

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio

Third Quarter 2006

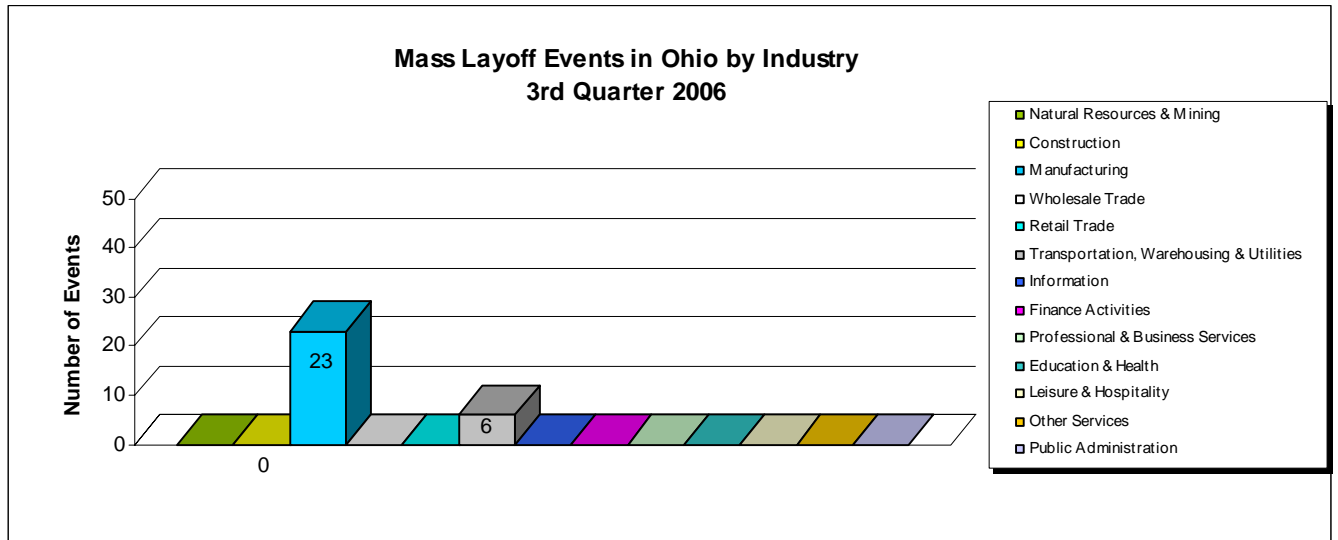
During the period July through September 2006, there were 37 mass layoff events in Ohio, an increase of 1 event from a year ago. These 37 events resulted in 9,125 separations, an increase of 2,504 from the 3rd quarter 2005 total of 6,621 separations. Included in the 37 events were 13 establishment closures of single or multiple worksites with 2,538 separations. This compares to 7 establishment closures and 1,106 separations a year ago.

Events by Industry

Manufacturing out paced all with 62% of the total number of mass layoff events and 69% of all separations. Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities followed with 16% of the total events and represented 15% of all separations. These two industries accounted for 84% of all mass layoffs.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 3rd Quarter 2006					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37	100%	3%	9,125	100%
<u>GOODS PRODUCING</u>					
Natural Resources & Mining	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Construction	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	23	62%	53%	6,305	8%
Durable Goods	12	32%	33%	5,095	56%
Nondurable Goods	11	30%	83%	1,210	13%
<u>SERVICE PROVIDING</u>					
Wholesale Trade	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Retail Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	6	16%	*	1,383	15%
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	*	*	*	*	*
Professional & Business Services	*	*	*	*	*
Education & Health	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure & Hospitality	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Other Services	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Public Administration	0	0%	0%	0	0%

* Data suppressed for industries with less than three layoffs to protect confidentiality; establishment totals include suppressed industries.
Note: "..." indicates percentage not available.

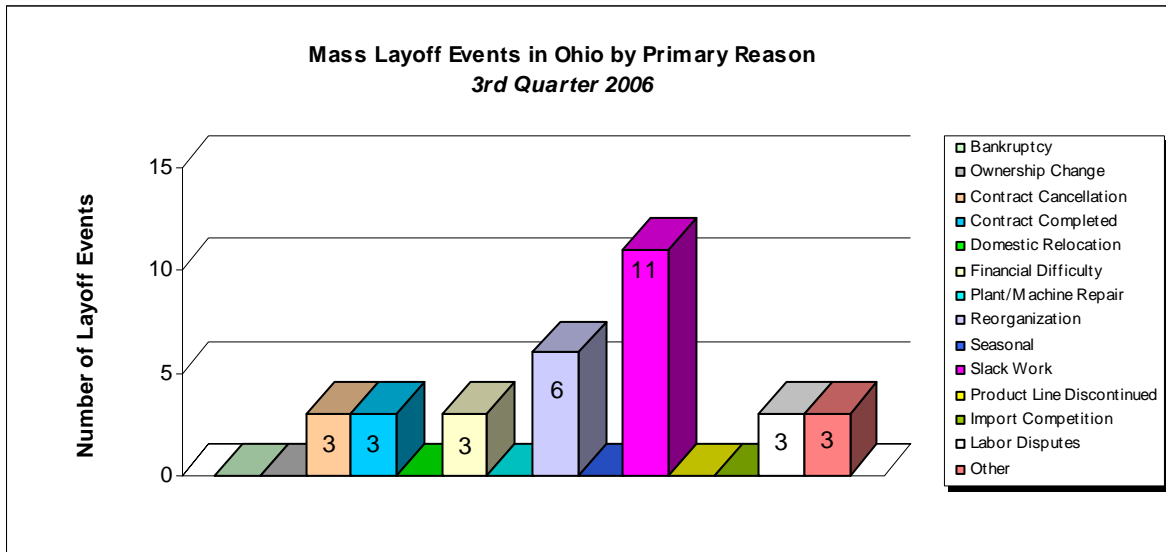


Events by Primary Reason

Slack work accounted for 30% of the mass layoffs events and 12% of all separations. Reorganization carried 16% of mass layoffs and 56% of workers separated. Contract Cancellation, Contract Completed, Financial Difficulty, and Labor Disputes each comprised 8% of total mass layoffs.

Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37	100%	9,125	100%
Bankruptcy	*	*	*	*
Ownership Change	*	*	*	*
Contract Cancellation	3	8%	313	6%
Contract Completed	3	8%	550	6%
Domestic Relocation	*	*	*	*
Financial Difficulty	3	8%	366	4%
Plant/Machine Repair	*	*	*	*
Reorganization	6	16%	5,112	56%
Seasonal	*	*	*	*
Slack Work	11	30%	1,127	12%
Product Line Discontinued	*	*	*	*
Import Competition	*	*	*	*
Labor Disputes	3	8%	570	6%
Other	3	8%	284	3%

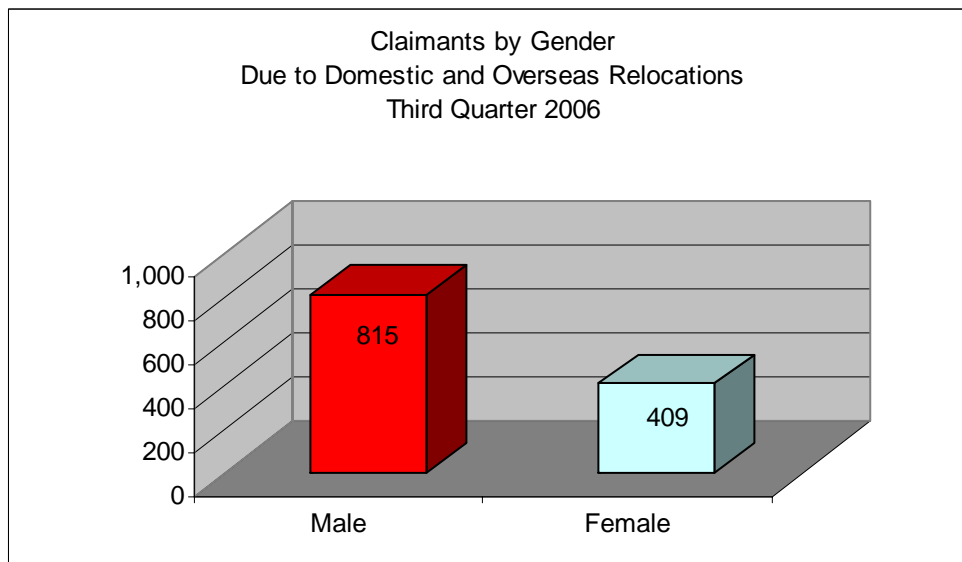
* Data suppressed for less than three layoffs per category. Totals include suppressed data.



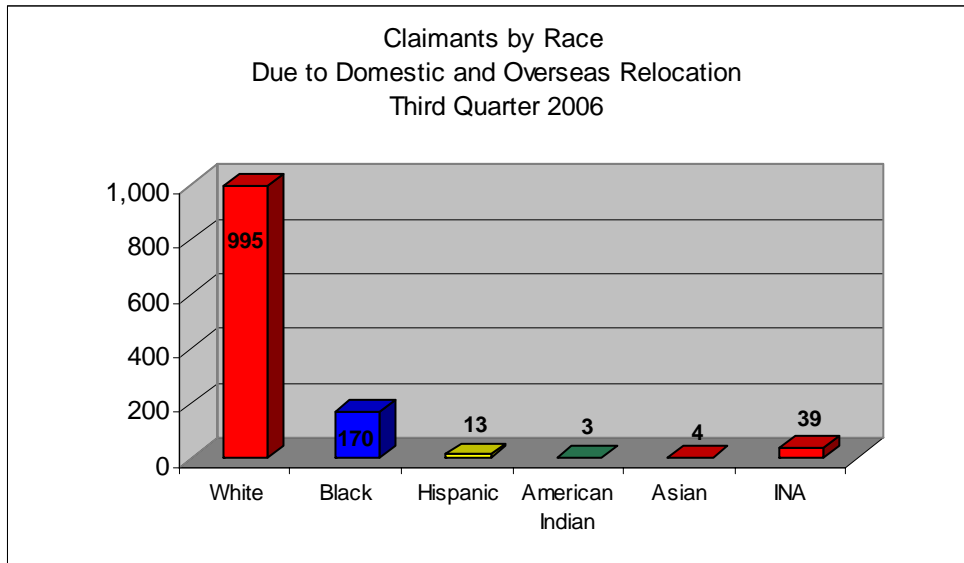
Movement of Work

Of the 9,125 private sector nonfarm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the third quarter of 2006, a total of 1,498 separations were associated with the movement of work. These 1,498 separations were the result of 4 layoff events involving movement of work in the Manufacturing and Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities sectors. Two of the events were partial/entire worksite closures.

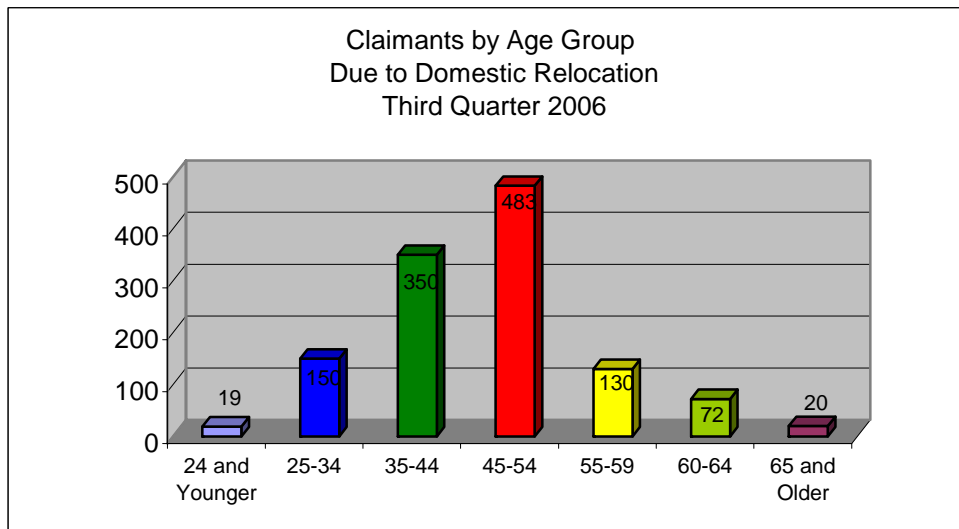
Of the 1,498 Ohio workers reported separated due to the movement of work in the third quarter of 2006, demographic data was obtained for 1,224 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 67% of the claimants were male and 33% were female. Only 7% reported they were veterans.



White workers accounted for 81% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up 14%. These two groups formed 95% of total claimants.



Claimants 45 to 54 years old accounted for 39% of all claims. The next highest age category was 35 to 44 years comprising 29% of the total followed by those 25-34 with 12%. Approximately 2% 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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