

# Mass Layoff Events in Ohio

## Second Quarter 2005

During the period April through June 2005, there were 75 mass layoff events in Ohio, a decrease of seven events from the Second Quarter of 2004. This resulted in 10,378 separations, a decrease of 903 from the 2nd Quarter 2004 total of 11,281 separations.

### Events by Industry

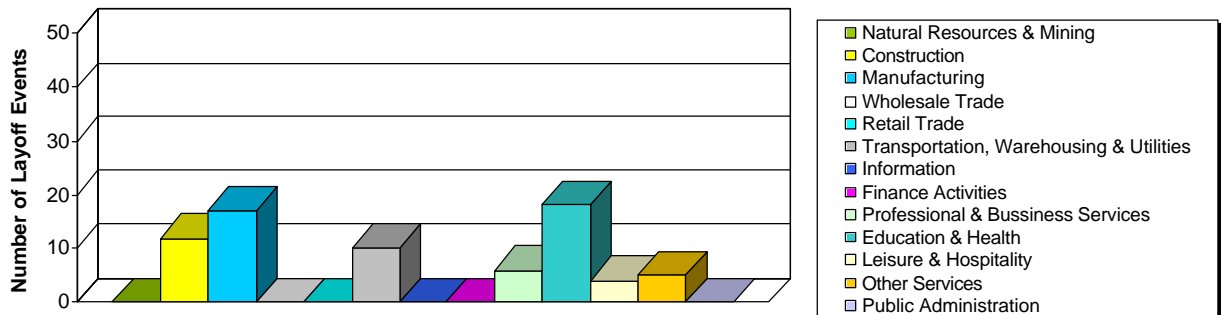
Education & Health out paced all with twenty-four percent of the total number of mass layoff events and 18% of all separations. Manufacturing followed closely with 23% of the total events and represented 20% of all separations. Construction reported 16% of the total events and 14% of the workers separated during this quarter.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry Second Quarter 2005					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	75	100%	-9%	10,378	100%
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	12	16%	-8%	1,402	14%
Manufacturing	17	23%	21%	2,104	20%
Durable Goods	16	21%	45%	2,049	20%
Nondurable Goods	*	*	*	*	*
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	10	13%	67%	1,591	15%
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	6	8%	20%	1,217	12%
Education & Health	18	24%	13%	1,897	18%
Leisure & Hospitality	4	5%	-43%	712	7%
Other Services	5	7%	-17%	795	8%
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**  
Second Quarter 2005

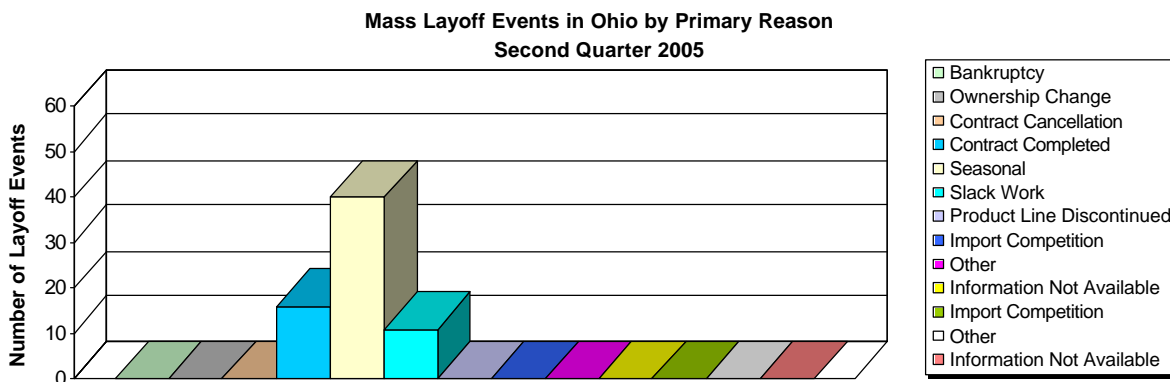


## Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal was unmatched with 53% of the mass layoffs events and 55% of all separations. Contract Completed accounted for 21% of all mass layoffs and 18% of all separations. Slack work carried 15% of mass layoffs and 13% of workers separated. Included in the 75 mass layoff events for Ohio were 11 actual establishment closures with 1,689 separations. In comparison, there were 15 establishment closures with 2,209 separations in the 2nd quarter of 2004.

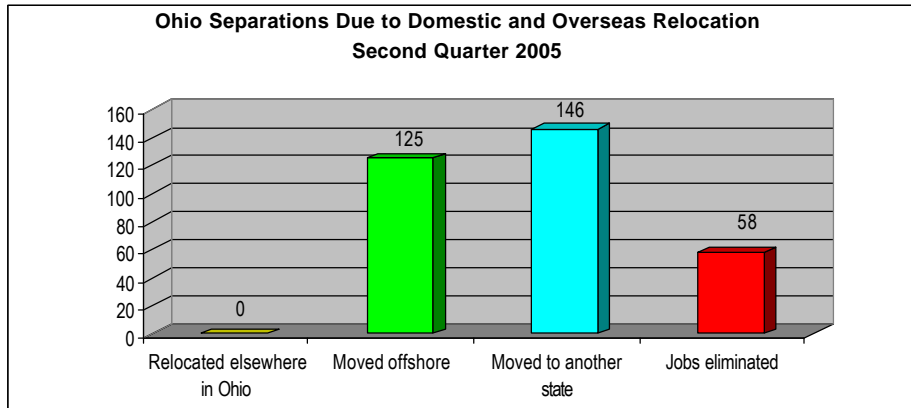
Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason Second Quarter 2005				
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10,378</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	*	*	*	*
Contract Completed	16	21%	1,904	18%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	*	*	*	*
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	5	7%	834	8%
Seasonal	40	53%	5,728	55%
Slack Work	11	15%	1,390	13%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*
Information Not Available	*	*	*	*

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

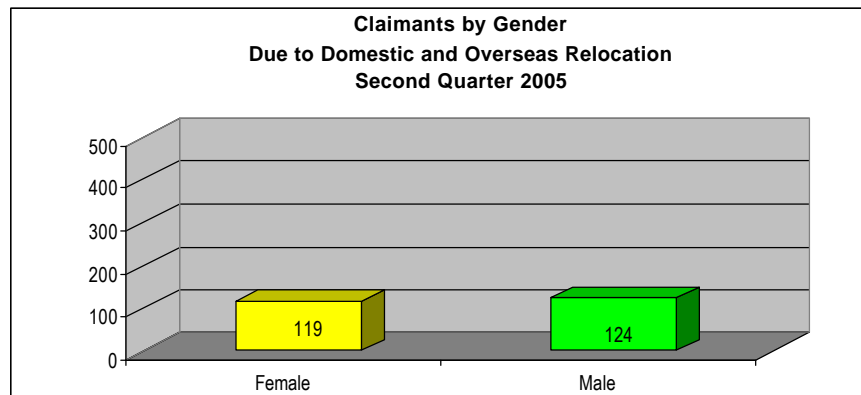


## Movement of Work

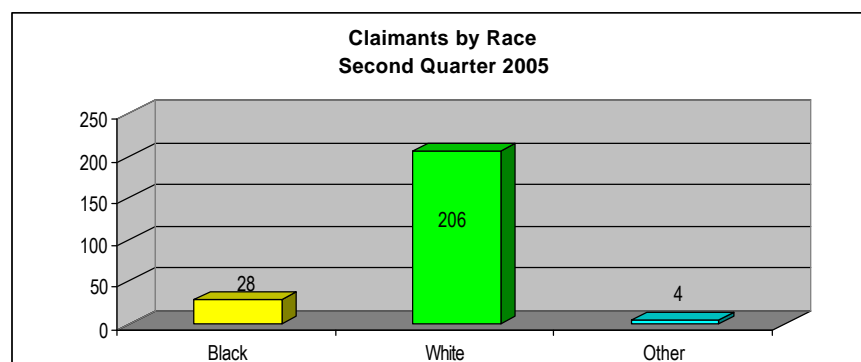
Of the 10,378 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the second quarter of 2005, a total of 329 separations were associated with the movement of work. None of the work was relocated elsewhere in Ohio. Forty-four percent of the work was moved to another state, 38% to another country, and 18% percent of the work was eliminated. These 329 separations were the result of 3 layoff events involving movement of work. All 3 of the layoff events occurred in the manufacturing sector and all were business closures.



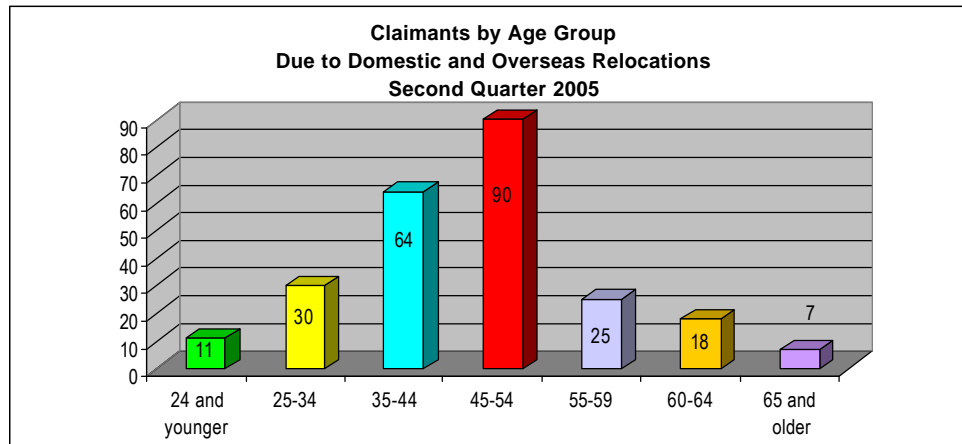
Of the 329 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the second quarter of 2005, demographic data was obtained for 246 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 50% of the claimants were male and 48% were female.



White workers accounted for 83% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 11%. These two groups formed 94% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45 and 54 years old accounted for 37% of all claims, followed by those between 35 and 44 years old with 26% of claims. These two groups accounted for over half of all claims related to job relocation.



Notes about 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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