

# Mass Layoff Statistics 1st Quarter 2004

During the period January through March 2004, there were 78 mass layoff events in Ohio, an increase of 15 events over the First Quarter of 2003. This resulted in 11,837 separations, an increase of 5,498 over the 1st Quarter 2003 total of 6,339 separations.

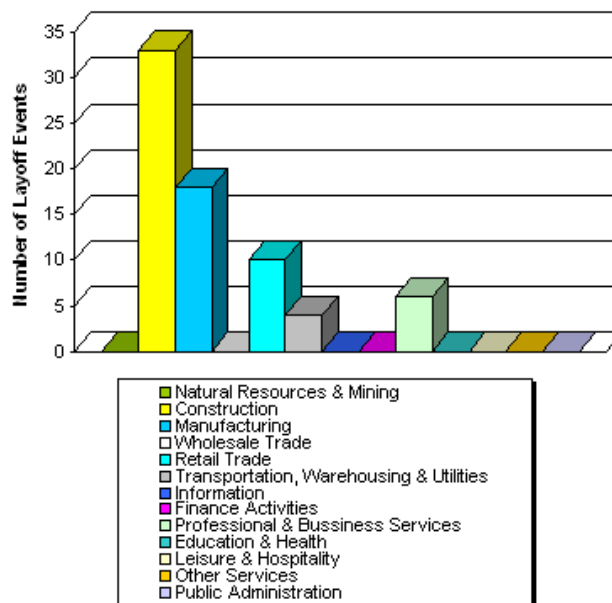
## Mass Layoff Events by Industry

Forty-two percent of the total number of mass layoff events occurred in Construction, representing 28% of all separations. Manufacturing accounted for 23% of all mass layoff events and 25% of all separations. Retail Trade followed with 13% of all mass layoff events and 23% of all separations.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 1st Quarter 2004 (revised)					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	33	42%	94%	3,264	28%
Manufacturing	18	23%	-22%	2,974	25%
Durable Goods	16	21%	-16%	2,527	21%
Nondurable Goods	*	*	*	*	*
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	10	13%	100%	2,690	23%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	4	5%	-20%	882	7%
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	6	8%	50%	1,198	10%
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.

**Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry  
1st Quarter 2004**



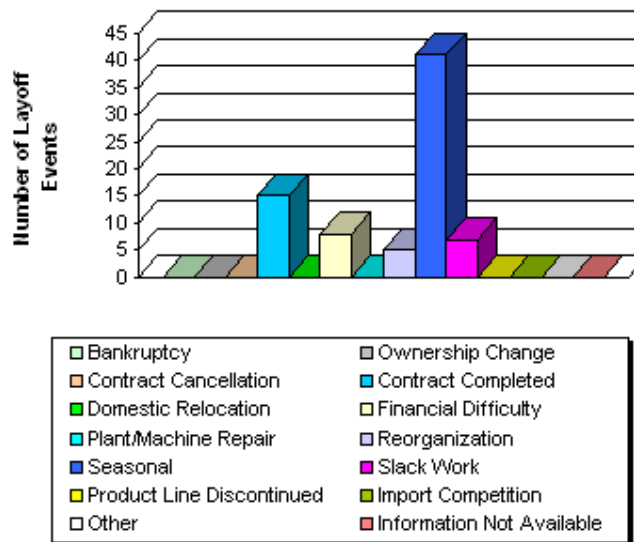
## Mass Layoff Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal produced 53% of the mass layoffs events with 49% of all separations. Contract Completed accounted for 19% of all mass layoffs and 16% of all separations. Included in the 78 mass layoff events for Ohio were 11 actual establishment closures with 2,331 separations. Five of those closures with 988 separations were due to movement of work. In comparison, there were 16 establishment closures with 992 separations in the 1st quarter of 2003.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason 1st Quarter 2004 (revised)				
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,837</b>	<b>100%</b>
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	*	*	*	*
Contract Completed	15	19%	1,933	16%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	8	10%	1,589	13%
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	5	6%	1,063	9%
Seasonal	41	53%	5,829	49%
Slack Work	7	9%	1,205	10%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*
Information Not Available	*	*	*	*

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

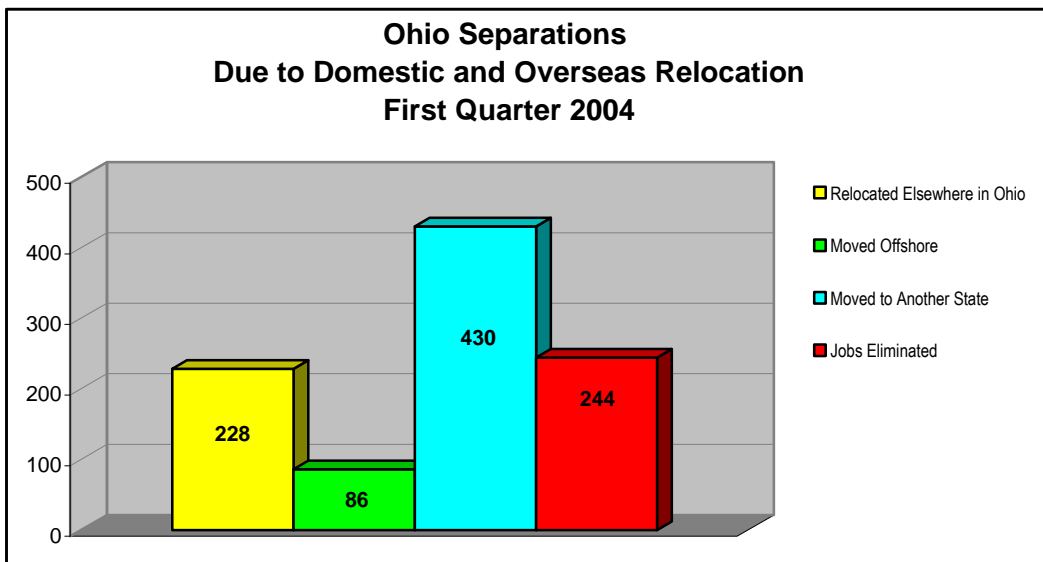
**Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason**  
1st Quarter 2004



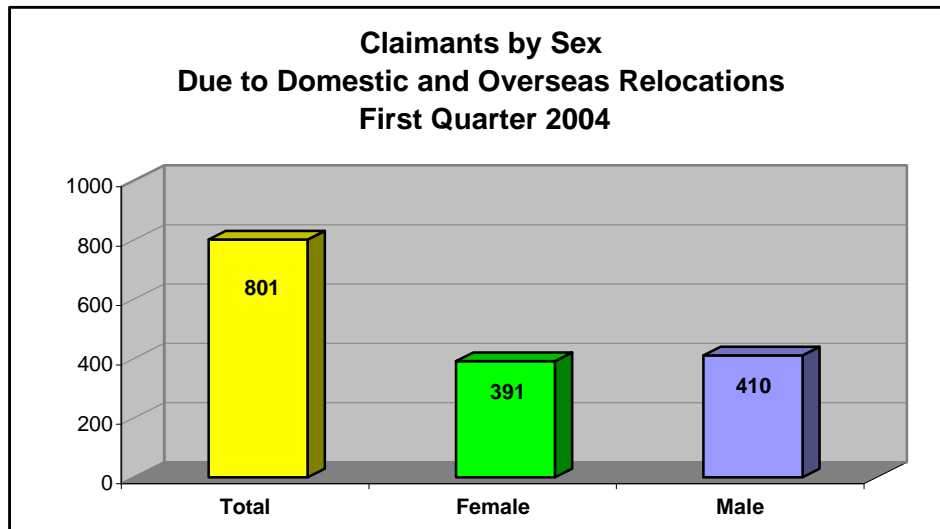
## Movement of Work 1<sup>st</sup> Quarter 2004

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

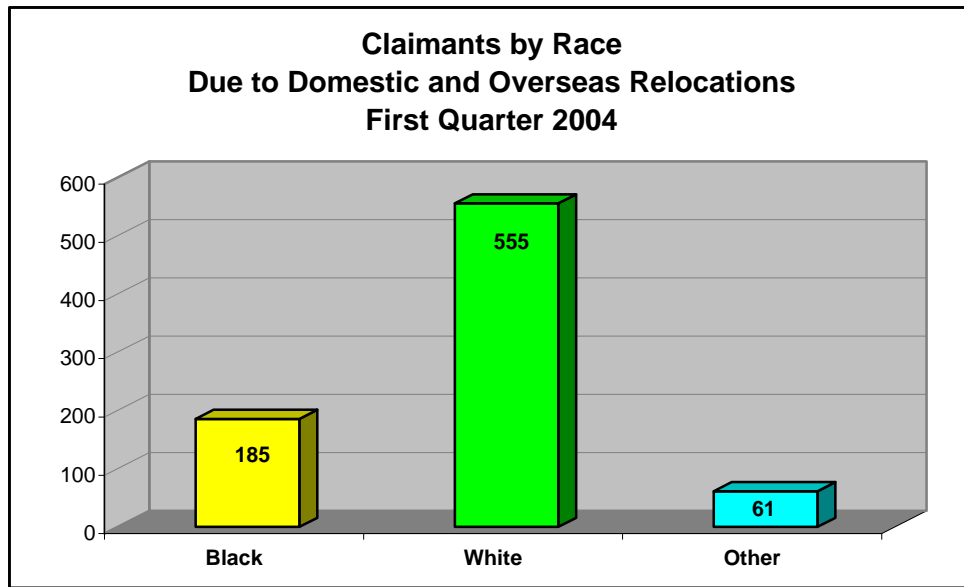
Of the 11,837 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the first quarter of 2004, a total of 988 separations were associated with the movement of work. Forty-four percent of the jobs moved to another state while 25% were separated from jobs that were eliminated and not replaced. Twenty-three percent of the jobs were relocated elsewhere in Ohio and 9% moved overseas. These 988 separations were the result of 5 layoff events involving movement of work. All of the 5 layoff events were closures in Ohio and all occurred in the manufacturing sector.



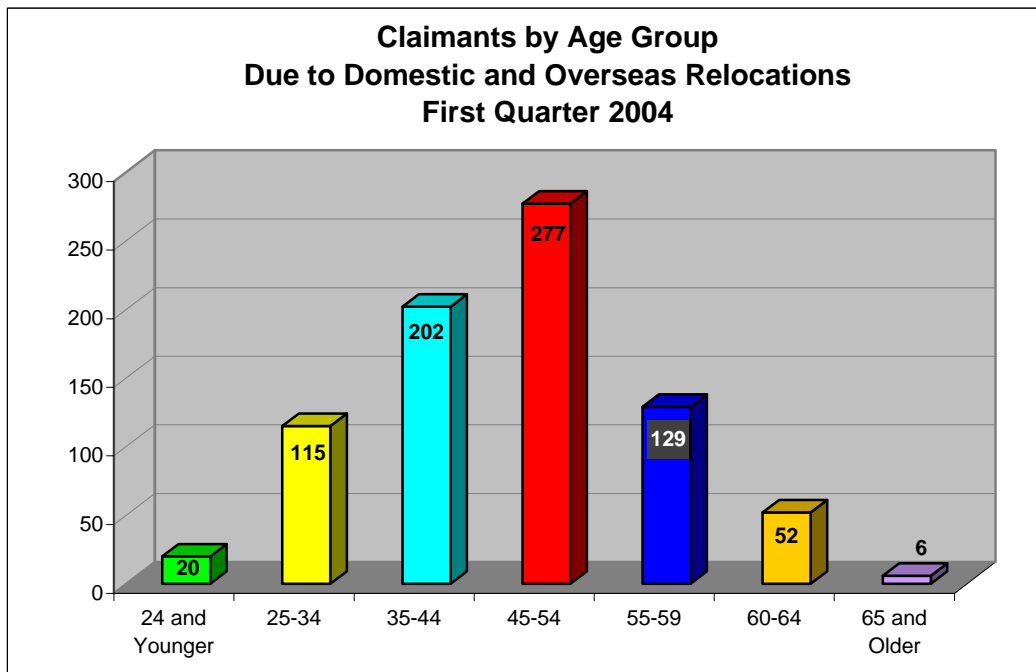
Of the 988 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the first quarter of 2004, demographic data was obtained for 801 of those workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 51% of the claimants were male and 49% were female.



White workers accounted for 69.3% of total claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 23.1%. These two groups formed 92.4% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45 and 54 years old accounted for 35% of all claims, followed by those between 35 and 44 years old with 25% of claims. These two groups accounted for nearly 60% of all claimants related to job relocation.



**Notes on Movement to 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