

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio

Third Quarter 2005

During the period July through September 2005, there were 36 mass layoff events in Ohio, a decrease of twelve events from third quarter 2004. This resulted in 6,621 separations, a decrease of 906 from the 3rd Quarter 2004 total of 7,527 separations.

Events by Industry

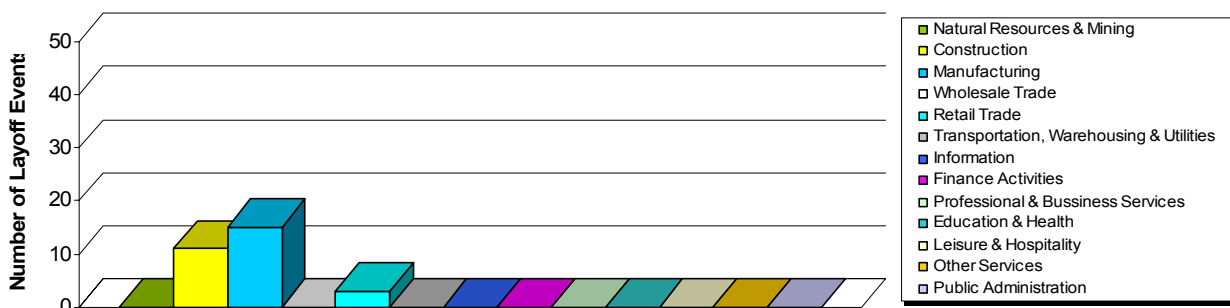
Manufacturing out paced all with forty-two percent of the total number of mass layoff events and 59% of all separations. Construction followed closely with 31% of the total events and represented 19% of all separations.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 3rd Quarter 2005					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36	100%	-25%	6,621	100%
<u>GOODS PRODUCING</u>					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	11	31%	38%	1,239	19%
Manufacturing	15	42%	-35%	3,921	59%
Durable Goods	9	25%	-50%	3,104	47%
Nondurable Goods	6	17%	0%	817	12%
<u>SERVICE PROVIDING</u>					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	3	8%	-25%	213	3%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	*	*	*	*	*
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	*	*	*	*	*
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
3rd Quarter 2005**



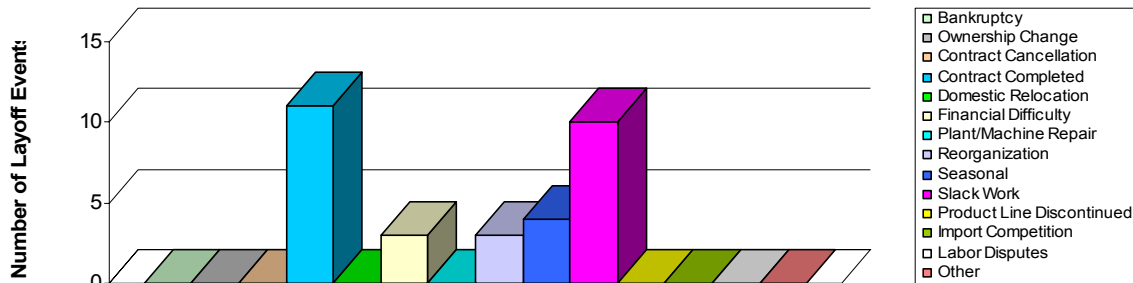
Events by Primary Reason

Contract Completed accounted for 31% of the mass layoffs events and 18% of all separations. Slack work carried 28% of mass layoffs and 41% of workers separated. Included in the 36 mass layoff events for Ohio were 7 actual establishment closures with 1,106 separations. In comparison, there were 16 establishment closures with 3,273 separations in the 3rd quarter of 2004.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason 3rd Quarter 2005				
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	36	100%	6,621	100%
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	*	*	*	*
Contract Completed	11	31%	1,216	18%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	3	8%	440	7%
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	3	8%	286	4%
Seasonal	4	11%	709	11%
Slack Work	10	28%	2,701	41%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Labor Disputes	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*

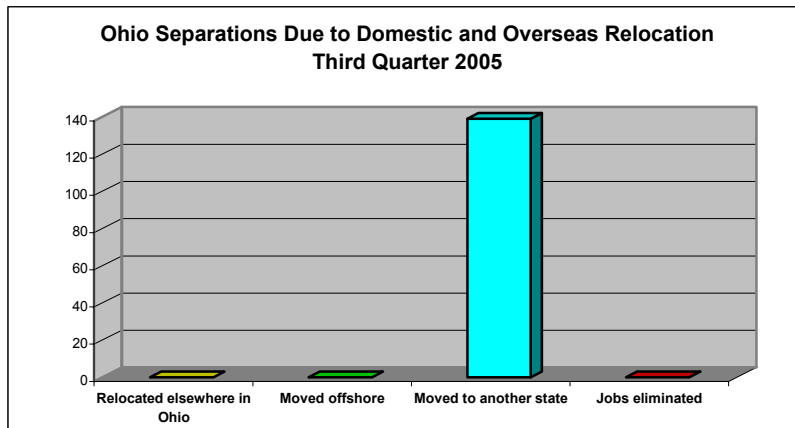
* Data suppressed for less than three layoffs per category. Totals include suppressed data.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason
3rd Quarter 2005

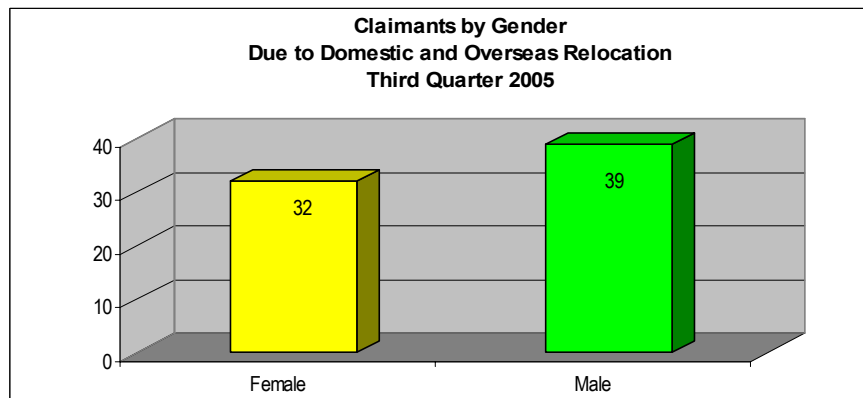


Movement of Work

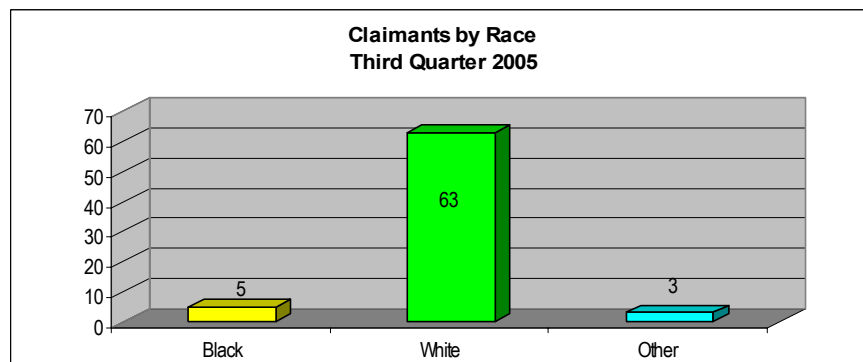
Of the 6,621 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the second quarter of 2005, a total of 139 separations were associated with the movement of work. All of the work was moved to another state. These 139 separations were the result of 1 layoff event involving movement of work in the Manufacturing sector and was not a business closure.



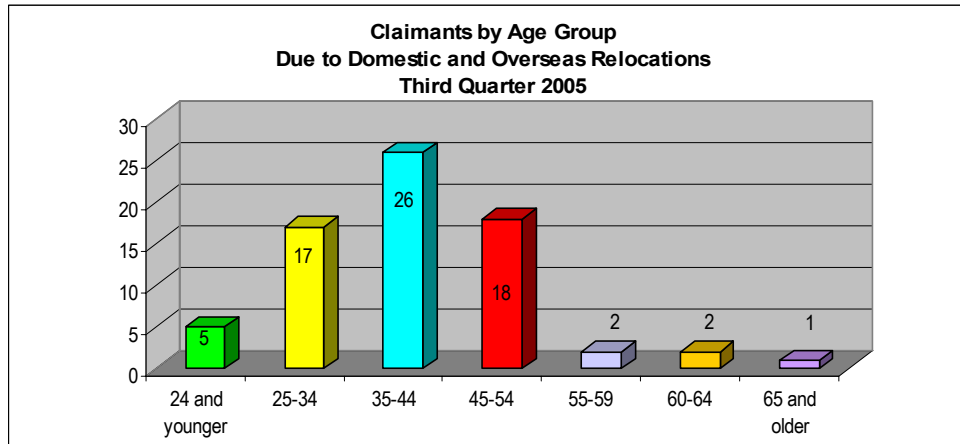
Of the 139 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the third quarter of 2005, demographic data was obtained for 71 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 50% of the claimants were male and 48% were female.



White workers accounted for 83% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 11%. These two groups formed 94% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45 and 54 years old accounted for 37% of all claims, followed by those between 35 and 44 years old with 26% 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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