

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio

2nd Quarter 2007

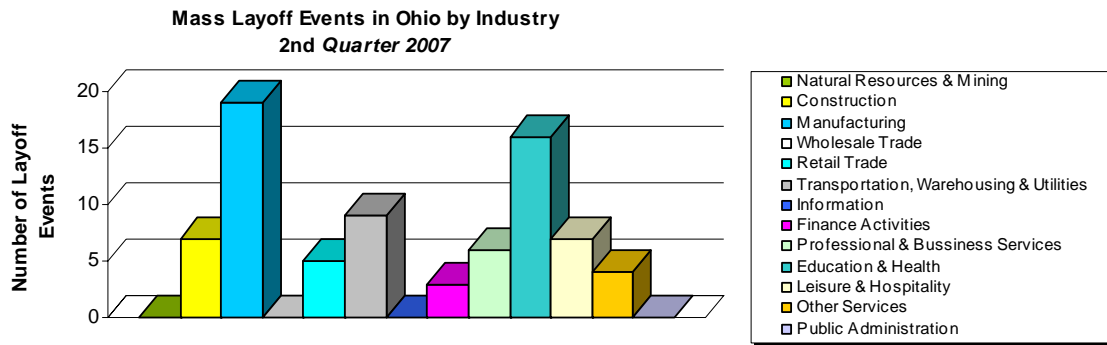
During the period April through June 2007, there were 78 mass layoff events in Ohio, an increase of 22 events over the 2nd Quarter of 2006. This resulted in 12,027 separations, a decrease of 327 from the 2nd Quarter 2006 total of 12,354 separations. Included in the separations were 11 closures resulting in 1,263 separations. In comparison, there were 10 establishment closures with 1,635 separations in the 2nd quarter of 2006.

Events by Industry

Manufacturing out paced all with 24% percent of the total number of mass layoff events and 27% of all separations. Education & Health followed with 21% of the total events and represented 15% of all separations. Professional & Business Services and Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities reported 16% and 14% of the workers separated during this quarter respectively.

Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 2nd Quarter 2007 (preliminary)					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78	100%	39%	12,027	100%
<u>GOODS PRODUCING</u>					
Natural Resources & Mining	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Construction	7	9%	-13%	580	5%
Manufacturing	19	24%	73%	3,286	27%
Durable Goods	16	21%	78%	2,902	24%
Nondurable Goods	3	4%	50%	384	3%
<u>SERVICE PROVIDING</u>					
Wholesale Trade	*	*	*	*	*
Retail Trade	5	6%	25%	826	7%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	9	12%	50%	1,697	14%
Information	*	*	*	*	*
Finance Activities	3	4%	0%	312	3%
Professional & Business Services	6	8%	50%	1,931	16%
Education & Health	16	21%	33%	1,770	15%
Leisure & Hospitality	7	9%	75%	1,045	9%
Other Services	4	5%	33%	395	3%
Public Administration	0	0%	0%	0	0%

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

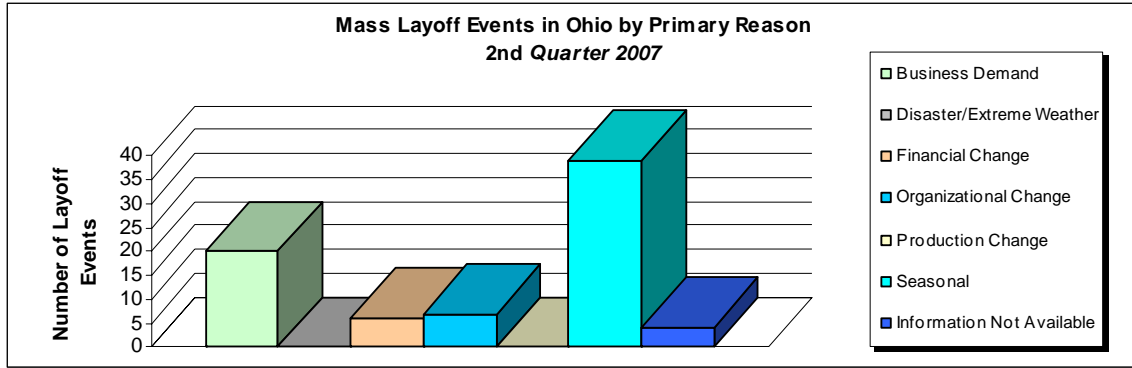


Events by Primary Reason

Seasonal was responsible for 50% of all mass layoffs and 55% of all separations. Business Demand, such as contract cancellation and completion, domestic and foreign competition and slack work accounted for 26% of all mass layoffs and 19% of all separations.

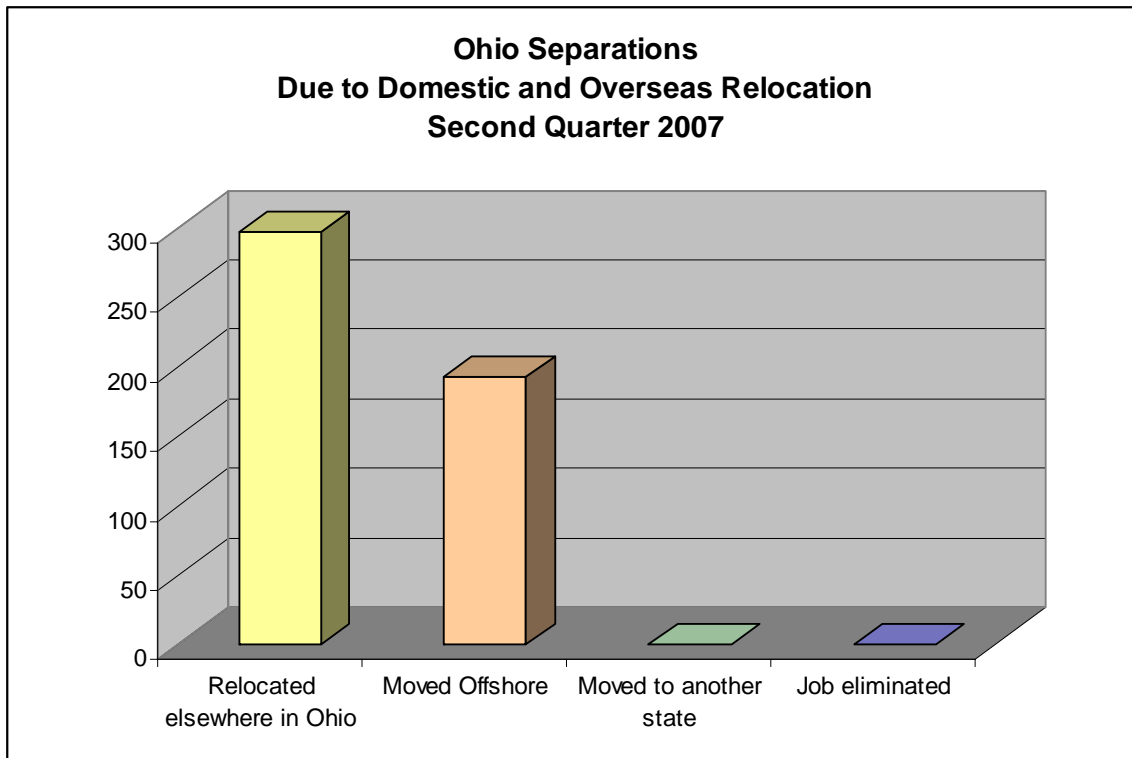
Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason 2nd Quarter 2007 (preliminary)				
Primary Reason	Mass Layoffs		Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	78	100%	12,027	100%
Business Demand	20	26%	2,327	19%
Disaster/Extreme Weather	0	0%	0	0%
Financial Change	6	8%	1,594	13%
Organizational Change	7	9%	818	7%
Production Change	*	*	*	*
Seasonal	39	50%	6,595	55%
Information Not Available	4	5%	393	3%

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

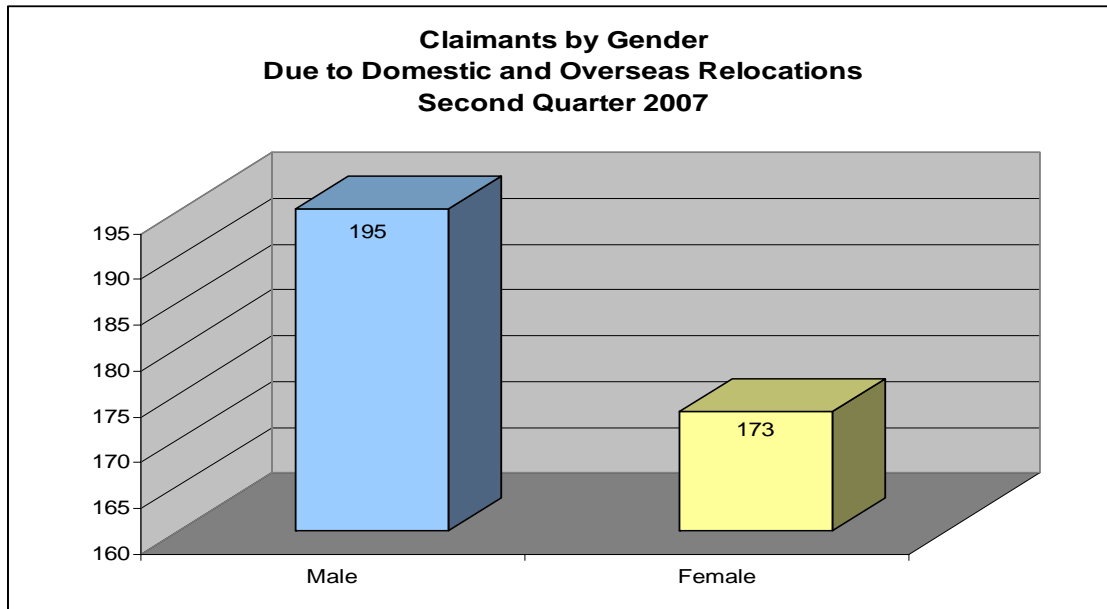


Movement of Work

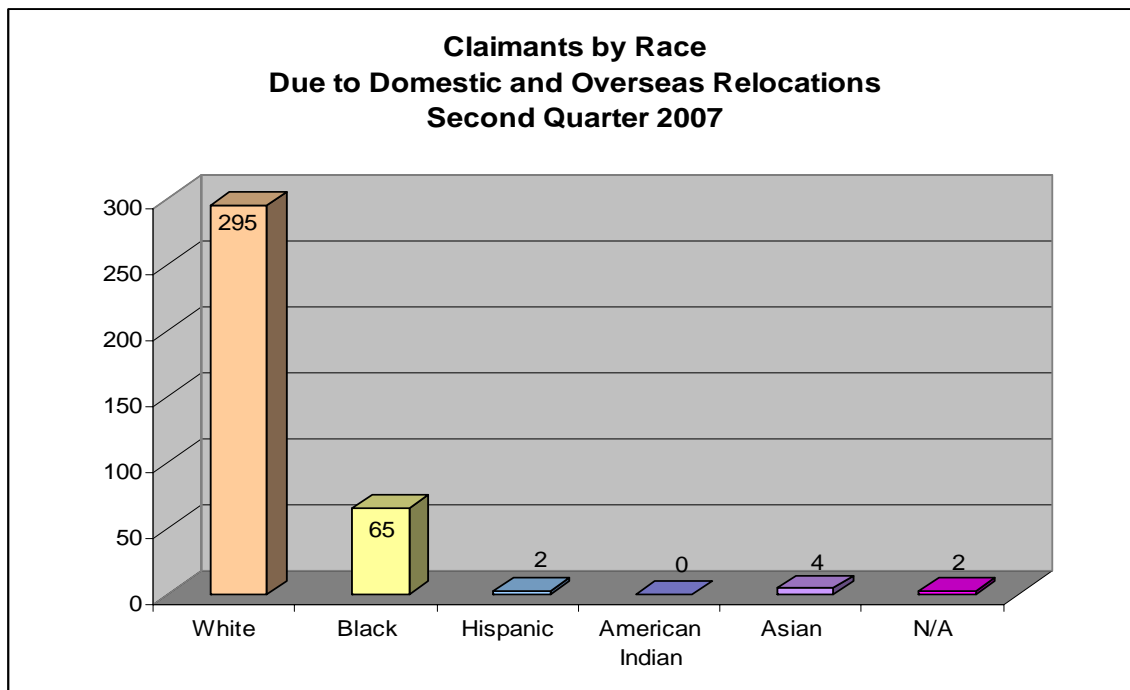
Of the 12,027 private sector non-farm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the second quarter of 2007, a total of 488 separations were associated with the movement of work. 61% of the jobs were relocated elsewhere in Ohio and 39% were relocated to another country. These 488 separations were the result of 4 layoff events involving movement of work. The 4 layoff events were closures in Ohio and occurred in the Manufacturing and Education & Health sectors.



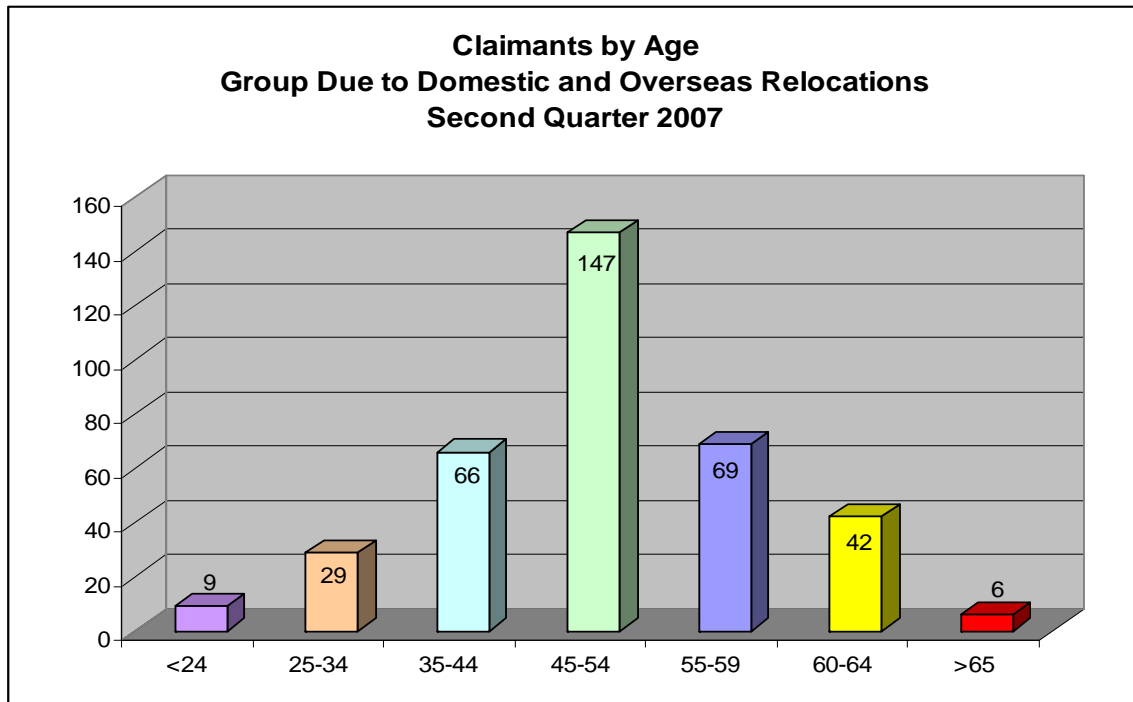
Of the 488 Ohio workers reported separated due to movement of work in the second quarter of 2007, demographic data was obtained for 368 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, 53% of the claimants were male and 47% were female.



Racial affiliation was reported for 368 of the UI claimants. White workers accounted for 80% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers made up just 18%. These two groups formed 98% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45-54 years old accounted for 40% of all claims, followed by those between 55-59 years old with 19% of the 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.

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