

# Mass Layoff Events in Ohio

## 1st Quarter 2009

During the period January through March 2009, there were 212 mass layoff events in Ohio, an increase of 148 events over the 1st Quarter of 2008. This resulted in 41,636 separations, an increase of 23,400 from the 1st Quarter 2008 total of 18,236 separations. Included in the 212 events were 20 establishment closures/partial closures of single or multiple worksites with 5,570 separations. This compares to 14 establishment closures and 4,088 for a year ago.

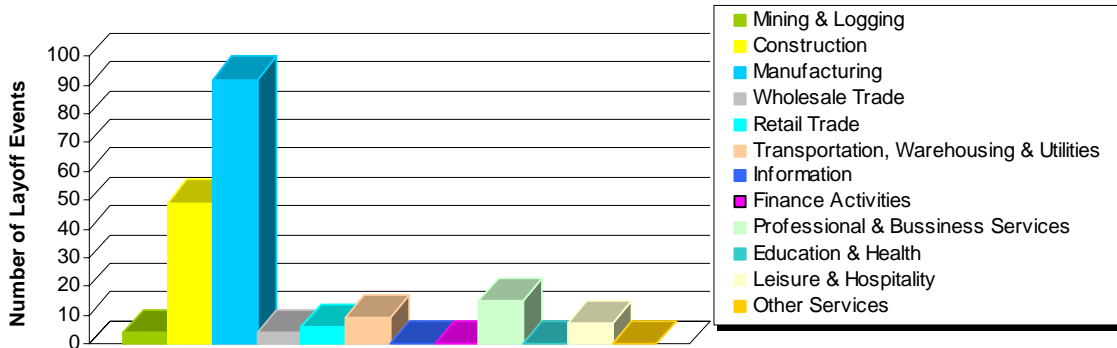
### Events by Industry

Manufacturing out paced all with 43% of the total number of mass layoff events and 50% of all separations. Construction followed with 23% of the total events and represented 13% of all separations. Transportation, warehousing and utilities with only 4% of layoff events had 16% of the workers separated.

<b>Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry 1st Quarter 2009 (final)</b>					
Industry	Establishments with Mass Layoffs		Twelve Month Change	Workers Separated	
	Number	Percent	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>231%</b>	<b>41,636</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b><u>GOODS PRODUCING</u></b>					
Mining & Logging	0	0%	0%	0	0%
Construction	22	10%	47%	2,820	7%
Manufacturing	127	60%	263%	27,206	65%
Durable Goods	101	48%	274%	23,581	57%
Nondurable Goods	26	12%	225%	3,625	9%
<b><u>SERVICE PROVIDING</u></b>					
Wholesale Trade	4	2%	300%	465	1%
Retail Trade	12	6%	100%	2,572	6%
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	18	8%	800%	3,380	8%
Information	6	3%	0%	735	2%
Finance Activities	4	2%	...	816	2%
Professional & Business Services	15	7%	200%	3,041	7%
Education & Health	3	1%	...	395	1%
Leisure & Hospitality	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	0	0%	0%	0	0%

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

**Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Industry**  
1st Quarter 2009

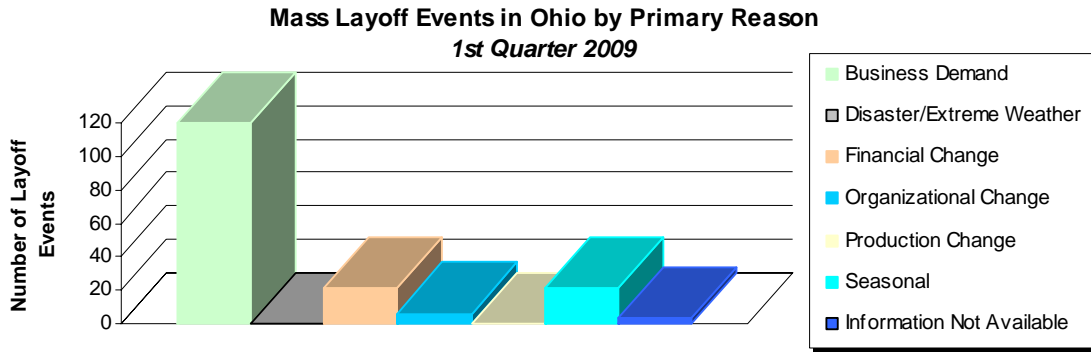


## Events by Primary Reason

Business demand was responsible for 75% of all mass layoffs and 71% of all separations. Financial change and seasonal events each accounted for 10% of all mass layoffs and 14% and 12%, respectively, of all separations.

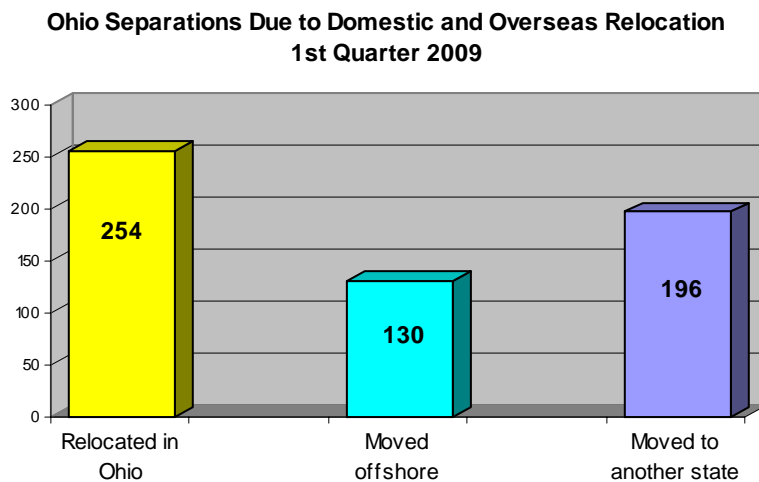
<b>Mass Layoff Events in Ohio by Primary Reason 1st Quarter 2009 (final)</b>				
<b>Primary Reason</b>	<b>Mass Layoffs</b>		<b>Workers Separated</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Total</b>	212	100%	41,011	100%
<b>Business Demand</b>	158	75%	29,172	71%
<b>Disaster/Extreme Weather</b>	*	*	*	*
<b>Financial Change</b>	21	10%	5,593	14%
<b>Organizational Change</b>	6	3%	949	2%
<b>Production Change</b>	*	*	*	*
<b>Seasonal</b>	21	10%	4,965	12%
<b>Information Not Available</b>	3	1%	332	1%

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

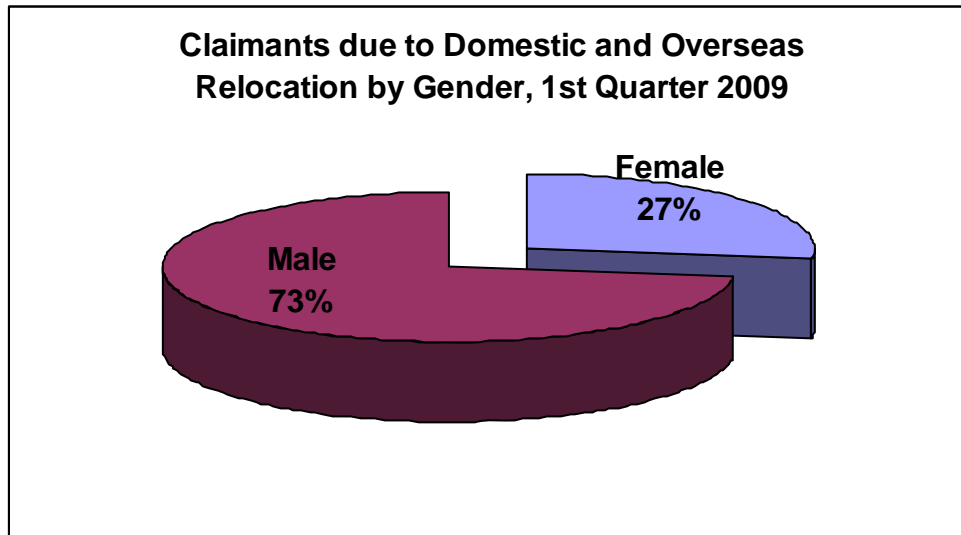


## Movement of Work

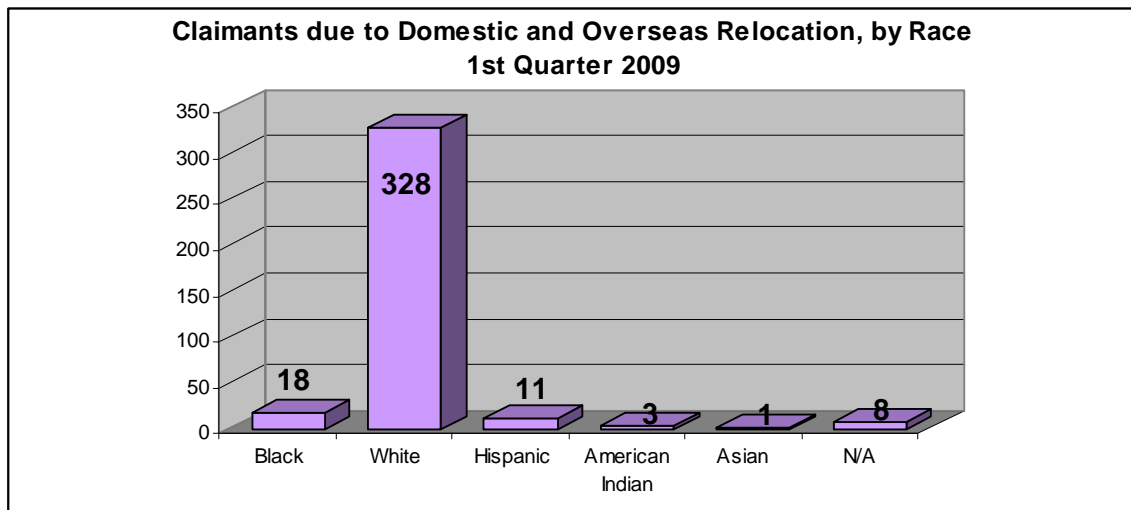
Of the 41,636 private sector non-farm workers who were reported separated from their jobs for at least 31 days in the first quarter of 2009, a total of 580 separations were associated with the movement of work. Approximately 44% of the jobs were relocated elsewhere in Ohio, 34% relocated to another state and 22% were moved offshore. These 580 separations were the result of 4 layoff events involving movement of work. Three of the layoff events were closures in Ohio and occurred in the manufacturing and transportation sectors.



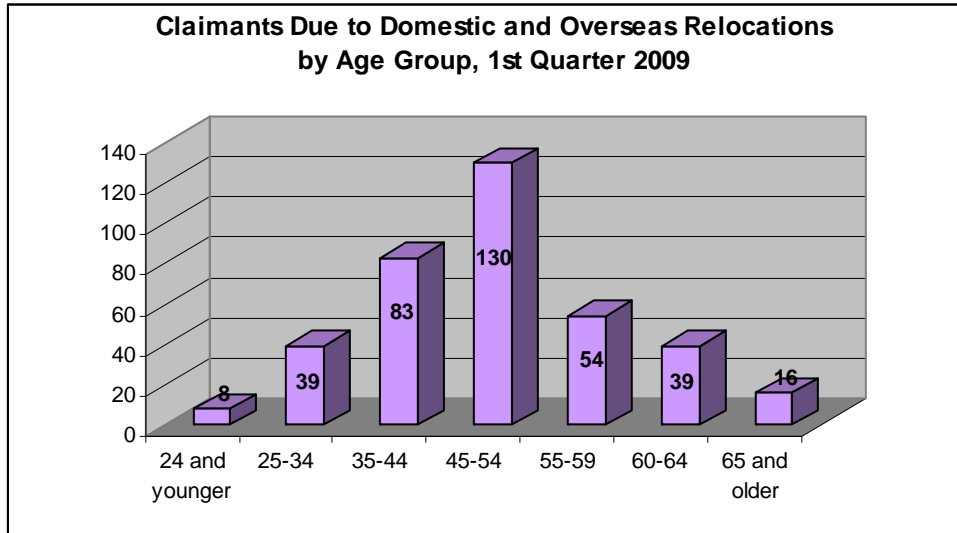
Of the 580 Ohio workers reported separated due to movement of work in the fourth quarter of 2008, demographic data was obtained for 369 workers who filed a claim for Unemployment Insurance. When divided by gender, about 73% of the claimants were male and 27% were female.



Racial affiliation was reported for 361 of the UI claimants. White workers accounted for 89% of claimants whose jobs were lost due to movement of work. Black workers comprised 5%. These two groups formed 94% of total claimants.



Claimants between 45-54 years old accounted for 35% of all claims, followed by those between 35-44 years old and 55-59 years old accounting for 22% and 15% respectively. These three groups accounted for nearly three-quarters of all claims related to job relocation.



Bureau of Labor Market Information  
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Columbus, Ohio