

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio

First Quarter 2005

During the period January through March 2005, there were 87 mass layoff events in Ohio, an increase of 7 events over the First Quarter of 2004. This resulted in 9,663 separations, a decrease of 1,529 from the 1st Quarter 2004 total of 11,192 separations.

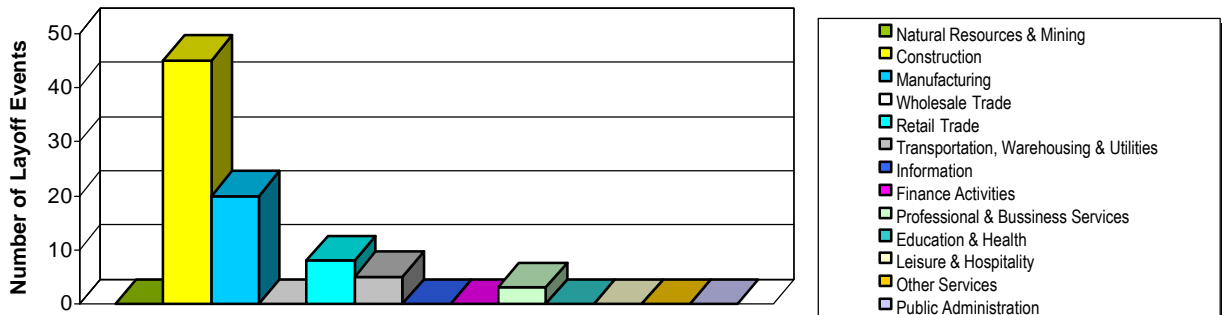
Events by Industry

Construction out paced all with fifty-two percent of the total number of mass layoff events and 45% of all separations. Manufacturing followed with 23% of the total events and represented 24% of all separations. Retail Trade reported 9% of the total events and 13% of the workers separated during this quarter.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry First Quarter 2005					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87	100%	9%	9,663	100%
<u>GOODS PRODUCING</u>					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	45	52%	36%	4,370	45%
Manufacturing	20	23%	0%	2,344	24%
Durable Goods	15	17%	-17%	1,687	17%
Nondurable Goods	5	6%	150%	657	7%
<u>SERVICE PROVIDING</u>					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	8	9%	-20%	1,284	13%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	5	6%	25%	810	8%
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	3	3%	-50%	320	3%
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
First Quarter 2005

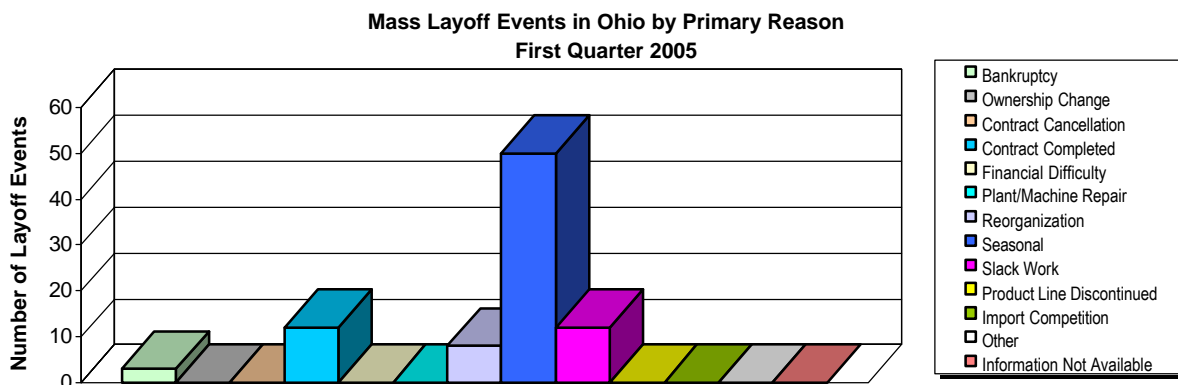


Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal was responsible for 57% of all mass layoffs and 52% of all separations. Contract Completed and Slack Work accounted for 14% each of all mass layoffs with 16% and 12% respectfully of all separations. Included in the 87 mass layoff events for Ohio were 7 actual establishment closures with 1,093 separations. In comparison, there were 13 establishment closures with 2,261 separations in the 1st quarter of 2004. During the period April through June 2004, there were 82 mass layoff events in Ohio, an increase of 28 events over the Second Quarter of 2003. This resulted in 11,246 separations, an increase of 4,825 over the 2nd Quarter 2003 total of 6,421 separations.

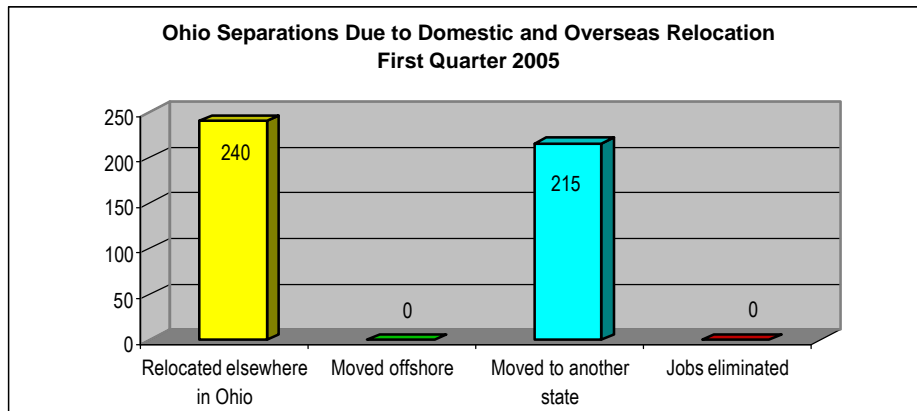
Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason First Quarter 2005				
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	87	100%	9,663	100%
Bankruptcy	3	3%	426	4%
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	*	*	*	*
Contract Completed	12	14%	1,584	16%
Financial Difficulty	*	*	*	*
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	8	9%	1,067	11%
Seasonal	50	57%	5,067	52%
Slack Work	12	14%	1,149	12%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*
Information Not Available	*	*	*	*

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

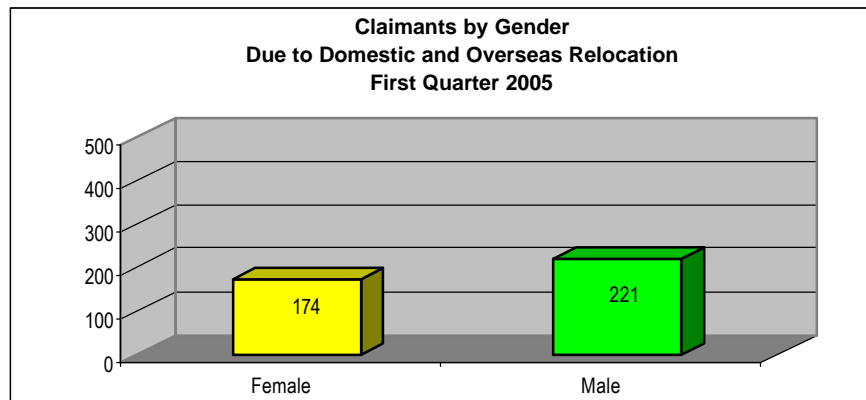


Movement of Work

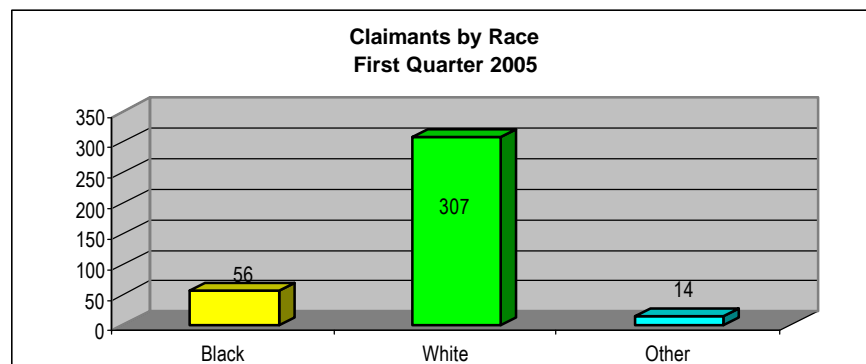
Of the 9,663 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the first quarter of 2005, a total of 455 separations were associated with the movement of work. None of the jobs were moved overseas or eliminated. Fifty-three percent of the jobs were relocated elsewhere in Ohio and 47% moved to another state. These 455 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.



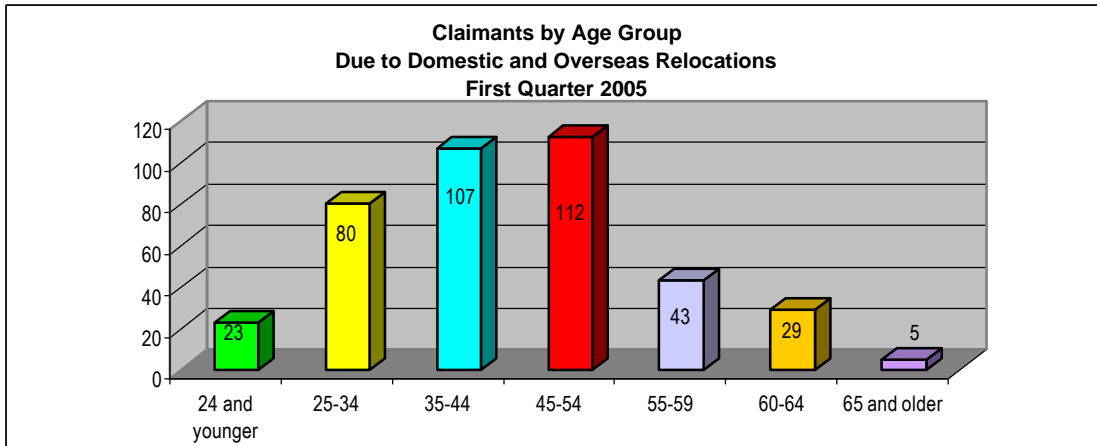
Of the 455 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the first quarter of 2005, demographic data was obtained for 399 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 55% of the claimants were male and 44% were female.



White workers accounted for 77% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 14%. These two groups formed 91% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45 and 54 years old accounted for 28% of all claims, followed by those between 35 and 44 years old with 27% 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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