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## **EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS — FOURTH QUARTER 2012 ANNUAL TOTALS — 2012**

Employers in the private nonfarm sector initiated 1,674 mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2012 that resulted in the separation of 319,639 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the year, total extended mass layoff events and associated worker separations were down from 1,903 and 334,383, respectively. (See table A.) Permanent worksite closures accounted for 7 percent of all events and 10 percent of all separations during the fourth quarter of 2012, primarily in the manufacturing sector. Fourth quarter 2012 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Preliminary fourth quarter 2012 data indicate that in New Jersey and New York, 31 extended mass layoff events related to Hurricane Sandy resulted in 6,759 worker separations.

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

Construction industry firms reported 528 extended mass layoff events and 68,463 separations in the fourth quarter of 2012, largely due to the completion of seasonal work. This sector accounted for 32 percent of layoff events and 21 percent of related separations during the quarter. (See table 1.)

During the same period, the manufacturing sector had 311 extended mass layoff events and 62,964 separations, also largely due to the completion of seasonal work. This sector accounted for 19 percent of layoff events and 20 percent of related separations during the quarter. Employers in the administrative and waste services sector reported 249 layoff events and 55,685 separations, primarily due to contract completion. (See table 1.)

### **Reasons for Extended Layoffs**

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 44 percent of extended mass layoff events and 39 percent of related separations in the private nonfarm sector during the fourth quarter of 2012. Business demand factors, primarily contract completion, accounted for 32 percent of both events and related separations during the quarter. (See table 2 and the chart.)

### **Movement of Work**

In the fourth quarter of 2012, 29 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 6,290 worker separations. Forty-one percent of the events related to movement of work were from

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

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2008			
January-March.....	1,340	230,098	259,292
April-June.....	1,756	354,713	339,630
July-September.....	1,581	290,453	304,340
October-December.....	3,582	641,714	766,780
2009			
January-March.....	3,979	705,141	835,551
April-June.....	3,395	651,318	731,049
July-September.....	2,034	345,531	406,823
October-December.....	2,416	406,212	468,577
2010			
January-March.....	1,870	314,512	368,664
April-June.....	2,008	381,622	396,441
July-September.....	1,370	222,357	260,077
October-December.....	1,999	338,643	390,584
2011			
January-March.....	1,490	225,456	258,220
April-June.....	1,810	317,546	342,530
July-September.....	1,393	235,325	291,066
October-December.....	1,903	334,383	403,457
2012			
January-March <sup>r</sup> .....	1,294	246,956	291,174
April-June <sup>r</sup> .....	1,959	385,983	383,466
July-September <sup>r</sup> .....	1,124	199,680	228,528
October-December <sup>p</sup> .....	1,674	319,639	273,975

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

manufacturing industries. Employers cited organizational changes as the economic reason for layoff in 34 percent of the events involving movement of work. Among the four census regions, the Northeast had the largest share of workers affected by the movement of work. (See tables 6-8.)

The 29 events with movement of work for the fourth quarter involved 39 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 9.) Employers were able to provide information on the specific number of worker separations for 22 of these actions. Among these 22 actions, most were domestic reassignments and involved work moving within the same company. (See table 10.)

### Recall Expectations

Sixty-three percent of the private nonfarm employers reporting an extended mass layoff in the fourth quarter of 2012 anticipated recalling at least some of the displaced workers. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 37 percent indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced employees

**Table B. Metropolitan areas with the largest number of initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter 2012, by residency of claimants**

Metropolitan area	2011 IV <sup>r</sup>		2012 IV <sup>p</sup>	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas .....	326,505	...	220,398	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. ....	69,571	1	31,715	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. ....	18,673	2	15,342	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. ....	15,952	3	11,847	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. ....	13,493	4	9,554	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. ....	11,376	5	7,812	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif. ....	7,539	6	5,434	6
Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	3,490	14	4,209	7
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, Calif.	5,064	8	3,887	8
San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif. ....	4,889	9	3,825	9
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev. ....	6,051	7	3,667	10

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

and 78 percent anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Among employers expecting to recall laid-off workers, 74 percent intend to do so within six months. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, employers anticipated recalling the laid-off workers in 41 percent of the events. (See table 11.)

### Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of an extended mass layoff (as measured by the number of separations per layoff event) was 191 workers during the fourth quarter of 2012. (See table 12.) Events were largely concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with 64 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. Conversely, only 6 percent of layoff events involved 500 or more workers. (See table 13.)

### Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 273,975 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the fourth quarter of 2012. Of these claimants, 12 percent were black, 22 percent were Hispanic, 29 percent were women, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) In the entire civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent of all persons were black, 16 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 21 percent were 55 years of age or older.

**Table C. Selected measures of mass layoff activity, 1996-2012**

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1996 .....	4,760	948,122	805,810
1997 .....	4,671	947,843	879,831
1998 .....	4,859	991,245	1,056,462
1999 .....	4,556	901,451	796,917
2000 .....	4,591	915,962	846,267
2001 .....	7,375	1,524,832	1,457,512
2002 .....	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003 .....	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
2004 .....	5,010	993,909	903,079
2005 .....	4,881	884,661	834,533
2006 .....	4,885	935,969	951,155
2007 .....	5,363	965,935	978,712
2008 .....	8,259	1,516,978	1,670,042
2009 .....	11,824	2,108,202	2,442,000
2010 .....	7,247	1,257,134	1,415,766
2011 <sup>r</sup> .....	6,596	1,112,710	1,295,273
2012 <sup>p</sup> .....	6,051	1,152,258	1,177,143

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

### Geographic Distribution

Among the four census regions, the Midwest had the highest number of extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2012, primarily in the construction industry. Among the nine census divisions, the highest number of extended mass layoff events was in the Pacific. (See table 4.)

California had the largest number of extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2012, followed by Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. (See table 5.) Excluding layoff activity due to seasonal work and vacation period reasons, California, New York, and Illinois had the largest numbers of events.

Eighty percent of the initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2012 resided within metropolitan areas. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., had the highest number of resident initial claimants. (See table B.)

### Review of 2012

For all of 2012, employers reported 6,051 extended mass layoff actions, affecting 1,152,258 workers. Compared to 2011, the number of events decreased by 8 percent, while the number of separations increased by 4 percent. (See table C.) The annual proportion of extended mass layoff events involving permanent worksite closures, at 9 percent, increased for the first time since 2006. The annual average

national unemployment rate decreased from 8.9 percent in 2011 to 8.1 percent in 2012, and private nonfarm payroll employment increased by 2.2 percent, or 2,410,000.

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

In the private nonfarm economy, administrative and waste services firms reported the largest number of separations, increasing to the highest annual level since 2009. Manufacturing had the next highest number of separations, followed by construction.

### **Reasons for Extended Layoffs**

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for layoff, layoffs due to business demand factors accounted for the largest number of extended mass layoff events during 2012, mostly due to contract completion. Layoffs attributed to this reason occurred primarily in construction and in administrative and waste services, which includes temporary help services.

### **Movement of Work**

In 2012, 137 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 24,983 separated workers. Both measures reached program lows (with annual data available back to 2004). Forty-eight percent of events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. Employers cited organizational issues in 49 percent of the layoffs involving the movement of work, the highest among the reason categories.

The 137 extended layoff events with movement of work for 2012 involved 187 identifiable relocations of work actions. Employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 112 of the actions. Of these, 91 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 84 percent were domestic reassignments.

### **Recall Expectations**

Fifty-seven percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2012 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up slightly from 55 percent in 2011. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 31 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 65 percent intended to do so within 6 months. Excluding events due to seasonal work and vacation period, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in just 38 percent of the events.

### **Size of Extended Layoffs**

In 2012, the average size of an extended mass layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 190, the largest average size for a calendar year since 2006. Extended mass layoffs involving 500 or more workers accounted for 7 percent of events in 2012 but resulted in one-third of all separations.

### **Initial Claimant Characteristics**

A total of 1,177,143 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in 2012. Of these claimants, 14 percent were black, 22 percent were Hispanic, 41 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older. Among persons in the civilian labor force for the

same period, 12 percent were black, 16 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 21 percent were 55 years of age or older.

### **Geographic Distribution**

Among the four census regions, the West had the greatest numbers of laid-off workers in 2012, increasing by 22 percent to the highest annual level since 2009. Among the nine census divisions, the Pacific had the largest numbers of worker separations. Among the states, California had the largest annual numbers of laid-off workers.

Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., had the highest number of resident initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in 2012, followed by New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.

### **Note**

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

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**The Mass Layoffs news release for January 2013 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, February 26, 2013, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).**

# Technical Note

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

## Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Revisions to preliminary data

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

## Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

A “yes” response to either question is followed by: “Is the location inside or outside of the U.S.?” and “How many of the layoffs were a result of this relocation?”

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

### **Reliability of the data**

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

With one exception, all employers in the private nonfarm sector identified as having a mass layoff based on administrative data are asked the interview questions. These employer responses are also subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling errors 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.

Beginning with first quarter 2012 data, employers in California identified as having mass layoff events from the administrative and support services (NAICS 561) industry subsector are randomly selected to participate in the employer interview. Sampling weights are applied to data collected from these employer interviews, which represent responses for those employers not selected for employer contact. These data are subject to sampling errors which can result from the variation that occurs by chance because a sample is surveyed rather than the entire universe of NAICS 561 employers in California identified as having layoff events.

For the fourth quarter of 2012, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 3.5 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, employers in 17 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 2 of which involved out-of-country moves.

### **Additional information**

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



**Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2011 <sup>f</sup>	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011 <sup>f</sup>	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011 <sup>f</sup>	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	1,903	1,124	1,674	334,383	199,680	319,639	403,457	228,528	273,975
Mining .....	26	14	38	3,358	2,043	4,597	3,825	1,800	4,128
Utilities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	586	1,214	( <sup>2</sup> )	768	851
Construction .....	576	144	528	73,985	19,076	68,463	88,328	24,119	68,016
Manufacturing .....	366	235	311	67,370	34,549	62,964	70,972	37,328	53,183
Food .....	94	55	86	19,011	9,993	27,520	18,520	11,879	22,558
Beverage and tobacco products .....	11	6	6	1,829	656	805	2,633	688	605
Textile mills .....	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	4,401	( <sup>2</sup> )	537	4,439	( <sup>2</sup> )	574
Textile product mills .....	4	3	3	1,174	227	443	1,562	221	578
Apparel .....	6	4	7	989	748	731	1,496	929	726
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	—
Wood products .....	14	—	8	2,561	—	742	3,307	—	786
Paper .....	14	6	—	3,039	613	—	2,318	582	—
Printing and related support activities .....	11	3	9	1,411	299	890	1,924	303	765
Petroleum and coal products .....	15	( <sup>2</sup> )	21	1,868	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,017	2,332	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,544
Chemicals .....	8	10	7	1,788	966	3,290	1,839	986	582
Plastics and rubber products .....	13	9	9	2,409	849	779	2,341	721	949
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	41	7	31	5,537	820	4,823	6,017	1,104	4,602
Primary metals .....	13	9	11	2,090	1,117	1,669	2,659	1,488	1,301
Fabricated metal products .....	18	17	20	2,064	1,947	2,055	2,282	2,605	2,512
Machinery .....	16	23	28	3,639	2,622	5,893	4,032	3,467	5,506
Computer and electronic products .....	29	29	20	5,255	3,361	3,012	3,683	3,440	2,196
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	411	371	( <sup>2</sup> )	453	304
Transportation equipment .....	28	35	31	5,712	7,576	4,903	6,411	6,502	4,871
Furniture and related products .....	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	905	( <sup>2</sup> )	369	1,094	( <sup>2</sup> )	292
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	9	10	4	1,065	1,077	1,115	1,099	980	932
Wholesale trade .....	25	26	36	3,742	2,995	5,580	3,204	2,868	4,820
Retail trade .....	96	67	89	24,309	15,685	18,290	30,002	17,972	14,190
Transportation and warehousing .....	37	78	43	5,529	13,239	13,550	5,607	12,670	6,412
Information .....	74	69	43	24,160	27,677	15,337	44,158	35,560	14,945
Finance and insurance .....	40	32	16	7,687	6,222	2,487	9,662	6,692	1,623
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	15	3	10	2,862	712	1,454	2,788	803	1,436
Professional and technical services .....	94	56	57	18,126	12,145	8,887	25,207	13,771	8,416
Management of companies and enterprises .....	6	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	991	858	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,194	931	( <sup>2</sup> )
Administrative and waste services .....	275	180	249	50,945	30,647	55,685	69,772	41,118	60,342
Educational services .....	13	29	11	1,394	4,145	1,234	1,902	4,276	1,012
Health care and social assistance .....	38	54	41	6,421	6,222	10,907	5,810	5,695	5,252
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	69	42	60	11,944	7,373	16,551	11,187	7,962	7,426
Accommodation and food services .....	133	66	105	28,039	13,149	27,535	26,088	11,983	18,505
Other services, except public administration .....	17	16	24	2,926	2,069	3,970	3,119	1,937	2,634
Unclassified .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	288	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	275	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> For the fourth quarter of 2012, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

<sup>f</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

**Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	1,903	1,124	1,674	334,383	199,680	319,639	403,457	228,528	273,975
Business demand	633	485	529	110,761	87,573	103,318	171,251	112,253	108,104
Contract cancellation	21	31	23	3,041	5,723	6,150	4,866	3,714	2,706
Contract completion	428	335	350	80,872	69,317	78,272	133,036	94,313	86,101
Domestic competition	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Excess inventory/saturated market	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	657	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	729
Import competition	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	181	114	147	26,411	11,473	17,896	32,966	13,153	18,181
Organizational changes	73	75	55	14,431	12,762	21,736	13,465	10,689	7,404
Business-ownership change	18	13	19	3,806	2,694	12,631	2,996	1,408	2,072
Reorganization or restructuring of company	55	62	36	10,625	10,068	9,105	10,469	9,281	5,332
Financial issues	76	83	97	13,631	12,290	28,570	16,805	13,954	19,799
Bankruptcy	15	9	43	3,975	2,671	19,016	2,199	1,330	13,333
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	33	43	29	5,630	5,797	4,893	7,764	9,094	3,385
Financial difficulty	28	31	25	4,026	3,822	4,661	6,842	3,530	3,081
Production specific	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	19	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,902	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,215
Automation/technological advances	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	410	427	( <sup>2</sup> )	428	307
Energy related	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Governmental regulations/intervention	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,057	965	( <sup>2</sup> )	807	706
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	675	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	327
Material or supply shortage	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Model changeover	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	820	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	741	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	4	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,054	433	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,408	744	( <sup>2</sup> )
Product line discontinued	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	1,749	( <sup>2</sup> )	857	1,408	( <sup>2</sup> )	569
Disaster/safety	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	34	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6,083	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	7,455
Hazardous work environment	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Natural disaster (not weather related)	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Non-natural disaster	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Extreme weather-related event	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	30	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	5,457	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	7,049
Seasonal	818	216	736	135,675	35,114	124,401	142,554	40,161	97,359
Seasonal	811	142	725	134,764	26,571	122,505	140,774	29,318	95,838
Vacation period—school related or otherwise	7	74	11	911	8,543	1,896	1,780	10,843	1,521
Other/miscellaneous	279	241	204	52,965	47,975	31,629	53,584	47,312	30,639
Other	22	22	16	2,816	4,756	2,566	3,545	4,106	1,608
Data not provided: refusal	75	63	59	18,157	15,636	10,808	18,076	15,635	10,806
Data not provided: does not know	182	156	129	31,992	27,583	18,255	31,963	27,571	18,225

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

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

**Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, third and fourth quarters, 2012**

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	III 2012 <sup>f</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	1,124	1,674	228,528	273,975	13.4	11.6	24.3	21.5	40.3	29.4	19.3	19.2
Alabama	5	9	1,526	1,278	48.3	53.4	4.8	3.8	52.1	52.7	10.2	19.4
Alaska	6	14	2,656	2,430	9.1	5.8	22.6	11.2	29.2	27.0	28.0	21.6
Arizona	15	10	2,159	929	12.6	4.8	34.2	31.9	49.1	22.2	13.0	16.4
Arkansas	10	8	1,665	1,635	32.5	16.8	4.7	6.6	38.9	32.2	16.8	23.0
California	450	343	120,513	85,045	8.5	9.4	33.8	39.0	41.3	36.2	16.7	15.2
Colorado	9	21	1,163	2,609	7.7	5.9	16.3	30.0	32.1	22.6	13.0	22.5
Connecticut	12	10	1,436	1,229	15.7	8.6	23.4	9.4	55.3	12.0	22.8	23.4
Delaware	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	64.4	58.7	6.8	12.5	55.9	52.6	16.9	38.0
District of Columbia	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	451	95.1	78.3	3.3	6.9	72.1	57.4	8.2	18.6
Florida	32	18	3,836	3,472	30.4	22.7	27.9	23.8	45.6	38.8	20.3	28.9
Georgia	14	9	1,495	2,070	46.1	72.8	.8	.7	39.6	40.0	25.2	16.9
Hawaii	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	2.0	15.7	4.7	2.9	43.6	5.9	16.8
Idaho	5	10	450	1,127	–	.1	12.2	17.5	55.6	32.7	29.3	19.8
Illinois	58	164	11,779	21,232	21.1	14.8	14.6	20.6	32.0	22.9	18.5	17.1
Indiana	14	35	2,270	6,140	14.2	8.5	2.2	3.8	28.7	15.9	18.4	18.8
Iowa	8	8	1,186	1,534	8.0	3.5	9.8	5.1	49.2	12.8	23.8	26.5
Kansas	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,763	20.8	10.0	1.9	2.1	57.1	21.5	45.7	15.4
Kentucky	18	29	2,069	3,239	15.0	6.2	–	.2	33.1	20.0	23.3	22.2
Louisiana	15	18	1,949	2,119	46.4	38.0	6.1	6.5	41.3	24.0	26.7	27.0
Maine	4	9	433	1,521	6.2	.6	3.9	.7	37.9	22.6	28.6	27.9
Maryland	22	7	3,174	807	22.2	17.2	.5	.1	46.7	42.9	22.6	28.0
Massachusetts	6	27	547	3,617	11.7	9.5	–	1.2	47.9	41.1	31.6	20.5
Michigan	17	66	2,200	7,356	13.0	8.8	3.5	7.9	30.5	16.7	16.3	15.9
Minnesota	11	79	1,299	8,963	5.8	2.8	2.3	9.0	24.3	13.9	20.6	19.4
Mississippi	5	8	413	685	59.8	52.8	2.4	4.8	48.7	31.8	12.1	14.6
Missouri	13	31	2,109	3,834	25.8	18.2	1.6	2.8	36.5	34.4	33.1	24.3
Montana	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,332	.7	.7	2.5	4.7	16.9	22.3	25.9	22.1
Nebraska	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	780	27.1	2.4	2.1	11.9	46.8	21.8	39.4	30.3
Nevada	14	19	3,978	4,174	9.0	9.0	30.8	31.6	47.2	39.9	22.8	19.5
New Hampshire	–	8	–	760	–	.7	–	1.2	–	19.2	–	33.3
New Jersey	30	49	3,822	9,729	19.1	13.9	11.9	23.4	53.5	46.8	25.8	28.8
New Mexico	6	9	827	1,198	3.3	1.7	31.3	58.6	34.3	38.3	19.8	21.1
New York	95	131	17,046	18,190	19.2	15.8	19.6	16.5	48.4	36.4	24.6	23.1
North Carolina	6	20	729	2,554	52.9	34.7	2.2	7.7	32.9	28.9	24.8	23.4
North Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,687	1.5	1.8	13.2	3.3	11.0	9.6	15.4	22.8
Ohio	38	100	5,663	13,023	13.3	10.5	3.8	3.9	26.0	17.9	21.9	19.0
Oklahoma	7	9	805	1,072	7.7	11.1	6.3	6.6	58.6	35.5	21.5	20.8
Oregon	19	26	2,530	4,743	1.4	1.6	23.4	28.4	39.0	42.0	18.4	22.8
Pennsylvania	55	101	10,391	16,926	10.4	7.4	6.3	3.0	32.4	17.8	26.2	23.4
Rhode Island	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	220	–	1.8	75.8	6.4	78.8	8.2	4.5	21.4
South Carolina	8	6	1,122	903	52.4	38.9	1.8	1.1	43.1	30.5	21.7	31.9
South Dakota	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	8.5	–	3.4	–	22.0	–	6.8	–
Tennessee	13	5	2,214	417	29.2	5.3	–	.5	36.0	20.9	30.1	24.7
Texas	26	40	4,508	8,037	31.3	19.2	32.2	45.5	43.7	20.1	15.2	14.9
Utah	3	13	334	2,400	.6	1.1	18.9	13.1	4.8	10.9	6.3	16.2
Vermont	–	3	–	304	–	.3	–	.3	–	16.8	–	24.0
Virginia	7	13	1,593	2,453	26.3	38.2	4.5	3.2	31.0	42.2	18.5	24.1
Washington	19	54	2,820	6,670	9.4	5.6	25.3	17.3	34.0	32.0	18.2	18.4
West Virginia	5	8	553	610	.4	.7	.2	.3	6.1	19.0	39.6	19.5
Wisconsin	12	70	1,920	9,668	3.3	5.2	3.0	12.7	39.4	18.1	24.6	19.3
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	6.7	1.7	16.0	4.2	9.3	44.7	10.7	26.2
Puerto Rico	9	10	2,061	2,126	.1	–	99.6	99.3	52.7	57.9	7.7	8.5

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

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

<sup>f</sup> = revised.

**Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	1,903	1,124	1,674	334,383	199,680	319,639	403,457	228,528	273,975
Northeast .....	311	203	342	38,571	29,393	52,553	58,763	33,741	52,496
New England .....	43	23	61	6,209	2,499	9,166	5,755	2,482	7,651
Middle Atlantic .....	268	180	281	32,362	26,894	43,387	53,008	31,259	44,845
South .....	308	195	212	53,937	30,374	38,640	59,609	27,771	32,163
South Atlantic .....	161	96	86	28,967	13,493	16,594	33,267	12,622	13,681
East South Central .....	68	41	51	10,352	7,229	7,591	10,128	6,222	5,619
West South Central .....	79	58	75	14,618	9,652	14,455	16,214	8,927	12,863
Midwest .....	551	176	584	94,348	28,279	95,326	95,581	29,131	75,980
East North Central .....	415	139	435	70,961	23,248	65,587	73,514	23,832	57,419
West North Central .....	136	37	149	23,387	5,031	29,739	22,067	5,299	18,561
West .....	733	550	536	147,527	111,634	133,120	189,504	137,885	113,336
Mountain .....	122	55	97	23,748	10,762	21,141	20,498	9,264	14,299
Pacific .....	611	495	439	123,779	100,872	111,979	169,006	128,621	99,037

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

**Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup>	1,903	1,124	1,674	334,383	199,680	319,639	403,457	228,528	273,975
Alabama	4	5	9	1,763	1,566	1,448	1,975	1,526	1,278
Alaska	14	6	14	4,774	2,736	5,873	2,627	2,656	2,430
Arizona	15	15	10	2,823	1,833	1,568	3,159	2,159	929
Arkansas	13	10	8	1,856	1,263	1,438	2,227	1,665	1,635
California	512	450	343	101,452	92,804	93,319	146,770	120,513	85,045
Colorado	19	9	21	2,935	1,938	3,287	2,326	1,163	2,609
Connecticut	6	12	10	689	1,436	1,229	689	1,436	1,229
Delaware	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	398	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	572	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
District of Columbia	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	471	( <sup>2</sup> )	451	543	( <sup>2</sup> )	451
Florida	35	32	18	5,022	4,526	4,819	4,609	3,836	3,472
Georgia	33	14	9	8,340	1,501	2,070	8,913	1,495	2,070
Hawaii	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	975	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	842	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Idaho	18	5	10	3,570	632	1,294	2,602	450	1,127
Illinois	156	58	164	24,908	11,642	23,840	25,674	11,779	21,232
Indiana	29	14	35	3,344	1,664	5,773	5,695	2,270	6,140
Iowa	12	8	8	1,071	754	1,374	3,313	1,186	1,534
Kansas	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	662	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,918	660	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,763
Kentucky	31	18	29	4,037	2,926	3,606	3,326	2,069	3,239
Louisiana	22	15	18	4,802	2,732	3,011	3,330	1,949	2,119
Maine	10	4	9	1,271	308	1,522	1,310	433	1,521
Maryland <sup>3</sup>	15	22	7	1,731	3,269	1,767	2,234	3,174	807
Massachusetts	17	6	27	2,844	689	4,797	2,201	547	3,617
Michigan	55	17	66	7,415	2,241	11,031	8,812	2,200	7,356
Minnesota	68	11	79	13,023	1,400	14,075	10,397	1,299	8,963
Mississippi	9	5	8	1,015	651	1,928	857	413	685
Missouri	34	13	31	6,044	2,181	9,654	5,508	2,109	3,834
Montana	13	( <sup>2</sup> )	13	1,674	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,894	1,350	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,332
Nebraska	7	( <sup>2</sup> )	8	1,628	( <sup>2</sup> )	887	805	( <sup>2</sup> )	780
Nevada	34	14	19	6,546	5,082	4,894	7,389	3,978	4,174
New Hampshire	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	1,044	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	760
New Jersey	54	30	49	9,820	3,735	11,333	9,839	3,822	9,729
New Mexico	9	6	9	1,904	612	2,050	1,036	827	1,198
New York	133	95	131	13,400	14,566	19,698	27,245	17,046	18,190
North Carolina	28	6	20	3,062	523	2,815	5,444	729	2,554
North Dakota	10	( <sup>2</sup> )	15	959	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,831	1,384	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,687
Ohio	94	38	100	17,100	6,118	15,052	16,179	5,663	13,023
Oklahoma	9	7	9	1,247	744	1,197	995	805	1,072
Oregon	33	19	26	9,257	2,972	4,731	9,257	2,530	4,743
Pennsylvania	81	55	101	9,142	8,593	12,356	15,924	10,391	16,926
Rhode Island	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	306	( <sup>2</sup> )	250	307	( <sup>2</sup> )	220
South Carolina	8	8	6	2,902	850	855	1,988	1,122	903
South Dakota	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Tennessee	24	13	5	3,537	2,086	609	3,970	2,214	417
Texas	35	26	40	6,713	4,913	8,809	9,662	4,508	8,037
Utah	12	3	13	1,876	327	3,194	2,019	334	2,400
Vermont	3	-	3	804	-	324	840	-	304
Virginia	31	7	13	6,251	1,664	2,771	8,254	1,593	2,453
Washington	48	19	54	7,321	2,280	7,772	9,510	2,820	6,670
West Virginia	4	5	8	790	1,040	886	710	553	610
Wisconsin	81	12	70	18,194	1,583	9,891	17,154	1,920	9,668
Wyoming	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Puerto Rico	12	9	10	2,370	912	1,956	5,159	2,061	2,126

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

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

<sup>3</sup> Data starting in June 2012 may not be comparable to prior data due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance procedures.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

**Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	36	32	29	6,513	4,387	6,290
Mining .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Manufacturing .....	23	17	12	4,187	2,073	2,385
Food .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	431	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Beverage and tobacco products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile mills .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Textile product mills .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Leather and allied products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Wood products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Paper .....	-	3	-	-	273	-
Printing and related support activities .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Petroleum and coal products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals .....	-	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	236	( <sup>2</sup> )
Plastics and rubber products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Nonmetallic mineral products .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Primary metals .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Fabricated metal products .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	487	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Machinery .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Computer and electronic products .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	610	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Electrical equipment and appliances .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Transportation equipment .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Furniture and related products .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Miscellaneous manufacturing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wholesale trade .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Retail trade .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	517
Transportation and warehousing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	453	-
Information .....	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	613	562	( <sup>2</sup> )
Finance and insurance .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	5	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	802	452
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-
Professional and technical services .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Management of companies and enterprises .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative and waste services .....	3	-	3	198	-	1,720
Educational services .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation and food services .....	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	-	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other services, except public administration .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

**Table 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	36	32	29	6,513	4,387	6,290
Business demand .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	9	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	2,991
Contract cancellation .....	–	–	3	–	–	1,825
Contract completion .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Domestic competition .....	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Excess inventory/saturated market .....	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Import competition .....	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )
Organizational changes .....	18	16	10	3,940	2,244	1,891
Business-ownership change .....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	998	( <sup>2</sup> )	441
Reorganization or restructuring of company .....	15	( <sup>2</sup> )	7	2,942	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,450
Financial issues .....	8	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	952	1,555	( <sup>2</sup> )
Bankruptcy .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Financial difficulty .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Production specific .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Automation/technological advances .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Energy related .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Governmental regulations/intervention .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Material or supply shortage .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Model changeover .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plant or machine repair/maintenance .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Product line discontinued .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–
Disaster/safety .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hazardous work environment .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Natural disaster (not weather related) .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-natural disaster .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Extreme weather-related event .....	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other/miscellaneous .....	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	801	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Data not provided: refusal .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	–
Data not provided: does not know .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	–	( <sup>2</sup> )

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

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

**Table 8. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
United States <sup>1</sup> .....	36	32	29	6,513	4,387	6,290
Northeast .....	6	3	7	830	206	2,646
New England .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Middle Atlantic .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
South .....	8	12	8	1,207	1,588	1,360
South Atlantic .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	6	5	( <sup>2</sup> )	728	822
East South Central .....	( <sup>2</sup> )	3	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	499	538
West South Central .....	3	3	-	706	361	-
Midwest .....	11	10	7	2,201	1,396	928
East North Central .....	8	6	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,876	703	( <sup>2</sup> )
West North Central .....	3	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	325	693	( <sup>2</sup> )
West .....	11	7	7	2,275	1,197	1,356
Mountain .....	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Pacific .....	11	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2,275	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )

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

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

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

**Table 9. Extended mass layoff events and separations, selected measures, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	1,903	1,124	1,674	334,383	199,680	319,639
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events <sup>2</sup> .....	1,085	908	938	198,708	164,566	195,238
Total, movement of work <sup>3</sup> .....	36	32	29	6,513	4,387	6,290
Movement of work actions .....	56	44	39	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
With separations reported .....	26	23	22	2,183	1,752	3,468
With separations unknown .....	30	21	17	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

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

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

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

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.



**Table 10. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Activities	Actions <sup>1</sup>			Separations		
	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
With separations reported <sup>2</sup> .....	26	23	22	2,183	1,752	3,468
<b>By location</b>						
Out-of-country relocations .....	5	1	9	316	10	1,115
Within company .....	5	1	8	316	10	933
Different company .....	-	-	1	-	-	182
Domestic relocations .....	21	22	13	1,867	1,742	2,353
Within company .....	16	20	9	896	1,520	1,035
Different company .....	5	2	4	971	222	1,318
Unable to assign place of relocation .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>By company</b>						
Within company .....	21	21	17	1,212	1,530	1,968
Domestic .....	16	20	9	896	1,520	1,035
Out of country .....	5	1	8	316	10	933
Unable to assign .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Different company .....	5	2	5	971	222	1,500
Domestic .....	5	2	4	971	222	1,318
Out of country .....	-	-	1	-	-	182
Unable to assign .....	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

Note: Dash represents zero.

**Table 11. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from extended mass layoffs, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Nature of recall	Percent of total layoff events <sup>1</sup>			Percent of layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period			Percent of layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal and vacation period		
	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>	IV 2011	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Anticipate a recall .....	62.4	46.5	63.2	93.9	94.9	91.7	38.6	35.0	40.8
<b>Timeframe</b>									
Within 6 months .....	71.3	52.8	74.3	87.6	81.0	87.9	41.3	34.6	50.4
Within 3 months .....	30.0	42.8	32.6	29.0	61.0	30.4	31.7	31.1	36.6
<b>Size of recall</b>									
At least half .....	75.3	55.6	77.5	92.8	87.3	92.7	43.2	35.2	50.7
All workers .....	31.7	18.4	36.5	42.7	28.3	47.7	11.5	11.9	16.7

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

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

**Table 12. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2011 and 2012**

Measure	Average number of separations		
	IV 2011 <sup>r</sup>	III 2012 <sup>r</sup>	IV 2012 <sup>p</sup>
Total, private nonfarm <sup>1</sup> .....	176	178	191
<b>Industry</b>			
Mining .....	129	146	121
Utilities .....	263	147	173
Construction .....	128	132	130
Manufacturing .....	184	147	202
Wholesale trade .....	150	115	155
Retail trade .....	253	234	206
Transportation and warehousing .....	149	170	315
Information .....	326	401	357
Finance and insurance .....	192	194	155
Real estate and rental and leasing .....	191	237	145
Professional and technical services .....	193	217	156
Management of companies and enterprises .....	165	123	225
Administrative and waste services .....	185	170	224
Educational services .....	107	143	112
Health care and social assistance .....	169	115	266
Arts, entertainment, and recreation .....	173	176	276
Accommodation and food services .....	211	199	262
Other services, except public administration .....	172	129	165
Unclassified establishments .....	70	144	121
<b>Reason for layoff groupings</b>			
Business demand .....	175	181	195
Organizational changes .....	198	170	395
Financial issues .....	179	148	295
Production specific .....	311	165	205
Disaster/Safety .....	175	168	179
Seasonal .....	166	163	169
Other/miscellaneous .....	190	199	155

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

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

<sup>r</sup> = revised.

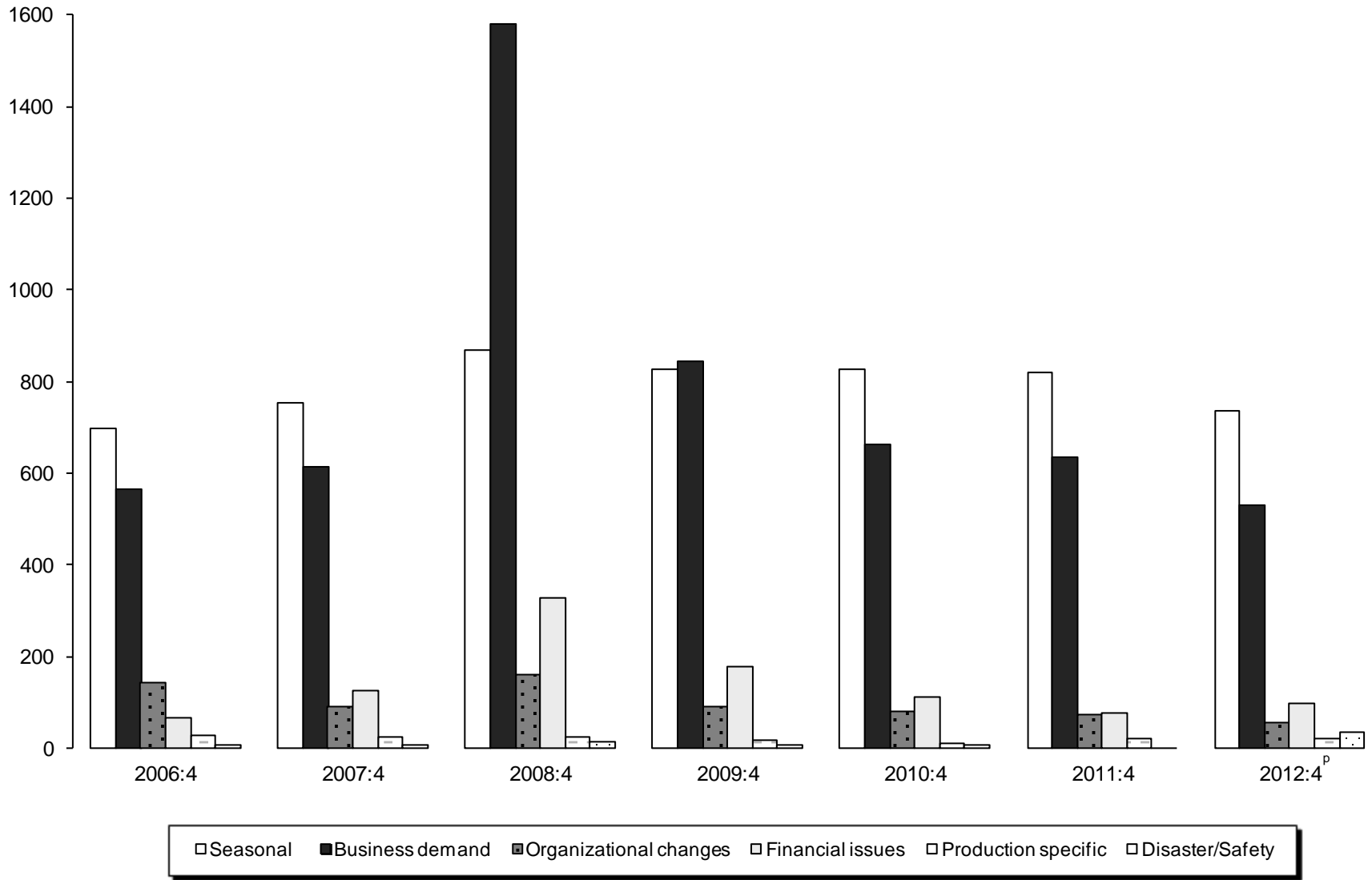
**Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter 2012<sup>p</sup>**

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total .....	1,674	100.0	319,639	100.0
50-99 .....	666	39.8	48,405	15.1
100-149 .....	397	23.7	46,552	14.6
150-199 .....	208	12.4	35,002	11.0
200-299 .....	206	12.3	48,908	15.3
300-499 .....	93	5.6	34,326	10.7
500-999 .....	63	3.8	41,559	13.0
1,000 or more .....	41	2.4	64,887	20.3

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.

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

## Fourth quarters, 2006-12



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

<sup>p</sup> = preliminary.