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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS – FIRST QUARTER 2011

(NOTE: This release and associated database were corrected on May 27, 2011. The number of layoff events in California has been corrected to include an additional 4 events which occurred during the reference quarter, increasing the number of separated workers in California by 506. The West region and national totals were also updated.)

Employers initiated 1,397 mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2011 that resulted in the separation of 190,895 workers from their jobs for at least 31 days, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Extended mass layoff events and separations have decreased over the year for six consecutive quarters. (See table A.) First quarter 2011 layoff data are preliminary and are subject to revision. (See the Technical Note.)

Forty-nine percent of employers expected to recall at least some laid-off workers, the highest first quarter percentage since 2005 and up from 38 percent in 2010. In the first quarter of 2010 to the first quarter of 2011, the number of events in the manufacturing sector decreased from 441 to 281, and associated worker separations fell from 60,855 to a series low 37,249. The average size of a layoff (as measured by the number of separations per layoff event) fell to a series low 137 workers during the first quarter of 2011.

The national unemployment rate averaged 9.5 percent, not seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 2011, down from 10.4 percent a year earlier. Private nonfarm payroll employment, not seasonally adjusted, increased by 1.4 percent (1,448,000) over the year.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

Over the year, the number of extended mass layoff events declined in 13 of the 18 major private industry sectors. The manufacturing and retail trade sectors experienced the largest declines in the numbers of worker separations over the year. Nineteen of the 21 manufacturing subsectors experienced over-the-year decreases in the number of layoff events. (See table 1.)

Construction firms recorded 339 events and 34,132 separations, primarily due to contract completion. This sector accounted for 24 percent of the layoff events and 18 percent of the related separations in the quarter. In these events, 77 percent of the employers anticipated recalling at least some of the displaced workers.

Table A. Selected measures of extended mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
2007			
January-March.....	1,110	225,600	199,250
April-June.....	1,421	278,719	259,234
July-September.....	1,018	160,024	173,077
October-December.....	1,814	301,592	347,151
2008			
January-March.....	1,340	230,098	259,292
April-June.....	1,756	354,713	339,630
July-September.....	1,581	290,453	304,340
October-December.....	3,582	641,714	766,780
2009			
January-March.....	3,979	705,141	835,551
April-June.....	3,395	651,318	731,049
July-September.....	2,034	345,531	406,823
October-December.....	2,416	406,212	468,577
2010			
January-March ^r	1,870	314,512	368,642
April-June ^r	2,008	381,622	395,573
July-September ^r	1,370	222,357	259,886
October-December ^{r,c}	1,999	338,115	388,285
2011			
January-March ^{p,c}	1,397	190,895	179,686

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

In the manufacturing sector, the number of events decreased over the year from 441 to 281, and associated worker separations fell from 60,855 to a series low 37,249. Forty-six percent of manufacturing employers with an extended mass layoff event in the first quarter of 2011 anticipated recalling at least some of the displaced workers.

Reasons for Extended Layoffs

Among the seven categories of economic reasons cited by employers for extended mass layoffs during the quarter, business demand factors accounted for 38 percent of events and 36 percent of related separations, primarily as a result of contract completion. Over the year, the largest decrease in worker separations occurred in layoffs attributed to business demand reasons. (See table 2 and the chart.)

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

Metropolitan area	2010 I ^r		2011 I ^p	
	Initial claimants	Rank	Initial claimants	Rank
Total, 372 metropolitan areas ^c	305,374	...	143,427	...
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif. ^c	32,782	1	17,557	1
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, N.Y.-N.J.-Pa.	22,378	2	14,312	2
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, Ill.-Ind.-Wis.	13,001	5	7,835	3
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, Calif. ^c	13,652	4	5,147	4
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, Calif. ^c	15,563	3	4,942	5
San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, Calif. ^c	8,205	6	4,481	6
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa. -N.J.-Del.-Md.	4,811	11	2,747	7
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash.	3,601	15	2,601	8
Sacramento--Arden-Arcade--Roseville, Calif. ^c ..	6,825	8	2,546	9
Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,684	14	2,205	10

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

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.

Movement of Work

In the first quarter of 2011, 44 extended mass layoffs involved movement of work and were associated with 10,144 worker separations. Over the year, the number of such events decreased by 28, and the number of separations decreased by 1,347. Movement of work layoffs accounted for 4 percent of total nonseasonal events. (See table 9.)

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

The 44 events with movement of work for the first quarter involved 68 identifiable relocations of work actions. (See table 9.) Employers were able to provide information on the specific number of worker separations for 30 of these actions. Among these actions, 67 percent were domestic reassignments, and 80 percent involved work moving within the same company. (See table 10.)

Recall Expectations

Forty-nine percent of employers reporting an extended mass layoff in the first quarter indicated they anticipated some type of recall—the highest first quarter percentage since 2005 and up from 38 percent in 2010. Of those employers expecting to recall workers, 25 percent indicated the offer would be extended to all displaced employees, and 63 percent of employers anticipated extending the offer to at least half of the workers. Sixty-one percent of employers expecting to recall laid-off employees intend to do so within six months. Excluding extended mass layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period, in which 90 percent of the employers expected a recall, employers anticipated recalling laid-off workers in 33 percent of the events. (See table 11.)

Size of Extended Layoffs

The average size of a layoff (as measured by the number of separations per layoff event) fell to a series low 137 workers during the quarter. (See table 12.) Events were largely concentrated at the lower end of the extended layoff-size spectrum, with a series high of 77 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. Conversely, only 3 percent of layoff events involved 500 or more workers. (See table 13.)

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 179,686 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with extended mass layoffs in the first quarter. Of these claimants, 15 percent were black, 18 percent were Hispanic, 37 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, 15 percent were Hispanic, 47 percent were women, and 20 percent were 55 years of age or older.

Geographic Distribution

Among the four census regions, the West recorded the highest number of separations due to extended mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2011. Among the nine census divisions, the highest numbers of displaced workers were in the Pacific and the East North Central. All regions and 8 of the 9 divisions registered fewer laid-off workers compared with the first quarter of 2010. (See table 4.)

California recorded the largest number of worker separations in the first quarter of 2011, followed by Illinois, New York, and Pennsylvania. Over the year, 41 states reported decreased numbers of workers laid off during the first quarter, led by California, Florida, and New York. (See table 5.)

Eighty percent of the initial claimants for unemployment insurance associated with extended mass layoff events in the first quarter of 2011 resided within metropolitan areas. Among the 372 metropolitan areas, Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, Calif., reported the highest number of resident initial claimants. Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Pa.-N.J.-Del.-Md., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, Wash., entered into the highest 10 metropolitan areas in terms of initial claims by residency of claimant in the first quarter, replacing San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, Calif., Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, Fla., and Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, Texas, from the first quarter of 2010. (See table B.)

Note

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

The Mass Layoffs news release for April is scheduled to be released on Friday, May 20, 2011, at 10:00 a.m. (EDT).

Technical Note

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Revisions to preliminary data

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

Movement of work concepts and questions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reliability of the data

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

subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error can occur for many reasons, including the inability to obtain information for all respondents, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information, and errors made in the collection or processing of the data. For the first quarter of 2011, outright refusal to participate in the employer interview accounted for 4.9 percent of all private nonfarm events. Although included in the total number of instances involving the movement of work, employers in 38 relocations were unable to provide the number of separations specifically associated with the movement of work, 14 of which involved out-of-country moves.

Additional information

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

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ^{1,c}	1,870	1,999	1,397	314,512	338,115	190,895	368,642	388,285	179,686
Mining	16	31	11	2,271	3,723	876	2,098	4,491	1,055
Utilities	4	(²)	5	983	(²)	502	1,089	(²)	549
Construction ^c	444	685	339	50,278	89,036	34,132	66,516	108,149	36,424
Manufacturing	441	382	281	60,855	66,419	37,249	72,684	76,779	34,843
Food	76	86	64	11,833	22,752	7,970	14,670	19,620	7,847
Beverage and tobacco products	7	12	5	978	1,830	823	1,706	2,193	803
Textile mills	(²)	3	3	(²)	759	248	(²)	1,031	836
Textile product mills	8	(²)	(²)	1,080	(²)	(²)	1,202	(²)	(²)
Apparel	8	12	4	824	2,245	1,707	941	2,610	1,692
Leather and allied products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Wood products	18	18	14	1,697	2,173	1,767	3,691	4,700	2,086
Paper	9	10	13	1,402	1,434	1,541	2,052	1,297	1,249
Printing and related support activities	20	11	10	2,277	2,090	1,520	2,904	1,986	1,330
Petroleum and coal products	5	17	4	455	2,463	357	527	2,804	340
Chemicals	20	5	13	3,103	464	1,925	3,259	567	1,521
Plastics and rubber products	15	14	9	1,320	1,697	924	1,779	1,805	830
Nonmetallic mineral products	33	50	35	3,451	6,367	2,952	4,127	7,447	3,548
Primary metals	20	13	9	2,940	2,125	861	2,457	2,123	675
Fabricated metal products	26	19	16	3,020	2,858	1,822	3,496	3,575	1,923
Machinery	37	18	13	5,690	3,022	1,531	6,193	4,781	1,391
Computer and electronic products	30	15	11	5,800	2,029	1,755	5,551	2,523	1,239
Electrical equipment and appliances	14	6	3	1,932	1,138	987	1,599	2,155	522
Transportation equipment	60	51	36	8,491	8,062	6,289	10,451	11,500	4,869
Furniture and related products	17	8	8	2,397	1,246	1,081	2,960	1,687	886
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12	10	7	1,580	1,272	925	1,487	1,226	734
Wholesale trade	53	33	31	6,049	3,769	3,749	5,835	4,083	3,472
Retail trade ^c	201	88	142	53,090	22,417	25,410	68,502	26,276	26,529
Transportation and warehousing	92	52	65	19,139	9,345	13,149	18,256	12,910	10,530
Information	60	55	52	10,957	15,752	10,747	12,368	26,173	12,205
Finance and insurance	75	50	35	14,116	9,827	3,408	17,339	9,831	5,326
Real estate and rental and leasing	13	15	17	2,530	1,740	1,336	2,612	1,812	1,260
Professional and technical services ^c	69	69	57	8,181	11,294	7,027	11,525	14,472	5,704
Management of companies and enterprises	11	(²)	4	2,124	(²)	507	1,687	(²)	323
Administrative and waste services	205	230	169	48,962	40,729	30,949	53,321	49,418	21,429
Educational services	5	9	7	887	2,655	781	920	1,457	808
Health care and social assistance	34	48	36	5,613	6,475	3,812	5,196	6,874	3,311
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40	59	52	9,745	12,372	5,757	7,051	8,910	5,684
Accommodation and food services ^c	93	161	81	16,929	38,436	10,309	19,651	31,432	9,048
Other services, except public administration	14	22	13	1,803	2,794	1,195	1,992	3,423	1,186
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 2. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ^{1,c}	1,870	1,999	1,397	314,512	338,115	190,895	368,642	388,285	179,686
Business demand ^c	738	661	535	112,821	100,546	68,928	142,338	143,659	69,621
Contract cancellation	42	24	28	6,225	4,174	5,449	6,085	5,696	4,472
Contract completion ^c	253	377	262	48,110	62,433	37,698	63,276	90,895	38,677
Domestic competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Excess inventory/saturated market	8	-	4	1,577	-	434	1,835	-	300
Import competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown ^c	431	255	238	55,121	33,261	24,596	69,433	46,416	25,808
Organizational changes ^c	117	79	87	20,105	17,864	12,027	26,108	16,720	10,851
Business-ownership change	31	18	21	5,323	9,311	2,587	4,414	2,973	1,559
Reorganization or restructuring of company ^c	86	61	66	14,782	8,553	9,440	21,694	13,747	9,292
Financial issues	165	110	116	27,450	15,995	25,732	38,929	17,008	15,507
Bankruptcy	17	14	12	4,159	3,505	2,580	3,479	1,863	1,325
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	98	65	71	12,992	7,445	10,906	26,879	10,909	10,485
Financial difficulty	50	31	33	10,299	5,045	12,246	8,571	4,236	3,697
Production specific	15	10	21	2,663	1,422	3,192	2,860	2,400	2,875
Automation/technological advances	4	(²)	-	549	(²)	-	676	(²)	-
Energy related	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Governmental regulations/intervention	3	4	5	416	629	358	289	660	303
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	761	(²)	(²)	593
Material or supply shortage	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Model changeover	3	-	3	654	-	990	910	-	1,203
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	400	(²)	(²)	393
Product line discontinued	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Disaster/safety	7	5	7	940	521	1,056	1,094	512	799
Hazardous work environment	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Natural disaster (not weather related)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Non-natural disaster	4	(²)	-	530	(²)	-	668	(²)	-
Extreme weather-related event	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Seasonal ^c	418	826	381	68,625	137,477	50,007	75,725	142,957	50,508
Seasonal ^c	(²)	819	377	(²)	136,836	49,743	(²)	142,041	50,094
Vacation period-school related or otherwise	(²)	7	4	(²)	641	264	(²)	916	414
Other/miscellaneous ^c	410	308	250	81,908	64,290	29,953	81,588	65,029	29,525
Other ^c	23	19	29	3,883	2,565	3,132	3,598	3,107	2,804
Data not provided: refusal ^f	86	82	69	23,214	18,679	7,713	23,207	18,677	7,711
Data not provided: does not know	301	207	152	54,811	43,046	19,108	54,783	43,245	19,010

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, fourth quarter, 2010 and first quarter, 2011

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P	Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
					IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P
Total, private nonfarm ^{1c}	1,999	1,397	388,285	179,686	12.2	14.7	19.3	17.9	30.7	36.7	18.5	19.2
Alabama	6	9	2,225	1,425	51.2	50.5	2.7	1.6	58.3	47.9	11.4	15.5
Alaska	14	(²)	2,478	(²)	5.2	5.5	10.5	9.6	23.8	19.0	20.5	21.5
Arizona	17	12	3,285	1,657	10.5	6.3	32.9	35.4	45.0	42.2	16.2	15.8
Arkansas	5	(²)	1,685	(²)	16.7	71.7	2.3	2.1	32.2	39.3	29.3	23.6
California ^c	472	394	106,569	49,078	7.3	7.9	37.0	36.6	36.8	37.9	16.8	16.6
Colorado	24	3	3,075	222	4.4	5.0	36.3	27.5	24.8	27.9	21.3	20.7
Connecticut	13	10	2,149	1,074	16.8	20.8	12.4	17.0	38.1	32.9	25.3	15.2
Delaware	5	3	525	632	30.3	46.7	11.8	8.9	31.8	37.5	39.2	12.5
District of Columbia	3	3	434	287	64.5	53.3	11.1	16.7	59.7	27.2	13.1	22.3
Florida	46	42	10,579	5,424	18.9	19.5	25.7	28.0	40.9	41.9	20.7	23.5
Georgia	20	22	2,746	2,649	58.9	48.8	1.3	4.0	44.5	42.4	16.8	16.9
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	6.8	1.1	3.9	10.4	25.2	25.7	34.0	18.0
Idaho	12	5	2,010	423	.1	.2	9.6	14.7	27.9	28.1	16.7	18.2
Illinois	155	100	26,332	11,448	12.4	18.5	21.2	15.7	21.6	36.6	15.3	17.4
Indiana	40	26	7,987	3,184	10.7	14.2	3.3	2.4	19.7	25.4	17.5	16.0
Iowa	11	7	2,559	808	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.6	23.0	39.1	23.9	23.6
Kansas	15	12	3,558	1,578	6.4	5.9	8.2	4.2	32.5	24.7	22.0	23.5
Kentucky	26	20	3,323	2,491	11.7	14.7	.1	.2	21.5	32.9	19.2	14.5
Louisiana	23	16	4,024	2,367	36.9	47.6	6.0	3.5	18.9	43.9	18.9	20.3
Maine	9	5	1,460	583	1.8	2.2	.3	.3	25.3	39.1	23.2	26.9
Maryland	18	10	2,509	958	47.9	42.6	2.2	3.7	51.6	27.5	19.9	24.2
Massachusetts	26	25	3,335	3,545	7.8	9.1	1.0	1.0	34.0	45.0	23.8	18.9
Michigan	67	29	9,407	2,798	6.5	8.4	9.4	3.1	18.4	29.5	14.3	22.7
Minnesota	66	21	10,062	2,550	4.5	4.9	8.4	8.4	15.5	23.7	19.3	18.8
Mississippi	11	13	1,504	1,184	52.3	71.8	4.3	1.8	28.1	49.5	18.3	12.2
Missouri	41	21	6,364	1,636	14.7	9.0	1.4	5.6	31.5	42.2	25.6	20.5
Montana	15	(²)	1,592	(²)	.3	1.2	4.0	3.5	18.7	14.0	20.8	23.3
Nebraska	9	5	1,108	407	3.2	2.9	10.5	7.9	27.3	19.9	22.3	21.6
Nevada	31	(²)	7,667	(²)	8.1	6.3	28.9	22.1	36.1	6.3	19.5	9.5
New Hampshire	4	4	616	322	.3	1.6	.6	6.5	13.6	9.9	40.4	23.3
New Jersey	48	56	9,819	7,867	15.4	20.5	10.4	7.0	35.0	35.6	19.4	23.8
New Mexico	10	5	1,413	629	1.4	1.9	56.8	47.9	37.5	40.1	18.3	14.3
New York	138	122	27,772	16,735	12.3	15.7	12.4	13.6	31.9	37.6	23.0	22.4
North Carolina ³	48	20	11,174	2,720	40.6	45.6	12.1	7.2	35.2	44.9	18.4	23.6
North Dakota	10	(²)	1,551	(²)	.6	1.4	3.2	6.5	8.2	31.5	21.9	22.9
Ohio	105	64	18,105	7,986	8.5	13.1	3.7	3.3	19.1	32.3	18.4	17.5
Oklahoma	4	3	1,245	239	14.8	9.2	3.3	4.2	24.9	22.6	9.6	23.4
Oregon	23	19	7,773	4,226	1.1	1.6	28.8	20.2	41.5	38.2	19.5	21.4
Pennsylvania	134	97	24,186	15,133	7.6	7.7	4.3	4.7	24.5	34.4	20.0	22.5
Rhode Island	4	6	364	504	1.9	3.2	9.3	11.3	36.0	47.6	19.0	32.5
South Carolina	20	11	4,161	1,469	59.1	67.1	1.2	1.4	45.6	57.5	11.6	10.6
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	25	20	4,220	1,629	34.7	20.4	-	.2	38.1	38.0	27.4	26.2
Texas	31	36	6,233	4,560	11.3	13.1	54.8	51.7	20.6	27.3	12.8	14.7
Utah	17	8	3,203	1,007	.7	2.1	11.9	21.2	12.1	25.8	16.8	11.0
Vermont	(²)	3	(²)	218	-	1.4	1.0	.5	14.4	23.4	26.9	22.0
Virginia	32	26	6,966	4,072	37.8	47.9	4.4	4.3	34.1	48.0	21.0	21.7
Washington	48	37	9,198	4,903	4.5	6.7	22.8	10.4	35.0	37.1	17.5	16.7
West Virginia	4	5	1,085	596	.1	.3	-	-	2.3	7.6	13.3	12.4
Wisconsin	90	30	17,769	5,127	5.9	3.7	9.6	6.5	24.2	35.5	17.6	23.2
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	1.6	-	3.5	10.9	41.1	35.9	26.3	15.6
Puerto Rico	5	6	1,399	2,438	-	-	99.1	99.5	55.0	61.9	4.6	8.1

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^r = revised.

^P = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
United States ^{1,c}	1,870	1,999	1,397	314,512	338,115	190,895	368,642	388,285	179,686
Northeast	383	377	328	57,417	53,597	43,230	68,926	69,902	45,981
New England	57	57	53	10,550	9,863	10,662	10,329	8,125	6,246
Middle Atlantic	326	320	275	46,867	43,734	32,568	58,597	61,777	39,735
South	371	327	261	74,510	55,276	34,301	90,568	64,638	32,893
South Atlantic	216	196	142	47,131	33,224	17,706	56,193	40,179	18,807
East South Central	71	68	62	11,751	11,485	8,855	12,351	11,272	6,729
West South Central	84	63	57	15,628	10,567	7,740	22,024	13,187	7,357
Midwest	433	609	317	66,502	101,848	45,501	71,413	104,802	37,801
East North Central	326	457	249	54,189	74,564	35,203	56,992	79,600	30,543
West North Central	107	152	68	12,313	27,284	10,298	14,421	25,202	7,258
West ^c	683	686	491	116,083	127,394	67,863	137,735	148,943	63,011
Mountain	88	128	37	13,394	25,009	5,091	13,268	22,822	4,310
Pacific ^c	595	558	454	102,689	102,385	62,772	124,467	126,121	58,701

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

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

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

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ^{1,c}	1,870	1,999	1,397	314,512	338,115	190,895	368,642	388,285	179,686
Alabama	11	6	9	2,406	1,929	1,309	3,469	2,225	1,425
Alaska	7	14	(²)	1,844	3,970	(²)	1,844	2,478	(²)
Arizona	14	17	12	1,834	3,250	1,368	2,246	3,285	1,657
Arkansas	7	5	(²)	1,080	864	(²)	2,177	1,685	(²)
California ^c	530	472	394	93,972	86,005	55,631	112,279	106,569	49,078
Colorado	14	24	3	2,309	4,835	380	1,783	3,075	222
Connecticut	19	13	10	4,612	3,109	3,375	4,367	2,149	1,074
Delaware	(²)	5	3	(²)	490	393	(²)	525	632
District of Columbia	3	3	3	261	434	296	261	434	287
Florida	62	46	42	26,724	11,030	5,532	27,451	10,579	5,424
Georgia	22	20	22	2,485	1,725	1,525	4,224	2,746	2,649
Hawaii	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Idaho	7	12	5	804	2,312	472	833	2,010	423
Illinois	118	155	100	19,388	25,348	14,683	20,474	26,332	11,448
Indiana	31	40	26	3,602	4,121	2,607	4,830	7,987	3,184
Iowa	6	11	7	815	1,375	1,421	2,345	2,559	808
Kansas	9	15	12	967	1,836	2,196	1,050	3,558	1,578
Kentucky	27	26	20	3,477	3,836	3,986	3,107	3,323	2,491
Louisiana	19	23	16	3,690	4,560	2,509	3,255	4,024	2,367
Maine	9	9	5	1,625	1,336	1,528	1,547	1,460	583
Maryland	29	18	10	3,589	3,781	1,175	3,454	2,509	958
Massachusetts	23	26	25	2,976	4,207	4,431	3,426	3,335	3,545
Michigan	40	67	29	4,562	8,347	3,343	5,475	9,407	2,798
Minnesota	34	66	21	3,731	11,550	3,105	4,445	10,062	2,550
Mississippi	6	11	13	874	1,996	1,569	576	1,504	1,184
Missouri	48	41	21	5,587	9,232	2,862	5,463	6,364	1,636
Montana	5	15	(²)	821	2,528	(²)	757	1,592	(²)
Nebraska	4	9	5	359	2,179	444	254	1,108	407
Nevada	27	31	(²)	4,832	4,400	(²)	4,988	7,667	(²)
New Hampshire	3	4	4	638	631	382	407	616	322
New Jersey	55	48	56	9,138	11,849	8,896	9,037	9,819	7,867
New Mexico	11	10	5	1,133	1,800	740	1,227	1,413	629
New York	155	138	122	22,599	18,928	13,489	27,111	27,772	16,735
North Carolina ³	33	48	20	3,049	5,142	2,260	7,914	11,174	2,720
North Dakota	5	10	(²)	704	1,112	(²)	719	1,551	(²)
Ohio	90	105	64	15,200	15,066	9,615	15,093	18,105	7,986
Oklahoma	(²)	4	3	(²)	503	329	(²)	1,245	239
Oregon	22	23	19	3,736	6,148	3,594	4,109	7,773	4,226
Pennsylvania	116	134	97	15,130	12,957	10,183	22,449	24,186	15,133
Rhode Island	3	4	6	699	320	555	582	364	504
South Carolina	25	20	11	3,978	3,993	1,420	4,357	4,161	1,469
South Dakota	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Tennessee	27	25	20	4,994	3,724	1,991	5,199	4,220	1,629
Texas	56	31	36	9,865	4,640	4,740	15,632	6,233	4,560
Utah	8	17	8	1,378	3,284	1,300	1,238	3,203	1,007
Vermont	-	(²)	3	-	(²)	391	-	(²)	218
Virginia	34	32	26	5,651	5,271	4,509	7,251	6,966	4,072
Washington	35	48	37	3,082	6,159	2,975	6,082	9,198	4,903
West Virginia	7	4	5	1,004	1,358	596	955	1,085	596
Wisconsin	47	90	30	11,437	21,682	4,955	11,120	17,769	5,127
Wyoming	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Puerto Rico	14	5	6	1,313	482	868	5,412	1,399	2,438

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

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

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

^r = revised.

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

due to a change in MLS unemployment insurance input procedures.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

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

Industry	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P
Total, private nonfarm ¹	72	50	44	11,491	9,073	10,144
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	(²)	-	-	(²)	-
Manufacturing	39	30	26	5,928	5,219	5,962
Food	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	195	(²)
Beverage and tobacco products	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Textile mills	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile product mills	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Apparel	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Leather and allied products	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Wood products	-	-	(²)	-	-	(²)
Paper	(²)	3	(²)	(²)	390	(²)
Printing and related support activities	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Petroleum and coal products	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chemicals	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	345
Plastics and rubber products	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	462	(²)
Nonmetallic mineral products	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)
Primary metals	3	(²)	-	431	(²)	-
Fabricated metal products	3	(²)	(²)	373	(²)	(²)
Machinery	6	3	(²)	908	281	(²)
Computer and electronic products	6	(²)	(²)	780	(²)	(²)
Electrical equipment and appliances	3	(²)	(²)	670	(²)	(²)
Transportation equipment	3	4	4	610	1,101	1,539
Furniture and related products	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Miscellaneous manufacturing	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Wholesale trade	4	(²)	3	524	(²)	1,422
Retail trade	10	3	5	2,062	203	1,219
Transportation and warehousing	3	-	(²)	511	-	(²)
Information	5	(²)	3	777	(²)	510
Finance and insurance	4	5	-	588	1,635	-
Real estate and rental and leasing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional and technical services	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Management of companies and enterprises	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Administrative and waste services	(²)	3	3	(²)	617	357
Educational services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health care and social assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	(²)	-	-	(²)	-	-
Accommodation and food services	(²)	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-
Other services, except public administration	(²)	-	(²)	(²)	-	(²)
Unclassified	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 7. Reason for layoff: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Reason for layoff	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^P
Total, private nonfarm ¹	72	50	44	11,491	9,073	10,144
Business demand	15	8	9	2,681	1,663	3,564
Contract cancellation	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Contract completion	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Domestic competition	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excess inventory/saturated market	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—
Import competition	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown	10	4	5	1,360	1,101	1,341
Organizational changes	32	24	19	5,550	4,873	2,929
Business-ownership change	4	3	3	774	1,413	250
Reorganization or restructuring of company	28	21	16	4,776	3,460	2,679
Financial issues	22	18	11	2,992	2,537	2,743
Bankruptcy	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)
Cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability	19	14	(²)	2,587	1,733	(²)
Financial difficulty	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	804	(²)
Production specific	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Automation/technological advances	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Governmental regulations/intervention	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labor dispute/contract negotiations/strike	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Material or supply shortage	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Model changeover	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plant or machine repair/maintenance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Product line discontinued	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disaster/safety	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hazardous work environment	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural disaster (not weather related)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-natural disaster	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extreme weather-related event	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other/miscellaneous	3	—	(²)	268	—	(²)
Other	3	—	(²)	268	—	(²)
Data not provided: refusal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Data not provided: does not know	—	—	—	—	—	—

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 8. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events and separations associated with the movement of work, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
United States ¹	72	50	44	11,491	9,073	10,144
Northeast	14	12	12	2,705	1,622	4,002
New England	8	8	7	1,801	1,272	2,421
Middle Atlantic	6	4	5	904	350	1,581
South	26	14	12	3,744	2,511	1,385
South Atlantic	13	7	6	1,787	1,039	821
East South Central	9	(²)	(²)	1,207	(²)	(²)
West South Central	4	(²)	(²)	750	(²)	(²)
Midwest	14	11	12	2,661	2,328	2,932
East North Central	9	8	9	1,892	1,890	1,782
West North Central	5	3	3	769	438	1,150
West	18	13	8	2,381	2,612	1,825
Mountain	3	5	(²)	484	865	(²)
Pacific	15	8	(²)	1,897	1,747	(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, 2010 and 2011

Action	Layoff events			Separations		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ^{1,c}	1,870	1,999	1,397	314,512	338,115	190,895
Total, excluding seasonal and vacation events ^{2,c}	1,452	1,173	1,016	245,887	200,638	140,888
Total, movement of work ³	72	50	44	11,491	9,073	10,144
Movement of work actions	101	68	68	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
With separations reported	67	46	30	5,949	4,422	5,609
With separations unknown	34	22	38	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² The questions on movement of work were not asked of employers when the reason for layoff was either seasonal work or vacation period.³ Movement of work can involve more than one action.⁴ Data are not available.^r = revised.^p = preliminary.^c = corrected.**Table 10. Movement of work actions by type of separation where number of separations is known by employers, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011**

Activities	Actions ¹			Separations		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
With separations reported ²	67	46	30	5,949	4,422	5,609
By location						
Out-of-country relocations	14	13	10	1,023	1,915	2,298
Within company	11	11	9	933	1,115	2,198
Different company	3	2	1	90	800	100
Domestic relocations	53	33	20	4,926	2,507	3,311
Within company	47	28	15	3,992	2,294	3,102
Different company	6	5	5	934	213	209
Unable to assign place of relocation	—	—	—	—	—	—
By company						
Within company	58	39	24	4,925	3,409	5,300
Domestic	47	28	15	3,992	2,294	3,102
Out of country	11	11	9	933	1,115	2,198
Unable to assign	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different company	9	7	6	1,024	1,013	309
Domestic	6	5	5	934	213	209
Out of country	3	2	1	90	800	100
Unable to assign	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Only actions for which separations associated with the movement of work were reported are shown.² See footnote 1, table 1.^r = revised.^p = preliminary.

Note: Dash represents zero.

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

Nature of recall	Percent of total layoff events ¹			Percent of layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period			Percent of layoff events, excluding those due to seasonal and vacation period		
	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p	I 2010	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
Anticipate a recall ^c	38.0	58.5	48.5	85.9	94.6	90.0	24.2	33.2	33.0
Timeframe									
Within 6 months ^c	63.4	72.9	60.5	78.3	87.2	81.9	48.3	44.2	38.5
Within 3 months ^c	41.6	28.7	42.2	47.1	26.9	52.5	36.1	32.4	31.6
Size of recall									
At least half ^c	63.6	75.0	63.3	80.5	91.7	88.6	46.3	41.6	37.3
All workers ^c	25.2	32.3	25.1	37.9	41.7	38.5	12.2	13.4	11.3

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

^c = corrected.

Table 12. Average number of separations in extended mass layoff events by selected measures, private nonfarm sector, selected quarters, 2010 and 2011

Measure	Average number of separations		
	I 2010 ^r	IV 2010 ^r	I 2011 ^p
Total, private nonfarm ¹	168	169	137
Industry			
Mining	142	120	80
Utilities	246	80	100
Construction	113	130	101
Manufacturing	138	174	133
Wholesale trade	114	114	121
Retail trade	264	255	179
Transportation and warehousing	208	180	202
Information	183	286	207
Finance and insurance	188	197	97
Real estate and rental and leasing	195	116	79
Professional and technical services	119	164	123
Management of companies and enterprises	193	147	127
Administrative and waste services	239	177	183
Educational services	177	295	112
Health care and social assistance	165	135	106
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	244	210	111
Accommodation and food services ^c	182	239	127
Other services, except public administration	129	127	92
Unclassified establishments	-	-	-
Reason for layoff groupings			
Business demand	153	152	129
Organizational changes ^c	172	226	138
Financial issues	166	145	222
Production specific	178	142	152
Disaster/Safety	134	104	151
Seasonal	164	166	131
Other/miscellaneous ^c	200	209	120

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^c = corrected.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.

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

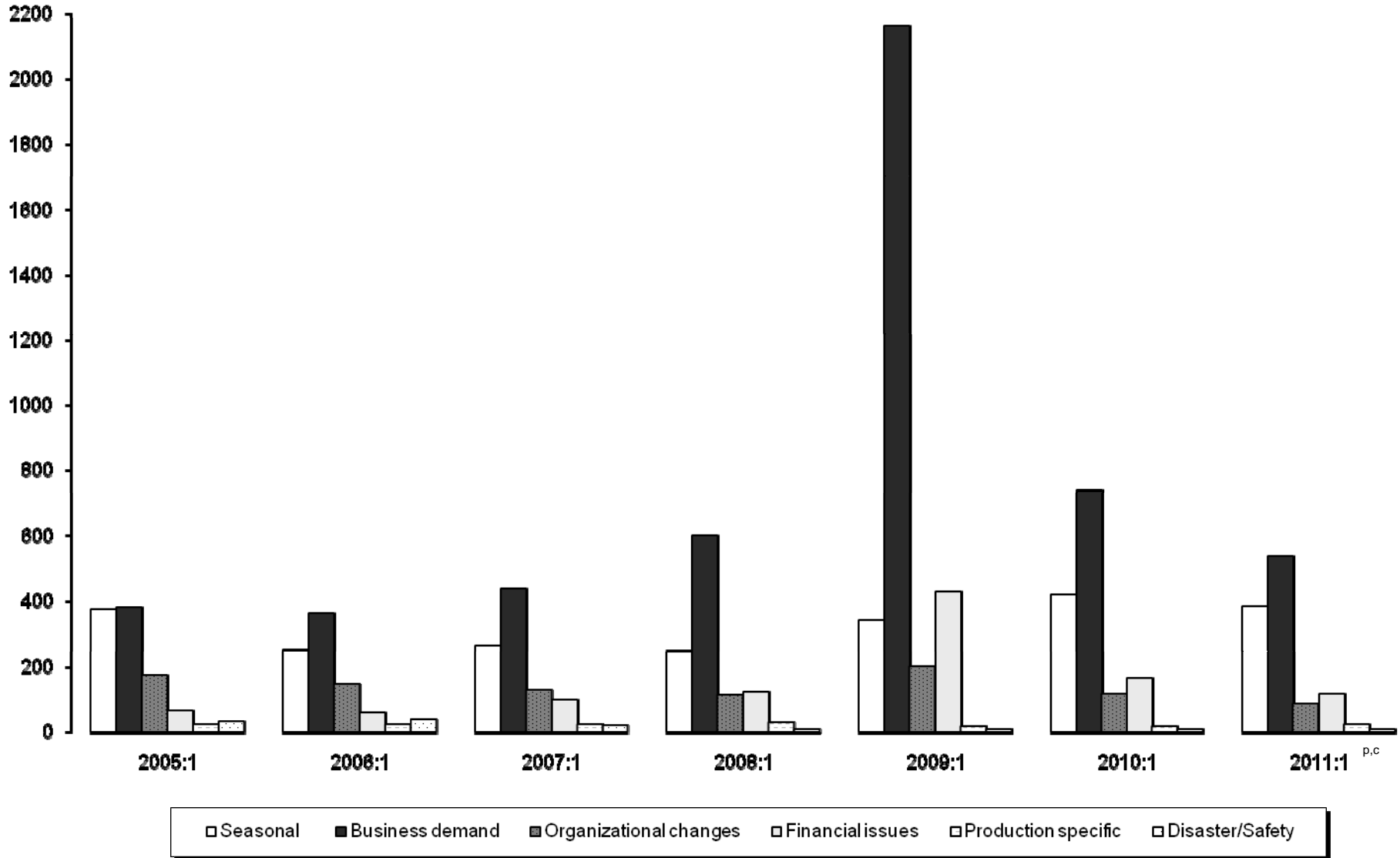
Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ^f	1,397	100.0	190,895	100.0
50-99 ^c	800	57.3	54,959	28.8
100-149 ^c	276	19.8	32,751	17.2
150-199 ^c	129	9.2	21,219	11.1
200-240 ^c	103	7.4	23,590	12.4
300-499	51	3.7	18,436	9.7
500-999 ^c	26	1.9	17,832	9.3
1,000 or more	12	0.9	22,108	11.6

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.

Extended Mass Layoff Events by Reason Categories¹

First quarters, 2005-11



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

^p = preliminary.

^c = corrected.