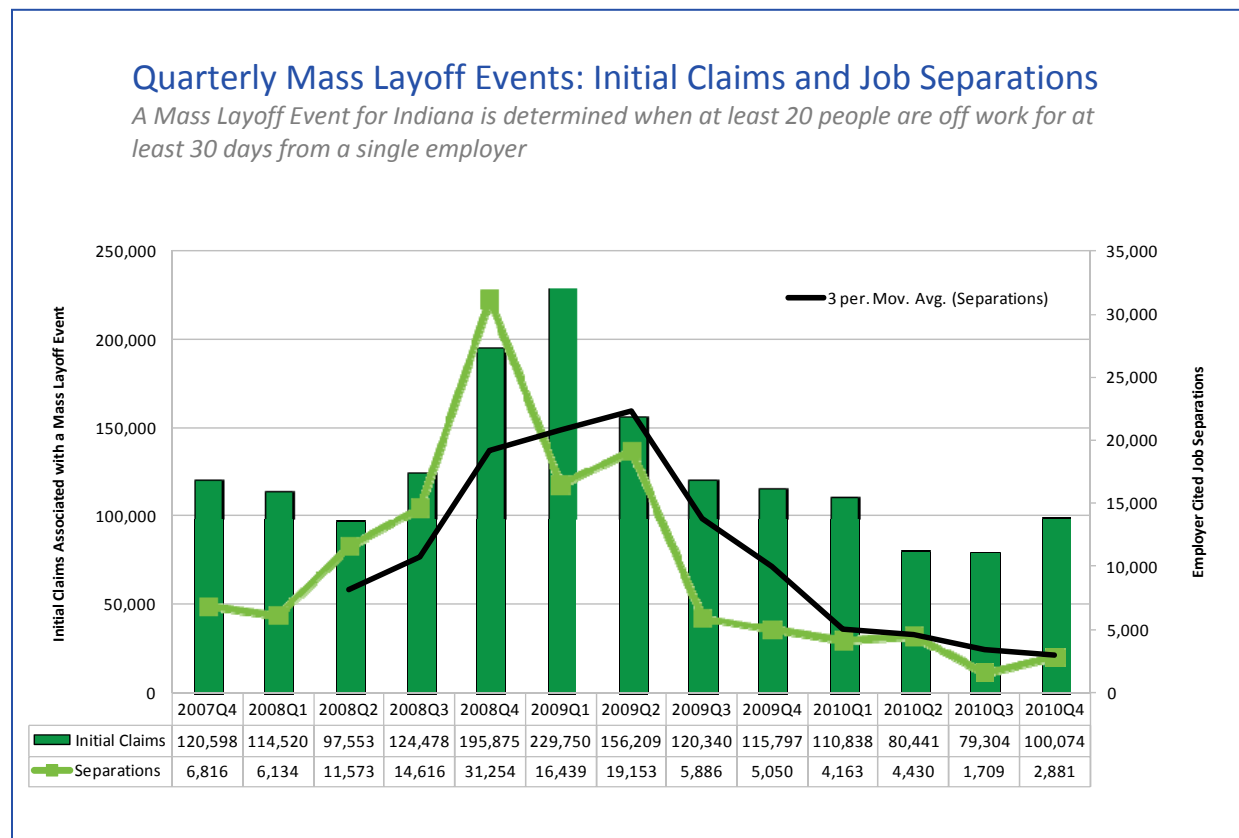


Indiana Mass Layoff State Events 2010 ▶

Indiana experienced 556 State layoff events during 2010. This was a 52% year-to-year decrease from the 1,166 State events during 2009. These events resulted in 13,183 job separations, compared to 46,528 during the 2009.

Initial Claims and Event Separations (*non-seasonal*)

The level of initial unemployment claims filed during the first 3 quarters of 2010 continued the downward trend since the end of the 1st quarter of 2009. While initial claims for the 4th quarter of 2010 rose to 100,074, the number of separations associated with non-seasonal mass layoff events only increased slightly over the quarter. Both initial claims and separations for State events during the 4th quarter of 2010 were at lower levels than they were during the 4th quarters for the previous 3 years.



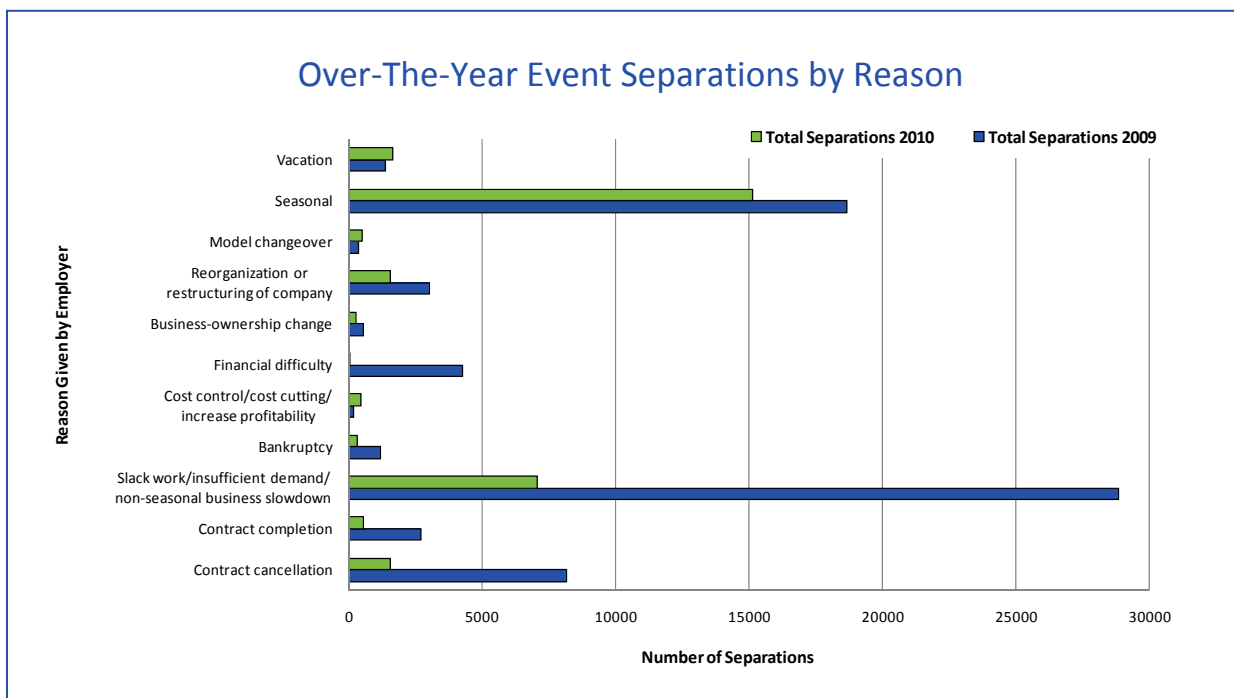
SEPARATIONS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

Construction was the leading industry in layoffs during 2010 at 35.5% of total separations for the year, with manufacturing following closely at 35.4%. While Indiana's manufacturing and construction industries typically represent a larger percentage of layoffs compared to other major industries, these two industries have experienced declines over the past year in separation numbers.

Major Industry Division	2009 Separations	% of Industry Total	2010 Separations	% of Industry Total
Accommodation and food services	966	1.4%	708	2.4%
Administrative and waste services	2,422	3.4%	1,061	3.6%
All other	388	0.6%	170	0.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,378	2.0%	2,267	7.7%
Construction	13,116	18.6%	10,471	35.5%
Finance and insurance	565	0.8%	383	1.3%
Health care and social assistance	2,784	4.0%	1,094	3.7%
Manufacturing	40,779	58.0%	10,447	35.4%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	226	0.3%	178	0.6%
Other services, except public administration	942	1.3%	337	1.1%
Professional and technical services	168	0.2%	318	1.1%
Retail trade	2,758	3.9%	468	1.6%
Transportation and warehousing	2,686	3.8%	1,399	4.7%
Wholesale trade	1,155	1.6%	208	0.7%
TOTAL	70,333	100%	29,509	100%

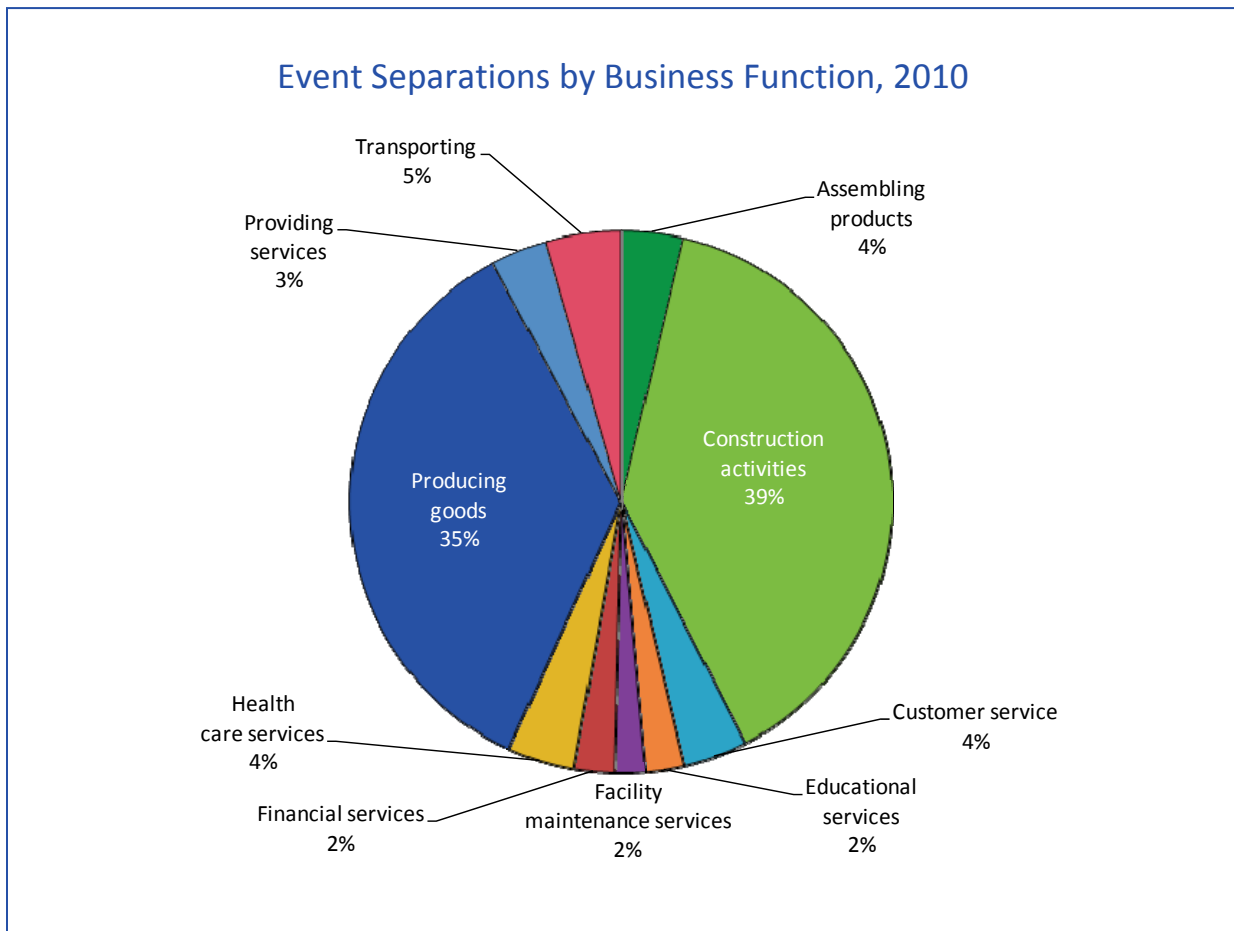
SEPARATIONS BY REASON

While seasonal layoffs declined by 3,497 separations since 2009, they managed to represent the greatest reason given for layoffs during the 2010, due to a massive decrease in the number of separations due to slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown. 2010 experienced decreases in separations for all but three reasons given by employers.



Business Functions

Construction Activities was the function associated with the largest portion of primary business functions affected by layoffs during 2010, accounting for 11,354 separations. This is a decrease from the 13,752 layoffs associated with Construction Activities as a primary business function during 2009. Construction activities represented the second leading primary business function associated with mass layoff events in 2009, following Producing Goods, which had 39,159 separations.



Recall Prospects

The number of permanent events associated with employers expecting to recall the separated employees exceeded the number of permanent State events involving employers with no expectations for recalls during 2010 (see graph on the next page.)

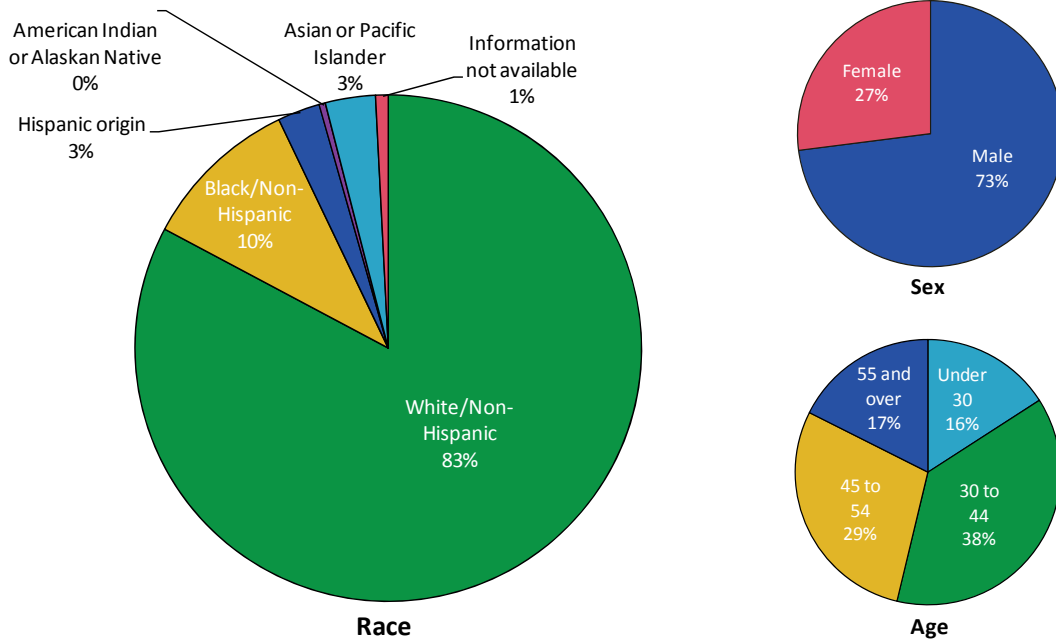
Event Separations by Recall Prospects, 2009 & 2010



Claimant Demographics

Of the initial unemployment claims filed during 2010, 78% of the claimants were between the ages of 30 and 54. Both age groups within this range showed a slightly higher percentage of total initial claims in 2010 than in 2009, which was 37% (ages 30 to 44) and 28.5% (ages 45 to 54). Both of the remaining two groups—those under the age of 30 and those over the age of 65—contained a slightly lower percentage of initial claims than in 2009, which was 16.4% and 18%, respectively.

Initial Claims, 2010



Mass Layoff Statistics Program

The Mass Layoff Statistics program is a Federal-State cooperative statistical effort which uses a standardized, automated approach to identify, describe, and track the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each State's unemployment insurance database. Establishments which have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment insurance (UI) filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by State agencies to determine whether those separations are of at least 31 days duration, and, if so, information is obtained on the total number of persons separated, the reasons for these separations, and recall expectations.

Establishments are identified according to industry classification and location, and unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic characteristics as age, race, sex, 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. It provides databases of establishments and claimants, both of which are used for further research and analysis.

Glossary

INITIAL CLAIM: The initial notice of unemployment a person files with the State Unemployment Insurance agency 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.

SEPARATION: The number of individuals who have become permanently displaced during a particular layoff event, as provided by the employer during employer contact. The number of separations, as reported by the employer, may exceed the number of initial claims shown for an event. This count includes only those that will be out for 30 days or more.

PERMANENT LAYOFF: A layoff lasting more than 30 days. These include layoffs that take place on a recurring basis due to normal seasonal patterns.

PERMANENT EVENT: A layoff situation involving at least 50 UI claims against an establishment in a consecutive five-week period, and with at least 50 separations lasting more than 30 days, as specified by the employer.

STATE EVENT: A layoff situation involving at least 20 UI claims against an establishment in a consecutive five-week period, as determined by the State of Indiana.

ESTABLISHMENTS: A unit at a single physical location at which pre-dominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

SEASONAL: Layoffs due to normal seasonal trends such as a drop-off of retail employment after Christmas or the cessation of canning activities following crop harvesting.

BUSINESS FUNCTION: Describes the major activities managed by a firm to produce its product or achieve its objective.