

## Mass Layoff Statistics 2nd Quarter 2004

During the period April through June 2004, there were 82 mass layoff events in Ohio, an increase of 28 events over the Second Quarter of 2003. This resulted in 11,281 separations, an increase of 5,160 over the 2nd Quarter 2003 total of 6,421 separations.

### Mass Layoff Events by Industry

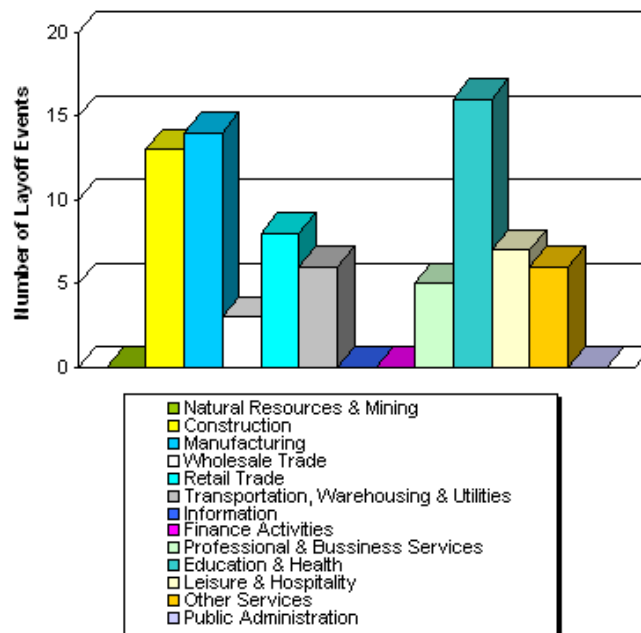
Education & Health topped the list with twenty percent of the total number of mass layoff events and 13% and of all separations. Manufacturing and Construction, followed closely respectively with 17% and 16% of the total events, showing 23% and 14% of all separations.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 2nd Quarter 2004 (revised)					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>11,281</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	13	16%	-19%	1,539	14%
Manufacturing	14	17%	-18%	2,635	23%
Durable Goods	11	13%	-15%	2,250	20%
Nondurable Goods	3	4%	0%	385	3%
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>					
Wholesale Trade	3	4%	-25%	325	3%
Retail Trade	8	10%	300%	1,012	9%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	6	7%	100%	820	7%
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	5	6%	-17%	969	9%
Education & Health	16	20%	1500%	1,472	13%
Leisure & Hospitality	7	9%	0%	990	9%
Other Services	6	7%	0%	528	5%
Public Administration	*	*	*	*	*

\* Data suppressed for industries with less than three layoffs to protect confidentiality; establishment totals include suppressed industries.

Note: "... " indicates percentage not available.

**Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry  
2nd Quarter 2004**



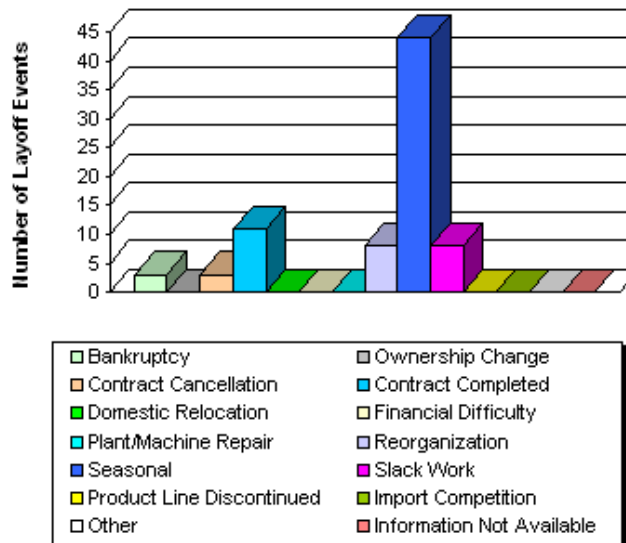
## Mass Layoff Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal work was responsible for 54% of the mass layoffs events with 43% of all separations. Contract Completed accounted for 11% of all mass layoffs and 12% of all separations. Included in the 82 mass layoff events for Ohio were 15 actual establishment closures with 2,209 separations. In comparison, there were 15 establishment closures with 1,343 separations in the 2nd quarter of 2003.

<b>Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason 2nd Quarter 2004 (revised)</b>				
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,281</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bankruptcy	3	4%	585	5%
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	3	4%	578	5%
Contract Completed	11	13%	1,396	12%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	*	*	*	*
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	8	10%	1,552	14%
Seasonal	44	54%	4,889	43%
Slack Work	8	10%	1,279	11%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*
Information Not Available	*	*	*	*

\* Data suppressed for less than three layoffs per category. Totals include suppressed data.

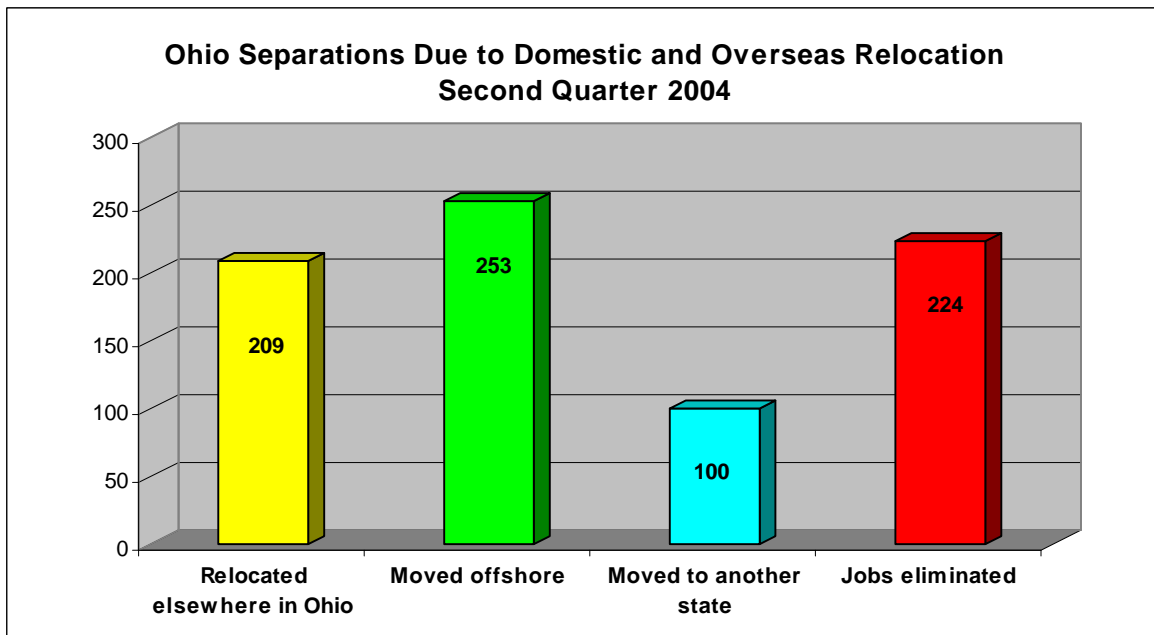
**Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason  
2nd Quarter 2004**



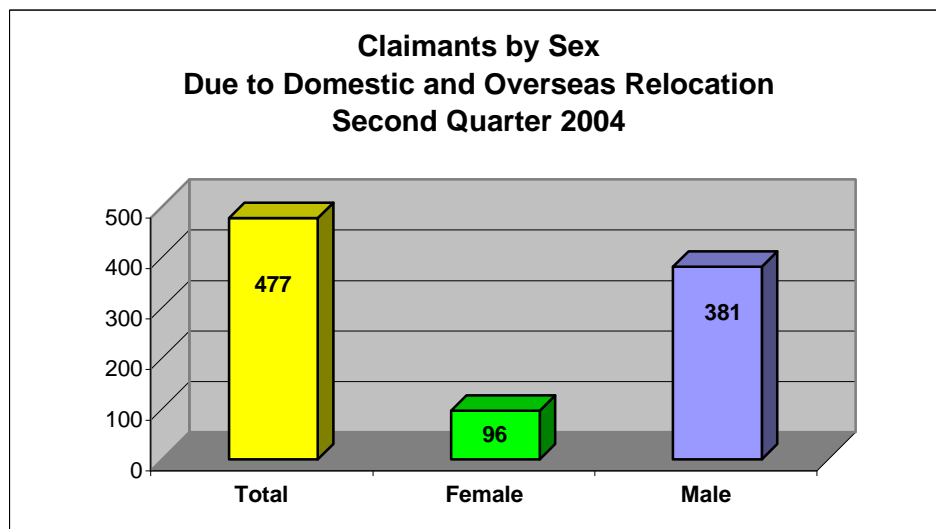
## Movement of Work 2nd Quarter 2004

Movement of work is a new data component of the Mass Layoff Statistics Program and, as such, is experimental.

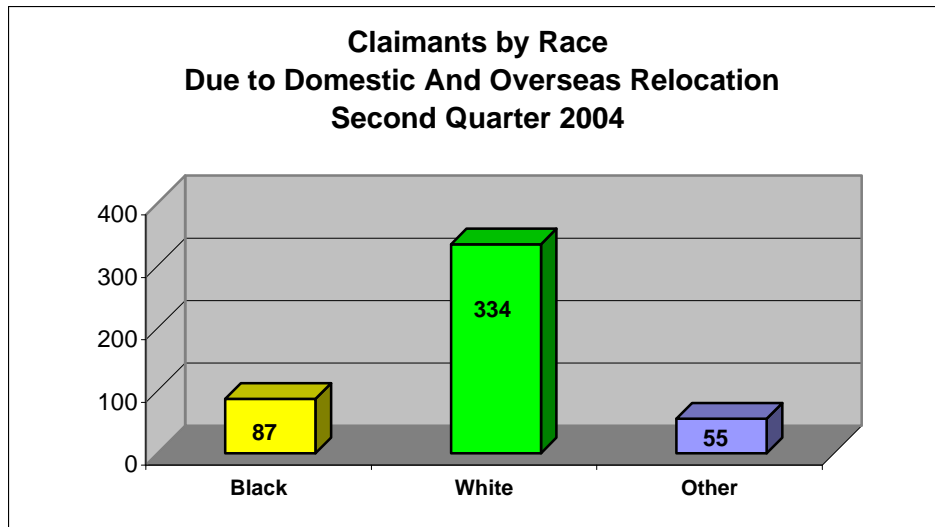
Of the 11,281 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the second quarter of 2004, a total of 786 separations were associated with the movement of work. Thirty-two percent of the jobs moved overseas while 28% were separated from jobs that were eliminated and not replaced. Twenty-seven percent of the jobs were relocated elsewhere in Ohio and 13% moved to another state. These 786 separations were the result of 4 layoff events involving movement of work. All of the 4 layoff events were closures in Ohio and 3 occurred in the manufacturing sector.



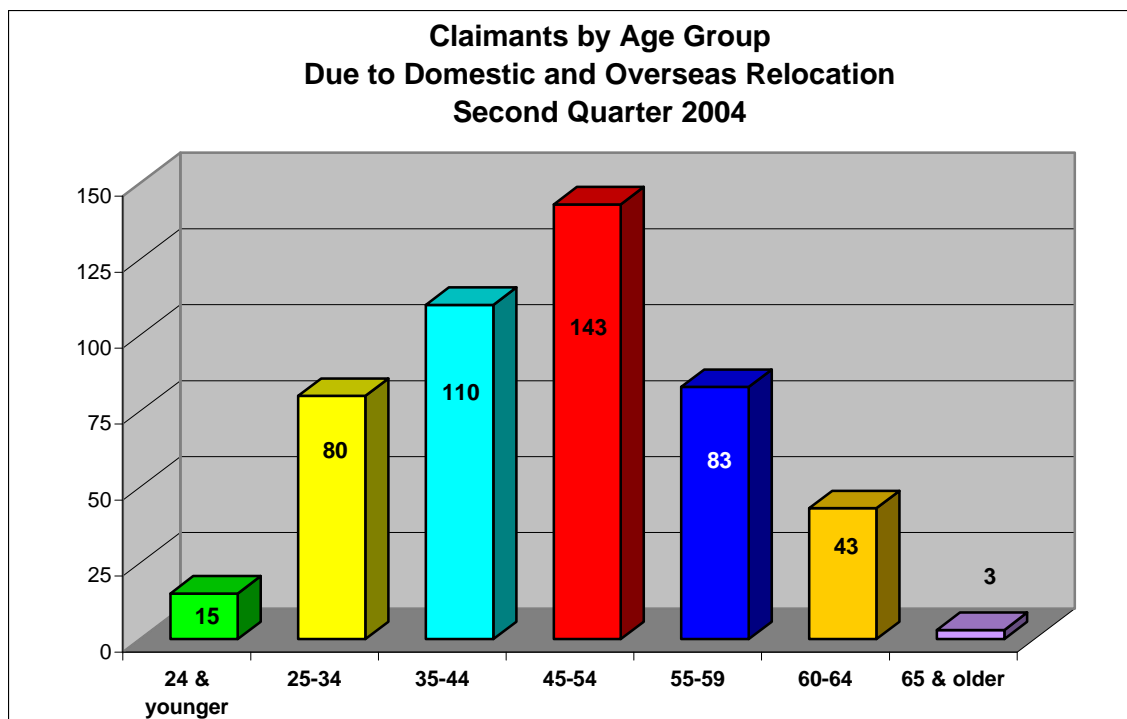
Of the 786 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the second quarter of 2004, demographic data was obtained for 477 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 80% of the claimants were male and 20% were female.



Racial affiliation was reported for 476 of the 477 UI claimants. White workers accounted for 70% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 18%. These two groups formed 88% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45 and 54 years old accounted for 30% of all claims, followed by those between 35 and 44 years old with 23% of claims. These two groups accounted for over half of all claims related to job relocation.



#### Notes on Movement of Work:

- Data not available for quarters prior to first quarter 2004. As a result, trend information is not available and analytical assessment is difficult.
- These data do not take into consideration jobs moved into Ohio from outsourcing in another state or jobs generated through foreign investment in Ohio. These data do not represent a “net balance” of job flow, but represent only the negative side of the equation. The number will always be negative or zero at best.
- Overseas relocation is defined as the movement of jobs from within the U.S. to locations outside the U.S. Offshoring can occur within the same company or to a different company, as long as jobs are moved outside the U.S.
- Outsourcing is defined as the movement of work formerly conducted in-house by employees paid directly by a company to a different company. The different company can be located inside or outside the U.S.
- Total only available for ‘moved to another state’; data are not available by state.
- Data were obtained through employer telephone survey and represent only employers having 50 or more initial unemployment claims filed within a 5 week period. Consequently, employers with less than 50 employees are not contacted and are not part of the survey.
- Data reflect activity reported for the quarter. Additional activity by the same employer may be reported in future quarters.

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