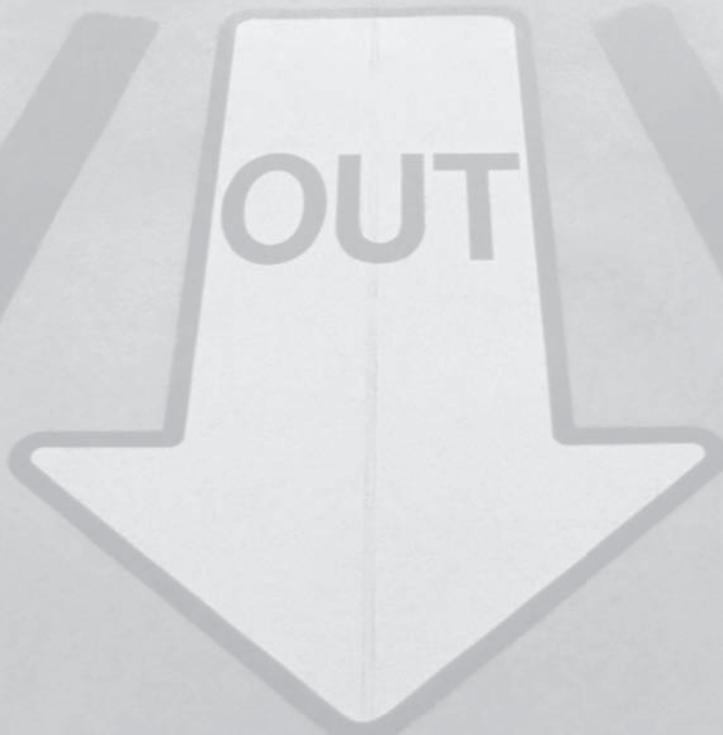


Nebraska's # 1 Employment Resource



Mass Layoff Statistics



2003 Annual Report

**MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS (MLS)
ANNUAL REPORT
2003**

Is a publication of

**Nebraska Workforce Development,
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A sincere thank you goes to those Nebraska businesses that took the time to explain the layoff event. Without their generous help, this publication would not have been possible.

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INTRODUCTION

SCOPE

The Nebraska Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a Nation-wide program that identifies major job cutbacks in Nebraska. The MLS program is a cooperative program between the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and state agencies that identifies, describes, and tracks the impact of major permanent job cutbacks. The program uses establishment information in conjunction with unemployment insurance claims data. Establishments are identified by industry classification and location. The unemployment insurance claimant information is extracted from Nebraska's unemployment insurance database that provides demographic data about the claimant; such as, race, ethnicity, gender, veteran status, age, and residence's address. The MLS program tracks unemployment insurance claimants through their entire duration of unemployment or until they exhaust their regular unemployment insurance benefits, whichever occurs first.

There are three types of layoffs identified by duration. A temporary layoff lasts less than thirty days. A permanent layoff lasts more than thirty days. Employees can be recalled with temporary and permanent layoffs. A closure indicates that an establishment has closed or plans to close permanently. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is interested in extended mass layoffs (permanent layoffs and permanent closures) in which the employer separated at least 50 workers for more than thirty days.

CRITERIA

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is concerned with establishments with employment greater than or equal to twenty individuals. The state level for a mass layoff in Nebraska is twenty or more people who file an initial claim for unemployment insurance in a consecutive five-week period. A federal event occurs when there are fifty or more persons filing an initial claim for unemployment insurance in a consecutive five-week period. When a sufficient number of initial claims have been filed per establishment, the employer is contacted to confirm that there was an extended mass layoff.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Each week initial claims are analyzed creating a potential list of mass layoffs. Employer contacts are made in order to acquire additional information concerning the layoff event. When contacting the employer, information is obtained on how long the layoff will last in addition to the reason(s) for the layoff, expected recall, worksite status, pre-layoff employment, and the number of separations. Separations are the number of people who are affected by the layoff event. Employees who are separated may be recalled to work or be terminated. The information provided by the employer is confidential and voluntary.

The MLS program focuses primarily on the effects of a layoff on a company. The information provided by the program is useful in order to identify industry trends and displaced workers. The data provides a glimpse of Nebraska's economy.

NATIONAL EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS

Nationally, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 7,245 extended mass layoff events in 2003, resulting in the separation of 1,546,976 workers. Initial Claims for Unemployment Insurance were filed by 89.2 percent of separated workers. These numbers are slightly lower than in 2002; however, the numbers are still high compared to the 1990s. By comparison in 2002 there were 7,295 mass layoffs affecting 1,546,976 workers. The average annual unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent in 2002 to 6.0 percent in 2003.

Historical Mass Layoff Information National			
Period	Layoff Events	Separations	Initial Claims
1996	5,697	1,184,355	957,745
1997	5,683	1,146,115	1,041,907
1998	5,851	1,227,573	1,232,384
1999	5,675	1,149,267	972,244
2000	5,620	1,170,427	1,018,700
2001	8,349	1,751,368	1,615,522
2002	7,295	1,546,976	1,375,781
2003 _p	7,245	1,452,427	1,294,949

p-preliminary

Manufacturing is the largest of the goods-producing industries employing an annual average of 15,306,000 workers during 2003. Manufacturing comprises less than five percent of all establishments and approximately twelve percent of the total employment covered by unemployment insurance.

During 2003, manufacturing accounted for the largest percentage of extended mass layoffs. Thirty-one percent of the layoffs and 27 percent of the separations occurred in the manufacturing industry. Further breakdown of the manufacturing industry indicates that a majority of the separations occurred in food processing (76,071), and transportation equipment (50,744). Compared to 2002, the largest decline in separations occurred in computer and electronic devices (-39,295), and in apparel (-11,815). The largest over the year increase occurred in textile mills (+3,048).

The primary reason given by employers for layoffs was seasonality, which accounted for 32 percent of the events and 36 percent of the separations. This was unchanged from the previous year (2002).

Source: Extended Mass Layoffs in the Fourth Quarter of 2003 and Annual Averages for 2003

NEBRASKA EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS

During 2003, the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program for Nebraska collected data on a total of eighty-nine state extended mass layoffs and on twenty-one Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) extended mass layoffs that met either state or BLS criteria. An extended mass layoff for a state event is a layoff in which twenty or more employees are separated for more than thirty days. A federal event occurs when fifty or more employees are separated from their jobs for more than thirty days. State and BLS events are combined in this report.

Statewide, there were seventeen permanent closures and ninety-three permanent layoffs. The largest percentage (52.9%) of the closures happened in the Manufacturing industry. In 2002, there were fourteen permanent closures and ninety-six permanent layoffs. Half of the closures occurred in the Professional and Business Services industries and the Manufacturing industry made up 35.7 percent of the closures for 2002.

Historical Mass Layoff Information Nebraska			
Period	Layoff Events	Separations	Initial Claims
1996	3	309	575
1997	5	667	367
1998	10	1,892	1,208
1999	**	**	**
2000	15	1,664	1,093
2001	29	1,999	1,617
2002	110	9,420	6,648
2003 _p	110	10,035	6,398

p-preliminary

** data does not meet disclosure requirements

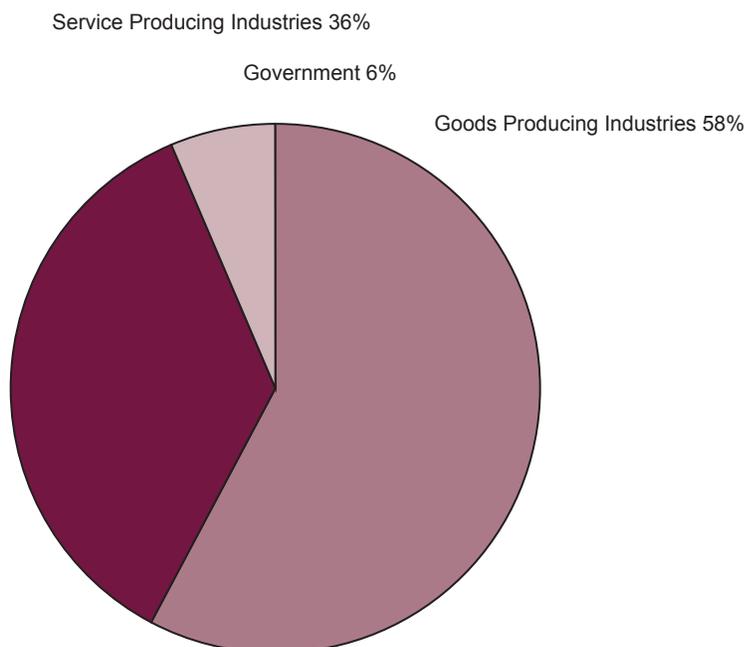
In 2003, a total of 10,035 employees were separated from their jobs as a result of 110 events. Slightly more than one percent (1.1%) of total employment was affected due to separations. This percentage was slightly lower than the national percentage (1.2%). Of all the separated workers, 63.8 percent filed initial claims for Unemployment Insurance during the calendar year.

Nearly fifty percent (46.6%) of the initial claims filed in Nebraska for unemployment insurance were filed in the Omaha region and the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Both the Omaha Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) average annual unemployment rates increased from 2002 to 2003. The Omaha MSA increased by 0.7 tenths of one percentage point from 3.8% in 2002 to 4.5% in 2003, while the Lincoln MSA increased from 3.3% in 2002 to 4.0% in 2003. Statewide, the average annual unemployment rate remained the same. There is a difference between the number of people who are separated and the number of people filing initial claims for unemployment insurance, because not everyone separated will file an initial claim. Some people are not aware that they are eligible to receive unemployment insurance benefits, or simply choose not to file.

INDUSTRY

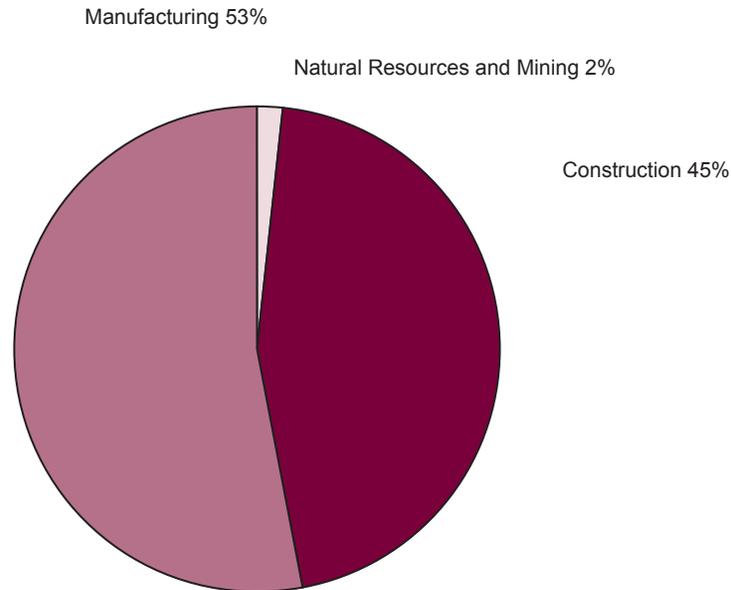
Separations and Initial Claims 2003		
Industry	Separations	Initial Claims
Goods Producing Industries	5,046	3,690
Natural Resources and Mining	60	40
Construction	1,703	1,346
Manufacturing	3,283	2,304
Service Providing Industries	3,701	2,371
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	832	649
Information	329	225
Financial Activities	290	211
Professional and Business Services	1,217	702
Education and Health Services	785	345
Leisure and Hospitality	221	212
Other Services	27	27
Public Administration (Government)	1,288	337

Percentage of Extended Mass Layoffs by Industry, 2003



The goods producing industries incurred more than half (57.3%) of the extended mass layoffs. An analysis of the goods producing industries indicates that 53 percent of the mass layoffs occurred in the Manufacturing industry. A total of 3,283 people were separated from their jobs for more than thirty days. The Construction industry ensued with 45 percent of the layoffs and 1,703 employees were separated from their jobs. Seasonality accounted for 92.9 percent of the mass layoff events in the Construction industry.

Goods Producing Industries, 2003

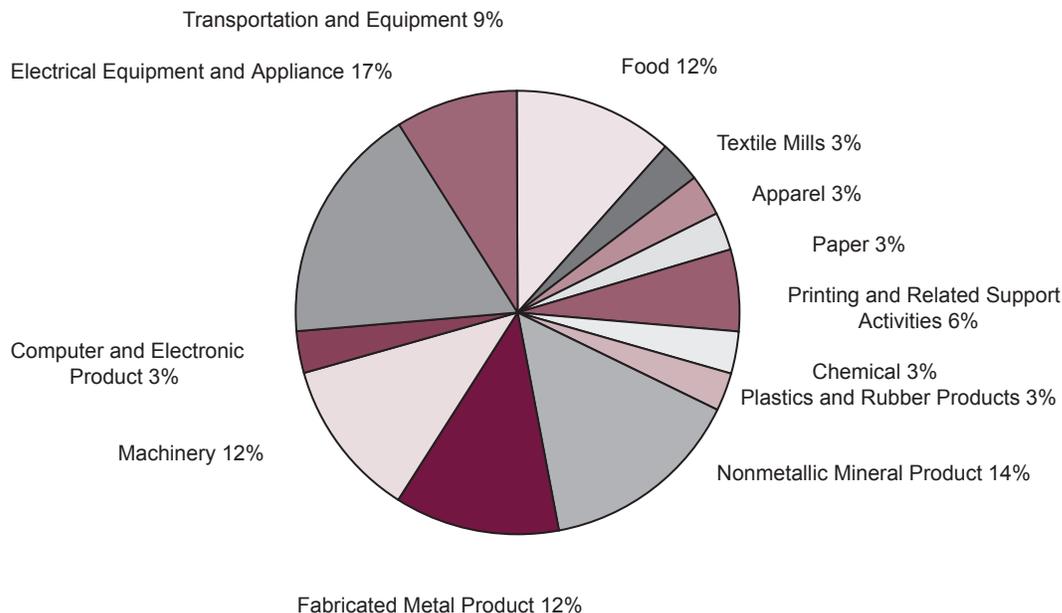


The Manufacturing industry experienced the largest number of extended mass layoffs in the goods producing industries in 2003. There were 34 extended mass layoffs in the Manufacturing industry in which 3,283 people were separated from their jobs for more than thirty days. This is an increase compared to the previous year. In 2002, there were 27 confirmed mass layoffs and 2,985 workers were separated from their jobs for more than thirty days. An in-depth look at the Manufacturing industry, indicates that a majority of the separations occurred in Machinery manufacturing (1,320), followed by Fabricated Metal Product manufacturing (507), Nonmetallic Mineral Product manufacturing (347), and Food manufacturing (325).

The following chart illustrates that a majority of the layoffs occurred in Electrical Equipment and Application manufacturing (17.0%), followed by Nonmetallic Mineral Product manufacturing (14.0%), Food manufacturing (12.0%), Machinery manufacturing(12.0%), and Fabricated Metal Product manufacturing (12.0%).

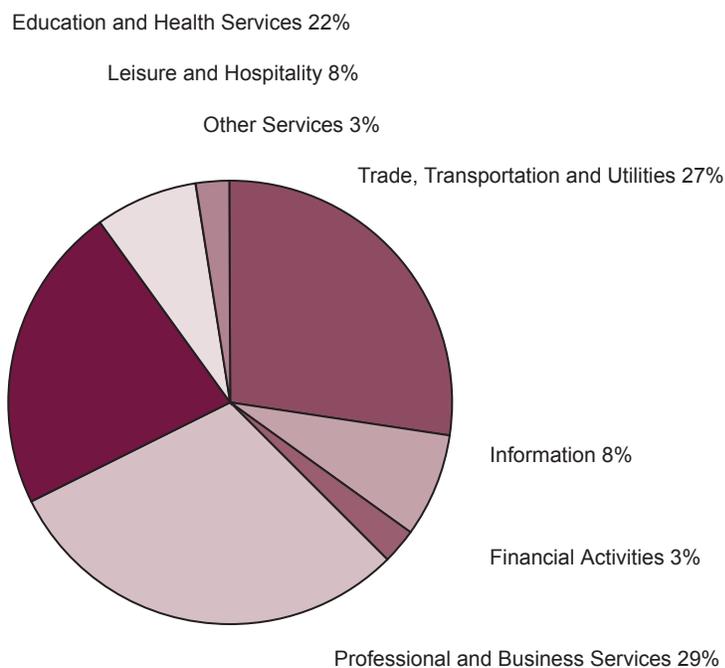
During 2003, a large number of the manufacturing layoffs occurred because of seasonality (10); followed by the state of the economy (4) and the movement of production out of the state - domestic or overseas relocation (4) affecting a total of 774 people.

Analysis of Manufacturing Industries, 2003



The service providing industries experienced fewer extended mass layoffs (36.0%) than the goods producing industries. A closer look at the service providing industries indicates that a majority of the separations occurred in the Professional and Business Services sector (1,217) and in the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities sector (832). The following chart illustrates the industries where the mass layoffs occurred. A majority of the mass layoffs occurred in the Professional and Business Services sector (29%); followed by the Trade, Transportation, and Utilities sector (27%) and the Education and Health Services sector (22%).

Service Providing Industries, 2003



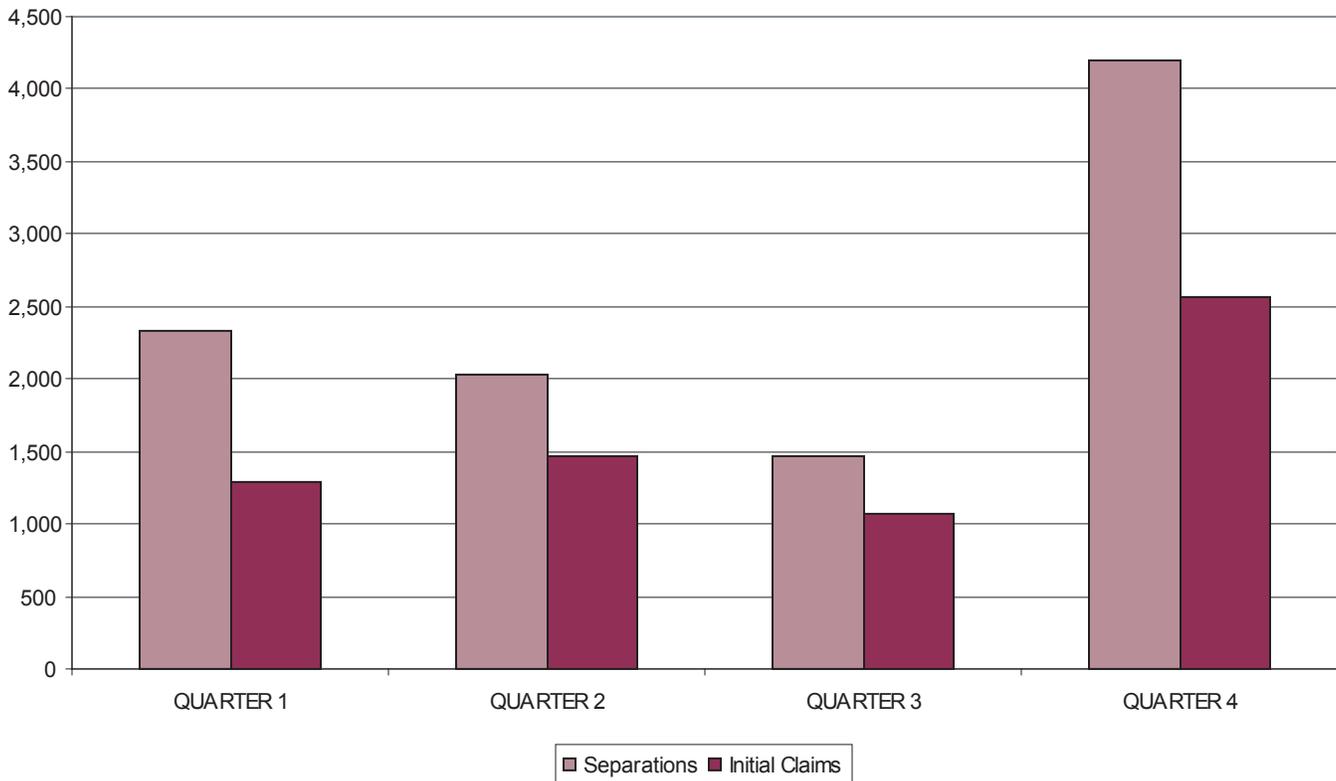
QUARTERLY INFORMATION

A breakout of the information by quarter for the year 2003 indicates that the fourth quarter had the largest number of employees separated (4,203) from their jobs in addition to the largest number of initial claims filed for unemployment insurance (2,565). Generally, from the fourth quarter into the first quarter of the following year seasonal layoffs occur. The Construction industry lay off employees in the fall/winter when weather conditions deteriorate and rehire employees in the spring when weather conditions improve. Another industry which has seasonal layoffs is the manufacturing industry: the companies involved in the construction of roadways. The Retail industry hires people before the holiday rush and then will layoff employees after the Christmas/New Year season. These are not only the clothing stores, but catalog companies and the stores that show up the malls during the holiday season.

The third quarter of 2003, had the lowest number of people separated (1,467) from their jobs for more than thirty days and the lowest number of initial claims filed for unemployment insurance (1,075).

Generally, there are not a lot of mass layoffs occurring during the second quarter. There are some layoffs which occur from the schools and college dismissing for the summer. These are seasonal in nature and the employees are recalled in the fall when the schools resume.

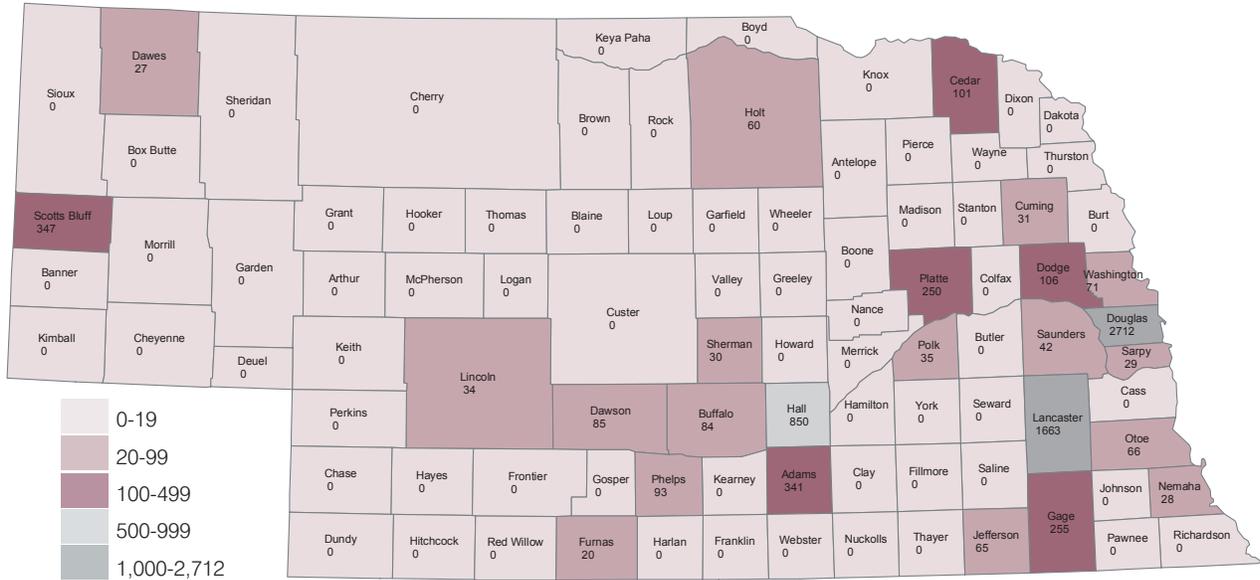
Separations and Initial Claims Comparison By Quarter, 2003



GEOGRAPHY

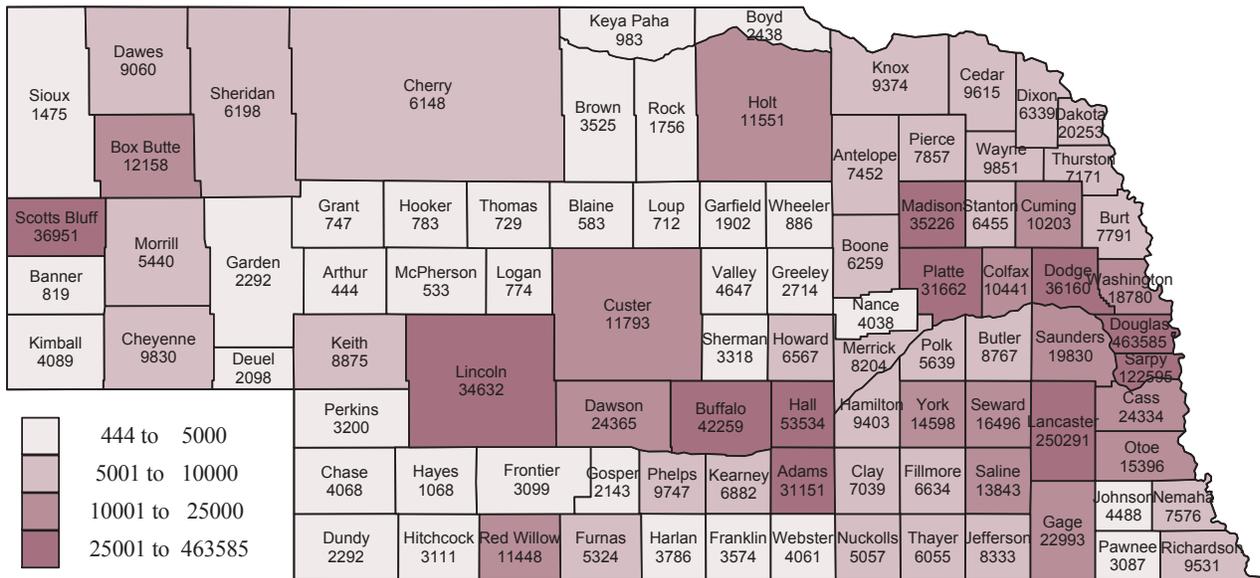
Separations due to mass layoffs from establishments affected twenty-five counties in Nebraska. Geographically, a majority of the separation activity was located in Eastern Nebraska and along Interstate 80. The highest numbers of separations occurred in and near the Omaha region and the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). According to the 2000 Census, a majority of Nebraska's population is concentrated in these areas. More than fifty percent (54.4%) of the establishments covered by unemployment insurance with a size-class more than twenty are located in the Omaha region and Lincoln MSA. These same businesses employ 63.8 percent of the workforce.

Number of People Separated by a Mass Layoff



Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program

State Population Per County



Source: Census Bureau www.census.gov

ESTABLISHMENT SIZE

For the year 2003, an establishment's employment size was not a deciding factor whether or not an establishment would have a layoff event. The largest percentage (27.3%) of layoff events occurred with a business size of 0-99 employees. A vast majority (97.7%) of businesses located in Nebraska are of the size class 0-99 employees. When an event happens it is most likely to occur in the business size 0-99 employees. Information was not available on thirty-nine events.

Layoffs By Establishment Size Year 2003			
Establishment Size	Events	Separations	Initial Claims
0-99	27.3%	NA	14.3%
100-249	14.5%	NA	16.0%
250-499	14.5%	NA	15.0%
500-999	4.5%	NA	13.3%
Over 999	3.6%	NA	6.5%
Information Not Available	35.5%	NA	34.9%

NA = not available

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

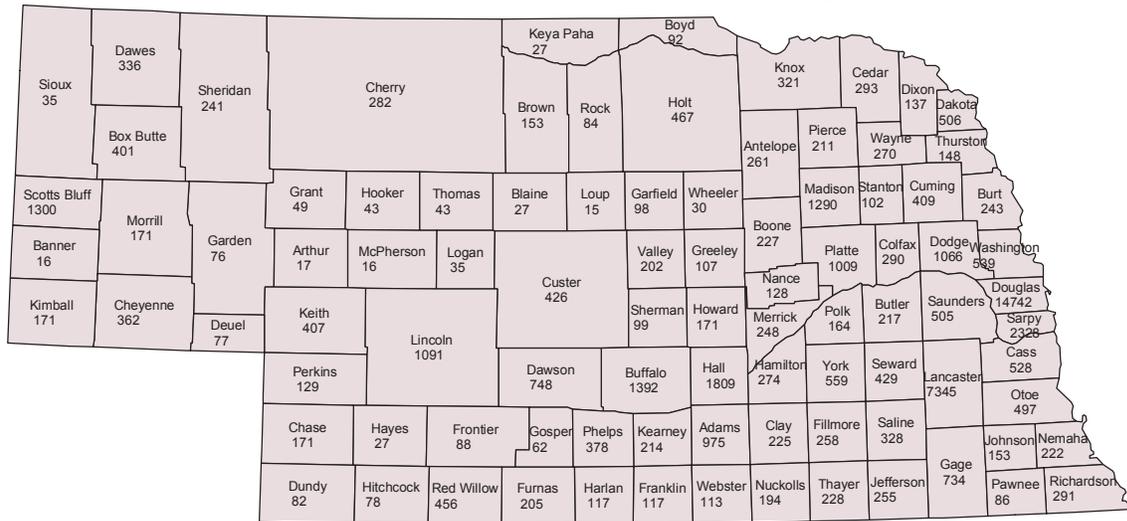
The Mass Layoff Statistics Program only collects data on those establishments with employment levels of twenty or more. In Nebraska, for 2003, there were 7,834 establishments covered by unemployment insurance reporting employment of 20 or more. This number represents only 14.2 percent of the total covered establishments in the state and yet establishments with 20 or more employees account for three fourths (75.3%) of the total covered employment statewide. A majority of the businesses in Nebraska employ between 0-19 workers; however, employment numbers are in the larger business sizes.

Nebraska Covered Employment By Size Class - 2nd Quarter 2003			
Size Class	Number of Firms	Total Employment	Percent of Employment
0-19	47,158	219,331	24.7%
20-99	6,587	264,531	29.8%
100-249	880	131,698	14.8%
250-499	212	73,359	8.3%
500-999	95	63,882	7.2%
Over 999	60	135,346	15.2%

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program

The following map illustrates the number of establishments located in each county.

Covered Employment by County



Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Center, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages (QCEW) program

RECALL

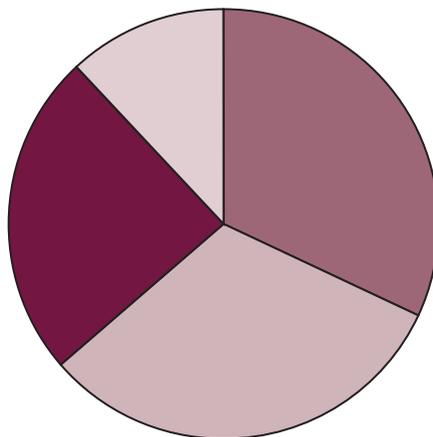
When contacting employers concerning a layoff, twelve percent did not know if they expected to recall workers separated by a mass layoff event. Thirty-two percent of employers expected a 100% recall. A large number of employers that have yearly seasonal layoffs expect a 100% recall of employees separated, because these layoffs are due to normal seasonal trends. A large percentage (31%) did not expect to recall any workers.

Recall of Workers, 2003

50% to 100% Recall Expected 25%

Information Not Available 12%

No Recall Expected 31%



100% Recall Expected 32%

REASON

Layoffs due to seasonality accounted for sixty-three (56.4%) of the extended layoff events resulting in the separation of 5,514 (54.9%) workers. The Construction industry had the largest number of seasonal layoffs. Twenty-six of the sixty-three seasonal events occurred in the Construction industry. The Construction industry is heavily influenced by weather conditions. A large number of construction companies layoff their employees during the fall/winter and then recall workers back in the spring when weather conditions improve. Second, in order of importance was 'Other' category, representing 14.5 percent of the layoffs. The 'Other' category is used when the reason for the layoff does not fit into another category. A comment is required for this category.

Events By Reason 2003			
Reason	Events	Separations	Initial Claims
Bankruptcy	**	**	**
Business Ownership Change	3	450	132
Contract Cancellation	**	**	**
Contract Completed	4	191	162
Domestic Relocation	3	643	257
Energy-Related	**	**	**
Financial Difficulty	**	**	**
Overseas Relocation	3	281	159
Product Line Discontinued	**	**	**
Reorganization within the Company	**	**	**
Seasonal	62	5,514	3,924
Slack Work	5	192	205
Other	16	859	667
Data Not Provided (Does Not Know)	14	1,905	892

** data does not meet disclosure requirements

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program

INITIAL CLAIMS CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

Initial claims for unemployment insurance were filed by 6,398 employees in eighty-five Nebraska counties. Initial Claims included only those claims associated with an extended mass layoff. A large percentage of claimants occurred in the Omaha region (28.7%) and the Lancaster MSA (15.4%). According to the 2000 Census, 51.4 percent of Nebraska's population lives in the Omaha region and in the Lancaster MSA. As expected, a large number of initial claims occur where the population is centered.

Three hundred and thirty-one of the total initial claims for unemployment insurance were either commuter claimants or Nebraska liable claimants. A commuter claimant resides in a county bordering the state of Nebraska and commuted to Nebraska to work, while a Nebraska liable claimant lives in another state whose county does not border the state of Nebraska but who worked in Nebraska.

The following two charts provides additional information about the individual characteristics of the people that filed an initial claim for unemployment insurance.

Race/Ethnicity Initial Claims							
County	Initial Claims	White	African American	Hispanic	Amer. Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Information Not Available
ADAMS	91	70	0	4	0	0	17
ANTELOPE	20	16	0	0	0	0	4
ARTHUR	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
BANNER	**	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOONE	29	24	0	0	0	0	5
BOX BUTTE	12	8	0	3	0	0	**
BOYD	9	8	0	0	0	0	**
BROWN	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
BUFFALO	130	105	0	7	0	0	18
BURT	36	32	0	0	0	0	4
BUTLER	38	27	0	0	0	0	11
CASS	100	81	0	0	0	0	19
CEDAR	54	52	0	0	0	0	**
CHASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHERRY	11	9	0	0	0	0	**
CHEYENNE	13	12	0	0	0	0	**
CLAY	41	22	0	12	0	0	7
COLFAX	57	36	0	12	0	0	9
CUMING	20	17	0	0	0	0	3
CUSTER	18	14	0	0	0	0	4
DAKOTA	8	4	0	3	0	0	**
DAWES	31	26	0	0	0	0	5
DAWSON	71	49	0	9	0	0	13

County	Initial Claims	White	African American	Hispanic	Amer. Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Information Not Available
DEUEL	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
DIXON	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
DODGE	96	79	0	3	0	0	14
DOUGLAS	1476	764	331	130	12	18	221
DUNDY	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
FILLMORE	15	12	0	0	0	0	3
FRANKLIN	8	7	0	0	0	0	**
FRONTIER	7	6	0	0	0	0	**
FURNAS	20	18	0	0	0	0	**
GAGE	179	150	0	0	0	4	25
GARDEN	8	6	0	0	0	0	**
GARFIELD	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
GOSPER	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GREELEY	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
HALL	627	572	0	20	3	3	29
HAMILTON	57	53	0	0	0	0	4
HARLAN	8	6	0	0	0	0	**
HAYES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HITCHCOCK	9	8	0	0	0	0	**
HOLT	44	31	0	6	0	0	7
HOOKER	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
HOWARD	67	63	0	0	0	0	4
JEFFERSON	43	41	0	0	0	0	**
JOHNSON	14	8	0	0	0	3	3
KEARNEY	7	7	0	0	0	0	0
KEITH	23	20	0	0	0	0	3
KEYA PAHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KIMBALL	4	3	0	0	0	0	**
KNOX	34	32	0	0	0	0	**
LANCASTER	984	506	29	81	12	39	317
LINCOLN	126	102	0	7	0	0	17
LOGAN	**	0	0	0	0	0	0
LOUP	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
MC PHERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	74	39	0	25	0	0	10
MERRICK	45	44	0	0	0	0	**
MORRILL	22	12	0	5	0	0	5
NANCE	29	28	0	0	0	0	**

County	Initial Claims	White	African American	Hispanic	Amer. Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Information Not Available
NEMAHA	24	17	0	0	0	0	7
NUCKOLLS	11	8	0	0	0	0	3
OTOE	68	58	0	0	0	0	10
PAWNEE	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
PERKINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHELPS	19	19	0	0	0	0	0
PIERCE	11	9	0	0	0	0	**
PLATTE	233	170	0	24	0	0	39
POLK	20	16	0	0	0	0	4
RED WILLOW	21	17	0	0	0	0	4
RICHARDSON	17	13	0	0	0	0	4
ROCK	7	6	0	0	0	0	**
SALINE	63	33	0	18	0	0	12
SARPY	209	140	21	8	0	5	35
SAUNDERS	71	53	0	0	0	0	18
SCOTTS BLUFF	180	105	0	55	3	0	17
SEWARD	52	38	0	0	0	0	14
SHERIDAN	10	9	0	0	0	0	**
SHERMAN	14	12	0	0	0	0	**
SIOUX	6	5	0	0	0	0	**
STANTON	13	12	0	0	0	0	**
THAYER	10	9	0	0	0	0	**
THOMAS	**	0	0	0	0	0	0
THURSTON	6	5	0	0	0	0	**
VALLEY	10	9	0	0	0	0	**
WASHINGTON	57	46	0	0	0	0	11
WAYNE	25	21	0	0	0	0	4
WEBSTER	10	9	0	0	0	0	**
WHEELER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YORK	22	16	0	0	0	0	6
STATEWIDE	7	3	0	0	0	0	4
OUT OF STATE	331	227	13	15	0	0	76
TOTALS	6,394	4,363	394	447	30	72	1,052

** data does not meet disclosure requirements

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program

Age and Gender Initial Claims

County	Initial Claims	Age Under 30	Age 30-44	Age 45-54	Age 55+	Information Not Available	Male	Female
ADAMS	91	9	29	35	17	**	57	34
ANTELOPE	20	3	10	4	3	0	11	9
ARTHUR	3	0	0	0	0	3	**	**
BANNER	**	0	0	0	0	**	**	**
BLAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOONE	29	7	5	7	10	0	19	10
BOX BUTTE	12	0	5	3	0	4	**	**
BOYD	9	0	0	4	0	5	**	**
BROWN	3	0	0	0	0	3	**	**
BUFFALO	130	21	47	41	21	0	81	49
BURT	36	8	8	16	4	0	30	6
BUTLER	38	8	8	13	9	0	22	16
CASS	100	21	27	24	28	0	81	19
CEDAR	54	8	13	21	12	0	26	28
CHASE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHERRY	11	0	4	0	3	4	6	5
CHEYENNE	13	0	4	0	6	3	6	7
CLAY	41	7	17	13	4	0	31	10
COLFAX	57	16	16	17	8	0	29	28
CUMING	20	3	7	7	3	0	14	6
CUSTER	18	0	7	4	5	**	15	3
DAKOTA	8	4	0	0	0	4	4	4
DAWES	31	4	9	10	8	0	11	20
DAWSON	71	8	27	18	18	0	60	11
DEUEL	5	0	0	4	0	**	**	**
DIXON	6	0	0	0	4	**	**	**
DODGE	96	8	34	31	23	0	46	50
DOUGLAS	1476	311	582	367	212	4	888	588
DUNDY	3	0	0	0	0	3	**	**
FILLMORE	15	3	5	0	5	**	9	6
FRANKLIN	8	0	6	0	0	**	5	3
FRONTIER	7	0	0	0	0	7	4	3
FURNAS	20	0	5	8	7	0	14	6
GAGE	179	26	61	55	37	0	85	94
GARDEN	8	0	0	5	0	3	**	**
GARFIELD	**	0	0	0	0	0	**	**
GOSPER	5	0	0	0	0	5	**	**
GRANT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

County	Initial Claims	Age Under 30	Age 30-44	Age 45-54	Age 55+	Information Not Available	Male	Female
GREELEY	14	0	7	4	3	0	8	6
HALL	627	27	187	305	108	0	541	86
HAMILTON	57	4	18	26	9	0	49	8
HARLAN	8	0	0	4	0	4	5	3
HAYES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HITCHCOCK	9	3	0	5	0	**	**	**
HOLT	44	8	15	12	9	0	29	15
HOOKER	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
HOWARD	67	4	22	30	11	0	58	9
JEFFERSON	43	10	11	16	6	0	24	19
JOHNSON	14	3	0	5	4	**	10	4
KEARNEY	7	0	0	3	3	**	3	4
KEITH	23	5	10	3	5	0	20	3
KEYA PAHA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
KIMBALL	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
KNOX	34	3	9	13	9	0	21	13
LANCASTER	984	165	355	289	173	**	709	275
LINCOLN	126	25	37	34	29	**	80	46
LOGAN	**	0	0	0	0	0	**	**
LOUP	3	0	0	0	0	3	**	**
MC PHERSON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MADISON	74	21	25	14	14	0	52	22
MERRICK	45	3	17	20	5	0	40	5
MORRILL	22	6	5	4	7	0	14	8
NANCE	29	0	0	20	6	3	14	15
NEMAHA	24	4	7	8	5	0	20	4
NUCKOLLS	11	0	3	3	3	**	**	**
OTOE	68	12	23	17	16	0	34	34
PAWNEE	5	0	0	0	2	3	5	0
PERKINS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHELPS	19	0	7	5	5	**	9	10
PIERCE	11	3	0	5	0	3	6	5
PLATTE	233	57	76	66	34	0	146	87
POLK	20	5	4	6	5	0	14	6
RED WILLOW	21	5	6	8	0	**	11	10
RICHARDSON	17	4	6	5	0	**	14	3
ROCK	7	0	0	3	0	4	**	**
SALINE	63	15	26	18	4	0	45	18
SARPY	209	32	79	54	44	0	130	79

County	Initial Claims	Age Under 30	Age 30-44	Age 45-54	Age 55+	Information Not Available	Male	Female
SAUNDERS	71	14	17	28	12	0	53	18
SCOTTS BLUFF	180	52	56	44	28	0	106	74
SEWARD	52	11	13	9	19	0	27	25
SHERIDAN	10	0	4	3	3	0	0	10
SHERMAN	14	0	9	3	0	**	7	7
SIOUX	6	0	3	0	0	3	**	**
STANTON	13	0	4	3	4	**	7	6
THAYER	10	0	4	0	4	**	6	4
THOMAS	**	0	0	0	0	0	**	**
THURSTON	6	0	0	3	0	3	3	3
VALLEY	10	0	5	0	0	5	6	4
WASHINGTON	57	13	11	26	7	0	50	7
WAYNE	25	0	6	9	8	**	11	14
WEBSTER	10	0	4	0	0	6	7	3
WHEELER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YORK	22	0	9	7	5	**	15	7
STATEWIDE	7	0	6	0	0	**	**	**
OUT OF STATE	331	60	117	101	53	0	229	102
TOTALS	6,392	1,049	2,159	1,948	1,109	92	4,195	2,100

** data does not meet disclosure requirements

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program

FINAL PAYMENT CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

During 2003, a total of 6,389 people filed initial claims for unemployment insurance and of that only 14 (0.2%) received final payments. This is a very low number meaning that people were recalled to work or found employment before exhausting the unemployment insurance benefits. There is the possibility of some people still drawing unemployment insurance in the year 2004 for extended mass layoffs that occurred at the end of year 2003.

Compared to the previous year, the number of final payments has decreased. For the year 2002, there were 26 people that exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits. This decrease indicates more people are being recalled back to work or are finding other employment before exhausting benefits.

The chart below provides additional information about the individual characteristics of the people that received a final payment.

Final Payment Characteristics 2003	
Race/Ethnicity	Percent
White/Non-Hispanic	60.0%
Black/Non-Hispanic	13.3%
Hispanic Origin	13.3%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	0.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.0%
Information Not Available	13.3%
Gender	Percent
Male	80.0%
Female	20.0%
Age	Percent
Under 30	33.3%
30 to 44	33.3%
45 to 54	13.3%
55 and Over	20.0%
Information Not Available	0.0%

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Services, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program

INDUSTRY DEFINITIONS

Goods Producing

Natural Resources & Mining

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
Mining

Construction

Construction

Manufacturing

Manufacturing

Service Providing

Trade, Transportation, & Utilities

Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Transportation & Warehousing
Utilities

Information

Information

Financial Activities

Finance & Insurance
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing

Professional and Business Services

Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
Management of Companies and Enterprises
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services

Education and Health Services

Education Services
Health Care and Social Assistance

Leisure & Hospitality

Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation
Accommodation & Food Services

Other Services

Other services, except Public Administration

Public Administration (Government)

Public Administration (Government)

Unclassified

Unclassified

DEFINITION OF REGIONS

Omaha region

Cass
Douglas
Sarpy
Washington

Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Lancaster

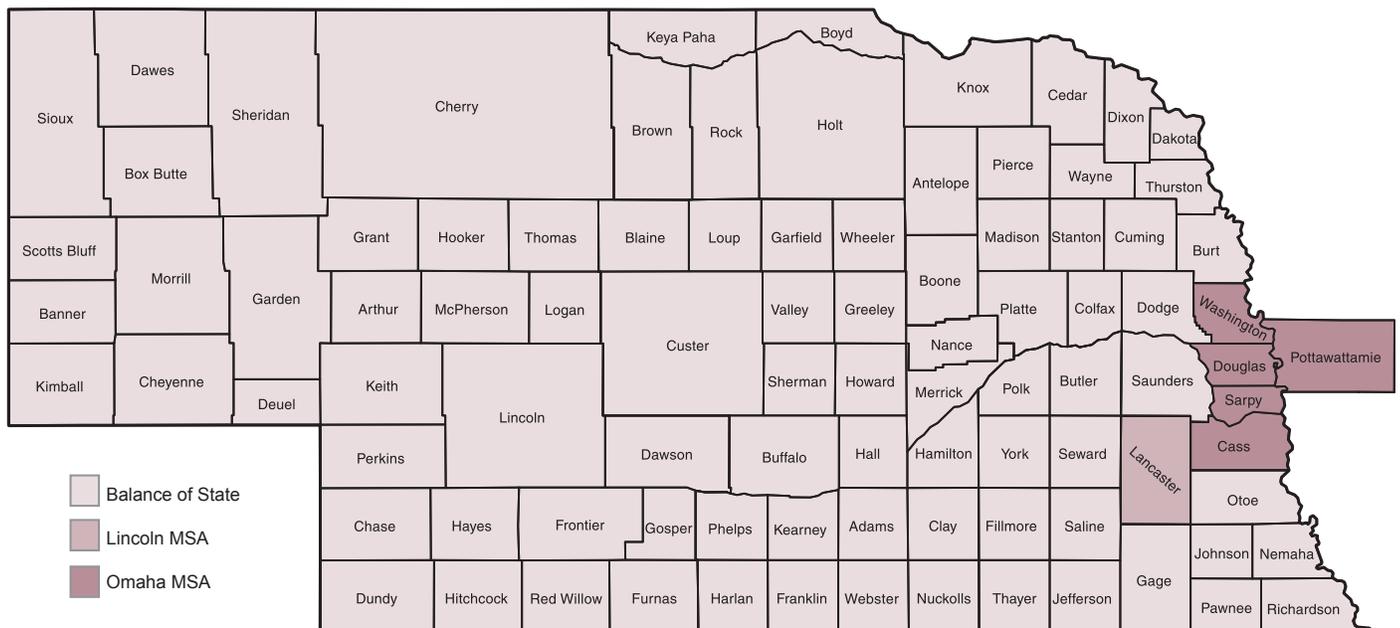
Balance of State

(Omaha region less Lincoln MSA)

Omaha Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Cass
Douglas
Sarpy
Washington
Pottawattamie County, IA

Definition of Regions



GLOSSARY

Continued Claim

A claim filed for unemployment insurance for more than one week of unemployment.

Commuter Claim

The claimant resides in a county bordering the state of Nebraska and commutes to Nebraska to work.

Disclosure–Suppression

Disclosure-suppression assures the confidentiality of an establishment's data. Data for an industry with fewer than three reporting units are kept confidential. In addition, if there are more than three reporting units, data is kept confidential if one of the units accounts for 80% or more of the employment in that industry.

Establishment

An establishment is defined as a single physical location where predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Exhaustee

An exhaustee is a person who has used up all regular unemployment insurance benefits within one year.

Extended Mass Layoff / Permanent Layoff

A state layoff occurs when twenty or more people have been separated from their jobs for more than thirty days. A federal layoff occurs when at least fifty workers have been separated from their jobs for more than thirty days.

Final Payment

A final payment is issued when a person has used up all their regular unemployment insurance benefits within one year.

Initial Claimant

The claimant's first notice of unemployment filed to request (1) a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or (2) a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program

A Federal-State cooperative statistical program that identifies, describes, and tracks major job cutbacks.

Nebraska Liable Claimant

A claimant that lives in another state whose county does not border the state of Nebraska, but worked in Nebraska.

Separations

Separations are the number of people affected by the layoff.

Temporary Layoff

A temporary layoff lasts less than thirty days.



Equal Employment Opportunity Employer/Program. Auxiliary aids and services available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

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