

MASS
LAYOFF
STATISTICS

2011
ANNUAL REPORT



NEBRASKA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS

2011 ANNUAL REPORT

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A sincere thank you goes to those Nebraska businesses
that took the time to explain their layoff events.
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 throughout the country. Each state has its own analyst(s) who collect mass layoff statistics 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 layoffs and closures that are occurring in each state.

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program uses unemployment insurance data, along with establishment information to track mass layoffs. Establishments are identified by industry classification and location; this information is extracted from the Nebraska Department of Labor's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program 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 location. 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, whichever occurs first.

CRITERIA

The Mass layoff Statistics program is a private total non-farm program, meaning that information regarding mass layoffs is not collected in the agriculture or government industries. Data is collected for those establishments with five or more employees. The requirement for a mass layoff event at the state level is a confirmed layoff event in which five or more people from a given company filed an initial claim for unemployment insurance in a five week period. The criteria for a federal event to occur includes a confirmed layoff event in which 50 or more people from a given company filed an initial claim for unemployment insurance within a five week period.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Each week initial claims are analyzed creating a list of potential mass layoff events. Information about these potential events is collected via telephone contact with employers. Information collected during the employer contact includes: length of layoff; reason for layoff; expected recall; work site status; pre-layoff employment; as well as the number of separations. For a myriad of reasons, not all employees affected by a layoff file an initial claim for unemployment, 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. 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.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

NATIONAL

In January of 2011 the seasonally adjusted United States unemployment rate was 9.1 percent. This was the fifteenth straight month the unemployment rate had been above nine percent. For much of 2011 the national unemployment rate fluctuated between 9.0 percent and 9.1 percent. The unemployment rate dropped below nine percent for the first time since April 2009 in March of 2011, but it did not see consecutive months below nine percent until the fourth quarter of 2011. At the end of 2011 the national unemployment was at 8.5 percent.

Much like the unemployment rate, employment, unemployment, and initial claims all made slow and steady progress in a positive direction in 2011. Seasonally adjusted, January of 2011 saw a total of 139,330,000 employed persons. By the end of 2011 there were 140,790,000 people employed nationwide, an employment gain of 1,460,000 people. During this same time period the number unemployed went from 13,919,000 to 13,097,000, a drop of 822,000 unemployed during the year. Finally, the average number of weekly initial claims in 2011 was 409,110, a decrease in average weekly initial claims of 10 percent from 2010.

NEBRASKA

Like the rest of the nation, Nebraska's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate saw a slow decline in 2011. For the first eight months of 2011 Nebraska's unemployment rate was 4.5 percent. In September of 2011 the unemployment rate dropped one tenth of a percent, and by the end of 2011 the unemployment rate had dropped to 4.2 percent.

Employment, unemployment and initial claims all trended in positive directions in 2011, the same as they did at the national level. The beginning of 2011 saw Nebraska having a total of 952,142 people employed. At the end of the year Nebraska had gained 21,495 individuals in the employment category, finishing the year with a total of 973,637 people employed within the state. The number unemployed within the state started the year at 45,083, and finished 2011 with a total of 42,947 people unemployed, a decrease of 2,136 unemployed persons. Finally, 2011 saw an average of 1,966 weekly initial claims, an increase of 50 claims per week from 2010.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The Mass Layoff Statistics program in Nebraska collects data on establishments covered by unemployment insurance which employ five or more individuals. Excluded from the establishments that the mass layoff statistics program collects data on are those in the agriculture and government industries. In the first quarter of 2011 there were a total of 56,058 private industry establishments within the state of Nebraska, of which 24,465 had five or more employees. By the end of 2011 there were 25,007 private industry establishments with five or more employees, an increase of 542 establishments from the beginning of the year. The peak in private industry establishments occurred in the 2nd quarter with 25,331 establishments within the state employing five or more people.

The 24,465 private industry establishments within the state with five or more employees during the first quarter of 2011 employed 675,356 individuals. By the end of 2011 there were 695,562 individuals working in a private industry establishment employing five or more people, an increase of 20,206 employed individuals from the beginning of 2011. 2011 saw a peak in employment in the 2nd quarter with 698,121 employees within the state working for a business that employed five or more people.

Nebraska Covered Employment* Excluding Agriculture and Government Industries by Size Class 2nd Quarter 2012			
Number of Employees	Number of Firms	Total Employment	Percent of Total Employment
0-4	41,124	52,743	7.02
5-19	18,279	171,535	22.85
20-99	6,052	233,572	31.11
100-249	702	106,695	14.21
250-499	196	67,667	9.01
500-999	61	39,122	5.21
Over 999	41	79,530	10.59
* Includes only employers covered under Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws.			

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Labor Market Information, Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) Program 2011

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS MASS LAYOFF EVENTS

NATIONAL

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reports on any layoffs in which fifty or more people filed for unemployment within a five week period, and fifty or more people were confirmed to have been affected by the layoff event for thirty or more days. In 2011 there were a total of 6,331 mass layoff events reported on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There were 1,139,771 initial claims filed in 2011 that were associated with a mass layoff event, along with 1,045,220 separations due to a mass layoff event.

The construction industry had the highest number of mass layoffs in 2011 with 1,366 mass layoff events. The construction industry accounted for 15.70 percent of the separations due to a mass layoff event with 163,988 separations in 2011. The industry with the lowest amount of mass layoff events in 2011 was the other services industry with 124 mass layoff events, or 1.96 percent of the mass layoff events in 2011. Also, the other services industry accounted for 14,176 separations, or 1.36 percent of the separations due to a mass layoff event in 2011.

The mass layoff statistics program has seven major reasons categories for which all layoff events can fall into: business demand, organizational changes, financial issues, production specific, disaster/safety, seasonal and other. The major category for which the majority of layoffs fell into was business Demand. This category accounted for 2,268 out of the 6,331 mass layoff events that occurred in 2011. Within the major reason category of business demand the sub category of contract completion accounted for 1,387 out of the 2,268 mass layoff events within the major reason category.

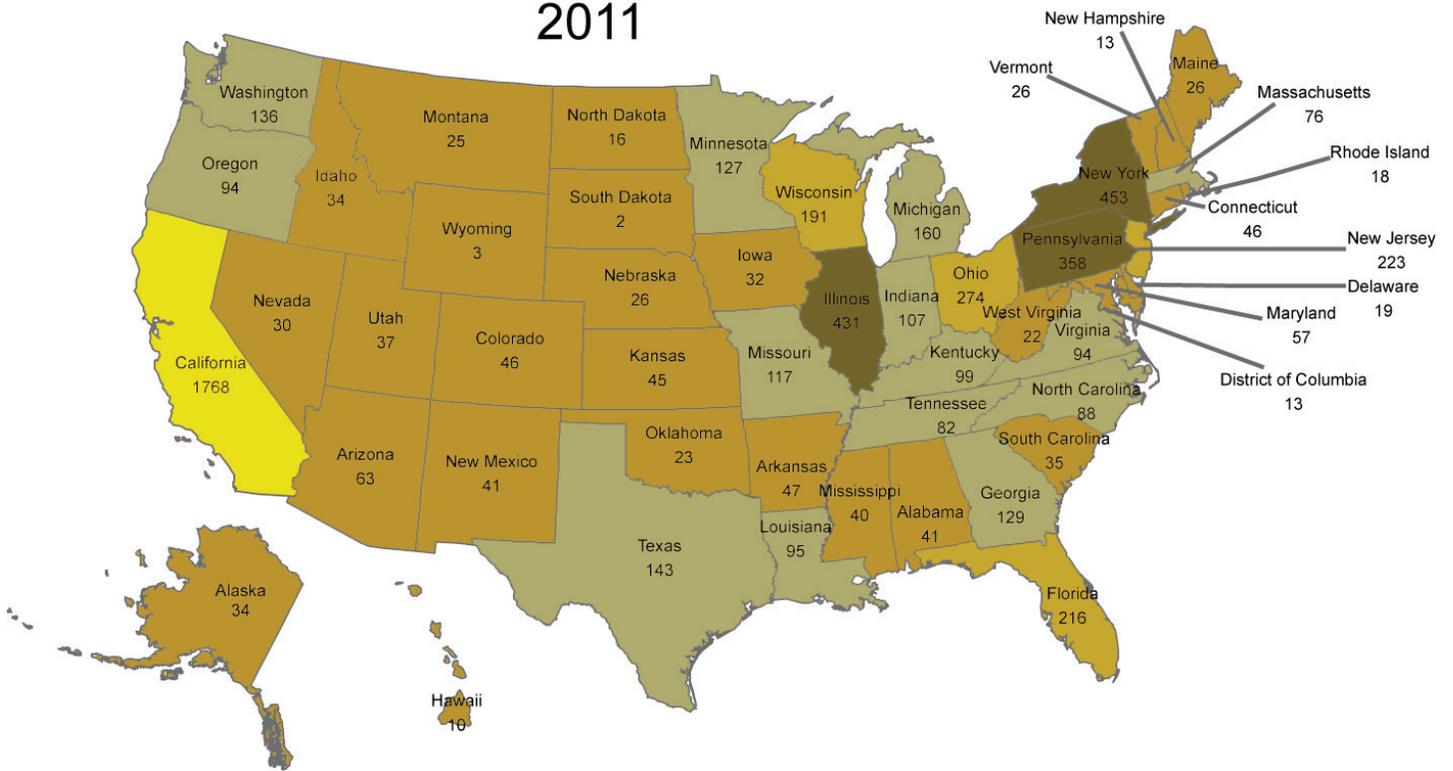
NEBRASKA

There were 6,331 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) mass layoff events in 2011, and of these events Nebraska had 26. These 26 BLS level events in Nebraska accounted for 3,836 separations due to a mass layoff event, as well as 2,938 individuals filing for unemployment. The industry with the highest percentage of the BLS level mass layoff events in Nebraska was the construction industry with 35 percent of the BLS level mass layoff events occurring in this industry. The construction industry accounted for 22 percent (859 separations) of the separations due to a BLS level mass layoff event in Nebraska in 2011. Seasonality was the reason given most often for a BLS level mass layoff event in Nebraska in 2011, as 44 percent of the mass layoff events within the construction industry were due to seasonality. Finally, 55 percent of the mass layoff events within the construction industry in 2011 had an expectation that all employees part of the layoff event were to be recalled back to work.

BLS MASS LAYOFF EVENTS

Below is a map showing the number of Bureau of Labor Statistics (50 separations, 50 initial claims) Mass layoff events by State in 2011

Mass Layoff Events by State 2011



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program 2011

NEBRASKA EXTENDED MASS LAYOFF EVENTS

In 2011 the Mass Layoff Statistics Program (MLS) in Nebraska collected information on 26 Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) events, along with 948 state level mass layoff events. A Bureau of Labor Statistics event is a mass layoff event in which fifty or more people filed for unemployment in a five week period, and fifty or more people were separated from their employer for thirty or more days. A state level mass layoff event in Nebraska is a mass layoff event in which five or more people filed for unemployment in a five week period and five or more people were confirmed to be unemployed from a given company for thirty or more days.

The 974 mass layoff events in Nebraska during 2011 were an increase of 96 events from 2010. The 974 events that occurred in 2011 accounted for 26,077 separations, and 15,267 initial claims. This was a decrease of 6,821 separations, but an increase of 958 initial claims from 2010.

Below is a table which shows the number of events, separations and initial claims since 2000. Due to a change in methodology the average number of mass layoff events in Nebraska has significantly increased since 2007. Prior to 2007 a mass layoff event in Nebraska was defined as a confirmed layoff event in which twenty or more people filed for unemployment from a given company within a five week period, and twenty or more people were confirmed to have been separated from that given company for thirty or more days. From 2007 forward Nebraska has defined a mass layoff event as any confirmed mass layoff event in which five or more people filed for unemployment from a given company within a five week period, and five or more people were confirmed to be separated by the given company for thirty or more days.

Period	Layoff Events	Separations	Initial Claims associated with a Mass Layoff Event
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
2007*	302	14,402	5,362
2008	377	17,982	7,411
2009	663	12,479	35,807
2010	878	32,889	14,309
2011p	974	26,077	15,267
P-Preliminary			
*Methodology Change			

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program 2011

Separations versus Claims

There are two major reasons the number of separations and the number of initial claims associated with a mass layoff event may not be exactly the same. First, some people might file an unemployment claim because they heard the company they work for might be having a layoff, but in the end they may not actually be laid off. The other reason the number of separations and unemployment claims might not match is because an individual who is separated from their employer due to a layoff event might not file for unemployment. There are many reasons for this such as, they have a second job, retire, or have other sources of income that help the laid off individual until they find another job.

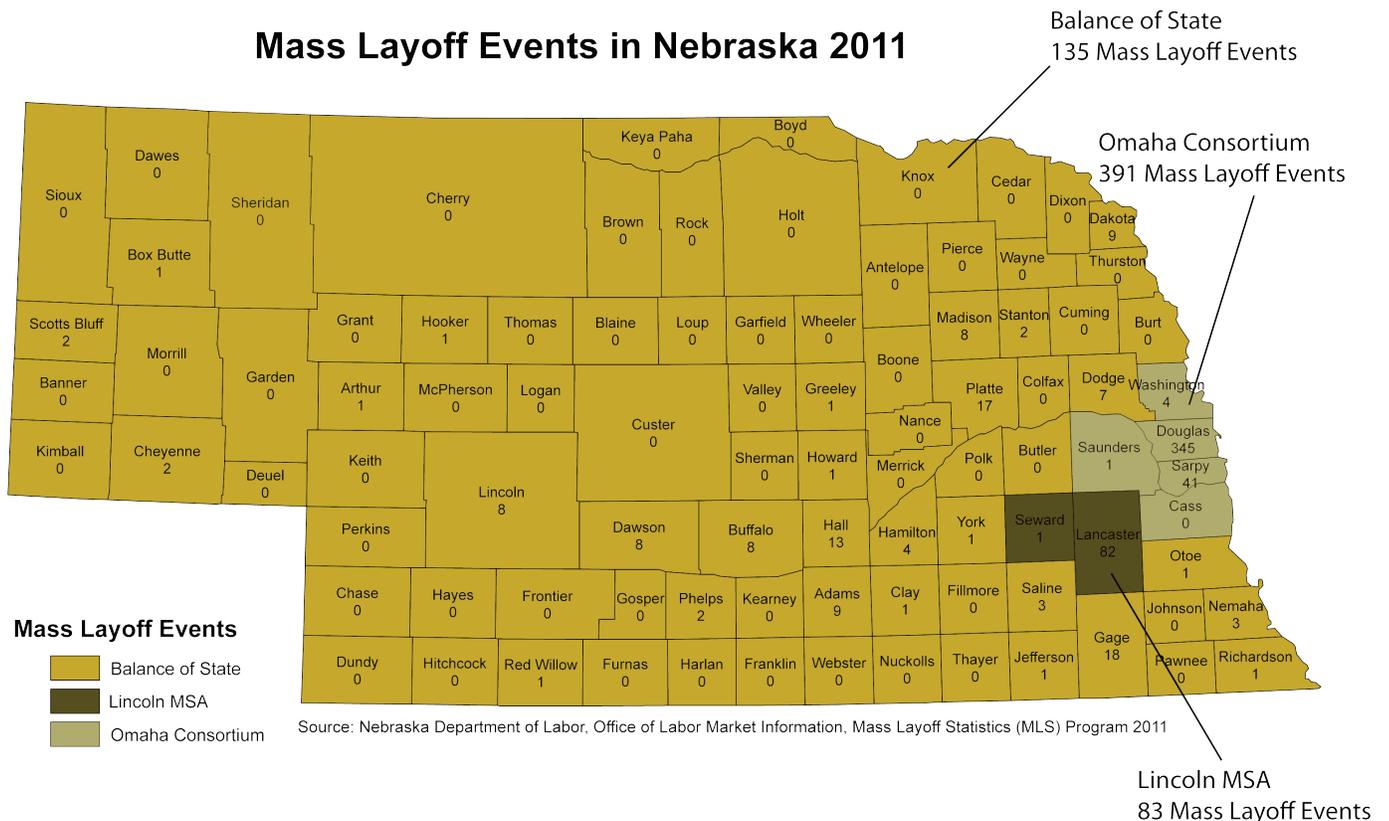
NEBRASKA MASS LAYOFF EVENTS BY GEOGRAPHY

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program collects information on the county in which a particular mass layoff event occurred. For confidentiality reasons mass layoff events are reported in three geographic regions. The first region is the Omaha consortium which includes: Cass, Douglas, Sarpy, Saunders, and Washington Counties. The second region is the Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and includes: Lancaster and Seward Counties. The final region is the Balance of State and includes: all counties minus those in the Omaha consortium and Lincoln MSA. Some layoff events occur in more than one county and thus these events are grouped into the more than one county category.

Mass Layoff Events occurred in 33 counties in 2011. There were 391 mass layoff events within the Omaha Consortium, which accounted for 8,078 separations, and 4,965 unemployment claims filed as part of a mass layoff event. The Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area had 83 mass layoff events with 2,097 separations, and 1,318 initial claims. The Balance of State which includes all counties minus those in the Omaha Consortium and Lincoln MSA had 135 mass layoff events and accounted for 3,217 separations and 2,252 initial claims. Finally, 365 mass layoff events occurred in more than one county, with 12,685 separations, and 6,732 initial claims.

Compared to 2010, there was a decrease in the number of counties that has a mass layoff event, as there were mass layoff events in 5 less counties in 2011 than 2010. The Omaha Consortium had 47 more mass layoff events than in 2010. These 47 events accounted for 269 less separations, and 194 more initial claims in 2011 than in 2010. The Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) had 3 more mass layoff events than in 2010. The mass layoff events in the Lincoln MSA accounted for 3,491 less separations, and 114 more initial claims in 2011 as compared to 2010. The Balance of State had 67 fewer mass layoff events than in 2010, with 3,482 less separations, and 892 less initial claims in 2011 than in 2010. Finally, there were 113 more mass layoff events that occurred in more than one county in 2011 as compared to 2010, with 430 more separations, and 1,541 initial claims.

Below is a map showing the number of mass layoffs by county and the region they fall into



NEBRASKA MASS LAYOFF EVENTS BY INDUSTRY

The Mass Layoff Statistics program collects data from nine industries. These nine industries are grouped in two broad industry categories: goods producing, and service providing. The Goods Producing industries include: Construction and Mining, and the Manufacturing Industry. The Service Providing Industries include: Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; Information; Financial Activities; Professional and Business Services; Education and Health Services; Leisure and Hospitality; and Other Services. The Mass Layoff Statistics Program does not collect data in the agricultural, forestry, fishing, and hunting or government industries.

The Goods Producing industries accounted for 62 percent, or 606 out of the 974 mass layoff events that occurred within the state of Nebraska in 2011. The Goods Producing industries which include: Construction and Mining, and Manufacturing accounted for 11,622 separations, and 9,158 initial claims. Out of the 606 mass layoff events in the Goods Producing industries, the Construction industry had 502 mass layoff events, accounting for 8,762 separations, and 6,914 initial claims. The Manufacturing industry had 104 mass layoff events, with 2,860 separations, and 2,244 initial claims.

The Service Providing industries accounted for 38 percent, or 368 out of the 974 mass layoff events that occurred within the state of Nebraska in 2011. These 368 mass layoff events accounted for 14,455 separations and 6,109 initial claims. Within the Service Providing industries, the industry with the highest amount of mass layoffs was the Professional and Business Services industry, with 135 mass layoff events within this industry in 2011. The Professional and Business Services industry accounted for 4,523 separations, and 2,306 initial claims within the Service Providing Industries. The industry with the lowest amount of mass layoffs was Other Services Excluding Public Administration with ten mass layoff events. These ten events accounted for 183 separations and 105 initial claims within the Service Providing industries.

From 2010 to 2011 the Goods Producing industries saw an increase of 36 mass layoff events. The number of separations decreased by 6,315, while the number of initial claims increased by 278. From 2010 to 2011 the Service Providing industries saw an increase of 61 mass layoff events. The number of separations within the Service Providing industries decreased by 491 separations, while the number of initial claims increased by 686 claims.

Separations and Initial Claims by Industry			
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Layoffs</u>	<u>Separations</u>	<u>Initial Claims</u>
Goods Producing Industries	606	11,622	9,158
Construction and Mining	502	8,762	6,914
Manufacturing	104	2,860	2,244
Service Providing Industries	368	14,455	6,109
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	104	6,407	1,751
Information	10	187	177
Financial Activities	14	387	152
Professional and Business Services	135	4,523	2,306
Education and Health Services	40	1,340	693
Leisure and Hospitality	55	1,428	925
Other Services	10	183	105

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program 2011

NEBRASKA MASS LAYOFF EVENTS BY REASON

The Mass Layoff Statistics program has seven major reason categories for which all layoff events can be categorized. The major reason categories include: Business Demand, Disaster/Safety, Financial reasons, Organizational Changes, Production, Seasonal, and Other/Miscellaneous. The major reason category with the highest percentage of mass layoff events in 2011 was Seasonal Reasons.

Within the Seasonal Reasons category, there are two different reasons for which a mass layoff event can be coded. These reasons include: Seasonal and Vacation. Within the Seasonal Reasons category, seasonality was the reason given most often for a mass layoff event, as 92 percent of the mass layoff events that fell into the Seasonal Reasons category were coded as seasonal. Mass layoff events coded as seasonal accounted for 11,862 separations and 5,621 initial claims.

The reason category for which the second highest percentage of mass layoff events were coded into was Business Demand. There are six different reasons within the Business Demand category into which a mass layoff event can be coded and include: Contract Completion, Contract Cancellation, Domestic Competition, Excessive Inventory/Saturated Market, Import/Foreign Competition, and Slack Work/Insufficient Demand/Non Seasonal Business Slowdown. Slack work/Insufficient Demand/Non Seasonal Business Slowdown was the reason given most often for a mass layoff, as 60 percent of the mass layoff events within the major reason category of Business Demand were coded as Slack Work/Insufficient Demand/Non Seasonal Business Slowdown. Finally, there were 2,853 separations, and 2,652 initial claims associated with mass layoff events that were coded as Slack Work/Insufficient Demand/Non Seasonal Business Slowdown.

The Business Demand major reason category was the reason category for which the majority of mass layoff events were coded into in 2010. Compared to 2010 the Business Demand major reason category had a decrease of 62 mass layoff events in 2011. Business Demand reasons accounted for 6,785 separations, and 4,821 initial claims in 2011. This was a decrease of 4,261 separations, as well as a decrease of 290 initial claims from 2010.

Mass Layoff Events by Major Reason Category			
Major Reason Category	Mass Layoff Events	Initial Claims	Separations
Business Demand	326	4,821	6,785
Disaster/Safety	12	124	155
Financial Reasons	66	966	2,221
Organizational Reasons	36	770	1,174
Production Reasons	7	439	356
Seasonal Reasons	455	7,237	14,072
Other/Miscellaneous Reasons	72	910	1,314

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program 2011

NEBRASKA MASS LAYOFF EVENTS BY RECALL

A piece of data collected on by the Mass Layoff Statistics Program is whether or not the company involved in a mass layoff event expects to recall the employees associated with the mass layoff event. When asking about recall expectation two pieces of data are collected. These data items include: percentage of employees associated with a mass layoff event that the given company expects to recall, and the time frame within which the company expects to recall the employees associated with the mass layoff event.

When it comes to the recall status of the employees associated with a mass layoff event there are five categories for which the layoff event can fall into and include: 100 percent recall expected; 50 to 100 percent recall expected; 0 to 50 percent recall expected; no recall expected; and a recall expectation that is unknown. Forty two percent of the mass layoff events in 2011 expected all of the employees apart of the mass layoff event to be recalled. Three percent of the mass layoff events in 2011 had a recall expectation less then one hundred percent. Finally, twenty seven percent of the mass layoff events in 2011 had no recall expectation, while in twenty eight percent of the mass layoffs in 2011 it was unknown whether or not the employees apart of the mass layoff event would return to work for the company.

The second piece of data collected on when it comes to whether or not a company expects to recall the employees associated with a mass layoff event is the time frame within which the employees associated with the mass layoff event will be recalled. There are seven time frame categories and include: no recall; 89 or less days; 90 to 180 days; 181-270 days; 271-364 days; 365 or more days; and an unknown time frame for recalling the employees apart of the mass layoff event. In 2011 twenty two percent of the mass layoff events that occurred expected the employees associated with the layoff event to be recalled within three months. Twenty one percent of the mass layoff events in 2011 expected those employees associated with the mass layoff event to be recalled back to work within six months. One percent of the mass layoff events in 2011 expected that it would be nine or more months before those employees associated with the mass layoff event would be called back to work for the company. Finally, twenty six percent of the mass layoff events in 2011 had no expectation of recalling those employees associated with the mass layoff event, while in twenty nine percent of the mass layoff events in 2011 it was unknown when the employees associated with the mass layoff event would return to work for the company.

Mass Layoff Events by Recall expectation and Recall Time Frame			
Recall	Mass Layoff Event	Separations	Initial Claims
No Recall Anticipated	257	11,402	3,790
100 Percent recall anticipated	412	9,104	7,115
0 to 100 percent recall anticipated	28	457	292
Information Not Available	272	5,114	4,070
Time Frame			
No Return expected	258	11,402	3,790
Within 3 months	217	5,625	3,873
Within 6 months	205	3,982	3,365
Greater than six months	12	490	243
Information not available	282	4,578	3,996

Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program 2011

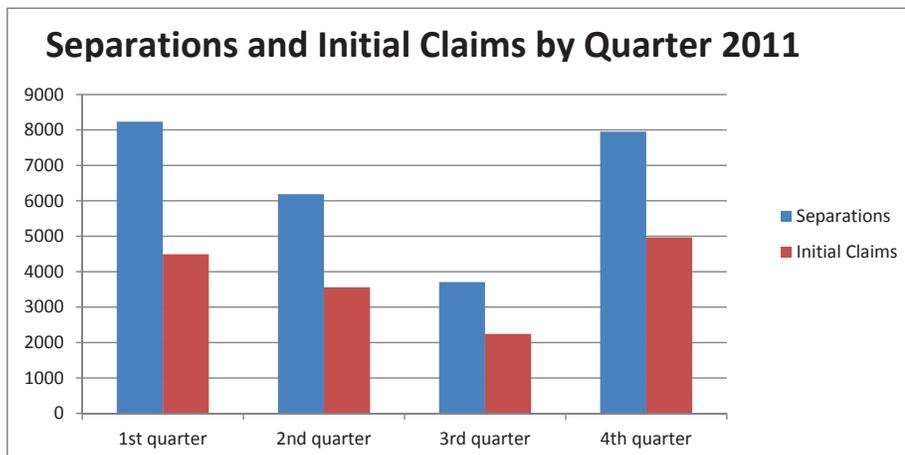
NEBRASKA MASS LAYOFF EVENTS QUARTERLY INFORMATION

During the first half of 2011 there were 498 mass layoff events, with 329 out of the 498 mass layoff events that occurred in the first half of 2011 occurring during the first quarter. The 329 mass layoff events that occurred in the first quarter of 2011 accounted for 8,232 separations, and 4,494 initial claims. The second quarter of 2011 had 169 mass layoff events, with 6,186 separations, and 3,562 initial claims. Finally, the majority of mass layoff events in the first half of 2011 occurred in the Construction, Trade, Transportation, Utilities, and Professional and Business Services industries.

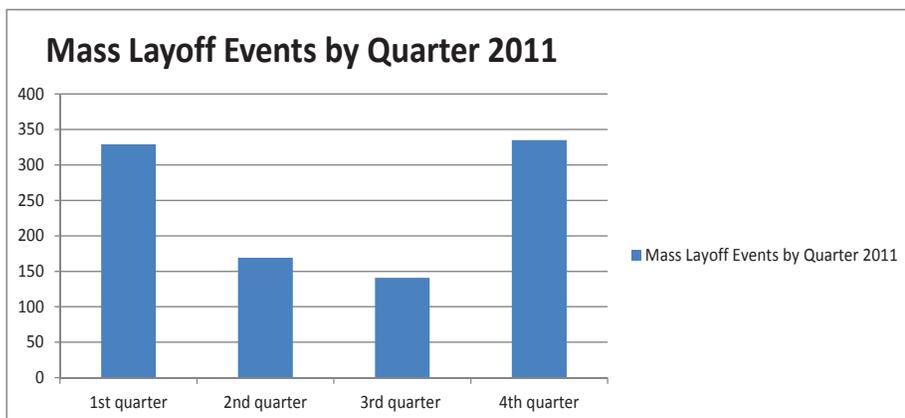
During the second half of 2011 there were 476 mass layoff events, with 335 out of the 476 mass layoff events that occurred in the second half of 2011 occurring in the fourth quarter. The 335 mass layoff events that occurred in the fourth quarter accounted for 7,950 separations, and 4,966 initial claims. The third quarter of 2011 had 141 mass layoff events accounting for 3,709 separations, and 2,245 initial claims. The industries with the most mass layoff events in the second half of 2011 were the Construction, Manufacturing, and Professional and Business Services industries.

The quarter in which the majority of the mass layoff events in 2011 occurred was the fourth quarter. Compared to 2010 the fourth quarter of 2011 had 30 more mass layoff events, with 2,544 less separations, and 286 less initial claims than in the fourth quarter of 2010. Finally, 57 percent of the mass layoff events in the fourth quarter of 2011 occurred in the Construction industry.

The quarter in which the least amount of mass layoff events occurred in 2011 was the third quarter. Compared to the third quarter of 2010, the third quarter of 2011 had 15 less mass layoff events, with 2,681 less separations, and 216 less initial claims than in the third quarter of 2010. Finally, 43 percent of the mass layoff events in the third quarter of 2011 occurred in the construction industry.



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program 2011



Source: Nebraska Department of Labor, Office of Labor Market Information, Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program 2011

APPENDIX - INDUSTRY DEFINITIONS

Below are the list of industries for which mass layoff statistic data is collected. Mass Layoff Statistics data is not collected in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting and government industries.

Goods Producing

Mining and Construction

- Mining
- Construction

Manufacturing

- Durable Goods
- Nondurable Goods

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 Services

Leisure and Hospitality

- Arts, Entertainment and Recreation
- Accommodations and Food Service

Other Services

- Other Services, Except Public Administration

APPENDIX - REASONS DEFINITIONS

Business Demand Reasons

- Contract Cancellation
- Contract Completion
- Domestic Competition
- Import/Foreign Competition
- Excess Inventory/Saturated Market
- Slack Work/Insufficient Demand/Non-Seasonal Business

Disaster/Safety Reasons

- Hazardous work environment
- Natural Disaster (not weather related)
- Non-Natural Disaster
- Extreme weather-related event

Financial Reasons

- Bankruptcy
- Cost Control/Cost Cutting/Increase Profitability
- Financial Difficulty

Organization Reasons

- Business Ownership change
- Reorganization or restructuring within company

Product Reasons

- Automation/Technical Advances
- Energy Related
- Government Regulations/Intervention
- Labor Dispute/Contract Negotiation
- Material or Supply Shortage
- Model Changeover

Seasonal Reasons

- Seasonal
- Vacation

Other/Miscellaneous Reasons

- Other
- Data not provided - refusal
- Data not provided - does not know

APPENDIX - REGION DEFINITIONS

Omaha Consortium

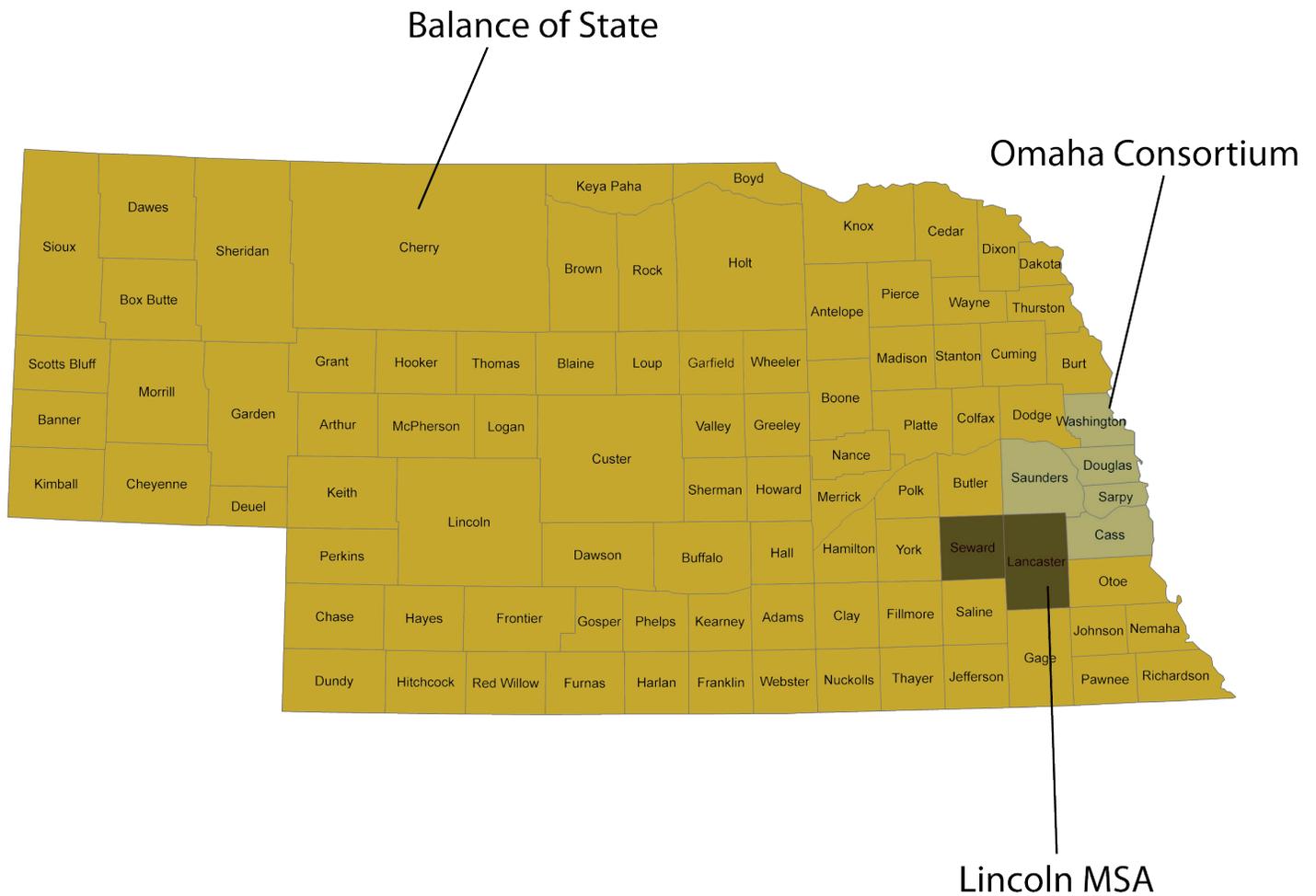
Cass
Douglas
Sarpy
Saunders
Washington

Lincoln Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Lancaster
Seward

Balance of State

All Nebraska Counties less the Omaha Consortium and Lincoln MSA



GLOSSARY

Continued Claims

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

Commuter Claim

The claimant's place of residence is not Nebraska, but they commute to Nebraska for work.

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

A single physical location where predominately one type of economic activity is conducted.

Extended Mass Layoff/Permanent Layoff

A state layoff occurs when five or more people have been separated from their jobs for more than 30 days, and five or more people have filed an initial claim from the same company within a thirty day period. A Bureau of Labor Statistics layoff occurs when at least fifty workers have been separated from their jobs for more than thirty days, and fifty or more people have filed an initial claim from the same company within a five week period.

Initial Claim

The claimant's first notice of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement for unemployment insurance benefits.

Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Program

A federal-state cooperative statistical program that identifies, describes, and tracks major job cutbacks or layoffs.

Separations

The number of people affected by a layoff event.

MASS
LAYOFF
STATISTICS
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