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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS – FOURTH QUARTER 2009 ANNUAL TOTALS – 2009

Employers initiated 2,043 mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2009 that resulted in the separation of 321,569 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The number of fourth quarter 2009 events decreased from last year, following 12 consecutive quarters of over-the-year increases. A year earlier, the number of events, at 3,582, reached a record high for any fourth quarter (with data available back to 1995). (See table A.)

Permanent worksite closures accounted for 8 percent of all events and separations, the lowest proportion of separations due to closures in program history. Manufacturing firms reported their lowest percentage of separations (26 percent) for any fourth quarter on record. The proportion of women who filed for notice of unemployment during the quarter recorded a program low 29 percent. Fourth quarter 2009 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

The national unemployment rate averaged 9.5 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the fourth quarter of 2009, up from 6.6 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, decreased by 4.7 percent (-5,346,000) over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Manufacturing firms reported 504 events involving the separation of 83,691 workers and were responsible for 25 percent of private nonfarm extended layoff events and 26 percent of related separations in the fourth quarter of 2009, the lowest proportion of separations for any fourth quarter. A year earlier, manufacturing made up 36 percent of events and 37 percent of separations. (See table 1.) The largest numbers of separations within the manufacturing sector were associated with transportation equipment (mostly from automobile manufacturing) and food (mostly related to fruit and vegetable canning).

Construction firms recorded 659 events and 82,504 separations. Layoffs in this sector comprised 32 percent of events and 26 percent of separations, primarily in heavy and civil engineering construction (largely from highway, street, and bridge construction).

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Layoffs due to the completion of seasonal work accounted for 37 percent of the extended mass layoff events and 39 percent of related separations during the fourth quarter of 2009. This compared to 24

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2005			
January-March.....	1,142	186,506	185,486
April-June.....	1,203	246,099	212,673
July-September.....	1,136	201,878	190,186
October-December.....	1,400	250,178	246,188
2006			
January-March.....	963	183,089	193,510
April-June.....	1,353	295,964	264,927
July-September.....	929	160,254	161,764
October-December.....	1,640	296,662	330,954
2007			
January-March.....	1,110	225,600	199,250
April-June.....	1,421	278,719	259,234
July-September.....	1,018	160,024	173,077
October-December.....	1,814	301,592	347,151
2008			
January-March.....	1,340	230,098	259,292
April-June.....	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 ^r	3,979	705,138	835,420
April-June ^r	3,395	651,318	730,946
July-September ^r	2,035	345,367	402,927
October-December ^p	2,043	321,569	292,696

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

percent of events and 23 percent of separations in the same period a year earlier. (See table 2.) Among the seven categories of economic reasons for layoff, extended mass layoff events decreased from a year ago in all categories. The largest decreases were related to business demand factors (-854) and financial issues (-176). (See chart.)

Movement of Work

In the fourth quarter of 2009, 58 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 10,477 separated workers. The number of events decreased 51 percent from the fourth quarter of 2008, and the number of separations decreased 49 percent. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 5 percent of both nonseasonal layoff events and separations in the fourth quarter of 2009. (See table 9.)

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

Metropolitan area	2008 IV ^r		2009 IV ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas	579,260	...	225,365	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif.	36,283	2	18,751	1
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	36,027	3	16,967	2
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	24,877	4	11,422	3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif.	17,228	5	6,658	4
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif.	15,602	6	6,258	5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	5,147	19	4,569	6
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif.	10,111	8	4,381	7
Las Vegas-Paradise, Nev.	11,421	7	3,918	8
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	8,940	9	3,900	9
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis.	7,776	12	3,779	10

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

Nearly 6 out of 10 extended mass layoff events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. In comparison, manufacturing accounted for more than 2 out of 10 events in the total private nonfarm economy. (See table 6.) Employers cited financial issues in 34 percent of the extended mass layoff events involving the movement of work. (See table 7.) The largest proportions of workers affected by the movement of work among the regions were in the South and West. (See table 8.) Among the states, California, Connecticut, and Tennessee reported the highest numbers of separations associated with movement of work.

The 58 extended layoff events with movement of work for the fourth quarter of 2009 involved 89 identifiable relocations of work actions. Employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 50 of the actions. Of these, 86 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 66 percent were domestic reassignments. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

About half of employers reporting an extended mass layoff event during the quarter indicated they anticipated some type of recall, up from 43 percent a year earlier. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, in which 96 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in just 24 percent of the events. Of those employers

Table C. Selected measures of mass layoff activity, 1996-2009

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 ^r	8,259	1,516,978	1,670,042
2009 ^p	11,452	2,023,392	2,261,989

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

expecting to recall workers, 39 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 83 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Eighty-one percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within 6 months. (See table 11.)

Size of Extended Layoffs

In the fourth quarter of 2009, the average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 157, the smallest fourth quarter average size in program history. (See table 12.) Extended mass layoffs involving 500 or more workers accounted for only 4 percent of events but resulted in 23 percent of all separations. (See table 13.)

Three major industry sectors reported fourth quarter program lows in terms of the average size of a layoff—mining, manufacturing, and retail trade. Three categories of economic reasons for layoff—financial issues, production specific, and seasonal factors—also recorded fourth quarter program lows.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 292,696 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the fourth quarter of 2009. Of these claimants, 11 percent were black, 18 percent were Hispanic, 29 percent were women, and 18 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) The proportion of women who filed for notice of unemployment recorded a program low. Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the four census regions, the Midwest and the West recorded the highest numbers of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2009. Among the nine census divisions, the highest numbers of separations were in the East North Central and Pacific. All regions and divisions reported over-the-year decreases in the number of separations. (See table 4.)

California recorded the largest number of worker separations, followed by Illinois, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. (See table 5.) Over the year, forty-one states reported decreased numbers of workers laid off, led by California and Michigan. Four states reported fourth quarter program highs in terms of numbers of separations—Alaska, Delaware, Vermont, and Wyoming, while three states reported fourth quarter program lows—Maine, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin. After excluding the impact of seasonal reasons, California still reported the highest number of job cuts (53,425), followed by Illinois (18,387) and Florida (12,946).

Seventy-seven percent of the initial claimants associated with extended mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2009 resided within metropolitan areas, nearly the same as a year earlier (76 percent). Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants in the fourth quarter of 2009. The next highest were Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis., New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa., and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. Both Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, Minn.-Wis., and Pittsburgh, Pa., moved into the top 10 metropolitan areas in terms of initial claims by residency of claimant in the fourth quarter of 2009, replacing Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich., and Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., from the previous year. (See table B.)

Review of 2009

For all of 2009, employers reported 11,452 extended mass layoff actions, affecting 2,023,392 workers. Both layoff events and separations reached record highs (with annual data available back to 1996). Compared to 2008, the number of events increased by 39 percent and the number of separations increased by 33 percent. (See table C.) The annual average national unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent in 2008 to 9.3 percent in 2009, and private nonfarm payroll employment decreased by 5.2 percent, or 5,912,000.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

In the private nonfarm economy, all major industry sectors, except utilities and information, reported program highs in terms of events and separations in 2009. Manufacturing firms reported the highest number of separations, with 652,886, followed by administrative and waste services (232,817), construction (232,279), and retail trade (166,763). Within manufacturing, the largest number of separations was associated with transportation equipment, followed by food and machinery.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons for layoff, business demand factors accounted for 46 percent of the events and 40 percent of separations during 2009, both program high proportions. The largest increases in events were related to business demand factors (+1,896) and financial issues (+285).

Movement of Work

In 2009, 344 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 60,249 separated workers, compared with 332 events and 60,956 separations in 2008. More than 6 out of 10 events related to movement of work were from manufacturing industries. California and Illinois reported the highest numbers of separations associated with movement of work. Employers cited organizational issues in 37 percent of the layoffs involving the movement of work, the highest among the reason categories.

The 344 extended layoff events with movement of work for 2009 involved 481 identifiable relocations of work actions. Employers were able to provide more complete separations information for 313 of the actions. Of these, 88 percent involved work moving within the same company, and 73 percent were domestic reassignments.

Recall Expectations

About 34 percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in 2009 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, down from 41 percent a year earlier and the lowest proportion on record. Excluding events due to seasonal work and vacation period, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in just 21 percent of the events. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 34 percent indicated that the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 72 percent intended to do so within 6 months; both proportions were program lows.

Size of Extended Layoffs

In 2009, the average size of a layoff (as measured by separations per layoff event) was 177, registering the smallest annual average size in program history. Extended mass layoffs involving 500 or more workers accounted for only 5 percent of events but resulted in 29 percent of all separations.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 2,261,989 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in 2009. Of these claimants, 14 percent were black and 16 percent were Hispanic. The 55 years of age or older demographic reached an annual program high at 19 percent, while the proportion of women who filed for notice of unemployment recorded a program low 36 percent. Among persons in the civilian labor force for the same period, 11 percent were black, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 19 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Compared to 2008, all census regions, divisions, and 45 states and the District of Columbia reported increased numbers of laid-off workers. Among the states, the largest increases were reported by California (+115,779), Pennsylvania (+44,960), and New York (+33,790). Twenty-five states reported program highs in terms of numbers of separations in 2009.

Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants (164,472) in 2009. The next highest were New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa. (102,851), Detroit-Warren-Livonia, Mich. (87,600), and Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Ill.-Ind.-Wis. (82,224).

Note

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

The Mass Layoffs in January 2010 news release is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, February 23, 2010, at 10:00 a.m. (EST).

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions to preliminary data

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

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

subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For the fourth quarter of 2009, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.0 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, for the fourth quarter, employers in 39 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 9 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Additional information

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

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2008 ^f	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^f	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^f	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,582	2,035	2,043	641,714	345,367	321,569	766,780	402,927	292,696
Mining	43	25	34	7,013	4,137	4,193	8,138	3,085	3,819
Utilities	5	5	7	977	628	964	897	900	669
Construction	915	353	659	114,108	42,299	82,504	138,143	58,938	79,397
Manufacturing	1,284	585	504	238,950	98,211	83,691	339,518	126,769	83,233
Food	106	61	86	24,532	15,241	17,415	25,410	15,291	15,612
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	8	6	(²)	1,822	706	(²)	1,798	720
Textile mills	28	6	8	5,763	476	1,635	12,383	784	3,290
Textile product mills	12	4	—	1,584	841	—	2,103	747	—
Apparel	14	13	15	2,094	3,471	1,911	2,660	2,369	1,441
Leather and allied products	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Wood products	99	20	30	14,482	1,704	4,002	19,658	2,251	4,134
Paper	31	15	10	4,393	1,667	1,037	5,543	1,622	873
Printing and related support activities	14	12	7	2,135	2,001	1,962	3,232	2,031	1,038
Petroleum and coal products	18	3	17	2,508	240	2,326	2,746	223	2,239
Chemicals	30	15	20	4,849	1,567	2,743	5,477	1,571	1,867
Plastics and rubber products	83	23	14	9,961	2,795	1,559	14,201	4,008	1,377
Nonmetallic mineral products	109	21	50	16,133	2,084	6,745	18,810	2,314	6,643
Primary metals	80	47	32	14,601	6,106	3,826	18,473	7,577	5,167
Fabricated metal products	124	56	35	15,230	6,953	4,752	22,505	8,430	4,424
Machinery	67	64	40	10,970	10,819	5,201	19,084	21,310	6,887
Computer and electronic products	69	46	33	11,778	7,391	4,112	14,187	7,237	3,798
Electrical equipment and appliances	38	26	13	7,720	3,798	1,612	11,498	4,492	1,320
Transportation equipment	288	100	65	78,869	23,942	19,210	125,837	36,623	19,013
Furniture and related products	42	29	12	6,854	3,870	1,446	10,455	4,630	2,181
Miscellaneous manufacturing	19	16	11	2,910	1,423	1,491	3,578	1,461	1,209
Wholesale trade	90	63	47	11,919	7,229	5,673	13,464	7,690	4,875
Retail trade	202	96	70	61,492	21,158	10,143	56,231	27,562	9,096
Transportation and warehousing	118	151	75	23,156	26,108	11,957	22,474	26,392	9,070
Information	73	63	45	10,350	10,372	7,976	11,949	16,280	7,555
Finance and insurance	113	101	57	22,743	17,552	9,616	23,989	20,597	9,013
Real estate and rental and leasing	27	9	18	3,592	1,019	2,016	4,061	1,600	1,741
Professional and technical services	88	76	60	12,803	16,788	11,257	13,909	15,090	9,184
Management of companies and enterprises	17	11	8	3,138	1,463	893	3,122	1,423	1,560
Administrative and waste services	319	202	224	72,042	43,423	39,346	78,212	49,907	39,960
Educational services	4	30	6	630	5,018	543	474	4,659	560
Health care and social assistance	39	89	34	6,765	11,845	4,071	5,385	10,011	3,451
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	63	52	60	14,609	13,854	17,421	8,696	8,240	7,805
Accommodation and food services	153	102	116	33,908	20,982	26,440	34,368	21,048	19,746
Other services, except public administration	28	22	19	3,446	3,281	2,865	3,677	2,736	1,962
Unclassified	1	—	—	73	—	—	73	—	—

¹ For the fourth quarter of 2009, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2008 ^f	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^f	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^f	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,582	2,035	2,043	641,714	345,367	321,569	766,780	402,927	292,696
Business demand	1,580	941	726	248,222	134,654	105,378	372,717	180,574	112,305
Contract cancellation	57	48	29	11,692	6,530	4,888	13,346	6,809	3,822
Contract completion	313	283	252	45,608	48,226	38,970	63,474	64,145	39,762
Domestic competition	4	4	(²)	470	258	(²)	639	367	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	18	17	9	4,021	3,399	1,124	4,218	6,762	1,100
Import competition	14	3	(²)	1,855	310	(²)	2,671	387	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	1,174	586	430	184,576	75,931	59,721	288,369	102,104	67,147
Organizational changes	159	114	73	31,012	20,303	13,501	33,740	28,547	8,101
Business-ownership change	31	21	24	8,430	4,082	6,677	5,987	2,896	2,091
Reorganization or restructuring of company	128	93	49	22,582	16,221	6,824	27,753	25,651	6,010
Financial issues	329	172	153	73,370	26,086	26,167	70,806	39,879	21,808
Bankruptcy	45	19	18	12,022	3,121	4,724	7,295	4,335	3,986
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	165	99	96	24,679	15,120	14,521	33,147	25,990	12,152
Financial difficulty	119	54	39	36,669	7,845	6,922	30,364	9,554	5,670
Production specific	24	15	14	4,644	4,476	1,693	4,130	3,778	1,332
Automation/technological advances	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Energy related	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Governmental regulations/intervention	7	4	5	1,549	2,637	576	915	1,409	484
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	5	4	(²)	630	422	(²)	588	796	(²)
Material or supply shortage	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	5	(²)	3	1,357	(²)	540	1,248	(²)	281
Product line discontinued	3	3	(²)	590	537	(²)	705	551	(²)
Disaster/safety	12	4	5	1,346	1,951	790	1,325	494	673
Hazardous work environment	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-natural disaster	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Seasonal	869	286	763	149,773	56,301	124,781	147,899	47,838	100,279
Seasonal	863	171	754	148,449	39,685	122,529	146,518	32,853	97,548
Vacation period-school related or otherwise	6	115	9	1,324	16,616	2,252	1,381	14,985	2,731
Other/miscellaneous	609	503	309	133,347	101,596	49,259	136,163	101,817	48,198
Other	26	31	16	4,243	3,873	2,828	6,844	4,080	2,028
Data not provided: refusal	129	117	82	40,398	31,560	14,286	40,384	31,555	14,280
Data not provided: does not know	454	355	211	88,706	66,163	32,145	88,935	66,182	31,890

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^f = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, third and fourth quarters, 2009

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	2,035	2,043	402,927	292,696	12.9	11.3	19.4	17.9	36.0	28.9	18.3	18.0
Alabama	11	12	3,607	1,592	42.6	46.0	4.3	1.6	44.6	49.1	15.4	14.4
Alaska	10	9	3,161	1,656	6.4	4.3	20.9	11.6	28.7	33.3	25.2	21.9
Arizona	23	18	4,090	1,992	6.4	5.7	34.5	37.7	49.3	36.6	16.0	16.1
Arkansas	4	10	444	1,574	27.9	32.2	8.1	5.8	50.7	28.1	15.8	17.1
California	685	392	135,126	58,935	9.2	7.5	35.0	38.9	38.1	37.9	15.3	16.2
Colorado	21	32	2,897	3,607	3.7	4.1	20.4	29.9	26.7	24.1	18.8	19.0
Connecticut	12	15	1,990	1,484	13.3	13.0	10.5	17.4	42.7	31.5	19.1	24.5
Delaware	(²)	7	(²)	444	23.0	23.0	–	4.7	21.6	23.0	64.9	21.6
District of Columbia	–	5	–	471	–	65.0	–	14.4	–	50.3	–	15.5
Florida	96	87	23,917	13,312	14.6	14.1	27.9	27.4	39.8	37.4	18.5	20.2
Georgia	23	19	5,292	5,609	49.0	45.9	1.3	6.7	35.5	48.5	15.9	19.0
Hawaii	7	5	1,031	496	1.0	1.0	13.1	7.3	27.8	19.0	13.5	10.5
Idaho	7	13	1,304	1,954	.3	.2	15.1	13.4	40.4	28.0	20.7	15.6
Illinois	106	203	23,468	27,703	17.8	12.4	10.7	19.5	34.6	22.8	16.9	15.2
Indiana	35	41	6,541	5,276	4.4	5.6	2.2	4.0	30.5	18.3	22.1	15.5
Iowa	12	10	3,975	1,448	3.6	2.7	.9	5.9	14.5	11.0	23.0	19.5
Kansas	21	18	2,738	3,082	17.1	10.5	3.2	4.8	37.6	27.3	16.0	18.4
Kentucky	22	25	2,750	2,512	4.0	2.8	–	.1	15.2	9.4	20.8	17.8
Louisiana	20	27	2,439	3,129	61.3	43.8	3.1	4.5	45.6	20.2	14.4	22.0
Maine	(²)	6	(²)	998	2.1	2.3	–	.5	42.9	20.2	21.1	22.1
Maryland	7	(²)	722	(²)	55.8	26.4	3.3	4.7	51.4	27.0	14.5	35.1
Massachusetts	21	14	3,011	1,285	9.1	7.5	3.6	2.3	45.6	35.6	25.9	20.1
Michigan	59	78	17,871	9,034	16.6	10.6	3.4	8.4	30.4	24.5	17.0	15.3
Minnesota	35	93	5,323	10,897	4.3	2.8	2.7	9.4	27.8	16.2	22.6	17.6
Mississippi	7	8	663	547	47.8	49.0	5.1	2.4	25.8	28.7	11.5	16.5
Missouri	34	57	6,440	5,492	15.0	15.5	.9	1.7	32.5	32.6	23.7	19.9
Montana	(²)	11	(²)	1,158	1.2	.1	2.3	2.9	9.3	18.8	18.6	20.1
Nebraska	4	7	368	800	–	1.0	4.1	10.1	50.8	25.3	25.0	29.8
Nevada	37	21	9,812	5,016	8.6	6.8	30.3	34.5	29.8	33.1	17.8	16.6
New Hampshire	4	4	331	439	1.5	.9	1.8	.7	36.0	17.1	19.6	22.6
New Jersey	66	49	9,567	5,562	23.7	19.2	8.7	10.6	49.4	35.3	22.6	18.4
New Mexico	10	12	1,017	1,437	3.3	1.6	32.1	55.8	36.4	37.0	16.0	17.1
New York	154	142	26,172	18,731	17.2	11.8	15.8	12.9	47.8	31.4	25.6	21.4
North Carolina	29	40	6,973	5,302	38.0	42.4	4.3	4.7	46.1	39.6	17.7	14.8
North Dakota	3	9	634	902	.6	1.7	1.3	3.7	22.9	17.7	23.3	22.2
Ohio	75	96	18,003	16,984	9.6	9.5	2.9	3.7	23.6	21.7	21.1	20.3
Oklahoma	8	8	616	996	15.9	9.0	4.4	4.1	26.5	26.0	12.8	16.2
Oregon	26	32	6,126	6,493	1.7	1.3	24.2	22.1	40.0	36.3	18.2	18.9
Pennsylvania	134	128	26,872	24,370	6.2	4.0	2.9	2.3	27.2	18.1	25.2	20.9
Rhode Island	5	4	403	314	2.5	2.2	30.8	15.0	48.4	46.2	31.5	22.0
South Carolina	18	12	2,701	1,323	42.3	51.2	2.5	.8	41.8	45.0	7.7	14.6
South Dakota	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	–	–	3.8	3.6	28.8	14.5	13.5	25.5
Tennessee	21	22	3,373	3,435	36.0	21.4	–	–	40.3	27.5	19.9	27.5
Texas	34	41	6,243	6,364	14.3	15.7	41.5	47.4	22.8	25.1	14.3	14.2
Utah	8	14	1,780	2,388	1.1	.8	13.0	9.7	36.1	13.2	11.4	15.6
Vermont	5	8	668	1,254	.3	1.0	.1	.6	33.1	34.9	28.9	23.5
Virginia	16	30	2,022	4,408	37.9	40.5	1.7	5.0	37.3	42.0	21.7	17.2
Washington	41	62	8,823	8,144	5.5	5.3	15.5	20.8	38.0	33.2	13.1	17.4
West Virginia	5	5	481	449	–	–	–	.2	21.2	3.1	12.9	16.9
Wisconsin	48	73	10,429	10,955	7.0	3.9	9.4	7.6	30.0	14.9	18.5	15.6
Wyoming	–	4	–	592	–	1.7	–	7.6	–	36.5	–	22.5
Puerto Rico	16	5	3,286	491	.2	.2	99.4	99.2	56.3	28.3	7.5	11.8

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p
United States ¹	3,582	2,035	2,043	641,714	345,367	321,569	766,780	402,927	292,696
Northeast	517	403	370	91,113	67,268	52,088	101,637	69,303	54,437
New England	76	49	51	11,454	6,601	7,287	12,400	6,692	5,774
Middle Atlantic	441	354	319	79,659	60,667	44,801	89,237	62,611	48,663
South	682	322	362	124,275	60,164	54,766	146,158	62,391	51,763
South Atlantic	371	195	209	71,902	37,837	31,801	78,626	42,256	31,614
East South Central	169	61	67	26,768	12,137	10,064	36,003	10,393	8,086
West South Central	142	66	86	25,605	10,190	12,901	31,529	9,742	12,063
Midwest	1,236	433	686	234,691	69,316	109,033	305,085	95,894	92,628
East North Central	924	323	491	183,967	51,230	78,582	248,346	76,312	69,952
West North Central	312	110	195	50,724	18,086	30,451	56,739	19,582	22,676
West	1,147	877	625	191,635	148,619	105,682	213,900	175,339	93,868
Mountain	210	108	125	40,530	17,665	20,956	40,591	21,072	18,144
Pacific	937	769	500	151,105	130,954	84,726	173,309	154,267	75,724

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,582	2,035	2,043	641,714	345,367	321,569	766,780	402,927	292,696
Alabama	17	11	12	5,086	2,817	1,799	8,642	3,607	1,592
Alaska	12	10	9	3,345	4,123	5,326	2,363	3,161	1,656
Arizona	30	23	18	6,365	4,251	1,925	5,611	4,090	1,992
Arkansas	20	4	10	3,167	343	1,623	3,169	444	1,574
California	765	685	392	117,835	116,855	65,152	134,969	135,126	58,935
Colorado	31	21	32	5,384	3,967	4,494	4,142	2,897	3,607
Connecticut	11	12	15	2,445	1,974	2,602	2,519	1,990	1,484
Delaware	7	(²)	7	976	(²)	1,346	986	(²)	444
District of Columbia	(²)	-	5	(²)	-	471	(²)	-	471
Florida	180	96	87	42,222	24,697	14,671	37,576	23,917	13,312
Georgia	59	23	19	8,373	3,438	3,709	16,008	5,292	5,609
Hawaii	10	7	5	1,233	888	467	1,318	1,031	496
Idaho	51	7	13	7,791	826	2,404	8,397	1,304	1,954
Illinois	286	106	203	55,805	17,820	35,879	60,449	23,468	27,703
Indiana	154	35	41	22,553	4,011	4,227	44,383	6,541	5,276
Iowa	45	12	10	5,828	1,748	1,125	10,735	3,975	1,448
Kansas	25	21	18	3,857	2,633	3,366	4,238	2,738	3,082
Kentucky	65	22	25	9,376	4,874	3,678	12,247	2,750	2,512
Louisiana	22	20	27	4,586	3,331	4,424	4,429	2,439	3,129
Maine	7	(²)	6	1,040	(²)	822	1,249	(²)	998
Maryland	24	7	4	3,280	669	417	3,498	722	296
Massachusetts	43	21	14	6,237	2,815	1,417	6,712	3,011	1,285
Michigan	212	59	78	47,602	7,328	10,899	77,701	17,871	9,034
Minnesota	120	35	93	20,893	4,983	14,483	21,625	5,323	10,897
Mississippi	24	7	8	4,343	552	645	4,512	663	547
Missouri	101	34	57	17,641	7,431	9,306	17,882	6,440	5,492
Montana	14	(²)	11	1,775	(²)	1,194	2,432	(²)	1,158
Nebraska	8	4	7	1,015	740	1,085	755	368	800
Nevada	46	37	21	9,438	6,176	3,845	13,222	9,812	5,016
New Hampshire	(²)	4	4	(²)	431	588	(²)	331	439
New Jersey	89	66	49	16,459	11,672	8,359	16,382	9,567	5,562
New Mexico	17	10	12	2,729	1,202	1,769	2,805	1,017	1,437
New York	147	154	142	30,582	28,216	19,033	31,868	26,172	18,731
North Carolina	32	29	40	3,718	3,694	4,039	6,110	6,973	5,302
North Dakota	10	3	9	1,253	476	1,013	1,253	634	902
Ohio	189	75	96	39,950	12,760	17,115	45,689	18,003	16,984
Oklahoma	21	8	8	3,846	872	1,554	4,443	616	996
Oregon	73	26	32	13,668	3,001	5,962	19,492	6,126	6,493
Pennsylvania	205	134	128	32,618	20,779	17,409	40,987	26,872	24,370
Rhode Island	6	5	(²)	612	396	(²)	615	403	(²)
South Carolina	47	18	12	10,129	2,376	1,363	11,661	2,701	1,323
South Dakota	3	(²)	(²)	237	(²)	(²)	251	(²)	(²)
Tennessee	63	21	22	7,963	3,894	3,942	10,602	3,373	3,435
Texas	79	34	41	14,006	5,644	5,300	19,488	6,243	6,364
Utah	18	8	14	3,704	978	1,695	3,714	1,780	2,388
Vermont	7	5	8	825	628	1,522	1,096	668	1,254
Virginia	14	16	30	2,104	1,898	5,341	1,712	2,022	4,408
Washington	77	41	62	15,024	6,087	7,819	15,167	8,823	8,144
West Virginia	7	5	5	915	665	444	890	481	449
Wisconsin	83	48	73	18,057	9,311	10,462	20,124	10,429	10,955
Wyoming	3	-	4	3,344	-	3,630	268	-	592
Puerto Rico	12	16	5	1,304	1,529	299	2,020	3,286	491

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 6. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2008	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	118	78	58	20,382	12,906	10,477
Mining	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Manufacturing	80	47	33	15,238	7,376	5,993
Food	3	4	(²)	425	672	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Textile mills	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Textile product mills	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Apparel	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Leather and allied products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wood products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Paper	4	(²)	(²)	602	(²)	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Petroleum and coal products	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Chemicals	4	(²)	4	1,125	(²)	760
Plastics and rubber products	4	3	(²)	542	384	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Primary metals	3	3	(²)	1,795	555	(²)
Fabricated metal products	6	3	(²)	752	477	(²)
Machinery	5	4	4	1,118	624	890
Computer and electronic products	10	7	9	1,534	1,099	930
Electrical equipment and appliances	7	(²)	(²)	836	(²)	(²)
Transportation equipment	19	6	6	4,301	1,107	2,046
Furniture and related products	3	(²)	(²)	456	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3	(²)	-	509	(²)	-
Wholesale trade	7	5	6	804	572	772
Retail trade	6	5	(²)	682	944	(²)
Transportation and warehousing	4	4	(²)	686	552	(²)
Information	4	4	5	871	745	696
Finance and insurance	8	3	(²)	926	302	(²)
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Professional and technical services	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	1,152	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Administrative and waste services	4	-	3	545	-	650
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Accommodation and food services	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Other services, except public administration	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	118	78	58	20,382	12,906	10,477
Business demand	36	21	16	6,080	3,337	2,831
Contract cancellation	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Contract completion	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Import competition	10	(²)	(²)	1,504	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	22	15	11	4,227	2,583	2,394
Organizational changes	49	40	18	8,966	7,085	2,514
Business-ownership change	9	6	(²)	1,498	1,329	(²)
Reorganization or restructuring of company	40	34	(²)	7,468	5,756	(²)
Financial issues	29	15	20	4,554	2,107	4,372
Bankruptcy	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	25	12	17	3,392	1,559	3,564
Financial difficulty	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Production specific	3	(²)	(²)	592	(²)	(²)
Automation/technological advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	—	—	—	—	—
Material or supply shortage	—	—	—	—	—	—
Model changeover	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Disaster/safety	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	—	—	3	—	—	670
Other	—	—	3	—	—	670
Data not provided: refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Data not provided: does not know	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

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

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^r = revised.

Table 8. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2008 and 2009

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2008	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^f	IV 2009 ^p
United States ¹	118	78	58	20,382	12,906	10,477
Northeast	13	10	12	1,828	1,424	2,020
New England	4	4	6	686	719	1,280
Middle Atlantic	9	6	6	1,142	705	740
South	29	19	21	4,917	2,622	4,022
South Atlantic	9	(²)	12	1,220	(²)	1,960
East South Central	12	9	6	1,650	1,039	1,362
West South Central	8	(²)	3	2,047	(²)	700
Midwest	48	22	13	9,534	3,578	1,758
East North Central	33	15	(²)	6,652	2,260	(²)
West North Central	15	7	(²)	2,882	1,318	(²)
West	28	27	12	4,103	5,282	2,677
Mountain	(²)	5	(²)	(²)	1,832	(²)
Pacific	(²)	22	(²)	(²)	3,450	(²)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

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

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

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	IV 2008	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	3,582	2,035	2,043	641,714	345,367	321,569
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ²	2,713	1,749	1,280	491,941	289,066	196,788
Total, movement of work ³	118	78	58	20,382	12,906	10,477
Movement of work actions	161	110	89	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	122	74	50	11,919	7,140	4,198
With separations unknown	39	36	39	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.

⁴ Data are not available.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	IV 2008	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p
With separations reported ²	122	74	50	11,919	7,140	4,198
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	36	19	15	4,059	2,006	1,807
Within company	31	16	12	3,720	1,786	1,542
Different company	5	3	3	339	220	265
Domestic relocations	86	55	33	7,860	5,134	2,096
Within company	79	43	29	7,363	3,694	1,734
Different company	7	12	4	497	1,440	362
Unable to assign place of relocation	–	–	2	–	–	295
By company						
Within company	110	59	43	11,083	5,480	3,571
Domestic	79	43	29	7,363	3,694	1,734
Out of country	31	16	12	3,720	1,786	1,542
Unable to assign	–	–	2	–	–	295
Different company	12	15	7	836	1,660	627
Domestic	7	12	4	497	1,440	362
Out of country	5	3	3	339	220	265
Unable to assign	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

² See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

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

Nature of recall	Percent of total layoff events ¹			Percent of layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period			Percent of layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal and vacation period		
	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p	IV 2008 ^r	III 2009 ^r	IV 2009 ^p
Anticipate a recall	42.8	31.1	50.7	96.0	93.7	96.1	25.7	20.9	23.7
Timeframe									
Within 6 months	77.3	64.8	80.5	88.2	89.2	89.8	64.3	46.8	58.1
Within 3 months	33.9	48.2	32.8	24.7	65.3	29.2	45.0	35.6	41.6
Size of recall									
At least half	77.5	63.3	83.3	89.3	91.4	91.8	63.5	42.7	62.7
All workers	35.4	31.9	38.6	45.1	58.6	46.2	23.8	12.3	20.1

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

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

Measure	Average number of separations		
	IV	III	IV
	2008 ^r	2009 ^r	2009 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	179	170	157
Industry			
Mining	163	165	123
Utilities	195	126	138
Construction	125	120	125
Manufacturing	186	168	166
Wholesale trade	132	115	121
Retail trade	304	220	145
Transportation and warehousing	196	173	159
Information	142	165	177
Finance and insurance	201	174	169
Real estate and rental and leasing	133	113	112
Professional and technical services	145	221	188
Management of companies and enterprises	185	133	112
Administrative and waste services	226	215	176
Educational services	158	167	91
Health care and social assistance	173	133	120
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	232	266	290
Accommodation and food services	222	206	228
Other services, except public administration	123	149	151
Unclassified establishments	73	–	–
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	157	143	145
Organizational changes	195	178	185
Financial issues	223	152	171
Production specific	194	298	121
Disaster/Safety	112	488	158
Seasonal	172	197	164
Other/miscellaneous	219	202	159

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

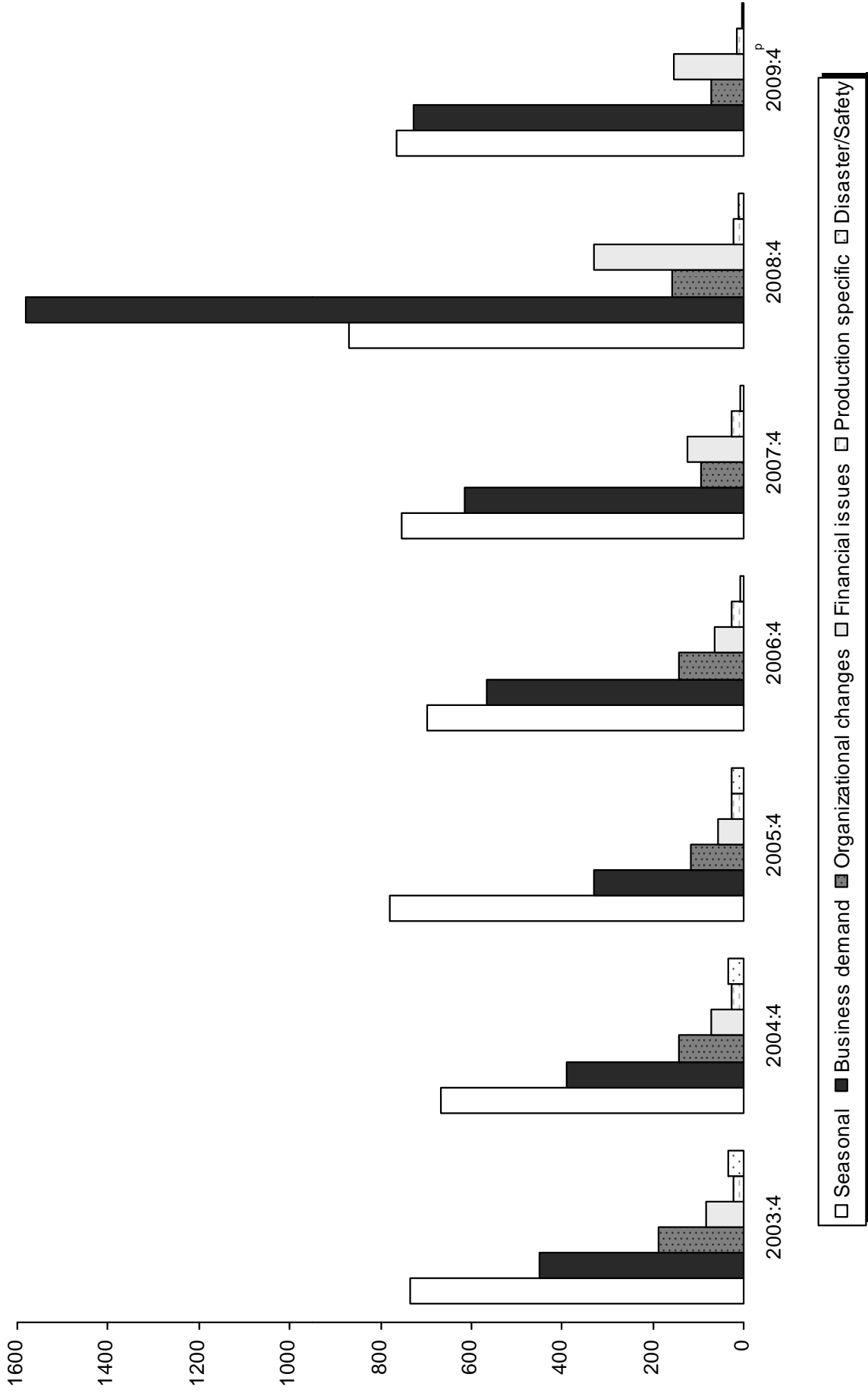
Table 13. Distribution of extended layoff events by size of layoff, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter 2009^P

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	2,043	100.0	321,569	100.0
50-99	939	46.0	66,198	20.6
100-149	485	23.7	56,286	17.5
150-199	231	11.3	38,605	12.0
200-299	200	9.8	45,861	14.3
300-499	113	5.5	41,204	12.8
500-999	47	2.3	30,499	9.5
1,000 or more	28	1.4	42,916	13.3

^P = preliminary.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

Fourth quarters, 2003-09



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

^p = preliminary.