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Technical information: (202) 691-6392 • [mlsinfo@bls.gov](mailto:mlsinfo@bls.gov) • [www.bls.gov/mls](http://www.bls.gov/mls)  
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 • [PressOffice@bls.gov](mailto:PressOffice@bls.gov)

## **EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS – FOURTH QUARTER 2010 ANNUAL TOTALS – 2010**

Employers initiated 1,910 mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2010 that resulted in the separation of 295,571 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Layoff events and separations declined from fourth quarter 2009 levels. (See table A.) Fourth quarter 2010 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Permanent worksite closures accounted for 6 percent of extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter 2010, the lowest proportion of events due to closure in program history (with data available back to 1995). Manufacturing firms accounted for 19 percent of private nonfarm extended mass layoff events and 21 percent of separations, the lowest fourth quarter proportions in program history. Sixty percent of employers expected to recall at least some laid-off workers, the highest fourth quarter percentage since 2005 and up from 48 percent a year earlier.

The national unemployment rate averaged 9.2 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter 2010, down from 9.5 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 0.8 percent (903,000) over the year.

### **Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs**

Fifteen of 18 major industry sectors in the private nonfarm economy registered declines over the year in the number of extended mass layoff events. Seventeen of 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of layoff events.

Construction firms recorded 673 events and 84,205 separations, primarily due to the ending of seasonal work. Both layoff events and separations in this sector decreased over the year. Of the 673 events, 80 percent of employers anticipated recalling some workers.

Manufacturing firms reported 362 events involving the separation of 60,832 workers, largely due to the ending of seasonal work. Of these events, 50 percent of employers anticipated recalling some workers. This sector accounted for 19 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 21 percent of related separations in the quarter, the lowest fourth quarter proportions in program history. (See table 1.)

**Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity**

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2006			
January-March.....	963	183,089	193,510
April-June.....	1,353	295,964	264,927
July-September.....	929	160,254	161,764
October-December.....	1,640	296,662	330,954
2007			
January-March.....	1,110	225,600	199,250
April-June.....	1,421	278,719	259,234
July-September.....	1,018	160,024	173,077
October-December.....	1,814	301,592	347,151
2008			
January-March.....	1,340	230,098	259,292
April-June.....	1,756	354,713	339,630
July-September.....	1,581	290,453	304,340
October-December.....	3,582	641,714	766,780
2009			
January-March.....	3,979	705,141	835,551
April-June.....	3,395	651,318	731,049
July-September.....	2,034	345,531	406,823
October-December <sup>r</sup> .....	2,416	406,212	468,577
2010			
January-March <sup>r</sup> .....	1,870	314,512	368,459
April-June <sup>r</sup> .....	2,008	381,622	395,224
July-September <sup>r</sup> .....	1,370	221,933	256,636
October-December <sup>p</sup> .....	1,910	295,571	268,431

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

### Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, events related to seasonal factors accounted for 42 percent of events and 43 percent of related separations during the fourth quarter. (See table 2.) Over the year, the largest decrease in separations occurred in layoffs due to business demand reasons. (See chart.)

### Movement of Work

In the fourth quarter, 46 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 8,474 separated workers. Over the year, the number of such events decreased by 20, and the number of separations decreased by 3,500. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 4 percent of the nonseasonal layoff events. (See table 9.)

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

Metropolitan area	2009 IV <sup>r</sup>		2010 IV <sup>p</sup>	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas .....	369,199	...	209,877	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. ....	38,204	1	24,299	1
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. ....	22,719	2	13,193	2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. ....	20,177	3	10,899	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. ....	14,331	4	6,299	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. ....	13,323	5	6,269	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif. ....	8,948	6	4,236	6
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev. ....	6,346	8	4,004	7
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	6,466	7	3,929	8
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, Calif.	6,252	9	3,903	9
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa. -N.J.-Del.-Md. ....	4,003	17	3,419	10

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

Sixty-one percent of the extended mass layoff events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. (See table 6.) Employers cited organizational changes as the economic reason for layoffs in 48 percent of the events involving movement of work. (See table 7.) Among the regions, the largest proportions of workers affected by the movement of work were in the South. (See table 8.) By state, California, Massachusetts, Illinois, and Tennessee reported the highest numbers of separations associated with movement of work.

The 46 extended layoff events with movement of work for the fourth quarter involved 61 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 9.) Employers were able to provide more complete separation information for 42 of these actions. Among the 42 actions, 83 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 71 percent were domestic reassignments. (See table 10.)

### Recall Expectations

Sixty percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in the fourth quarter indicated they anticipated some type of recall, the highest fourth quarter percentage since 2005 and up from 48 percent a year earlier. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 32 percent indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 75 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at

**Table C. Selected measures of mass layoff activity, 1996-2010**

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1996 .....	4,760	948,122	805,810
1997 .....	4,671	947,843	879,831
1998 .....	4,859	991,245	1,056,462
1999 .....	4,556	901,451	796,917
2000 .....	4,591	915,962	846,267
2001 .....	7,375	1,524,832	1,457,512
2002 .....	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003 .....	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
2004 .....	5,010	993,909	903,079
2005 .....	4,881	884,661	834,533
2006 .....	4,885	935,969	951,155
2007 .....	5,363	965,935	978,712
2008 .....	8,259	1,516,978	1,670,042
2009 <sup>r</sup> .....	11,824	2,108,202	2,442,000
2010 <sup>p</sup> .....	7,158	1,213,638	1,288,750

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

least half of the workers. Seventy-three percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within 6 months. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, in which 95 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in just 34 percent of the events. (See table 11.)

### Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 155 during the quarter. (See table 12.) Events were primarily concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 71 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. Conversely, only four percent of events involved 500 or more workers. (See table 13.)

### Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 268,431 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the fourth quarter. Of these claimants, 12 percent were black, 19 percent were Hispanic, 29 percent were women, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) The percentage of claimants who were women reached an all-time program low in the fourth quarter. Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older.

## **Geographic Distribution**

Among the four census regions, the West and the Midwest recorded the highest numbers of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter. Among the nine census divisions, the highest numbers of separations were in the Pacific and the East North Central. All census regions and divisions registered fewer laid-off workers compared with the fourth quarter of 2009. This was the fifth consecutive quarter separations have decreased over the year for all census regions and divisions. (See table 4.)

California recorded the largest number of worker separations, followed by Illinois, Wisconsin, New York, and Ohio. (See table 5.) Over the year, 38 states and the District of Columbia reported decreased numbers of laid-off workers, led by California, Florida, and Illinois.

Seventy-eight percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter resided within metropolitan areas. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants. Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md., entered the highest 10 metropolitan areas in terms of initial claims by residency of claimant in the fourth quarter, replacing Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash., from the fourth quarter 2009. (See table B.)

## **Review of 2010**

For all of 2010, employers reported 7,158 extended mass layoff actions, affecting 1,213,638 workers. Compared to 2009, the number of events decreased by 39 percent and the number of separations decreased by 42 percent, the first over-the-year decline for both measures since 2005. (See table C.) The annual average national unemployment rate increased from 9.3 percent in 2009 to 9.6 percent in 2010, and private nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 0.8 percent, or 914,000.

## **Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs**

In the private nonfarm economy, manufacturing reported the largest number of separations, despite reaching a program low in 2010 (with annual data available back to 1996). Construction had the next highest number of separations. Educational services reported program highs in both layoff events and separations in 2010.

## **Reasons for Extended Layoffs**

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for layoff, layoffs due to business demand factors accounted for the largest numbers of events and separations during 2010. Compared to 2009, the largest decreases in events were related to business demand factors and financial issues.

## **Movement of Work**

In 2010, 225 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 38,505 separated workers, both reaching program lows (with annual data available back to 2004). Fifty-four percent of events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. Employers cited organizational issues in 46 percent of the layoffs involving the movement of work, the highest among the reason categories.

The 225 extended layoff events with movement of work for 2010 involved 311 identifiable relocations of work actions. Employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 197 of the actions. Of these, 86 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 77 percent were domestic reassignments.

### **Recall Expectations**

About 50 percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2010 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up from 34 percent a year earlier. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 36 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and a program low 70 percent intended to do so within 6 months. Excluding events due to seasonal work and vacation period, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in just 28 percent of the events.

### **Size of Extended Layoffs**

In 2010, the average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 170, registering the smallest annual average size in program history (with annual data available back to 1996). Extended mass layoffs involving 500 or more workers accounted for only 5 percent of events but resulted in 29 percent of all separations.

### **Initial Claimant Characteristics**

A total of 1,288,750 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in 2010. Of these claimants, 15 percent were black and a program high 20 percent were Hispanic. The 55 years-of-age or older demographic reached an annual program high at 20 percent, and the proportion of women who filed for notice of unemployment was 41 percent. Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older.

### **Geographic Distribution**

Compared to 2009, all census regions, divisions, and 45 states and the District of Columbia reported decreased numbers of laid-off workers in 2010. Among the states, the largest decreases were reported by California, Florida, and Michigan.

Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants in 2010. The next highest were New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., and Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.

## **Note**

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

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**The Mass Layoffs news release for January 2011 is scheduled to be released on Wednesday, February 23, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).**

# Technical Note

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Revisions to preliminary data

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

## Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Reliability of the data**

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

subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For the fourth quarter of 2010, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.7 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, employers in 19 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 3 of which involved out-of-country moves.

### **Additional information**

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

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

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	2,416	1,370	1,910	406,212	221,933	295,571	468,577	256,636	268,431
Mining .....	39	4	32	4,887	1,067	3,430	5,486	774	3,239
Utilities .....	9	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,637	535	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,585	649	( <sup>2</sup> )
Construction .....	761	210	673	95,711	21,251	84,205	120,451	31,921	79,982
Manufacturing .....	592	265	362	99,035	39,171	60,832	122,475	46,857	54,302
Food .....	93	63	84	19,961	9,692	20,942	21,988	13,104	13,318
Beverage and tobacco products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	344	1,707	( <sup>2</sup> )	495	1,267
Textile mills .....	11	-	3	2,028	-	379	6,953	-	468
Textile product mills .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Apparel .....	18	10	11	2,380	1,541	1,886	2,371	1,783	2,050
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wood products .....	35	14	18	4,688	1,983	2,004	6,857	1,906	2,593
Paper .....	14	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	1,604	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,324	1,733	( <sup>2</sup> )	928
Printing and related support activities .....	10	6	11	2,400	500	2,076	1,941	1,415	1,712
Petroleum and coal products .....	21	( <sup>2</sup> )	17	3,092	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,463	3,256	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,346
Chemicals .....	23	17	5	3,057	2,007	419	2,681	2,388	470
Plastics and rubber products .....	19	8	12	1,880	613	1,533	1,973	772	1,131
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	60	13	49	7,822	1,435	6,115	9,513	1,583	5,871
Primary metals .....	34	12	12	4,202	2,490	1,906	6,916	2,609	1,577
Fabricated metal products .....	44	16	16	5,896	2,267	2,158	7,075	3,627	2,180
Machinery .....	47	15	16	6,375	2,661	2,770	8,961	3,830	3,509
Computer and electronic products .....	40	25	14	5,135	2,783	1,924	6,761	3,550	1,797
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	15	9	6	2,173	1,005	1,136	2,283	1,217	1,233
Transportation equipment .....	72	35	50	21,400	7,453	7,586	24,711	5,738	9,199
Furniture and related products .....	14	7	8	2,021	1,014	1,236	2,907	1,384	1,308
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	13	6	8	1,898	959	955	1,685	857	741
Wholesale trade .....	56	33	32	6,981	3,901	3,486	6,854	3,829	3,279
Retail trade .....	91	79	78	19,469	20,996	15,660	23,743	22,664	13,644
Transportation and warehousing .....	88	159	49	17,709	24,122	7,579	17,844	28,162	8,603
Information .....	62	54	54	12,316	14,322	12,712	17,190	20,109	16,592
Finance and insurance .....	74	55	41	14,934	10,137	6,970	16,641	12,187	5,802
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	20	14	13	2,454	2,289	1,450	2,784	1,562	1,057
Professional and technical services .....	77	62	67	14,379	10,938	10,358	14,242	12,199	10,002
Management of companies and enterprises ..	9	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,073	346	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,479	372	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	253	146	217	52,551	31,159	33,098	63,778	33,724	33,929
Educational services .....	8	34	8	959	3,972	2,164	1,050	4,926	773
Health care and social assistance .....	42	84	44	6,216	8,213	5,731	6,638	9,009	5,381
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	68	51	57	18,959	5,882	11,447	11,731	7,802	6,106
Accommodation and food services .....	143	87	155	33,137	20,514	33,016	29,127	16,518	22,355
Other services, except public administration ..	23	25	20	3,609	3,118	2,272	3,283	3,372	2,278
Unclassified .....	1	-	-	196	-	-	196	-	-

<sup>1</sup> For the fourth quarter of 2010, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	2,416	1,370	1,910	406,212	221,933	295,571	468,577	256,636	268,431
Business demand .....	845	487	643	126,734	76,408	93,402	178,974	97,085	98,462
Contract cancellation .....	37	32	24	6,953	4,366	4,134	7,968	4,273	3,548
Contract completion .....	290	241	371	49,017	41,565	57,966	66,797	52,268	62,317
Domestic competition .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )
Excess inventory/saturated market .....	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	1,184	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	1,707	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
Import competition .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown .....	501	209	243	68,855	29,510	30,624	101,883	38,697	32,018
Organizational changes .....	89	83	72	17,736	16,963	16,749	15,866	13,966	11,830
Business-ownership change .....	29	17	17	9,000	8,485	9,118	4,599	2,472	2,321
Reorganization or restructuring of company .....	60	66	55	8,736	8,478	7,631	11,267	11,494	9,509
Financial issues .....	179	110	105	29,342	15,653	15,460	34,531	18,535	13,017
Bankruptcy .....	21	14	13	5,262	2,450	3,418	4,882	1,282	1,671
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability .....	113	63	63	16,570	8,290	7,188	21,152	12,096	7,995
Financial difficulty .....	45	33	29	7,510	4,913	4,854	8,497	5,157	3,351
Production specific .....	16	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	1,982	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,140	1,833	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,104
Automation/technological advances .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Energy related .....	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )
Governmental regulations/intervention .....	5	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	576	727	( <sup>2</sup> )	541	725	( <sup>2</sup> )
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Material or supply shortage .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—
Model changeover .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance .....	3	5	—	540	411	—	449	501	—
Product line discontinued .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Disaster/safety .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	840	( <sup>2</sup> )	521	1,075	( <sup>2</sup> )	474
Hazardous work environment .....	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )
Natural disaster (not weather related) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Extreme weather-related event .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—
Seasonal .....	828	372	804	137,207	52,613	127,766	143,965	66,451	103,093
Seasonal .....	817	212	798	134,911	33,122	127,225	140,270	42,202	102,466
Vacation period—school related or otherwise .....	11	160	6	2,296	19,491	541	3,695	24,249	627
Other/miscellaneous .....	453	300	273	92,371	58,522	40,533	92,333	58,611	40,451
Other .....	22	14	18	3,501	1,583	2,101	3,680	1,756	1,978
Data not provided: refusal .....	108	69	71	29,159	18,521	9,996	29,159	18,521	9,977
Data not provided: does not know .....	323	217	184	59,711	38,418	28,436	59,494	38,334	28,496

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>f</sup> = revised.

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

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>P</sup>	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>P</sup>	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>P</sup>	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>P</sup>	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>P</sup>	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>P</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	1,370	1,910	256,636	268,431	16.0	11.8	22.8	19.1	42.0	29.2	20.1	18.1
Alabama	11	6	2,988	1,507	48.2	51.2	1.6	3.3	43.8	59.9	15.9	11.3
Alaska	10	12	3,381	1,502	7.4	5.7	20.4	10.7	27.9	26.2	24.7	18.2
Arizona	9	12	1,671	1,643	11.9	7.4	29.2	35.5	60.6	42.2	18.1	20.1
Arkansas	5	4	920	823	26.2	17.6	4.3	3.3	40.2	31.3	12.5	20.5
California	442	454	95,418	68,474	8.5	7.3	35.3	37.2	40.5	36.6	16.3	16.7
Colorado	11	24	1,235	2,577	8.4	4.9	15.4	36.5	45.7	26.9	14.7	20.8
Connecticut	9	13	1,605	1,583	19.5	17.1	15.1	13.1	52.5	38.3	21.4	25.4
Delaware	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	368	41.6	24.5	14.2	13.3	56.6	25.8	26.5	45.4
District of Columbia	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	328	97.7	71.0	—	9.1	78.9	57.9	5.5	11.9
Florida	73	39	14,023	7,115	17.1	18.1	30.3	25.4	37.8	42.9	19.8	21.1
Georgia	12	20	2,396	2,231	55.7	62.0	1.5	1.4	50.5	48.3	13.8	16.2
Hawaii	5	—	567	—	1.6	—	7.6	—	41.8	—	28.0	—
Idaho	3	12	289	1,500	—	.1	30.1	10.3	47.4	26.6	25.3	17.8
Illinois	68	155	12,521	19,547	16.3	11.1	15.1	22.7	31.6	20.0	17.0	15.2
Indiana	11	40	1,445	5,847	11.3	10.2	3.0	3.4	31.3	18.1	26.2	16.6
Iowa	4	11	534	1,066	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.4	56.0	12.3	32.4	24.0
Kansas	8	15	1,190	2,858	15.0	6.4	5.2	8.4	56.7	33.2	15.5	20.7
Kentucky	13	26	2,009	2,854	10.5	9.0	.1	.1	43.7	19.1	13.8	19.4
Louisiana	12	23	1,244	3,580	70.7	36.1	2.3	6.0	63.3	18.9	19.6	19.4
Maine	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	856	.8	1.1	—	.4	42.1	20.9	10.2	22.3
Maryland	20	11	3,630	1,355	48.1	50.8	1.3	2.1	39.0	53.3	22.2	17.5
Massachusetts	18	26	2,252	2,634	12.9	7.4	1.2	1.1	43.0	34.1	23.0	23.3
Michigan	13	67	1,546	7,394	22.8	7.0	1.8	9.8	43.8	19.2	20.6	13.9
Minnesota	9	66	1,099	8,440	9.6	4.3	3.5	8.1	24.0	14.7	19.4	18.9
Mississippi	14	11	1,527	1,341	66.6	52.2	.9	4.5	51.7	29.1	16.0	17.4
Missouri	14	42	2,582	4,238	14.4	19.3	1.2	1.5	50.2	28.7	27.7	22.6
Montana	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,274	—	.2	—	4.2	5.3	15.5	21.1	19.2
Nebraska	4	9	414	951	6.3	2.7	1.7	10.8	46.1	29.8	26.8	20.8
Nevada	6	24	1,035	4,821	14.0	7.8	26.6	28.7	32.9	37.2	17.4	21.1
New Hampshire	—	4	—	580	—	.3	—	.5	—	14.0	—	41.0
New Jersey	52	44	7,341	6,973	25.6	14.3	8.1	11.0	58.5	35.6	26.3	19.6
New Mexico	7	10	1,206	955	3.8	1.6	37.0	61.0	21.9	36.0	22.4	18.7
New York	230	138	41,036	18,235	19.4	11.4	21.8	10.7	50.0	29.7	29.4	22.1
North Carolina <sup>3</sup>	20	47	4,237	8,023	47.7	37.4	5.3	13.1	50.0	34.9	13.8	18.0
North Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,238	—	.6	—	3.3	34.2	8.1	39.3	20.8
Ohio	32	105	5,380	14,161	14.6	8.6	2.6	3.8	27.8	18.5	21.8	17.6
Oklahoma	3	3	513	331	25.1	6.6	7.0	6.9	61.8	36.6	18.3	18.4
Oregon	19	23	3,408	5,578	1.4	1.2	22.4	28.5	45.9	40.7	18.5	17.6
Pennsylvania	70	127	12,223	17,500	14.2	7.2	3.9	4.3	40.6	22.9	25.5	19.0
Rhode Island	3	3	258	275	7.4	2.2	12.4	6.5	53.9	32.4	26.7	17.1
South Carolina	15	15	2,043	2,519	63.3	54.7	2.0	1.2	50.3	39.6	13.4	10.5
South Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	13	18	2,806	2,270	26.2	40.6	—	—	41.8	39.8	18.6	30.5
Texas	29	31	5,976	4,491	14.9	11.9	48.6	56.8	25.2	22.5	15.1	12.2
Utah	4	17	675	2,648	1.6	.8	17.8	11.8	51.0	12.2	15.0	15.7
Vermont	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	.4	—	.4	1.0	52.6	14.4	20.4	26.9
Virginia	11	27	1,595	4,090	48.2	33.3	5.5	4.8	45.5	30.1	21.1	21.2
Washington	27	48	4,788	7,056	7.3	4.3	15.1	25.2	43.2	35.1	14.8	17.2
West Virginia	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	702	—	.1	—	—	1.8	2.3	12.7	12.5
Wisconsin	20	84	4,442	11,321	5.6	6.1	15.4	11.1	25.4	17.1	24.0	15.6
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1.0	1.6	6.7	3.5	81.7	41.1	16.3	26.3
Puerto Rico	16	5	3,389	919	—	—	99.4	98.8	48.0	58.0	9.4	3.9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Data starting in November 2010 may not be comparable to prior data

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance input procedures.

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

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	2,416	1,370	1,910	406,212	221,933	295,571	468,577	256,636	268,431
Northeast .....	425	386	362	64,076	54,202	46,148	80,893	65,199	48,837
New England .....	63	34	53	9,335	5,793	8,809	8,589	4,599	6,129
Middle Atlantic .....	362	352	309	54,741	48,409	37,339	72,304	60,600	42,708
South .....	425	255	293	71,858	46,139	45,285	87,559	46,314	43,928
South Atlantic .....	260	155	171	44,579	26,861	25,681	58,152	28,331	26,731
East South Central .....	77	51	61	13,233	11,266	9,746	13,440	9,330	7,972
West South Central .....	88	49	61	14,046	8,012	9,858	15,967	8,653	9,225
Midwest .....	728	184	604	121,744	30,381	94,779	131,521	31,270	77,061
East North Central .....	531	144	451	89,585	20,943	68,025	99,463	25,334	58,270
West North Central .....	197	40	153	32,159	9,438	26,754	32,058	5,936	18,791
West .....	838	545	651	148,534	91,211	109,359	168,604	113,853	98,605
Mountain .....	145	42	114	24,024	8,966	21,405	24,662	6,291	15,995
Pacific .....	693	503	537	124,510	82,245	87,954	143,942	107,562	82,610

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>f</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

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

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>f</sup>	III 2010 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	2,416	1,370	1,910	406,212	221,933	295,571	468,577	256,636	268,431
Alabama	12	11	6	3,118	2,618	1,351	3,648	2,988	1,507
Alaska	14	10	12	6,247	3,621	3,547	3,065	3,381	1,502
Arizona	20	9	12	2,208	1,841	1,770	2,540	1,671	1,643
Arkansas	12	5	4	1,680	639	583	2,254	920	823
California	577	442	454	102,458	71,620	72,798	119,647	95,418	68,474
Colorado	38	11	24	5,243	1,508	4,835	4,891	1,235	2,577
Connecticut	15	9	13	2,831	2,846	2,761	1,923	1,605	1,583
Delaware	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	1,176	( <sup>2</sup> )	399	517	( <sup>2</sup> )	368
District of Columbia	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	816	( <sup>2</sup> )	328	816	( <sup>2</sup> )	328
Florida	100	73	39	22,005	15,456	7,546	21,276	14,023	7,115
Georgia	20	12	20	3,781	1,406	1,725	9,466	2,396	2,231
Hawaii	5	5	-	494	710	-	689	567	-
Idaho	16	3	12	2,686	226	1,504	2,584	289	1,500
Illinois	203	68	155	36,294	10,397	24,379	36,395	12,521	19,547
Indiana	43	11	40	4,335	870	4,121	7,370	1,445	5,847
Iowa	13	4	11	1,287	662	1,375	1,860	534	1,066
Kansas	17	8	15	3,863	978	1,788	3,976	1,190	2,858
Kentucky	26	13	26	3,597	4,509	3,733	2,946	2,009	2,854
Louisiana	27	12	23	4,469	1,434	4,349	3,556	1,244	3,580
Maine	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	1,110	( <sup>2</sup> )	696	1,255	( <sup>2</sup> )	856
Maryland	18	20	11	2,068	4,704	2,659	2,307	3,630	1,355
Massachusetts	19	18	26	2,192	2,151	4,207	2,658	2,252	2,634
Michigan	79	13	67	11,487	966	8,133	11,436	1,546	7,394
Minnesota	93	9	66	14,483	965	11,550	15,214	1,099	8,440
Mississippi	12	14	11	1,613	2,268	1,992	901	1,527	1,341
Missouri	58	14	42	10,611	6,026	8,848	9,223	2,582	4,238
Montana	12	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	1,320	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,310	1,405	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,274
Nebraska	6	4	9	829	697	2,081	565	414	951
Nevada	29	6	24	5,473	775	3,329	8,041	1,035	4,821
New Hampshire	7	-	4	996	-	631	839	-	580
New Jersey	53	52	44	10,184	7,749	10,004	8,288	7,341	6,973
New Mexico	12	7	10	1,769	1,066	1,800	1,655	1,206	955
New York	166	230	138	24,798	32,884	16,122	31,394	41,036	18,235
North Carolina <sup>3</sup>	40	20	47	4,039	1,464	5,073	11,220	4,237	8,023
North Dakota	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	10	1,013	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,112	1,138	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,238
Ohio	97	32	105	17,240	5,686	15,066	21,289	5,380	14,161
Oklahoma	8	3	3	2,102	927	411	1,593	513	331
Oregon	33	19	23	6,407	3,122	5,626	8,435	3,408	5,578
Pennsylvania	143	70	127	19,759	7,776	11,213	32,622	12,223	17,500
Rhode Island	7	3	3	684	274	254	570	258	275
South Carolina	34	15	15	4,338	1,978	2,495	4,664	2,043	2,519
South Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Tennessee	27	13	18	4,905	1,871	2,670	5,945	2,806	2,270
Texas	41	29	31	5,795	5,012	4,515	8,564	5,976	4,491
Utah	14	4	17	1,695	3,200	3,257	2,921	675	2,648
Vermont	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,522	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,344	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Virginia	29	11	27	5,497	1,378	4,445	7,029	1,595	4,090
Washington	64	27	48	8,904	3,172	5,983	12,106	4,788	7,056
West Virginia	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	859	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,011	857	( <sup>2</sup> )	702
Wisconsin	109	20	84	20,229	3,024	16,326	22,973	4,442	11,321
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico	5	16	5	299	1,591	482	666	3,389	919

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>3</sup> Data starting in November 2010 may not be comparable to prior data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance input procedures.

<sup>f</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	66	51	46	11,974	7,553	8,474
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Manufacturing .....	38	29	28	7,226	3,462	5,161
Food .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	988	195
Beverage and tobacco products .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Textile mills .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Wood products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paper .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	390
Printing and related support activities .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Petroleum and coal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Chemicals .....	4	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	760	564	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	462
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Primary metals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Fabricated metal products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Machinery .....	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	890	( <sup>2</sup> )	281
Computer and electronic products .....	9	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	930	402	( <sup>2</sup> )
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	807	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Transportation equipment .....	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	2,103	( <sup>2</sup> )	999
Furniture and related products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wholesale trade .....	7	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	905	500	( <sup>2</sup> )
Retail trade .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	203
Transportation and warehousing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	509	-
Information .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	696	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Finance and insurance .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	939	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,446
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Professional and technical services .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Management of companies and enterprises .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	650	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Educational services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Accommodation and food services .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other services, except public administration .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Unclassified .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

**Table 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, work, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010**

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	66	51	46	11,974	7,553	8,474
Business demand .....	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	3,071	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,526
Contract cancellation .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Contract completion .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Domestic competition .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—
Excess inventory/saturated market .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—
Import competition .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown .....	11	8	3	2,451	1,114	1,045
Organizational changes .....	21	23	22	3,190	3,229	4,513
Business-ownership change .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	490	1,513
Reorganization or restructuring of company .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	20	19	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,739	3,000
Financial issues .....	23	14	17	4,953	2,162	2,435
Bankruptcy .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	—
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability .....	18	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	3,964	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,631
Financial difficulty .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	804
Production specific .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
Automation/technological advances .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy related .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material or supply shortage .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
Disaster/safety .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hazardous work environment .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extreme weather-related event .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
Other .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
Data not provided: refusal .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Data not provided: does not know .....	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

**Table 8. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2009 and 2010**

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	66	51	46	11,974	7,553	8,474
Northeast .....	13	12	11	2,420	1,940	1,566
New England .....	6	5	7	1,280	1,034	1,216
Middle Atlantic .....	7	7	4	1,140	906	350
South .....	22	18	14	4,129	2,230	2,511
South Atlantic .....	13	7	7	2,010	777	1,039
East South Central .....	6	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,419	614	( <sup>2</sup> )
West South Central .....	3	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	700	839	( <sup>2</sup> )
Midwest .....	16	9	11	2,413	1,368	2,347
East North Central .....	13	5	8	1,853	626	1,990
West North Central .....	3	4	3	560	742	357
West .....	15	12	10	3,012	2,015	2,050
Mountain .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	492
Pacific .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,558

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

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

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2009 <sup>r</sup>	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009 <sup>r</sup>	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	2,416	1,370	1,910	406,212	221,933	295,571
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events <sup>2</sup> .....	1,588	998	1,106	269,005	169,320	167,805
Total, movement of work <sup>3</sup> .....	66	51	46	11,974	7,553	8,474
Movement of work actions .....	100	75	61	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
With separations reported .....	55	41	42	4,573	3,574	4,131
With separations unknown .....	45	34	19	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

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

<sup>3</sup> Movement of work can involve more than one action.

<sup>4</sup> Data are not available.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

Activities	Actions <sup>1</sup>			Separations		
	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
With separations reported <sup>2</sup> .....	55	41	42	4,573	3,574	4,131
<b>By location</b>						
Out-of-country relocations .....	15	8	12	1,556	1,198	1,813
Within company .....	12	4	10	1,291	340	1,013
Different company .....	3	4	2	265	858	800
Domestic relocations .....	38	33	30	2,722	2,376	2,318
Within company .....	34	28	25	2,360	1,824	2,105
Different company .....	4	5	5	362	552	213
Unable to assign place of relocation .....	2	–	–	295	–	–
<b>By company</b>						
Within company .....	48	32	35	3,946	2,164	3,118
Domestic .....	34	28	25	2,360	1,824	2,105
Out of country .....	12	4	10	1,291	340	1,013
Unable to assign .....	2	–	–	295	–	–
Different company .....	7	9	7	627	1,410	1,013
Domestic .....	4	5	5	362	552	213
Out of country .....	3	4	2	265	858	800
Unable to assign .....	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

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

Nature of recall	Percent of total layoff events <sup>1</sup>			Percent of layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period			Percent of layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal and vacation period		
	IV 2009 <sup>r</sup>	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2009	III 2010 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2010 <sup>p</sup>
Anticipate a recall .....	47.6	45.3	59.7	95.8	92.5	94.8	22.4	27.7	34.2
<b>Timeframe</b>									
Within 6 months .....	79.2	65.0	73.0	89.7	85.8	87.8	55.9	39.1	43.1
Within 3 months .....	32.6	54.7	28.2	29.6	74.7	26.6	39.0	29.7	31.5
<b>Size of recall</b>									
At least half .....	81.3	68.1	75.1	91.7	91.6	92.1	58.1	38.8	40.7
All workers .....	38.6	39.0	32.3	46.8	61.0	41.9	20.5	11.6	13.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

Measure	Average number of separations		
	IV	III	IV
	2009 <sup>r</sup>	2010 <sup>r</sup>	2010 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	168	162	155
<b>Industry</b>			
Mining .....	125	267	107
Utilities .....	182	134	68
Construction .....	126	101	125
Manufacturing .....	167	148	168
Wholesale trade .....	125	118	109
Retail trade .....	214	266	201
Transportation and warehousing .....	201	152	155
Information .....	199	265	235
Finance and insurance .....	202	184	170
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	123	164	112
Professional and technical services .....	187	176	155
Management of companies and enterprises .....	119	87	156
Administrative and waste services .....	208	213	153
Educational services .....	120	117	271
Health care and social assistance .....	148	98	130
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	279	115	201
Accommodation and food services .....	232	236	213
Other services, except public administration .....	157	125	114
Unclassified establishments .....	196	–	–
<b>Reason for layoff groupings</b>			
Business demand .....	150	157	145
Organizational changes .....	199	204	233
Financial issues .....	164	142	147
Production specific .....	124	101	143
Disaster/Safety .....	140	60	104
Seasonal .....	166	141	159
Other/miscellaneous .....	204	195	148

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

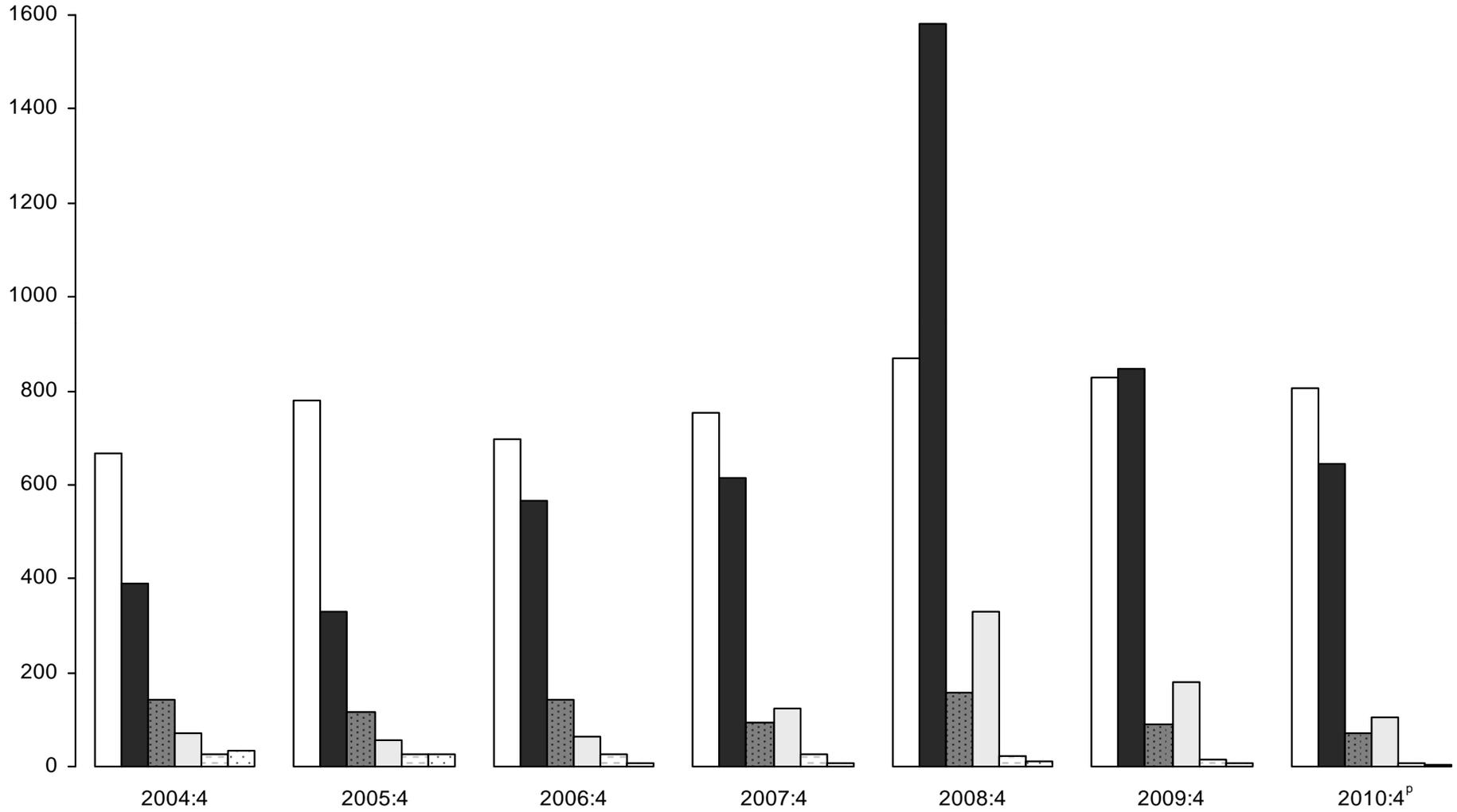
**Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter 2010<sup>P</sup>**

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	1,910	100.0	295,571	100.0
50-99 .....	952	49.8	66,026	22.3
100-149 .....	405	21.2	47,490	16.1
150-199 .....	189	9.9	31,681	10.7
200-299 .....	189	9.9	44,281	15.0
300-499 .....	107	5.6	38,893	13.2
500-999 .....	46	2.4	31,097	10.5
1,000 or more .....	22	1.2	36,103	12.2

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.

# Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories<sup>1</sup>

## Fourth quarters, 2004-10



Seasonal
  Business demand
  Organizational changes
  Financial issues
  Production specific
  Disaster/Safety

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

<sup>P</sup> = preliminary.