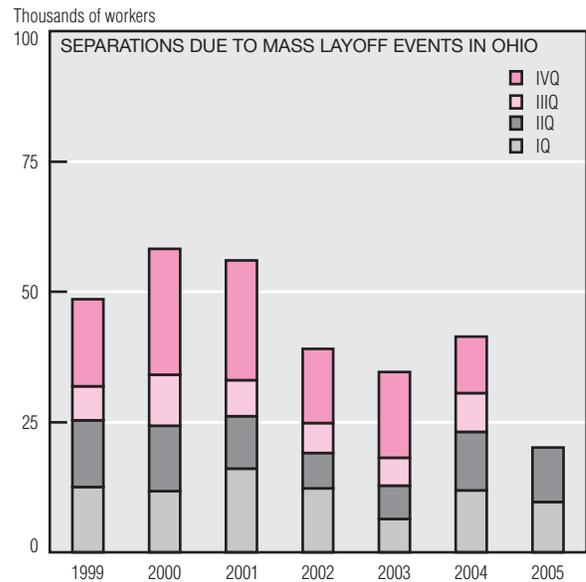
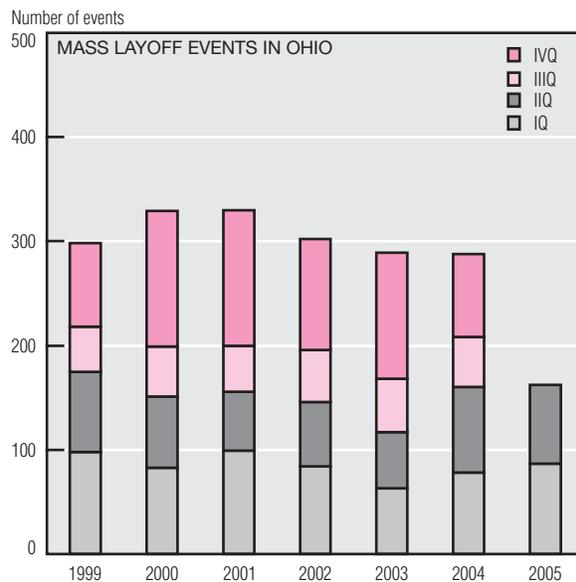
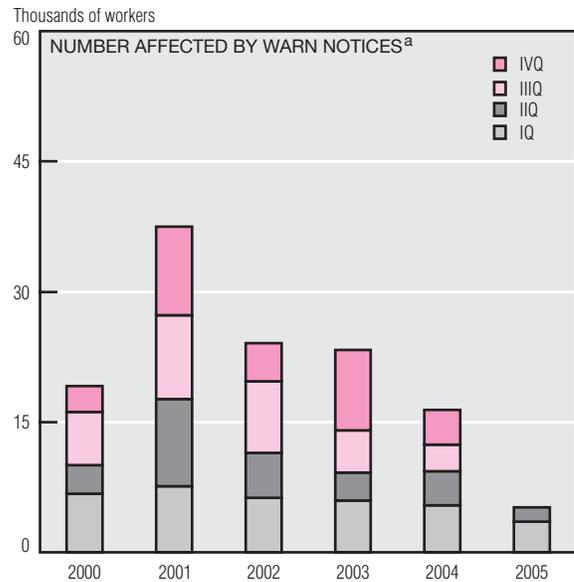
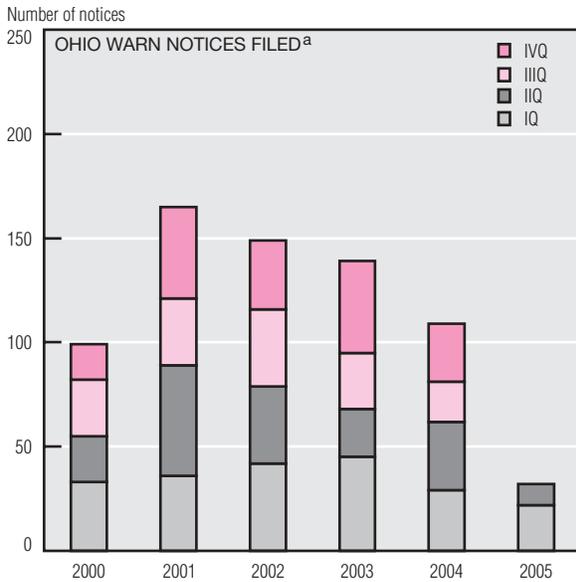


## Mass Layoffs in Ohio



a. WARN covers certain employers in advance of plant closing and mass layoffs. A covered plant closing occurs when a plant is shut down for more than six months or when at least 50 employees lose their jobs in any 30-day period at a single site of employment. A covered mass layoff occurs when a layoff of six months or longer affects at least 500 workers, or 33% or more of the employer's workforce when a layoff affects 50-499 workers.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureaus of Workforce Services and Labor Market Information.

The Worker Adjustment Retraining Notification (WARN) Act protects workers, their families, and their communities by requiring employers to give notice 60 days before plant closings and mass layoffs. This advance notice gives workers time to search for new jobs or obtain job retraining. Relatively few WARN notices were issued in 2005:IQ, and even fewer in 2005:IIQ. The number of workers affected likewise fell.

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is designed to identify,

describe, and track major job cut-backs. A mass layoff event occurs when at least 50 initial unemployment compensation claims are filed against an establishment within a five-week period and the layoff lasts more than 30 days. The MLS data include events that do not meet the WARN standard. And companies can sometimes configure layoffs to avoid issuing WARN notices. Thus there are more layoff events than notices filed. Since 2001, the annual number of mass layoff events in Ohio has

trended downward. Through the first six months of 2005, this number was nearly equal to that reported for the same period in 2004. However, in 2005:IIQ, the number of events was 8.5% lower than in 2004:IIQ.

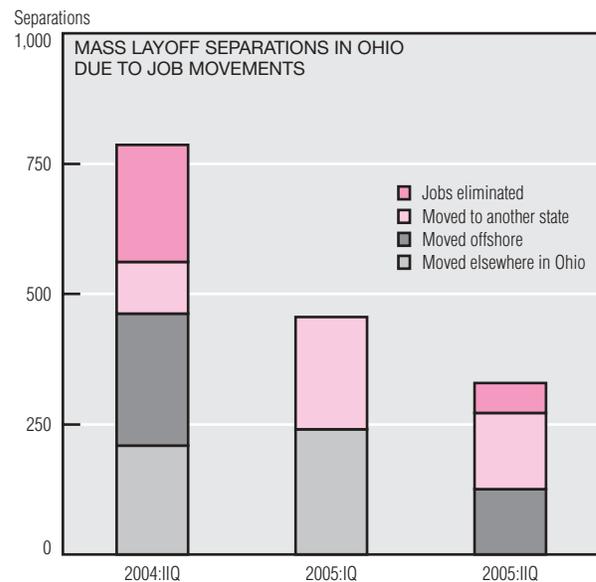
The number of separations (job losses) in mass layoff events fell in 2002 and 2003, only to rise again in 2004. The average number of separations per event followed a similar pattern. For the first six months of 2005, there were 162 mass layoff

(continued on next page)

## Mass Layoffs in Ohio (cont.)

|  | Establishments with mass layoffs |                  |         |                  | Year-over-year percent change | Workers separated 2005:IQ |                  |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------|---------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
|  | 2005:IQ                          |                  | 2004:IQ |                  |                               | Number                    | Percent of total |
|  | Number                           | Percent of total | Number  | Percent of total |                               |                           |                  |
| Goods producing                            |                                  |                  |         |                  |                               |                           |                  |
| Construction                               | 12                               | 16               | 13      | 16               | -8                            | 1,402                     | 14               |
| Manufacturing                              | 17                               | 23               | 14      | 17               | 21                            | 2,104                     | 20               |
| Durable goods                              | 16                               | 21               | 11      | 13               | 45                            | 2,049                     | 20               |
| Nondurable goods                           | —                                | —                | 3       | 4                | —                             | —                         | —                |
| Service providing                          |                                  |                  |         |                  |                               |                           |                  |
| Wholesale trade                            | —                                | —                | 3       | 4                | —                             | —                         | —                |
| Retail trade                               | —                                | —                | 8       | 10               | —                             | —                         | —                |
| Transportation, warehousing, and utilities | 10                               | 13               | 6       | 7                | 67                            | 1,591                     | 15               |
| Professional and business services         | 6                                | 8                | 5       | 6                | 20                            | 1,217                     | 12               |
| Education and health                       | 18                               | 24               | 16      | 20               | 13                            | 1,897                     | 18               |
| Leisure and hospitality                    | 4                                | 5                | 7       | 9                | -43                           | 712                       | 7                |
| Other services                             | 5                                | 7                | 6       | 7                | -17                           | 795                       | 8                |
| Total                                      | 75                               | 100              | 82      | 100              | -9                            | 10,378                    | 100              |

|                | Percent of total   |         |                                      |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
|                | 2005:IQ            | 2004:IQ | Average 2000:IQ–2005:IQ <sup>d</sup> |
|                | Contract completed | 21.3    | 13.4                                 |
| Reorganization | 6.7                | 9.8     | 15.0                                 |
| Seasonal       | 53.3               | 53.7    | 34.3                                 |
| Slack work     | 14.7               | 9.8     | 16.2                                 |
| Total          | 100.0              | 100.0   | 100.0                                |



a. Natural resources and mining, information, finance activities, and public administration each had less than three layoffs.

b. Dashes indicate data suppressed to protect confidentiality; totals include suppressed industries.

c. The reasons that accounted for fewer than three layoffs each in 2005:IQ were bankruptcy, ownership change, contract cancellation, domestic relocation, financial difficulty, plant/machine repair, discontinued product lines, import competition, other, and information not available.

d. The average since 2000 counts suppressed data as zero.

SOURCE: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information.

events, for an average of 124 separations per event.

In 2005:IQ, about a fourth of establishments with mass layoffs were in the education and health industries and another fourth in manufacturing. Compared to 2004:IQ, transportation and warehousing and durable goods industries saw significant increases in the number of layoff events. However, the number declined in the construction, leisure and hospitality, and other services industries.

Employers identified as having mass layoffs are asked the main reason. In 2005:IQ, they reported that 53% of mass layoffs resulted from seasonal factors, 21% from a contract completion, 15% from slack work, and the rest from company reorganization. In that quarter, the number of events caused by reorganization was less than the average quarterly number since 2000, but more events than average resulted from seasonal factors.

The MLS program began providing information on worker relocation in 2004. In the mass layoff events associated with the movement of work in the second quarter of this year, 146 jobs were moved outside Ohio, 125 went offshore, and 58 were eliminated. All of these separations resulted from three business closures in the manufacturing sector.