

# Mass Layoff Events in Ohio

## First Quarter 2006

During the period January through March 2006, there were 45 mass layoff events in Ohio, a decrease of 42 events from a year ago. These 45 events resulted in 14,195 separations, an increase of 4,532 from the 1st quarter 2005 total of 9,663 separations. Included in the 45 events were 12 establishment closures/partial closures of single or multiple worksites with 6,254 separations. This compares to 7 establishment closures and 1,093 for a year ago.

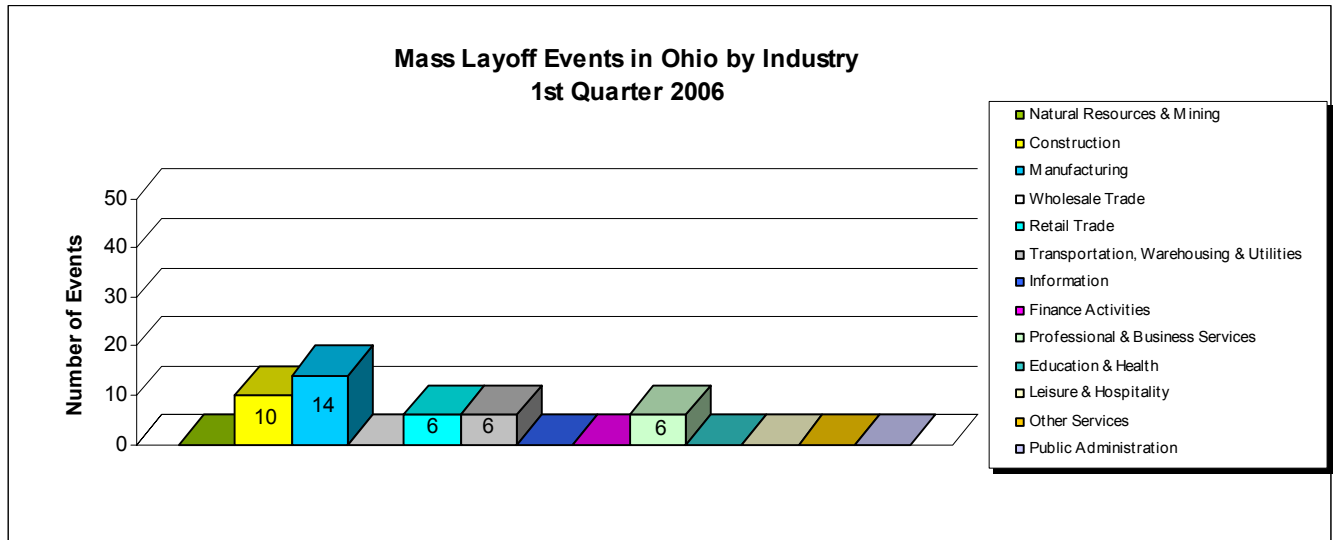
### Events by Industry

Manufacturing out paced all with 31% of the total number of mass layoff events and 34% of all separations. Construction followed with 22% of the total events but represented just 7% of all separations. Retail trade separated the most workers with 37% of the total.

<b>Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 1st Quarter 2006</b>					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>-48%</b>	<b>14,195</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b><u>GOODS PRODUCING</u></b>					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	10	22%	-78%	942	7%
Manufacturing	14	31%	-30%	4,837	34%
Durable Goods	7	16%	-53%	3,652	26%
Nondurable Goods	7	16%	40%	1,185	8%
<b><u>SERVICE PROVIDING</u></b>					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	6	13%	-25%	5,186	37%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	6	13%	20%	985	7%
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	6	13%	100%	1,604	11%
Education & Health	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	*	*	*	*	*
Public Administration	*	*	*	*	*

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

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

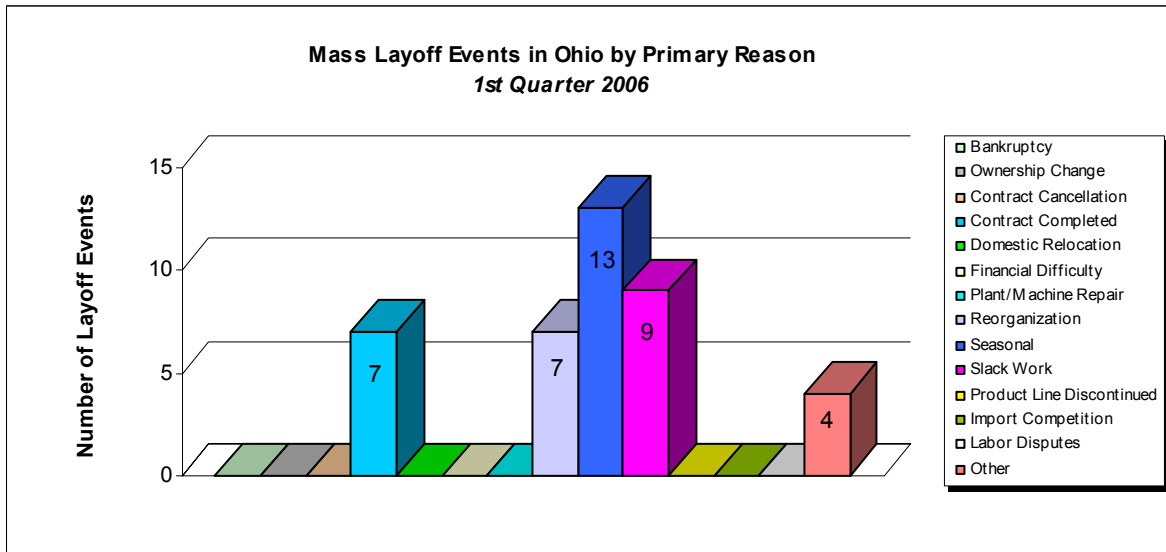


## Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal accounted for 29% of the mass layoffs events and 15% of all separations. Slack work carried 20% of mass layoffs and 15% of workers separated. Reorganization comprised just 16% of the layoffs but included 28% of all workers separated.

Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14,195</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	*	*	*	*
Contract Completed	7	16%	1,498	11%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	*	*	*	*
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	7	16%	3,928	28%
Seasonal	13	29%	2,120	15%
Slack Work	9	20%	2,106	15%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Labor Disputes	*	*	*	*
Other	4	9%	838	6%

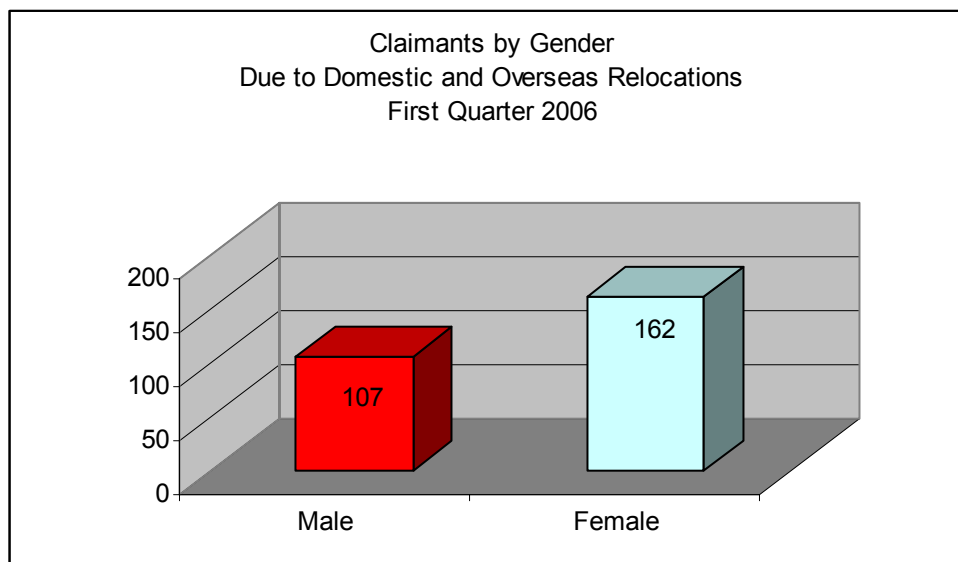
\* Data suppressed for less than three layoffs per category. Totals include suppressed data.



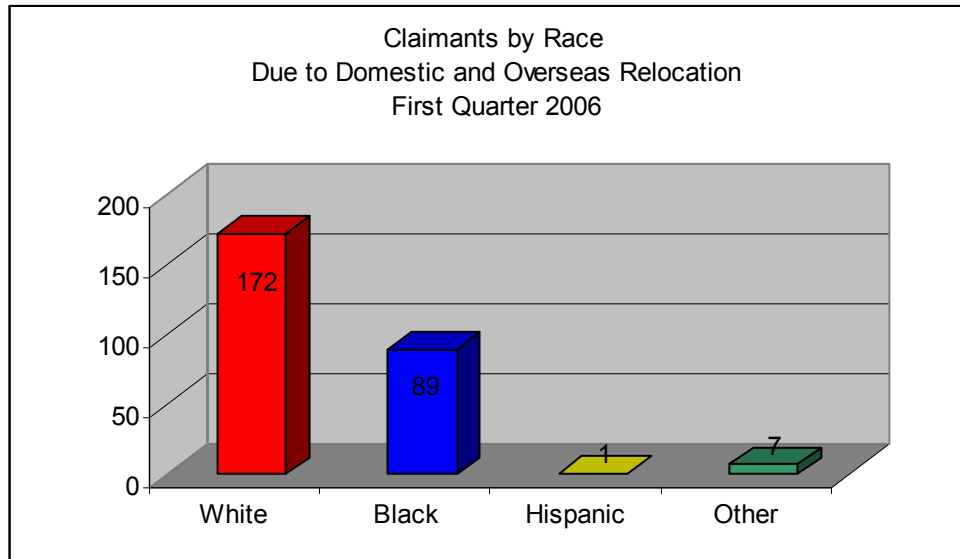
## Movement of Work

Of the 14,195 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the first quarter of 2006, a total of 292 separations were associated with the movement of work. All of the work was moved offshore. These 292 separations occurred in the Manufacturing sector and were not part of a business closure.

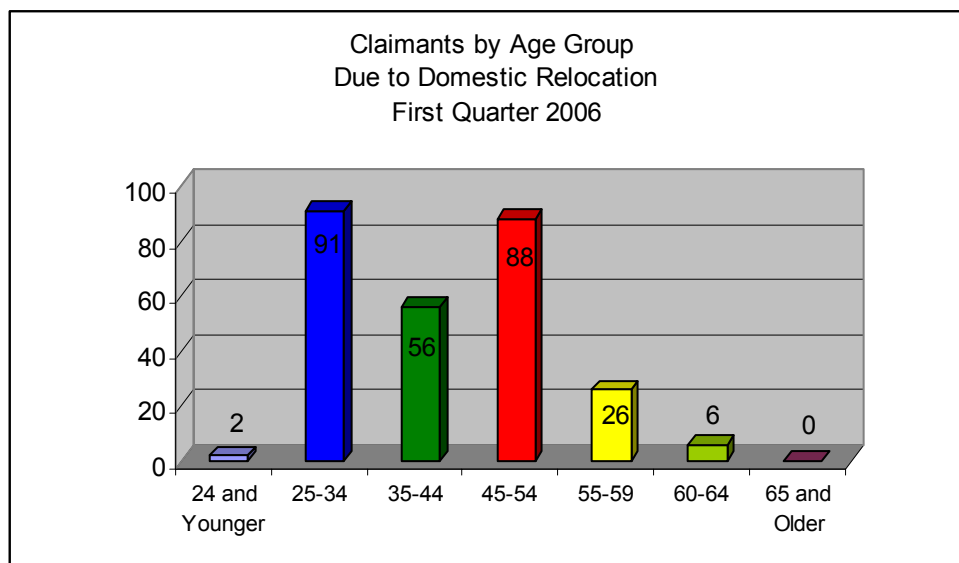
Of the 292 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the first quarter of 2006, demographic data was obtained for 269 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 60% of the claimants were female and 40% were male. Only 4% reported they were veterans. Of the 269 who filed for Unemployment Insurance, 146 or 54% were unemployed 26 weeks or longer and exhausted their UI benefits.



White workers accounted for 64% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 33%. These two groups formed 97% of total claimants.



Claimants between 25 and 34 years old accounted for 34% of all claims, followed by those between 45 and 54 years old with 33% of claims. These two groups accounted for almost 67% 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.

Bureau of Labor Market Information  
Office of Workforce Development  
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services  
Columbus 43216  
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