

News

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Technical information: (202) 691-6392
<http://www.bls.gov/mls/>

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Media contact: (202) 691-5902

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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2009

Employers initiated 3,489 mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2009 that resulted in the separation of 558,909 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the number of extended mass layoff events and associated separations reached their highest first quarter levels in program history (with data available back to 1996), and both measures more than doubled from the first quarter of 2008. (See table A.)

The number of separations reached first quarter program highs in 12 of 18 major industry sectors, all 4 geographic regions, and 32 states. Separations due to business demand reasons (especially slack work/insufficient demand) set a program high, while those associated with financial issues reached a high for the first quarter. Each category more than tripled over the year. Twenty-seven percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the first quarter of 2009 indicated they anticipated some recall of workers, the lowest proportion in program history. First quarter 2009 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

The national unemployment rate averaged 8.8 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 2009, up from 5.3 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, decreased by 3.1 percent (-4,342,000) over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing firms reported 1,380 extended mass layoff events involving 215,281 separations, the highest first quarter levels for the industry on record (with data available back to 1996). Manufacturing

Upcoming Changes to the Extended Mass Layoffs Release

Changes will be introduced with the issuance of 2nd quarter 2009 preliminary extended mass layoff data scheduled for release on Wednesday, August 12, 2009. For further information on these changes, see the note on page 9.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2005			
January-March.....	1,142	186,506	185,486
April-June.....	1,203	246,099	212,673
July-September.....	1,136	201,878	190,186
October-December.....	1,400	250,178	246,188
2006			
January-March.....	963	183,089	193,510
April-June.....	1,353	295,964	264,927
July-September.....	929	160,254	161,764
October-December.....	1,640	296,662	330,954
2007			
January-March.....	1,110	225,600	199,250
April-June.....	1,421	278,719	259,234
July-September.....	1,018	160,024	173,077
October-December.....	1,814	301,592	347,151
2008			
January-March ^r	1,340	230,098	259,292
April-June ^r	1,756	354,713	339,574
July-September ^r	1,582	290,892	303,774
October-December ^r	3,585	642,154	762,737
2009			
January-March ^p	3,489	558,909	542,023

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

industries were responsible for 40 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 39 percent of related separations in the first quarter of 2009. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 31 percent of events and 37 percent of separations. (See table 1.) The largest numbers of separations within manufacturing were associated with transportation equipment manufacturing (65,304, mostly associated with automobile manufacturing) and computer and electronic products manufacturing (23,706).

In the first quarter of 2009, 12 major industry sectors reported first quarter program highs in terms of the number of worker separations—mining; construction; manufacturing; wholesale trade; transportation and warehousing; finance and insurance; real estate and rental and leasing; professional and technical services; management of companies and enterprises; administrative and waste services; educational services; and accommodation and food services.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, business demand factors (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import

Table B. Distribution of extended layoff events and separations by economic reason categories, January-March 2009^P

Category	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,489	100.0	558,909	100.0
Business demand	1,921	55.1	279,022	49.9
Organizational changes	183	5.2	41,409	7.4
Financial issues	392	11.2	89,487	16.0
Production specific	15	0.4	3,944	0.7
Disaster/safety	5	0.1	478	0.1
Seasonal	316	9.1	47,598	8.5
Other/miscellaneous	657	18.8	96,971	17.4

^P = preliminary.

competition, and slack work) accounted for 55 percent of the events and 50 percent of separations during the first quarter of 2009. This compared to 45 percent of events and 40 percent of separations in the same period a year earlier. (See table 2.) Separations related to these business demand factors more than tripled over the year from 91,585 to 279,022, with those due to slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown increasing from 56,494 to 211,168.

Extended mass layoffs stemming from financial issues (bankruptcy, cost control, and financial difficulty) sharply increased from 122 events associated with 26,859 separations in the first quarter 2008 to 392 events and 89,487 separations in the first quarter 2009. Retail trade accounted for the largest number of separations due to financial issues, mostly in electronics and appliance stores and in general merchandise stores. (See chart.)

Movement of Work

In the first quarter of 2009, 77 extended mass layoffs involved the movement of work and were associated with 12,736 separated workers. (See table C.) A year earlier, there were 59 layoff events and 13,314 separations associated with the movement of work. These movements of work were to other domestic locations or to locations outside of the U.S., and they occurred either within the same company or to other companies. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 2 percent of nonseasonal layoff events in the first quarter of 2009. (See table 10.)

Among the 77 extended mass layoff events with reported relocation of work in the first quarter of 2009, 45 percent were permanent closures of worksites, which affected 5,711 workers. In comparison, 10 percent of the total extended mass layoff events reported for the quarter involved the permanent closure of worksites and affected 90,960 workers.

Of the layoffs involving the movement of work, 75 percent of the events and 77 percent of the laid-off workers were from manufacturing industries during the first quarter. (See table 7.) Among all private nonfarm extended layoffs, manufacturing accounted for 40 percent of the events and 39 percent of separations.

Table C. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, first quarter 2009^P

Action	Layoff events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm	3,489	558,909
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ¹	3,173	511,311
Total events with movement of work ²	77	12,736
Movement of work actions	105	(³)
With separations reported	70	7,295
With separations unknown	35	(³)

¹ The questions on movement of work were not asked of employers when the reason for layoff was either seasonal work or vacation period.

² A layoff event can involve more than one movement of work action.

³ Data are not available.

^P = preliminary.

In the total private nonfarm sector, 55 percent of the extended mass layoff events were because of business demand changes. Similarly, such reasons accounted for 49 percent of layoff events associated with work relocation and resulted in 5,345 separations during the first quarter. (See table 8.)

Among the regions, the Midwest accounted for the largest proportion of workers affected by extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (44 percent) followed by the South (26 percent) and the West (21 percent). (See table 9.) Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, Illinois accounted for the largest proportion of workers affected by extended mass layoffs associated with the movement of work (18 percent), followed by California (11 percent) and Texas (9 percent).

Some extended mass layoff events involve more than one relocation of work action. For example, an extended mass layoff event at an employer may involve job loss due to movement of work to both another domestic location of the company and a location out of the country; this would be counted as two movement of work actions. The 77 extended layoff events with movement of work for the first quarter of 2009 involved 105 identifiable relocations of work. An identifiable relocation of work occurs when the employer provides sufficient information on the new location of work and/or the number of workers affected by the movement. Of the 105 relocations, employers were able to provide information on the specific number of separations associated with the movement of work component of the layoff in 70 actions involving 7,295 workers. (See table 10.)

Of the 70 actions where employers were able to provide more complete separations information, 93 percent of relocations occurred within the same company and 71 percent were domestic reassignments. (See table D.) Domestic relocation of work affected 3,829 workers, and out-of-country relocations were associated with 3,466 separations, less than 1 percent of all nonseasonal and nonvacation extended mass layoff separations. (See table 11.)

Table D. Movement of work actions by type of separation where the number of separations is known by employers, first quarter 2009^P

Activities	Actions ¹	Separations
With separations reported	70	7,295
By location		
Out-of-country relocations	20	3,466
Within company	20	3,466
Different company	–	–
Domestic relocations	50	3,829
Within company	45	3,483
Different company	5	346
By company		
Within company	65	6,949
Domestic	45	3,483
Out of country	20	3,466
Different company	5	346
Domestic	5	346
Out of country	–	–

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

^P = preliminary.

Recall Expectations

Twenty-seven percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the first quarter of 2009 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, down from 40 percent a year earlier and the lowest proportion in program history (with data available back to 1995). (See table E.) Of those employers expecting to recall workers, a program low 20 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 63 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Sixty-one percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within 6 months. Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, in which 89 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 21 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) in the first quarter of 2009 was 160, compared to 172 per layoff in first quarter 2008. Layoff events continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 49 percent of events involving between 50 and 99 workers and 71 percent of events with less than 150 workers. Similarly, the proportion of events involving more than 500 workers, less than 4 percent, is the lowest proportion for any quarter since the program began.

Table E. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended layoff, first quarter 2008 - first quarter 2009

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	I 2008	II 2008	III 2008	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
Anticipate a recall	40.1	51.1	28.6	42.8	26.9
Timeframe					
Within 6 months.....	69.8	84.5	71.0	77.4	60.7
Within 3 months ..	45.4	59.1	53.8	34.0	38.8
Size					
At least half	73.2	88.3	77.0	77.6	62.6
All workers	28.5	51.7	37.6	35.4	19.7

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Layoffs involving between 50 and 99 workers accounted for 21 percent of all separations during the period, and layoffs with less than 150 separated workers accounted for 37 percent. These proportions are up from 18 and 35 percent respectively from a year earlier. Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 25 percent of all separations in the first quarter of 2009, down slightly from a year earlier. (See table F.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 542,023 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2009. Of these claimants, 13 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 33 percent were women, 34 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 14 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, 33 percent were age 30 to 44, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the 4 census regions, the West recorded the highest number of separations (174,526) due to extended mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2009, followed by the Midwest with 170,062. All regions reported first quarter program highs in terms of the number of worker separations (with data available back to 1996). (See table 4.) Among the 9 census divisions, the highest number of separations during the first quarter of 2009 was in the Pacific division (140,311). The East North Central division had the next highest level of separations, with 139,795. (See table 4.) All divisions, except the East South Central, reported their highest first quarter number of separations in program history.

Table F. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, first quarter 2009^P

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,489	100.0	558,909	100.0
50-99	1,725	49.4	120,085	21.5
100-149	742	21.3	87,518	15.7
150-199	366	10.5	61,373	11.0
200-299	343	9.8	79,657	14.3
300-499	188	5.4	68,369	12.2
500-999	86	2.5	58,626	10.5
1,000 or more	39	1.1	83,281	14.9

^P = preliminary.

California recorded the largest number of worker separations (115,014), followed by Michigan (46,817), Illinois (41,887), and Texas (33,005). (See table 5.) After excluding the impact of seasonal reasons, California still reported the highest number of job cuts (108,899). Thirty-two states reported first quarter program highs in terms of numbers of separations—Alaska, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Forty-three percent of extended mass layoff events and 39 percent of separations (218,194) occurred in metropolitan areas in the first quarter of 2009, compared with 49 percent of events and 45 percent of separations (104,617) during the first quarter of 2008. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., reported the highest number of separations (14,781) in the first quarter of 2009. Next were Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 13,647 separations and Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., with 10,594 separations. (See table G.) Employers located in nonmetropolitan areas separated 50,262 workers in extended mass layoffs.

Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single employer filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a

Table G. Mass layoff events and separations, selected metropolitan areas

Metropolitan area	Events		Separations	
	I 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
Total, nonmetropolitan areas	122	392	19,690	50,262
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	661	1,513	104,617	218,194
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	26	57	4,426	14,781
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	47	87	7,711	13,647
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	86	100	13,416	10,594
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	47	61	9,204	8,688
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	6	55	1,126	8,367
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	39	50	4,764	7,736
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	(¹)	26	(¹)	7,184
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	6	18	1,159	4,784
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	9	37	1,250	4,172
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	19	38	2,250	4,107

¹ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table are defined in Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 09-01, November 20, 2008.

consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the first quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend.

For additional information about the program, see the Technical Note.

The report on Mass Layoffs in April 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 22, 2009.

Upcoming Changes to the Extended Mass Layoffs News Release

The following changes will be introduced with the issuance of 2nd quarter 2009 preliminary extended mass layoff data scheduled for release on Wednesday, August 12, 2009.

- Tables B-D will be dropped, as this information is replicated within the current numbered tables 2, 10, and 11, respectively.
- Table E will become the new table 11. This table will be expanded to show the recall expectations of employers disaggregated by whether extended layoff events were due to seasonal/vacation factors or nonseasonal factors.
- Table F will become table 13.
- Table G will undergo a conceptual change and will become a new table B. Currently this table reflects a concept of "worksite location," where the numbers of extended layoff events and associated separated workers are displayed by the metropolitan statistical area where the event occurred. This concept of "worksite location" will be replaced by a "separated worker residence" concept, where the number of initial claimants associated with extended layoffs will be displayed by the metropolitan statistical area where the separated workers reside. This conceptual change will result in more complete information on layoffs in metropolitan areas.
- Table 6 will be dropped from the news release as there is often only a small amount of layoff activity in these IT-producing industries. This table will be provided as a supplemental table on the Mass Layoff Statistics Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/mls/#tables>. Tables 7-11 will be renumbered tables 6-10.
- A new table, table 12, will be added to the release displaying the average size of layoff events by industry and by reason for layoff.
- The explanatory language in the body of the news release regarding movement of work data will be transferred to the Technical Note.

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

Extended layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an employer during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

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 persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. (See below.) Such layoffs involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated by the establishment.

Mass layoff. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an employer beginning in a given month, regardless of duration.

Worksite closure. The complete closure of either multi-unit or single-unit employers or the partial closure of a multi-unit employer where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

Revisions to preliminary data

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

Because of the employer interview component, the 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. The term "moving work" means that the company experiencing the layoff has reassigned work activities that were performed at a worksite by the company's employees (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. The type of work activities subject to movement can include accounting, customer service, cleaning, warehousing, etc.

"Overseas relocation" is the movement of work from within the U.S. to locations outside of the U.S. "Overseas relocation" can occur within the same company and involve movement of work to a different location of that company outside of the U.S., or to a different company altogether.

"Domestic relocation" is the movement of work to other locations inside the U.S., either within the same company or to a different company.

"Overseas relocation" and "domestic relocation" are no longer used in the same way as they were in earlier extended mass layoff news releases. Therefore, the data presented in this news release are not comparable to those that were presented in earlier news releases.

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 were excluded because movement of work appears unlikely.

Questions on movement of work are asked after the analyst verifies that a layoff in fact occurred and lasted more than 30 days, and obtained the total number of workers separated from jobs, the date the layoff began, and the economic reason for the layoff. If the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation, the employer was asked the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Reliability of the data

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

respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For the first quarter of 2009, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.0 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the first quarter, employers in 35 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 7 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Other information

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200 TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,340	3,585	3,489	230,098	642,154	558,909	259,292	762,737	542,023
Mining	5	43	79	474	7,013	13,051	428	8,137	11,465
Utilities	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	977	(²)	(²)	897	(²)
Construction	337	915	492	36,917	113,978	56,321	45,231	137,894	52,969
Manufacturing	422	1,287	1,380	84,318	239,215	215,281	106,177	338,237	238,792
Food	65	106	73	14,777	24,532	10,840	15,207	25,402	10,216
Beverage and tobacco products	8	(²)	12	1,436	(²)	1,728	2,040	(²)	2,192
Textile mills	12	28	17	1,758	5,763	1,859	8,054	12,225	4,377
Textile product mills	(²)	12	8	(²)	1,584	985	(²)	2,103	1,971
Apparel	10	14	17	952	2,094	1,833	1,316	2,387	1,709
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	643	(²)	(²)	561
Wood products	41	99	82	5,408	14,481	9,803	7,590	19,602	11,336
Paper	7	31	35	595	4,351	4,360	814	5,451	4,548
Printing and related support activities	6	14	38	584	2,135	4,733	620	3,207	4,107
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	18	6	(²)	2,508	784	(²)	2,746	555
Chemicals	9	30	27	1,289	4,845	3,956	762	5,463	3,410
Plastics and rubber products	21	83	76	2,963	9,955	7,576	2,660	14,102	7,852
Nonmetallic mineral products	39	109	71	4,274	16,131	6,631	4,568	18,805	7,291
Primary metals	14	80	91	2,659	14,599	13,472	2,489	18,452	14,343
Fabricated metal products	27	126	143	3,468	15,611	14,976	4,198	22,588	18,259
Machinery	20	67	138	3,155	10,967	23,494	3,378	18,857	27,990
Computer and electronic products	23	69	138	3,614	11,778	23,706	3,109	14,158	22,471
Electrical equipment and appliances	11	38	52	1,994	7,714	6,654	3,192	11,436	7,534
Transportation equipment	78	289	265	30,142	78,819	65,304	41,534	125,639	73,425
Furniture and related products	20	42	56	3,183	6,854	8,445	3,251	10,358	11,237
Miscellaneous manufacturing	7	19	30	1,555	2,910	3,499	834	3,578	3,408
Wholesale trade	35	90	118	3,745	11,909	14,373	3,847	13,432	12,776
Retail trade	107	202	347	24,119	61,326	78,394	30,444	53,466	58,636
Transportation and warehousing	49	118	136	10,250	23,001	23,197	8,552	21,839	19,174
Information	27	73	80	7,330	10,290	11,705	5,784	11,887	12,294
Finance and insurance	99	113	135	18,811	22,742	23,574	20,411	24,568	21,254
Real estate and rental and leasing	5	27	30	612	3,592	3,041	746	4,023	2,840
Professional and technical services	39	88	130	7,346	12,803	15,318	6,313	13,865	13,497
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	17	19	(²)	3,138	2,551	(²)	3,119	1,741
Administrative and waste services	96	319	296	15,710	72,104	64,697	15,885	78,130	61,672
Educational services	5	4	(²)	595	630	(²)	618	474	(²)
Health care and social assistance	20	39	33	5,302	6,764	3,931	2,643	5,384	3,547
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	20	63	41	2,504	14,609	5,701	1,833	8,696	4,464
Accommodation and food services	63	153	141	10,694	34,591	24,637	8,772	34,994	23,735
Other services, except public administration ..	5	28	23	524	3,399	2,027	590	3,622	2,311
Unclassified	1	1	-	250	73	-	133	73	-

¹ For the first quarter of 2009, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,340	3,585	3,489	230,098	642,154	558,909	259,292	762,737	542,023
Business demand	600	1,581	1,921	91,585	248,225	279,022	124,840	371,289	303,941
Contract cancellation	18	57	80	2,417	11,692	11,297	2,201	12,981	11,141
Contract completion	227	313	302	28,319	45,504	51,372	36,097	63,253	50,182
Domestic competition	-	4	4	-	470	445	-	636	420
Excess inventory/saturated market	7	18	29	1,559	4,021	3,724	876	4,203	3,578
Import competition	15	14	6	2,796	1,855	1,016	2,640	2,603	991
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	333	1,175	1,500	56,494	184,683	211,168	83,026	287,613	237,629
Organizational changes	114	159	183	21,674	31,006	41,409	22,911	33,471	34,402
Business-ownership change	22	31	32	4,990	8,430	9,270	2,986	5,981	5,076
Reorganization or restructuring of company	92	128	151	16,684	22,576	32,139	19,925	27,490	29,326
Financial issues	122	330	392	26,859	73,604	89,487	25,068	68,258	63,386
Bankruptcy	26	45	80	6,488	12,022	26,978	3,782	7,268	13,087
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	40	165	212	6,509	24,679	32,471	10,363	33,251	33,454
Financial difficulty	56	120	100	13,862	36,903	30,038	10,923	27,739	16,845
Production specific	29	24	15	11,823	4,644	3,944	8,589	4,123	2,388
Automation/technological advances	4	(²)	(²)	579	(²)	(²)	557	(²)	(²)
Energy related	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	5	7	(²)	2,083	1,549	(²)	654	913	(²)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	5	5	(²)	5,194	630	(²)	3,027	588	(²)
Material or supply shortage	6	-	(²)	2,356	-	(²)	2,955	-	(²)
Model changeover	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	5	5	(²)	507	1,357	(²)	416	1,248	(²)
Product line discontinued	4	3	6	1,104	590	1,165	980	700	735
Disaster/safety	8	12	5	1,979	1,346	478	1,895	1,325	451
Hazardous work environment	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Non-natural disaster	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	5	(²)	(²)	986	(²)	(²)	1,188	(²)	(²)
Seasonal	246	869	316	43,107	149,757	47,598	42,330	147,883	42,738
Seasonal	246	863	316	43,107	148,433	47,598	42,330	146,502	42,738
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	-	6	-	-	1,324	-	-	1,381	-
Other/miscellaneous	221	610	657	33,071	133,572	96,971	33,659	136,388	94,717
Other	23	26	32	3,466	4,243	5,171	4,737	6,844	4,291
Data not provided: refusal	63	129	142	12,339	40,046	24,618	11,959	40,032	24,382
Data not provided: does not know	135	455	483	17,266	89,283	67,182	16,963	89,512	66,044

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter 2008 and first quarter 2009

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p						
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,585	3,489	762,737	542,023	12.6	12.8	15.5	15.3	30.7	33.4	16.7	17.8
Alabama	17	21	8,447	4,149	42.6	42.2	2.4	1.9	40.2	34.8	13.3	13.6
Alaska	12	7	2,363	1,120	3.9	2.3	12.8	12.0	28.9	25.3	22.3	26.1
Arizona	30	36	5,611	5,123	5.7	5.3	33.1	35.7	35.8	33.3	14.2	15.3
Arkansas	20	9	3,159	1,658	17.2	29.4	4.0	4.9	39.2	26.8	16.9	14.4
California	766	842	132,375	107,072	7.2	7.6	41.1	36.0	36.7	36.0	14.8	15.4
Colorado	31	33	4,142	4,317	3.9	6.0	36.6	17.3	17.6	33.8	19.2	16.4
Connecticut	11	30	2,278	3,684	10.2	13.7	10.7	15.1	18.4	49.4	19.8	23.0
Delaware	7	7	973	1,332	21.3	11.8	4.6	1.4	19.1	14.5	22.0	12.1
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	97.8	38.8	.5	12.4	63.2	58.4	9.7	6.2
Florida	180	137	37,472	26,389	14.4	15.6	26.7	27.8	36.1	35.0	18.4	19.4
Georgia	59	59	16,008	11,381	36.5	42.7	6.5	4.9	37.3	44.8	15.8	16.5
Hawaii	10	12	1,318	1,103	3.0	3.8	12.7	11.9	22.1	26.1	15.2	14.1
Idaho	51	24	8,397	3,216	.3	.2	11.8	10.9	34.1	35.6	15.2	18.3
Illinois	286	240	60,441	36,253	17.1	16.5	16.0	13.8	28.4	32.0	14.7	17.1
Indiana	154	104	44,383	15,133	6.7	8.5	4.0	2.0	27.2	31.2	14.8	17.4
Iowa	45	36	10,735	9,270	1.6	2.3	3.6	1.9	24.6	31.7	18.7	17.1
Kansas	25	27	4,238	3,009	8.3	10.2	5.4	4.6	30.4	31.5	13.9	16.2
Kentucky	67	26	12,602	3,464	5.8	3.9	.3	.2	17.2	10.6	13.8	19.0
Louisiana	22	29	4,429	3,974	51.9	36.0	1.9	3.9	26.8	19.5	18.5	23.1
Maine	7	11	1,249	1,479	.6	1.6	.2	.4	20.4	34.0	23.5	22.9
Maryland	24	23	3,491	3,149	39.4	32.3	2.5	2.9	36.0	29.2	22.7	22.0
Massachusetts	43	54	7,288	7,696	8.8	7.2	1.0	.8	35.6	43.8	21.4	20.5
Michigan	212	182	77,433	53,380	18.3	20.1	4.3	2.8	26.2	29.3	17.3	18.4
Minnesota	120	73	21,625	8,109	4.0	4.8	6.5	3.9	19.0	26.4	16.1	18.2
Mississippi	24	18	4,512	1,569	48.8	60.1	3.2	.5	38.9	40.3	14.4	20.3
Missouri	101	75	17,713	8,417	11.8	9.8	.2	.3	34.1	40.2	18.8	18.9
Montana	14	7	2,432	916	–	.1	3.3	2.5	14.1	13.6	18.5	26.5
Nebraska	8	(²)	755	(²)	1.6	1.5	7.9	12.3	15.0	35.6	29.5	26.7
Nevada	46	68	13,222	10,381	9.1	7.9	34.9	32.5	45.6	39.8	17.2	17.3
New Hampshire	(²)	8	(²)	1,369	1.0	.4	–	4.1	18.2	41.0	33.0	25.5
New Jersey	89	105	16,252	13,141	19.2	17.9	8.7	10.1	39.3	45.6	19.5	21.7
New Mexico	17	14	2,805	2,418	2.6	2.2	50.2	39.0	28.8	19.5	17.5	16.0
New York	147	148	31,866	21,500	10.8	11.7	10.3	13.9	33.2	35.7	18.1	18.7
North Carolina	32	78	5,619	12,979	33.0	36.4	6.5	7.4	33.6	40.1	20.8	17.1
North Dakota	10	9	1,253	959	2.2	1.1	3.4	2.0	18.7	6.2	17.9	8.9
Ohio	189	155	45,092	21,735	10.5	12.0	3.4	3.2	26.3	32.4	17.3	17.7
Oklahoma	21	29	4,443	4,885	7.0	8.4	6.2	7.7	27.2	24.6	15.3	16.0
Oregon	73	69	19,492	15,510	.8	1.5	16.0	13.2	27.2	28.0	18.5	19.9
Pennsylvania	205	216	40,987	33,824	5.0	4.5	3.9	4.0	25.7	28.1	21.7	24.0
Rhode Island	6	10	615	978	1.8	3.1	21.3	14.3	19.8	48.7	25.0	32.1
South Carolina	47	31	12,440	5,841	59.3	45.3	1.1	1.1	42.7	41.9	7.7	7.5
South Dakota	3	6	251	433	.4	4.4	2.0	1.8	31.1	18.0	21.9	15.9
Tennessee	63	81	9,751	9,837	21.7	14.9	.1	–	36.9	40.0	19.7	17.6
Texas	79	139	19,488	23,174	17.4	16.1	40.0	34.9	27.8	29.0	13.5	14.0
Utah	18	27	3,714	3,983	1.4	1.9	15.6	15.8	25.9	34.4	10.7	12.7
Vermont	7	9	1,096	1,177	.7	.3	.3	.2	23.8	31.9	20.9	27.3
Virginia	14	12	1,699	2,521	27.1	26.8	6.0	2.1	35.2	33.4	22.5	19.1
Washington	77	56	15,107	10,028	4.1	5.9	14.5	7.5	31.3	36.9	17.5	14.1
West Virginia	7	14	890	2,410	.1	.5	–	.1	10.7	22.7	12.9	16.2
Wisconsin	83	74	20,124	15,475	3.2	3.2	8.3	3.8	23.3	28.2	18.2	21.6
Wyoming	3	4	268	273	1.5	2.2	1.1	7.3	32.8	15.0	34.0	9.2
Puerto Rico	12	15	2,020	2,646	.2	–	98.5	99.2	48.0	59.1	14.9	10.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
United States ¹	1,340	3,585	3,489	230,098	642,154	558,909	259,292	762,737	542,023
Northeast	217	517	591	32,643	90,853	89,285	38,963	101,840	84,848
New England	31	76	122	4,839	11,217	17,100	4,244	12,735	16,383
Middle Atlantic	186	441	469	27,804	79,636	72,185	34,719	89,105	68,465
South	232	684	715	42,175	124,851	125,036	45,991	145,608	118,890
South Atlantic	132	371	363	23,495	72,557	60,606	27,021	78,777	66,180
East South Central	56	171	146	10,332	26,692	18,996	8,604	35,312	19,019
West South Central	44	142	206	8,348	25,602	45,434	10,366	31,519	33,691
Midwest	336	1,236	984	73,444	234,641	170,062	81,892	304,043	172,825
East North Central	272	924	755	61,307	183,945	139,795	69,303	247,473	141,976
West North Central	64	312	229	12,137	50,696	30,267	12,589	56,570	30,849
West	555	1,148	1,199	81,836	191,809	174,526	92,446	211,246	165,460
Mountain	49	210	213	7,547	40,530	34,215	6,744	40,591	30,627
Pacific	506	938	986	74,289	151,279	140,311	85,702	170,655	134,833

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,340	3,585	3,489	230,098	642,154	558,909	259,292	762,737	542,023
Alabama	13	17	21	2,182	5,086	5,010	2,825	8,447	4,149
Alaska	(²)	12	7	(²)	3,345	2,110	(²)	2,363	1,120
Arizona	5	30	36	474	6,365	5,825	607	5,611	5,123
Arkansas	10	20	9	1,809	3,164	1,471	3,221	3,159	1,658
California	467	766	842	66,895	118,069	115,014	78,098	132,375	107,072
Colorado	9	31	33	2,141	5,384	5,339	1,480	4,142	4,317
Connecticut	3	11	30	296	2,208	4,127	441	2,278	3,684
Delaware	-	7	7	-	976	1,509	-	973	1,332
District of Columbia	3	(²)	(²)	340	(²)	(²)	185	(²)	(²)
Florida	60	180	137	10,358	42,118	27,109	8,531	37,472	26,389
Georgia	19	59	59	2,112	8,373	7,124	8,376	16,008	11,381
Hawaii	6	10	12	2,009	1,233	1,034	659	1,318	1,103
Idaho	8	51	24	783	7,791	3,248	940	8,397	3,216
Illinois	98	286	240	17,736	55,805	41,887	17,169	60,441	36,253
Indiana	26	154	104	4,396	22,553	13,057	7,467	44,383	15,133
Iowa	10	45	36	1,458	5,828	4,288	3,445	10,735	9,270
Kansas	7	25	27	1,389	3,857	4,625	1,619	4,238	3,009
Kentucky	18	67	26	2,049	9,742	2,970	1,886	12,602	3,464
Louisiana	11	22	29	2,100	4,586	5,720	2,641	4,429	3,974
Maine	(²)	7	11	(²)	1,040	2,579	(²)	1,249	1,479
Maryland	10	24	23	1,255	3,274	2,949	1,210	3,491	3,149
Massachusetts	18	43	54	2,771	6,237	6,934	2,633	7,288	7,696
Michigan	57	212	182	14,917	47,580	46,817	20,859	77,433	53,380
Minnesota	16	120	73	2,107	20,893	10,133	1,694	21,625	8,109
Mississippi	9	24	18	2,207	4,343	1,755	796	4,512	1,569
Missouri	26	101	75	6,326	17,613	9,386	5,076	17,713	8,417
Montana	5	14	7	442	1,775	899	440	2,432	916
Nebraska	4	8	(²)	607	1,015	(²)	565	755	(²)
Nevada	11	46	68	1,708	9,438	10,390	1,791	13,222	10,381
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	8	(²)	(²)	1,292	(²)	(²)	1,369
New Jersey	33	89	105	6,676	16,438	16,054	5,657	16,252	13,141
New Mexico	5	17	14	649	2,729	3,388	799	2,805	2,418
New York	78	147	148	13,084	30,580	23,958	12,880	31,866	21,500
North Carolina	13	32	78	2,116	3,704	9,916	3,147	5,619	12,979
North Dakota	-	10	9	-	1,253	959	-	1,253	959
Ohio	64	189	155	18,236	39,950	23,813	16,706	45,092	21,735
Oklahoma	(²)	21	29	(²)	3,846	5,238	(²)	4,443	4,885
Oregon	11	73	69	1,913	13,668	11,757	3,658	19,492	15,510
Pennsylvania	75	205	216	8,044	32,618	32,173	16,182	40,987	33,824
Rhode Island	4	6	10	363	612	963	345	615	978
South Carolina	9	47	31	1,125	10,908	5,065	978	12,440	5,841
South Dakota	(²)	3	6	(²)	237	706	(²)	251	433
Tennessee	16	63	81	3,894	7,521	9,261	3,097	9,751	9,837
Texas	22	79	139	4,298	14,006	33,005	4,363	19,488	23,174
Utah	5	18	27	1,150	3,704	4,540	608	3,714	3,983
Vermont	(²)	7	9	(²)	825	1,205	(²)	1,096	1,177
Virginia	14	14	12	5,384	2,104	2,900	3,882	1,699	2,521
Washington	21	77	56	2,772	14,964	10,396	3,072	15,107	10,028
West Virginia	4	7	14	805	915	3,856	712	890	2,410
Wisconsin	27	83	74	6,022	18,057	14,221	7,102	20,124	15,475
Wyoming	(²)	3	4	(²)	3,344	586	(²)	268	273
Puerto Rico	10	12	15	659	1,304	1,683	2,315	2,020	2,646

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 6. Information technology-producing industries: Extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 2002-2009

Year	Total extended mass layoffs		Information technology-producing industries ¹							
			Computer hardware ²		Software and computer services ³		Communications equipment ⁴		Communications services ⁵	
	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations	Layoff events	Separations
2002										
First quarter	1,611	299,266	84	18,574	34	3,770	32	8,192	28	4,346
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	69	11,764	39	4,326	27	4,870	34	5,643
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	76	15,017	36	4,359	34	6,529	33	5,496
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	74	14,298	26	5,709	19	3,645	31	7,643
Total	6,337	1,272,331	303	59,653	135	18,164	112	23,236	126	23,128
2003										
First quarter	1,502	286,947	71	11,900	27	5,097	23	4,402	26	4,513
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	54	9,221	19	2,741	21	3,098	22	4,169
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	46	6,488	24	4,189	9	1,289	8	842
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	25	5,080	8	1,167	9	1,619	23	5,774
Total	6,181	1,216,886	196	32,689	78	13,194	62	10,408	79	15,298
2004										
First quarter	1,339	276,503	27	3,222	13	2,786	8	894	14	2,832
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	18	2,959	15	2,775	-	-	15	3,250
Third quarter	886	164,608	13	2,288	14	1,467	4	430	11	3,792
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	18	3,055	10	1,547	4	563	20	3,143
Total	5,010	993,909	76	11,524	52	8,575	16	1,887	60	13,017
2005										
First quarter	1,142	186,506	13	1,526	9	2,355	4	439	12	2,400
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	20	2,973	13	1,558	4	842	7	1,331
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	23	3,307	7	1,034	(²)	(²)	3	304
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	19	4,122	3	720	(²)	(²)	5	845
Total	4,881	884,661	75	11,928	32	5,667	13	3,000	27	4,880
2006										
First quarter	963	183,089	12	1,159	6	744	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Second quarter	1,353	295,964	10	3,294	7	1,564	8	988	(²)	(²)
Third quarter	929	160,254	14	3,544	6	487	(²)	(²)	8	1,222
Fourth quarter	1,640	296,662	12	4,039	4	708	5	1,482	8	947
Total	4,885	935,969	48	12,036	23	3,503	19	3,753	23	3,406
2007										
First quarter	1,110	225,600	19	3,007	5	875	3	415	5	885
Second quarter	1,421	278,719	22	3,634	4	413	5	433	3	315
Third quarter	1,018	160,024	22	5,279	6	1,030	4	403	3	276
Fourth quarter	1,814	301,592	9	1,459	4	473	3	381	7	870
Total	5,363	965,935	72	13,379	19	2,791	15	1,632	18	2,346
2008										
First quarter ^r	1,340	230,098	19	3,040	9	987	(²)	(²)	3	329
Second quarter ^r	1,756	354,713	25	4,018	7	969	(²)	(²)	16	2,545
Third quarter ^r	1,582	290,892	37	6,781	20	3,015	6	1,331	11	1,906
Fourth quarter ^r	3,585	642,154	58	10,289	18	1,995	8	1,131	18	2,657
Total	8,263	1,517,857	139	24,128	54	6,966	18	3,147	48	7,437
2009										
First quarter ^p	3,489	558,909	124	22,172	18	3,250	16	2,729	11	1,870

¹ Information technology-producing industries are defined in *Digital Economy 2003*, (U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, 2003). In the MLS program, however, computer and software merchant wholesalers and computer and software stores are only included in the computer hardware industry.

² The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: semiconductor machinery manufacturing; office machinery manufacturing; electronic computer manufacturing; computer storage device manufacturing; computer terminal manufacturing; other computer peripheral equipment mfg.; electron tube manufacturing; bare printed circuit board manufacturing; semiconductors and related device mfg.; electronic capacitor manufacturing; electronic resistor manufacturing; electronic coils, transformers, and inductors; electronic connector manufacturing; printed circuit assembly manufacturing; other electronic component manufacturing; industrial process variable instruments; electricity and signal testing instruments; analytical laboratory instrument mfg.; computer and software merchant wholesalers; and computer and software stores.

³ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: software publishers; internet service providers; web search portals; data processing and related services; custom computer programming

services; computer systems design services; computer facilities management services; other computer related services; office equipment rental and leasing; and computer and office machine repair.

⁴ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: telephone apparatus manufacturing; audio and video equipment manufacturing; broadcast and wireless communications equip.; fiber optic cable manufacturing; software reproducing; and magnetic and optical recording media mfg.

⁵ The industries included in this grouping, based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), are: wired telecommunications carriers cellular and other wireless carriers; telecommunications resellers; cable and other program distribution; satellite telecommunications; other telecommunications; and communication equipment repair.

⁶ Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 7. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2008	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	59	118	77	13,314	20,376	12,736
Mining	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Manufacturing	34	80	58	6,652	15,232	9,833
Food	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	425	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Textile mills	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Textile product mills	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Apparel	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Leather and allied products	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Wood products	3	(²)	(²)	390	(²)	(²)
Paper	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	602	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,125	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	542	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Primary metals	(²)	3	4	(²)	1,795	603
Fabricated metal products	(²)	6	3	(²)	752	255
Machinery	-	5	4	-	1,118	464
Computer and electronic products	5	10	12	1,195	1,534	2,958
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	7	6	(²)	830	987
Transportation equipment	8	19	11	1,190	4,301	1,781
Furniture and related products	(²)	3	3	(²)	456	647
Miscellaneous manufacturing	-	3	(²)	-	509	(²)
Wholesale trade	3	7	(²)	210	804	(²)
Retail trade	4	6	3	1,166	682	532
Transportation and warehousing	3	4	(²)	1,724	686	(²)
Information	(²)	4	3	(²)	871	576
Finance and insurance	8	8	(²)	2,120	926	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Administrative and waste services	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	545	(²)
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Other services, except public administration	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 8. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2008	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	59	118	77	13,314	20,376	12,736
Business demand	16	36	38	4,902	6,080	5,345
Contract cancellation	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Contract completion	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Domestic competition	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)
Import competition	7	10	(²)	1,724	1,504	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	9	22	30	3,178	4,227	3,813
Organizational changes	22	49	19	3,654	8,960	2,654
Business-ownership change	6	9	(²)	1,656	1,498	(²)
Reorganization or restructuring of company	16	40	(²)	1,998	7,462	(²)
Financial issues	17	29	15	3,704	4,554	3,746
Bankruptcy	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	10	25	(²)	1,706	3,392	(²)
Financial difficulty	7	(²)	(²)	1,998	(²)	(²)
Production specific	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Automation/technological advances	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy related	–	–	–	–	–	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material or supply shortage	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Model changeover	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	–	–	–	–	–	–
Product line discontinued	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)
Disaster/safety	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Hazardous work environment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-natural disaster	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Extreme weather-related event	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Other/miscellaneous	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Other	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data not provided: does not know	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 9. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2008	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
United States ¹	59	118	77	13,314	20,376	12,736
Northeast	6	13	7	1,381	1,828	1,091
New England	(²)	4	3	(²)	686	463
Middle Atlantic	(²)	9	4	(²)	1,142	628
South	26	29	16	4,878	4,917	3,362
South Atlantic	8	9	7	947	1,220	1,343
East South Central	11	12	5	2,237	1,650	521
West South Central	7	8	4	1,694	2,047	1,498
Midwest	14	48	38	3,388	9,534	5,549
East North Central	11	33	27	2,378	6,652	4,189
West North Central	3	15	11	1,010	2,882	1,360
West	13	28	16	3,667	4,097	2,734
Mountain	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Pacific	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 10. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2008	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008 ^r	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,340	3,585	3,489	230,098	642,154	558,909
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	1,094	2,716	3,173	186,991	492,397	511,311
Total, movement of work ³	59	118	77	13,314	20,376	12,736
Movement of work actions	76	161	105	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	41	122	70	6,180	11,919	7,295
With separations unknown	35	39	35	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 11. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	I 2008	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p	I 2008	IV 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^p
With separations reported ²	41	122	70	6,180	11,919	7,295
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	15	36	20	1,901	4,059	3,466
Within company	12	31	20	1,602	3,720	3,466
Different company	3	5	—	299	339	—
Domestic relocations	26	86	50	4,279	7,860	3,829
Within company	24	79	45	3,364	7,363	3,483
Different company	2	7	5	915	497	346
Unable to assign place of relocation	—	—	—	—	—	—
By company						
Within company	36	110	65	4,966	11,083	6,949
Domestic	24	79	45	3,364	7,363	3,483
Out of country	12	31	20	1,602	3,720	3,466
Unable to assign	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different company	5	12	5	1,214	836	346
Domestic	2	7	5	915	497	346
Out of country	3	5	—	299	339	—
Unable to assign	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

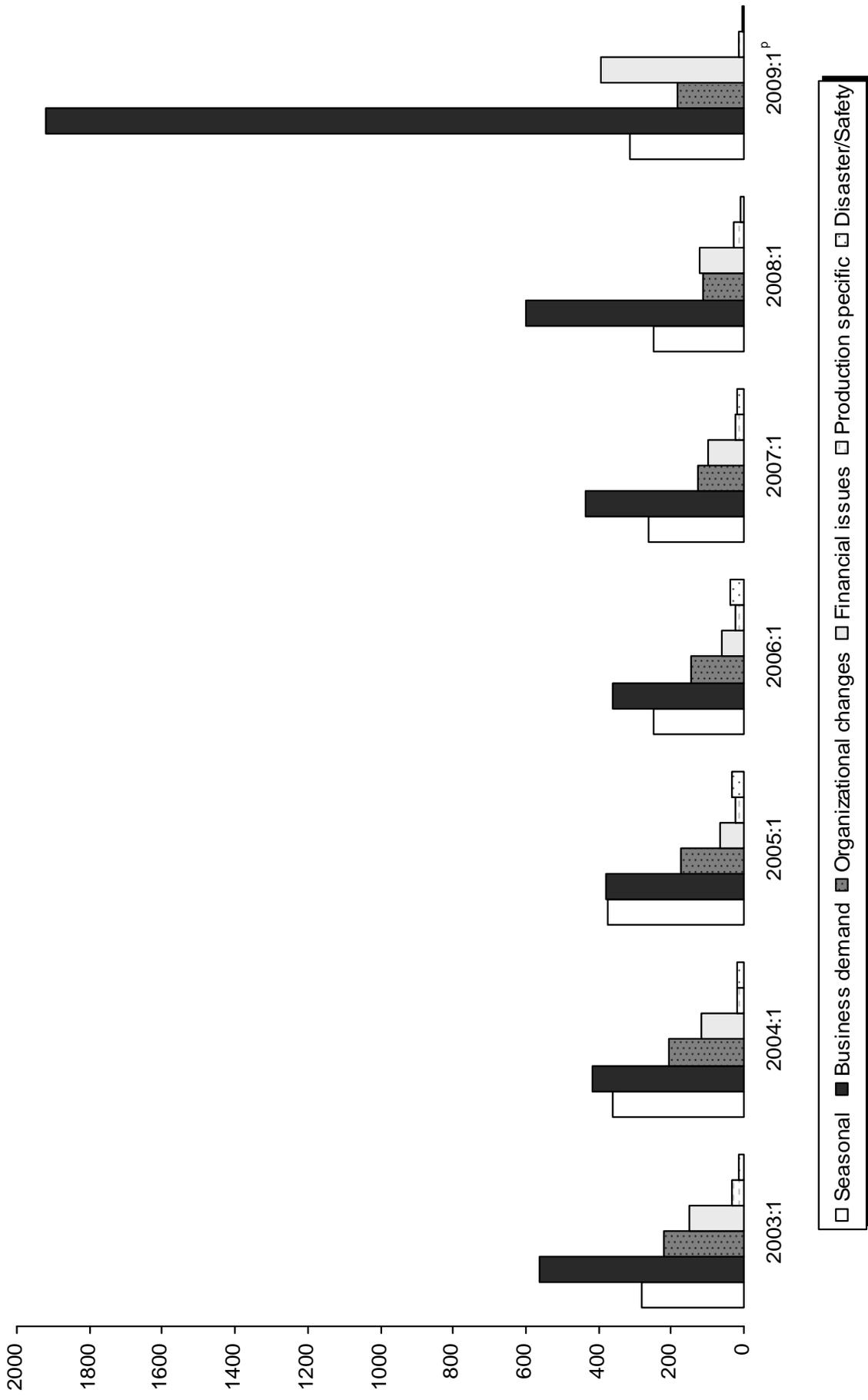
^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

First quarters, 2003-09



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

P = preliminary.