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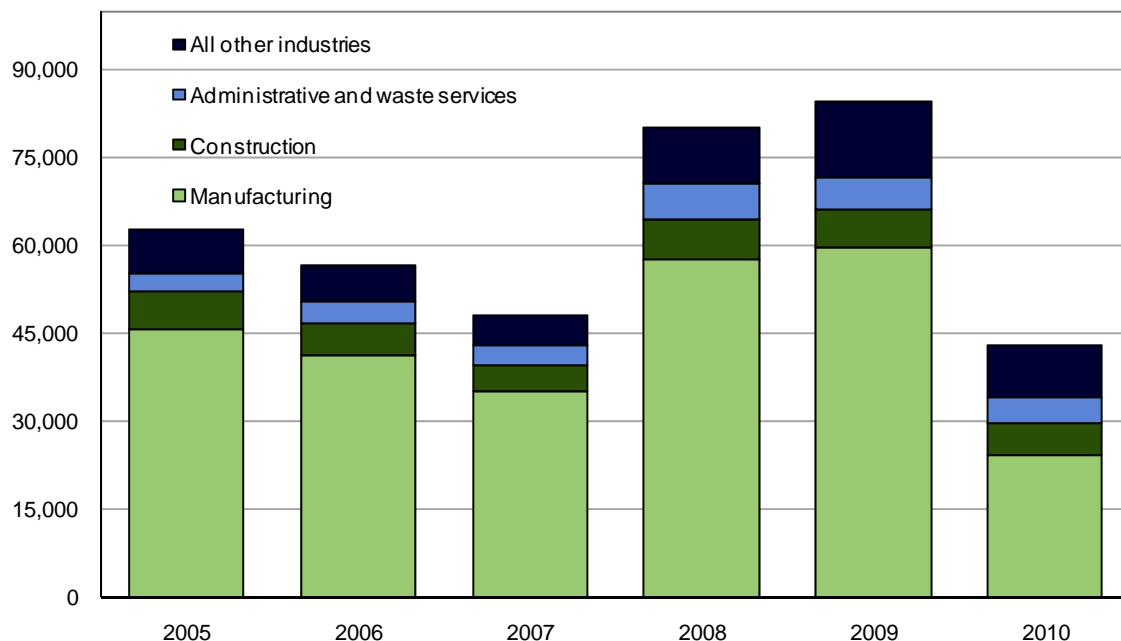
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MASS LAYOFFS IN INDIANA – 2010 ANNUAL TOTALS

Employers in Indiana took 353 mass layoff actions in 2010 that resulted in the separation of 42,895 workers, as measured by new filings for unemployment insurance benefits during the year, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. (See chart 1.) Each action involved at least 50 persons from a single employer. Regional Commissioner Charlene Peiffer pointed out that the number of claims in the State dropped by 41,660 or 49.3 percent from 84,555 in 2009, when total claims had reached a high for the series which dates back to 1996 on an annual basis.

Chart 1. Mass layoff initial claims, Indiana, annual totals, 2005-2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Industry distribution

Of all the industry sectors in Indiana, manufacturing experienced the most mass layoff events in 2010 with 167. (See table 1.) This sector also had the largest number of initial claimants at 24,295, accounting for 56.6 percent of the State's total. (See chart 1.) Still, the number of claimants in manufacturing in

2010 was the lowest in the history of the series. Construction had the second-highest mass layoff count, 50, and the second-highest associated claims for unemployment insurance with 5,196. Administrative and waste services ranked third for both measures with 44 events and 4,473 claimants. Five additional sectors had between 1,000 and 2,000 claimants, including retail trade, and transportation and warehousing.

Manufacturing also had the largest over-the-year decrease in mass layoff-related initial claims in 2010 with 35,474, more than offsetting the increase of 2,088 in the previous year. No other sector had a decline in claimants above 2,000, though four had more than 1,000, with the largest occurring in retail trade, down 1,633. (See table A.) The decline in claims in retail trade almost offset the increase in 2009; even so, the number of initial claims that occurred in 2010 was still the second highest on record for the 15 years data are available. On a percentage basis, manufacturing experienced the largest decrease in annual claims from 2009 to 2010 (-59.4 percent), followed by State government (-58.5 percent), and retail trade (-50.3 percent).

Table A. Sectors with at least 1,000 fewer mass layoff initial claims in 2010, Indiana

| <u>Sector</u> | <u>Net change</u> | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | <u>2008-09</u> | <u>2009-10</u> |
| Manufacturing | 2,088 | -35,474 |
| Retail trade | 1,651 | -1,633 |
| Administrative and waste services | -693 | -1,142 |
| Construction | -360 | -1,095 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 535 | -1,076 |

In contrast to the numerous industry sectors posting declines in initial claims in 2010, two reported an increase in the number of claims associated with mass layoff events—local government, up 525 or 91.6 percent, and health care and social assistance, up 477 or 49.7 percent. Both local government and health care and social assistance claims reached their highest annual totals since 1996, the first year for which annual data are available.

Among the states, California recorded the greatest number of initial claims during 2010, 419,809. New York ranked second, followed by Pennsylvania (112,568) and Illinois (91,277). Forty-eight states and the District of Columbia experienced over-the-year declines in total initial claims for the year. In seven of these states (Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, Montana, New Mexico, New York, and Utah), the number of claimants decreased to the second-highest level on record. The largest declines in claims occurred in California (-112,219) and Illinois (-102,218). The two states posting increases in annual claims, Mississippi and Wyoming, had 1,294 and 101 additional claims, respectively.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program that uses a standardized automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Each month, states report on employers which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period. These employers then are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations lasted 31 days or longer, and, if so, other information concerning the layoff is collected. States report on layoffs lasting more than 1 month on a quarterly basis.

A given month contains an aggregation of the weekly unemployment insurance claims filings for the Sunday through Saturday weeks in that month. All weeks are included for the particular month, except if the first day of the month falls on Saturday. In this case, the week is included in the prior month's tabulations. This means that some months will contain 4 weeks and others, 5 weeks. The number of weeks in a given month may be different from year to year, and the number of weeks in a year may vary. Therefore, analysis of over-the-month and over-the-year change in not seasonally adjusted series should take this calendar effect into consideration.

The MLS program resumed operations in April 1995 after it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. Prior to April 1995, monthly layoff statistics were not available.

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.

Definitions

Employer. Employers in the MLS program include those 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).

Industry. Employers are classified according to the 2007 version of the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For temporary help and professional employer organization industries, monthly MLS-related statistics generally reflect layoffs related to underlying client companies in other industries. An individual layoff action at a client company can be small, but when initial claimants associated with many such layoffs are assigned to a temporary help or professional employer organization firm, a mass layoff event may trigger.

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.

Mass layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed against an employer during a 5-week period, regardless of duration.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, Indiana State, selected sectors, annual totals

| Industry | Mass layoff events | | | | Initial claims for unemployment insurance | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Total, all industries (1) | 375 | 680 | 730 | 353 | 47,923 | 80,027 | 84,555 | 42,895 |
| Total private | 369 | 672 | 713 | 337 | 47,347 | 79,370 | 83,034 | 41,258 |
| Total private nonfarm | 369 | 671 | 712 | 337 | 47,347 | 79,306 | 82,942 | 41,258 |
| Construction | 48 | 76 | 63 | 50 | 4,521 | 6,651 | 6,291 | 5,196 |
| Construction of buildings | 17 | 27 | 20 | 17 | 1,555 | 2,363 | 1,776 | 1,514 |
| Heavy and civil engineering construction | 21 | 23 | 26 | 21 | 2,163 | 2,069 | 2,853 | 2,577 |
| Specialty trade contractors | 10 | 26 | 17 | 12 | 803 | 2,219 | 1,662 | 1,105 |
| Manufacturing | 237 | 436 | 470 | 167 | 35,156 | 57,681 | 59,769 | 24,295 |
| Food | (3) (R) | 4 | (3) (R) | 7 | (3) (R) | 443 | (3) (R) | 1,613 |
| Wood products | 17 | 27 | 18 | 8 | 1,490 | 2,363 | 1,581 | 569 |
| Printing and related support activities | 5 | 6 | 9 | (3) (R) | 434 | 761 | 859 | (3) (R) |
| Petroleum and coal products | 3 | 4 | 5 | (3) | 266 | 324 | 395 | (3) |
| Chemicals | (3) | (3) (R) | 6 | (3) (R) | (3) | (3) (R) | 420 | (3) (R) |
| Plastics and rubber products (2) | 11 | 29 | 26 | (3) | 1,293 | 2,977 | 2,367 | (3) |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | 12 | 11 | 17 | 6 | 1,211 | 872 | 1,580 | 531 |
| Primary metals | 16 | 36 | 51 | 7 | 1,842 | 3,470 | 5,169 | 783 |
| Fabricated metal products | 17 | 39 | 50 | 9 | 1,597 | 3,077 | 3,985 | 674 |
| Machinery (2) | 9 | 17 | 33 | 9 | 1,827 | 2,159 | 5,295 | 852 |
| Computer and electronic products | 10 | 10 | 18 | 6 | 854 | 780 | 1,520 | 615 |
| Electrical equipment and appliances | 3 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 853 | 2,833 | 2,068 | 1,725 |
| Transportation equipment (2) | 106 | 198 | 189 | 75 | 20,285 | 33,379 | 29,875 | 13,291 |
| Furniture and related products (2) | 13 | 22 | 19 | 15 | 1,525 | 2,209 | 2,507 | 2,071 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing (2) | 7 | 13 | 12 | (3) | 859 | 1,017 | 1,139 | (3) |
| Wholesale trade | (3) | (3) (R) | 12 | (3) | (3) | (3) (R) | 1,005 | (3) |
| Merchant w holesalers durable goods | - | (3) (R) | 9 | - | - | (3) (R) | 632 | - |
| Retail trade | 10 | 13 | 28 | 15 | 848 | 1,595 | 3,246 | 1,613 |
| General merchandise stores | 6 | 5 | 14 | 7 | 567 | 859 | 2,061 | 992 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 14 | 20 | 26 | 17 | 1,260 | 2,105 | 2,640 | 1,564 |
| Truck transportation | 4 | 12 | 9 | (3) (R) | 265 | 827 | 752 | (3) (R) |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 6 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 656 | 689 | 963 | 623 |
| Professional and technical services (2) | (3) (R) | 6 | 7 | (3) (R) | (3) (R) | 473 | 714 | (3) (R) |
| Administrative and waste services (2) | 35 | 69 | 64 | 44 | 3,087 | 6,308 | 5,615 | 4,473 |
| Health care and social assistance | 6 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 587 | 1,005 | 960 | 1,437 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | - | (3) (R) | (3) (R) | 6 | - | (3) (R) | (3) (R) | 690 |
| Social assistance | 5 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 467 | 526 | 599 | 636 |
| Accommodation and food services | 9 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 883 | 1,314 | 1,315 | 1,074 |
| Food services and drinking places | 9 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 883 | 1,314 | 1,315 | 1,074 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, Indiana State, selected sectors, annual totals—Continued

| Industry | Mass layoff events | | | | Initial claims for unemployment insurance | | | |
|------------|--------------------|------|------|------|---|------|-------|-------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Government | 6 | 8 | 17 | 16 | 576 | 657 | 1,521 | 1,637 |
| Federal | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 94 | 85 | 283 | 263 |
| State | 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 135 | 224 | 665 | 276 |
| Local | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 347 | 348 | 573 | 1,098 |

(1) Total includes all industries including those not listed in the table.

(2) Data beginning in 2008 are not strictly comparable to prior years due to a change in NAICS versions.

(3) Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

(R) Revised

NOTE: Dash represents zero.