

Mass Layoff Statistics 4th Quarter 2004

During the period October through December 2004, there were 80 mass layoff events in Ohio, a decrease of 41 events from the Fourth Quarter of 2003. This resulted in 10,740 separations, a decrease of 8,749 from the 4th Quarter 2003 total of 19,489 separations.

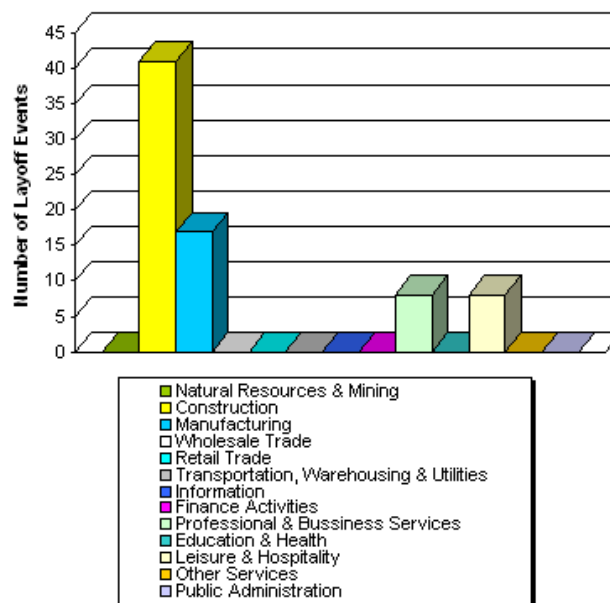
Mass Layoff Events by Industry

Construction out paced all with fifty-one percent of the total number of mass layoff events and 49% of all separations. Manufacturing followed with 21% of the total events and represented 23% of all separations. Professional & Business Services with Leisure & Health were responsible for 10% each of the mass layoffs events reporting 12% and 8% respectively of all separations.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 4th Quarter 2004 (preliminary)					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80	100%	-25%	10,740	100%
GOODS PRODUCING					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	41	51%	-25%	5,250	49%
Manufacturing	17	21%	-37%	2,457	23%
Durable Goods	14	18%	-33%	2,067	19%
Nondurable Goods	3	4%	-50%	390	4%
SERVICE PROVIDING					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	*	*	*	*	*
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	8	10%	33%	1,247	12%
Education & Health	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure & Hospitality	8	10%	0%	878	8%
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
4th Quarter 2004**



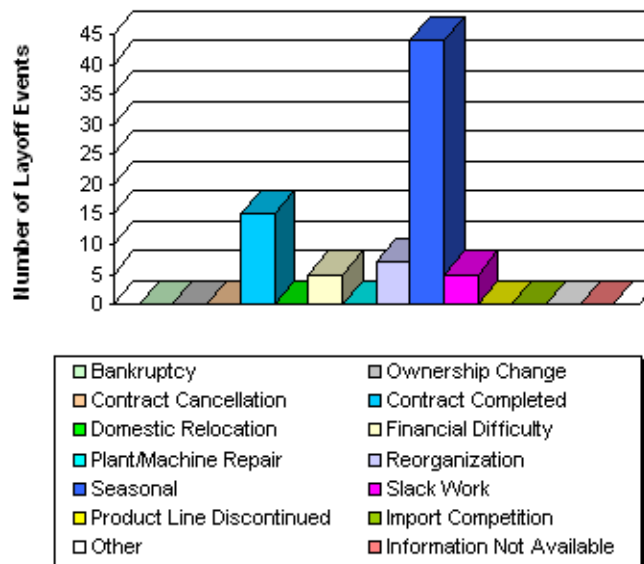
Mass Layoff Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal was responsible for 55% of the mass layoffs events with 42% of all separations. Contract Completed accounted for 19% of all mass layoffs and 25% of all separations. Included in the 80 mass layoff events for Ohio were 11 actual establishment closures with 1,718 separations. In comparison, there were 21 establishment closures with 2,990 separations in the 4th quarter of 2003.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason 4th Quarter 2004 (preliminary)				
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	80	100%	10,740	100%
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	*	*	*	*
Contract Completed	15	19%	2,694	25%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	5	6%	660	6%
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	7	9%	1,337	12%
Seasonal	44	55%	4,529	42%
Slack Work	5	6%	904	8%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*
Information Not Available	*	*	*	*

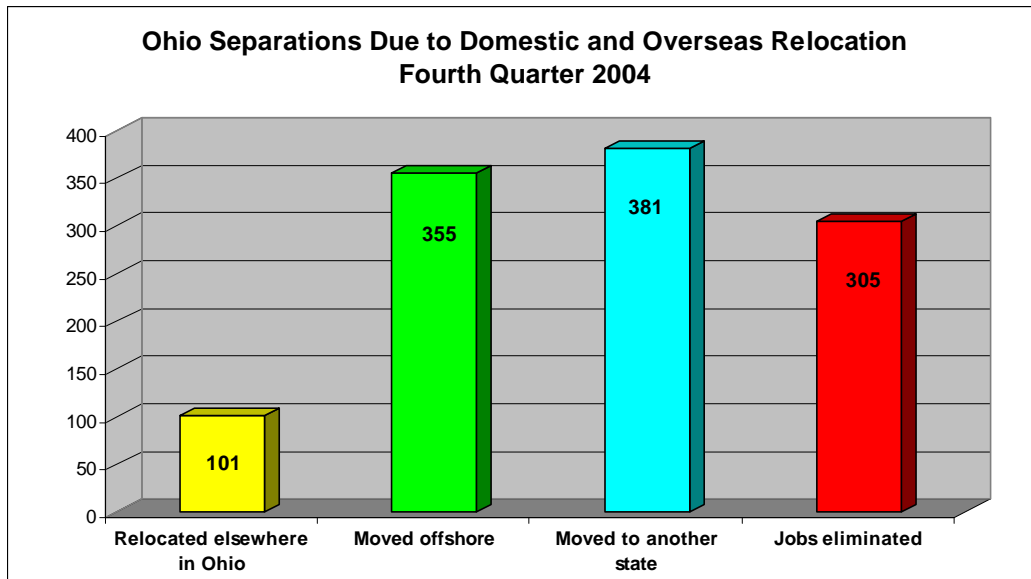
* Data suppressed for less than three layoffs per category. Totals include suppressed data.

**Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason
4th Quarter 2004**

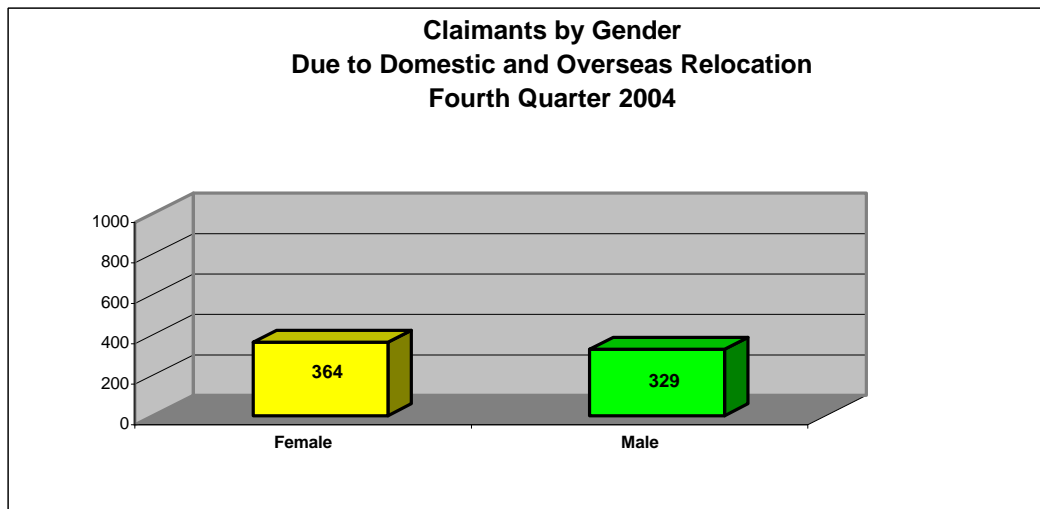


Ohio Movement of Work 4th Quarter 2004

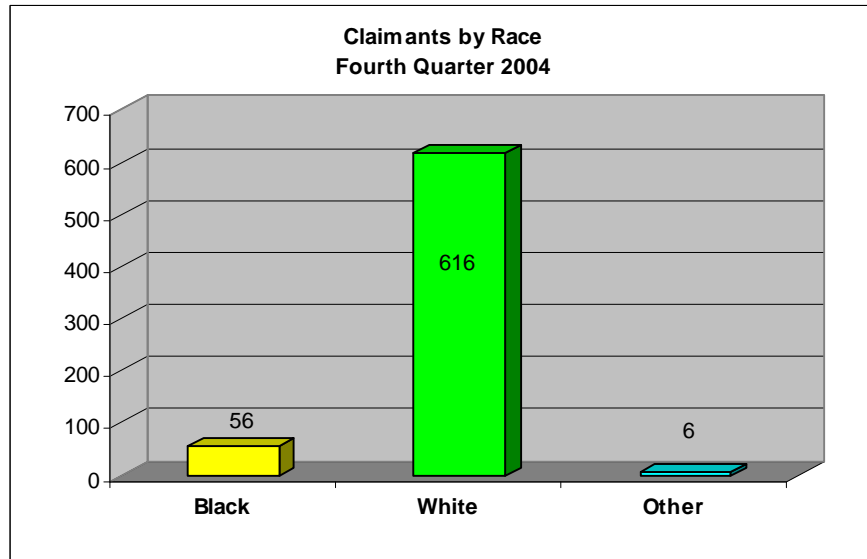
Of the 10,740 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the fourth quarter of 2004, a total of 1,142 separations were associated with the movement of work. Thirty-one percent of the jobs moved overseas while 27% were separated from jobs that were eliminated and not replaced. Nine percent of the jobs were relocated elsewhere in Ohio and 33% moved to another state. These 1,142 separations were the result of 5 layoff events involving movement of work. Three of the 5 layoff events were closures in Ohio and all 5 occurred in the manufacturing sector.



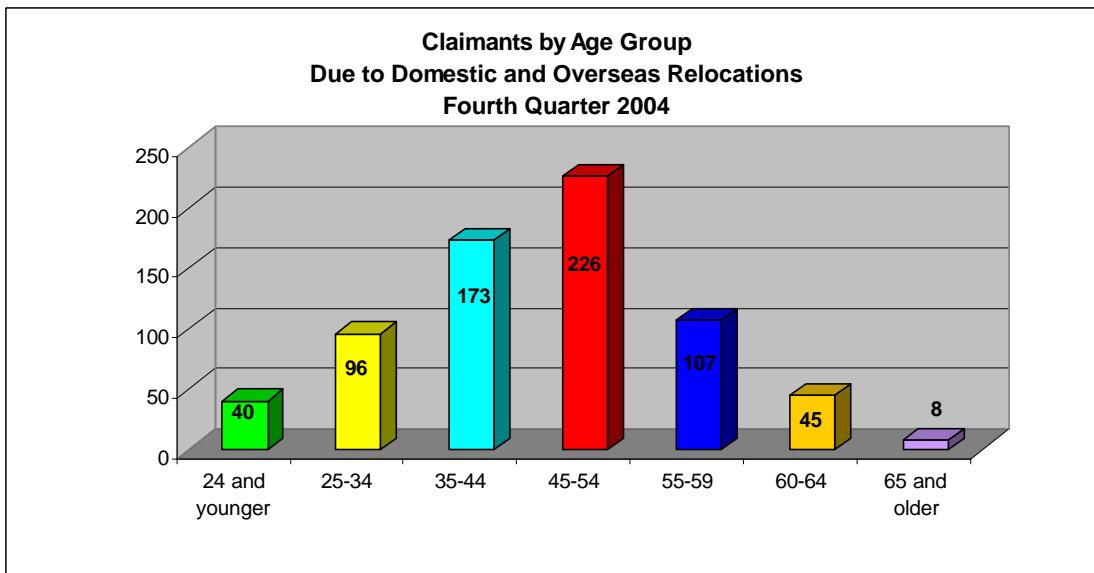
Of the 1,142 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the fourth quarter of 2004, demographic data was obtained for 695 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 48% of the claimants were male and 52% were female.



Racial affiliation was reported for 678 of the 695 UI claimants. White workers accounted for 91% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 8%. These two groups formed 99% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45 and 54 years old accounted for 33% of all claims, followed by those between 35 and 44 years old with 25% 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.

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