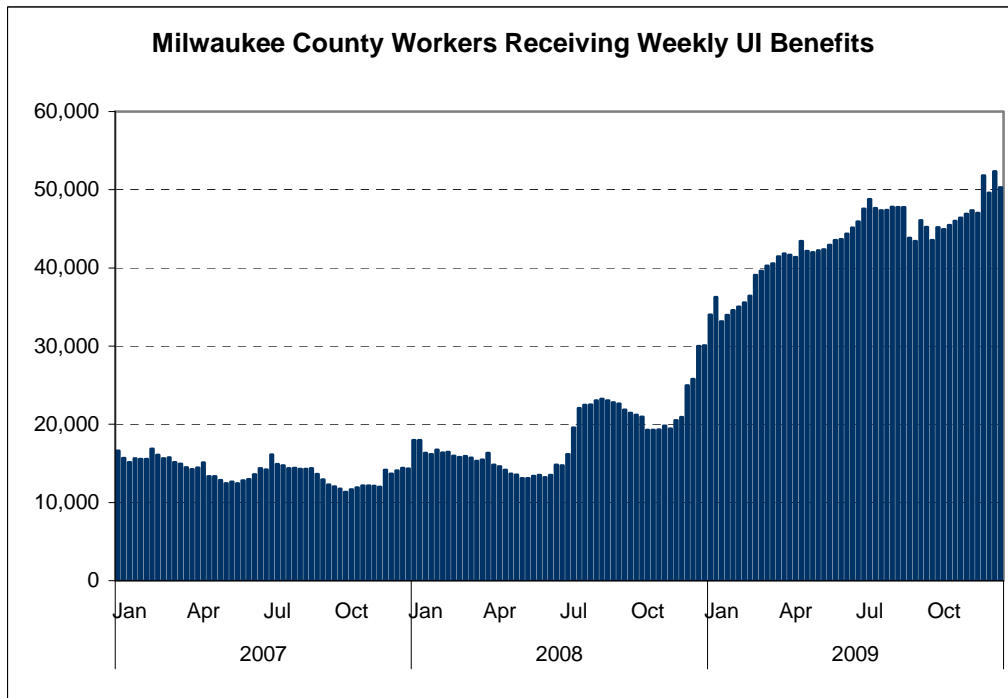




Drilldown on Laid-Off Workers in Milwaukee County Receiving Unemployment Insurance

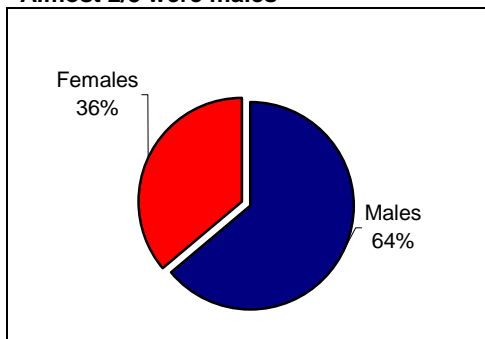
As of January 2010, over 57,000 laid-off workers in Milwaukee County were receiving weekly unemployment insurance (UI) payments rather than paychecks -- three times the number receiving UI payments in January 2007.

To assist the Milwaukee Area Workforce Investment Board, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute examined the demographics and employment history of 48,131 workers in Milwaukee County receiving UI in 2nd Quarter of 2009. Five quarters of wages (4th Qtr 2007 – 4th Qtr 2008) were examined for these workers.

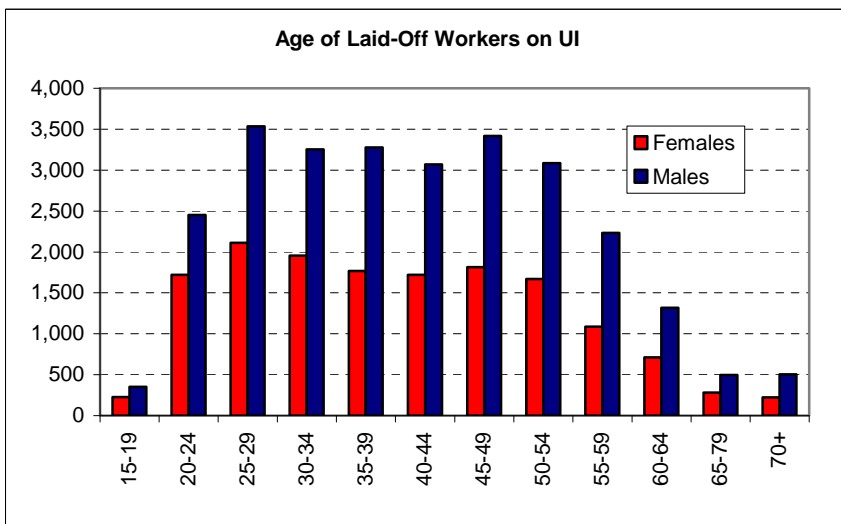


Who received weekly unemployment insurance benefits (2nd Qtr 2009)

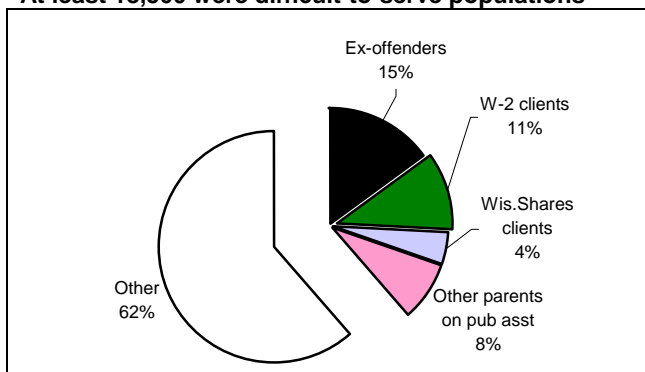
Almost 2/3 were males



Most laid-off workers are of prime working age. Only 8% are aged 60 and above



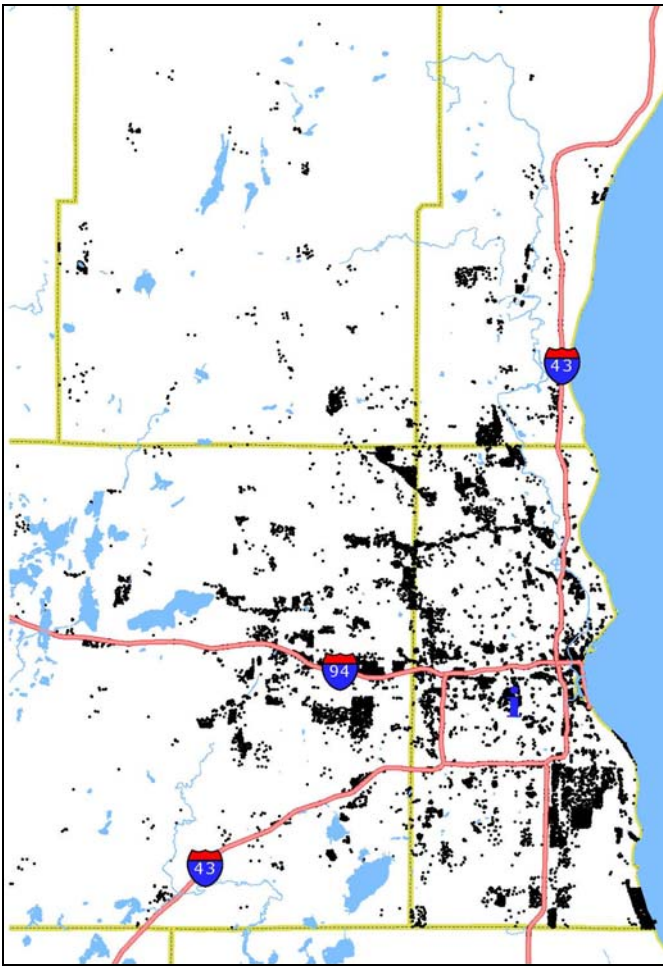
At least 18,500 were difficult-to-serve populations



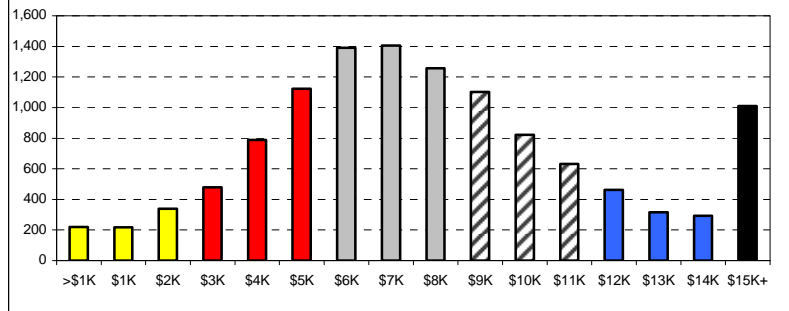
The 48,131 Milwaukee County workers in the UI benefit system included a number of difficult-to-serve populations (unduplicated counts):

- 7,232 were **ex-offenders** in the Department of Corrections system.
- 5,240 were or had been **W-2 clients**
- 2,097 other single parents who had received **Wisconsin Shares** child care subsidies
- 3,971 were other parents (with school-age children) on other public assistance (**FoodShare, BadgerCare Plus**).

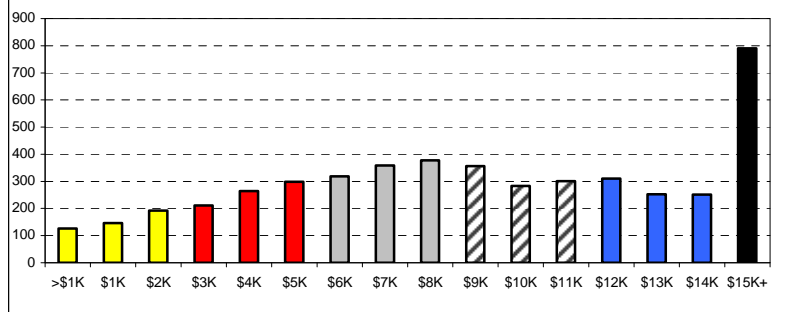
Job Sites of Laid-Off Workers in Milwaukee County with Prior Quarterly Earnings of \$10,000 or More



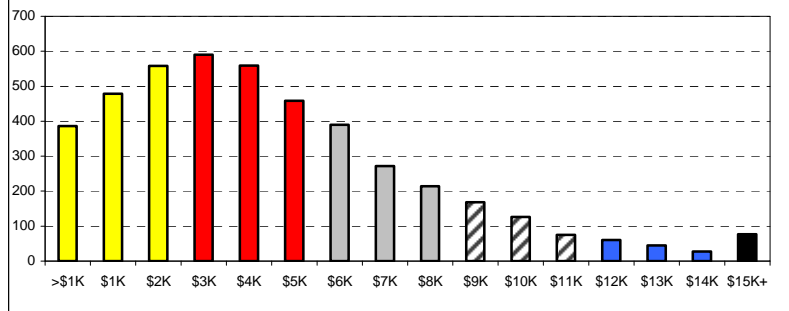
Prior Quarterly Wages of Laid-Off Workers in Manufacturing



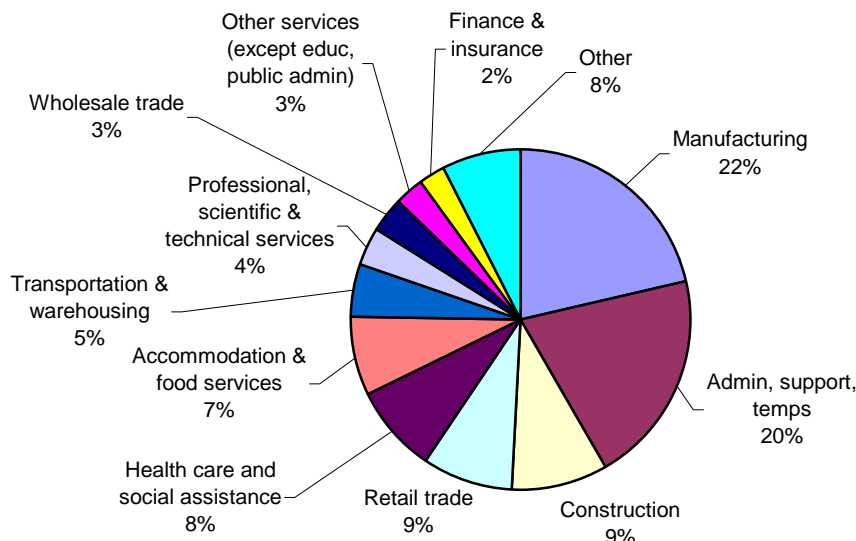
Prior Quarterly Wages of Laid-Off Workers in Construction



Prior Quarterly Wages of Laid-Off Workers in Retail Trade



Industries of Laid-Off Milwaukee County Workers



The largest number of workers losing their jobs in Milwaukee County worked in manufacturing. Other hard-hit industries included administrative support (including temp agencies), construction, retail trade, health and social services, and accommodations and food service.

Industries with fewer layoffs included utilities, governments, and educational services.

The full report is available at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Employment & Training Institute website at www.eti.uwm.edu. The research was funded by the Milwaukee Area Workforce Investment Board and the Fitch Research Fund of the Greater Milwaukee Foundation.

Milwaukee Drill photo courtesy of Milwaukee Electric Tool Corporation