

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio

Second Quarter 2006

During the period April through June 2006, there were 56 mass layoff events in Ohio, a decrease of 19 events from a year ago. These 56 events resulted in 12,354 separations, an increase of 1,976 from the 2nd quarter 2005 total of 10,378 separations. Included in the 56 events were 8 establishment closures of single or multiple worksites with 1,255 separations. This compares to 11 establishment closures and 1,689 for a year ago.

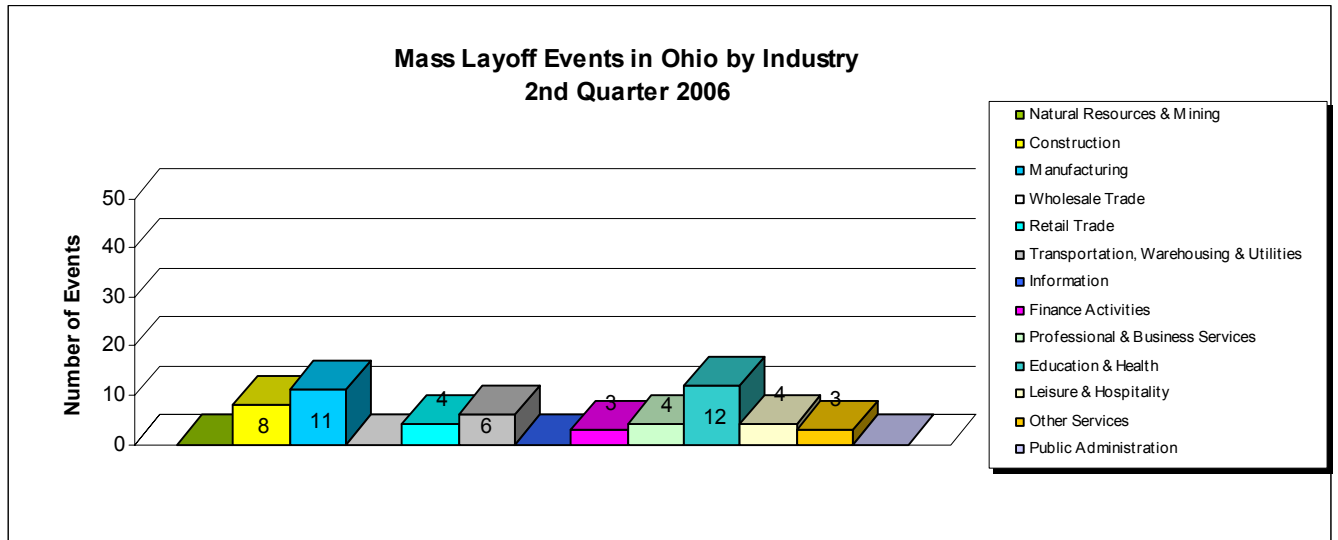
Events by Industry

Education and Health out paced all with 21% of the total number of mass layoff events and 11% of all separations. Manufacturing followed with 20% of the total events and represented 16% of all separations. Professional and Business Services separated the most workers with 35% of the total.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 2nd Quarter 2006					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56	100%	-25%	12,354	100%
<u>GOODS PRODUCING</u>					
Natural Resources & Mining	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	8	14%	-33%	1,040	8%
Manufacturing	11	20%	-35%	1,945	16%
Durable Goods	9	16%	-44%	1,751	14%
Nondurable Goods	*	*	*	194	2%
<u>SERVICE PROVIDING</u>					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	4	7%	*	925	7%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	6	11%	-40%	1,338	11%
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	3	5%	*	373	3%
Professional & Business Services	4	7%	-33%	4,336	35%
Education & Health	12	21%	-33%	1,330	11%
Leisure & Hospitality	4	7%	0%	795	6%
Other Services	3	5%	-40%	192	2%
Public Administration	*	*	*	*	*

* Data suppressed for industries with less than three layoffs to protect confidentiality; establishment totals include suppressed industries.

Note: "... " indicates percentage not available.

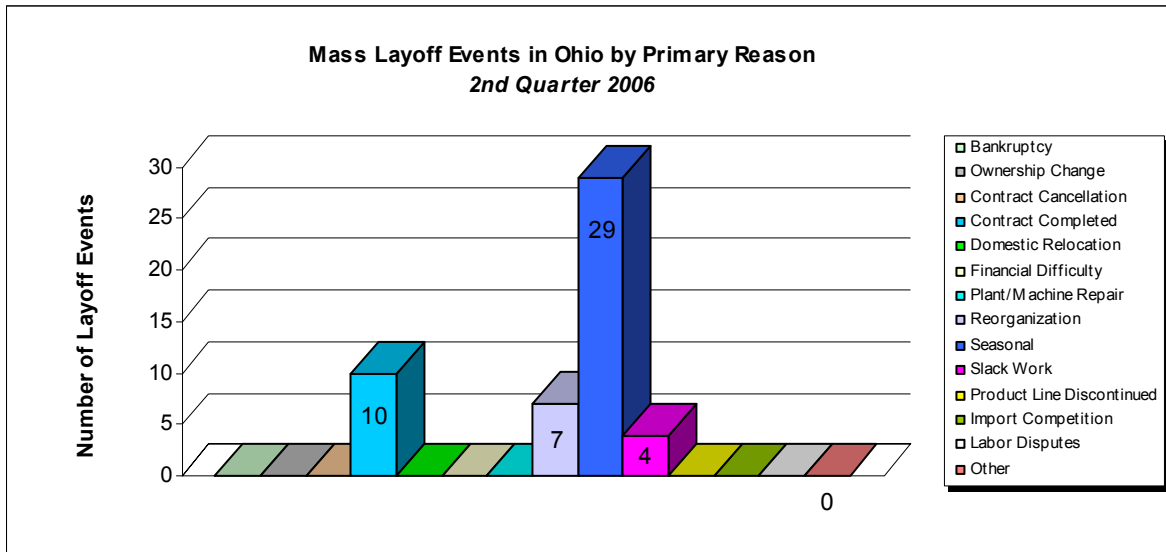


Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal accounted for 52% of the mass layoffs events and 64% of all separations. Contract Completed carried 18% of mass layoffs and 12% of workers separated. Reorganization and Slack Work comprised 7% each of all workers separated.

Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	56	100%	12,354	100%
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	*	*	*	*
Contract Completed	10	18%	1,490	12%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	*	*	*	*
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	7	13%	916	7%
Seasonal	29	52%	7,922	64%
Slack Work	4	7%	831	7%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Labor Disputes	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*

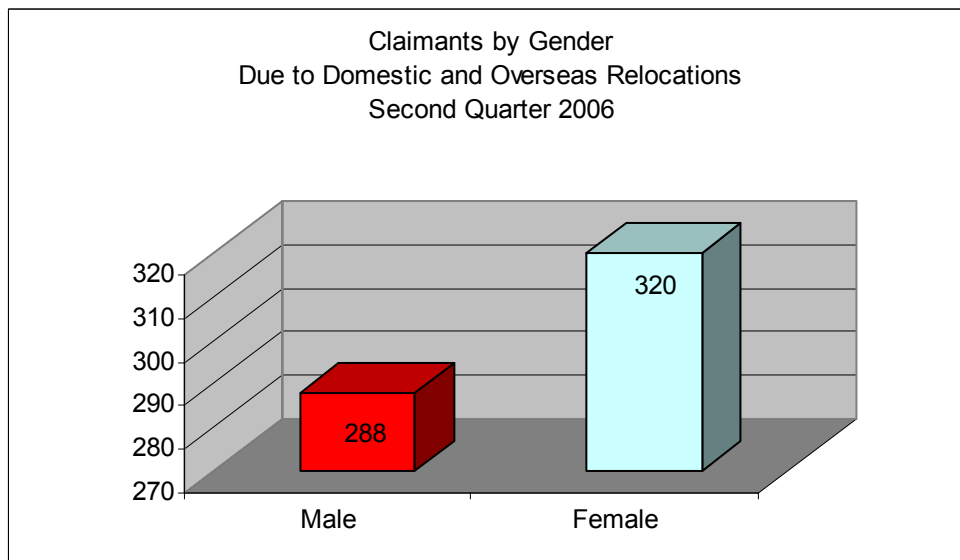
* Data suppressed for less than three layoffs per category. Totals include suppressed data.



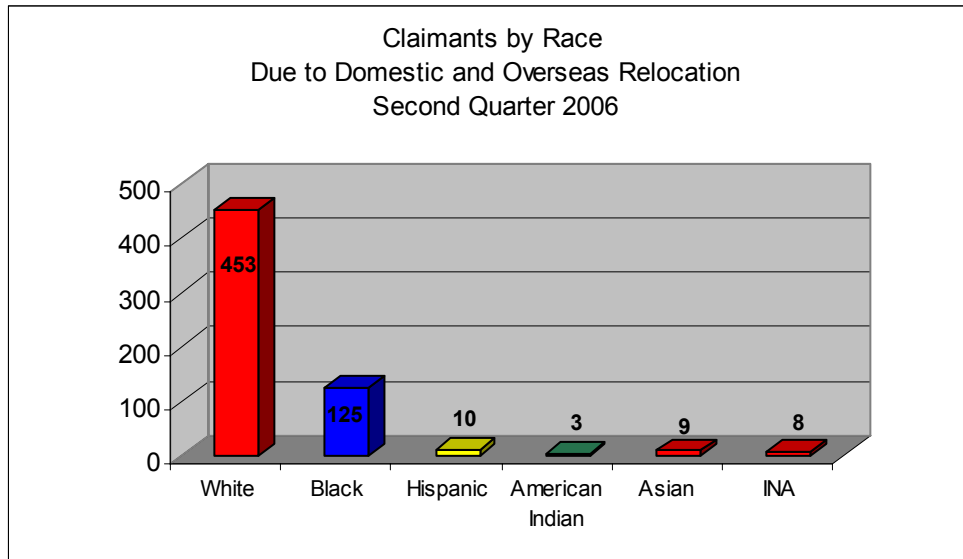
Movement of Work

Of the 12,354 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the second quarter of 2006, a total of 681 separations were associated with the movement of work. These 681 separations were the result of 6 layoff events involving movement of work in the Finance, Retail Trade and Manufacturing sectors. All 6 events were partial/entire worksite closures.

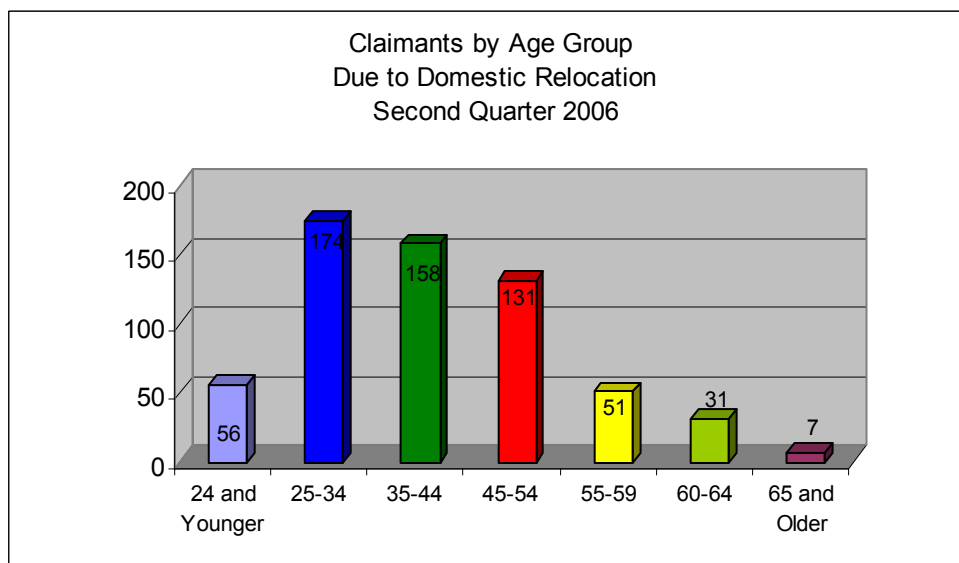
Of the 681 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the second quarter of 2006, demographic data was obtained for 608 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 53% of the claimants were female and 47% were male. Only 3% reported they were veterans.



White workers accounted for 75% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 21%. These two groups formed 95% of total claimants.



Claimants 25 to 34 years old accounted for 29% of all claims. The next highest age category was 35 to 44 years comprising 26% of the total followed by those 45-54 with 22%. Only 1% of claimants were 65 and older.



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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