



Mass
Layoff
Statistics



2006 Annual
Report

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS

2006 ANNUAL REPORT

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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 Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a program created by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) that tracks major job cutbacks or layoffs through out the country. Each state has its own analyst(s) who collect mass layoff information in their given state. Once this information is gathered, it is reported to BLS, who in turn puts the information into monthly and quarterly reports. The goal of the program is to identify, track, and describe the types of permanent and closure layoffs that are occurring in each state.

The Mass Layoff Statistics program uses unemployment insurance data, along with establishment information to track mass layoffs. Establishments are identified by industry classification and location, and this information is extracted from the Nebraska Workforce Developments quarterly census of employment and wages (QCEW) database. Unemployment insurance data is extracted from the Nebraska unemployment insurance database and provides demographic data such as; race, ethnicity, gender, veteran status, age, and address. In the end, the establishment information, and unemployment data are used to track claimants throughout the entire duration of their unemployment, or until they exhaust their regular unemployment insurance benefits, which ever occurs first.

CRITERIA

The Mass Layoff Statistics program is a private total non farm program. Information regarding mass layoffs is not collected in the agriculture or government industries. Data is collected for those establishments with 20 or more employees. The requirements for a mass layoff at the state level includes: a confirmed event of 20 or more people filing an initial claim for unemployment insurance in a five week period. The criteria for a federal event to occur includes: a confirmed event of 50 or more people filing an initial claim for unemployment insurance in a five week period. In order for an event to occur, a certain number of employees must file initial claims against an employer during a five week period. Once the event has triggered, the employer is called to determine if a layoff event has occurred.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Each week initial claims are analyzed creating a list of potential mass layoff events. Information about these events is collected via telephone contact with employers. Information collected during the employer contact includes: length of layoff; reason for layoff; expected recall; worksite status; pre-layoff employment; as well as number of separations. For a myriad of reasons, not all employees affected by the layoff event file initial claims for unemployment, and so separation information is collected to determine the exact number of employees affected by the layoff event. Separations can involve the termination of employees, as well as the eventual recall of employees. In the end, all information provided by employers is confidential and voluntary.

The Mass Layoff Statistics program (MLS) 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, along with displaced workers. The data provided by employers provides a glimpse into the economy in the state of Nebraska.

All data in this publication is current as of March 1, 2007 and is subject to change due to annual revisions.

NATIONAL EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS

Nationally, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 4,689 extended mass layoff events, resulting in 894,739 separations in 2006. A federal extended mass layoff occurs when ever a company has 50 or more employees file for unemployment and the company confirms that they laid off 50 or more employees for 30 or more days. In 2006 there was a 2 percent decline in federal extended mass layoffs (-91 events) nationally compared to 2005. Separations on the other hand increased 5 percent (+ 42,742) in 2006 compared to 2005.

In 2006 the manufacturing industry had the highest percentage of extended mass layoff events, with 28 percent of the federal extended mass layoffs (1,313 events), and 29 percent of the separations (259,474 individuals) occurring within this industry. The majority of the separations within this industry occurred in transportation and equipment manufacturing (77,259 individuals), and food manufacturing (48,654 individuals). Within the manufacturing industry the largest increase in separations occurred within transportation and equipment manufacturing (+34,285 individuals). The largest decreased in separations occurred in fabricated metal product manufacturing (-3,309 individuals).

Seasonality was the reason stated most by employers for their extended mass layoffs, as 33 percent of events, and 37 percent of separation were the result of seasonal layoffs. In comparison to 2005, seasonality as a reason for extended mass layoffs decreased 4 percent, resulting in a 4 percent decline in separations as well. The majority of the seasonal layoffs in 2006 occurred in transit and ground passenger transportation, heavy and civil engineering construction, and food services and drinking establishments.

52 percent of the employers involved in an extended mass layoff in 2006 expected to recall some or all of their employees. The industries most likely to recall some or all of their employees involved in an extended mass layoff event included: art and entertainment; health and social assistance; and other services except public administration. The industry most likely not to recall their employees laid off due to an extended mass layoff event was manufacturing, as 33 percent of the extended mass layoff events in this industry had a no recall expectation.

National Historical Mass Layoff Events			
Period	Layoff Events	Separations	Initial Claims
1997	4,671	947,843	879,831
1998	4,859	991,245	1,056,462
1999	4,556	901,451	796,917
2000	4,591	915,962	846,267
2001	7,375	1,524,832	1,457,512
2002	6,337	1,272,331	1,218,143
2003	6,181	1,216,886	1,200,811
2004	5,010	939,909	903,079
2005	4,780	851,997	766,122
2006p	4,689	894,739	863,151
p-preliminary			

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program 2006

NATIONAL MOVEMENT OF WORK

One piece of information collected by the Mass layoff Statistics (MLS) program is movement of work. Movement of work is any work within a company that has been moved to another site within the company, or to a different company in either the United States or overseas. In 2006, 242 extended mass layoff events were the result of movement of work, resulting in 54,166 separations. The Southern region of the United States experienced the highest percentage (34 Percent) of the extended mass layoffs due to movement of work, followed by the Midwest (31 percent), the West (19 percent), and the Northeast (15 percent). Finally, the majority of the movement of work extended mass layoff events were to either other locations within the United States or within the company, resulting in 20,199 separations.

NEBRASKA EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS

In 2006 the Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program collected data on 85 state extended mass layoffs and 16 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) extended mass layoffs. State mass layoffs occur when 20 or more people are separated from a single employer for more than 30 days, or 20 or more people within a 5 week period file an initial claim for unemployment insurance. Only one of the criteria has to be met in order for a layoff to be coded as a state event. Federal mass layoff events occur when 50 or more people are separated from a single employer and 50 or more people file an initial claim for unemployment insurance. Both criteria must be met or else the layoff will not be coded as a federal mass layoff. In this report combined totals of state and federal mass layoff events will be discussed.

Nebraska Historical Mass Layoff Information			
Period	Layoff Events	Separations	Initial Claims
1997	5	0,667	0,367
1998	10	1,892	1,208
1999	*	*	*
2000	15	1,493	1,098
2001	27	1,922	1,540
2002	101	8,332	6,251
2003	103	8,747	6,095
2004	101	8,967	6,423
2005	85	6,800	4,469
2006	101	9,905	4,481
p-preliminary			
*data is non-disclosable			

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

In 2006, 9,905 individuals were separated from their employer as a result of 101 extended mass layoff events. Of the separated workers 46% filed initial claims for unemployment insurance. In 2006, the number of separations increased 45.7% (+3,105 individuals) from 2005. The number of initial claims also increased 2.4 % (+108 individuals) from 2005.

The reason that the number of initial claims filed does not equal the number of employee separations is because not everyone who is separated from their employer files an initial claim for unemployment insurance. The major reason for this is that not every separated employee is aware that unemployment insurance benefits are available to them. The other main reason many employees do not file is because they have other sources of income available to them such as savings, or a second job.

In examining the initial claims filed in Nebraska during 2006, we find that 33% of claims were filed in the Omaha consortium which consists of: Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, Cass, and Washington counties. The Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) which consists of Lancaster and Seward Counties, accounted for 13% of the claims filed in Nebraska in 2006. The Balance of the State (Not including the Omaha Consortium and Lincoln MSA) accounted for the other 54% of claims filed in Nebraska during 2006.

INDUSTRY

The extended mass layoffs that occurred in Nebraska during 2006 can be broken down into two broad industry categories: goods producing industries and service producing industries. Of the extended mass layoffs in Nebraska during 2006, 50% occurred in Goods Producing Industries, accounting for 5,109 employees being separated from their employer for 30 or more days. Service Providing Industries accounted for 48% of the extended mass layoffs in Nebraska, which accounted for 4,700 employees being separated from their employer for 30 or more days.

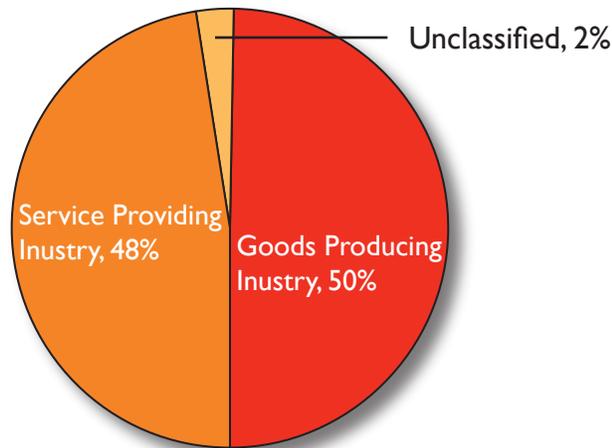
SEPARATIONS & INITIAL CLAIMS BY INDUSTRY			
Industry	Layoffs	Separations	Initial Claims
Goods Producing Industries	50	5,109	2574
Construction and Mining	21	1,102	993
Manufacturing	29	4007	1,581
Service Providing Industries	48	4,700	1,907
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	9	1,899	287
Information	5	390	188
Financial Activities	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	18	1,222	790
Education and Health Services	6	649	210
Leisure and Hospitality	7	377	350
Other Services	*	*	*
Unclassified	3	96	96
*data is non-disclosable			

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

The industries included with in the broad category of goods producing include: natural resources, mining, and construction; and manufacturing. The Manufacturing industry accounted for the most layoffs in 2006, with 29 extended mass layoff events accounting for 4,007 employee separations. In 2006 the number of separations within the manufacturing industry increased by 145 percent (2,375 individuals) from 2005 which had 1,632 separations that occurred because of 19 extended mass layoff events. The Construction industry had 21 extended mass layoff events, accounting for 1,102 employees separating from their employer in 2006. In 2006 the Construction industry experienced a 27 percent decline in separations (-404 individuals) as compared with 2005.

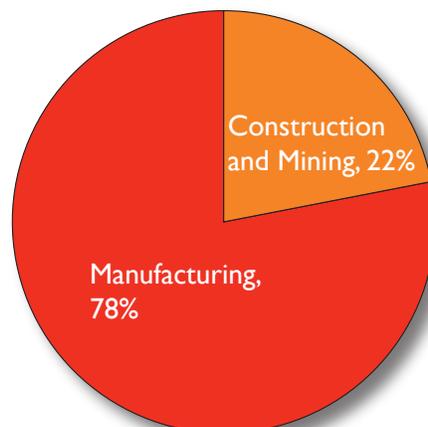
The industries included within the broad category of service producing include: Trade, Transportation and Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Services; Education and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Other Services. The service producing industries accounted for a lower number of separations (4,700 individuals), as well as a lower number of extended mass layoff events (48 events) than the goods producing industries (50 events; 5109 separations). The service producing industry that accounted for the majority of the extended mass layoff events, and employee separations in 2006 was the Professional and Business Services industry. This industry accounted for 38% (18 events) of the total extended mass layoffs, as well as 26% (1,222 separations) of the total employee separations within the service producing industries.

EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS BY INDUSTRY



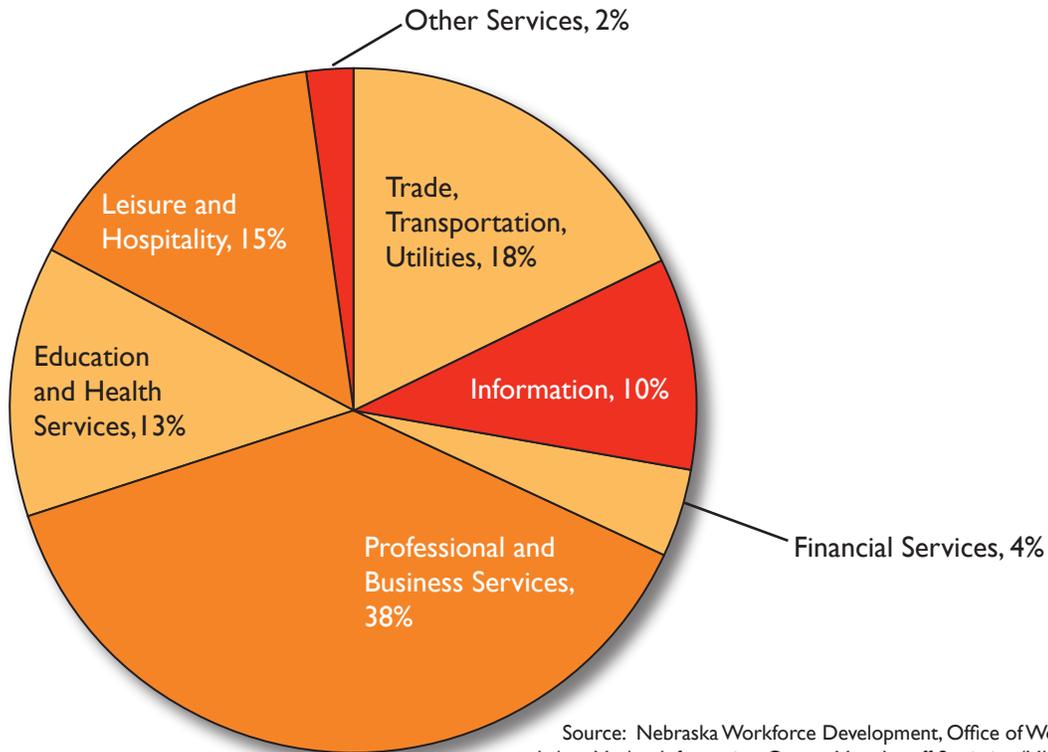
Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES



Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

SERVICE PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

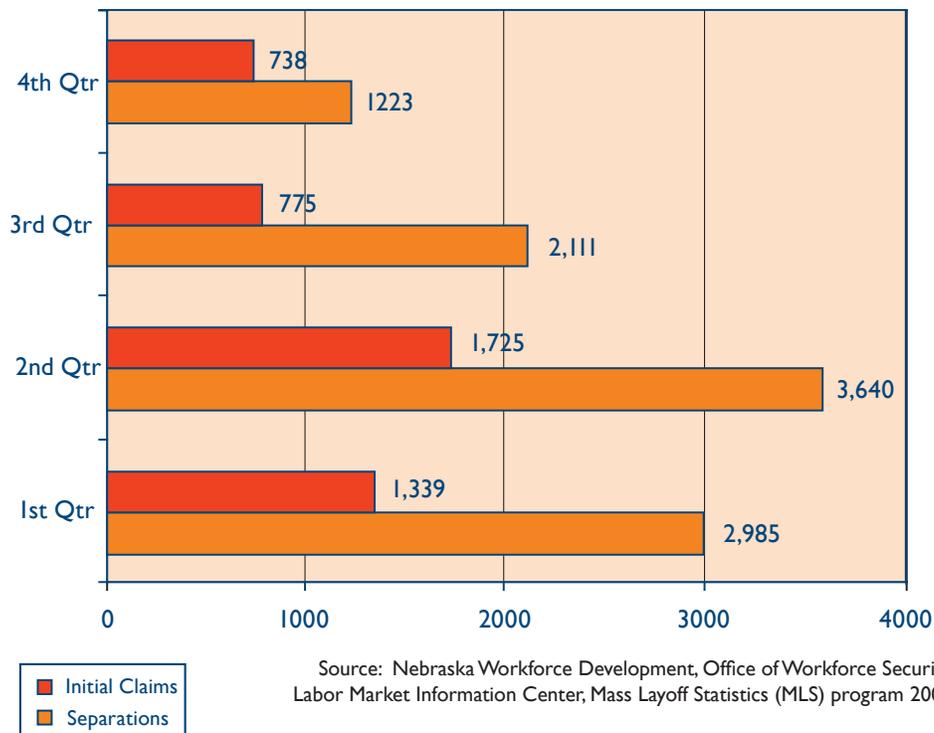
QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The 1st and 2nd quarters of 2006 had the most activity as it relates to extended mass layoff events. During the 1st quarter there were 27 extended mass layoff events, accounting for 2,985 separations, and 1,339 initial claims. The 2nd quarter had 38 extended mass layoff events, accounting for 3,640 separations and 1,725 initial claims. The industries that accounted for a majority of the layoffs during these quarters included: manufacturing; professional and business services; construction; and retail trade.

The second half of 2006 saw a drop in activity as it relates to extended mass layoff events. The 3rd quarter had 16 extended mass layoff events, accounting for 2,111 separations and 775 initial claims. The 4th quarter had 20 extended mass layoff events, accounting for 1,223 separations and 738 initial claims. The industries that accounted for the majority of the extended mass layoff activity during the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2006 were: manufacturing; construction; and professional and business services.

Each quarter of 2006 saw less initial claims filed than the number of people separated from their employer. The quarter with the highest percentage of separated individuals filing unemployment claims was the 4th quarter, with 60 % (738 out of 1,223 employees) of the employees separated from their employer due to an extended mass layoff filing an initial claim. The quarter with the lowest percentage of individuals filing an initial claim was the 3rd quarter, with only 38% (775 out of 2,111 employees) of the employees separated from their employer filing an initial claim.

SEPARATIONS AND INITIAL CLAIMS COMPARISON BY QUARTER



GEOGRAPHY

Separations due to extended mass layoff events occurred in 21 Nebraska counties in 2006. The Omaha Consortium had 33 extended mass layoff events, which accounted for 2,364 separations. The Lincoln MSA had 14 extended mass layoff events, accounting for 1,460 separations. The rest of the state which includes all counties minus the Omaha Consortium and Lincoln MSA had 54 extended mass layoff events, accounting for 6,081 separations.

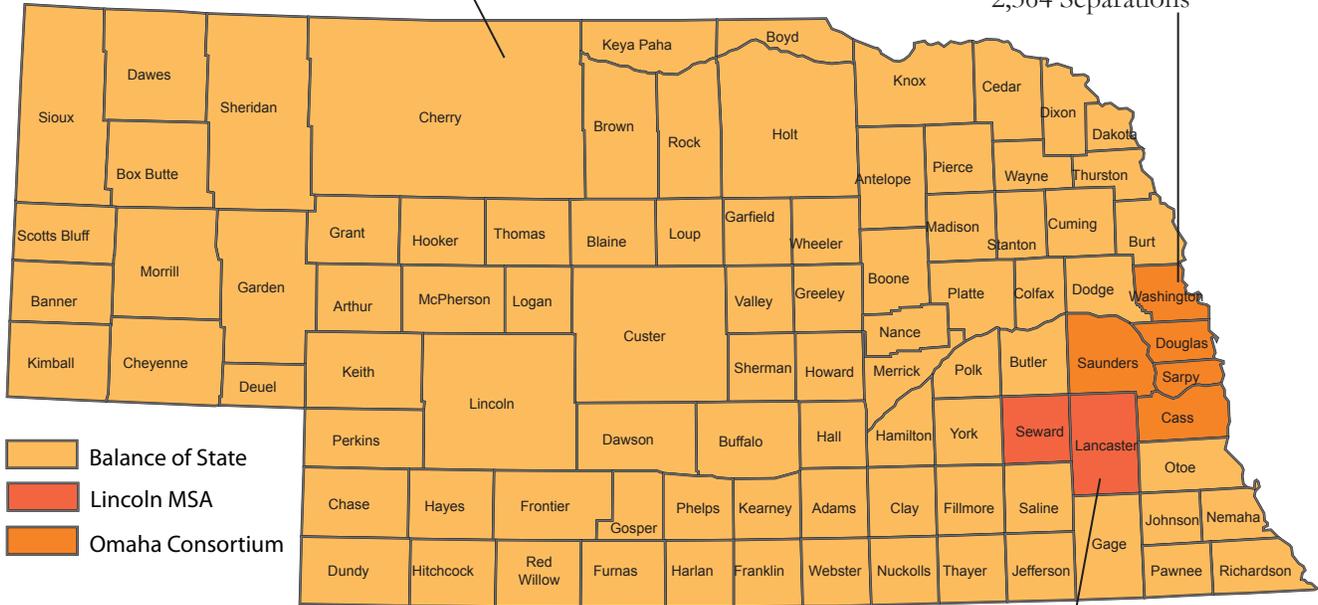
In comparison with 2005, the Omaha Consortium had 6 fewer extended mass layoff events, down 6 percent from 2005, with the number of separations up 42 percent (+ 694 separations) from 2005. The Lincoln MSA experienced an increase in extended mass layoff events and separations, as there were 9 more extended mass layoff events in the Lincoln MSA region in 2006 than 2005. Also, the number of separations in the Lincoln MSA increased 380 percent (+1,156 separations) in comparison to 2005. Finally, the rest of the state, which includes all counties minus the Omaha Consortium and Lincoln MSA, had 11 more extended mass layoff events in 2006, an increase of 21 percent from 2005. The number of separations due to extended mass layoff events also increased by 26 percent (+1,269 separations) in comparison with 2005.

BALANCE OF STATE

54 Extended Mass Layoffs
6,081 Separations

OMAHA CONSORTIUM

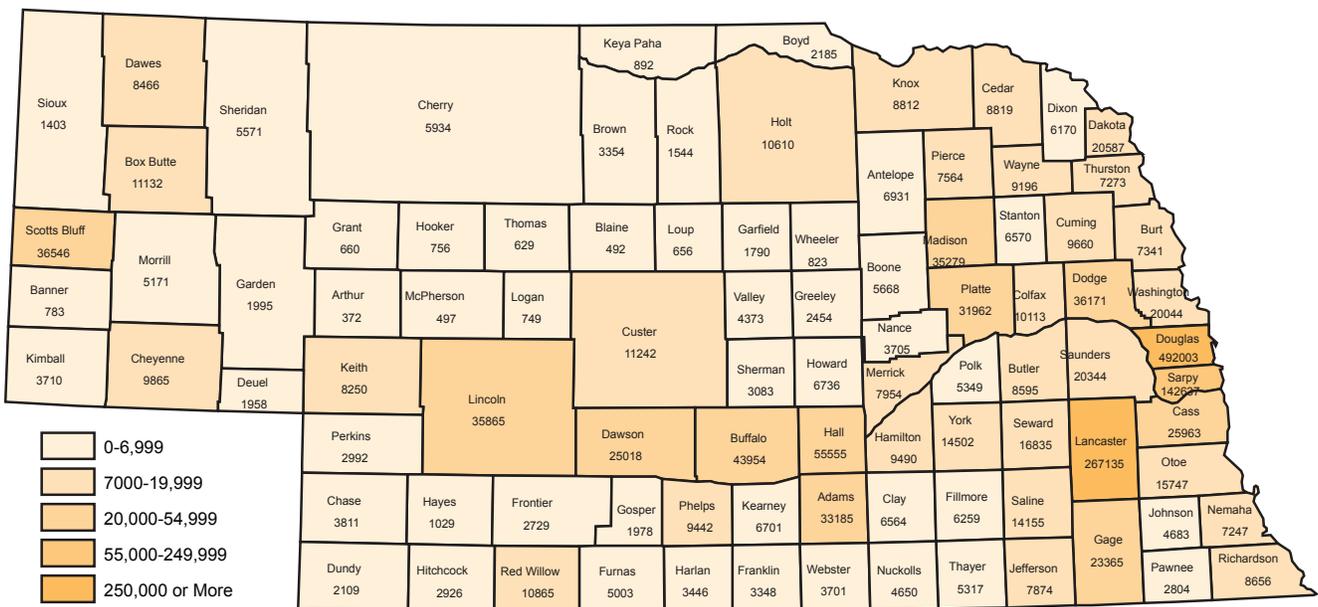
33 Extended Mass Layoffs
2,364 Separations



LINCOLN MSA

14 Extended Mass Layoffs
1,460 Separations

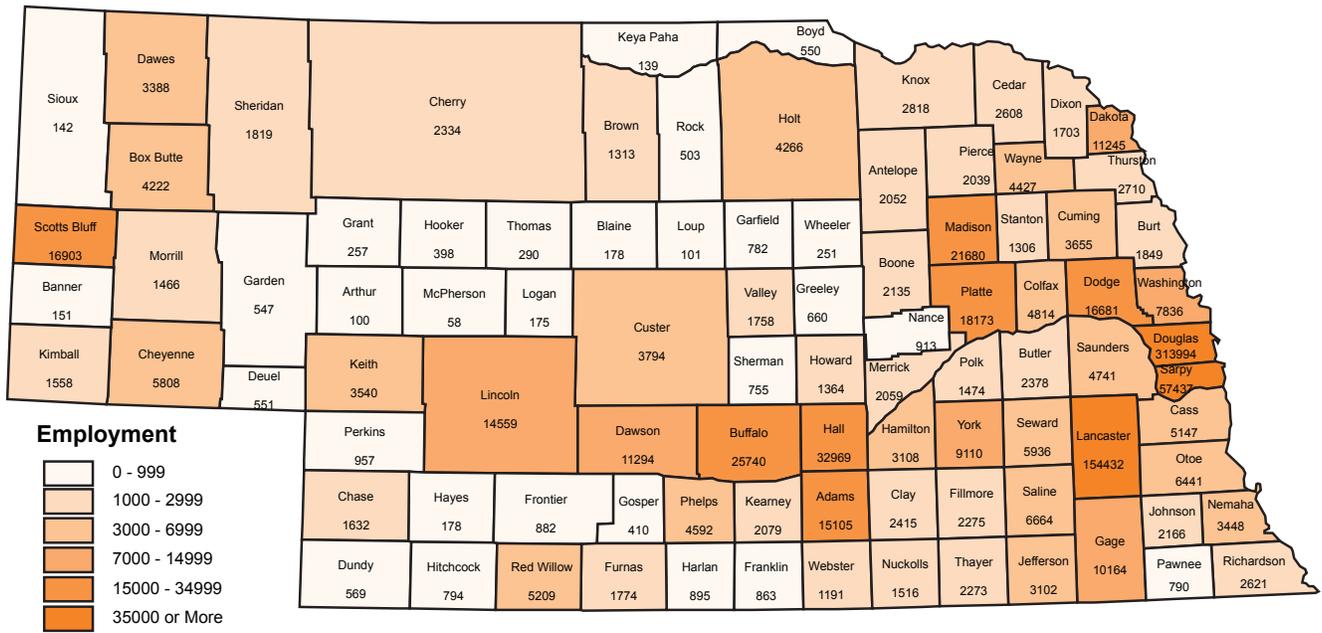
Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006



Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

In 2006 there were 31 counties that employed less than 1,000 workers, while an additional 30 counties employed between 1,000 and 2,999 workers. These two employment level groups make up 66.5% of the counties within Nebraska. The largest counties in Nebraska, those employing 100,000 or more workers accounted for only 2 percent of the counties in Nebraska. These are counties with high metropolitan populations, and thus employ large proportion of the workers in Nebraska.

The following map illustrates the employment level per county statewide.

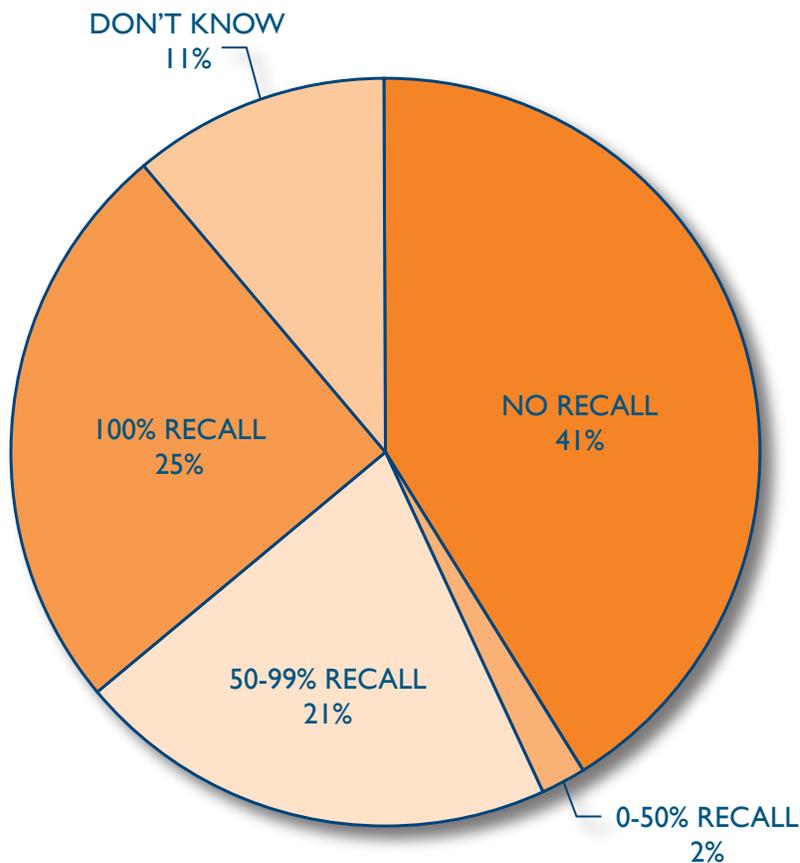


Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages (QCEW) program 2006

RECALL

Another Piece to the extended mass layoff puzzle is whether or not an employer expects to recall the employees involved in a layoff event. In contacting the employer, one of the questions asked of them is whether or not they expect to recall their employees laid off due to an extended mass layoff event. 51 percent of employers did not expect to recall any of the employees a part of the extended mass layoff event that took place at their company. 23 percent of employers expected to recall all the employees a part of the extended mass layoff events at their company, while 20 percent of employers expected only to recall 50-99 percent of the employees involved in an extended mass layoff event.

RECALL OF WORKERS



Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

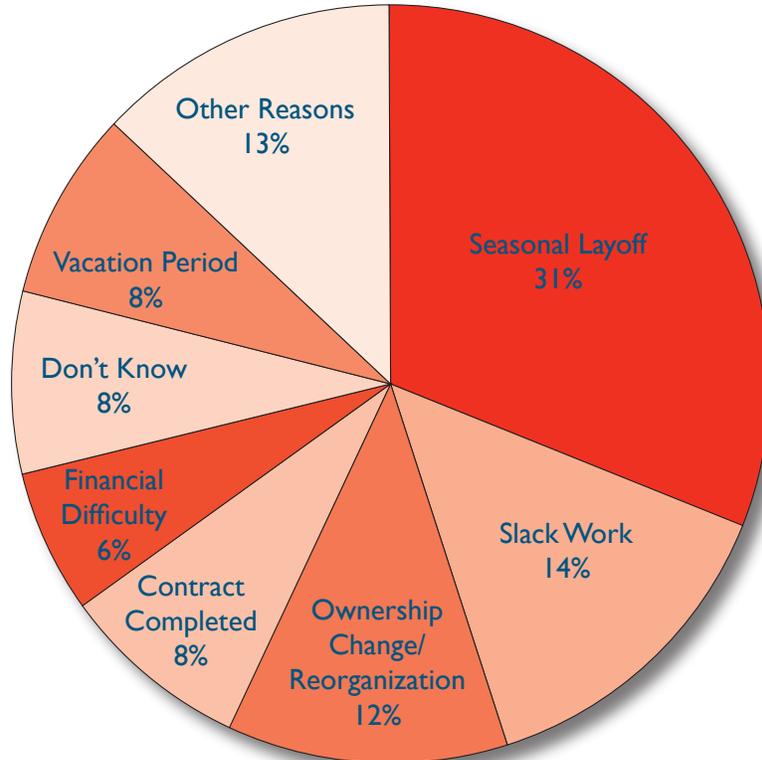
REASON

The top reason given by employers for laying off their employees was seasonality. Seasonality accounted for 33 percent of the extended mass layoff events, resulting in 2,406 separations, and 1,063 initial claims. The majority of the seasonal layoffs that occurred in 2006 were in the industries of Construction and Professional and Business services. The construction industry accounted for 47 percent of the seasonal layoffs, resulting in 912 separations, and 508 initial claims. The professional and business services industry accounted for 17 percent of the seasonal layoffs, resulting in 218 separations and 221 initial claims.

Slack Work or a lack of work was the next major reason given by employers for laying off their employees. Slack work accounted for 14 percent of the extended mass layoff events in 2006, resulting in 2,353 separations and 573 initial claims. The majority of the extended mass layoffs due to slack work or a lack of work occurred in the manufacturing industry. The manufacturing industry accounted for 46 percent of the slack work or lack of work extended mass layoffs, resulting in 823 separations and 288 initial claims.

The third major reason given by employers for their extended mass layoff events was business change or company reorganization. Business change or company reorganization accounted for 12 percent of the extended mass layoff events in 2006, resulting in 1,634 separations and 1,007 initial claims.

EVENTS BY REASON



Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

INITIAL CLAIMS CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

In 2006, there were 4,481 initial claims filed in the State of Nebraska due to a mass layoff event. The initial claims count for this report includes only those claimants who are a part of a mass layoff event. The Omaha Consortium which includes: Douglas; Sarpy; Cass; Saunders; and Washington Counties accounted for 30 percent of the initial claims filed in Nebraska in 2006. The Lincoln MSA which includes Lancaster and Seward Counties accounted for 10 percent of the initial claims filed in Nebraska in 2006. The Balance of the State which includes all areas of the state minus the Lincoln MSA and Omaha Consortium accounted for 60 percent of the claims filed in Nebraska in 2006.

47.4 percent of the individuals who filed an initial claim for unemployment in 2006 were Men. Women on the other hand accounted for 38.5 percent of the initial claims filed in 2006. The number of initial claims filed by Women in 2006 increase slightly from 2005, while the number of claims filed by Men in 2006 decrease significantly from 2005.

Those individuals aged 30 to 44 accounted for the majority of the initial claims filed in 2006, as 34.7 percent of the initial claims filed in Nebraska in 2006 were done by individuals in this age category. The age group filing the second highest percentage of initial claims in 2006 was those aged 45 to 54 at 24.2 percent. Compared with 2005, all age groups except for those individuals in the 30-44 year old age group saw an increase in the number of initial claims in 2006.

The final two demographic characteristics tracked by the Mass Layoff Statistics Program are veteran's status and race/ethnicity. Of those individuals who filed an initial claim associated with a mass layoff, 92.3 percent can not claim veteran status. When it comes to the race/ethnicity of the claimant, the majority, 51.2 percent were of White/Non-Hispanic origin. In comparison to 2005, 2006 saw the number of initial claims filed by race/ethnicity increase for all categories, along with an increase in the number of initial claims filed by non veterans.

Below are two charts showing additional initial claimant characteristics.

INITIAL CLAIMS BY AREA				
Area	Initial Claims	Percentage	Separations	Percentage
Total	4,481	100.0%	9905	100.0%
Omaha Consortium	1338	30.0%	2364	24.0%
Lincoln MSA	479	10.0%	1460	15.0%
Balance of State	2664	60.0%	6081	61.0%

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

INITIAL CLAIMS BY AGE AND GENDER

Characteristics	Initial Claims	Percentage
Totals	4,481	100.0
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Non-Hispanic	2,294	51.2
Black/Non-Hispanic	460	10.3
Hispanic Origin	491	11.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	29	0.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	103	2.3
Information not Available	1,104	24.6
Gender		
Male	2,122	47.4
Female	1,726	38.5
Information not Available	633	14.1
Veteran Status		
Veteran	347	7.7
Non-Veteran	4,134	92.3
Information not Available	0	0.0
Age		
Under 30	993	22.2
30 to 44	1,554	34.7
45 to 54	1,083	24.2
55 and Over	845	18.9
Information not Available	6	0.1

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security,
Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

FINAL PAYMENT CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

Of the 4,481 initial claims for unemployment insurance that were filed in 2006 due to mass layoff events, 16 percent (749 individuals) resulted in final payments. A final payment is a payment received by an individual when they have reached the maximum amount of benefits available to them. In comparison to 2005, 2006 saw an increase in final pays of 721 individuals. The increase in final pays shows that more of the individuals who filed for unemployment were unable to find employment within a reasonable time frame in 2006, as compared to 2005.

Below is a chart of the final payment activity in Nebraska in 2006.

FINAL PAYMENT CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS		
Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
White/Non-Hispanic	332	44.3%
Black/Non-Hispanic	98	13.1%
Hispanic origin	88	11.7%
American Indian or Alaskan Native	7	0.9%
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	2.7%
Information not available	204	27.2%
Gender		
Male	314	41.9%
Female	336	44.9%
Information not available	9	13.2%
Veteran Status		
Veteran	41	5.5%
Non-Veteran	708	94.5%
Information not available	0	0.0%
Age		
Under 30	176	23.5%
30 to 44	271	36.2%
45 to 54	178	23.8%
55 and over	122	16.3%
Information not available	2	0.3%

Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

APPENDIX

INDUSTRY DEFINITIONS

Goods Producing

Natural Resources and Mining

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting
Mining

Construction

Construction

Manufacturing

Manufacturing

Service Providing

Trade, Transportation, and Utilities

Wholesale Trade
Retail Trade
Transportation and Warehousing
Utilities

Information

Information

Financial Activities

Finance and Insurance
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

Professional and Business Services

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

Education and Health Services

Education Services
Health Care and Social Assistance

Leisure and Hospitality

Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation
Accommodation and Food Services

Other Services

Other services, except Public Administration

Public Administration (Government)

Public Administration

Unclassified

Unclassified

APPENDIX

DEFINITIONS OF REGIONS

Omaha Consortium

- Cass
- Douglas
- Sarpy
- Saunders
- Washington

Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

- Lancaster
- Seward

Balance of State

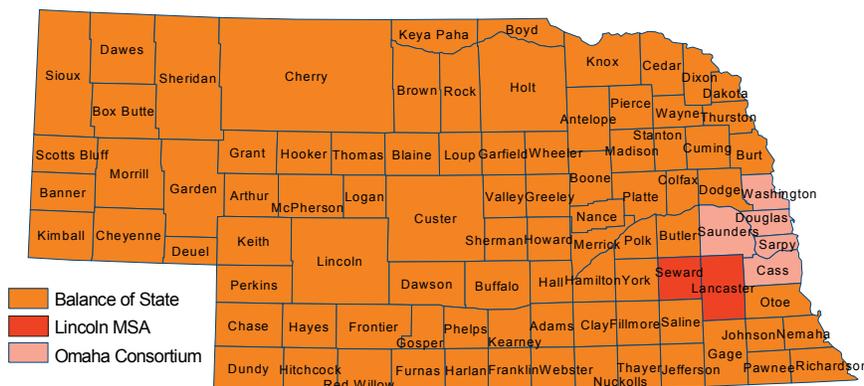
All Nebraska Counties less Omaha Consortium and the Lincoln MSA

Omaha Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

- Cass
- Douglas
- Sarpy
- Saunders
- Washington
- Harrison County, IA
- Mills County, IA
- Pottawatomie County, IA

Micropolitan Statistical Areas (MC)

Area	Counties
Hastings MC	Adams, Clay
Kearney MC	Buffalo, Kearney
Lexington MC	Dawson, Gosper
Grand island MC	Hall, Howard, Merrick
North Platte MC	Lincoln, Logan, McPherson
Norfolk MC	Madison, Pierce, Stanton
Red Willow SA	Red Willow, Hitchcock
Scotts Bluff MC	Scottsbluff, Banner
Fremont MC	Dodge
Columbus MC	Platte
Beatrice MC	Gage



Source: Nebraska Workforce Development, Office of Workforce Security, Labor Market Information Center, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program 2006

GLOSSARY

Continued Claims

A Claim filed for unemployment insurance for more than one week of unemployment

Commuter Claims

The claimant's place of residence is not Nebraska, but they commute to Nebraska for 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 percent or more of the employment in that industry.

Establishment

An establishment is defined as a single physical location where predominately 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 20 or more people have been separated from their jobs for more than 30 days. A federal layoff occurs when at least 50 workers have been separated from their jobs for more than 30 days

Final Payments

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 or layoffs

Nebraska Liable Claimant

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

Separations

The number of people affected by a layoff event

Temporary Layoff

A layoff lasting for less than 30 days

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS

2006 Annual Report



Equal Opportunity Employer/Program • Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities • TDD: 1.800.833.7352 • Lincoln: 402.471.2786