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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS – SECOND QUARTER 2011

(Note: This release was reissued on Friday, August 12, 2011, to correct separations data for Arizona, the West region, and total nonfarm sector. Corrections can be found in the text and tables A, 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 12 and 13.)

Employers in the private nonfarm sector initiated 1,624 mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2011 that resulted in the separation of 261,346 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Total extended mass layoff events decreased over the year from 2,008 to 1,624, and associated worker separations fell from 381,622 to 261,346. Both events and separations have decreased over the year for seven consecutive quarters. (See table A.) Second quarter 2011 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Both events and separations in the manufacturing sector declined to series' lows during the second quarter of 2011. Sixty-one percent of private nonfarm employers indicated they anticipated some type of recall—the highest second quarter percentage since 2005.

The national unemployment rate averaged 8.9 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter of 2011, down from 9.5 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.7 percent (1,818,000) over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Over the year ending in the second quarter of 2011, the number of extended mass layoff events declined in 16 of the 18 major private nonfarm industry sectors. The manufacturing and accommodation and food services sectors experienced the largest declines in the numbers of worker separations over the year. Fourteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of layoff events. (See table 1.)

Both events and separations in the manufacturing sector were at series' lows in the second quarter of 2011. Forty-seven percent of manufacturing employers with an extended mass layoff event in the second quarter of 2011 anticipated recalling at least some of the displaced workers—the highest second quarter percentage since 1998.

Construction firms had 219 extended mass layoff events and 26,806 separations, primarily due to contract completion. This sector accounted for 13 percent of the layoff events and 10 percent of the related separations in the second quarter. In these events, a second quarter series high 65 percent of the employers anticipated recalling at least some of the displaced workers.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
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.....	2,416	406,212	468,577
2010			
January-March ^r	1,870	314,512	368,664
April-June ^r	2,008	381,622	396,441
July-September ^r	1,370	222,357	260,030
October-December ^r	1,999	338,643	390,445
2011			
January-March ^r	1,490	225,136	257,031
April-June ^p	1,624	^c 261,346	231,643

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 43 percent of extended mass layoff events and 51 percent of related separations in the private nonfarm sector during the second quarter of 2011. Business demand factors, primarily as a result of contract completion, accounted for 30 percent of events and 26 percent of related separations during the quarter. Over the year, the largest decrease in worker separations occurred in layoffs attributed to seasonal factors. (See table 2 and the chart.)

Movement of Work

In the second quarter of 2011, 42 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 6,824 worker separations, a series low for both figures. Over the year, the number of such events decreased by 14, and the number of separations decreased by 4,163. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 5 percent of total nonseasonal events during the quarter. (See table 9.)

Forty-five percent of the events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. (See table 6.) Employers cited organizational changes as the economic reason for layoff in 43 percent of the events involving movement of work. (See table 7.) Among the four census regions, the largest proportions of workers affected by the movement of work were in the West. (See table 8.) Among states, California, Washington, Oklahoma, and Illinois reported the highest numbers of separations associated with movement of work.

The 42 events with movement of work for the second quarter involved 50 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 9.) Employers were able to provide information on the specific number of worker separations for 25 of these actions. Among these actions, 76 percent were domestic reassignments, and 84 percent involved work moving within the same company. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

Sixty-one percent of the private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in the second quarter indicated they anticipated some type of recall—the highest second quarter percentage since 2005. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 45 percent indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 82 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Seventy-nine percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within six months. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, in which 96 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 35 percent of the events. (See table 11.)

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by the number of separations per layoff event) was 161 workers during the second quarter of 2011. (See table 12.) Events were largely concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 70 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. Conversely, only 5 percent of layoff events involved 500 or more workers. (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 231,643 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the second quarter. Of these claimants, 17 percent were black, 16 percent were Hispanic, 52 percent were women, and 24 percent were 55 years of age or older. The percentage of claimants aged 55 and over reached a series high during the quarter. (See table 3.) In the entire civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent of all persons 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 recorded the highest number of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2011. Among the nine census divisions, the highest numbers of displaced workers were in the Pacific and the East North Central. All regions and 8 of the 9 divisions registered fewer laid-off workers compared with the second quarter of 2010. (See table 4.)

California recorded the largest number of worker separations in the second quarter of 2011, followed by Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio. Over the year, 37 states and the District of Columbia

Table B. Metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter 2011, by residency of claimants

Metropolitan area	2010 II ^r		2011 II ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	330,728	...	184,173	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	38,370	1	18,485	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	24,224	2	12,826	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	17,424	3	11,860	3
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa. -N.J.-Del.-Md.	8,933	6	5,407	4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	12,378	5	4,500	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,289	10	4,379	6
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	15,415	4	4,244	7
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	6,531	9	3,882	8
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	8,658	7	2,964	9
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	4,781	11	2,569	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 10-02, December 1, 2009.

reported decreased numbers of separated workers associated with extended mass layoff events during the second quarter, led by California, New Jersey, and New York. (See table 5.)

Eighty percent of the initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in the second quarter of 2011 resided within metropolitan areas. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants. When compared with the second quarter of 2010, Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas, entered into the highest 10 metropolitan areas in terms of initial claims by residency of claimant, replacing Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, Calif. (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 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.

The Mass Layoffs news release for July is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, August 23, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

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 2011, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.6 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, employers in 25 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, 2010 and 2011

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	2,008	1,490	1,624	381,622	225,136	^c 261,346	396,441	257,031	231,643
Mining	8	11	(²)	879	952	(²)	883	1,228	(²)
Utilities	7	5	(²)	1,118	502	(²)	1,363	555	(²)
Construction	284	348	219	36,871	38,454	26,806	44,795	49,404	28,062
Manufacturing	324	305	247	57,728	45,461	34,974	62,025	50,370	32,181
Food	73	72	60	13,191	13,585	9,062	13,089	13,306	8,042
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	950	(²)	(²)	1,192	(²)
Textile mills	4	3	3	844	248	446	1,972	1,509	926
Textile product mills	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	189	(²)	(²)	248
Apparel	9	4	10	1,190	1,911	2,404	1,402	1,953	2,270
Leather and allied products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Wood products	13	14	5	1,607	1,771	540	1,648	2,357	623
Paper	11	13	7	1,390	1,541	1,389	1,136	1,356	1,035
Printing and related support activities	11	10	9	1,067	1,520	619	1,507	1,593	768
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	418	(²)	(²)	450	(²)
Chemicals	11	17	7	1,535	2,527	790	1,248	2,262	636
Plastics and rubber products	7	9	10	563	924	1,009	707	873	1,021
Nonmetallic mineral products	17	35	5	1,590	3,179	412	2,084	4,055	441
Primary metals	17	10	5	2,266	988	760	2,485	933	528
Fabricated metal products	15	16	14	1,314	1,864	1,806	1,819	2,243	1,799
Machinery	35	17	15	6,400	2,073	3,135	7,751	2,010	2,009
Computer and electronic products	29	13	17	4,105	1,966	1,981	4,841	2,070	1,677
Electrical equipment and appliances	6	4	4	819	1,037	277	752	1,088	281
Transportation equipment	42	36	52	11,803	6,423	8,064	15,594	8,212	7,771
Furniture and related products	8	8	8	2,237	1,081	892	1,782	1,015	947
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11	9	10	1,848	1,183	969	1,598	1,004	945
Wholesale trade	30	36	32	3,555	4,592	3,664	3,572	4,457	3,486
Retail trade	111	153	84	25,860	29,241	12,827	35,262	35,244	12,984
Transportation and warehousing	183	69	136	42,892	15,530	29,954	45,704	14,162	24,497
Information	51	58	44	13,050	11,976	7,628	17,371	20,071	9,278
Finance and insurance	71	39	51	13,706	4,543	6,488	13,271	8,176	7,198
Real estate and rental and leasing	26	18	16	3,476	1,661	2,131	3,588	2,240	2,165
Professional and technical services	98	63	92	28,384	8,763	18,695	24,950	10,980	17,546
Management of companies and enterprises ..	7	6	8	1,694	713	962	1,125	599	732
Administrative and waste services	166	183	149	29,187	36,724	^c 23,273	36,004	31,989	22,025
Educational services	39	8	26	4,303	905	2,798	5,981	1,101	2,667
Health care and social assistance	218	39	197	28,200	4,459	23,510	28,063	4,989	20,694
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	78	53	63	20,591	6,241	15,124	9,472	7,110	7,609
Accommodation and food services	223	83	182	58,904	12,844	42,737	52,387	12,710	32,156
Other services, except public administration ..	84	13	73	11,224	1,575	8,060	10,625	1,646	7,701
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ For the second quarter of 2011, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

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, 2010 and 2011

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	2,008	1,490	1,624	381,622	225,136	^c 261,346	396,441	257,031	231,643
Business demand	629	564	489	94,789	77,265	^c 67,481	125,589	101,907	67,151
Contract cancellation	50	30	27	9,096	5,591	3,338	9,049	5,915	3,067
Contract completion	275	271	300	41,342	43,563	^c 44,655	56,023	58,348	44,435
Domestic competition	3	(²)	—	266	(²)	—	448	(²)	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	434	(²)	(²)	327	(²)
Import competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	298	256	158	43,876	26,926	18,927	59,738	36,608	19,151
Organizational changes	118	94	61	24,852	13,280	9,223	23,034	15,050	7,695
Business-ownership change	30	22	14	9,424	2,679	2,115	3,724	1,988	1,366
Reorganization or restructuring of company	88	72	47	15,428	10,601	7,108	19,310	13,062	6,329
Financial issues	126	120	110	27,539	27,618	14,648	28,970	23,432	13,005
Bankruptcy	15	14	25	5,043	4,114	3,496	2,430	2,120	2,918
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	65	73	58	10,850	11,217	6,846	15,726	15,363	6,926
Financial difficulty	46	33	27	11,646	12,287	4,306	10,814	5,949	3,161
Production specific	12	24	31	2,031	3,517	4,202	1,295	3,740	5,941
Automation/technological advances	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Energy related	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	5	6	5	1,199	429	690	404	538	1,547
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	761	(²)	(²)	608	(²)
Material or supply shortage	(²)	4	17	(²)	603	2,034	(²)	452	2,497
Model changeover	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	990	(²)	(²)	1,319	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	400	(²)	(²)	523	(²)
Product line discontinued	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Disaster/safety	11	7	10	1,681	1,056	1,960	1,533	1,107	1,923
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)	6	(²)	(²)	1,165	(²)	(²)	1,336
Seasonal	801	391	692	171,131	55,465	133,339	156,609	65,080	105,462
Seasonal	484	387	439	115,291	55,201	85,836	96,550	64,566	65,852
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	317	4	253	55,840	264	47,503	60,059	514	39,610
Other/miscellaneous	311	290	231	59,599	46,935	30,493	59,411	46,715	30,466
Other	10	29	25	1,403	3,315	3,203	1,233	3,221	3,257
Data not provided: refusal	83	72	61	19,099	12,546	10,478	19,099	12,546	10,464
Data not provided: does not know	218	189	145	39,097	31,074	16,812	39,079	30,948	16,745

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

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, 2011

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	I 2011 ^f	II 2011 ^p	I 2011 ^f	II 2011 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					I 2011 ^f	II 2011 ^p	I 2011 ^f	II 2011 ^p	I 2011 ^f	II 2011 ^p	I 2011 ^f	II 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	1,490	1,624	257,031	231,643	15.0	17.0	19.1	16.2	37.7	52.0	19.6	24.2
Alabama	10	20	2,877	2,663	43.4	54.8	1.7	3.3	43.0	67.5	15.5	22.7
Alaska	4	11	1,477	1,717	15.9	5.5	18.6	16.3	26.4	37.6	23.1	27.1
Arizona	12	31	2,783	4,116	7.0	7.6	36.0	46.7	49.2	57.8	17.6	20.6
Arkansas	3	22	392	3,696	53.6	35.1	2.8	6.7	38.5	63.7	20.9	19.6
California	420	326	79,125	44,513	8.2	8.1	36.1	36.6	39.8	44.6	17.5	18.2
Colorado	3	18	366	2,883	4.1	4.5	20.5	22.8	22.7	53.4	14.8	20.4
Connecticut	10	27	1,313	2,947	22.5	14.4	16.7	14.3	35.5	56.8	15.0	29.0
Delaware	3	9	763	808	48.4	46.8	9.6	9.9	35.8	66.8	12.2	23.6
District of Columbia	3	5	293	449	53.6	72.2	16.4	7.1	27.6	65.0	22.2	26.7
Florida	65	45	10,029	7,318	18.5	16.7	28.5	26.0	45.0	45.2	24.0	25.2
Georgia	22	48	4,129	6,805	48.1	50.1	4.8	2.5	46.4	61.0	16.8	22.8
Hawaii	(²)	4	(²)	360	.7	.3	11.9	10.0	25.9	40.3	19.7	20.6
Idaho	5	11	621	1,151	.2	.1	12.4	10.6	26.4	46.6	20.5	21.0
Illinois	99	108	15,329	20,113	19.0	20.9	15.4	11.1	34.6	54.8	17.5	23.2
Indiana	26	35	3,822	5,111	14.5	10.9	2.5	1.5	25.1	43.9	15.5	19.8
Iowa	7	9	1,296	1,342	1.2	8.4	1.5	3.4	39.5	67.7	31.4	32.5
Kansas	12	17	1,607	1,694	5.8	19.3	4.2	2.4	24.5	66.3	23.3	24.5
Kentucky	20	28	2,651	3,211	15.9	13.9	.2	.3	34.2	44.6	15.1	17.1
Louisiana	16	40	2,956	4,770	47.7	61.9	3.9	3.0	42.5	66.6	20.9	26.0
Maine	5	7	751	1,083	2.3	1.0	.3	.5	36.5	34.8	27.0	33.8
Maryland	26	(²)	2,817	(²)	48.1	62.4	3.0	1.1	41.5	57.5	19.9	9.8
Massachusetts	25	17	4,198	2,058	9.7	12.3	.9	2.0	43.1	56.9	18.6	30.9
Michigan	29	50	3,908	6,046	7.8	18.2	2.8	3.4	31.4	69.0	22.2	24.5
Minnesota	21	24	2,844	2,851	4.7	8.1	8.9	4.7	23.7	35.7	18.8	21.1
Mississippi	13	5	1,735	766	76.5	75.5	1.6	1.4	49.7	63.2	13.4	16.8
Missouri	23	43	2,171	6,374	12.1	25.4	5.0	1.6	43.7	68.7	21.0	31.8
Montana	(²)	10	(²)	940	1.2	.2	3.5	3.9	14.0	55.4	23.3	28.0
Nebraska	6	8	628	1,080	5.4	12.0	8.8	3.9	23.6	47.3	17.5	36.7
Nevada	5	11	876	1,508	5.7	11.3	18.2	20.0	7.5	44.8	15.8	26.6
New Hampshire	4	4	322	597	1.6	.5	6.5	1.2	9.9	62.5	23.3	35.8
New Jersey	64	43	10,072	8,578	20.8	22.0	7.4	6.1	38.7	64.2	24.5	31.8
New Mexico	5	18	729	1,830	1.9	2.0	45.1	50.3	38.5	56.4	15.6	21.2
New York	122	96	21,178	13,333	15.6	16.2	12.8	14.7	40.2	47.1	24.8	23.7
North Carolina ³	22	17	4,371	2,189	43.5	32.8	6.8	7.8	46.8	48.1	21.6	27.9
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.4	.7	6.4	2.6	31.4	4.6	22.9	25.0
Ohio	66	79	12,097	10,399	12.1	15.2	3.7	2.8	28.7	46.2	19.9	23.5
Oklahoma	3	11	273	1,389	8.4	17.0	4.8	8.1	22.3	60.6	22.7	23.1
Oregon	19	28	4,910	4,615	1.6	3.5	19.6	22.6	39.1	53.0	22.4	18.1
Pennsylvania	102	101	18,355	16,771	8.9	11.6	5.1	5.4	35.9	54.8	22.5	37.9
Rhode Island	6	7	504	1,011	3.2	2.8	11.3	12.9	47.6	79.5	32.5	42.5
South Carolina	6	11	1,037	1,099	75.1	61.3	1.1	1.0	56.3	66.9	9.5	24.4
South Dakota	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	4.7	-	11.8	-	74.8	-	22.0
Tennessee	22	15	2,492	2,173	25.3	22.5	.2	.1	43.2	62.6	23.6	38.4
Texas	36	48	7,727	9,180	13.6	16.1	50.0	48.5	24.4	42.8	14.2	16.9
Utah	8	14	1,095	1,541	1.9	1.3	21.6	8.8	25.3	40.9	11.2	14.5
Vermont	3	16	225	2,077	1.3	.9	.4	.4	25.3	46.3	23.1	25.6
Virginia	27	29	5,117	3,554	49.3	37.8	4.6	5.7	48.0	53.9	20.9	22.3
Washington	37	36	6,888	3,634	6.5	5.3	11.7	20.0	36.8	35.8	17.1	19.0
West Virginia	7	9	1,027	976	.4	.1	.1	-	5.5	12.8	12.8	14.9
Wisconsin	32	47	6,107	7,420	4.3	12.3	6.1	3.7	34.3	59.7	23.0	34.1
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.1	.3	12.5	5.8	29.5	20.6	17.0	7.8
Puerto Rico	10	8	4,188	1,591	-	-	99.5	99.6	56.0	57.7	6.4	12.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^f = revised.

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

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010 ^f	I 2011 ^f	II 2011 ^p
United States ¹	2,008	1,490	1,624	381,622	225,136	^c 261,346	396,441	257,031	231,643
Northeast	399	341	318	73,534	46,608	52,519	81,664	56,918	48,455
New England	87	53	78	16,397	10,831	16,292	13,852	7,313	9,773
Middle Atlantic	312	288	240	57,137	35,777	36,227	67,812	49,605	38,682
South	424	304	363	71,118	45,737	53,266	79,104	50,686	51,312
South Atlantic	222	181	174	35,670	25,168	23,618	41,126	29,583	23,464
East South Central	85	65	68	14,677	10,671	8,710	14,058	9,755	8,813
West South Central	117	58	121	20,771	9,898	20,938	23,920	11,348	19,035
Midwest	445	323	422	83,142	48,474	69,470	84,680	50,089	62,709
East North Central	332	252	319	61,577	37,567	53,529	64,384	41,263	49,089
West North Central	113	71	103	21,565	10,907	15,941	20,296	8,826	13,620
West	740	522	521	153,828	84,317	^c 86,091	150,993	99,338	69,167
Mountain	121	40	116	33,215	7,601	^c 30,151	18,071	6,644	14,328
Pacific	619	482	405	120,613	76,716	55,940	132,922	92,694	54,839

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

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, 2010 and 2011

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	2,008	1,490	1,624	381,622	225,136	^c 261,346	396,441	257,031	231,643
Alabama	19	10	20	3,799	2,566	2,730	4,052	2,877	2,663
Alaska	17	4	11	4,246	2,812	3,054	3,352	1,477	1,717
Arizona	33	12	31	7,789	2,291	^c 5,061	5,642	2,783	4,116
Arkansas	14	3	22	1,535	1,442	2,586	2,350	392	3,696
California	540	420	326	104,582	66,824	43,831	117,263	79,125	44,513
Colorado	24	3	18	10,400	380	8,337	3,713	366	2,883
Connecticut	23	10	27	4,206	3,544	4,761	3,253	1,313	2,947
Delaware	7	3	9	929	493	1,022	753	763	808
District of Columbia	5	3	5	678	302	449	678	293	449
Florida	83	65	45	13,380	9,834	7,794	12,469	10,029	7,318
Georgia	22	22	48	2,926	1,770	4,526	4,730	4,129	6,805
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	413	(²)	(²)	360
Idaho	9	5	11	1,920	548	1,875	854	621	1,151
Illinois	119	99	108	26,757	15,821	24,401	27,051	15,329	20,113
Indiana	32	26	35	4,242	2,607	3,799	6,052	3,822	5,111
Iowa	12	7	9	2,980	1,421	1,221	3,106	1,296	1,342
Kansas	17	12	17	3,062	2,202	1,629	3,198	1,607	1,694
Kentucky	26	20	28	3,579	4,063	2,986	3,061	2,651	3,211
Louisiana	35	16	40	8,575	2,681	8,570	5,552	2,956	4,770
Maine	11	5	7	1,995	1,528	1,806	1,315	751	1,083
Maryland	12	26	(²)	1,708	3,170	(²)	1,681	2,817	(²)
Massachusetts	15	25	17	2,583	4,431	2,975	2,811	4,198	2,058
Michigan	42	29	50	6,923	3,351	6,061	6,840	3,908	6,046
Minnesota	19	21	24	2,363	3,105	4,240	2,909	2,844	2,851
Mississippi	10	13	5	1,939	1,569	1,221	1,372	1,735	766
Missouri	53	23	43	10,716	3,322	7,571	9,414	2,171	6,374
Montana	10	(²)	10	1,962	(²)	1,205	911	(²)	940
Nebraska	7	6	8	1,937	587	1,100	1,051	628	1,080
Nevada	16	5	11	3,916	1,650	3,100	3,155	876	1,508
New Hampshire	11	4	4	2,358	382	2,174	1,766	322	597
New Jersey	69	64	43	22,267	10,283	8,979	18,612	10,072	8,578
New Mexico	17	5	18	4,388	740	3,028	2,154	729	1,830
New York	119	122	96	18,769	14,498	11,566	22,231	21,178	13,333
North Carolina ³	25	22	17	2,660	2,508	1,341	7,668	4,371	2,189
North Dakota	5	(²)	(²)	507	(²)	(²)	618	(²)	(²)
Ohio	91	66	79	15,514	10,086	11,244	15,988	12,097	10,399
Oklahoma	4	3	11	558	359	1,621	438	273	1,389
Oregon	30	19	28	7,966	3,754	4,615	7,088	4,910	4,615
Pennsylvania	124	102	101	16,101	10,996	15,682	26,969	18,355	16,771
Rhode Island	15	6	7	2,989	555	1,995	2,922	504	1,011
South Carolina	27	6	11	6,025	1,075	3,008	6,047	1,037	1,099
South Dakota	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Tennessee	30	22	15	5,360	2,473	1,773	5,573	2,492	2,173
Texas	64	36	48	10,103	5,416	8,161	15,580	7,727	9,180
Utah	10	8	14	1,490	1,311	5,955	1,366	1,095	1,541
Vermont	12	3	16	2,266	391	2,581	1,785	225	2,077
Virginia	32	27	29	5,579	4,987	3,812	5,959	5,117	3,554
Washington	29	37	36	3,534	3,015	4,027	4,899	6,888	3,634
West Virginia	9	7	9	1,785	1,029	1,400	1,141	1,027	976
Wisconsin	48	32	47	8,141	5,702	8,024	8,453	6,107	7,420
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	13	10	8	1,967	1,395	1,275	3,953	4,188	1,591

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Data starting in November 2010 may not be comparable to prior data

due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance input procedures.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	56	50	42	10,987	10,789	6,824
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	3	-	-	448
Manufacturing	25	29	19	5,723	6,334	3,619
Food	4	(²)	5	1,856	(²)	1,302
Beverage and tobacco products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Apparel	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Leather and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Paper	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	345	(²)
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Primary metals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabricated metal products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Machinery	6	(²)	-	702	(²)	-
Computer and electronic products	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	577
Electrical equipment and appliances	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Transportation equipment	4	5	5	793	1,653	838
Furniture and related products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Wholesale trade	3	3	3	235	1,422	288
Retail trade	4	6	4	695	1,327	708
Transportation and warehousing	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Information	(²)	3	-	(²)	510	-
Finance and insurance	9	-	7	1,805	-	845
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Administrative and waste services	4	4	(²)	664	447	(²)
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Other services, except public administration	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(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, 2010 and 2011

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	56	50	42	10,987	10,789	6,824
Business demand	14	10	(²)	3,560	3,654	(²)
Contract cancellation	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Contract completion	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	894
Domestic competition	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	—	—	—	—	—	—
Import competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,341	(²)
Organizational changes	26	21	18	4,950	3,112	2,085
Business-ownership change	4	3	(²)	845	250	(²)
Reorganization or restructuring of company	22	18	(²)	4,105	2,862	(²)
Financial issues	(²)	12	13	(²)	2,890	2,247
Bankruptcy	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Production specific	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Automation/technological advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Material or supply shortage	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Disaster/safety	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Hazardous work environment	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Extreme weather-related event	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Other/miscellaneous	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Other	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Data not provided: refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—
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, 2010 and 2011

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p
United States ¹	56	50	42	10,987	10,789	6,824
Northeast	10	15	5	1,823	4,332	893
New England	4	7	(²)	400	2,421	(²)
Middle Atlantic	6	8	(²)	1,423	1,911	(²)
South	25	14	9	3,740	1,610	1,422
South Atlantic	14	8	(²)	2,001	1,046	(²)
East South Central	7	(²)	(²)	1,009	(²)	(²)
West South Central	4	(²)	5	730	(²)	734
Midwest	16	13	10	4,815	3,022	1,163
East North Central	9	9	(²)	2,117	1,782	(²)
West North Central	7	4	(²)	2,698	1,240	(²)
West	5	8	18	609	1,825	3,346
Mountain	(²)	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,169
Pacific	(²)	(²)	13	(²)	(²)	2,177

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, 2010 and 2011

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	2,008	1,490	1,624	381,622	225,136	^c 261,346
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	1,207	1,099	932	210,491	169,671	^c 128,007
Total, movement of work ³	56	50	42	10,987	10,789	6,824
Movement of work actions	74	74	50	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	47	34	25	4,677	5,951	3,293
With separations unknown	27	40	25	(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.

^c = corrected.

Table 10. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^P	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^P
With separations reported ²	47	34	25	4,677	5,951	3,293
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	11	11	6	1,200	2,409	916
Within company	10	10	4	1,160	2,309	733
Different company	1	1	2	40	100	183
Domestic relocations	36	22	19	3,477	3,395	2,377
Within company	34	17	17	3,018	3,186	2,119
Different company	2	5	2	459	209	258
Unable to assign place of relocation	-	1	-	-	147	-
By company						
Within company	44	28	21	4,178	5,642	2,852
Domestic	34	17	17	3,018	3,186	2,119
Out of country	10	10	4	1,160	2,309	733
Unable to assign	-	1	-	-	147	-
Different company	3	6	4	499	309	441
Domestic	2	5	2	459	209	258
Out of country	1	1	2	40	100	183
Unable to assign	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^P = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

Table 11. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

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 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^P	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^P	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^P
Anticipate a recall	54.2	46.6	60.9	95.6	90.0	96.1	26.8	31.1	34.8
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	74.6	60.1	78.7	90.2	81.3	90.8	37.5	38.3	53.7
Within 3 months	51.1	42.1	51.4	60.4	52.3	55.9	28.8	31.6	42.0
Size of recall									
At least half	78.6	63.1	82.2	95.2	88.4	95.2	39.3	37.1	55.6
All workers	43.7	24.8	45.3	56.7	37.8	57.0	13.0	11.4	21.3

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, 2010 and 2011

Measure	Average number of separations		
	II 2010	I 2011 ^r	II 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	190	151	^c 161
Industry			
Mining	110	87	423
Utilities	160	100	223
Construction	130	111	122
Manufacturing	178	149	142
Wholesale trade	119	128	115
Retail trade	233	191	153
Transportation and warehousing	234	225	220
Information	256	206	173
Finance and insurance	193	116	127
Real estate and rental and leasing	134	92	133
Professional and technical services	290	139	203
Management of companies and enterprises	242	119	120
Administrative and waste services	176	201	^c 156
Educational services	110	113	108
Health care and social assistance	129	114	119
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	264	118	240
Accommodation and food services	264	155	235
Other services, except public administration	134	121	110
Unclassified establishments	—	—	—
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	151	137	^c 138
Organizational changes	211	141	151
Financial issues	219	230	133
Production specific	169	147	136
Disaster/Safety	153	151	196
Seasonal	214	142	193
Other/miscellaneous	192	162	132

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, second quarter 2011^P

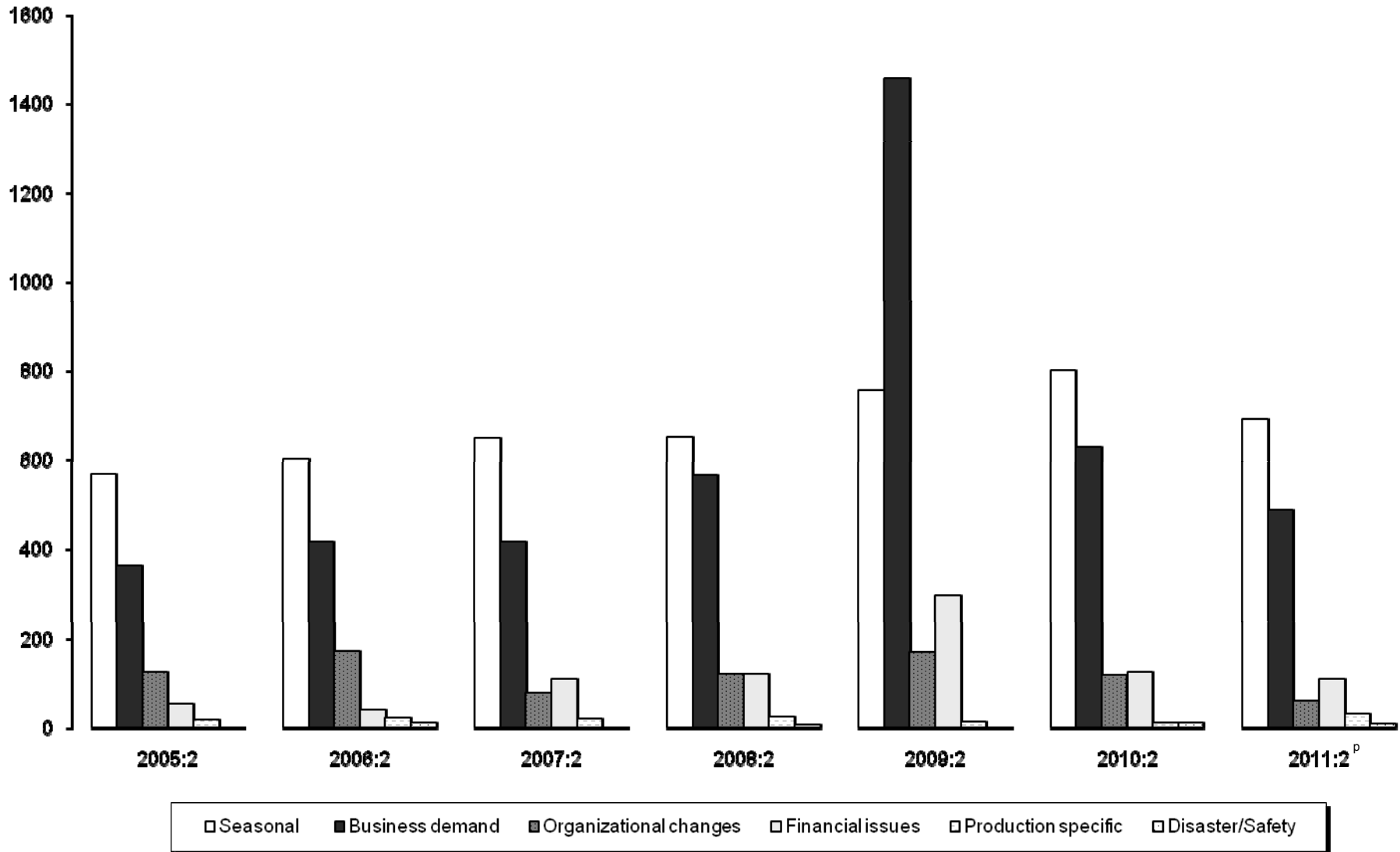
Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,624	100.0	^c 261,346	100.0
50-99	762	46.9	53,078	^c 20.3
100-149	367	22.6	42,726	^c 16.3
150-199	163	10.0	27,156	^c 10.4
200-240	^c 148	9.1	^c 34,482	^c 13.2
300-499	105	6.5	37,601	^c 14.4
500-999	58	3.6	38,702	^c 14.8
1,000 or more	^c 21	^c 1.3	^c 27,601	^c 10.6

^P = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Second quarters, 2005-11



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

^p = preliminary.