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Media contact: (202) 691-5902

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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2009

Employers initiated 2,994 mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2009 that resulted in the separation of 534,881 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 numbers of extended mass layoff events and associated separations were record highs for a second quarter (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.)

Second quarter program highs in the number of separations were recorded in 7 of 18 major industry sectors, all four geographic regions, and fourteen states. Separations due to business demand reasons (especially slack work/insufficient demand) set a second quarter program high, while separations for financial reasons reached its highest second quarter level since 2001. Thirty-eight percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2009 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, this was down from 51 percent a year earlier, and was the lowest proportion of anticipated recalls for a second quarter in program history (with data available back to 1995). Second quarter 2009 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

The national unemployment rate averaged 9.1 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 2009, up from 5.2 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, decreased by 5 percent (-5,607,000) over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing firms reported 932 extended mass layoff events involving 166,240 separations in the second quarter of 2009. The number of events in manufacturing reached a second quarter program high, while associated worker separations for this industry sector were at its highest second quarter level since 1998 (with data available back to 1995). Manufacturing industries were responsible for 31 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and related separations in the second quarter of 2009. A year

Changes to the Extended Mass Layoffs News Release

Effective with this release, changes have been made to the tables and Technical Note. For further information on these changes, see the note on page 6.

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.....	1,340	230,098	259,292
April-June ^r	1,756	354,713	339,629
July-September ^r	1,582	290,900	304,316
October-December ^r	3,582	641,578	765,019
2009			
January-March ^r	3,979	704,618	830,028
April-June ^p	2,994	534,881	506,533

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

earlier, manufacturing made up 22 percent of events and 18 percent of separations. (See table 1.) The largest numbers of separations within manufacturing were associated with transportation equipment manufacturing (57,136, mostly associated with automobile and light truck manufacturing) and machinery manufacturing (18,096). Six of the 21 manufacturing industry sub-sectors reached second quarter program highs in terms of the numbers of separations—printing and related support activities; plastics and rubber products; nonmetallic mineral products; primary metals; fabricated metal products; and machinery.

In the second quarter of 2009, seven major industry sectors reported second quarter program highs in terms of the number of worker separations—mining; construction; wholesale trade; transportation and warehousing; real estate and rental and leasing; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services.

Table B. Metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter 2009, by residency of claimants

Metropolitan area	2008 II ^r		2009 II ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	276,640		404,966	
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. ...	27,159	1	31,813	1
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	16,908	3	20,922	2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	17,680	2	19,891	3
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	15,282	4	19,193	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	9,852	6	14,031	5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	11,868	5	12,492	6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	6,189	8	8,653	7
Peoria, Ill.	590	90	8,295	8
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	7,198	7	7,903	9
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	2,261	21	7,874	10

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, business demand factors accounted for 45 percent of the events and 38 percent of separations during the second quarter of 2009, this was up from 32 percent of events and 23 percent of separations in the same period a year earlier. (See table 2.) Separations related to business demand factors more than doubled over the year from 79,925 to 202,151, a second quarter program high for this category. Within the business demand category, employers citing slack work/insufficient demand/nonseasonal business slowdown had the largest over-the-year increase in separations (+92,546), largely in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Extended mass layoffs stemming from financial issues sharply increased from 120 events associated with 27,999 separations in the second quarter of 2008 to 264 events and 68,017 separations in the second quarter of 2009. (See the chart.) Manufacturing accounted for the largest number of separations due to financial issues, mostly in transportation equipment manufacturing.

Movement of Work

Ninety-nine extended mass layoffs involved the movement of work and were associated with 18,242 separated workers in the second quarter of 2009. A year earlier, there were 71 layoff events and 12,317 separations associated with the movement of work. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 4 percent of nonseasonal layoff events in the second quarter of 2009. (See table 9.) Sixty percent of

movement of work layoff events involved the permanent closure of worksites—affecting 11,647 workers—compared to 9 percent of total layoff events.

Sixty-four percent of extended mass layoff events and 56 percent of the laid-off workers related to the movement of work were from manufacturing industries. In comparison, manufacturing accounted for 31 percent of events and separations in the total private nonfarm economy. (See table 6.) Employers cited an organizational change or a business demand reason in most extended layoff events involving movement of work. (See table 7.) Among the regions, the largest proportions of workers affected by movement of work were in the West (31 percent) and Midwest (30 percent). (See table 8.)

The 99 extended layoff events with movement of work for the second quarter of 2009 involved 137 identifiable relocation of work actions, of which employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 86 of the actions. (See table 9.) In these 86 actions, 91 percent involved work moving within the same company, while 79 percent were domestic reassignments. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

Thirty-eight percent of employers reporting an extended layoff in the second quarter of 2009 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, down from 51 percent a year earlier and the lowest second quarter proportion in program history (with data available back to 1995). (See table 11.) Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 41 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 79 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers, the lowest proportions on record for a second quarter. Seventy-seven 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 95 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 22 percent of the events.

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) in the second quarter of 2009 was 179, compared to 202 per layoff in second quarter 2008. Three of 18 major industry sectors registered average layoff sizes of 250 or more workers per event in the second quarter—accommodation and food services (256 workers), utilities (255 workers), and professional and technical services (253 workers). Among the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, financial issues recorded the largest average size of layoff in the second quarter of 2009, at 258 workers per event. (See table 12.)

Layoff events continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 45 percent of events involving between 50 and 99 workers and 68 percent of events with less than 150 workers. Layoffs involving between 50 and 99 workers accounted for 18 percent of all separations during the period, and layoffs with less than 150 separated workers accounted for 32 percent. These proportions are up from 14 and 28 percent respectively from a year earlier. Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 31 percent of all separations in the second quarter of 2009, down from 37 percent a year earlier. (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 506,533 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter of 2009. Of these claimants, 15 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 41 percent were women, 34 percent were 30 to 44 years of age, and 21 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 (173,840) and the Midwest (171,053) recorded the highest numbers of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2009. All regions reported second quarter program highs in terms of the numbers of worker separations (with data available back to 1995). (See table 4.) Among the 9 census divisions, the highest numbers of separations during the second quarter of 2009 were in the Pacific (141,608) and East North Central (133,588). (See table 4.) Five divisions reported second quarter program highs in terms of the numbers of separations—the Middle Atlantic, East South Central, West North Central, Mountain, and Pacific.

California recorded the largest number of worker separations (116,207), followed by Ohio (42,578) and Illinois (42,325). (See table 5.) After excluding the impact of seasonal reasons, California still reported the highest number of job cuts (104,761). Fourteen states reported second quarter program highs in terms of numbers of separations—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Eighty percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2009 resided within metropolitan areas, about the same as a year earlier (81 percent). Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants (31,813) associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2009. Next were Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., with 20,922 resident claimants, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., with 19,891 resident claimants, and Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., with 19,193 resident claimants. In the second quarter of 2009, Peoria, Ill., and Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev., entered the list of the 10 metropolitan areas with the most resident initial claimants associated with extended mass layoffs, replacing Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., and St. Louis, Mo.-Ill., which were on the list in the second quarter of 2008. (See table B.)

Note

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single employer filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Approximately 30 days after a mass layoff is triggered, the employer is contacted for additional information. Data for the 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 July 2009 is scheduled to be released on Friday, August 21.

Changes to the Extended Mass Layoffs News Release

Effective with this release, the following changes have been implemented:

- The original tables B-D were dropped, as this information is replicated within tables 2, 10, and 11, respectively.
- Table E has become the new table 11. This table has been 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 has become table 13.
- Table G has undergone a conceptual change and has become a new table B. Previously, this table reflected a concept of "worksite location," where the numbers of extended layoff events and associated separated workers were displayed by the metropolitan statistical area where the event occurred. The concept of "worksite location" has been 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.
- The original table 6 has been dropped from the news release as there was often only a small amount of layoff activity in the IT-producing industries. The table will be provided as a supplemental table on the Mass Layoff Statistics Web site at <http://www.bls.gov/mls/#tables>. The original tables 7-11 have been renumbered as tables 6-10.
- A new table, table 12, has been 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 has been 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

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 second quarter of 2009, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.9 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the second quarter, employers in 51 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 7 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, 2008 and 2009

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2008 ^f	I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^f	I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^f	I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,756	3,979	2,994	354,713	704,618	534,881	339,629	830,028	506,533
Mining	3	82	48	627	14,408	7,782	357	15,112	6,547
Utilities	4	3	3	758	480	765	738	799	764
Construction	243	526	352	27,477	63,072	39,800	35,492	76,153	42,751
Manufacturing	382	1,597	932	65,293	276,536	166,240	87,835	376,289	186,241
Food	61	85	76	11,597	13,924	14,633	9,020	16,214	13,557
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	14	(²)	(²)	2,141	(²)	(²)	3,020	(²)
Textile mills	(²)	27	12	(²)	3,137	2,050	(²)	6,188	4,040
Textile product mills	6	9	6	728	1,315	659	805	2,356	737
Apparel	11	24	22	1,589	3,250	3,113	1,544	3,280	2,501
Leather and allied products	(²)	5	-	(²)	680	-	(²)	679	-
Wood products	37	91	34	5,003	11,039	3,556	5,571	14,604	3,742
Paper	12	41	27	1,426	5,309	3,103	1,284	6,045	2,927
Printing and related support activities	12	43	27	1,548	5,580	2,747	1,954	6,232	4,221
Petroleum and coal products	3	6	(²)	378	809	(²)	218	631	(²)
Chemicals	13	30	20	1,817	4,795	2,304	1,573	4,791	2,449
Plastics and rubber products	20	82	52	3,272	8,913	6,765	3,290	10,226	6,446
Nonmetallic mineral products	13	82	38	1,846	8,476	4,594	1,499	11,235	4,088
Primary metals	8	106	73	728	16,205	13,382	1,360	21,410	13,696
Fabricated metal products	19	159	90	2,178	18,176	11,282	3,294	27,093	10,212
Machinery	25	157	92	4,356	28,061	18,096	5,998	38,182	28,691
Computer and electronic products	20	147	79	2,783	25,482	11,289	2,712	30,494	10,795
Electrical equipment and appliances	9	66	31	1,739	9,001	5,069	1,481	12,588	4,829
Transportation equipment	84	322	197	19,381	95,238	57,136	40,401	142,052	64,665
Furniture and related products	17	63	31	3,366	10,182	3,381	4,024	14,297	5,381
Miscellaneous manufacturing	8	38	20	895	4,823	2,633	1,100	4,672	2,817
Wholesale trade	32	131	77	5,050	16,945	10,484	4,038	17,749	9,968
Retail trade	81	382	163	15,044	90,379	31,653	19,704	82,415	32,347
Transportation and warehousing	191	157	233	44,637	28,741	45,612	44,000	28,355	37,320
Information	50	98	81	9,815	14,688	14,058	10,651	21,254	11,875
Finance and insurance	89	175	108	31,417	36,478	23,730	20,909	37,299	18,159
Real estate and rental and leasing	8	39	18	723	4,325	3,010	883	4,445	2,303
Professional and technical services	80	154	122	38,374	21,862	30,884	21,451	24,142	21,546
Management of companies and enterprises	6	21	10	658	2,753	1,343	529	2,641	1,260
Administrative and waste services	114	327	278	21,435	85,362	51,409	23,526	91,258	51,442
Educational services	16	10	24	1,644	1,288	3,059	1,986	1,194	2,314
Health care and social assistance	186	44	187	23,803	6,937	24,923	21,613	7,478	19,813
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	57	45	76	23,768	7,147	16,402	5,830	7,183	8,766
Accommodation and food services	158	158	215	36,853	29,854	55,013	32,980	32,421	45,338
Other services, except public administration	54	29	67	6,819	3,294	8,714	6,816	3,772	7,779
Unclassified	2	1	-	518	69	-	291	69	-

¹ For the second 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.

^f = 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		
	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,756	3,979	2,994	354,713	704,618	534,881	339,629	830,028	506,533
Business demand	566	2,160	1,342	79,925	334,971	202,151	108,157	457,706	234,409
Contract cancellation	22	87	71	2,854	12,783	10,799	3,245	16,953	11,415
Contract completion	211	327	292	27,716	64,033	44,317	35,666	78,142	44,896
Domestic competition	(²)	6	—	(²)	822	—	(²)	988	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	32	25	(²)	4,096	7,263	(²)	6,750	16,851
Import competition	13	6	6	1,831	1,016	1,081	1,800	1,022	908
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	311	1,702	948	46,145	252,221	138,691	66,082	353,851	160,339
Organizational changes	122	201	149	37,097	46,365	32,069	33,583	54,161	26,531
Business-ownership change	20	31	26	17,922	9,313	11,211	4,311	6,070	5,863
Reorganization or restructuring of company	102	170	123	19,175	37,052	20,858	29,272	48,091	20,668
Financial issues	120	428	264	27,999	98,770	68,017	21,355	90,914	48,951
Bankruptcy	23	87	48	9,011	28,675	31,625	5,246	16,831	16,571
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	55	234	147	10,267	36,859	19,678	8,165	51,811	20,066
Financial difficulty	42	107	69	8,721	33,236	16,714	7,944	22,272	12,314
Production specific	24	17	8	4,716	4,394	1,362	5,766	3,015	1,082
Automation/technological advances	3	(²)	(²)	264	(²)	(²)	545	(²)	(²)
Energy related	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	4	3	(²)	1,067	1,043	(²)	436	998	(²)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	5	(²)	—	1,430	(²)	—	1,421	(²)	—
Material or supply shortage	5	(²)	(²)	624	(²)	(²)	614	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	3	(²)	—	802	(²)	—	733	(²)	—
Product line discontinued	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	1,165	(²)	(²)	804	(²)
Disaster/safety	6	6	3	852	686	508	989	646	226
Hazardous work environment	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Seasonal	651	340	671	156,324	56,225	139,231	122,035	61,252	102,623
Seasonal	364	(²)	363	107,485	(²)	81,541	70,302	(²)	57,685
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	287	(²)	308	48,839	(²)	57,690	51,733	(²)	44,938
Other/miscellaneous	267	827	557	47,800	163,207	91,543	47,744	162,334	92,711
Other	18	35	31	3,176	6,207	4,938	3,183	5,332	6,583
Data not provided: refusal	54	162	147	12,775	38,270	25,175	12,543	38,200	25,077
Data not provided: does not know	195	630	379	31,849	118,730	61,430	32,018	118,802	61,051

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, first and second quarters, 2009

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p	I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p	I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p	I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p	I 2009 ^f	II 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,979	2,994	830,028	506,533	13.1	14.8	14.7	14.9	33.4	41.4	18.2	20.9
Alabama	21	34	6,114	9,206	42.2	42.1	1.9	2.4	38.8	38.2	14.1	15.2
Alaska	8	13	1,523	2,462	2.5	5.0	10.5	11.2	22.4	34.6	23.6	24.9
Arizona	45	30	7,250	4,745	5.4	4.8	37.4	45.9	36.5	51.1	15.6	17.9
Arkansas	12	16	3,526	2,647	27.4	38.4	5.3	3.5	38.1	44.0	13.4	21.2
California	879	729	157,595	105,901	8.0	9.2	35.6	35.4	36.8	42.1	15.6	16.4
Colorado	36	32	5,102	4,266	5.8	4.6	17.4	18.8	33.5	45.6	18.3	18.6
Connecticut	30	27	4,702	3,404	13.8	14.1	15.1	14.5	47.5	62.6	22.4	28.0
Delaware	7	10	1,385	1,148	12.1	28.4	1.5	4.8	14.9	50.1	11.9	25.3
District of Columbia	(²)	3	(²)	270	37.0	73.0	14.0	5.6	56.8	64.8	5.8	25.2
Florida	243	124	49,348	23,993	16.5	18.1	27.8	29.5	37.5	45.2	18.7	20.6
Georgia	59	34	13,015	7,939	43.0	46.6	4.6	5.6	45.0	47.2	16.7	16.4
Hawaii	12	9	1,181	1,149	3.6	.9	11.9	11.3	28.1	39.7	13.9	15.4
Idaho	24	7	4,115	659	.3	.2	10.5	3.0	36.7	37.3	18.5	19.6
Illinois	240	197	47,072	45,907	17.4	14.6	13.5	9.4	33.5	38.3	17.3	21.1
Indiana	112	85	21,064	13,635	8.0	7.9	2.1	3.0	31.1	32.4	17.6	19.1
Iowa	37	24	10,985	4,511	2.4	2.5	1.9	1.4	30.4	29.0	16.8	19.5
Kansas	26	25	8,691	5,596	8.6	8.3	7.9	3.7	32.1	30.6	14.9	20.0
Kentucky	88	41	19,789	4,829	6.6	3.8	.5	.1	17.6	20.9	14.6	18.2
Louisiana	29	47	4,626	6,666	36.0	67.1	4.2	2.0	18.6	58.6	21.9	17.3
Maine	13	9	2,092	1,499	1.1	.8	.3	.3	24.8	37.8	21.4	27.1
Maryland	40	9	4,938	947	38.0	44.4	3.1	2.3	35.8	41.2	19.5	28.3
Massachusetts	63	29	11,337	4,541	7.9	12.1	.9	1.7	44.0	58.3	20.9	28.7
Michigan	183	121	78,489	34,858	20.0	19.0	2.7	2.6	29.1	31.4	18.9	19.2
Minnesota	73	73	11,243	10,149	4.9	4.9	3.6	2.4	26.6	31.9	19.0	21.5
Mississippi	19	13	1,740	1,369	60.1	75.3	.5	.9	39.5	50.7	19.6	22.0
Missouri	78	74	13,996	10,919	13.3	19.5	.7	.8	37.1	59.8	19.7	29.3
Montana	9	4	1,300	531	.1	.4	2.6	3.2	13.5	28.1	23.3	17.3
Nebraska	5	9	844	1,502	1.2	3.8	10.3	7.9	36.8	44.1	26.5	30.8
Nevada	74	51	14,416	9,164	8.4	9.0	31.6	30.8	38.3	36.1	17.2	19.8
New Hampshire	8	5	1,433	678	.4	1.2	4.0	4.7	41.2	40.4	25.5	27.3
New Jersey	110	92	18,121	17,191	18.6	18.1	9.7	8.2	45.9	68.0	21.5	34.9
New Mexico	14	26	3,158	2,387	2.1	1.9	36.8	53.7	18.9	48.7	15.4	21.5
New York	213	99	39,320	15,291	12.2	13.3	11.2	11.3	40.5	41.5	21.5	21.4
North Carolina	86	46	19,994	9,400	38.5	34.2	7.4	6.2	40.9	40.5	16.8	19.5
North Dakota	9	10	1,010	1,346	1.2	2.9	1.9	1.9	6.4	20.4	9.2	19.3
Ohio	212	184	56,283	33,596	12.4	12.5	3.2	3.7	28.0	33.4	21.3	24.1
Oklahoma	31	16	6,768	2,165	7.6	11.6	6.9	7.3	21.2	31.3	15.7	18.0
Oregon	73	52	18,237	10,930	1.5	1.8	13.2	14.3	29.4	49.0	19.5	23.2
Pennsylvania	244	217	50,375	34,444	4.3	5.6	3.6	3.1	26.1	42.3	24.3	28.0
Rhode Island	11	8	1,090	627	3.3	10.2	14.1	13.2	50.2	74.0	30.6	35.2
South Carolina	50	19	9,183	2,276	43.8	61.2	1.1	1.9	40.0	53.8	7.6	14.2
South Dakota	6	(²)	546	(²)	5.1	1.7	1.8	3.4	25.3	22.4	17.6	8.6
Tennessee	86	41	13,230	5,706	15.8	27.5	.1	—	39.4	47.0	17.7	24.4
Texas	140	82	33,513	12,343	16.4	16.4	35.5	45.9	27.9	36.8	13.9	16.3
Utah	27	14	4,510	2,036	1.8	1.3	15.2	7.5	33.9	36.6	12.1	11.5
Vermont	10	12	1,906	1,609	.3	.7	.2	.4	30.2	36.0	29.9	19.4
Virginia	14	47	3,261	8,480	25.2	39.7	2.1	4.3	31.4	47.0	19.3	22.3
Washington	59	54	13,668	7,484	5.9	6.3	9.1	8.6	37.3	38.4	15.7	17.1
West Virginia	14	17	2,589	2,259	.5	.1	.1	.1	23.3	10.4	16.1	17.8
Wisconsin	91	71	23,796	11,449	3.2	12.6	4.1	5.4	29.0	44.9	21.6	23.5
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	2.2	1.4	8.2	4.6	13.0	20.2	8.2	10.4
Puerto Rico	20	6	4,712	1,381	.1	—	99.4	99.4	54.6	42.7	11.4	13.5

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 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		
	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
United States ¹	1,756	3,979	2,994	354,713	704,618	534,881	339,629	830,028	506,533
Northeast	317	702	498	62,131	121,167	83,390	64,001	130,376	79,284
New England	73	135	90	15,480	22,121	15,221	12,480	22,560	12,358
Middle Atlantic	244	567	408	46,651	99,046	68,169	51,521	107,816	66,926
South	358	941	599	63,062	176,631	106,598	60,125	193,262	101,643
South Atlantic	192	515	309	35,724	88,266	54,789	33,506	103,956	56,712
East South Central	73	214	129	10,863	38,118	22,511	11,089	40,873	21,110
West South Central	93	212	161	16,475	50,247	29,298	15,530	48,433	23,821
Midwest	455	1,072	874	92,768	202,887	171,053	106,019	274,019	173,526
East North Central	355	838	658	75,631	167,882	133,588	90,292	226,704	139,445
West North Central	100	234	216	17,137	35,005	37,465	15,727	47,315	34,081
West	626	1,264	1,023	136,752	203,933	173,840	109,484	232,371	152,080
Mountain	94	233	166	30,318	39,469	32,232	12,413	40,167	24,154
Pacific	532	1,031	857	106,434	164,464	141,608	97,071	192,204	127,926

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		
	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,756	3,979	2,994	354,713	704,618	534,881	339,629	830,028	506,533
Alabama	21	21	34	3,200	5,822	9,375	3,703	6,114	9,206
Alaska	6	8	13	3,707	2,437	3,467	1,207	1,523	2,462
Arizona	20	45	30	3,484	7,287	5,377	2,741	7,250	4,745
Arkansas	11	12	16	1,381	3,144	3,444	1,278	3,526	2,647
California	464	879	729	88,740	134,681	116,207	82,770	157,595	105,901
Colorado	12	36	32	14,369	5,919	8,514	1,576	5,102	4,266
Connecticut	22	30	27	5,256	4,862	4,638	4,470	4,702	3,404
Delaware	(²)	7	10	(²)	1,548	1,232	(²)	1,385	1,148
District of Columbia	4	(²)	3	566	(²)	270	566	(²)	270
Florida	113	243	124	21,648	49,572	26,189	20,439	49,348	23,993
Georgia	14	59	34	1,384	7,180	6,137	1,612	13,015	7,939
Hawaii	9	12	9	4,333	1,086	1,241	2,522	1,181	1,149
Idaho	20	24	7	2,219	3,378	1,447	2,135	4,115	659
Illinois	110	240	197	26,735	43,738	42,325	26,197	47,072	45,907
Indiana	52	112	85	9,504	14,323	16,121	13,556	21,064	13,635
Iowa	14	37	24	1,702	4,347	3,011	2,280	10,985	4,511
Kansas	15	26	25	2,086	5,773	7,335	1,577	8,691	5,596
Kentucky	20	88	41	2,320	19,234	4,442	2,058	19,789	4,829
Louisiana	26	29	47	4,022	5,789	7,854	3,300	4,626	6,666
Maine	5	13	9	1,953	3,630	2,380	788	2,092	1,499
Maryland	10	40	9	1,445	4,699	981	1,406	4,938	947
Massachusetts	25	63	29	5,123	9,336	5,256	4,320	11,337	4,541
Michigan	75	183	121	13,357	47,872	21,155	29,235	78,489	34,858
Minnesota	22	73	73	3,399	10,220	10,102	2,803	11,243	10,149
Mississippi	12	19	13	1,296	1,855	2,341	1,548	1,740	1,369
Missouri	43	78	74	8,992	12,587	13,459	8,252	13,996	10,919
Montana	9	9	4	671	1,241	1,275	683	1,300	531
Nebraska	5	5	9	750	362	2,117	715	844	1,502
Nevada	15	74	51	3,359	12,772	8,292	2,550	14,416	9,164
New Hampshire	7	8	5	1,172	1,292	427	897	1,433	678
New Jersey	77	110	92	21,546	18,709	23,302	17,656	18,121	17,191
New Mexico	8	14	26	853	3,704	3,667	853	3,158	2,387
New York	70	213	99	14,492	41,333	15,669	12,901	39,320	15,291
North Carolina	10	86	46	4,384	10,804	8,088	2,822	19,994	9,400
North Dakota	-	9	10	-	1,010	1,346	-	1,010	1,346
Ohio	83	212	184	20,134	41,636	42,578	15,110	56,283	33,596
Oklahoma	5	31	16	1,134	6,192	2,711	786	6,768	2,165
Oregon	27	73	52	6,541	12,897	10,332	6,775	18,237	10,930
Pennsylvania	97	244	217	10,613	39,004	29,198	20,964	50,375	34,444
Rhode Island	9	11	8	1,239	1,068	911	1,274	1,090	627
South Carolina	16	50	19	3,077	7,152	2,147	3,678	9,183	2,276
South Dakota	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	706	(²)	(²)	546	(²)
Tennessee	20	86	41	4,047	11,207	6,353	3,780	13,230	5,706
Texas	51	140	82	9,938	35,122	15,289	10,166	33,513	12,343
Utah	9	27	14	4,563	4,582	2,725	1,801	4,510	2,036
Vermont	5	10	12	737	1,933	1,609	731	1,906	1,609
Virginia	14	14	47	1,997	3,141	6,559	1,861	3,261	8,480
Washington	26	59	54	3,113	13,363	10,361	3,797	13,668	7,484
West Virginia	7	14	17	894	3,927	3,186	763	2,589	2,259
Wisconsin	35	91	71	5,901	20,313	11,409	6,194	23,796	11,449
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	13	20	6	1,310	2,623	597	3,469	4,712	1,381

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

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2008	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	71	92	99	12,317	15,501	18,242
Mining	-	3	(²)	-	543	(²)
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Manufacturing	49	65	63	7,699	11,138	10,296
Food	5	(²)	10	1,025	(²)	2,000
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Apparel	3	(²)	4	599	(²)	565
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Wood products	-	3	-	-	577	-
Paper	3	3	(²)	256	312	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	594
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	623
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Primary metals	(²)	4	3	(²)	603	257
Fabricated metal products	3	6	8	338	629	924
Machinery	4	4	5	541	464	1,138
Computer and electronic products	4	12	10	408	2,930	1,265
Electrical equipment and appliances	5	6	-	1,432	987	-
Transportation equipment	9	11	5	1,125	2,036	1,058
Furniture and related products	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	647	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	3	3	(²)	460	876
Wholesale trade	4	(²)	6	578	(²)	459
Retail trade	5	4	5	454	828	2,361
Transportation and warehousing	3	5	3	1,589	761	315
Information	(²)	5	3	(²)	906	464
Finance and insurance	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	822
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	5	(²)	6	1,206	(²)	822
Educational services	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Health care and social assistance	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Other services, except public administration	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2008	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	71	92	99	12,317	15,501	18,242
Business demand	19	44	33	4,560	6,374	4,927
Contract cancellation	–	(²)	3	–	(²)	555
Contract completion	–	(²)	–	–	(²)	–
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Import competition	(²)	5	4	(²)	868	651
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	9	33	26	2,810	4,385	3,721
Organizational changes	34	24	41	5,154	3,564	6,824
Business-ownership change	3	(²)	(²)	634	(²)	(²)
Reorganization or restructuring of company	31	(²)	(²)	4,520	(²)	(²)
Financial issues	12	18	20	1,691	4,514	5,496
Bankruptcy	–	–	4	–	–	1,254
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	10	(²)	(²)	1,586
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	(²)	2,656
Production specific	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Automation/technological advances	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)
Energy related	–	–	–	–	–	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material or supply shortage	–	–	–	–	–	–
Model changeover	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	–	–	–	–	–	–
Product line discontinued	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Disaster/safety	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Hazardous work environment	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-natural disaster	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Other/miscellaneous	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Other	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	(²)	–	–	(²)	–	–
Data not provided: does not know	–	–	(²)	–	–	(²)

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. 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		
	II 2008	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
United States ¹	71	92	99	12,317	15,501	18,242
Northeast	15	9	14	1,839	1,729	2,340
New England	(²)	4	7	(²)	721	1,179
Middle Atlantic	(²)	5	7	(²)	1,008	1,161
South	20	25	31	3,406	4,786	4,738
South Atlantic	12	10	14	1,899	1,667	2,534
East South Central	5	9	11	734	1,276	868
West South Central	3	6	6	773	1,843	1,336
Midwest	22	40	34	3,569	6,009	5,469
East North Central	17	30	23	2,959	4,708	3,892
West North Central	5	10	11	610	1,301	1,577
West	14	18	20	3,503	2,977	5,695
Mountain	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	669	(²)
Pacific	(²)	15	(²)	(²)	2,308	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 9. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2008	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,756	3,979	2,994	354,713	704,618	534,881
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	1,105	3,639	2,323	198,389	648,393	395,650
Total, movement of work ³	71	92	99	12,317	15,501	18,242
Movement of work actions	100	124	137	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	78	87	86	7,346	9,089	9,790
With separations unknown	22	37	51	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 10. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	II 2008	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
With separations reported ²	78	87	86	7,346	9,089	9,790
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	25	25	18	3,159	3,967	2,355
Within company	23	23	17	2,935	3,794	2,265
Different company	2	2	1	224	173	90
Domestic relocations	52	62	68	3,912	5,122	7,435
Within company	47	57	61	3,694	4,776	6,212
Different company	5	5	7	218	346	1,223
Unable to assign place of relocation	1	–	–	275	–	–
By company						
Within company	70	80	78	6,629	8,570	8,477
Domestic	47	57	61	3,694	4,776	6,212
Out of country	23	23	17	2,935	3,794	2,265
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–
Different company	8	7	8	717	519	1,313
Domestic	5	5	7	218	346	1,223
Out of country	2	2	1	224	173	90
Unable to assign	1	–	–	275	–	–

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Nature of recall	Percent of total layoff events ¹			Percent of layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period			Percent of layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal and vacation period		
	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
Anticipate a recall	51.1	25.2	38.3	97.4	87.6	95.1	23.8	19.3	21.9
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	84.5	61.5	77.1	90.5	77.9	90.4	70.0	54.6	60.3
Within 3 months	59.1	39.2	55.9	60.4	43.6	64.3	55.9	37.3	45.4
Size of recall									
At least half	88.3	62.6	78.7	96.1	80.2	94.7	69.6	55.2	58.7
All workers	51.7	19.8	41.2	62.1	30.5	57.7	26.6	15.2	20.4

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Table 12. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Measure	Average number of separations		
	II 2008 ^r	I 2009 ^r	II 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	202	177	179
Industry			
Mining	209	176	162
Utilities	190	160	255
Construction	113	120	113
Manufacturing	171	173	178
Wholesale trade	158	129	136
Retail trade	186	237	194
Transportation and warehousing	234	183	196
Information	196	150	174
Finance and insurance	353	208	220
Real estate and rental and leasing	90	111	167
Professional and technical services	480	142	253
Management of companies and enterprises	110	131	134
Administrative and waste services	188	261	185
Educational services	103	129	127
Health care and social assistance	128	158	133
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	417	159	216
Accommodation and food services	233	189	256
Other services, except public administration	126	114	130
Unclassified establishments	259	69	-
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	141	155	151
Organizational changes	304	231	215
Financial issues	233	231	258
Production specific	197	258	170
Disaster/Safety	142	114	169
Seasonal	240	165	207
Other/miscellaneous	179	197	164

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

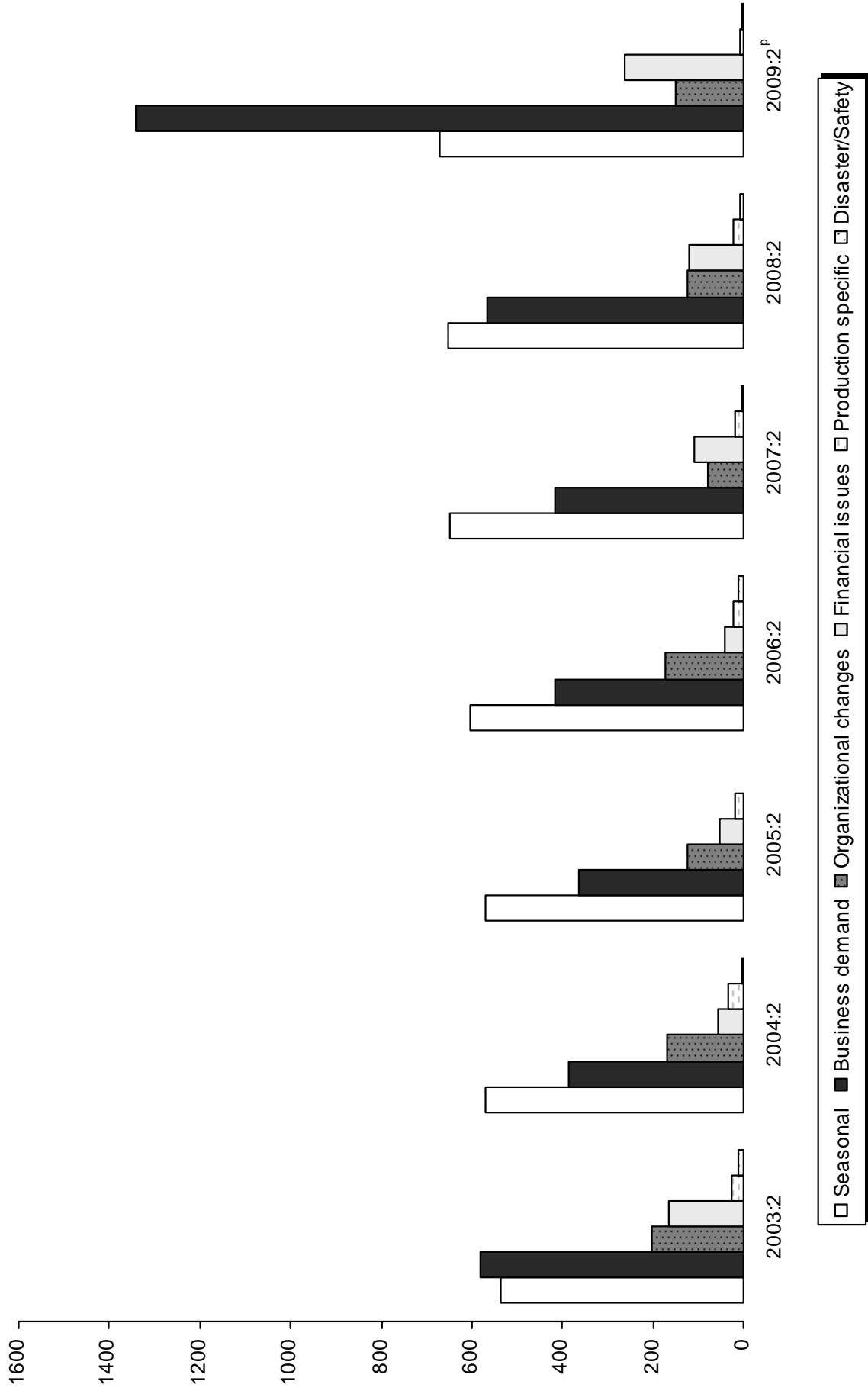
Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, second quarter 2009^P

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,994	100.0	534,881	100.0
50-99	1,360	45.4	95,540	17.9
100-149	671	22.4	78,131	14.6
150-199	306	10.2	51,010	9.5
200-299	298	10.0	69,544	13.0
300-499	200	6.7	72,961	13.6
500-999	114	3.8	75,286	14.1
1,000 or more	45	1.5	92,409	17.3

^P = preliminary.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Second quarters, 2003-09



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

^P = preliminary.