

Extended Mass Layoffs in 2009



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Introduction

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) conducts the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program to provide information on large-scale layoff events and the characteristics of the dislocated workers. This report summarizes the data on extended layoffs for all of 2009. Extended mass layoffs, as defined by the MLS program, refer to layoffs of at least 31 days' duration that involve the filing of initial claims for unemployment insurance by 50 or more individuals from a single establishment during a period of 5 consecutive weeks. Since 2004, the detailed reports no longer cover Government and agricultural layoffs. Additional information about the program is provided in the technical note that follows the tables.

In 2009, employers laid off about 2.1 million workers in 11,827 private nonfarm extended mass layoff events. Both layoff events and separations rose sharply from 2008. The numbers of layoff events and separations in 2009 registered their highest levels since annual data became available in 1996. Most of the increase in 2009 layoff activity occurred in the first quarter. (See table 1.)

In terms of worker separations, historic highs for the data series were reached in 16 of 18 industry sectors, all 9 geographic Census divisions, and 28 States. Layoffs attributed to business demand factors (especially slack work or insufficient demand) accounted for more than 825,000 worker separations, the highest annual level due to demand factors on record. Layoff activity involving permanent worksite closures accounted for 9 percent of all extended mass layoff events and affected 237,821 workers in 2009. Thirty-four percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2009 indicated they anticipated some type of recall of workers, the lowest proportion since 1996. The total number of business functions reported by employers in nonseasonal layoff events in 2009 was 18,865, an increase of 55 percent from 12,177 business functions a year earlier.

In 2009, the average national unemployment rate was 9.3 percent; a year earlier, it was 5.8 percent. Private nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 5 percent, or 5,910,000 jobs, from 2008 to 2009.

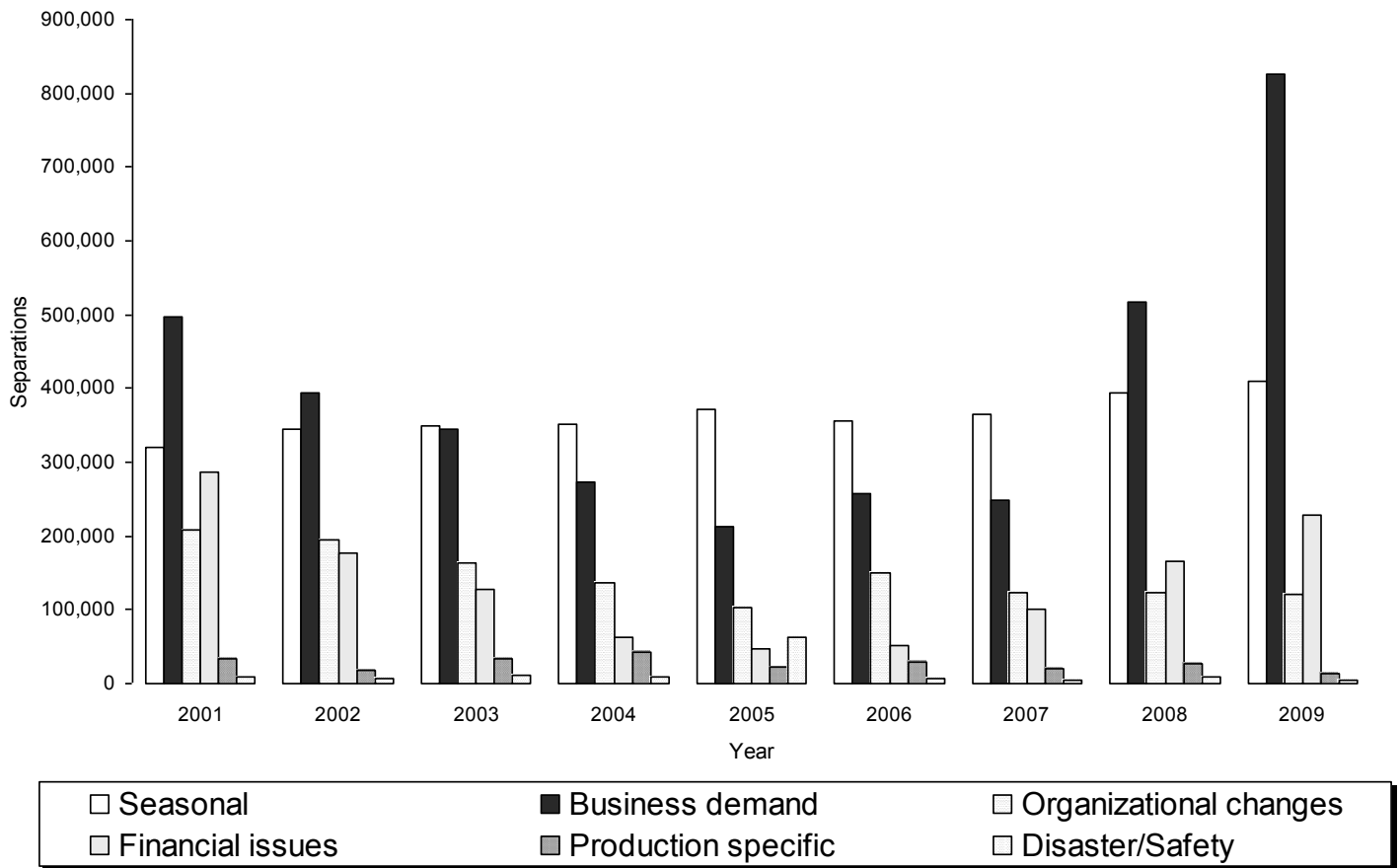
Industry distribution of 2009 mass layoffs

- In 2009, all 18 major sectors posted over-the-year increases in separations when compared with 2008. Manufacturing recorded the largest increase in extended mass layoff separations between 2008 and 2009 (+184,295), followed by administrative and waste services (+105,286) and retail trade (+54,583). (See table 3.)
- Manufacturing establishments accounted for 32 percent of

extended mass layoff events and separations in 2009—the highest percentages recorded for manufacturing since 1996. Within the manufacturing industry, transportation equipment (largely automobiles) and machinery manufacturing (mostly construction machinery) firms accounted for 41 percent of the separations in 2009. The number of separations due to extended mass layoffs increased in 17 of 21 manufacturing subsectors from 2008 to 2009. (See tables 2 and 3.)

- Administrative and waste services accounted for 9 percent of layoff events and 12 percent of separations, largely due to business demand reasons in the administrative and support services subsector. (See table 2.) In 2009, the number of mass layoff separations (246,258) in administrative and waste services reached their highest levels since 1996.
- Construction (mainly in specialty trade contractors and in heavy and civil engineering) accounted for 17 percent of private nonfarm mass layoff events and 12 percent of separations in 2009. The number of laid-off construction workers reached a historic high at 245,770, with annual data available back to 1996. (See table 2.) Sixty-three percent of all construction layoffs were due to the completion of contracts and the ending of seasonal work. Employers expected a recall in 56 percent of the construction layoff events, the second lowest percentage on record for the industry.
- Among the 86 three-digit NAICS-coded industry groups in the private nonfarm economy identified in the MLS program, 68 posted increases in the number of separated workers during 2009. Of these, administrative and support services recorded the largest increase (+104,291), followed by transportation equipment manufacturing (+48,907) and machinery manufacturing (+40,410). Fourteen industries registered decreases, led by wood product manufacturing with 9,006 fewer separated workers than the previous year. In 2008, separations in wood product manufacturing reached a program high.
- At the three-digit NAICS industry level, machinery manufacturing moved into the top 10 in terms of worker separations in 2009, with general merchandise stores dropping from the top 10. (See table 4.) Among the six-digit NAICS industries, light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing and commercial banking moved into the top 10 in terms of separations, replacing discount department stores and real estate credit. (See table 5.)

Extended mass layoff separations, by reason categories¹ 2001–09



¹ The chart excludes information on layoffs due to other/miscellaneous reasons.
 SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Reason for layoff

- Based on the seven categories of economic reasons for extended mass layoffs, events related to business demand factors (contract cancellation, contract completion, domestic competition, excess inventory, import completion, and slack work) accounted for 46 percent of layoff events and 39 percent of separations, the highest percentages of both events and separations for this category in program history. (See table 6 and the chart.)
- Within the business demand group, slack work/insufficient demand and contract completion together accounted for 93 percent of the events and separations. The number of layoff events due to excess inventory/saturated market increased from 40 in 2008 to 89 in 2009.
- In 2009, seasonal reasons accounted for 19 percent of all extended mass layoff events and separations, down from 24 percent of events and 26 percent of separations in 2008. (See table 6.) Food services and drinking places and transit and ground passenger transportation had the largest numbers of worker separations due to the ending of seasonal work.

- The largest over-the-year increase in layoffs, categorized by reason for layoff, occurred because of business demand factors (+308,164). This increase was largely due to more layoff activity in administrative and support services, machinery manufacturing, specialty trade contracting, and transportation equipment manufacturing. Employers citing financial issues reported the next highest increase in laid-off workers (+63,311). Layoffs due to production-specific factors had the largest decrease in worker separations when compared to 2008 (-14,315). (See tables 6 and 7.)

Movement of Work

- Movement of work occurred in 351 extended mass layoff events in 2009. This was 4 percent of all nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events and resulted in the separation of 61,994 workers. Compared with 2008, the number of events and associated job separations involving movement of work increased by 6 percent and 2 percent, respectively. (See tables 9 and 13.)
- Among the 351 layoff events with reported relocation of work, 58 percent involved the permanent closure of worksites, which affected 37,265 workers. Manufacturing industries (largely

computer and electronic products and transportation equipment) accounted for 64 percent of events and 62 percent of separations in which work moved. (See table 9.) Organizational change (business ownership change and reorganization or restructuring of company) was cited as the economic reason for layoff in 37 percent of events and 35 percent of separations associated with the movement of work. (See table 10.)

- The West led all regions in terms of separations (17,808) associated with movement of work, followed by the Midwest (17,684). (See table 11.) All regions, except the Midwest, experienced over-the-year increases in the number of laid-off workers in events involving some movement of work in 2009. The West recorded the largest over-the-year percentage increase (32 percent), followed by the Northeast (17 percent) and the South (14 percent).
- Benefit exhaustion rates were higher for claimants in layoffs involving the movement of work than for nonseasonal and nonvacation layoffs with no movement of work. Over one-third of such claimants associated with 2009 events received final payments. Also, in movement of work events, the claimants in the oldest age category (55 years and older) were the most likely to exhaust their benefits. (See table 12.)
- The 351 extended layoff events with movement of work in 2009 involved 491 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 13.) Employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 317 of the work actions. Eighty-eight percent of the 317 involved work moving within the same company, and 74 percent were domestic reassignments. For domestic relocations, employers cited California more than any other state as the location to which work was moving, followed by Texas, Indiana, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania.
- Of the 317 events with identifiable relocations of work actions, 26 percent involved work moving out-of-country. (See table 14.) In 57 percent of cases, employers reported that the work had moved to either Mexico or China.

Size of layoff

- Smaller-size layoffs—those involving fewer than 150 workers in the layoff event—accounted for 66 percent of the total 11,827 events in 2009, the second highest percentage for this size-category in program history. These smaller layoff events, however, accounted for only 32 percent of all separations, about the same proportion as 2008. (See table 15.)
- The average number of separations per layoff event in 2009 was 178, down from 184 in 2008. Employers reporting the worksite as permanently closed averaged 216 job separations per event, down from 240 in 2008. (See table 16.)
- Among private sector employers, the accommodation and food services industry recorded the largest average number of separations per event (239 workers), followed by retail trade (229 workers) and arts, entertainment, and recreation

(228 workers). Establishments with the smallest average layoff size were those in construction (122 workers), followed by real estate and rental and leasing (132 workers). (See table 16.)

- Employers citing bankruptcy as the reason for layoff had the highest average layoff size per event (389 workers), followed by governmental regulations/intervention (324 workers), business-ownership change (309 workers), and extreme weather (274 workers). Layoffs due to domestic competition and energy-related issues averaged the fewest separations per layoff event (100 and 110 workers, respectively). (See table 16.)

Initial claimants

- In 2009, a program high 2.4 million initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoff events. Of these, 36 percent were women, 14 percent were Black, 16 percent were Hispanic, 34 percent were between the ages of 30 and 44, and 19 percent were 55 or older. (See tables 17 and 19.) In the total civilian labor force in 2009, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were Black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 33 percent were between the ages of 30 and 44, and 19 percent were 55 or older.
- The percentage of claimants who were women decreased to a record low 36 percent in 2009. The proportion of claimants who were women was highest in health care and social assistance (83 percent) and in private educational services (68 percent). (See table 19.)
- People of Hispanic origin accounted for 16 percent of the claimants involved in extended mass layoff events in 2009, about the same proportion as in 2008. The percentage of claimants who were Hispanic in 2009 was highest in administrative and waste services (25 percent) and health care and social assistance (24 percent). (See table 18.)
- The percentage of White claimants reached a record low in 2009 (57.9 percent), and the proportion of Black claimants was 14 percent, down from 15 percent in 2008. Establishments providing other services except public administration reported the highest percentage of Black claimants (24 percent), followed by educational services and by health care and social assistance (22 percent each).
- Claimants between the ages of 30 and 44 accounted for 34 percent of all claimants from extended mass layoffs. The proportion of claimants in this age group was highest in construction (40 percent) and finance and insurance (39 percent). (See table 19.) A program high 19 percent of all claimants were aged 55 and over in 2009. The proportion of claimants in this age group was highest in management of companies and enterprises (29 percent); transportation and warehousing (26 percent); and professional and technical services (26 percent).

Duration of insured unemployment

- The national average duration of insured unemployment associated with extended mass layoffs was 2.3 months (as

measured by the average number of continued claims for unemployment insurance filed for the weeks that followed the initial claim and included the 12th day of the month). Among the States, Mississippi reported the longest duration of insured unemployment, with the average unemployment spell of nearly 4 months. The State with the next longest duration of insured unemployment was Colorado (with continued claims lasting an average of 3.6 months), followed by North Carolina (3.5 months) and the District of Columbia (3.4 months). Claimants experiencing the shortest insured jobless duration were separated from employers located in Kentucky, Nebraska, and North Dakota.

- Nationally, 24 percent of claimants associated with extended mass layoff events exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits in 2009. Among the States, North Carolina reported the highest benefit exhaustion rate (47 percent), followed by Mississippi (44 percent), Florida (40 percent), and Tennessee (39 percent). States registering the lowest percentages of exhaustees were West Virginia, Nebraska, and Colorado. (See table 20.)
- The longest average jobless duration was experienced by claimants laid off from the finance and insurance sector (3.5 months). Claimants laid off from utilities experienced the shortest period of insured joblessness (1.7 months). Benefit exhaustion rates were highest among workers in finance and insurance (40 percent), compared with workers in utilities who had the lowest rates (14 percent). (See table 21.)
- Claimants laid off because of organizational changes and financial issues reported the longest jobless duration (3 months and 2.9 months, respectively). The shortest duration occurred in layoffs due to disaster or safety issues (1.7 months). (See table 21.)
- Benefit exhaustion rates were higher for claimants involved with worksite closures (40 percent), when compared with claimants affected by nonclosure layoff events. Claimants associated with layoffs from employers who did not expect a recall experienced a higher average benefit exhaustion rate (30 percent) than did workers affected by layoff events that were expected to lead to a recall (16 percent). (See table 21.)
- Among the 50 largest metropolitan statistical areas in terms of the level of extended mass layoff initial claims activity, claimants residing in Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO, reported the longest jobless duration (with an average of 4.1 monthly continued claims), followed by claimants living in Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC, (3.6 months) and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL, (3.4 months). Extended mass layoff claimants residing in Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN, experienced the shortest duration of unemployment (half a month). Benefit exhaustion rates were highest for claimants in Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC (47 percent), and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL (46 percent). (See table 22.)

- Claimants age 55 and older and claimants under the age of 30 had the highest exhaustion rates (25 percent). Women had higher exhaustion rates (26 percent) than men (22 percent). Black claimants reported higher benefit exhaustion rates (29 percent) than people of any other race or ethnic category. (See table 23.)

Geographic distribution

- In 2009, employers in the West reported the highest number of separations due to extended mass layoffs (710,369). (See table 24.) All four regions reached program highs for layoff events and associated separations (with data available back to 1996). All nine geographic divisions had an increase in separations in 2009, with the largest increases in the Pacific (+177,082), Middle Atlantic (+101,347), and South Atlantic (+82,363) divisions. (See table 24.)
- California had the largest number of worker separations, 497,190, in 2009. The States with the next-highest totals of separations (including seasonal layoffs) were Illinois (140,451) and Florida (138,840). (See table 25.) Forty-six States and the District of Columbia had over-the-year increases in the number of laid-off workers, led by California (+153,323), Pennsylvania (+47,310), and New York (+39,555).
- In 2009, twenty-eight States—Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming—reached their highest annual totals of laid-off workers.
- Eighty percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2009 resided within metropolitan areas, about the same as in 2008 (78 percent). Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, reported the highest number of resident initial claimants (183,917). Two hundred fifteen metropolitan areas reached program highs in 2009 (with data available back to 1996). San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA, entered the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of resident initial claimants, while Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA, dropped out of the top 10. (See table 26.)

Recall expectations

- In 2009, employers expected a recall in 34 percent of all extended mass layoff events, the lowest proportion in program history. Excluding seasonal and vacation-period layoffs (in which a recall was expected 94 percent of the time), a recall was expected in a program low 21 percent of events, down from 24 percent in 2008. (See table 27.)
- Of those establishments expecting a recall in 2009, a program low 34 percent indicated that all workers would eventually be recall, compared with 39 percent in 2008. Seventy-three percent, also a program low, expected to recall at least half of the workers in 2009, a decrease from 80 percent in 2008. (See table 27.)

- In 2009, industry sectors where the expectation of recall was highest following a layoff included: arts, entertainment, and recreation (a program low 65 percent for this industry); health care and social assistance (63 percent); and construction (56 percent). Layoffs in the finance and insurance and information sectors had the lowest percentages of recall expectation, at 1 percent and 4 percent (a program low for the information industry), respectively. (See table 28.)
- Employers citing organizational changes (4 percent) and financial issues (7 percent) had the lowest percentages of recall expectation. Layoffs due to seasonal reasons registered the highest recall expectations (94 percent), followed by layoffs due to disaster/safety reasons (68 percent). (See table 28.)
- Manufacturing industries accounted for 40 percent of events and 37 percent of separations from which the employer did not expect a recall. Administrative and waste services accounted for the second-highest percentage of separations (14 percent) where no recall was expected. Retail trade, construction, and administrative and waste services accounted for the second-highest percentage of events (9 percent each). (See table 29.)
- A lack of business demand, particularly from slack work and contract completion, was cited most frequently for layoffs from which no recall is expected, accounting for 61 percent of such layoff events and 56 percent of separations. Layoffs due to financial issues accounted for an additional 22 percent of layoffs events with no expectation of recall and 26 percent of separations. (See table 29.)
- California registered the highest number of separations in permanent-closure-related layoff events (46,854), followed by Florida (19,830), Illinois (13,295), Pennsylvania (12,887), and Ohio (11,203). Between 2008 and 2009, the largest increases in separations due to closures were reported by Pennsylvania (+11,525), Wisconsin (+5,471), California (+5,020), and Washington (+4,108), while Ohio and Florida had the largest decreases (-11,448 and -7,241, respectively). (See table 33.) Four States reached new series highs in terms of closure-related separated workers in 2009—Delaware, Georgia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.
- Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa-Ana, CA, reported the highest number of resident initial claimants in permanent-closure-related extended mass layoff events (12,313), followed by New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA, (8,799). Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL, and Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA, entered the top 10 metropolitan areas this year in terms of the numbers of resident initial claimants due to permanent closures, replacing Dalton, GA, and San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA. (See table 34.)

Permanent worksite closures

- Employers reported that 9 percent of private nonfarm extended mass layoff events in 2009 resulted from a permanent closure of the worksite, affecting 237,821 workers, or 11 percent of separations. Separations in permanent closures were due mostly to financial issues (109,747), followed by business demand reasons (74,058) and organizational reasons (41,430). (See table 30.)
- Manufacturing accounted for 44 percent of layoff events and 38 percent of separations resulting in a worksite closure. Retail trade accounted for 19 percent of the layoff events and 28 percent of separations resulting from closures during the year. (See table 31.)
- In 2009, wood product manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, computer and electronic product manufacturing, electronics and appliance stores, and clothing and clothing accessories stores moved into the top 10 three-digit NAICS industries in terms of the number of workers laid off because of permanent closures. These industries replaced: plastics and rubber products manufacturing; furniture and home furnishings stores; food and beverage stores; hospitals; and food services and drinking places. (See table 32.)
- The total number of business functions reported by employers in nonseasonal layoff events in 2009 was 18,865—an increase of 55 percent from 12,177 business functions a year earlier. (See the technical note for more information on business function information.) Just as in 2008, producing goods and construction activities were cited most often by employers in 2009 as the main business function—that which involves the most laid-off workers. Secondary functions most often reported by employers for layoff were administrative and clerical support, first-line supervision, and human resources, including recruiting. (See table 35.)
- Business processes affected by extended mass layoffs during 2009 numbered 14,823—up 42 percent from 10,432 a year earlier. Over the year, the number of reports increased for all five core processes with the largest percentage increase occurring in product development. All three support processes involved in layoffs also increased, with technology and process development having the largest percentage increase. (See table 36.)
- Among business processes affected by mass layoff events, the most common in 2009 was operations—the process most directly related to the key activity of the establishment. The next most frequently cited business processes were general management and firm infrastructure and procurement, logistics, and distribution. Core processes among goods-producing industries increased by 45 percent, less than the 58-percent increase registered in service-providing industries. Conversely, support processes increased by 59 percent in goods-producing industries, compared with a 44-percent increase in service-producing industries. (See table 37.)

Table 1. Numbers of extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2001–09

Year/quarter	Events ¹	Separations ¹	Initial claimants for unemployment insurance ¹
2001			
First quarter	1,546	304,171	306,535
Second quarter	1,828	430,499	358,611
Third quarter	1,629	330,391	336,298
Fourth quarter	2,372	459,771	456,068
Total	7,375	1,524,832	1,457,512
2002			
First quarter	1,611	299,266	292,998
Second quarter	1,624	344,606	299,598
Third quarter	1,186	255,152	254,955
Fourth quarter	1,916	373,307	370,592
Total	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003			
First quarter	1,502	286,947	297,608
Second quarter	1,799	368,273	348,966
Third quarter	1,190	236,333	227,909
Fourth quarter	1,690	325,333	326,328
Total	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
2004			
First quarter	1,339	276,503	238,392
Second quarter	1,358	278,831	254,063
Third quarter	886	164,608	148,575
Fourth quarter	1,427	273,967	262,049
Total	5,010	993,909	903,079
2005			
First quarter	1,142	186,506	185,486
Second quarter	1,203	246,099	212,673
Third quarter	1,136	201,878	190,186
Fourth quarter	1,400	250,178	246,188
Total	4,881	884,661	834,533
2006			
First quarter	963	183,089	193,510
Second quarter	1,353	295,964	264,927
Third quarter	929	160,254	161,764
Fourth quarter	1,640	296,662	330,954
Total	4,885	935,969	951,155
2007			
First quarter	1,110	225,600	199,250
Second quarter	1,421	278,719	259,234
Third quarter	1,018	160,024	173,077
Fourth quarter	1,814	301,592	347,151
Total	5,363	965,935	978,712
2008			
First quarter	1,340	230,098	259,292
Second quarter	1,756	354,713	339,630
Third quarter	1,581	290,453	304,340
Fourth quarter	3,582	641,714	766,780
Total	8,259	1,516,978	1,670,042
2009			
First quarter	3,979	705,141	835,551
Second quarter	3,395	651,318	731,035
Third quarter	2,034	345,529	406,715
Fourth quarter	2,419	406,815	466,539
Total	11,827	2,108,803	2,439,840

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 2. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2007–09

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ¹	5,363	8,259	11,827	965,935	1,516,978	2,108,803	978,712	1,670,042	2,439,840
Mining	39	55	196	5,381	9,128	31,825	4,794	9,757	31,188
Utilities	9	11	21	1,182	2,032	3,647	1,548	2,122	4,264
Construction	1,365	1,724	2,021	155,401	205,457	245,770	192,462	256,363	312,787
Manufacturing	1,366	2,586	3,835	241,319	483,984	668,279	309,670	639,691	893,502
Food	221	280	321	43,560	63,964	65,103	46,149	58,046	70,605
Beverage and tobacco products	19	25	34	2,341	3,618	5,281	2,772	4,386	7,185
Textile mills	39	49	59	7,707	9,487	7,936	13,711	23,259	18,631
Textile product mills	13	24	20	2,609	3,320	2,890	3,840	4,052	4,145
Apparel	49	48	83	6,244	6,117	13,664	6,406	7,305	12,487
Leather and allied products	5	6	6	477	678	806	645	657	777
Wood products	102	215	187	13,985	30,973	21,967	16,578	39,003	29,690
Paper	29	60	99	3,675	9,958	12,206	3,701	10,168	13,041
Printing and related support activities	37	43	96	5,798	5,603	13,112	5,003	6,761	15,303
Petroleum and coal products	22	24	33	3,175	3,228	4,456	3,264	3,315	4,703
Chemicals	36	67	93	6,279	9,457	12,012	5,078	9,379	12,434
Plastics and rubber products	56	147	180	8,725	19,919	20,988	7,076	23,718	26,172
Nonmetallic mineral products	98	177	205	12,107	24,333	23,798	14,685	27,258	28,443
Primary metal	41	116	270	6,374	19,635	42,366	8,664	24,688	54,849
Fabricated metal products	74	203	356	9,944	24,845	44,286	11,786	35,606	57,402
Machinery	76	147	378	14,230	27,608	68,018	18,349	40,199	107,817
Computer and electronic products	84	159	329	14,619	26,471	51,940	13,109	27,126	60,078
Electrical equipment and appliance	33	74	141	5,375	14,519	20,606	11,185	19,039	26,427
Transportation equipment	226	574	711	59,914	156,002	204,909	104,271	245,404	301,252
Furniture and related products	79	103	143	9,979	17,583	20,453	10,139	23,062	30,148
Miscellaneous manufacturing	27	45	91	4,202	6,666	11,482	3,259	7,260	11,913
Wholesale trade	98	190	339	12,931	25,257	46,431	12,106	25,089	47,220
Retail trade	288	482	768	119,571	121,551	176,134	72,482	129,146	188,626
Transportation and warehousing	334	489	655	70,916	102,242	131,781	72,684	98,541	130,674
Information	93	204	315	13,387	38,048	54,191	16,804	39,329	73,317
Finance and insurance	373	405	479	66,085	92,783	98,629	67,718	86,072	101,746
Real estate and rental and leasing	28	51	95	3,841	6,385	12,538	3,792	7,540	13,364
Professional and technical services	171	257	448	49,224	67,400	87,501	38,075	51,115	81,193
Management of companies and enterprises	28	30	54	4,085	4,611	9,098	3,412	4,802	11,578
Administrative and waste services	345	671	1,083	55,806	140,972	246,258	60,473	150,952	279,691
Educational services	27	43	77	3,505	5,504	10,915	3,814	5,623	11,368
Health care and social assistance	260	319	393	40,364	44,230	53,861	30,571	36,250	51,006
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	139	178	254	45,208	52,142	57,874	17,109	21,996	39,232
Accommodation and food services	303	458	644	63,814	101,642	154,146	58,922	91,979	149,143
Other services, except public administration	93	102	148	13,069	12,769	19,660	11,689	13,178	19,676
Unclassified	4	4	2	846	841	265	587	497	265
Selected industry groupings²									
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	180	244	403	36,370	69,329	87,395	50,384	97,486	112,594
Food processing and distribution	525	672	816	157,868	152,387	185,872	109,441	132,620	187,663

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See the technical note for descriptions of these industry groupings.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 3. Over-the-year change in extended mass layoff separations by industry, private nonfarm sector, 2007–08 and 2008–09

Industry	2007–08		2008–09	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	551,043	57.0	591,825	39.0
Mining	3,747	69.6	22,697	248.7
Utilities	850	71.9	1,615	79.5
Construction	50,056	32.2	40,313	19.6
Manufacturing	242,665	100.6	184,295	38.1
Food	20,404	46.8	1,139	1.8
Beverage and tobacco products	1,277	54.5	1,663	46.0
Textile mills	1,780	23.1	-1,551	-16.3
Textile product mills	711	27.3	-430	-13.0
Apparel	-127	-2.0	7,547	123.4
Leather and allied products	201	42.1	128	18.9
Wood products	16,988	121.5	-9,006	-29.1
Paper	6,283	171.0	2,248	22.6
Printing and related support activities	-195	-3.4	7,509	134.0
Petroleum and coal products	53	1.7	1,228	38.0
Chemicals	3,178	50.6	2,555	27.0
Plastics and rubber products	11,194	128.3	1,069	5.4
Nonmetallic mineral products	12,226	101.0	-535	-2.2
Primary metal	13,261	208.0	22,731	115.8
Fabricated metal products	14,901	149.8	19,441	78.2
Machinery	13,378	94.0	40,410	146.4
Computer and electronic products	11,852	81.1	25,469	96.2
Electrical equipment and appliance	9,144	170.1	6,087	41.9
Transportation equipment	96,088	160.4	48,907	31.4
Furniture and related products	7,604	76.2	2,870	16.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	2,464	58.6	4,816	72.2
Wholesale trade	12,326	95.3	21,174	83.8
Retail trade	1,980	1.7	54,583	44.9
Transportation and warehousing	31,326	44.2	29,539	28.9
Information	24,661	184.2	16,143	42.4
Finance and insurance	26,698	40.4	5,846	6.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	2,544	66.2	6,153	96.4
Professional and technical services	18,176	36.9	20,101	29.8
Management of companies and enterprises	526	12.9	4,487	97.3
Administrative and waste services	85,166	152.6	105,286	74.7
Educational services	1,999	57.0	5,411	98.3
Health care and social assistance	3,866	9.6	9,631	21.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6,934	15.3	5,732	11.0
Accommodation and food services	37,828	59.3	52,504	51.7
Other services, except public administration	-300	-2.3	6,891	54.0
Unclassified	-5	-.6	-576	-68.5
Selected industry groupings²				
Clothing manufacturing and distribution	32,959	90.6	18,066	26.1
Food processing and distribution	-5,481	-3.5	33,485	22.0

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See the technical note for descriptions of these industry groupings.³ Percentage could not be calculated because the denominator is zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 4. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest three-digit NAICS industries, 2008–09

Industry	NAICS	2008			2009		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	8,259	1,516,978	...	11,827	2,108,803	...
Total, 50 highest industries	7,713	1,444,604	...	10,943	1,985,803	...
Administrative and support services	561	661	140,111	2	1,062	244,402	1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	574	156,002	1	711	204,909	2
Specialty trade contractors	238	795	84,017	3	1,002	110,662	3
Food services and drinking places	722	287	67,543	5	334	95,233	4
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	630	83,230	4	677	91,305	5
Professional and technical services	541	257	67,400	6	448	87,501	6
Machinery manufacturing	333	147	27,608	15	378	68,018	7
Food manufacturing	311	280	63,964	7	321	65,103	8
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	221	45,924	9	259	65,005	9
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	256	63,166	8	263	60,578	10
Accommodation	721	171	34,099	13	310	58,913	11
General merchandise stores	452	119	44,496	10	184	57,943	12
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	159	26,471	16	329	51,940	13
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	203	24,845	18	356	44,286	14
Construction of buildings	236	299	38,210	11	342	43,803	15
Primary metal manufacturing	331	116	19,635	21	270	42,366	16
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	713	90	37,756	12	133	40,530	17
Social assistance	624	218	25,897	17	264	32,053	18
Electronics and appliance stores	443	22	8,036	44	67	29,174	19
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	106	12,858	30	200	27,995	20
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	93	16,872	23	137	24,453	21
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	177	24,333	19	205	23,798	22
Truck transportation	484	103	14,585	26	164	22,532	23
Wood product manufacturing	321	215	30,973	14	187	21,967	24
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	147	19,919	20	180	20,988	25
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	74	14,519	27	141	20,606	26
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	103	17,583	22	143	20,453	27
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	49	13,091	29	118	17,898	28
Support activities for mining	213	17	3,708	55	104	17,895	29
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	83	10,717	37	118	17,507	30
Telecommunications	517	65	10,836	36	96	17,452	31
Performing arts and spectator sports	711	82	13,524	28	111	15,936	32
Couriers and messengers	492	36	15,232	24	46	15,409	33
Food and beverage stores	445	39	11,358	35	78	14,743	34
Nonstore retailers	454	60	15,074	25	64	14,250	35
Hospitals	622	47	12,811	31	71	14,131	36
Apparel manufacturing	315	48	6,117	49	83	13,664	37
Mining, except oil and gas	212	36	5,127	52	87	13,165	38
Printing and related support activities	323	43	5,603	50	96	13,112	39
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	66	10,143	38	103	13,015	40
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	523	52	12,374	33	72	12,770	41
Paper manufacturing	322	60	9,958	39	99	12,206	42
Building material and garden supply stores	444	49	8,644	42	69	12,202	43
Chemical manufacturing	325	67	9,457	41	93	12,012	44
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	45	6,666	46	91	11,482	45
Motion picture and sound recording industries	512	27	12,246	34	48	11,444	46
Educational services	611	43	5,504	51	77	10,915	47
Air transportation	481	43	12,607	32	49	10,450	48
Management of companies and enterprises	551	30	4,611	54	54	9,098	49
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	451	17	1,844	69	49	8,531	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2009.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 5. Industry distribution: extended mass layoff separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest six-digit NAICS industries, 2007–09

Industry	NAICS	2007		2008		2009	
		Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	965,935	...	1,516,978	...	2,108,803	...
Total, 50 highest industries	...	577,111	...	817,364	...	1,107,427	...
Temporary help services	561320	19,972	7	53,117	1	114,884	1
Professional employer organizations	561330	6,552	27	41,588	3	71,552	2
Food service contractors	722310	32,238	4	38,990	6	62,892	3
School and employee bus transportation	485410	47,560	3	41,427	4	58,057	4
Automobile manufacturing	336111	16,998	10	40,728	5	52,395	5
Highway, street, and bridge construction	237310	47,686	2	50,788	2	50,359	6
Hotels and motels, except casino hotels	721110	17,061	8	20,943	10	38,589	7
Light truck and utility vehicle manufacturing	336112	5,852	28	17,206	15	34,365	8
Tax preparation services	541213	24,703	5	32,613	7	29,724	9
Commercial banking	522110	7,821	20	13,480	19	27,247	10
Radio, TV, and other electronics stores	443112	2,217	92	6,744	52	27,232	11
Discount department stores	452112	10,870	14	21,142	9	24,302	12
Department stores, except discount	452111	6,751	26	20,059	12	24,151	13
Commercial building construction	236220	9,470	16	16,928	16	22,547	14
Nonresidential electrical contractors	238212	9,341	17	14,249	18	21,924	15
Child day care services	624410	17,059	9	17,301	14	20,031	16
Amusement and theme parks	713110	16,261	12	12,009	27	19,481	17
Casino hotels	721120	3,441	60	12,957	22	19,424	18
Iron and steel mills	331111	790	200	7,513	43	17,526	19
Fruit and vegetable canning	311421	10,851	15	18,473	13	16,855	20
Oil and gas pipeline construction	237120	4,961	35	12,859	23	16,308	21
Industrial building construction	236210	7,451	23	12,765	24	16,204	22
Aircraft manufacturing	336411	776	203	4,361	82	15,264	23
Couriers and express delivery services	492110	3,977	47	15,232	17	15,237	24
Semiconductors and related device mfg.	334413	3,880	50	7,840	40	14,822	25
Nonresidential plumbing and HVAC contractors	238222	6,981	24	10,197	31	14,772	26
General medical and surgical hospitals	622110	8,154	18	12,535	25	13,913	27
Telemarketing and other contact centers	561422	3,189	65	8,837	37	13,770	28
Supermarkets and other grocery stores	445110	61,988	1	9,648	33	13,227	29
Construction machinery manufacturing	333120	(³)	578	1,856	151	12,751	30
Nonresidential drywall contractors	238312	4,373	43	9,123	34	12,564	31
All other motor vehicle parts manufacturing	336399	4,253	44	13,271	20	12,180	32
Skiing facilities	713920	16,481	11	20,706	11	12,035	33
Mail-order houses	454113	12,058	13	12,040	26	12,017	34
Savings institutions	522120	4,613	40	8,266	38	11,242	35
Wired telecommunications carriers	517110	1,963	106	7,112	46	11,170	36
Power and communication system construction	237130	5,427	33	6,673	53	11,139	37
Family clothing stores	448140	2,377	85	4,962	70	11,025	38
Motion picture and video production	512110	3,208	63	8,866	36	10,626	39
Full-service restaurants	722110	4,847	37	13,133	21	10,597	40
Support activities for oil and gas operations	213112	–	–	1,962	145	10,446	41
Home centers	444110	2,812	72	7,088	48	9,840	42
Payroll services	541214	3,999	46	6,569	54	9,678	43
All other plastics product manufacturing	326199	3,917	48	10,613	29	9,480	44
Scheduled passenger air transportation	481111	446	297	10,703	28	9,224	45
Motor vehicle seating and interior trim mfg.	336360	5,802	30	7,230	45	8,942	46
Newspaper publishers	511110	798	198	6,194	58	8,904	47
Snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars	722213	(³)	496	5,956	61	8,880	48
Fresh and frozen seafood processing	311712	7,831	19	7,659	42	8,820	49
Motor vehicle power train components mfg.	336350	2,016	104	5,296	67	8,813	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2009.² See footnote 1, table 1.³ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 6. Reason for layoff: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2007–09

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	5,363	8,259	11,827	965,935	1,516,978	2,108,803	978,712	1,670,042	2,439,840
Business demand	1,888	3,388	5,404	248,056	516,919	825,083	359,654	733,238	1,140,737
Contract cancellation	73	141	250	11,165	24,261	39,104	10,740	25,776	46,701
Contract completion	897	946	1,210	107,461	133,905	212,535	144,752	177,084	273,370
Domestic competition	15	7	12	1,769	1,416	1,200	1,512	2,191	1,615
Excess inventory/saturated market	38	40	84	7,424	8,111	15,942	8,521	7,835	32,853
Import competition	73	54	22	11,589	9,679	3,192	15,519	10,467	3,002
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	792	2,200	3,826	108,648	339,547	553,110	178,610	509,885	783,196
Organizational changes	397	517	573	124,175	123,355	120,233	73,922	120,199	136,415
Business-ownership change	101	93	113	72,914	45,375	34,875	16,201	18,190	21,097
Reorganization or restructuring of company	296	424	460	51,261	77,980	85,358	57,721	102,009	115,318
Financial issues	455	763	1,075	101,556	165,426	228,737	92,659	148,912	244,644
Bankruptcy	65	136	178	17,377	40,553	69,323	9,237	24,813	55,642
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	176	352	615	34,443	53,781	92,666	41,312	64,731	133,378
Financial difficulty	214	275	282	49,736	71,092	66,748	42,110	59,368	55,624
Production specific	84	107	62	19,686	27,181	12,866	23,552	25,519	10,876
Automation/technological advances	8	12	5	1,851	1,703	744	1,781	2,059	956
Energy related	(²)	10	(²)	(²)	1,308	(²)	(²)	4,847	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	14	21	15	2,637	5,505	4,854	1,670	2,480	3,227
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	18	19	7	4,927	9,134	1,584	7,041	6,205	1,138
Material or supply shortage	13	15	(²)	1,163	3,446	(²)	1,520	3,940	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	3	5	(²)	617	1,195	(²)	933	1,065
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	17	16	8	3,141	3,351	1,201	2,482	2,830	1,239
Product line discontinued	7	11	16	1,237	2,117	2,595	1,419	2,225	2,312
Disaster/safety	32	58	19	3,388	9,165	3,985	3,010	8,442	2,431
Hazardous work environment	(²)	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	545	(²)	(²)	484
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)	–
Non-natural disaster	5	4	6	476	1,098	697	440	813	739
Extreme weather-related event	22	51	10	2,068	7,694	2,743	2,046	7,275	1,208
Seasonal	1,880	1,982	2,211	364,276	393,125	409,787	318,866	348,851	394,620
Seasonal	1,479	1,589	1,714	290,527	326,608	318,119	245,509	280,600	306,526
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	401	393	497	73,749	66,517	91,668	73,357	68,251	88,094
Other/miscellaneous	627	1,444	2,483	104,798	281,807	508,112	107,049	284,881	510,117
Other	41	89	126	6,684	14,828	19,537	7,959	19,120	21,560
Data not provided: Refusal	205	299	558	38,088	79,208	142,104	38,035	78,537	142,023
Data not provided: Does not know	381	1,056	1,799	60,026	187,771	346,471	61,055	187,224	346,534

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 7. Over-the-year change in separations by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2007–08 and 2008–09

Reason for layoff	2007–08		2008–09	
	Level change	Percent change	Level change	Percent change
Total, private nonfarm, all reasons ¹	551,043	57.0	591,825	39.0
Business demand	268,863	108.4	308,164	59.6
Contract cancellation	13,096	117.3	14,843	61.2
Contract completion	26,444	24.6	78,630	58.7
Domestic competition	-353	-20.0	-216	-15.3
Excess inventory/saturated market	687	9.3	7,831	96.5
Import competition	-1,910	-16.5	-6,487	-67.0
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	230,899	212.5	213,563	62.9
Organizational changes	-820	-0.7	-3,122	-2.5
Business-ownership change	-27,539	-37.8	-10,500	-23.1
Reorganization or restructuring of company	26,719	52.1	7,378	9.5
Financial issues	63,870	62.9	63,311	38.3
Bankruptcy	23,176	133.4	28,770	70.9
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	19,338	56.1	38,885	72.3
Financial difficulty	21,356	42.9	-4,344	-6.1
Production specific	7,495	38.1	-14,315	-52.7
Automation/technological advances	-148	-8.0	-959	-56.3
Energy related	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	2,868	108.8	-651	-11.8
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	4,207	85.4	-7,550	-82.7
Material or supply shortage	2,283	196.3	(²)	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	578	93.7
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	210	6.7	-2,150	-64.2
Product line discontinued	880	71.1	478	22.6
Disaster/safety	5,777	170.5	-5,180	-56.5
Hazardous work environment	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Non-natural disaster	622	130.7	-401	-36.5
Extreme weather-related event	5,626	272.1	-4,951	-64.3
Seasonal	28,849	7.9	16,662	4.2
Seasonal	36,081	12.4	-8,489	-2.6
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	-7,232	-9.8	25,151	37.8
Other/miscellaneous	177,009	168.9	226,305	80.3
Other	8,144	121.8	4,709	31.8
Data not provided: Refusal	41,120	108.0	62,896	79.4
Data not provided: Does not know	127,745	212.8	158,700	84.5

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 8. Number of separations in extended mass layoff events by State and by selected higher level category for layoff,¹ private nonfarm sector, 2009

State	Separations						
	Total	Business demand	Organizational changes	Financial issues	Production specific	Disaster/safety	Seasonal
Total, private nonfarm ²	2,108,803	825,083	120,233	228,737	12,866	3,985	409,787
Alabama	22,102	3,859	(³)	5,995	-	-	1,439
Alaska	16,707	1,898	-	736	-	-	13,170
Arizona	21,402	5,469	2,251	894	(³)	-	4,307
Arkansas	9,397	4,303	(³)	685	-	-	771
California	497,190	133,966	34,603	55,181	2,229	-	46,033
Colorado	24,057	11,286	-	1,382	(³)	-	8,731
Connecticut	15,148	3,232	937	847	-	-	3,500
Delaware	4,728	1,533	(³)	(³)	(³)	-	953
District of Columbia	1,464	464	-	(³)	-	-	760
Florida	138,840	106,420	7,548	5,199	1,373	(³)	13,361
Georgia	20,536	14,112	384	5,206	(³)	-	-
Hawaii	3,811	1,378	(³)	(³)	(³)	-	(³)
Idaho	8,337	3,083	(³)	(³)	(³)	-	2,887
Illinois	140,451	70,154	11,636	12,737	357	-	38,766
Indiana	39,600	23,624	1,641	3,855	619	-	9,711
Iowa	10,473	7,696	(³)	1,115	-	-	1,482
Kansas	19,818	9,590	1,018	1,078	-	498	1,243
Kentucky	35,464	9,450	1,473	2,546	975	2,045	4,608
Louisiana	23,288	9,851	710	2,972	(³)	-	4,453
Maine	7,826	2,165	(³)	(³)	-	-	4,358
Maryland	9,969	1,425	861	715	269	-	1,702
Massachusetts	19,669	1,792	1,540	9,477	310	(³)	6,349
Michigan	89,727	49,592	10,477	3,264	(³)	-	13,615
Minnesota	39,799	19,250	(³)	3,840	-	-	15,588
Mississippi	6,865	4,202	-	2,437	(³)	-	-
Missouri	45,179	14,679	1,336	875	(³)	-	14,630
Montana	4,971	1,475	-	(³)	-	-	2,906
Nebraska	4,168	718	991	1,128	-	-	1,331
Nevada	33,851	25,038	513	6,043	-	-	1,848
New Hampshire	3,994	1,281	-	1,003	-	-	1,710
New Jersey	67,947	14,034	2,599	11,853	(³)	-	33,763
New Mexico	10,991	4,547	369	1,024	-	-	2,689
New York	125,569	30,455	5,432	7,147	941	(³)	39,056
North Carolina	33,602	10,490	2,307	9,348	(³)	(³)	949
North Dakota	4,659	3,348	-	-	(³)	-	1,201
Ohio	114,879	68,168	3,189	21,538	(³)	(³)	20,016
Oklahoma	12,162	9,494	-	1,452	-	(³)	-
Oregon	33,750	10,162	1,173	2,470	(³)	-	12,824
Pennsylvania	117,345	27,670	3,603	15,172	-	(³)	25,499
Rhode Island	2,969	1,036	352	806	-	-	460
South Carolina	19,807	4,186	258	886	-	(³)	961
South Dakota	949	371	-	(³)	-	-	(³)
Tennessee	27,494	10,563	592	1,014	(³)	-	4,744
Texas	63,598	27,470	5,891	15,071	(³)	(³)	2,513
Utah	9,980	5,570	-	1,350	-	-	2,671
Vermont	5,725	2,143	(³)	(³)	-	-	2,977
Virginia	17,862	6,068	929	2,192	(³)	-	4,682
Washington	40,171	18,332	3,429	3,966	279	-	6,641
West Virginia	9,167	4,010	(³)	609	-	-	(³)
Wisconsin	66,195	23,160	5,070	1,634	(³)	-	22,211
Wyoming	5,151	821	-	-	-	-	4,330
Puerto Rico	5,635	3,160	(³)	1,355	391	-	(³)

¹ The higher level category "other/miscellaneous" is not displayed.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

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

Table 9. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by major industry, private nonfarm sector, 2009

Industry	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	351	9,265	61,694	1,637,322	58,689	1,986,531
Mining	6	164	1,077	27,418	813	26,500
Utilities	–	16	–	2,982	–	3,452
Construction	(²)	1,471	(²)	180,375	(²)	232,841
Manufacturing	224	3,319	38,171	577,764	36,833	795,222
Food	16	142	3,014	27,031	2,680	31,722
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	22	(²)	3,774	(²)	4,118
Textile mills	3	55	198	7,688	289	18,251
Textile product mills	4	16	780	2,110	727	3,418
Apparel	7	69	1,316	11,776	1,293	10,614
Leather and allied products	(²)	4	(²)	605	(²)	539
Wood products	3	182	577	21,268	499	28,864
Paper	8	85	809	10,744	945	11,344
Printing and related support activities	7	77	992	10,214	1,042	11,268
Petroleum and coal products	(²)	13	(²)	1,799	(²)	1,636
Chemicals	8	82	1,586	10,176	860	11,175
Plastics and rubber products	12	167	1,523	19,355	1,338	24,663
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	167	(²)	18,666	(²)	21,352
Primary metal	12	258	1,553	40,813	1,375	53,474
Fabricated metal products	19	330	2,433	41,057	1,906	54,160
Machinery	17	351	3,116	63,130	3,497	101,063
Computer and electronic products	40	288	6,904	44,906	5,989	53,868
Electrical equipment and appliance	11	129	2,155	18,253	1,886	24,295
Transportation equipment	31	676	6,786	197,440	8,158	292,083
Furniture and related products	10	131	1,594	18,720	1,599	28,372
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10	75	2,029	8,239	1,952	8,943
Wholesale trade	20	293	2,087	40,523	2,013	42,044
Retail trade	17	646	4,435	149,065	4,929	155,270
Transportation and warehousing	13	384	2,151	74,884	2,584	78,806
Information	17	284	2,811	48,068	2,666	64,109
Finance and insurance	13	464	2,809	95,710	1,760	99,855
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	88	(²)	10,676	(²)	12,518
Professional and technical services	7	374	1,676	56,836	1,086	60,342
Management of companies and enterprises	4	40	722	4,902	830	6,817
Administrative and waste services	12	968	1,984	227,937	1,868	261,475
Educational services	(²)	48	(²)	5,980	(²)	7,235
Health care and social assistance	4	158	837	26,401	320	24,216
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	81	(²)	13,193	(²)	14,167
Accommodation and food services	4	373	813	81,986	1,789	89,213
Other services, except public administration	3	92	306	12,357	436	12,184
Unclassified	–	2	–	265	–	265

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 10. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2009

Reason for layoff	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	351	9,265	61,694	1,637,322	58,689	1,986,531
Business demand	121	5,283	18,630	806,453	18,303	1,122,434
Contract cancellation	8	242	1,430	37,674	1,083	45,618
Contract completion	(²)	1,208	(²)	212,373	(²)	273,263
Domestic competition	5	7	583	617	538	1,077
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	81	(²)	15,320	(²)	32,225
Import competition	15	7	1,952	1,240	2,005	997
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	88	3,738	13,881	539,229	13,942	769,254
Organizational changes	130	443	21,414	98,819	20,619	115,796
Business-ownership change	13	100	2,888	31,987	2,125	18,972
Reorganization or restructuring of company	117	343	18,526	66,832	18,494	96,824
Financial issues	80	995	18,071	210,666	16,376	228,268
Bankruptcy	7	171	1,812	67,511	869	54,773
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	60	555	12,049	80,617	11,618	121,760
Financial difficulty	13	269	4,210	62,538	3,889	51,735
Production specific	9	53	1,135	11,731	1,502	9,374
Automation/technological advances	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Energy related	-	(²)	-	(²)	-	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	-	15	-	4,854	-	3,227
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	-	7	-	1,584	-	1,138
Material or supply shortage	-	5	-	583	-	829
Model changeover	-	5	-	1,195	-	1,065
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-	8	-	1,201	-	1,239
Product line discontinued	(²)	8	(²)	1,560	(²)	926
Disaster/safety	-	19	-	3,985	-	2,431
Hazardous work environment	-	3	-	545	-	484
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	-	6	-	697	-	739
Extreme weather-related event	-	10	-	2,743	-	1,208
Other/miscellaneous	11	2,472	2,444	505,668	1,889	508,228
Other	(²)	116	(²)	17,443	(²)	19,833
Data not provided: Refusal	-	558	-	142,104	-	142,023
Data not provided: Does not know	(²)	1,798	(²)	346,121	(²)	346,372

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 11. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance by Census region and division, private nonfarm sector, 2009

Census region and division	Layoff events		Separations		Initial claimants for unemployment insurance	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
United States ¹	351	9,265	61,694	1,637,322	58,689	1,986,531
Northeast	47	1,465	8,577	239,943	8,092	280,984
New England	22	229	4,033	31,944	2,959	35,912
Middle Atlantic	25	1,236	4,544	207,999	5,133	245,072
South	107	2,076	17,625	395,774	17,142	444,518
South Atlantic	50	1,186	8,306	223,251	8,672	269,415
East South Central	40	409	5,180	75,954	6,100	78,601
West South Central	17	481	4,139	96,569	2,370	96,502
Midwest	113	2,227	17,684	418,346	17,551	582,098
East North Central	82	1,700	12,928	333,605	13,313	470,642
West North Central	31	527	4,756	84,741	4,238	111,456
West	84	3,497	17,808	583,259	15,904	678,931
Mountain	12	530	3,646	84,725	1,959	97,042
Pacific	72	2,967	14,162	498,534	13,945	581,889

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 12. Movement of work: nonseasonal and nonvacation period unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2009

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance		Final payments for unemployment insurance		Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments	
	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown	Work moved	Work not moved or unknown
Total, private nonfarm ¹	58,689	1,986,531	21,861	498,252	37.2	25.1
Age						
Under 30 years of age	8,599	398,209	3,005	105,273	34.9	26.4
30-44	18,882	693,914	7,264	172,005	38.5	24.8
45-54	17,873	527,299	6,420	123,980	35.9	23.5
55 years of age or over	13,033	354,271	5,121	95,840	39.3	27.1
Not available	302	12,838	51	1,154	16.9	9.0
Gender						
Male	31,722	1,307,354	11,213	302,299	35.3	23.1
Female	24,660	663,255	9,689	192,392	39.3	29.0
Not available	2,307	15,922	959	3,561	41.6	22.4
Race/ethnicity						
White	31,331	1,142,747	10,992	261,084	35.1	22.8
Black	9,368	270,195	4,052	84,157	43.3	31.1
Hispanic origin	7,340	323,863	2,694	85,211	36.7	26.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	398	14,469	168	3,953	42.2	27.3
Asian or Pacific Islander	3,374	75,697	1,452	22,207	43.0	29.3
Not available	6,878	159,560	2,503	41,640	36.4	26.1

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 13. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, 2007-09

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total private nonfarm ¹	5,363	8,259	11,827	965,935	1,516,978	2,108,803
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	3,483	6,277	9,616	601,659	1,123,853	1,699,016
Total, movement of work ³	267	332	351	46,459	60,956	61,994
Movement of work actions	352	443	491	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	253	319	317	30,179	35,076	32,228
With separations unknown	99	124	174	(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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 14. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, 2007–09

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
With separations reported ²	253	319	317	30,179	35,076	32,228
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	85	95	81	11,856	11,431	10,378
Within company	72	83	72	9,887	10,392	9,630
Different company	13	12	9	1,969	1,039	748
Domestic relocations	166	223	234	18,073	23,370	21,555
Within company	147	200	206	15,846	20,943	18,184
Different company	19	23	28	2,227	2,427	3,371
Unable to assign place of relocation	2	1	2	250	275	295
By company						
Within company	221	283	280	25,983	31,335	28,109
Domestic	147	200	206	15,846	20,943	18,184
Out of country	72	83	72	9,887	10,392	9,630
Unable to assign	2	–	2	250	–	295
Different company	32	36	37	4,196	3,741	4,119
Domestic	19	23	28	2,227	2,427	3,371
Out of country	13	12	9	1,969	1,039	748
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.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 15. Distribution of extended mass layoff events and separations by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2007–09

Number of workers	Layoff events						Separations					
	Number			Percent ¹			Number			Percent ¹		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ² ...	5,363	8,259	11,827	100.0	100.0	100.0	965,935	1,516,978	2,108,803	100.0	100.0	100.0
50–99.....	2,401	3,442	5,141	44.8	41.7	43.5	168,321	244,352	364,801	17.4	16.1	17.3
100–149.....	1,274	1,952	2,689	23.8	23.6	22.7	149,651	229,536	316,087	15.5	15.1	15.0
150–199.....	530	887	1,315	9.9	10.7	11.1	88,754	148,852	219,989	9.2	9.8	10.4
200–299.....	557	979	1,334	10.4	11.9	11.3	129,305	227,603	311,809	13.4	15.0	14.8
300–499.....	351	577	782	6.5	7.0	6.6	125,821	211,519	286,340	13.0	13.9	13.6
500–999.....	167	291	377	3.1	3.5	3.2	110,108	194,373	250,354	11.4	12.8	11.9
1,000 or more.....	83	131	189	1.5	1.6	1.6	193,975	260,743	359,423	20.1	17.2	17.0

¹ Due to rounding, sums of individual percentages may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 16. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, 2001–09

Measure	Average number of separations								
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ¹	207	201	197	198	181	192	180	184	178
Industry									
Mining	215	149	158	153	134	173	138	166	162
Utilities	202	178	135	228	140	154	131	185	174
Construction	144	140	140	137	127	119	114	119	122
Manufacturing	192	191	183	173	173	200	177	187	174
Wholesale trade	161	161	181	169	131	166	132	133	137
Retail trade	289	329	308	418	237	320	415	252	229
Transportation and warehousing	297	243	250	213	225	223	212	209	201
Information	186	196	259	215	202	168	144	187	172
Finance and insurance	190	193	193	216	172	193	177	229	206
Real estate and rental and leasing	230	173	166	299	140	102	137	125	132
Professional and technical services	199	224	194	220	268	286	288	262	195
Management of companies and enterprises	209	248	195	176	156	143	146	154	168
Administrative and waste services	283	221	222	208	185	192	162	210	227
Educational services	110	114	182	89	238	102	130	128	142
Health care and social assistance	137	136	137	156	140	130	155	139	137
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	316	372	275	273	386	331	325	293	228
Accommodation and food services	217	206	215	219	210	235	211	222	239
Other services, except public administration	138	159	132	169	145	132	141	125	133
Unclassified establishments	206	163	161	125	200	–	212	210	133
Reason for layoff ²									
Business demand	174	172	168	181	154	144	131	153	153
Contract cancellation	177	190	297	166	161	152	153	172	156
Contract completion	186	180	170	220	168	138	120	142	176
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	118	202	100
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	195	203	190
Import competition	213	207	214	158	198	163	159	179	145
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	167	163	143	132	131	152	137	154	145
Organizational changes	220	204	209	200	188	251	313	239	210
Business-ownership change	267	230	271	238	222	336	722	488	309
Reorganization or restructuring of company	207	198	198	191	179	229	173	184	186
Financial issues	303	270	261	205	207	228	223	217	213
Bankruptcy	470	359	341	224	238	283	267	298	389
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	196	153	151
Financial difficulty	231	226	217	197	187	209	232	259	237
Production specific	229	163	308	425	237	321	234	254	208
Automation/technological advances	127	171	203	220	181	134	231	142	149
Energy related	274	353	172	–	246	150	392	131	110
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	188	262	324
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	304	192	861	966	344	629	274	481	226
Material or supply shortage	99	159	121	77	138	149	89	230	117
Model changeover	372	283	368	269	362	475	723	206	239
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	143	157	138	148	133	183	185	209	150
Product line discontinued	248	123	177	204	186	269	177	192	162
Disaster/safety	142	131	175	134	155	123	106	158	210
Hazardous work environment	123	239	209	459	255	172	120	120	182
Natural disaster (not weather related)	155	135	252	138	254	168	202	127	–
Non-natural disaster	⁴ 235	139	168	130	165	309	95	275	116
Extreme weather-related event	107	120	162	123	154	95	94	151	274
Seasonal	206	211	201	197	195	206	194	198	185
Seasonal	207	212	202	199	197	209	196	206	186
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	194	178	193	160	156	157	184	169	184
Other/miscellaneous	199	214	201	213	208	213	167	195	205
Other	212	187	175	218	178	195	163	167	155
Data not provided: Refusal	197	276	218	227	238	244	186	265	255
Data not provided: Does not know	159	190	174	178	184	177	158	178	193
Domestic relocation	185	195	161	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Overseas relocation	199	251	213	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Other selected measures									
Worksite closures	304	259	229	214	192	248	212	240	216
Recall expected	185	189	183	181	178	185	180	179	172
No recall expected	230	213	201	222	187	200	167	186	175

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

³ Use of this reason began with first–quarter 2007 data.

⁴ Non-natural disaster was added as a reason for layoff in the third quarter of 2001, in order to be able to identify layoffs directly or indirectly related to the September 11 attacks. Thus, data for 2001 pertain to the third and fourth quarters only.

⁵ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used. For additional information, see the technical note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 17. State and selected claimant characteristics: extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2008–09

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants for unemployment insurance		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		People aged 55 and older	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ¹	8,259	11,827	1,670,042	2,439,840	14.5	13.7	16.7	16.3	37.2	35.7	18.1	18.9
Alabama	60	79	18,214	24,501	48.7	42.8	3.0	2.4	47.7	42.2	15.5	15.1
Alaska	22	46	5,116	10,638	4.3	4.8	16.4	13.3	34.1	29.2	24.8	23.1
Arizona	64	129	10,170	21,416	5.4	5.6	38.4	38.7	42.9	44.3	15.2	16.6
Arkansas	48	49	9,025	9,823	31.5	28.6	6.0	4.8	50.9	38.8	14.5	16.8
California	2,161	2,945	375,422	568,708	8.9	8.8	38.1	35.8	38.8	39.0	14.9	15.9
Colorado	59	129	7,884	17,772	5.3	4.9	30.8	22.0	32.5	32.7	19.3	18.9
Connecticut	47	84	8,825	14,185	13.5	13.9	12.6	14.4	45.7	48.5	24.2	23.7
Delaware	11	26	1,345	3,866	27.3	22.0	5.8	3.6	36.4	29.9	24.6	20.8
District of Columbia	8	12	936	1,464	83.0	57.1	6.3	12.5	62.5	49.5	15.2	18.6
Florida	480	629	93,111	133,430	15.4	16.4	28.6	28.0	39.8	40.5	19.6	19.5
Georgia	114	136	30,610	39,458	36.5	43.0	7.0	4.7	41.5	43.6	16.1	17.0
Hawaii	32	34	5,611	4,216	3.7	1.7	10.5	11.1	32.9	31.7	16.4	14.3
Idaho	93	54	13,492	8,831	.3	.3	13.3	10.9	37.0	34.6	17.5	18.6
Illinois	591	745	122,380	159,179	21.4	15.9	14.6	13.3	38.5	33.2	16.2	17.9
Indiana	289	277	80,622	54,396	7.5	7.4	4.2	2.6	30.9	29.4	15.7	18.9
Iowa	79	87	19,926	24,057	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.0	32.4	26.2	19.3	18.9
Kansas	55	89	8,188	25,611	11.5	9.1	4.5	5.8	40.3	30.7	17.4	17.1
Kentucky	125	198	19,270	33,871	6.4	5.5	.2	.3	18.6	17.0	15.3	16.4
Louisiana	100	128	16,455	19,124	57.6	52.0	2.4	3.2	44.0	37.4	18.7	20.1
Maine	17	33	2,611	5,567	1.5	1.4	.2	.3	32.7	29.6	24.4	23.0
Maryland	54	84	7,246	10,213	43.5	41.9	2.5	3.1	43.0	41.8	22.3	20.8
Massachusetts	107	133	16,562	23,113	11.2	9.4	1.8	1.5	46.0	46.4	23.1	23.4
Michigan	385	442	135,728	164,122	18.2	20.0	3.8	3.1	30.0	29.3	18.5	18.0
Minnesota	169	274	28,250	44,512	4.8	4.3	5.9	4.8	22.4	25.1	16.6	19.6
Mississippi	59	54	8,516	5,241	56.3	63.1	2.6	1.6	39.5	40.6	15.5	18.3
Missouri	201	245	35,337	43,459	16.4	16.0	.3	1.0	44.4	42.3	21.4	23.5
Montana	32	35	3,903	4,440	.1	.1	3.5	3.1	22.3	22.1	21.4	22.5
Nebraska	19	24	2,166	3,399	5.0	2.3	10.1	7.7	23.1	38.0	27.7	28.8
Nevada	94	195	22,542	44,547	9.4	8.4	32.0	31.1	42.4	34.0	17.9	18.1
New Hampshire	12	26	1,434	3,957	.9	.7	1.5	3.0	51.7	41.7	27.5	25.7
New Jersey	248	340	46,436	60,114	21.0	20.3	8.1	8.9	53.1	52.9	26.4	25.9
New Mexico	38	65	5,886	9,168	2.8	2.1	43.7	44.5	29.2	33.1	18.9	17.4
New York	413	695	80,112	130,062	13.4	13.9	12.2	12.6	41.4	42.0	21.7	23.2
North Carolina	69	206	15,500	60,995	37.2	39.1	6.0	6.3	41.0	42.2	21.1	17.0
North Dakota	11	31	1,364	4,942	2.0	1.5	3.1	2.0	19.1	16.7	17.2	18.0
Ohio	385	562	87,352	135,683	13.1	11.3	3.2	3.4	31.9	27.6	18.5	21.9
Oklahoma	32	64	6,549	11,927	8.4	9.6	5.0	6.9	30.2	24.5	15.7	16.2
Oregon	130	189	34,552	46,505	.9	1.6	15.8	16.1	34.0	37.8	20.4	20.4
Pennsylvania	475	769	100,346	160,337	6.0	5.3	3.7	3.2	34.3	29.9	24.3	24.8
Rhode Island	21	30	2,428	2,898	3.8	4.5	18.3	17.1	58.6	55.3	32.8	30.1
South Carolina	84	136	19,976	23,056	63.7	50.9	.8	1.2	47.1	45.9	6.7	10.5
South Dakota	5	9	541	869	1.7	4.3	7.0	2.3	53.4	28.4	24.2	18.5
Tennessee	130	175	25,316	31,505	26.3	22.2	.1	—	44.7	39.5	23.2	21.7
Texas	203	308	46,700	65,393	17.6	16.1	42.2	40.1	32.6	28.4	13.5	14.6
Utah	34	63	6,509	11,412	1.8	1.4	17.1	12.0	36.1	29.1	10.7	12.7
Vermont	15	35	2,162	5,559	.8	.6	.3	.3	29.1	33.2	20.3	25.2
Virginia	48	107	8,391	22,909	31.5	38.2	3.5	3.9	43.7	42.7	22.8	20.1
Washington	145	219	24,879	45,204	4.5	5.7	13.0	12.7	35.9	37.3	18.6	15.8
West Virginia	20	49	2,533	6,768	.3	.2	—	.1	29.0	16.9	14.4	16.2
Wisconsin	160	344	41,099	76,089	4.7	6.2	6.8	6.3	31.9	30.5	21.1	20.0
Wyoming	6	10	514	1,329	.8	1.8	.8	7.0	29.2	25.6	23.9	15.9
Puerto Rico	47	51	10,281	11,201	.1	.1	98.2	99.3	56.6	52.2	9.5	10.7

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 18. Claimant race and ethnicity: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2008–09

Measure	Percent of total race/ethnicity ¹									
	White		Black		Hispanic origin		American Indian or Alaska Native		Asian or Pacific Islander	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ²	58.0	57.9	14.5	13.7	16.7	16.3	.7	.7	3.1	3.7
Industry										
Mining	71.6	65.3	2.9	4.5	17.3	16.7	1.8	2.7	1.0	.8
Utilities	86.3	85.2	4.4	5.7	4.7	4.1	.3	.5	.8	2.1
Construction	63.0	63.3	6.1	5.7	23.7	23.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Manufacturing	65.2	66.9	14.0	12.5	10.9	9.5	.6	.5	2.9	3.6
Wholesale trade	49.1	57.2	13.9	12.5	25.5	18.2	.6	.6	3.2	4.3
Retail trade	47.4	50.8	17.9	16.9	22.3	19.2	.7	.7	3.2	3.2
Transportation and warehousing	56.3	51.8	19.5	20.4	13.9	17.0	.5	.6	2.8	2.7
Information	57.7	58.8	15.4	13.4	12.9	11.9	.6	.5	4.0	5.3
Finance and insurance	47.8	48.3	13.2	15.1	17.7	16.2	.4	.4	7.9	8.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	47.0	49.9	13.7	12.2	24.0	21.1	.4	.7	5.0	5.4
Professional and technical services	61.6	57.4	13.6	13.7	12.3	13.8	.5	.6	4.3	5.7
Management of companies and enterprises	57.6	58.9	23.7	20.3	9.5	8.9	.6	.4	4.1	4.1
Administrative and waste services	46.0	44.8	20.0	17.8	23.5	25.1	.6	.8	2.2	3.3
Educational services	42.4	46.0	23.4	21.6	19.3	17.2	.6	.4	4.3	4.7
Health care and social assistance	41.1	41.3	24.5	21.5	24.2	23.8	.6	.9	2.6	3.7
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	61.2	58.4	13.7	12.0	13.3	17.4	.7	.7	2.4	2.3
Accommodation and food services	48.3	45.2	17.5	17.2	19.6	22.1	.6	.8	6.1	6.3
Other services, except public administration	41.8	44.2	27.8	23.9	17.7	17.8	1.5	1.3	3.2	3.1
Unclassified establishments	49.3	64.2	4.0	9.4	7.0	12.8	.4	1.1	4.2	3.4
Reason for layoff³										
Business demand	61.1	61.7	13.1	12.3	16.0	15.4	.7	.8	2.5	2.9
Contract cancellation	54.2	50.8	19.3	18.7	15.5	17.4	.8	.9	3.9	4.7
Contract completion	54.3	55.8	11.8	11.0	25.3	23.9	1.0	1.1	2.1	2.0
Domestic competition	52.2	63.7	29.9	8.2	3.7	1.5	1.6	.2	1.0	.4
Excess inventory/saturated market	68.2	79.2	17.3	10.3	8.8	3.4	.9	.6	2.3	1.5
Import competition	59.0	56.4	21.3	29.0	7.2	6.1	.4	.4	5.1	1.9
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	63.8	63.7	12.9	12.4	13.2	12.9	.7	.7	2.5	3.2
Organizational changes	51.9	57.0	17.4	16.0	15.4	11.7	.5	.4	5.1	5.0
Business-ownership change	53.4	48.3	15.6	13.2	15.7	19.0	.6	.4	5.6	6.7
Reorganization or restructuring of company	51.7	58.6	17.7	16.5	15.3	10.4	.5	.4	5.0	4.6
Financial issues	52.2	54.9	15.1	17.8	18.0	13.0	.6	.6	5.6	5.4
Bankruptcy	59.0	61.5	13.1	20.1	11.8	9.1	.4	.4	6.5	2.4
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	52.4	52.2	15.7	18.5	18.0	13.2	.6	.7	5.0	6.5
Financial difficulty	49.1	54.6	15.3	13.6	20.7	16.4	.6	.6	5.8	5.7
Production specific	63.3	49.3	14.2	14.1	10.3	17.2	.5	.4	2.8	4.0
Automation/technological advances	33.0	46.2	7.1	29.4	44.6	6.7	1.1	.2	6.8	5.8
Energy related	87.0	94.5	2.7	–	6.3	1.8	.3	2.7	1.4	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	32.7	52.0	25.6	19.8	14.5	16.3	.3	.3	7.8	4.3
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	81.2	65.0	7.0	9.0	3.8	13.8	.2	.1	2.0	4.5
Material or supply shortage	50.2	30.3	26.3	3.0	6.8	50.3	.4	1.2	1.5	6.3
Model changeover	62.8	48.2	5.6	2.1	1.8	46.6	–	.2	.8	1.5
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	52.8	76.9	24.5	8.1	12.4	5.5	1.7	.6	1.4	4.0
Product line discontinued	60.6	29.5	21.6	15.7	7.4	6.1	.4	.1	4.4	3.3
Disaster/safety	45.0	38.8	35.0	16.6	12.7	16.4	.7	.7	1.9	1.5
Hazardous work environment	32.1	18.8	–	.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	57.9	–	35.9	–	.4	–	–	–	1.1	–
Non-natural disaster	64.5	27.7	.7	39.0	26.3	19.6	.6	.5	7.0	4.5
Extreme weather-related event	42.4	53.6	39.2	9.4	11.7	20.9	.7	1.2	1.4	.3
Seasonal	61.4	60.7	13.7	13.7	17.0	16.8	.7	.8	2.3	2.6
Seasonal	62.1	62.1	12.4	11.2	17.6	17.8	.7	.8	2.5	2.9
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	58.6	55.8	19.0	22.6	14.6	13.3	.7	.8	1.4	1.6
Other/miscellaneous	51.3	49.3	16.7	14.1	18.6	20.6	.7	.8	3.7	4.9
Other	41.4	49.6	16.2	13.5	24.8	16.3	.9	.9	6.2	5.8
Data not provided: Refusal	52.0	45.3	20.1	15.3	14.8	23.9	.6	.7	3.4	4.4
Data not provided: Does not know	52.0	50.9	15.2	13.7	19.5	19.6	.8	.7	3.6	5.1

¹ Due to some nonreporting, sums of percentages within race/ethnicity may not equal 100.0 percent.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 6.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 19. Claimant age and gender: percent of initial claimants for unemployment insurance, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2008–09

Measure	Percent of total by age ¹								Percent of total by gender ¹			
	Less than 30 years		30–44		45–54		55 or older		Men		Women	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ²	19.8	19.7	34.8	34.2	26.5	26.6	18.1	18.9	62.1	63.4	37.2	35.7
Industry												
Mining	23.7	25.5	37.2	35.2	24.9	23.6	13.9	15.5	93.5	90.5	5.6	6.8
Utilities	15.9	14.0	30.3	34.4	29.5	30.5	23.8	20.9	85.3	82.7	14.3	17.3
Construction	20.0	19.5	39.5	40.0	26.9	26.9	13.2	13.3	92.8	93.5	6.7	6.0
Manufacturing	13.7	11.5	35.1	34.4	30.6	31.8	19.2	21.4	67.3	70.4	31.7	28.4
Wholesale trade	17.8	16.4	36.5	35.4	26.9	27.5	18.3	19.9	62.5	61.9	36.9	37.7
Retail trade	40.8	42.8	27.1	26.0	17.7	16.7	14.0	14.3	42.4	44.7	57.2	54.9
Transportation and warehousing	14.9	14.8	32.0	31.9	26.4	27.0	26.3	25.9	53.8	56.2	45.7	43.1
Information	18.4	16.8	37.3	37.8	24.6	26.1	19.4	19.0	55.3	58.9	44.6	40.9
Finance and insurance	22.9	21.6	40.8	38.6	21.1	22.4	15.0	17.1	39.0	39.0	60.5	60.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	28.0	26.6	34.4	34.4	21.3	21.9	16.1	16.8	50.3	62.7	49.5	37.1
Professional and technical services	15.2	19.2	32.1	32.8	23.7	22.0	28.8	25.8	45.5	47.5	54.1	52.2
Management of companies and enterprises	22.5	13.1	36.7	30.5	25.0	27.4	15.6	29.0	46.5	46.8	53.3	52.2
Administrative and waste services	28.0	29.1	34.7	34.5	22.7	21.8	14.2	14.1	60.7	59.6	38.2	39.4
Educational services	17.4	21.5	33.5	32.9	24.8	22.5	24.1	22.9	29.8	32.2	70.1	67.7
Health care and social assistance	16.7	18.6	37.2	36.9	25.7	24.6	20.0	19.4	12.6	16.8	87.0	82.9
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	26.7	32.2	25.6	25.9	19.0	18.4	28.3	23.3	54.2	54.3	45.3	45.2
Accommodation and food services	23.5	24.1	29.9	30.3	25.5	25.4	20.4	19.9	37.8	41.9	61.6	57.5
Other services, except public administration	22.1	21.7	33.4	33.9	23.8	24.3	18.9	18.5	38.2	46.2	61.5	51.4
Unclassified establishments	10.1	6.8	37.6	27.2	28.2	32.1	23.5	34.0	51.7	79.6	48.1	20.4
Reason for layoff³												
Business demand	18.8	18.1	36.6	35.6	27.9	27.6	16.3	18.0	71.4	71.9	27.7	27.3
Contract cancellation	23.1	23.7	35.3	33.5	24.1	24.8	16.5	17.9	60.5	57.9	39.3	41.4
Contract completion	21.9	21.6	37.4	37.5	26.0	25.3	14.4	15.2	81.7	78.5	17.4	20.7
Domestic competition	10.5	25.8	37.3	34.4	31.2	25.0	15.4	14.7	52.2	55.9	40.9	21.1
Excess inventory/saturated market	14.7	14.5	34.6	32.3	28.6	26.3	19.1	21.9	71.6	77.2	28.0	22.6
Import competition	10.3	8.8	31.4	29.6	31.7	29.2	24.7	25.8	52.4	56.2	47.5	43.3
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	17.7	16.7	36.5	35.3	28.6	28.7	16.8	18.8	68.8	70.3	30.2	28.9
Organizational changes	20.1	15.3	35.5	36.4	26.3	28.7	18.0	19.4	52.6	57.2	46.3	42.0
Business-ownership change	20.6	16.1	34.3	37.4	25.6	27.9	19.3	18.3	48.8	52.1	51.0	47.4
Reorganization or restructuring of company	20.0	15.2	35.7	36.2	26.4	28.8	17.7	19.5	53.3	58.1	45.4	41.0
Financial issues	23.2	21.0	33.9	33.5	24.6	26.2	18.0	19.1	51.5	56.2	47.9	43.3
Bankruptcy	23.6	19.1	35.2	33.4	23.8	27.8	16.9	19.6	53.5	63.1	44.7	35.4
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	21.2	20.4	34.0	34.4	25.4	25.8	19.2	19.3	52.9	54.1	46.5	45.7
Financial difficulty	25.2	24.2	33.3	31.8	24.0	25.5	17.2	18.1	49.1	54.5	50.8	45.2
Production specific	14.7	15.2	35.9	34.9	29.2	28.2	19.3	21.4	65.5	50.7	32.9	39.5
Automation/technological advances	13.9	15.6	31.7	34.9	31.0	27.5	23.3	21.7	48.7	42.8	49.4	48.3
Energy related	27.2	40.9	46.2	40.0	18.7	13.6	8.0	5.5	78.8	98.2	21.2	1.8
Governmental regulations/intervention	18.5	21.6	34.6	35.7	25.2	23.1	21.3	19.4	40.2	38.6	57.2	59.6
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	7.2	14.9	37.6	35.8	32.7	32.2	22.4	17.0	76.2	76.1	23.7	23.9
Material or supply shortage	11.7	19.9	25.7	32.2	37.3	25.8	25.3	22.1	66.8	50.1	33.2	49.9
Model changeover	15.9	8.2	49.7	39.1	22.6	31.7	11.8	20.9	52.0	47.3	19.2	52.6
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	12.0	14.3	26.9	33.4	30.4	26.8	22.6	25.5	62.3	79.9	37.7	19.9
Product line discontinued	13.5	7.2	37.4	33.1	31.4	34.2	17.6	24.9	57.3	42.3	41.3	18.3
Disaster/safety	28.6	18.3	35.5	34.7	22.7	26.0	13.1	17.1	57.5	64.8	41.8	15.7
Hazardous work environment	33.3	22.1	24.7	38.2	28.4	20.7	13.6	19.0	29.6	19.4	2.5	–
Natural disaster (not weather related)	4.8	–	26.7	–	37.0	–	31.5	–	82.8	–	17.2	–
Non-natural disaster	27.9	24.1	33.9	34.5	25.1	27.5	12.7	13.8	56.9	62.4	43.1	37.6
Extreme weather-related event	29.6	13.2	36.1	33.4	21.8	27.2	12.5	18.4	56.9	84.4	43.0	8.5
Seasonal	18.6	18.8	31.8	31.0	26.1	26.2	22.9	23.8	53.1	52.8	46.4	46.6
Seasonal	20.5	20.8	32.1	31.6	25.8	25.9	21.0	21.6	59.7	60.9	39.8	38.5
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	11.1	11.8	30.5	28.9	27.1	27.2	30.8	31.5	26.1	24.7	73.4	74.8
Other/miscellaneous	22.3	24.7	34.0	33.3	24.4	24.1	16.8	16.9	58.7	58.1	41.0	41.0
Other	29.0	22.3	31.8	34.3	21.6	24.7	15.1	16.6	52.2	61.1	46.8	38.1
Data not provided: Refusal	23.3	31.7	35.1	31.9	23.7	21.3	16.8	14.5	59.7	57.1	39.9	42.4
Data not provided: Does not know	21.2	22.0	33.8	33.9	24.9	25.3	17.0	17.8	59.0	58.2	40.8	40.5

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 6.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 20. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by State, private nonfarm sector, 2009

State	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	2,439,840	5,657,107	2.3	575,839	23.6
Alabama	24,501	51,759	2.1	3,727	15.2
Alaska	10,638	21,630	2.0	2,189	20.6
Arizona	21,416	56,572	2.6	6,747	31.5
Arkansas	9,823	28,968	2.9	3,487	35.5
California	568,708	1,273,709	2.2	139,047	24.4
Colorado	17,772	64,167	3.6	782	4.4
Connecticut	14,185	45,775	3.2	4,580	32.3
Delaware	3,866	6,813	1.8	581	15.0
District of Columbia	1,464	4,968	3.4	230	15.7
Florida	133,430	410,326	3.1	53,776	40.3
Georgia	39,458	79,614	2.0	12,500	31.7
Hawaii	4,216	7,789	1.8	479	11.4
Idaho	8,831	16,973	1.9	2,273	25.7
Illinois	159,179	421,656	2.6	38,106	23.9
Indiana	54,396	125,744	2.3	14,476	26.6
Iowa	24,057	45,809	1.9	4,060	16.9
Kansas	25,611	65,174	2.5	7,552	29.5
Kentucky	33,871	7,818	.2	6,649	19.6
Louisiana	19,124	43,452	2.3	3,767	19.7
Maine	5,567	9,449	1.7	1,388	24.9
Maryland	10,213	31,095	3.0	2,611	25.6
Massachusetts	23,113	60,618	2.6	8,161	35.3
Michigan	164,122	308,902	1.9	24,083	14.7
Minnesota	44,512	98,833	2.2	7,098	15.9
Mississippi	5,241	19,417	3.7	2,299	43.9
Missouri	43,459	99,657	2.3	4,566	10.5
Montana	4,440	7,325	1.6	746	16.8
Nebraska	3,399	3,590	1.1	87	2.6
Nevada	44,547	94,061	2.1	10,575	23.7
New Hampshire	3,957	7,833	2.0	467	11.8
New Jersey	60,114	160,346	2.7	17,143	28.5
New Mexico	9,168	30,385	3.3	3,116	34.0
New York	130,062	343,510	2.6	30,962	23.8
North Carolina	60,995	215,831	3.5	28,424	46.6
North Dakota	4,942	5,568	1.1	630	12.7
Ohio	135,683	300,053	2.2	25,531	18.8
Oklahoma	11,927	31,855	2.7	3,744	31.4
Oregon	46,505	89,984	1.9	10,401	22.4
Pennsylvania	160,337	257,614	1.6	19,067	11.9
Rhode Island	2,898	7,332	2.5	620	21.4
South Carolina	23,056	51,876	2.3	5,478	23.8
South Dakota	869	2,884	3.3	318	36.6
Tennessee	31,505	102,509	3.3	12,423	39.4
Texas	65,393	173,810	2.7	18,826	28.8
Utah	11,412	22,148	1.9	1,950	17.1
Vermont	5,559	12,633	2.3	855	15.4
Virginia	22,909	47,993	2.1	4,753	20.7
Washington	45,204	123,937	2.7	11,878	26.3
West Virginia	6,768	21,657	3.2	142	2.1
Wisconsin	76,089	132,127	1.7	12,038	15.8
Wyoming	1,329	3,559	2.7	451	33.9
Puerto Rico	11,201	29,730	2.7	586	5.2

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

in the CPS. Final payment information for MLS claimants is collected weekly. (See the Technical Note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 21. Claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2009

Measure	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	2,439,840	5,657,107	2.3	575,839	23.6
Industry					
Mining	31,188	90,343	2.9	8,149	26.1
Utilities	4,264	7,241	1.7	594	13.9
Construction	312,787	696,401	2.2	56,321	18.0
Manufacturing	893,502	1,892,999	2.1	188,222	21.1
Wholesale trade	47,220	138,481	2.9	15,177	32.1
Retail trade	188,626	473,626	2.5	58,370	30.9
Transportation and warehousing	130,674	254,785	1.9	21,296	16.3
Information	73,317	190,679	2.6	18,954	25.9
Finance and insurance	101,746	358,136	3.5	40,218	39.5
Real estate and rental and leasing	13,364	35,383	2.6	3,936	29.5
Professional and technical services	81,193	227,123	2.8	29,362	36.2
Management of companies and enterprises	11,578	25,408	2.2	2,499	21.6
Administrative and waste services	279,691	709,892	2.5	84,970	30.4
Educational services	11,368	27,721	2.4	2,843	25.0
Health care and social assistance	51,006	128,915	2.5	9,719	19.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	39,232	81,620	2.1	6,658	17.0
Accommodation and food services	149,143	270,328	1.8	24,223	16.2
Other services, except public administration	19,676	47,581	2.4	4,275	21.7
Unclassified establishments	265	445	1.7	53	20.0
Reason for layoff³					
Business demand	1,140,737	2,610,238	2.3	273,403	24.0
Contract cancellation	46,701	114,378	2.4	13,023	27.9
Contract completion	273,370	645,668	2.4	71,191	26.0
Domestic competition	1,615	3,195	2.0	592	36.7
Excess inventory/saturated market	32,853	62,732	1.9	5,742	17.5
Import competition	3,002	10,607	3.5	1,353	45.1
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	783,196	1,773,658	2.3	181,502	23.2
Organizational changes	136,415	402,494	3.0	43,567	31.9
Business-ownership change	21,097	58,369	2.8	6,066	28.8
Reorganization or restructuring of company	115,318	344,125	3.0	37,501	32.5
Financial issues	244,644	705,403	2.9	79,580	32.5
Bankruptcy	55,642	157,851	2.8	17,559	31.6
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	133,378	384,214	2.9	43,137	32.3
Financial difficulty	55,624	163,338	2.9	18,884	33.9
Production specific	10,876	27,871	2.6	2,912	26.8
Automation/technological advances	956	2,909	3.0	378	39.5
Energy related	110	321	2.9	43	39.1
Governmental regulations/intervention	3,227	11,439	3.5	1,080	33.5
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	1,138	2,487	2.2	196	17.2
Material or supply shortage	829	885	1.1	91	11.0
Model changeover	1,065	2,154	2.0	67	6.3
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	1,239	2,714	2.2	192	15.5
Product line discontinued	2,312	4,962	2.1	865	37.4
Disaster/safety	2,431	4,026	1.7	506	20.8
Hazardous work environment	484	173	.4	165	34.1
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	739	2,065	2.8	202	27.3
Extreme weather-related event	1,208	1,788	1.5	139	11.5
Seasonal	394,620	777,942	2.0	55,726	14.1
Seasonal	306,526	623,854	2.0	49,705	16.2
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	88,094	154,088	1.7	6,021	6.8
Other/miscellaneous	510,117	1,129,133	2.2	120,145	23.6
Other	21,560	64,784	3.0	6,638	30.8
Data not provided: Refusal	142,023	293,548	2.1	29,982	21.1
Data not provided: Does not know	346,534	770,801	2.2	83,525	24.1
Other selected measures					
Worksite closures	206,549	693,053	3.4	82,381	39.9
Recall expected	804,214	1,601,558	2.0	128,812	16.0
No recall expected	955,667	2,541,271	2.7	290,567	30.4

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

(See the technical note for additional information.)

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ See footnote 1, table 6.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 22. Claimants for unemployment insurance, based on residency, associated with extended mass layoff events, 50 highest metropolitan areas, private nonfarm sector, 2009

Metropolitan area	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Continued claims without earnings ¹		Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	
		Number	Average number filed per initial claimant	Number	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	1,960,435	4,636,205	2.4	475,113	24.2
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas ³	1,346,985	3,200,142	2.4	327,130	24.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	183,917	405,039	2.2	44,309	24.1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	111,603	313,426	2.8	31,281	28.0
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	88,671	168,716	1.9	12,379	14.0
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	87,968	260,915	3.0	24,046	27.3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	70,673	165,823	2.3	18,122	25.6
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	69,019	146,482	2.1	15,919	23.1
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	42,219	91,652	2.2	9,848	23.3
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	37,425	77,954	2.1	8,628	23.1
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	33,502	114,674	3.4	15,427	46.0
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	31,687	82,593	2.6	8,985	28.4
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, Calif.	31,275	74,337	2.4	8,356	26.7
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	27,922	60,966	2.2	5,541	19.8
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	27,406	85,455	3.1	8,418	30.7
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	26,852	62,508	2.3	3,462	12.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	23,414	36,377	1.6	2,427	10.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla.	20,897	68,236	3.3	8,765	41.9
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.	20,410	47,171	2.3	5,598	27.4
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio	20,275	35,868	1.8	2,788	13.8
Peoria, Ill.	19,489	30,281	1.6	2,822	14.5
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	19,247	51,262	2.7	5,426	28.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	18,169	45,664	2.5	3,689	20.3
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, Wis.	17,354	28,984	1.7	2,626	15.1
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Fla.	16,755	50,757	3.0	6,682	39.9
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, Ohio-Pa.	14,250	32,557	2.3	2,776	19.5
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	14,010	38,126	2.7	4,934	35.2
Stockton, Calif.	13,373	30,075	2.2	3,341	25.0
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	13,189	32,970	2.5	5,535	42.0
Fresno, Calif.	13,179	28,612	2.2	3,378	25.6
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	13,083	24,979	1.9	2,848	21.8
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	12,932	39,205	3.0	4,359	33.7
Wichita, Kan.	12,931	33,893	2.6	4,112	31.8
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	12,670	35,570	2.8	4,034	31.8
Bakersfield-Delano, Calif.	12,412	29,442	2.4	3,240	26.1
Modesto, Calif.	12,379	24,687	2.0	2,982	24.1
Jacksonville, Fla.	11,503	34,323	3.0	4,017	34.9
Flint, Mich.	11,275	19,941	1.8	1,291	11.5
Louisville-Jefferson County, Ky.-Ind.	11,274	5,534	.5	1,706	15.1
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, Calif.	11,208	26,363	2.4	2,728	24.3
York-Hanover, Pa.	11,058	13,464	1.2	1,027	9.3
Toledo, Ohio	11,024	24,293	2.2	1,755	15.9
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C.	9,889	35,703	3.6	4,690	47.4
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y.	9,725	19,120	2.0	1,499	15.4
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	9,664	25,853	2.7	2,041	21.1
Columbus, Ohio	9,281	27,203	2.9	2,707	29.2
Rockford, Ill.	8,770	22,962	2.6	2,074	23.6
Rochester, N.Y.	8,671	19,800	2.3	1,639	18.9
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	8,604	12,897	1.5	920	10.7
Erie, Pa.	8,348	13,144	1.6	828	9.9
Lancaster, Pa.	8,342	12,094	1.4	719	8.6
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, Colo.	7,792	32,192	4.1	406	5.2

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

³ The 50 highest metropolitan areas in terms of the level of extended mass layoff initial claims activity are shown.

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

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 23. Unemployment insurance benefit exhaustion rates by selected claimant characteristics, private nonfarm sector, 2009

Characteristic	Initial claims for unemployment insurance	Final payments for unemployment insurance ¹	Percentage of initial claimants receiving final payments
Total, private nonfarm ²	2,439,840	575,839	23.6
Age			
Under 30 years of age	480,955	119,873	24.9
30-44	835,173	195,558	23.4
45-54	648,469	143,534	22.1
55 years of age or over	461,192	115,636	25.1
Not available	14,051	1,238	8.8
Gender			
Male	1,547,565	340,874	22.0
Female	871,937	230,035	26.4
Not available	20,338	4,930	24.2
Race/ethnicity			
White	1,413,504	301,312	21.3
Black	333,795	97,629	29.2
Hispanic origin	397,436	99,533	25.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	17,853	4,636	26.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	89,243	25,036	28.1
Not available	188,009	47,693	25.4

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 24. Census region and division: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2007–09

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
United States ¹	5,363	8,259	11,827	965,935	1,516,978	2,108,803	978,712	1,670,042	2,439,840
Northeast	1,055	1,355	2,145	183,023	246,330	366,192	203,080	260,916	405,792
New England	191	219	341	41,202	36,816	55,331	28,512	34,022	55,279
Middle Atlantic	864	1,136	1,804	141,821	209,514	310,861	174,568	226,894	350,513
South	944	1,645	2,440	158,680	305,650	456,345	156,939	329,693	503,544
South Atlantic	540	888	1,385	85,684	173,612	255,975	85,269	179,648	302,159
East South Central	209	374	506	39,501	60,788	91,925	37,060	71,316	95,118
West South Central	195	383	549	33,495	71,250	108,445	34,610	78,729	106,267
Midwest	1,552	2,349	3,129	278,483	460,641	575,897	316,882	562,953	736,318
East North Central	1,197	1,810	2,370	220,278	371,227	450,852	259,647	467,181	589,469
West North Central	355	539	759	58,205	89,414	125,045	57,235	95,772	146,849
West	1,812	2,910	4,113	345,749	504,357	710,369	301,811	516,480	794,186
Mountain	208	420	680	49,334	89,810	118,740	29,309	70,900	118,915
Pacific	1,604	2,490	3,433	296,415	414,547	591,629	272,502	445,580	675,271

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The States (and the District of Columbia) that make up 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.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 25. State distribution: extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, 2007–09

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ¹	5,363	8,259	11,827	965,935	1,516,978	2,108,803	978,712	1,670,042	2,439,840
Alabama	39	60	79	7,594	13,237	22,102	7,532	18,214	24,501
Alaska	17	22	46	8,254	11,212	16,707	3,514	5,116	10,638
Arizona	38	64	129	9,057	11,578	21,402	5,714	10,170	21,416
Arkansas	32	48	49	5,331	7,755	9,397	6,775	9,025	9,823
California	1,412	2,161	2,945	257,306	343,867	497,190	237,436	375,422	568,708
Colorado	40	59	129	17,938	23,123	24,057	4,505	7,884	17,772
Connecticut	33	47	84	9,230	9,721	15,148	6,327	8,825	14,185
Delaware	6	11	26	483	1,305	4,728	479	1,345	3,866
District of Columbia	4	8	12	456	1,091	1,464	456	936	1,464
Florida	219	480	629	37,294	105,619	138,840	30,054	93,111	133,430
Georgia	63	114	136	8,931	15,504	20,536	15,682	30,610	39,458
Hawaii	18	32	34	3,064	8,415	3,811	2,440	5,611	4,216
Idaho	31	93	54	5,114	12,904	8,337	4,502	13,492	8,831
Illinois	431	591	745	81,719	120,268	140,451	76,258	122,380	159,179
Indiana	119	289	277	17,443	46,816	39,600	29,213	80,622	54,396
Iowa	44	79	87	6,760	10,208	10,473	8,736	19,926	24,057
Kansas	27	55	89	4,262	8,042	19,818	4,215	8,188	25,611
Kentucky	60	125	198	8,788	17,323	35,464	7,919	19,270	33,871
Louisiana	41	100	128	6,261	17,248	23,288	4,815	16,455	19,124
Maine	30	17	33	6,704	4,220	7,826	3,431	2,611	5,567
Maryland	78	54	84	8,724	7,218	9,969	9,630	7,246	10,213
Massachusetts	80	107	133	17,980	16,684	19,669	11,941	16,562	23,113
Michigan	233	385	442	53,871	81,728	89,727	78,082	135,728	164,122
Minnesota	133	169	274	19,928	28,618	39,799	19,328	28,250	44,512
Mississippi	30	59	54	5,019	10,176	6,865	4,025	8,516	5,241
Missouri	122	201	245	23,326	37,705	45,179	21,752	35,337	43,459
Montana	20	32	35	2,119	3,278	4,971	2,151	3,903	4,440
Nebraska	11	19	24	1,555	2,782	4,168	1,142	2,166	3,399
Nevada	30	94	195	5,990	18,926	33,851	5,829	22,542	44,547
New Hampshire	12	12	26	1,564	1,842	3,994	1,462	1,434	3,957
New Jersey	190	248	340	43,841	53,465	67,947	33,736	46,436	60,114
New Mexico	18	38	65	2,514	5,662	10,991	2,513	5,886	9,168
New York	371	413	695	59,817	86,014	125,569	67,834	80,112	130,062
North Carolina	47	69	206	7,222	11,596	33,602	9,882	15,500	60,995
North Dakota	12	11	31	1,614	1,364	4,659	1,614	1,364	4,942
Ohio	277	385	562	43,872	88,507	114,879	50,299	87,352	135,683
Oklahoma	13	32	64	3,803	7,670	12,162	2,384	6,549	11,927
Oregon	74	130	189	17,181	26,616	33,750	17,247	34,552	46,505
Pennsylvania	303	475	769	38,163	70,035	117,345	72,998	100,346	160,337
Rhode Island	21	21	30	3,401	2,408	2,969	3,127	2,428	2,898
South Carolina	33	84	136	5,045	18,074	19,807	4,706	19,976	23,056
South Dakota	6	5	9	760	695	949	448	541	869
Tennessee	80	130	175	18,100	20,052	27,494	17,584	25,316	31,505
Texas	109	203	308	18,100	38,577	63,598	20,636	46,700	65,393
Utah	27	34	63	4,056	9,812	9,980	3,835	6,509	11,412
Vermont	15	15	35	2,323	1,941	5,725	2,224	2,162	5,559
Virginia	72	48	107	14,749	10,347	17,862	12,455	8,391	22,909
Washington	83	145	219	10,610	24,437	40,171	11,865	24,879	45,204
West Virginia	18	20	49	2,780	2,858	9,167	1,925	2,533	6,768
Wisconsin	137	160	344	23,373	33,908	66,195	25,795	41,099	76,089
Wyoming	4	6	10	2,546	4,527	5,151	260	514	1,329
Puerto Rico	48	47	51	4,630	4,391	5,635	12,073	10,281	11,201

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 26. The 50 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2009, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan area	2008		2009	
	Initial claims	Rank ¹	Initial claims	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	1,305,765	...	1,960,435	...
Total, top 50 metropolitan areas	895,589	...	1,346,985	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	110,468	1	183,917	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	72,917	3	111,603	2
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	70,384	4	88,671	3
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	78,343	2	87,968	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	44,277	6	70,673	5
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	51,570	5	69,019	6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	27,594	7	42,219	7
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	19,660	10	37,425	8
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	22,275	9	33,502	9
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	17,426	13	31,687	10
Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, Calif.	22,304	8	31,275	11
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	18,446	12	27,922	12
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	12,661	17	27,406	13
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	19,644	11	26,852	14
Pittsburgh, Pa.	13,407	15	23,414	15
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla.	14,862	14	20,897	16
Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, Ore.-Wash.	7,708	32	20,410	17
Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, Ohio	9,244	28	20,275	18
Peoria, Ill.	3,895	71	19,489	19
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	13,138	16	19,247	20
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	11,318	20	18,169	21
Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, Wis.	5,669	48	17,354	22
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Fla.	11,205	21	16,755	23
Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, Ohio-Pa.	5,268	51	14,250	24
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	9,890	25	14,010	25
Stockton, Calif.	10,485	23	13,373	26
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	8,916	30	13,189	27
Fresno, Calif.	9,884	26	13,179	28
Cincinnati-Middletown, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	7,143	36	13,083	29
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	9,038	29	12,932	30
Wichita, Kan.	2,225	112	12,931	31
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	5,762	47	12,670	32
Bakersfield-Delano, Calif.	7,374	35	12,412	33
Modesto, Calif.	11,089	22	12,379	34
Jacksonville, Fla.	6,954	37	11,503	35
Flint, Mich.	11,838	19	11,275	36
Louisville-Jefferson County, Ky.-Ind.	6,589	40	11,274	37
Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, Calif.	6,905	38	11,208	38
York-Hanover, Pa.	3,313	79	11,058	39
Toledo, Ohio	10,383	24	11,024	40
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C.	2,228	111	9,889	41
Buffalo-Niagara Falls, N.Y.	7,387	34	9,725	42
Kansas City, Mo.-Kan.	5,955	43	9,664	43
Columbus, Ohio	5,863	44	9,281	44
Rockford, Ill.	7,516	33	8,770	45
Rochester, N.Y.	4,111	64	8,671	46
Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4,338	63	8,604	47
Erie, Pa.	807	214	8,348	48
Lancaster, Pa.	4,518	58	8,342	49
Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, Colo.	3,494	75	7,792	50

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claims in 2009.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown

in this table are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 10-02, December 01, 2010.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 27. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, 2002–09

Nature of recall	Percent of events ¹							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
ALL LAYOFF EVENTS								
Anticipate a recall	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4	34.2
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	79.1	82.4	84.2	87.1	88.7	86.5	77.2	72.0
Within 3 months	45.9	47.2	47.7	50.1	53.5	49.0	45.0	44.2
Size of recall								
At least half	89.8	87.5	90.1	90.6	92.2	90.2	79.6	73.0
All workers	41.6	43.7	47.1	47.9	49.4	49.8	38.9	33.9
LAYOFF EVENTS DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD²								
Anticipate a recall	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3	94.1
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	86.7	87.5	87.8	91.5	91.0	91.6	88.8	88.3
Within 3 months	45.1	44.5	43.0	45.6	48.2	46.6	43.5	48.8
Size of recall								
At least half	96.0	95.2	96.4	96.7	96.8	96.0	92.3	90.8
All workers	54.2	54.1	54.7	55.0	57.0	59.1	51.8	49.7
ALL LAYOFFS EVENTS, EXCLUDING THOSE DUE TO SEASONAL WORK AND VACATION PERIOD²								
Anticipate a recall	23.5	23.4	26.6	31.6	29.4	25.1	24.4	20.5
Timeframe								
Within 6 months	68.6	74.4	77.0	78.5	84.7	76.1	62.9	54.7
Within 3 months	47.0	51.4	56.9	58.7	62.7	53.8	46.8	39.4
Size of recall								
At least half	81.3	75.5	77.7	78.9	84.3	78.3	63.9	54.2
All workers	24.5	27.3	31.9	34.3	36.2	31.0	22.9	17.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 28. Distribution of extended mass layoff events with expected recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2002–09

Measure	Percent of layoff events							
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ¹	41.4	43.2	51.1	56.2	52.1	49.5	41.4	34.2
Industry								
Mining	59.0	68.6	77.5	90.9	75.0	76.9	67.3	43.9
Utilities	31.6	27.3	46.2	53.8	72.7	55.6	36.4	52.4
Construction	76.5	71.9	76.7	80.2	58.9	53.8	56.4	56.4
Manufacturing	33.2	38.7	43.8	48.2	45.6	43.1	36.9	28.1
Wholesale trade	32.0	26.6	36.2	44.1	36.9	31.6	20.5	14.7
Retail trade	19.4	25.7	27.6	31.3	29.1	29.9	19.3	11.7
Transportation and warehousing	53.3	54.8	68.7	65.3	72.3	76.0	51.9	46.7
Information	10.7	9.8	12.4	17.5	26.5	23.7	9.8	4.1
Finance and insurance	2.0	3.4	5.1	8.2	5.0	.5	.2	1.3
Real estate and rental and leasing	29.4	13.6	23.1	31.6	29.4	10.7	15.7	16.8
Professional and technical services	30.9	32.7	42.4	46.8	52.9	40.4	31.5	22.8
Management of companies and enterprises	25.0	35.0	23.8	42.9	33.3	42.9	33.3	22.2
Administrative and waste services	37.2	31.3	34.7	42.6	41.1	56.2	41.3	31.9
Educational services	57.9	48.1	68.8	50.0	60.9	55.6	51.2	39.0
Health care and social assistance	63.1	60.9	69.7	69.1	79.7	77.7	66.5	62.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	82.3	68.6	83.3	77.8	81.5	84.2	71.9	64.6
Accommodation and food services	62.3	64.8	69.4	65.8	73.8	74.3	53.9	44.9
Other services, except public administration	72.5	66.7	64.8	71.3	81.5	69.9	57.8	43.2
Unclassified establishments	9.1	57.1	50.0	–	–	25.0	–	–
Reason for layoff²								
Business demand	39.4	40.9	44.3	48.9	43.5	39.1	40.7	33.4
Contract cancellation	13.3	13.6	9.0	15.5	14.1	21.9	17.7	17.2
Contract completion	53.1	41.6	38.6	42.8	36.6	36.3	51.1	50.2
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	26.7	28.6	33.3
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	34.2	37.5	42.9
Import competition	9.5	5.4	7.8	5.4	9.4	2.7	5.6	4.5
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	36.8	47.8	62.0	64.8	63.0	47.6	38.6	29.1
Organizational changes	4.3	6.5	5.7	4.5	5.0	6.0	3.3	3.8
Business-ownership change	3.9	5.8	4.7	1.9	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.5
Reorganization or restructuring of company	4.4	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.1	7.1	3.3	3.9
Financial issues	5.5	5.1	1.9	4.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	6.6
Bankruptcy	3.7	2.3	–	2.2	1.8	–	1.5	3.4
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	4.0	4.3	8.5
Financial difficulty	6.3	6.7	2.7	5.2	6.1	6.1	4.4	4.6
Production specific	40.4	48.1	45.1	40.2	44.7	53.6	44.9	38.7
Automation/technological advances	40.0	–	–	33.3	12.5	12.5	50.0	20.0
Energy related	33.3	–	–	–	100.0	–	20.0	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	7.1	19.0	26.7
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	57.1	57.9	45.2	55.6	72.2	55.6	47.4	14.3
Material or supply shortage	44.4	80.0	80.0	50.0	70.0	100.0	66.7	100.0
Model changeover	40.0	66.7	77.8	71.4	66.7	66.7	66.7	100.0
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	83.3	95.8	94.7	90.0	83.3	82.4	87.5	100.0
Product line discontinued	7.1	2.9	8.6	15.0	11.1	28.6	9.1	–
Disaster/safety	82.0	83.6	95.7	42.9	80.6	84.4	37.9	68.4
Hazardous work environment	66.7	60.0	50.0	100.0	25.0	–	–	66.7
Natural disaster (not weather related)	100.0	33.3	100.0	50.0	60.0	66.7	100.0	–
Non-natural disaster	37.5	–	100.0	100.0	60.0	80.0	25.0	66.7
Extreme weather-related event	91.9	95.8	96.8	42.5	89.6	95.5	37.3	70.0
Seasonal	92.6	94.2	95.1	94.8	93.6	94.7	95.3	94.1
Seasonal	92.3	93.9	95.0	94.5	93.3	93.5	94.3	92.9
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	97.5	98.1	97.3	100.0	98.2	99.3	99.2	98.0
Other/miscellaneous	6.7	2.3	5.3	5.0	4.8	3.3	2.5	1.4
Other	16.7	11.8	16.8	17.0	19.1	46.3	39.3	27.0
Data not provided: Refusal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Data not provided: Does not know	.7	–	–	–	.9	.5	.1	–
Domestic relocation	4.9	2.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Overseas relocation	4.4	1.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

³ Use of this reason began with first-quarter 2007 data.

⁴ Beginning with data for 2004, these reasons for layoff are no longer used.

For additional information, see the technical note.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 29. Number of extended mass layoff events and separations after which the employer does not expect a recall, by industry and reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2009

Measure	Events	Separations
Total, private nonfarm ¹	4,401	772,219
Industry		
Mining	54	8,685
Utilities	5	799
Construction	410	47,006
Manufacturing	1,749	285,443
Wholesale trade	166	20,972
Retail trade	411	99,550
Transportation and warehousing	179	31,995
Information	160	24,243
Finance and insurance	266	51,270
Real estate and rental and leasing	41	6,139
Professional and technical services	188	25,193
Management of companies and enterprises	32	4,101
Administrative and waste services	375	107,927
Educational services	24	3,097
Health care and social assistance	89	14,293
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40	5,590
Accommodation and food services	178	31,080
Other services, except public administration	33	4,640
Unclassified establishments	1	196
Reason for layoff²		
Business demand	2,689	436,258
Contract cancellation	177	25,326
Contract completion	338	94,995
Domestic competition	8	818
Excess inventory/saturated market	44	7,261
Import competition	21	3,102
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	2,101	304,756
Organizational changes	527	99,770
Business-ownership change	104	29,499
Reorganization or restructuring of company	423	70,271
Financial issues	959	197,013
Bankruptcy	165	50,474
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	538	82,584
Financial difficulty	256	63,955
Production specific	33	5,968
Automation/technological advances	4	644
Energy related	(³)	(³)
Governmental regulations/intervention	9	2,328
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(³)	(³)
Material or supply shortage	-	-
Model changeover	-	-
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	-	-
Product line discontinued	16	2,595
Disaster/safety	4	780
Hazardous work environment	(³)	(³)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-
Non-natural disaster	(³)	(³)
Extreme weather-related event	(³)	(³)
Seasonal	77	15,256
Seasonal	73	14,912
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	4	344
Other/miscellaneous	112	17,174
Other	68	11,247
Data not provided: Refusal	4	827
Data not provided: Does not know	40	5,100

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² See footnote 1, table 6.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 30. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by primary reason for layoff, private nonfarm sector, 2005–09

Reason for layoff ¹	Layoff events					Separations				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total, all reasons ²	560	621	594	899	1,101	107,399	153,718	125,836	215,647	237,821
Business demand	104	123	139	236	406	16,704	22,977	23,426	51,480	74,058
Contract cancellation	22	28	24	26	40	3,180	4,227	4,488	8,453	5,918
Contract completion	15	28	13	16	41	1,721	4,667	2,792	4,259	7,412
Domestic competition	(³)	(³)	4	4	5	(³)	(³)	568	1,080	595
Excess inventory/saturated market	(³)	(³)	9	8	10	(³)	(³)	1,373	2,064	1,069
Import competition	32	36	49	34	12	6,091	6,151	7,903	6,046	2,237
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	35	31	40	148	298	5,712	7,932	6,302	29,578	56,827
Organizational changes	227	274	172	223	193	43,418	78,219	30,647	50,435	41,430
Business-ownership change	46	70	57	50	45	8,651	23,548	11,341	16,379	12,902
Reorganization or restructuring of company	181	204	115	173	148	34,767	54,671	19,306	34,056	28,528
Financial issues	144	143	241	373	432	32,990	34,122	63,340	97,787	109,747
Bankruptcy	59	41	51	113	134	16,654	13,207	15,103	31,779	42,348
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	(³)	(³)	81	103	131	(³)	(³)	18,087	18,010	24,382
Financial difficulty	85	102	109	157	167	16,336	20,915	30,150	47,998	43,017
Production specific	20	15	(⁴)	26	16	3,482	4,943	(⁴)	7,145	3,651
Automation/technological advances	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	3	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	562	–
Energy related	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	3	–	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	510	–
Governmental regulations/intervention	(³)	(³)	5	12	(⁴)	(³)	(³)	1,575	4,254	(⁴)
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	(⁴)
Material or supply shortage	(⁴)	–	–	3	–	(⁴)	–	–	291	–
Model changeover	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	–	–	–	(⁴)	–	–	–	–	(⁴)	–
Product line discontinued	16	11	(⁴)	(⁴)	8	2,699	4,342	(⁴)	(⁴)	1,386
Disaster/safety	15	5	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	2,353	1,743	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Hazardous work environment	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	(⁴)
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	–
Non-natural disaster	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	–
Extreme weather-related event	(⁴)	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	–	–	(⁴)	(⁴)
Seasonal	6	8	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	585	513	–	(⁴)	(⁴)
Seasonal	6	8	–	(⁴)	(⁴)	585	513	–	(⁴)	(⁴)
Vacation period–school related or otherwise	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other/miscellaneous	44	53	30	34	49	7,867	11,201	4,796	6,109	7,768
Other	31	38	11	16	32	5,593	8,458	1,634	2,924	5,471
Data not provided: Refusal	3	4	4	6	2	490	582	661	1,225	204
Data not provided: Does not know	10	11	15	12	15	1,784	2,161	2,501	1,960	2,093

¹ See footnote 1, table 6.

see the technical note.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

³ Use of this reason began with first-quarter 2007 data.

⁴ Data do not meet BLS or State agency disclosure standards. For additional information,

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 31. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations by major industry sector, private nonfarm sector, 2005–09

Industry	Layoffs					Separations				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm ¹	560	621	594	899	1,101	107,399	153,718	125,836	215,647	237,821
Mining	(²)	(²)	6	(²)	19	(²)	(²)	1,184	(²)	4,154
Utilities	–	–	–	(²)	–	–	–	–	(²)	–
Construction	24	18	6	30	34	3,270	1,377	2,083	4,783	5,109
Manufacturing	249	314	289	382	480	48,184	67,228	56,264	83,487	91,476
Wholesale trade	17	21	26	41	51	2,491	4,265	4,103	6,591	7,881
Retail trade	74	81	63	145	214	17,318	40,784	19,771	51,381	66,679
Transportation and warehousing	25	23	16	50	59	4,965	7,852	3,209	15,844	12,125
Information	15	30	12	20	29	2,906	6,537	1,623	3,059	4,838
Finance and insurance	27	34	86	69	49	5,119	5,510	16,164	11,367	11,303
Real estate and rental and leasing	(²)	3	4	7	11	(²)	296	532	981	2,645
Professional and technical services	8	17	11	18	28	1,503	2,970	1,831	3,729	5,211
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	3	4	7	7	(²)	367	811	1,415	1,098
Administrative and waste services	29	24	20	37	44	5,609	5,226	3,913	9,073	9,621
Educational services	5	(²)	(²)	(²)	5	568	(²)	(²)	(²)	527
Health care and social assistance	31	16	24	28	25	5,818	3,109	8,351	9,337	4,412
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	8	3	(²)	8	7	1,208	320	(²)	2,100	1,529
Accommodation and food services	28	20	13	44	29	4,935	6,150	3,296	10,789	7,292
Other services, except public administration	15	11	9	6	10	2,517	1,387	1,814	660	1,921
Unclassified establishments	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	538	–	–

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 32. Permanent worksite closures: extended mass layoff events and separations, private nonfarm sector, 50 highest ranking three-digit NAICS industries in 2009

Industry	NAICS	Permanent closures					
		2008			2009		
		Events	Separations	Rank ¹	Events	Separations	Rank ¹
Total, private nonfarm ²	...	899	215,647	...	1,101	237,821	...
Total, 50 highest ranking industries	...	831	203,781	...	1,010	224,553	...
Electronics and appliance stores	443	9	5,278	14	33	23,489	1
Transportation equipment manufacturing	336	76	20,471	2	82	20,452	2
General merchandise stores	452	43	20,680	1	48	16,742	3
Administrative and support services	561	37	9,073	5	43	9,528	4
Credit intermediation and related activities	522	60	10,032	3	37	9,132	5
Food manufacturing	311	28	7,472	8	32	8,015	6
Machinery manufacturing	333	15	2,630	29	30	6,362	7
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	334	28	5,770	13	40	6,103	8
Clothing and clothing accessories stores	448	14	3,820	18	30	5,921	9
Wood product manufacturing	321	29	5,915	12	33	5,709	10
Professional and technical services	541	18	3,729	21	28	5,211	11
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	423	19	3,219	23	31	5,072	12
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	332	20	3,226	22	31	4,844	13
Food services and drinking places	722	40	9,409	4	16	4,681	14
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	326	26	6,200	10	30	4,635	15
Food and beverage stores	445	12	7,760	7	26	4,509	16
Furniture and related product manufacturing	337	20	4,334	17	28	4,361	17
Primary metal manufacturing	331	18	3,770	19	20	4,181	18
Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	335	15	3,732	20	17	4,106	19
Apparel manufacturing	315	14	2,260	30	23	4,032	20
Building material and garden supply stores	444	9	1,715	35	15	3,777	21
Printing and related support activities	323	11	1,846	31	22	3,673	22
Furniture and home furnishings stores	442	16	6,914	9	12	3,618	23
Truck transportation	484	21	4,886	16	19	3,456	24
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores	451	(³)	(³)	61	13	2,924	25
Couriers and messengers	492	7	6,025	11	6	2,800	26
Mining, except oil and gas	212	-	-	73	12	2,732	27
Textile mills	313	20	5,119	15	14	2,632	28
Accommodation	721	4	1,380	37	13	2,611	29
Chemical manufacturing	325	14	2,814	28	18	2,590	30
Publishing industries, except Internet	511	11	1,257	38	16	2,548	31
Hospitals	622	17	7,972	6	7	2,542	32
Paper manufacturing	322	18	2,905	27	21	2,431	33
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	424	18	2,925	26	15	2,417	34
Warehousing and storage	493	5	779	49	12	2,289	35
Miscellaneous manufacturing	339	7	853	47	12	2,182	36
Construction of buildings	236	10	1,728	34	12	2,180	37
Health and personal care stores	446	3	574	52	5	2,088	38
Real estate	531	3	692	51	6	2,075	39
Insurance carriers and related activities	524	8	1,210	40	9	1,862	40
Specialty trade contractors	238	13	1,826	32	15	1,695	41
Telecommunications	517	5	1,060	42	9	1,674	42
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing	327	9	1,764	33	12	1,467	43
Transit and ground passenger transportation	485	5	818	48	9	1,452	44
Support activities for mining	213	(³)	(³)	57	7	1,422	45
Textile product mills	314	6	971	46	7	1,344	46
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	312	5	1,003	45	3	1,299	47
Nonstore retailers	454	8	1,058	43	8	1,243	48
Heavy and civil engineering construction	237	7	1,229	39	7	1,234	49
Motor vehicle and parts dealers	441	26	3,074	25	16	1,211	50

¹ Industries are ranked by the number of separations in 2009.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 33. Permanent worksite closures: over-the-year comparisons of extended mass layoff events and separations by State, private nonfarm sector, 2008–09

State	Layoffs			Separations		
	2008	2009	Change	2008	2009	Change
Total, private nonfarm ¹	899	1,101	202	215,647	237,821	22,174
Alabama	20	21	1	5,502	4,676	-826
Alaska	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Arizona	5	11	6	1,900	2,441	541
Arkansas	11	8	-3	1,826	1,938	112
California	177	184	7	41,834	46,854	5,020
Colorado	11	11	–	3,201	2,359	-842
Connecticut	(²)	12	(²)	(²)	2,664	(²)
Delaware	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,579	(²)
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Florida	97	115	18	27,071	19,830	-7,241
Georgia	58	57	-1	9,129	11,082	1,953
Hawaii	–	3	3	–	319	319
Idaho	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	648	(²)
Illinois	55	75	20	12,672	13,295	623
Indiana	41	40	-1	10,035	9,681	-354
Iowa	10	12	2	1,839	1,508	-331
Kansas	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	628	(²)
Kentucky	22	25	3	3,211	4,085	874
Louisiana	5	7	2	649	1,906	1,257
Maine	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	697	(²)
Maryland	6	6	–	861	937	76
Massachusetts	14	17	3	2,011	2,907	896
Michigan	26	20	-6	5,932	3,216	-2,716
Minnesota	5	6	1	976	1,055	79
Mississippi	14	13	-1	3,558	2,807	-751
Missouri	25	34	9	6,363	5,169	-1,194
Montana	5	4	-1	499	333	-166
Nebraska	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,266	(²)
Nevada	9	10	1	2,680	2,351	-329
New Hampshire	–	4	4	–	979	979
New Jersey	44	36	-8	9,926	7,978	-1,948
New Mexico	7	7	–	916	1,181	265
New York	25	47	22	8,680	10,503	1,823
North Carolina	26	45	19	4,685	6,352	1,667
North Dakota	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ohio	67	54	-13	22,651	11,203	-11,448
Oklahoma	3	9	6	2,460	2,266	-194
Oregon	8	8	–	1,112	1,156	44
Pennsylvania	9	28	19	1,362	12,887	11,525
Rhode Island	4	5	1	527	471	-56
South Carolina	7	9	2	1,479	930	-549
South Dakota	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	11	24	13	1,304	3,528	2,224
Texas	45	28	-17	11,940	10,677	-1,263
Utah	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	1,900	(²)
Vermont	–	(²)	(²)	–	(²)	(²)
Virginia	3	17	14	802	3,535	2,733
Washington	4	19	15	549	4,657	4,108
West Virginia	(²)	9	(²)	(²)	2,328	(²)
Wisconsin	6	25	19	2,402	7,873	5,471
Wyoming	–	–	–	–	–	–

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 34. Permanent worksite closures: The 25 metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2009, by residency of claimants, private nonfarm sector

Metropolitan Area	2008		2009	
	Initial claims	Rank ¹	Initial claims	Rank ¹
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ²	152,724	...	158,401	...
Total, 25 highest ranking metropolitan areas	89,043	...	87,737	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	15,744	1	12,313	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	7,829	3	8,799	2
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	8,557	2	6,425	3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Ga.	4,720	6	6,105	4
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	7,085	4	5,913	5
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	6,549	5	5,574	6
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla.	3,555	8	4,623	7
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, Fla.	3,311	10	3,726	8
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, Calif.	3,269	11	2,739	9
Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, Fla.	2,011	16	2,716	10
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	306	93	2,624	11
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich.	2,689	12	2,513	12
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	3,446	9	2,434	13
Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, N.C.-S.C.	499	58	2,309	14
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2,360	15	2,203	15
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif.	2,438	14	2,192	16
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md.	1,640	21	2,095	17
Dalton, Ga.	3,689	7	2,027	18
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, Mass.-N.H.	513	57	1,602	19
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas	1,424	24	1,515	20
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, Texas	2,656	13	1,500	21
Janesville, Wis.	1,601	22	1,494	22
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, Ariz.	465	65	1,491	23
Columbus, Ohio	1,797	20	1,451	24
Jacksonville, Fla.	890	38	1,354	25

¹ Metropolitan areas are ranked by the number of initial claimants in 2009.

² See footnote 1, table 1.

are defined in U.S. Office of Management and Budget Bulletin 10-02, December 1, 2009.

NOTE: The geographic boundaries of the metropolitan areas shown in this table

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 35. Selected business functions involved in nonseasonal extended mass layoff events, 2008–09
(Number of reports)

Selected business functions by business process ¹	Total		Main		Secondary	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total ²	12,177	18,865	4,435	6,634	7,742	12,231
Producing goods/providing services						
Construction activities	1,187	1,513	1,125	1,426	62	87
Producing goods	1,549	2,345	1,414	2,173	135	172
Providing services	189	347	82	193	107	154
Accounting services	228	414	26	31	202	383
Contracted services	216	436	160	325	56	111
Engineering services	161	397	22	93	139	304
Entertainment services	55	93	50	76	5	17
Facility maintenance services	394	590	17	34	377	556
Financial management	64	129	4	10	60	119
Financial services	162	187	117	119	45	68
Food and cafeteria services	165	182	89	70	76	112
Health care services	66	100	60	73	6	27
Housekeeping services	54	133	10	24	44	109
Lodging services	72	98	28	56	44	42
Maintaining and repairing products	129	156	28	39	101	117
Security services	55	56	18	24	37	32
Assembling products	393	554	195	236	198	318
Fabricating	263	544	137	408	126	136
Quality assurance/quality control	263	490	1	3	262	487
Supervision—first line or direct	495	853	3	3	492	850
Procurement, logistics, distribution						
Buying	93	163	1	4	92	159
Distribution	246	290	65	60	181	230
Packing	166	228	14	18	152	210
Receiving	227	342	2	1	225	341
Shipping	373	590	30	56	343	534
Transporting	280	374	99	120	181	254
Warehousing	332	466	68	73	264	393
General management and firm infrastructure						
Administrative and clerical support	1,381	2,100	76	103	1,305	1,997
General management	610	1,050	36	52	574	998
Human resource management						
Human resources, including recruiting	407	619	5	5	402	614
Payroll and compensation	174	190	5	3	169	187
Training	24	44	—	7	24	37
Marketing, sales, customer accounts						
Advertising	31	71	5	21	26	50
Billing	83	123	—	—	83	123
Marketing	129	214	15	12	114	202
Order processing	140	221	10	10	130	211
Selling	369	622	203	371	166	251
Telemarketing	19	28	10	17	9	11
Customer and after-sales service						
Call center activities	85	136	55	83	30	53
Customer service	373	534	48	63	325	471
Installing products	55	64	15	10	40	54
Technical support	75	155	3	8	72	147
Technology and process development						
Computer systems development	20	43	12	11	8	32
Computer systems maintenance	36	62	4	3	32	59
Data processing	48	65	3	4	45	61
Internet web services	10	17	2	5	8	12
Software development and testing	28	53	8	19	20	34
Software and IT services	118	224	21	25	97	199
Other business functions	85	160	34	54	51	106
Other						
Events with nonstandard functions reported	628	797	396	543	232	254
Refusal ³	21	31	21	31	—	—
Does not know ⁴	174	135	174	135	—	—

¹ Business functions reported in this table were the most frequently cited functions in 2007. Functions are grouped by business process without regard to the industry of the establishment. Therefore, the process "operations" does not appear.

² Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

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

of the employer interview.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 36. Business processes involved in extended mass layoff events, by reason for layoff, 2008–09

Reason	Extended mass layoff events	Total business processes	Core processes					Support processes		
			Procurement, logistics, distribution	Operations	Product development	Marketing, sales, account management	Customer and after-sales service	General management and firm	Human resource management	Technology and process development
2009										
Total business process	11,827	14,823	1,148	8,920	398	629	533	2,123	619	453
Business demand	5,404	7,981	522	5,155	192	251	197	1,098	316	250
Contract cancellation	250	433	29	231	10	13	16	83	22	29
Contract completion	1,210	1,435	52	1,171	14	22	18	99	36	23
Domestic competition	12	25	1	12	–	2	2	4	2	2
Excess inventory/saturated market	84	150	28	80	10	6	4	14	2	6
Import competition	22	60	10	22	2	3	1	11	6	5
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	3,826	5,878	402	3,639	156	205	156	887	248	185
Organizational changes	573	1,241	121	481	37	90	79	274	99	60
Business-ownership change	113	251	21	98	5	16	17	57	25	12
Reorganization or restructuring of company	460	990	100	383	32	74	62	217	74	48
Financial issues	1,075	2,375	247	948	106	196	141	463	159	115
Bankruptcy	178	478	56	158	8	50	44	97	49	16
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	615	1,253	128	534	74	104	55	241	54	63
Financial difficulty	282	644	63	256	24	42	42	125	56	36
Production specific	62	129	14	60	6	6	5	24	8	6
Disaster/Safety	19	24	2	18	2	–	–	2	–	–
Seasonal	2,211	2,782	225	2,108	45	75	92	213	19	5
Other/Miscellaneous	2,483	291	17	150	10	11	19	49	18	17
2008										
Total business process	8,259	10,432	792	6,384	269	434	403	1,486	444	220
Business demand	3,388	4,776	310	3,197	141	161	97	613	169	88
Contract cancellation	141	243	18	135	8	11	7	42	14	8
Contract completion	946	1,040	25	917	9	12	10	49	8	10
Domestic competition	7	13	3	7	1	1	–	1	–	–
Excess inventory/saturated market	40	88	11	39	6	7	3	15	5	2
Import competition	54	135	26	53	4	4	4	27	11	6
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	2,200	3,257	227	2,046	113	126	73	479	131	62
Organizational changes	517	1,107	119	406	29	62	86	253	93	59
Business-ownership change	93	190	21	72	7	15	9	47	14	5
Reorganization or restructuring of company	424	917	98	334	22	47	77	206	79	54
Financial issues	763	1,699	175	660	50	132	112	367	143	60
Bankruptcy	136	352	36	123	8	25	30	74	44	12
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	352	713	71	291	21	59	37	166	38	30
Financial difficulty	275	634	68	246	21	48	45	127	61	18
Production specific	107	185	20	102	9	5	7	28	8	6
Disaster/Safety	58	51	4	31	3	3	1	6	3	–
Seasonal	1,982	2,432	155	1,881	32	62	95	183	22	2
Other/Miscellaneous	1,444	182	9	107	5	9	5	36	6	5

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Table 37. Number of business processes affected in nonseasonal extended mass layoffs, 2008–09

Business Processes	Total		Main		Secondary	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Total, private nonfarm						
Core Processes	6,057	9,083	4,627	6,956	1,430	2,127
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	637	923	65	69	572	854
Operations	4,503	6,812	4,381	6,659	122	153
Product development	237	353	49	32	188	321
Marketing, sales, and account management	372	554	84	127	288	427
Customer and after-sales service	308	441	48	69	260	372
Support Processes	1,943	2,958	202	221	1,741	2,737
General management and firm infrastructure	1,303	1,910	146	152	1,157	1,758
Human resources management	422	600	30	30	392	570
Technology and process development	218	448	26	39	192	409
Business Function not provided ²	197	166	197	166	–	–
Goods-producing industries						
Core Processes	3,749	5,428	2,930	4,259	819	1,169
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	432	591	29	20	403	571
Operations	2,891	4,246	2,847	4,205	44	41
Product development	182	246	30	11	152	235
Marketing, sales, and account management	145	210	21	19	124	191
Customer and after-sales service	99	135	3	4	96	131
Support Processes	1,045	1,663	42	50	1,003	1,613
General management and firm infrastructure	671	1,042	35	35	636	1,007
Human resources management	231	328	–	1	231	327
Technology and process development	143	293	7	14	136	279
Business Function not provided ²	47	48	47	48	–	–
Service-providing industries						
Core Processes	2,308	3,655	1,697	2,697	611	958
Procurement, logistics, and distribution	205	332	36	49	169	283
Operations	1,612	2,566	1,534	2,454	78	112
Product development	55	107	19	21	36	86
Marketing, sales, and account management	227	344	63	108	164	236
Customer and after-sales service	209	306	45	65	164	241
Support Processes	898	1,295	160	171	738	1,124
General management and firm infrastructure	632	868	111	117	521	751
Human resources management	191	272	30	29	161	243
Technology and process development	75	155	19	25	56	130
Business Function not provided ²	150	118	150	118	–	–

¹ Data were reported by all states and the District of Columbia.

² The number of events for which respondents were unable or refused to provide a Business Function response. Layoff events where employer contact could not be made or where employers refused to participate in the employer

interview are not included.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics Program

Technical Note

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

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

Definitions

Clothing manufacturing and distribution. Industries involved in the production and distribution of clothing. These industries include textile mills, apparel manufacturing, footwear manufacturing, apparel and piece goods merchant wholesalers, clothing stores, shoe stores, department stores, and formal wear and costume rental.

Continued claim. A claim filed after the initial claim, by mail, telephone, or in person, for waiting-period credit or payment for a certified week of unemployment. The MLS program collects continued claims for 1 week each month. That is generally the calendar week that includes the 12th day of the month and is referred to as the Current Population Survey (CPS) reference week. Because continued claims are not tracked for all weeks, an exact measure of insured jobless duration is not available.

Establishment. A unit at a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Extended layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemploy-

ment insurance benefits from an establishment during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

Final payment recipients. Persons who have exhausted all of their unemployment insurance benefits and are no longer eligible for any further benefits.

Food processing and distribution. Industries that are involved in the production and distribution of food. These industries include food manufacturing, beverage manufacturing, grocery and related product wholesalers, farm product raw material merchant wholesalers, alcoholic beverage merchant wholesalers, farm supplies merchant wholesalers, food and beverage stores, food (health) supplement stores, refrigerated warehousing and storage, farm product warehousing and storage, veterinary services, and food services and drinking places.

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

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

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

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

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

Separations. The total number of people laid off in an extended mass layoff event for more than 30 days, according to the employer.

Worksite closure. The full closure of either multi-unit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multi-unit establishment where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed with no employer expectation of recall.

Movement-of-work concepts and questions

Because of the employer interview component, BLS decided to

use the MLS program as a vehicle for collecting additional information on offshoring and outsourcing associated with job loss, by adding questions that address movement of work. The term “moving work” means that the company experiencing the layoff has reassigned work activities that were performed at a worksite by the company’s employees (1) to another worksite within the company; (2) to another company under formal arrangements at the same worksite; or (3) to another company under formal arrangements at another worksite. The type of work activities subject to movement can include accounting, customer service, cleaning, warehousing, and so forth.

“Overseas relocation” is the movement of work from within the United States to locations outside of the United States. Overseas relocation can occur within the same company and involve movement of work to a different location of that company outside of the United States, or to a different company altogether. “Domestic relocation” is the movement of work to other locations inside the United States, either within the same company or to a different company. Overseas relocation and domestic relocation are no longer used in the same way as they were in earlier extended mass layoff reports. Therefore, the data presented in this report are not comparable to those that were presented in earlier reports.

Questions on movement of work and location are asked for all identified layoff events when the reason for separation is other than seasonal work or vacation period. Seasonal and vacation layoff events were excluded because movement of work appears unlikely. The State analyst asks questions on movement of work after he or she has verified that a layoff in fact occurred and lasted more than 30 days, and has obtained the total number of workers separated from jobs, the date the layoff began, and the economic reason for the layoff. If the reason for layoff is other than seasonal or vacation, the employer is asked the following:

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

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

If the respondent answers “yes” to either question, the analyst follows up by asking, “Is the location inside or outside of the United States?” and “How many of the layoffs were a result of this relocation?”

Layoff actions are classified as overseas relocation if the employer responds “yes” to questions 1 and/or 2, and indicates that the location(s) was outside of the United States. Domestic relocation is determined if the employer responds yes to questions 1 and/or 2 and indicates that the location(s) was within the United States. After asking the movement-of-work questions, the employer interview continues and the analyst obtains responses for questions on recall expectations and open/closed status of the worksite.

The MLS program uses a range to report separations associated with movement of work. The data provided by respondents on the number of separations associated with specific movement-of-work actions establish a lower bound. The upper bound is the total

number of separations in extended mass layoff events in which there was some movement of work. The difference between the lower and upper bounds includes an unknown number of separations that were not due to movement of work and an unknown number of separations from movement-of-work actions where employers could not provide detail.

Business functions and business processes

Business functions are the specific activities that a firm performs in order to produce its products or provide its services. During the MLS interview, employers are asked to identify all the functions performed by the workers who were laid off. Thus, the collection of business function allows for a broader assessment of the impact of the layoffs than the industry classification alone.

Many different business functions have been reported by employers. In order to better understand how these functions are involved in the firm’s operations, a set of eight business processes was identified that defines the full range of activities a firm engages in to conduct its business. All functions can be assigned to a process, depending upon the industry of the establishment. The eight processes are grouped into core business processes and support business processes. Thus, it is possible to report both the number of business functions and business processes affected by extended mass layoffs over time and cross tabulate the data using other information such as reason for layoff and industry. For a more complete description of the collection and definition of business function and processes in the MLS program, see the article “Business Processes and Business Functions: a new way of looking at employment” from the December 2008 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (<http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/12/art3full.pdf>).

Reliability of the data

The identification of establishments and layoff events in the MLS program and associated characteristics of claimants is based on administrative data on covered establishments 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 establishments and layoff events are not subject to sampling error, and all such employers are asked the employer 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 2009, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.6 percent of all private nonfarm events. Employers in 174 instances were included in the total number of actions entailing movement of work, but were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work. Out-of-country moves were involved in 44 of these instances.

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