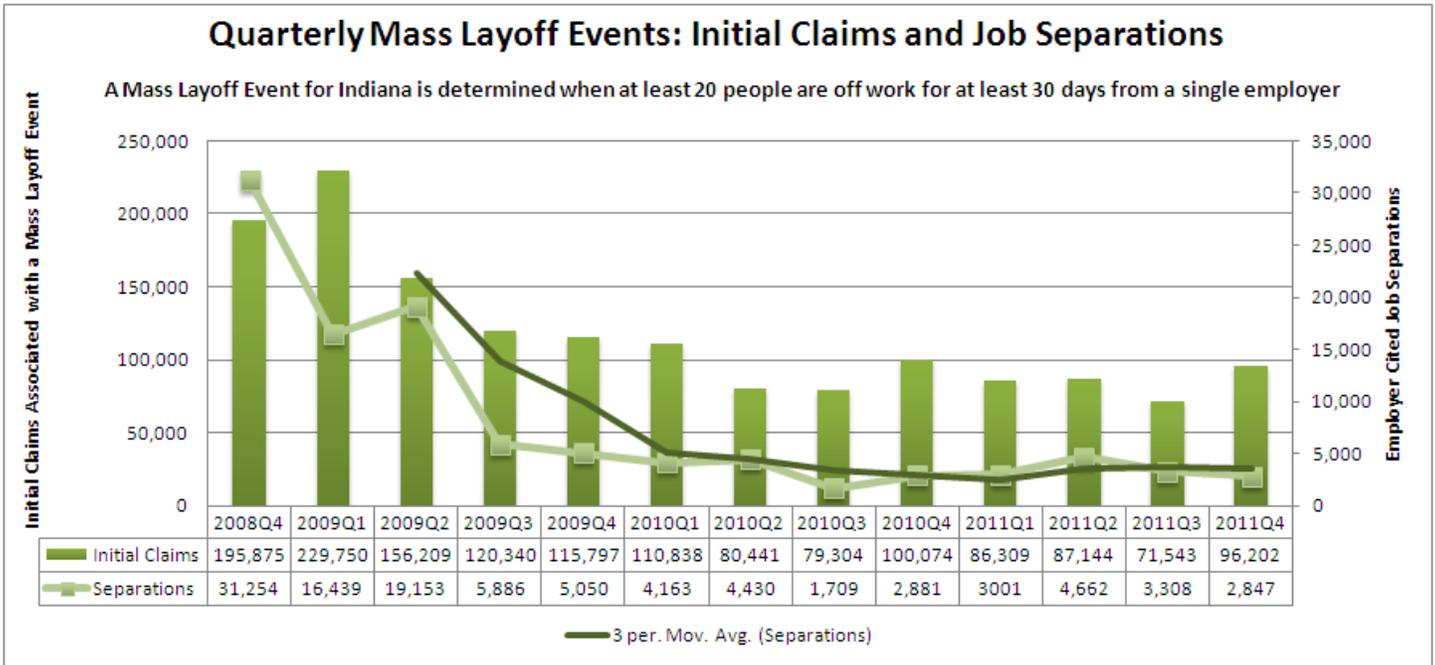


# Indiana Mass Layoff State Events 2011

Indiana experienced 465 state layoff events during 2011. This was a 16% year-to-year decrease from the 556 state events during 2010. These events resulted in 13,818 job separations in 2011, a 5% increase compared to 13,183 during 2010.

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



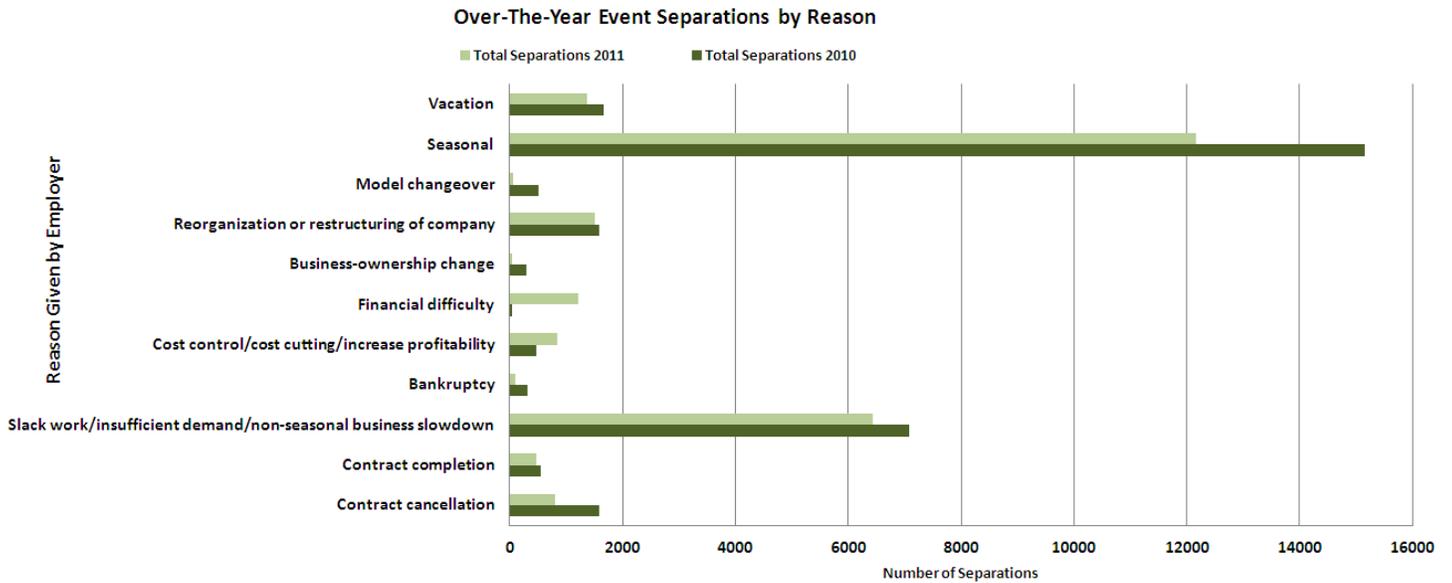
The levels of initial unemployment claims filed during the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters of 2011 were lower than the levels for the same quarters in 2010. While initial claims in 2011 were highest during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2011, the number of separations associated with non-seasonal mass layoff events was lower than the other quarters. This is due in part to trends of increased seasonal layoffs and holiday furloughs during that time of year.

## Separations by Major Industry

Major Industry Division	2010	2011
	Percent of Industry Total	Percent of Industry Total
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	0.6%	0.3%
Construction	35.5%	32.7%
Manufacturing	35.4%	37.5%
Wholesale trade	0.7%	0.6%
Retail trade	1.6%	3.6%
Transportation and warehousing	4.7%	6.1%
Finance and insurance	1.3%	0.7%
Professional and technical services	1.1%	2.9%
Administrative and waste services	3.6%	3.2%
Health care and social assistance	3.7%	6.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7.7%	2.6%
Accommodation and food services	2.4%	2.2%
Other services, except public administration	1.1%	0.6%
All other	0.6%	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Manufacturing was the leading industry in layoffs during 2011 at 37.5% of total separations for the year, closely followed by construction at 32.7%. These two industries typically represent a larger percentage of layoffs compared to other major industries in Indiana. Transportation and warehousing experienced a slight increase, becoming the third-highest industry in terms of separations, while arts, entertainment and recreation dropped from third-highest in 2010 to eighth-highest in 2011.

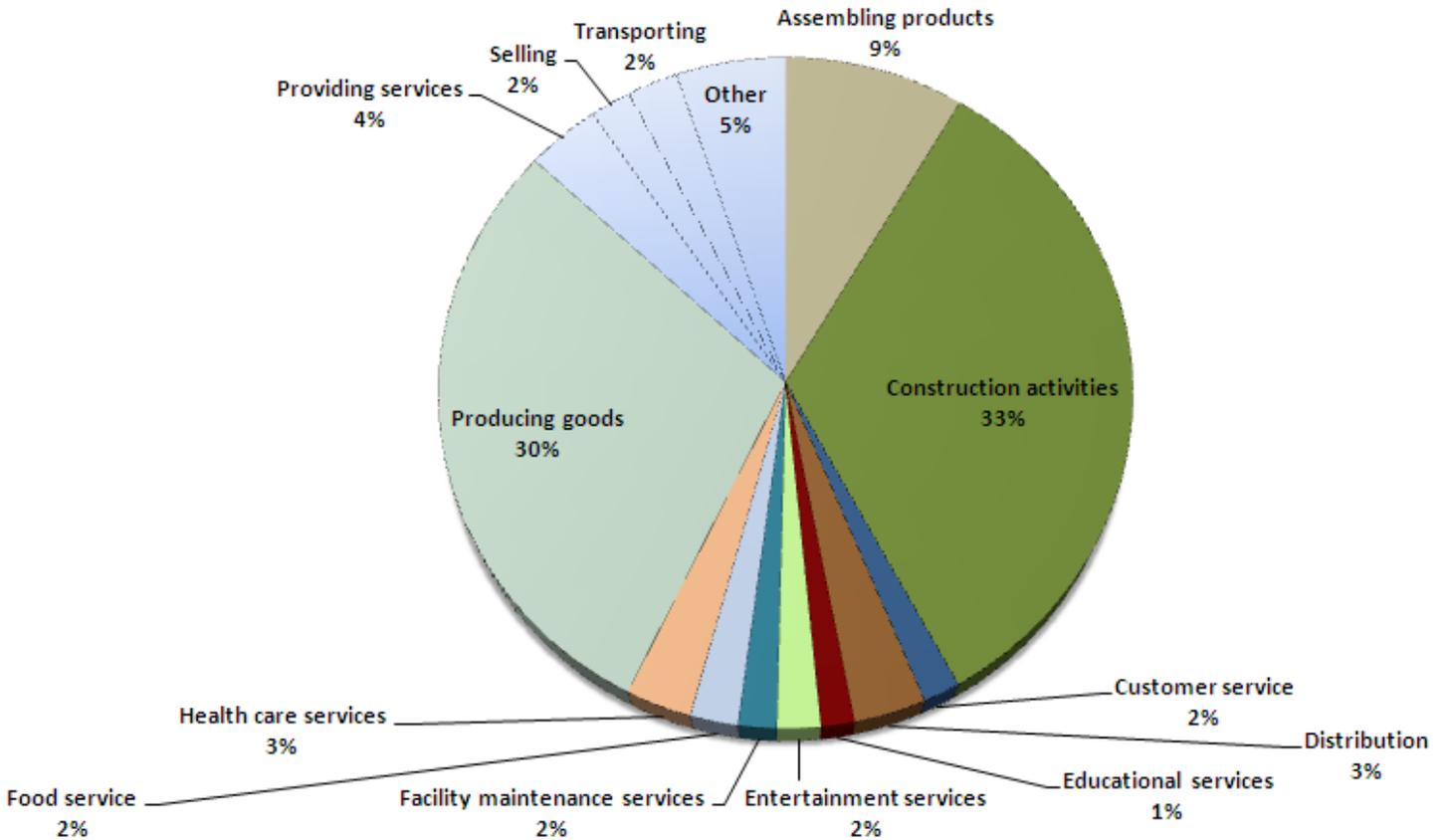
## State Event Separations by Reason



Similar to 2010, separations in 2011 were most commonly a result of seasonality and slack work/insufficient demand/non-seasonal business slowdown. However, both categories experienced declines since 2010. Of all the commonly-cited primary reasons given for layoffs during 2011, only two reasons—“financial difficulty” and “cost control/cost cutting/increase profitability”—increased since 2010.

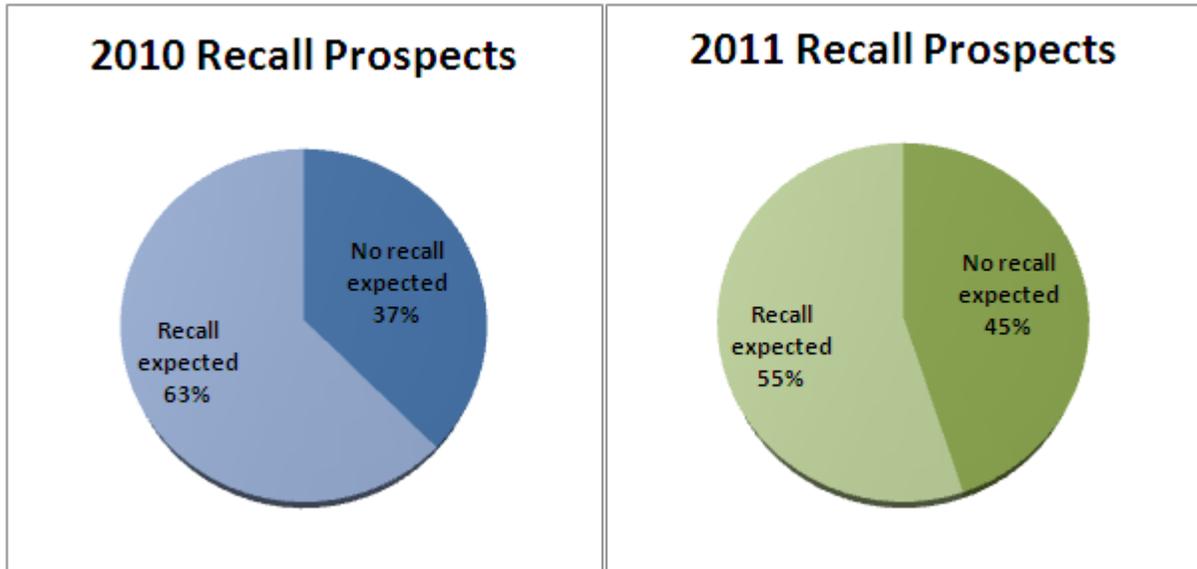
## Business Functions

### Event Separations by Business Function 2011



Similar to 2010, construction activities was the primary business function associated with the largest portion of primary business functions affected by layoffs during 2011. This was slightly less than their 2010 portion, which was 36%. Producing goods remained the second leading primary business function associated with mass layoff events in 2011. Assembly worker layoffs increased from 3% of annual separations in 2010 to 9% in 2011, making assembling products the third highest business function associated with annual layoffs.

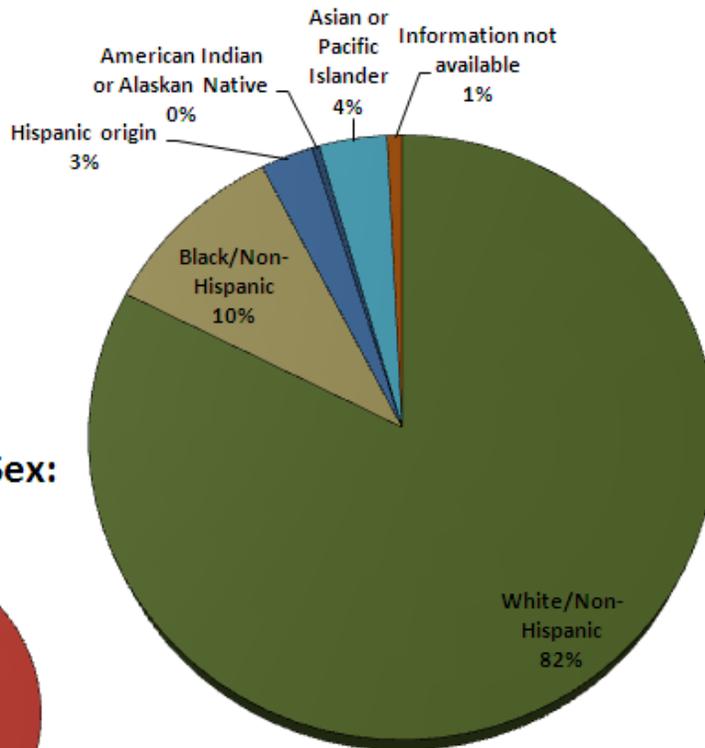
## Recall Prospects



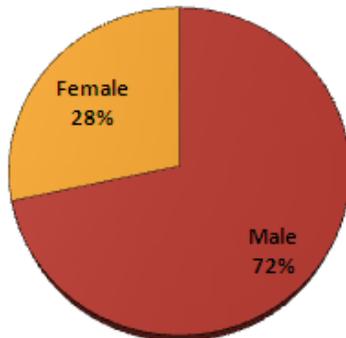
The number of permanent events associated with employers expecting to recall the separated employees exceeded the number of permanent state events involving employers with no expectations for recalls during 2011. This was also the case in 2010, but with a greater portion of events having expectations of recalls than in 2011.

## Claimant Demographics

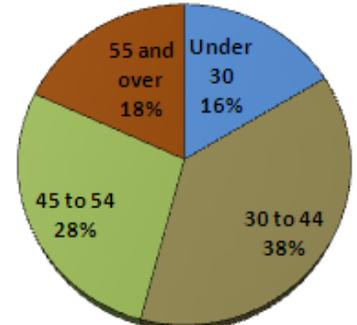
### Initial Claims by Race: 2011



### Initial Claims by Sex: 2011



### Initial Claims by Age: 2011



Of the initial claims associated with state events during 2011, 38% of the claimants were between the ages of 30 and 44. While the portion of claimants falling within two of the other age ranges (45 to 54 and 55 and over) changed slightly over the year, the portion of claimants under age 30 and from 30 to 44 remained the same since 2010. Claimant demographics in terms of sex and race showed few changes, with no groups experiencing more than a 1% change in their portion of the total annual claimants.

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.

**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 predominantly 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.