

Mass Layoff Statistics 3rd Quarter 2004

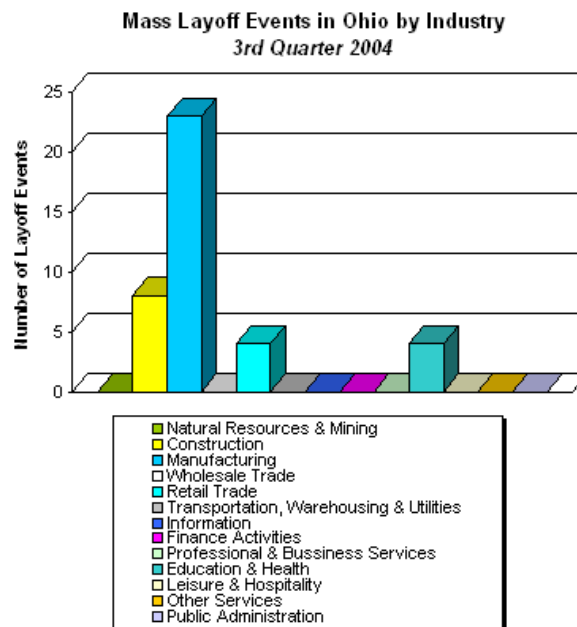
During the period July through September 2004, there were 48 mass layoff events in Ohio, a decrease of 3 events over the Third Quarter of 2003. This resulted in 7,527 separations, an increase of 2,132 over the 3rd Quarter 2003 total of 5,395 separations.

Mass Layoff Events by Industry

Manufacturing out paced all with fifty percent of the total number of mass layoff events and 46% of all separations. Construction followed with 17% of the total events and 12% of all separations. Retail Trade reported 8% of the total events with 15% of all workers separated during this quarter.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 3rd Quarter 2004					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48	100%	-6%	7,527	100%
GOODS PRODUCING					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	8	17%	-33%	872	12%
Manufacturing	23	50%	28%	3,488	46%
Durable Goods	18	38%	29%	2,721	36%
Nondurable Goods	6	13%	50%	767	10%
SERVICE PROVIDING					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	4	8%	-43%	1,163	15%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	*	*	*	*	*
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	*	*	*	*	*
Education & Health	4	8%	33%	420	6%
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.



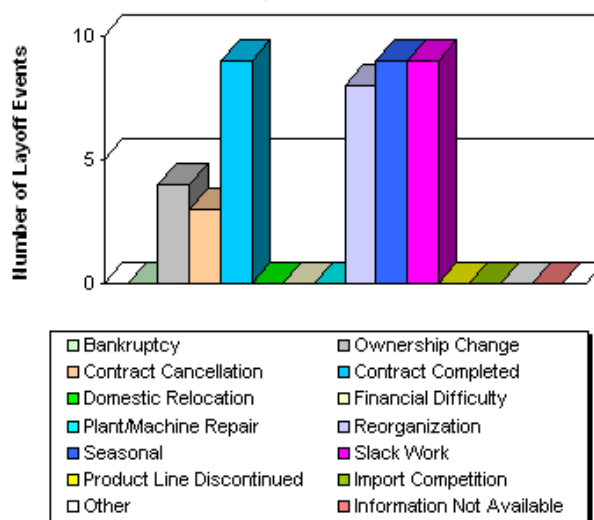
Mass Layoff Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal, Slack Work and Contract Completed were responsible for 19% each of the mass layoffs events with 15%,17% and 13% respectively of all separations. Reorganization accounted for 17% of all mass layoffs and 30% of all separations. Included in the 48 mass layoff events for Ohio were 16 actual establishment closures with 3,273 separations. In comparison, there were 23 establishment closures with 2,105 separations in the 3rd quarter of 2003.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason 3rd Quarter 2004				
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	48	100%	7,527	100%
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	4	8%	505	7%
Contract Cancellation	3	6%	255	3%
Contract Completed	9	19%	1,002	13%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	*	*	*	*
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	8	17%	2,270	30%
Seasonal	9	19%	1,156	15%
Slack Work	9	19%	1,292	17%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*
Information Not Available	*	*	*	*

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

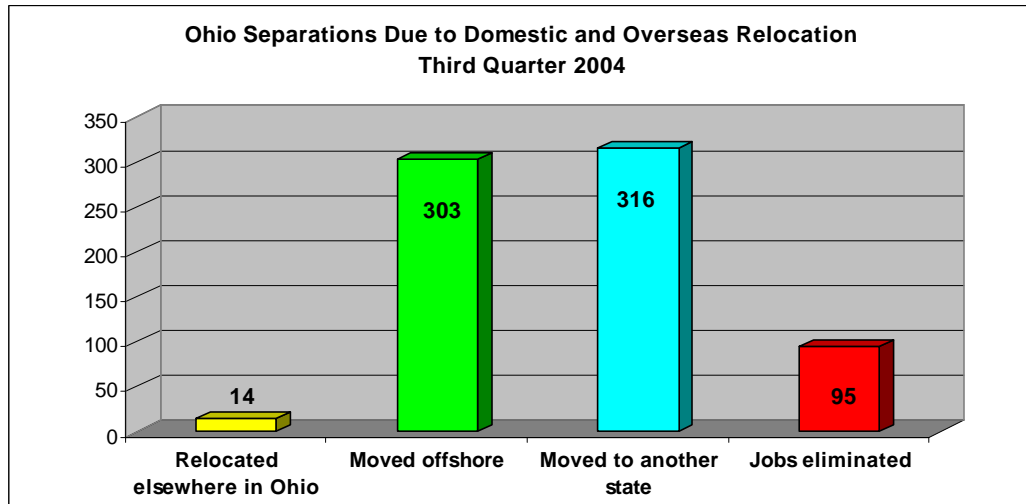
**Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason
3rd Quarter 2004**



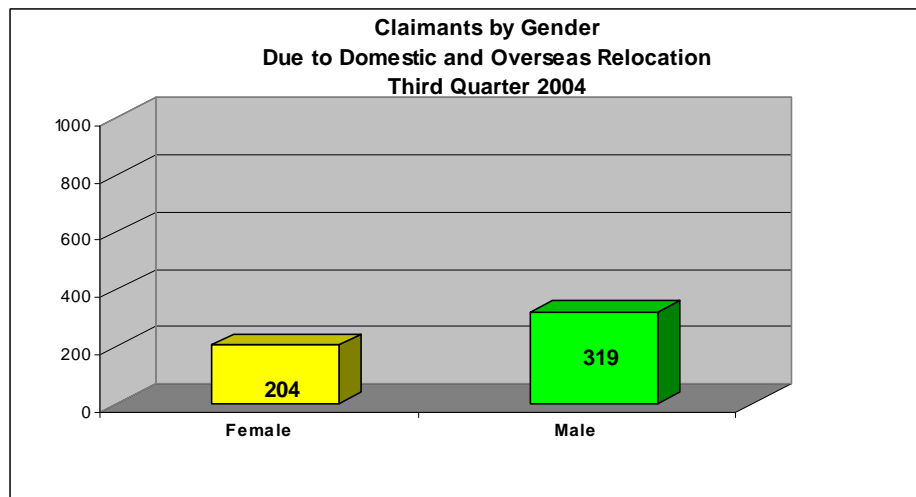
Movement of Work 3rd Quarter 2004

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

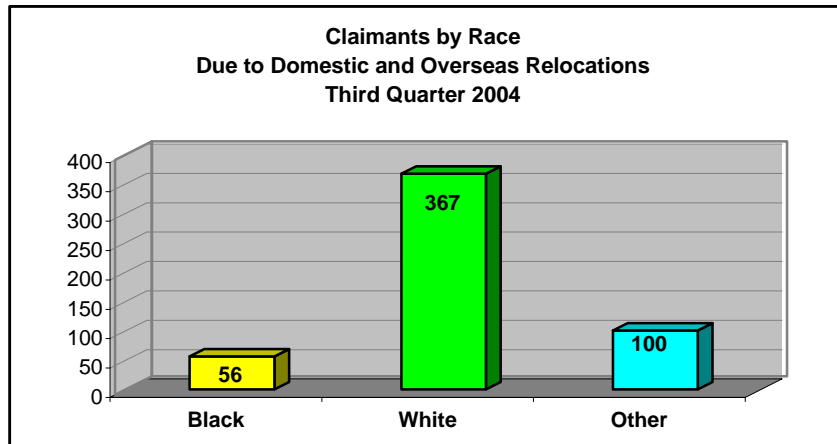
Of the 7,527 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the third quarter of 2004, a total of 728 separations were associated with the movement of work. Forty-two percent of the jobs moved overseas while 13% were separated from jobs that were eliminated and not replaced. Two percent of the jobs were relocated elsewhere in Ohio and 43% moved to another state. These 728 separations were the result of 5 layoff events involving movement of work. Four of the 5 layoff events occurred in the manufacturing sector and 4 were business closures.



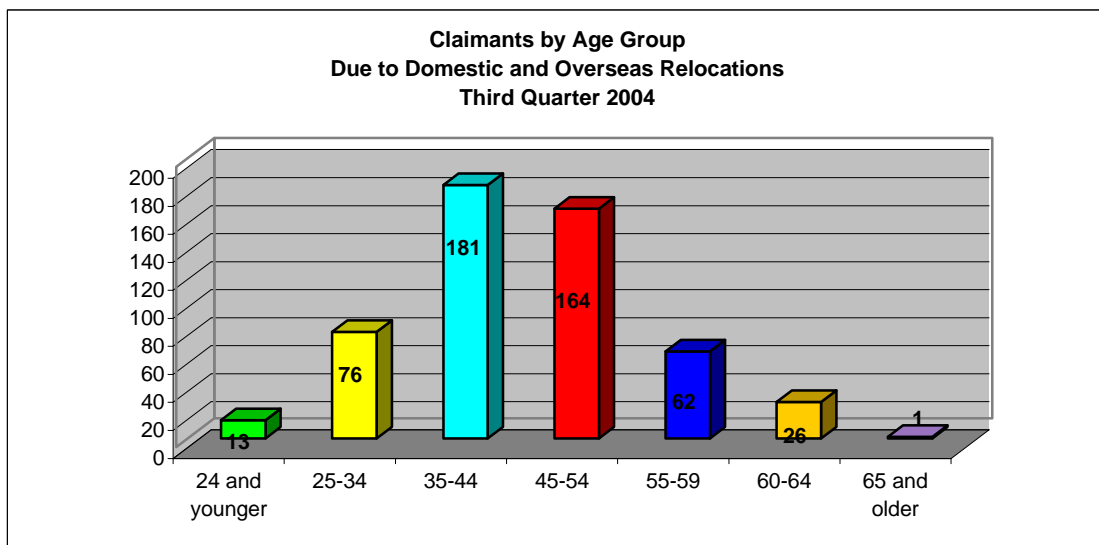
Of the 728 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the third quarter of 2004, demographic data was obtained for 523 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 61% of the claimants were male and 39% were female.



White workers accounted for 70% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 11%. These two groups formed 81% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45 and 54 years old accounted for 31% of all claims, followed by those between 35 and 44 years old with 35% 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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