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 14. State and selected claimant characteristics: extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2010–2011

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		People age 55 and older	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ¹	7,247	6,597	1,415,766	1,293,590	15.2	14.5	19.6	20.1	40.2	40.2	20.0	20.2
Alabama	47	41	12,741	10,561	50.1	47.0	1.9	2.0	50.8	50.9	16.1	16.3
Alaska	48	35	11,055	8,604	6.8	8.0	15.4	16.1	30.0	29.2	24.0	23.4
Arizona	73	67	12,844	12,452	8.3	8.8	37.3	38.4	49.6	52.1	16.7	17.7
Arkansas	31	51	7,586	9,575	22.6	31.0	3.9	7.2	45.1	51.9	20.2	18.8
California	1,984	1,868	431,866	450,069	8.9	8.0	36.0	35.3	40.4	39.8	16.6	16.6
Colorado	73	49	9,806	6,822	5.1	4.3	25.8	29.7	40.7	38.8	19.1	19.8
Connecticut	64	49	12,011	6,953	16.5	16.7	13.3	16.3	49.8	52.3	23.3	25.0
Delaware	15	20	1,717	3,391	38.1	42.5	9.1	9.3	45.2	44.1	27.7	18.2
District of Columbia	12	13	1,501	1,735	69.4	69.8	7.2	8.7	60.5	53.3	20.9	21.1
Florida	264	219	64,522	36,349	18.1	20.5	29.3	27.9	44.2	46.3	20.7	24.8
Georgia	76	129	14,096	28,739	51.7	42.4	3.9	6.0	49.3	47.1	19.3	20.2
Hawaii	10	10	1,143	1,639	1.7	.9	7.3	10.0	37.2	42.1	23.5	20.6
Idaho	31	39	3,989	5,163	.1	.2	9.9	10.9	35.0	31.8	20.5	20.2
Illinois	460	430	86,397	79,988	17.9	18.2	15.5	15.9	37.3	36.6	17.9	18.7
Indiana	114	109	20,314	22,048	11.9	10.3	2.9	3.0	28.9	28.1	19.7	18.3
Iowa	33	34	8,545	7,239	2.9	5.1	5.5	4.4	36.4	38.5	22.1	26.1
Kansas	49	41	8,996	5,173	10.6	12.5	5.7	4.7	43.3	45.4	21.9	24.0
Kentucky	92	100	11,500	11,810	11.0	13.1	.1	.2	29.8	34.5	18.6	16.9
Louisiana	89	95	14,075	14,440	55.4	50.1	4.0	4.1	46.0	44.8	17.6	24.3
Maine	31	29	4,576	3,930	2.1	1.0	.3	.4	42.4	35.9	23.6	27.8
Maryland	79	70	11,280	9,728	47.4	48.9	2.4	2.3	44.6	45.6	23.0	22.4
Massachusetts	82	76	11,831	10,766	12.1	11.1	1.7	1.1	44.2	49.5	23.7	23.5
Michigan	162	160	23,278	26,167	12.2	12.4	5.8	5.0	39.6	39.7	19.1	19.7
Minnesota	128	127	18,515	19,154	5.5	5.6	7.0	6.8	22.2	21.2	20.0	19.8
Mississippi	41	40	4,979	5,102	60.5	72.9	2.3	2.3	40.5	48.1	16.4	15.3
Missouri	156	122	23,824	19,079	18.8	21.4	1.4	1.9	48.6	54.6	26.4	28.1
Montana	31	26	3,336	2,663	.4	.5	3.4	3.8	30.8	30.5	26.2	23.4
Nebraska	24	25	2,827	2,895	7.1	8.6	5.7	8.7	44.7	34.1	28.8	28.5
Nevada	80	60	16,845	12,194	8.6	9.6	28.0	27.2	35.3	39.4	19.8	21.3
New Hampshire	18	14	2,789	2,084	.7	.8	1.5	2.5	51.1	45.3	30.9	31.3
New Jersey	224	251	44,875	43,842	20.4	20.6	8.0	8.8	55.3	52.8	28.3	27.9
New Mexico	45	44	6,000	5,328	2.5	1.8	45.1	49.9	36.1	42.9	19.1	18.2
New York	642	472	118,151	89,958	15.8	14.8	15.9	14.5	41.2	41.4	25.2	23.3
North Carolina	126	91	33,151	21,336	45.8	40.8	7.9	9.1	43.3	41.4	16.5	21.8
North Dakota	21	13	3,005	1,816	1.4	.8	2.6	4.2	15.6	10.9	21.6	23.1
Ohio	318	276	54,566	47,076	11.7	11.9	3.2	3.7	30.6	29.8	21.8	20.2
Oklahoma	13	25	3,156	3,108	14.2	14.9	4.3	6.6	44.2	45.5	15.0	21.5
Oregon	94	103	22,378	24,346	1.7	2.3	20.4	22.2	45.9	45.5	21.9	21.3
Pennsylvania	444	365	85,827	66,778	8.6	10.1	3.6	4.6	37.0	39.1	26.7	27.6
Rhode Island	25	18	4,126	2,891	3.4	3.5	16.2	15.1	70.0	69.5	34.9	36.1
South Carolina	87	38	16,608	6,505	60.4	62.9	1.5	3.5	49.6	56.3	11.5	19.5
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.8	4.7	12.4	11.8	69.7	74.8	16.6	22.0
Tennessee	95	80	19,671	15,227	29.1	27.1	.1	.1	47.5	46.9	25.5	30.7
Texas	180	144	43,421	33,092	17.7	17.0	43.7	44.4	33.4	33.8	14.6	16.7
Utah	39	37	6,482	4,973	.7	1.3	11.2	13.7	23.1	25.9	16.8	14.4
Vermont	15	27	2,216	3,926	.6	1.0	.4	.4	45.6	45.5	24.7	25.3
Virginia	109	99	21,953	19,374	40.6	44.7	4.6	4.9	43.8	47.9	21.8	19.5
Washington	139	137	24,967	25,181	5.8	5.1	17.4	18.8	35.5	35.2	16.4	18.6
West Virginia	21	23	3,347	3,251	.1	.2	.1	—	12.9	7.5	13.8	13.5
Wisconsin	205	199	41,784	37,853	8.1	7.9	8.4	7.3	36.9	34.3	21.8	23.4
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.3	1.3	6.8	5.2	35.6	33.5	20.3	21.2
Puerto Rico	48	64	14,154	18,625	.1	.1	99.4	99.4	51.8	57.5	7.4	9.5

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

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

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

Table 15. Claimant race and ethnicity: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2010–2011

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ²	54.1	54.6	15.2	14.5	19.6	20.1	.8	.8	3.5	3.4
Industry										
Mining	74.0	80.1	2.9	2.1	9.3	5.5	4.5	3.3	1.3	.5
Utilities	78.0	81.9	7.5	7.6	8.5	4.7	.5	.5	2.0	1.9
Construction	67.1	68.4	5.9	6.3	20.4	19.3	1.2	1.0	.9	.8
Manufacturing	55.2	53.1	13.6	15.0	18.5	20.3	.6	.7	5.7	5.3
Wholesale trade	48.1	46.8	11.2	15.5	28.2	26.9	.4	.3	4.4	3.1
Retail trade	48.5	52.6	18.7	18.9	21.2	17.5	.8	.7	3.0	2.6
Transportation and warehousing	50.3	54.8	23.0	23.3	17.4	13.3	.5	.5	2.4	2.0
Information	65.4	69.9	10.8	8.8	10.9	10.0	.6	.5	3.9	3.3
Finance and insurance	45.6	45.9	17.1	17.7	18.9	19.5	.5	.5	7.3	7.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	58.3	55.9	10.9	14.5	16.8	13.4	.8	2.3	2.8	2.8
Professional and technical services	59.9	62.9	11.7	11.0	14.3	12.9	.6	.7	5.0	4.0
Management of companies and enterprises	58.3	51.4	15.9	15.0	14.1	20.0	.4	1.4	7.5	7.5
Administrative and waste services	43.9	37.5	20.2	15.6	25.1	34.4	.7	.8	3.1	4.2
Educational services	42.4	43.6	22.2	22.0	21.6	19.7	.7	.5	3.8	5.1
Health care and social assistance	40.0	41.5	22.6	22.3	25.7	25.3	.9	.9	2.8	3.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	62.2	59.1	13.0	14.5	14.6	16.1	.5	.6	2.2	2.3
Accommodation and food services	48.8	49.9	19.6	19.8	20.0	18.7	.7	.8	4.0	3.7
Other services, except public administration	39.9	45.2	28.4	26.6	19.8	17.0	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.5
Unclassified establishments	–	41.1	–	15.4	–	28.9	–	2.4	–	4.9
Reason for layoff										
Business demand	57.6	56.6	12.5	11.6	19.6	21.7	.9	.7	3.0	3.0
Contract cancellation	46.1	41.2	22.5	20.1	18.6	26.2	.7	1.3	3.9	3.9
Contract completion	59.0	56.5	11.0	9.2	20.8	23.7	1.1	.8	2.4	3.2
Domestic competition	72.5	51.2	12.9	33.5	8.7	11.8	.3	.5	2.1	.4
Excess inventory/saturated market	58.2	54.5	17.4	19.2	16.5	19.4	.4	.3	.9	.6
Import competition	71.7	66.6	13.2	16.8	1.7	4.1	.1	.6	5.2	9.6
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	57.0	59.2	13.2	17.3	18.5	15.2	.6	.6	3.6	2.4
Organizational changes	49.9	50.2	17.4	16.7	18.8	18.4	.6	.5	5.3	5.8
Business-ownership change	49.6	48.9	14.0	19.2	22.6	18.1	.6	.4	4.6	3.9
Reorganization or restructuring of company	49.9	50.5	18.1	16.2	18.0	18.4	.5	.6	5.4	6.2
Financial issues	47.3	52.2	20.1	17.9	17.8	15.0	.7	.6	5.0	5.6
Bankruptcy	60.5	56.6	12.5	12.8	14.2	14.3	.6	.5	2.7	6.5
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	47.3	50.0	22.3	19.6	17.4	15.8	.8	.7	5.0	6.0
Financial difficulty	43.0	53.6	17.4	17.6	19.9	13.9	.6	.5	5.8	4.3
Production specific	54.6	52.8	16.4	17.6	15.4	17.2	1.2	1.6	2.7	4.5
Automation/technological advances	58.3	50.4	9.6	15.6	13.2	23.0	.8	.3	3.9	5.2
Energy related	88.7	77.5	3.0	5.6	.6	3.4	.6	1.1	–	6.7
Governmental regulations/intervention	51.1	42.5	35.1	13.8	7.7	25.1	.2	.5	1.9	8.9
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	58.1	79.5	8.7	13.8	10.8	4.6	.5	.2	1.2	.2
Material or supply shortage	91.5	74.3	2.4	11.1	.8	3.3	.4	.8	–	2.2
Model changeover	52.2	49.1	11.6	14.4	22.9	25.1	.6	.7	5.3	4.5
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	48.9	24.6	14.2	43.1	21.5	19.5	4.0	6.6	2.2	3.1
Product line discontinued	48.6	43.0	5.6	12.1	36.9	27.2	–	1.7	4.3	8.2
Disaster/safety	69.5	62.3	14.4	18.9	5.6	4.3	.5	.5	3.2	2.9
Hazardous work environment	63.1	26.6	–	13.8	6.3	9.7	1.1	.9	.4	1.0
Natural disaster (not weather related)	26.2	71.3	67.1	2.2	2.8	2.2	.4	.6	2.0	18.8
Nonnatural disaster	77.4	37.9	13.8	54.2	4.5	4.7	.7	.7	.7	–
Extreme weather-related event	71.6	70.8	8.7	20.3	6.7	3.4	.3	.4	5.9	.5
Seasonal	58.4	58.3	14.2	15.6	18.7	17.8	.7	.8	3.0	2.8
Seasonal	59.4	58.5	12.5	14.0	18.9	18.8	.7	.8	3.3	3.1
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	53.9	57.4	21.2	22.4	17.6	13.3	.8	.9	1.5	1.6
Other/miscellaneous	44.1	43.7	19.2	17.4	22.6	23.9	.7	.7	4.1	4.2
Other	51.8	46.0	9.1	11.5	19.8	25.4	2.1	.6	3.2	2.5
Data not provided: Refusal	41.4	42.2	22.6	20.4	23.1	24.3	.7	.7	4.0	4.5
Data not provided: Does not know	44.9	44.1	18.2	16.6	22.5	23.6	.6	.8	4.2	4.2

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 16. Claimant age and gender: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2010–2011

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	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ²	21.8	21.3	32.8	33.5	24.8	24.8	20.0	20.2	59.5	59.6	40.2	40.2
Industry												
Mining	14.8	14.6	34.0	34.1	28.7	28.3	22.4	23.1	91.7	94.1	6.6	5.9
Utilities	13.8	16.4	32.9	36.7	25.4	29.2	27.6	17.4	80.6	85.1	19.2	14.7
Construction	17.3	16.5	40.1	39.1	28.1	28.7	14.3	15.5	94.4	94.4	5.4	5.4
Manufacturing	12.3	13.5	31.0	31.2	30.5	30.1	24.9	24.9	66.4	63.7	33.2	36.1
Wholesale trade	16.0	15.3	33.5	32.4	28.4	27.3	21.5	24.8	58.9	58.4	40.6	41.6
Retail trade	42.1	41.5	26.3	26.7	16.6	16.8	14.9	15.0	43.8	43.3	56.0	56.5
Transportation and warehousing	12.3	12.4	28.8	28.0	26.6	25.4	32.0	33.9	49.5	47.1	50.3	52.8
Information	16.6	14.4	40.1	41.6	24.9	25.8	18.1	18.1	62.2	65.3	37.7	34.6
Finance and insurance	24.4	27.7	36.0	36.2	21.0	19.4	18.3	16.5	36.9	35.5	63.0	64.2
Real estate and rental and leasing	40.9	31.9	32.7	33.5	15.7	21.5	10.5	13.0	57.5	66.7	42.3	33.2
Professional and technical services	18.1	15.1	31.1	33.4	21.8	23.1	28.8	28.3	47.0	51.2	52.8	48.6
Management of companies and enterprises	14.6	17.4	32.9	33.1	27.7	26.7	24.8	22.7	52.6	52.2	47.2	47.8
Administrative and waste services	29.9	30.9	33.6	33.1	21.6	21.6	14.7	14.2	59.6	59.2	39.9	40.6
Educational services	23.2	24.8	34.5	38.9	20.6	18.6	21.6	17.5	31.9	38.9	68.0	60.9
Health care and social assistance	19.9	19.3	36.5	36.7	24.2	23.7	19.4	20.2	15.1	13.5	84.7	86.3
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	31.6	31.8	24.9	24.6	18.3	17.8	25.0	25.6	56.6	56.6	43.3	43.3
Accommodation and food services	25.2	23.9	27.7	27.9	25.1	25.3	21.3	22.8	38.2	38.4	61.7	61.5
Other services, except public administration	21.2	20.5	33.3	34.9	23.8	23.7	20.1	20.7	40.0	43.6	59.8	56.3
Unclassified establishments	–	40.2	–	32.1	–	17.5	–	10.2	–	52.0	–	48.0
Reason for layoff												
Business demand	20.2	20.0	36.2	37.2	25.9	25.4	17.5	17.2	71.9	70.2	27.8	29.6
Contract cancellation	21.4	21.9	29.8	31.2	24.7	23.8	22.3	22.6	56.8	54.4	42.6	45.2
Contract completion	20.8	20.6	38.1	38.3	25.4	25.0	15.5	15.8	77.7	73.0	21.9	26.8
Domestic competition	33.1	18.4	32.6	43.9	18.9	22.4	15.3	15.2	61.2	47.2	38.6	52.5
Excess inventory/saturated market	23.6	20.7	28.8	31.0	23.5	27.3	24.0	20.9	65.8	65.7	34.2	34.3
Import competition	15.2	8.1	32.7	26.3	26.1	33.9	25.9	31.7	50.9	61.9	49.1	38.1
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	19.1	18.0	34.7	34.8	26.7	26.8	19.2	20.2	66.9	64.5	32.9	35.2
Organizational changes	25.2	21.6	31.6	31.5	23.4	24.5	19.5	22.1	48.4	48.9	51.1	50.9
Business-ownership change	22.5	16.4	34.4	30.9	23.8	27.1	19.0	25.4	44.7	48.7	54.5	51.2
Reorganization or restructuring of company	25.8	22.7	31.0	31.6	23.3	23.9	19.6	21.5	49.2	48.9	50.4	50.8
Financial issues	24.6	22.9	31.8	31.7	23.8	24.1	19.5	21.1	52.0	50.6	47.7	49.1
Bankruptcy	34.7	26.5	28.5	30.9	19.7	22.1	16.8	20.3	53.8	49.5	46.0	49.9
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	26.3	20.7	31.6	32.0	22.9	25.5	18.9	21.6	50.2	49.1	49.5	50.6
Financial difficulty	17.5	24.9	33.4	31.5	27.2	22.9	21.7	20.5	55.6	54.1	44.3	45.8
Production specific	25.8	23.8	32.2	31.4	23.9	26.2	17.9	17.7	57.4	56.7	42.1	43.1
Automation/technological advances	19.1	14.6	29.9	27.7	22.8	30.3	27.9	27.4	50.5	43.5	46.6	56.5
Energy related	10.7	33.7	26.2	37.1	39.9	15.7	23.2	13.5	95.8	76.4	4.2	23.6
Governmental regulations/intervention	21.9	32.7	35.3	33.5	24.4	17.1	18.4	16.1	37.6	47.6	62.4	52.1
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	9.4	17.0	33.9	27.5	34.1	34.9	22.1	20.6	79.8	80.4	20.2	19.6
Material or supply shortage	21.5	21.6	37.7	36.0	28.7	26.6	12.1	15.8	68.4	63.9	31.6	35.9
Model changeover	63.3	28.0	21.6	30.4	8.6	28.5	6.3	12.9	43.2	57.5	56.5	42.4
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	28.0	21.7	37.6	29.4	21.7	25.5	12.7	18.4	71.7	51.0	28.1	49.0
Product line discontinued	7.8	25.9	25.5	30.7	36.7	23.7	29.4	19.2	62.2	45.4	37.8	54.4
Disaster/safety	20.9	18.7	31.5	36.4	25.9	26.6	21.7	18.2	72.5	72.9	27.5	26.9
Hazardous work environment	26.5	19.0	40.7	37.6	18.7	27.9	14.2	15.2	85.1	67.9	14.9	31.7
Natural disaster (not weather related)	15.1	15.8	35.3	29.5	31.3	26.2	18.3	28.5	89.7	79.2	10.3	20.8
Nonnatural disaster	17.3	15.5	32.5	26.0	31.2	34.3	19.0	23.5	87.5	72.9	12.5	26.4
Extreme weather-related event	23.7	19.4	28.5	38.2	22.1	25.8	25.7	16.5	55.1	72.9	44.9	27.0
Seasonal	19.4	19.9	30.4	30.0	25.7	25.2	24.3	24.8	52.4	51.9	47.3	48.0
Seasonal	21.3	21.5	30.9	30.3	25.3	25.0	22.4	23.2	58.8	58.4	41.0	41.6
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	11.9	12.8	28.3	28.8	27.2	26.4	32.4	31.7	26.1	24.4	73.9	75.6
Other/miscellaneous	26.8	26.8	31.4	32.1	22.1	22.7	18.1	18.2	53.7	53.8	46.2	46.0
Other	25.5	23.8	35.4	34.7	22.1	23.8	15.4	17.5	62.5	61.6	37.2	38.2
Data not provided: Refusal	31.6	29.8	29.7	31.1	20.1	22.0	15.8	16.7	50.5	50.1	49.4	49.7
Data not provided: Does not know	24.6	25.6	32.0	32.3	23.0	23.0	19.3	19.0	54.6	54.7	45.3	45.1

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 17. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by state, private nonfarm sector, 2011

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	1,293,590	2,263,144	1.7	208,372	16.1
Alabama	10,561	18,849	1.8	1,501	14.2
Alaska	8,604	15,837	1.8	1,682	19.5
Arizona	12,452	26,620	2.1	2,964	23.8
Arkansas	9,575	16,023	1.7	1,282	13.4
California	450,069	601,079	1.3	64,137	14.3
Colorado	6,822	18,062	2.6	675	9.9
Connecticut	6,953	19,327	2.8	1,838	26.4
Delaware	3,391	6,906	2.0	669	19.7
District of Columbia	1,735	5,270	3.0	222	12.8
Florida	36,349	91,495	2.5	11,410	31.4
Georgia	28,739	39,572	1.4	5,971	20.8
Hawaii	1,639	3,583	2.2	177	10.8
Idaho	5,163	9,346	1.8	1,043	20.2
Illinois	79,988	165,698	2.1	12,421	15.5
Indiana	22,048	36,690	1.7	3,614	16.4
Iowa	7,239	16,908	2.3	913	12.6
Kansas	5,173	12,179	2.4	1,260	24.4
Kentucky	11,810	3,631	.3	2,822	23.9
Louisiana	14,440	28,901	2.0	2,298	15.9
Maine	3,930	9,205	2.3	490	12.5
Maryland	9,728	23,050	2.4	1,680	17.3
Massachusetts	10,766	30,477	2.8	3,706	34.4
Michigan	26,167	58,084	2.2	4,671	17.9
Minnesota	19,154	42,356	2.2	2,372	12.4
Mississippi	5,102	11,872	2.3	1,016	19.9
Missouri	19,079	34,684	1.8	1,745	9.1
Montana	2,663	3,918	1.5	419	15.7
Nebraska	2,895	4,944	1.7	204	7.0
Nevada	12,194	17,805	1.5	2,646	21.7
New Hampshire	2,084	3,438	1.6	46	2.2
New Jersey	43,842	101,607	2.3	9,430	21.5
New Mexico	5,328	16,312	3.1	1,471	27.6
New York	89,958	179,625	2.0	13,248	14.7
North Carolina	21,336	42,921	2.0	4,950	23.2
North Dakota	1,816	2,792	1.5	453	24.9
Ohio	47,076	81,811	1.7	4,818	10.2
Oklahoma	3,108	7,177	2.3	497	16.0
Oregon	24,346	36,707	1.5	3,613	14.8
Pennsylvania	66,778	136,278	2.0	9,620	14.4
Rhode Island	2,891	5,543	1.9	220	7.6
South Carolina	6,505	12,100	1.9	1,135	17.4
South Dakota	(³)	(³)	.4	(³)	3.9
Tennessee	15,227	36,086	2.4	3,777	24.8
Texas	33,092	62,813	1.9	6,526	19.7
Utah	4,973	7,645	1.5	738	14.8
Vermont	3,926	4,552	1.2	518	13.2
Virginia	19,374	32,070	1.7	3,174	16.4
Washington	25,181	50,043	2.0	3,749	14.9
West Virginia	3,251	7,063	2.2	124	3.8
Wisconsin	37,853	62,133	1.6	4,113	10.9
Wyoming	(³)	(³)	1.8	(³)	27.4
Puerto Rico	18,625	43,608	2.3	613	3.3

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

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

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

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

Table 18. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2011

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	1,293,590	2,263,144	1.7	208,372	16.1
Industry					
Mining	5,712	9,471	1.7	578	10.1
Utilities	1,811	2,949	1.6	230	12.7
Construction	209,468	347,754	1.7	25,320	12.1
Manufacturing	219,043	391,883	1.8	36,993	16.9
Wholesale trade	15,130	38,920	2.6	4,617	30.5
Retail trade	99,323	182,621	1.8	20,133	20.3
Transportation and warehousing	75,378	129,980	1.7	8,055	10.7
Information	124,696	138,401	1.1	13,350	10.7
Finance and insurance	38,427	106,588	2.8	11,499	29.9
Real estate and rental and leasing	9,770	19,917	2.0	2,135	21.9
Professional and technical services	75,850	130,761	1.7	17,480	23.0
Management of companies and enterprises	3,918	8,255	2.1	681	17.4
Administrative and waste services	202,752	351,310	1.7	37,066	18.3
Educational services	11,906	27,036	2.3	2,750	23.1
Health care and social assistance	48,461	114,157	2.4	8,215	17.0
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	36,407	67,027	1.8	5,347	14.7
Accommodation and food services	98,123	159,921	1.6	11,247	11.5
Other services, except public administration	17,169	35,899	2.1	2,633	15.3
Unclassified establishments	246	294	1.2	43	17.5
Reason for layoff					
Business demand	528,931	775,921	1.5	74,755	14.1
Contract cancellation	20,586	41,406	2.0	4,340	21.1
Contract completion	380,365	498,249	1.3	48,198	12.7
Domestic competition	814	1,786	2.2	267	32.8
Excess inventory/saturated market	1,410	3,423	2.4	337	23.9
Import competition	1,140	3,756	3.3	503	44.1
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	124,616	227,301	1.8	21,110	16.9
Organizational changes	53,686	143,272	2.7	15,174	28.3
Business-ownership change	8,834	23,822	2.7	2,404	27.2
Reorganization or restructuring of company	44,852	119,450	2.7	12,770	28.5
Financial issues	77,597	205,006	2.6	22,900	29.5
Bankruptcy	12,867	39,412	3.1	4,324	33.6
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	41,670	104,007	2.5	12,200	29.3
Financial difficulty	23,060	61,587	2.7	6,376	27.6
Production specific	18,513	35,431	1.9	3,455	18.7
Automation/technological advances	(³)	(³)	2.6	(³)	13.5
Energy related	(³)	(³)	4.1	(³)	44.9
Governmental regulations/intervention	2,736	7,641	2.8	940	34.4
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	2,407	7,968	3.3	419	17.4
Material or supply shortage	3,740	4,903	1.3	415	11.1
Model changeover	2,831	3,233	1.1	873	30.8
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	2,793	2,220	.8	150	5.4
Product line discontinued	2,659	5,881	2.2	448	16.8
Disaster/safety	5,128	8,698	1.7	731	14.3
Hazardous work environment	785	2,478	3.2	316	40.3
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(³)	(³)	1.1	(³)	12.9
Nonnatural disaster	(³)	(³)	1.1	(³)	16.6
Extreme weather-related event	3,421	5,181	1.5	286	8.4
Seasonal	409,428	733,240	1.8	53,368	13.0
Seasonal	331,584	588,884	1.8	48,470	14.6
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	77,844	144,356	1.9	4,898	6.3
Other/miscellaneous	200,307	361,576	1.8	37,989	19.0
Other	14,954	33,037	2.2	3,172	21.2
Data not provided: Refusal	63,065	98,492	1.6	10,653	16.9
Data not provided: Does not know	122,288	230,047	1.9	24,164	19.8
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	87,129	246,798	2.8	26,631	30.6
Recall expected	719,435	1,137,344	1.6	90,225	12.5
No recall expected	269,649	640,534	2.4	68,029	25.2

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

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

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

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

Table 19. Claimants for unemployment insurance, based on residency, associated with extended mass layoff events, 50 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2011

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	1,066,781	1,862,057	1.7	176,609	16.6
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas ³	779,259	1,300,168	1.7	125,592	16.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	202,107	227,078	1.1	22,541	11.2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	75,110	162,215	2.2	13,400	17.8
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	48,548	104,931	2.2	8,432	17.4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	45,919	65,401	1.4	7,187	15.7
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	37,809	57,343	1.5	6,051	16.0
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	29,118	45,897	1.6	4,878	16.8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	20,016	45,534	2.3	3,897	19.5
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, Calif.	17,035	28,931	1.7	3,367	19.8
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	15,687	27,011	1.7	2,854	18.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.	13,183	26,369	2.0	1,771	13.4
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, Calif.	11,795	15,302	1.3	1,478	12.5
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	11,725	24,449	2.1	1,493	12.7
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	11,379	23,646	2.1	2,031	17.8
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	10,688	19,892	1.9	1,928	18.0
Fresno, Calif.	10,102	15,305	1.5	2,017	20.0
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	9,858	14,494	1.5	2,090	21.2
Stockton, Calif.	9,076	14,390	1.6	1,761	19.4
Modesto, Calif.	8,999	13,059	1.5	2,079	23.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	8,987	24,080	2.7	3,202	35.6
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	8,877	16,891	1.9	2,847	32.1
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	8,835	22,924	2.6	2,050	23.2
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.	8,791	15,434	1.8	1,424	16.2
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, Wis.	8,736	16,206	1.9	1,206	13.8
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	8,081	16,606	2.1	794	9.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	8,030	16,781	2.1	1,773	22.1
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y.	7,763	14,307	1.8	933	12.0
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio	7,123	10,495	1.5	566	7.9
Atlantic City-Hammonton, N.J.	6,804	11,852	1.7	1,262	18.5
Bakersfield-Delano, Calif.	6,777	9,973	1.5	972	14.3
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	6,721	17,233	2.6	1,918	28.5
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	6,573	13,999	2.1	1,659	25.2
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, Va.-N.C.	6,356	10,302	1.6	1,095	17.2
Baltimore-Towson, Md.	6,280	15,212	2.4	1,100	17.5
Rochester, N.Y.	6,218	11,605	1.9	837	13.5
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	5,572	11,800	2.1	996	17.9
Vallejo-Fairfield, Calif.	5,177	7,365	1.4	798	15.4
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.	5,156	12,574	2.4	827	16.0
Visalia-Porterville, Calif.	4,878	6,754	1.4	711	14.6
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Fla.	4,872	11,972	2.5	1,431	29.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla.	4,791	12,255	2.6	1,529	31.9
Dalton, Ga.	4,623	3,130	.7	327	7.1
Louisville-Jefferson County, Ky.-Ind.	4,315	2,035	.5	1,314	30.5
Columbus, Ohio	4,287	7,499	1.7	425	9.9
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	4,145	8,564	2.1	584	14.1
Rockford, Ill.	3,842	5,607	1.5	366	9.5
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	3,837	7,951	2.1	541	14.1
Salem, Ore.	3,708	5,314	1.4	652	17.6
Memphis, Tenn.-Miss.-Ark.	3,706	9,186	2.5	1,094	29.5
Toledo, Ohio	3,689	5,426	1.5	352	9.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	3,555	7,589	2.1	752	21.2

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 10-02, December 1, 2009.

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

Table 20. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2011

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	1,293,590	208,372	16.1
Age			
Under 30 years of age	275,646	44,577	16.2
30-44	432,928	66,111	15.3
45-54	321,450	48,758	15.2
55 years of age or over	261,190	48,663	18.6
Not available	2,376	263	11.1
Gender			
Male	771,095	112,448	14.6
Female	520,157	95,604	18.4
Not available	2,338	320	13.7
Race/ethnicity			
White	705,940	100,510	14.2
Black	187,340	40,076	21.4
Hispanic origin	260,322	42,645	16.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	9,897	1,741	17.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	44,122	7,934	18.0
Not available	85,969	15,466	18.0

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

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

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

Table 21. Census region and division: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2011

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
United States ¹	11,824	7,247	6,597	2,108,202	1,257,134	1,113,170	2,442,000	1,415,766	1,293,590
Northeast	2,145	1,545	1,301	366,195	238,754	184,420	405,859	286,402	231,128
New England	341	235	213	55,334	42,605	39,025	55,346	37,549	30,550
Middle Atlantic	1,804	1,310	1,088	310,861	196,149	145,395	350,513	248,853	200,578
South	2,438	1,377	1,278	455,977	247,990	207,757	505,456	285,304	233,323
South Atlantic	1,383	789	702	255,522	142,963	110,133	303,424	168,175	130,408
East South Central	506	275	261	92,000	49,929	42,625	95,743	48,891	42,700
West South Central	549	313	315	108,455	55,098	54,999	106,289	68,238	60,215
Midwest	3,129	1,671	1,537	575,897	281,874	261,171	736,516	292,196	268,615
East North Central	2,370	1,259	1,174	450,852	211,273	200,229	589,642	226,339	213,132
West North Central	759	412	363	125,045	70,601	60,942	146,874	65,857	55,483
West	4,112	2,654	2,481	710,133	488,516	459,822	794,169	551,864	560,524
Mountain	680	379	328	118,740	80,584	70,288	118,941	60,455	50,685
Pacific	3,432	2,275	2,153	591,393	407,932	389,534	675,228	491,409	509,839

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

NOTE: The states (and the District of Columbia) that make up the census divisions are as follows: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; East South Central—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific—Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

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

Table 22. State distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2009–2011

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ¹	11,824	7,247	6,597	2,108,202	1,257,134	1,113,170	2,442,000	1,415,766	1,293,590
Alabama	79	47	41	22,102	10,752	9,836	24,501	12,741	10,561
Alaska	46	48	35	16,709	13,681	14,044	10,653	11,055	8,604
Arizona	129	73	67	21,402	14,714	11,423	21,441	12,844	12,452
Arkansas	49	31	51	9,407	4,238	8,036	9,845	7,586	9,575
California	2,944	1,984	1,868	496,952	356,179	333,617	568,650	431,866	450,069
Colorado	129	73	49	24,057	19,052	12,925	17,772	9,806	6,822
Connecticut	84	64	49	15,151	14,775	10,244	14,246	12,011	6,953
Delaware	25	15	20	4,478	1,990	2,431	3,426	1,717	3,391
District of Columbia	12	12	13	1,464	1,501	1,764	1,464	1,501	1,735
Florida	629	264	219	138,840	66,590	37,604	133,430	64,522	36,349
Georgia	136	76	129	20,536	8,542	17,727	39,458	14,096	28,739
Hawaii	34	10	10	3,811	1,153	1,699	4,216	1,143	1,639
Idaho	54	31	39	8,337	5,262	6,538	8,831	3,989	5,163
Illinois	745	460	430	140,451	81,890	80,573	159,241	86,397	79,988
Indiana	277	114	109	39,600	12,835	12,423	54,396	20,314	22,048
Iowa	87	33	34	10,473	5,832	4,639	24,057	8,545	7,239
Kansas	89	49	41	19,818	6,843	5,596	25,611	8,996	5,173
Kentucky	198	92	100	35,464	15,401	13,893	33,871	11,500	11,810
Louisiana	128	89	95	23,288	18,259	19,098	19,124	14,075	14,440
Maine	33	31	29	7,826	5,210	5,361	5,572	4,576	3,930
Maryland	84	79	70	9,973	13,788	11,081	10,217	11,280	9,728
Massachusetts	133	82	76	19,669	11,917	12,883	23,113	11,831	10,766
Michigan	442	162	160	89,727	20,798	21,681	164,130	23,278	26,167
Minnesota	274	128	127	39,799	18,609	22,348	44,512	18,515	19,154
Mississippi	54	41	40	6,865	7,077	5,305	5,241	4,979	5,102
Missouri	245	156	122	45,179	31,562	23,105	43,484	23,824	19,079
Montana	35	31	26	4,971	5,411	4,150	4,441	3,336	2,663
Nebraska	24	24	25	4,168	5,172	3,845	3,399	2,827	2,895
Nevada	195	80	60	33,851	13,923	13,647	44,547	16,845	12,194
New Hampshire	26	18	14	3,994	3,627	3,186	3,957	2,789	2,084
New Jersey	340	224	251	67,947	51,004	44,694	60,114	44,875	43,842
New Mexico	65	45	44	10,991	8,387	8,065	9,168	6,000	5,328
New York	695	642	472	125,569	93,181	54,803	130,062	118,151	89,958
North Carolina	206	126	91	33,602	12,318	10,153	62,723	33,151	21,336
North Dakota	31	21	13	4,659	2,433	1,289	4,942	3,005	1,816
Ohio	562	318	276	114,879	51,466	46,772	135,786	54,566	47,076
Oklahoma	64	13	25	12,162	2,981	3,583	11,927	3,156	3,108
Oregon	189	94	103	33,750	20,972	23,168	46,505	22,378	24,346
Pennsylvania	769	444	365	117,345	51,964	45,898	160,337	85,827	66,778
Rhode Island	30	25	18	2,969	4,282	2,925	2,898	4,126	2,891
South Carolina	136	87	38	19,780	15,974	8,595	23,029	16,608	6,505
South Dakota	9	(²)	(²)	949	(²)	(²)	869	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	175	95	80	27,569	16,699	13,591	32,130	19,671	15,227
Texas	308	180	144	63,598	29,620	24,282	65,393	43,421	33,092
Utah	63	39	37	9,980	9,352	9,420	11,412	6,482	4,973
Vermont	35	15	27	5,725	2,794	4,426	5,560	2,216	3,926
Virginia	106	109	99	17,682	17,947	17,037	22,909	21,953	19,374
Washington	219	139	137	40,171	15,947	17,006	45,204	24,967	25,181
West Virginia	49	21	23	9,167	4,313	3,741	6,768	3,347	3,251
Wisconsin	344	205	199	66,195	44,284	38,780	76,089	41,784	37,853
Wyoming	10	(²)	(²)	5,151	(²)	(²)	1,329	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	51	48	64	5,635	5,353	9,449	11,201	14,154	18,625

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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 23. The 50 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2011, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan area	2010		2011	
	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Rank ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	1,167,384	...	1,066,781	...
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas	832,929	...	779,259	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	147,564	1	202,107	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	100,664	2	75,110	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	55,075	3	48,548	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	48,751	4	45,919	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	48,243	5	37,809	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	30,267	6	29,118	6
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	22,684	8	20,016	7
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, Calif.	23,513	7	17,035	8
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	18,408	9	15,687	9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	16,034	11	13,183	10
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, Calif.	8,118	26	11,795	11
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	13,663	14	11,725	12
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	13,093	15	11,379	13
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	13,891	12	10,688	14
Fresno, Calif.	11,954	17	10,102	15
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	13,684	13	9,858	16
Stockton, Calif.	12,001	16	9,076	17
Modesto, Calif.	11,555	18	8,999	18
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	17,172	10	8,987	19
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	6,129	36	8,877	20
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	9,798	19	8,835	21
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.	8,495	24	8,791	22
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, Wis.	9,172	22	8,736	23
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	7,029	31	8,081	24
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	8,356	25	8,030	25
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y.	7,526	28	7,763	26
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio	9,010	23	7,123	27
Atlantic City-Hammonton, N.J.	5,772	40	6,804	28
Bakersfield-Delano, Calif.	9,604	20	6,777	29
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	7,918	27	6,721	30
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	7,187	30	6,573	31
Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, Va.-N.C.	6,487	35	6,356	32
Baltimore-Towson, Md.	6,969	32	6,280	33
Rochester, N.Y.	5,664	41	6,218	34
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	6,776	33	5,572	35
Vallejo-Fairfield, Calif.	5,934	38	5,177	36
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, D.C.-Va.-Md.-W.Va.	5,496	42	5,156	37
Visalia-Porterville, Calif.	4,899	44	4,878	38
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Fla.	7,508	29	4,872	39
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla.	9,532	21	4,791	40
Dalton, Ga.	1,194	156	4,623	41
Louisville-Jefferson County, Ky.-Ind.	2,974	71	4,315	42
Columbus, Ohio	4,704	46	4,287	43
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.-N.J.	4,617	48	4,145	44
Rockford, Ill.	3,052	68	3,842	45
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	5,337	43	3,837	46
Salem, Ore.	3,320	62	3,708	47
Memphis, Tenn.-Miss.-Ark.	4,187	52	3,706	48
Toledo, Ohio	3,122	64	3,689	49
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,578	34	3,555	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claims in 2011.

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 10-02, December 1, 2009.

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

Table 24. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 2004–2011

Nature of recall	Percent of layoff events ¹							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All layoff events								
Anticipate a recall	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4	34.2	49.5	55.2
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	84.2	87.1	88.7	86.5	77.2	72.0	70.2	68.3
Within 3 months	47.7	50.1	53.5	49.0	45.0	44.2	42.5	41.8
Size of recall								
At least half	90.1	90.6	92.2	90.2	79.6	73.0	72.6	71.8
All workers	47.1	47.9	49.4	49.8	38.9	33.9	35.5	33.7
Layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period								
Anticipate a recall	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3	94.1	93.1	94.5
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	87.8	91.5	91.0	91.6	88.8	88.3	86.6	87.3
Within 3 months	43.0	45.6	48.2	46.6	43.5	48.8	48.8	48.1
Size of recall								
At least half	96.4	96.7	96.8	96.0	92.3	90.8	91.1	92.2
All workers	54.7	55.0	57.0	59.1	51.8	49.7	49.2	47.2
All layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal work and vacation period								
Anticipate a recall	26.6	31.6	29.4	25.1	24.4	20.5	27.7	34.4
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	77.0	78.5	84.7	76.1	62.9	54.7	42.6	40.6
Within 3 months	56.9	58.7	62.7	53.8	46.8	39.4	31.9	32.6
Size of recall								
At least half	77.7	78.9	84.3	78.3	63.9	54.2	41.7	42.0
All workers	31.9	34.3	36.2	31.0	22.9	17.2	12.6	14.2

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

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

Table 25. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2004–2011

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ¹	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4	34.2	49.5	55.2
Industry								
Mining	77.5	90.9	75.0	76.9	67.3	43.9	59.3	70.5
Utilities	46.2	53.8	72.7	55.6	36.4	52.4	41.2	80.0
Construction	76.7	80.2	58.9	53.8	56.4	56.4	71.2	75.9
Manufacturing	43.8	48.2	45.6	43.1	36.9	28.1	38.9	45.0
Wholesale trade	36.2	44.1	36.9	31.6	20.5	14.7	32.9	38.8
Retail trade	27.6	31.3	29.1	29.9	19.3	11.7	21.3	24.9
Transportation and warehousing	68.7	65.3	72.3	76.0	51.9	46.7	59.7	62.4
Information	12.4	17.5	26.5	23.7	9.8	4.1	19.1	37.4
Finance and insurance	5.1	8.2	5.0	.5	.2	1.3	2.4	1.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	23.1	31.6	29.4	10.7	15.7	16.8	25.0	29.3
Professional and technical services	42.4	46.8	52.9	40.4	31.5	22.8	38.6	46.3
Management of companies and enterprises	23.8	42.9	33.3	42.9	33.3	22.2	40.0	40.7
Administrative and waste services	34.7	42.6	41.1	56.2	41.3	32.0	45.6	53.2
Educational services	68.8	50.0	60.9	55.6	51.2	39.0	60.9	41.3
Health care and social assistance	69.7	69.1	79.7	77.7	66.5	62.6	62.8	63.5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	83.3	77.8	81.5	84.2	71.9	64.6	73.2	84.0
Accommodation and food services	69.4	65.8	73.8	74.3	53.9	44.9	55.7	64.4
Other services, except public administration	64.8	71.3	81.5	69.9	57.8	43.2	64.8	73.0
Unclassified establishments	50.0	–	–	25.0	–	–	–	50.0
Reason for layoff								
Business demand	44.3	48.9	43.5	39.1	40.7	33.4	48.7	57.8
Contract cancellation	9.0	15.5	14.1	21.9	17.7	17.2	11.5	19.5
Contract completion	38.6	42.8	36.6	36.3	51.1	50.2	62.2	68.3
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	26.7	28.6	33.3	12.5	20.0
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	(²)	34.2	37.5	42.9	38.5	41.7
Import competition	7.8	5.4	9.4	2.7	5.6	4.5	–	–
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	62.0	64.8	63.0	47.6	38.6	29.1	41.0	45.1
Organizational changes	5.7	4.5	5.0	6.0	3.3	3.8	6.3	4.2
Business-ownership change	4.7	1.9	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	12.5	5.3
Reorganization or restructuring of company	6.0	5.2	5.1	7.1	3.3	3.9	4.3	3.8
Financial issues	1.9	4.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	6.6	5.9	3.9
Bankruptcy	–	2.2	1.8	–	1.5	3.4	1.7	3.9
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	(²)	4.0	4.3	8.5	5.8	3.8
Financial difficulty	2.7	5.2	6.1	6.1	4.4	4.6	7.5	3.9
Production specific	45.1	40.2	44.7	53.6	44.9	38.7	42.6	53.2
Automation/technological advances	–	33.3	12.5	12.5	50.0	20.0	33.3	50.0
Energy related	–	–	100.0	–	20.0	–	100.0	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	(²)	(²)	7.1	19.0	26.7	5.6	13.3
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	45.2	55.6	72.2	55.6	47.4	14.3	42.9	40.0
Material or supply shortage	80.0	50.0	70.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	69.6
Model changeover	77.8	71.4	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	75.0	84.6
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	94.7	90.0	83.3	82.4	87.5	100.0	100.0	85.7
Product line discontinued	8.6	15.0	11.1	28.6	9.1	–	25.0	10.0
Disaster/safety	95.7	42.9	80.6	84.4	37.9	68.4	75.0	64.5
Hazardous work environment	50.0	100.0	25.0	–	–	66.7	100.0	40.0
Natural disaster (not weather related)	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	96.8	42.5	89.6	95.5	37.3	70.0	81.8	85.7
Seasonal	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3	94.1	93.1	94.5
Seasonal	95.0	94.5	93.3	93.5	94.3	92.9	91.5	93.6
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	97.3	100.0	98.2	99.3	99.2	98.0	99.4	98.4
Other/miscellaneous	5.3	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.4	2.5
Other	16.8	17.0	19.1	46.3	39.3	27.0	27.3	27.2
Data not provided: Refusal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data not provided: Does not know	–	–	.9	.5	.1	–	.1	–

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 26. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2007–2011

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events					Separations				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total, all reasons	594	899	1,099	602	497	125,836	215,647	237,333	119,234	103,682
Business demand	139	236	405	186	118	23,426	51,480	73,808	33,413	24,055
Contract cancellation	24	26	40	30	21	4,488	8,453	5,918	6,125	3,870
Contract completion	13	16	41	24	20	2,792	4,259	7,412	4,731	5,778
Domestic competition	4	4	5	4	3	568	1,080	595	1,384	279
Excess inventory/saturated market	9	8	10	(²)	6	1,373	2,064	1,069	(²)	2,352
Import competition	49	34	12	(²)	4	7,903	6,046	2,237	(²)	1,110
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	40	148	297	123	64	6,302	29,578	56,577	20,485	10,666
Organizational changes	172	223	193	123	101	30,647	50,435	41,430	25,179	18,575
Business-ownership change	57	50	45	35	33	11,341	16,379	12,902	10,217	5,157
Reorganization or restructuring of company	115	173	148	88	68	19,306	34,056	28,528	14,962	13,418
Financial issues	241	373	431	242	218	63,340	97,787	109,509	52,737	50,296
Bankruptcy	51	113	134	53	64	15,103	31,779	42,348	12,305	17,591
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	81	103	131	92	71	18,087	18,010	24,382	16,089	12,437
Financial difficulty	109	157	166	97	83	30,150	47,998	42,779	24,343	20,268
Production specific	(²)	26	16	13	16	(²)	7,145	3,651	2,480	2,901
Automation/technological advances	(²)	3	–	–	(²)	(²)	562	–	–	(²)
Energy related	(²)	3	–	–	(²)	(²)	510	–	–	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	5	12	(²)	9	7	1,575	4,254	(²)	2,014	620
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–
Material or supply shortage	–	3	–	–	(²)	–	291	–	–	(²)
Model changeover	–	–	–	(²)	(²)	–	–	–	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	–	(²)	–	–	–	–	(²)	–	–	–
Product line discontinued	(²)	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,386	(²)	(²)
Disaster/safety	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1,056
Hazardous work environment	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	–	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	–	(²)
Nonnatural disaster	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	–
Extreme weather-related event	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Seasonal	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	417
Seasonal	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	3	–	(²)	(²)	(²)	417
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other/miscellaneous	30	34	49	33	36	4,796	6,109	7,768	4,378	6,382
Other	11	16	32	15	27	1,634	2,924	5,471	2,068	5,126
Data not provided: Refusal	4	6	(²)	–	(²)	661	1,225	(²)	–	(²)
Data not provided: Does not know	15	12	(²)	18	(²)	2,501	1,960	(²)	2,310	(²)

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

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards. For additional information see the technical note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 27. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, private nonfarm sector, 2007–2011

Industry	Layoff events					Separations				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm ¹	594	899	1,099	602	497	125,836	215,647	237,333	119,234	103,682
Mining	6	(²)	19	7	(²)	1,184	(²)	4,154	936	(²)
Utilities	–	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Construction	6	30	33	24	20	2,083	4,783	4,859	4,497	4,071
Manufacturing	289	382	480	198	167	56,264	83,487	91,476	37,711	33,579
Wholesale trade	26	41	51	28	21	4,103	6,591	7,881	3,653	3,779
Retail trade	63	145	214	84	104	19,771	51,381	66,679	19,879	21,618
Transportation and warehousing	16	50	59	31	29	3,209	15,844	12,125	5,384	4,886
Information	12	20	29	15	9	1,623	3,059	4,838	2,398	1,370
Finance and insurance	86	69	49	28	20	16,164	11,367	11,303	8,722	3,349
Real estate and rental and leasing	4	7	11	26	11	532	981	2,645	6,043	1,508
Professional and technical services	11	18	28	15	21	1,831	3,729	5,211	2,634	4,719
Management of companies and enterprises	4	7	7	5	(²)	811	1,415	1,098	1,241	(²)
Administrative and waste services	20	37	43	42	32	3,913	9,073	9,383	8,121	14,410
Educational services	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	527	(²)	(²)
Health care and social assistance	24	28	25	29	25	8,351	9,337	4,412	6,099	3,896
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	8	7	6	(²)	(²)	2,100	1,529	1,231	(²)
Accommodation and food services	13	44	29	48	26	3,296	10,789	7,292	8,882	5,312
Other services, except public administration	9	6	10	10	5	1,814	660	1,921	1,356	537
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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 28. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest ranking three-digit NAICS industries in 2011

Industry	NAICS code	Permanent closures					
		2010			2011		
		Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹	Layoff events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	602	119,234	...	497	103,682	...
Total, 50 highest ranking industries	551	113,373	...	471	100,818	...
Administrative and support services	561	42	8,121	2	31	14,061	1
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	451	(³)	(³)	53	27	7,494	2
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	26	8,640	1	25	6,194	3
Food manufacturing	311	20	3,874	8	27	6,053	4
Professional and technical services	541	15	2,634	12	21	4,719	5
Paper manufacturing	322	14	2,594	13	19	4,373	6
Food and beverage stores	445	23	7,273	3	21	4,075	7
General merchandise stores	452	19	5,633	6	17	3,757	8
Food services and drinking places	722	39	6,956	4	20	3,240	9
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	16	2,038	17	8	2,807	10
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	4	401	56	9	2,771	11
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	11	1,886	21	12	2,349	12
Warehousing and storage	493	5	564	49	9	2,239	13
Accommodation	721	9	1,926	19	6	2,072	14
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	21	3,373	10	10	1,754	15
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	17	5,649	5	14	1,713	16
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	11	1,377	30	12	1,631	17
Truck transportation	484	9	1,034	34	11	1,616	18
Printing and related support activities	323	12	2,171	14	9	1,591	19
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	(³)	(³)	70	5	1,501	20
Wood product manufacturing	321	5	599	47	8	1,409	21
Rental and leasing services	532	19	5,146	7	9	1,293	22
Hospitals	622	9	3,793	9	5	1,216	23
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	5	1,915	20	9	1,170	24
Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing	335	7	1,085	33	4	1,168	25
Chemical manufacturing	325	10	1,533	27	8	1,138	26
Nursing and residential care facilities	623	14	1,705	22	10	1,129	27
Ambulatory health care services	621	3	350	59	6	1,080	28
Machinery manufacturing	333	11	2,102	15	8	1,010	29
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	12	1,539	26	7	980	30
Electronics and appliance stores	443	6	1,135	32	7	945	31
Building material and garden supply stores	444	3	346	60	7	918	32
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	6	886	39	5	916	33
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	8	1,672	23	6	907	34
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	(³)	(³)	63	(³)	(³)	35
Apparel manufacturing	315	10	1,441	29	5	860	36
Nonstore retailers	454	(³)	(³)	25	5	838	37
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	15	1,575	24	4	806	38
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	9	2,824	11	4	774	39
Construction of buildings	236	8	2,081	16	4	681	40
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	6	780	43	4	654	41
Electronic markets and agents and brokers	425	(³)	(³)	66	5	624	42
Specialty trade contractors	238	12	2,015	18	7	619	43
Textile mills	313	(³)	(³)	46	4	506	44
Social assistance	624	3	251	62	4	471	45
Primary metal manufacturing	331	6	797	42	(³)	(³)	46
Repair and maintenance	811	3	382	58	3	393	47
Waste management and remediation services	562	-	-	72	(³)	(³)	48
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	4	1,464	28	4	345	49
Gasoline stations	447	(³)	(³)	55	(³)	(³)	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2011.

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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 29. Permanent worksite closures: over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by state, private nonfarm sector, 2010–2011

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2010	2011	Change	2010	2011	Change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	602	497	-105	119,234	103,682	-15,552
Alabama	10	5	-5	1,597	605	-992
Alaska	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Arizona	4	9	5	375	1,484	1,109
Arkansas	4	6	2	383	2,307	1,924
California	145	95	-50	32,992	25,871	-7,121
Colorado	11	4	-7	2,324	777	-1,547
Connecticut	10	4	-6	4,613	936	-3,677
Delaware	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
District of Columbia	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Florida	34	38	4	5,965	6,950	985
Georgia	39	11	-28	4,782	1,136	-3,646
Hawaii	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	1,096	(²)
Idaho	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Illinois	32	36	4	5,913	7,880	1,967
Indiana	7	5	-2	1,219	1,627	408
Iowa	5	3	-2	2,332	1,085	-1,247
Kansas	5	4	-1	1,410	1,014	-396
Kentucky	11	9	-2	1,650	812	-838
Louisiana	6	7	1	900	2,491	1,591
Maine	4	3	-1	446	628	182
Maryland	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	1,192	(²)
Massachusetts	13	22	9	2,110	4,633	2,523
Michigan	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	684	(²)
Minnesota	5	(²)	(²)	861	(²)	(²)
Mississippi	10	10	–	2,579	1,219	-1,360
Missouri	16	15	-1	2,612	2,242	-370
Montana	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nebraska	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nevada	4	4	–	870	1,510	640
New Hampshire	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
New Jersey	26	29	3	4,914	5,985	1,071
New Mexico	3	(²)	(²)	1,061	(²)	(²)
New York	36	18	-18	6,547	2,492	-4,055
North Carolina	17	14	-3	1,888	1,987	99
North Dakota	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Ohio	23	13	-10	3,997	2,717	-1,280
Oklahoma	3	7	4	875	1,259	384
Oregon	9	(²)	(²)	1,501	(²)	(²)
Pennsylvania	20	26	6	3,317	2,868	-449
Rhode Island	–	4	4	–	385	385
South Carolina	4	4	–	764	384	-380
South Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tennessee	15	15	–	2,582	3,446	864
Texas	18	15	-3	4,580	3,936	-644
Utah	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	600	(²)
Vermont	–	–	–	–	–	–
Virginia	18	10	-8	2,975	1,108	-1,867
Washington	5	10	5	983	2,148	1,165
West Virginia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wisconsin	12	15	3	2,554	2,473	-81
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: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program.

Table 30. Permanent worksite closures: the 25 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2011, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan Area	2010		2011	
	Initial claims	Rank ¹	Initial claims	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	100,429	...	70,711	...
Total, 25 highest ranking metropolitan areas	63,803	...	40,899	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	9,334	1	6,994	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	7,162	2	4,352	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	4,344	5	3,325	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	5,087	4	2,358	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	6,749	3	2,232	5
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	1,343	16	1,888	6
Palm Bay-Mebourne-Titusville, Fla.	192	92	1,834	7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	642	28	1,695	8
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	2,568	8	1,664	9
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio	197	86	1,579	10
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	2,349	11	1,336	11
Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, Calif.	3,333	6	1,213	12
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	1,429	14	1,157	13
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	2,836	7	1,020	14
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Fla.	669	26	886	15
Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, Tenn.	454	41	842	16
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	235	73	812	17
Providence-Fall River-Warwick, R.I.-Mass.	35	210	762	18
Baltimore-Towson, Md.	144	113	739	19
Memphis, Tenn.-Miss.-Ark.	136	118	722	20
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	350	54	713	21
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	425	45	712	22
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	2,566	9	688	23
Stockton, Calif.	2,565	10	688	23
Syracuse, N.Y.	457	40	688	23

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claims in 2011.

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 10-02, December 1, 2009.

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

Table 31. Selected business functions involved in nonseasonal extended mass layoff events, 2010–2011

(Number of reports)

Selected business functions by business process ¹	Total		Main		Secondary	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total ²	8,088	7,540	3,436	3,193	4,652	4,347
Producing goods/providing services						
Construction activities	1,103	884	1,042	838	61	46
Producing goods	762	671	694	556	68	115
Providing services	305	389	187	153	118	236
Accounting services	134	127	6	9	128	118
Contracted services	314	426	200	308	114	118
Engineering services	129	146	34	42	95	104
Entertainment services	108	238	93	228	15	10
Facility maintenance services	205	180	41	35	164	145
Financial management	60	61	8	9	52	52
Financial services	86	85	57	63	29	22
Food and cafeteria services	141	132	79	61	62	71
Gaming services	32	20	27	14	5	6
Health care services	107	100	93	87	14	13
Housekeeping services	52	43	4	4	48	39
Lodging services	42	24	32	19	10	5
Maintaining and repairing products	74	82	19	19	55	63
Security services	48	34	24	11	24	23
Assembling products	157	163	39	52	118	111
Fabricating	143	118	91	69	52	49
Quality assurance/quality control	178	139	1	3	177	136
Supervision—first line or direct	345	295	—	1	345	294
Procurement, logistics, distribution						
Buying	39	41	3	—	36	41
Distribution	136	156	25	27	111	129
Packing	101	106	9	15	92	91
Receiving	107	80	1	—	106	80
Shipping	181	144	17	17	164	127
Transporting	163	115	64	43	99	72
Warehousing	186	156	40	44	146	112
General management and firm infrastructure						
Administrative and clerical support	590	448	72	52	518	396
General management	418	427	27	15	391	412
Human resource management						
Human resources, including recruiting	256	191	10	12	246	179
Payroll and compensation	97	88	7	24	90	64
Training	39	40	10	5	29	35
Marketing, sales, customer accounts						
Advertising	34	19	5	5	29	14
Billing	47	28	1	—	46	28
Marketing	70	74	8	8	62	66
Order processing	97	96	4	7	93	89
Selling	230	218	147	142	83	76
Telemarketing	30	21	16	12	14	9
Customer and after-sales service						
Call center activities	87	64	53	40	34	24
Customer service	260	265	41	41	219	224
Installing products	40	49	3	5	37	44
Technical support	66	80	2	8	64	72
Technology and process development						
Computer systems development	26	17	14	8	12	9
Computer systems maintenance	32	16	4	1	28	15
Data processing	35	34	6	2	29	32
Internet web services	12	17	1	3	11	14
Software development and testing	27	20	9	6	18	14
Software and IT services	74	64	13	8	61	56
Other business functions	83	109	53	62	30	47
Other						
Events with nonstandard functions reported	214	164	137	106	77	58
Refusal ³	2	3	2	3	—	—
Does not know ⁴	28	26	28	26	—	—

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 "operations" process does not appear.

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

³ Excludes events in which the employer refused to participate in any part of the employer interview.

⁴ Excludes events in which contact with the employer was not possible.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 32. Business processes involved in extended mass layoff events, by reason for layoff, 2010-2011¹

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
2011											
Total business process	6,597	8,195	68	508	5,224	400	265	504	861	264	101
Business demand	2,344	3,062	28	133	2,190	131	61	145	250	94	30
Contract cancellation	118	204	5	14	106	10	4	13	33	14	5
Contract completion	1,435	1,695	4	35	1,373	57	20	52	89	55	10
Domestic competition	5	6	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
Excess inventory/saturated market	12	26	-	5	11	1	1	3	4	1	-
Import competition	5	9	-	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	-
Slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown	769	1,122	19	77	691	62	36	77	121	24	15
Organizational changes	313	661	15	41	264	25	39	60	147	36	34
Business-ownership change	75	139	4	9	66	7	5	9	32	5	2
Reorganization or restructuring of company	238	522	11	32	198	18	34	51	115	31	32
Financial issues	415	964	13	110	379	65	58	87	188	42	22
Bankruptcy	76	179	5	21	63	7	12	26	36	9	-
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	211	494	4	60	196	34	36	35	91	22	16
Financial difficulty	128	291	4	29	120	24	10	26	61	11	6
Production specific	94	156	3	12	85	8	6	11	21	5	5
Disaster/safety	31	58	1	4	29	4	6	2	8	3	1
Seasonal	2,285	3,113	7	202	2,173	163	87	181	219	76	5
Other/miscellaneous	1,115	181	1	6	104	4	8	18	28	8	4
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

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Table 33. Number of business processes affected in nonseasonal extended mass layoffs, 2010–2011¹

Business Processes	Total		Main		Secondary	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Total, private nonfarm						
Core processes	4,443	4,156	3,458	3,181	985	975
Strategic management	54	61	–	1	54	60
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	383	306	43	28	340	278
Operations	3,241	3,051	3,152	2,882	89	169
Product development	171	237	15	60	156	177
Marketing, sales, and account management	238	178	68	48	170	130
Customer and after-sales service	356	323	180	162	176	161
Support processes	1,103	926	115	118	988	808
General management and firm infrastructure	751	642	92	64	659	578
Human resources management	243	188	13	46	230	142
Technology and process development	109	96	10	8	99	88
Business function not provided ²	30	29	30	29	–	–
Goods-producing industries						
Core processes	2,270	1,907	1,831	1,494	439	413
Strategic management	23	29	–	–	23	29
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	214	166	15	7	199	159
Operations	1,793	1,457	1,773	1,417	20	40
Product development	101	129	7	29	94	100
Marketing, sales, and account management	67	58	6	10	61	48
Customer and after-sales service	72	68	30	31	42	37
Support processes	492	348	30	20	462	328
General management and firm infrastructure	325	238	25	17	300	221
Human resources management	106	59	–	1	106	58
Technology and process development	61	51	5	2	56	49
Business function not provided ²	8	8	8	8	–	–
Service-providing industries						
Core processes	2,173	2,248	1,627	1,686	546	562
Strategic management	31	32	–	1	31	31
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	169	140	28	21	141	119
Operations	1,448	1,593	1,379	1,464	69	129
Product development	70	108	8	31	62	77
Marketing, sales, and account management	171	120	62	38	109	82
Customer and after-sales service	284	255	150	131	134	124
Support processes	611	578	85	98	526	480
General management and firm infrastructure	426	404	67	47	359	357
Human resources management	137	129	13	45	124	84
Technology and process development	48	45	5	6	43	39
Business function not provided ²	22	21	22	21	–	–

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

² 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. Data may not add to total private nonfarm because of industry nonreporting.

SOURCE: U.S. 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 identify, describe, and track the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance (UI) database. Employers that have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days duration, and, if so, the state obtains information on the total number of persons separated and the reasons for these separations. Employers are identified according to industry classification and location; unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic factors as age, race, sex, ethnic group, and place of residence. The MLS program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point when regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

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

Definitions

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

Business processes. Broad-based categories, consisting of business functions that 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.

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail, telephone, or in person, for a waiting-period credit or payment for a certified week of unemployment. The MLS program collects continued claims for 1 week each month—generally the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the

month; this week is referred to as the reference week because of its use in the Current Population Survey (CPS) as the basis for monthly unemployment.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Movement-of-work action. Employer-confirmed relocation of work within the same company or to other companies, domestically or outside the United States. Because employers may cite more than one location to which work is moving, a layoff event may have more than one action associated with it.

Relocation-of-work action. A movement-of-work action in which the employer provides information on the new loca-

tion of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Layoff events may involve more than one action per employer if work moved to more than one location.

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

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

Movement-of-work concepts and questions

Because of the employer interview component of the program, 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. (Before 2004, "overseas relocation" and "domestic relocation" were economic reasons for layoffs and were used in extended mass layoff news releases. These reasons were eliminated with the collection of movement-of-work data; therefore, the current data are not comparable 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 provide a better understanding of how these functions are involved in the firm's operations, BLS identified 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) to define the full range of activities a firm engages in to conduct its business. All functions can be assigned to a process, depending on the establishment's industry classification. 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/art3full.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 2011, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.0 percent of all private nonfarm events. Included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work were 117 relocations for which employers were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the

movement of work, 34 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Additional information

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