

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses and Number of Recipients Decline in 2012

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Total Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits paid and UI recipients decreased in 2012 from the previous year, which indicates that fewer individuals lost jobs and claimed UI benefits. The cross-industry reduction in UI benefit exhaustion rates indicates better re-employment opportunities in Wyoming's labor market. However, the total number of UI recipients and benefits paid were still considerably higher than their 2008 levels, before Wyoming entered an economic downturn.

Wyoming's Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment increased for seven consecutive quarters from fourth quarter 2010 (2010Q4) to second quarter 2012 (2012Q2) as the state continued to recover from the recent economic downturn (Bullard & Brennan, 2013). The unemployment rate dropped from 5.6% in 2011 to 4.9% in 2012. This article examines UI statistics and provides additional information for a better understanding of Wyoming's current economy.

Division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services paid a total of \$113.8 million in UI benefits to unemployed workers. This was a 24.0% decrease from the \$149.87 million in 2011. However, the total UI benefits paid in 2012 were still more than double those from any year prior to 2009, when Wyoming entered an

**Demographics
of UI Benefit
Recipients**
... page 9

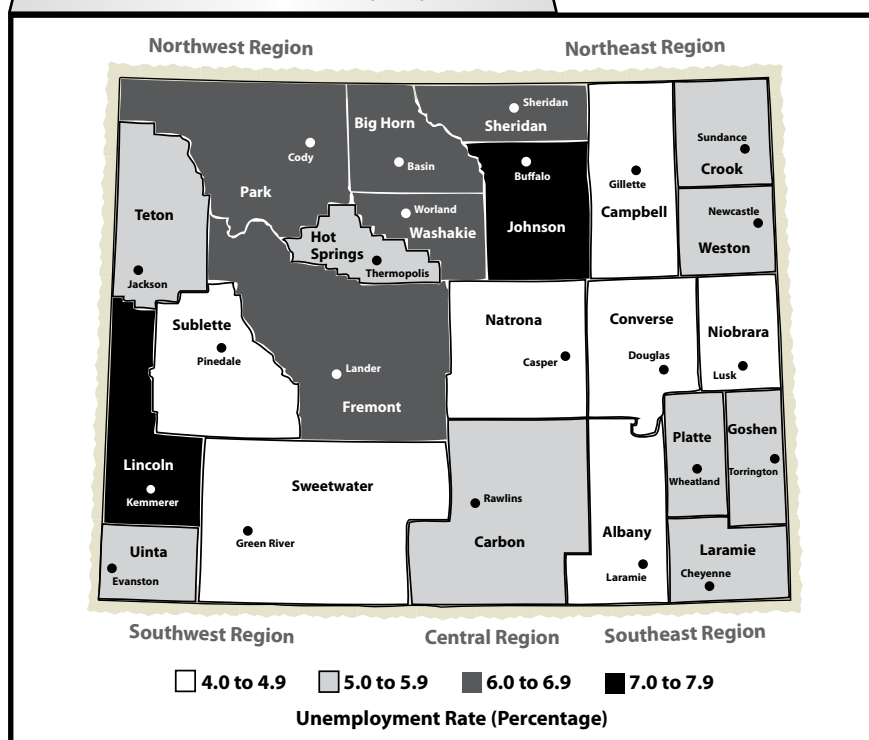
In 2012, the Unemployment Insurance

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming decreased for the fourth consecutive month in March 2013 but remained flat with year-ago levels. ... page 16
- Initial claims increased over the year by 2.0% with a significant increase in natural resources & mining (20.8%). ... page 18

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, March 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



IN THIS ISSUE

Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses and Number of Recipients Decline in 2012	1
Demographics of UI Claimants: More Males Continue to Receive Benefits than Females	9
State Unemployment Rate at 4.9% for Fourth Month in a Row	13
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, March 2013	14
State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)	14
Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	15
Economic Indicators	16
Wyoming County Unemployment Rates	17
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims	18
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims	19

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(Text continued from page 1)

economic downturn. The 2012 annual benefits paid were the fourth highest dating back to 1997, the earliest year for which comparable data are available (see Figure 1).

Of the total benefits paid, 31.9% were paid by the federal Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) funds and other reimbursable UI programs, such as the federal UI program that provides benefits to federal employees. Wyoming's UI trust fund paid for \$77.5 million (68.1%) of the total benefits, down from \$86.8 million in 2011 (see Figure 1). On

average, from 1997 to 2008, the state UI trust fund paid \$33.0 million a year in UI benefits.

Industry Distribution

Nearly one-third (30.7%, or \$35.0 million) of the total UI benefits in 2012 were paid to claimants in construction (see Table 1 and Figure 2, page 4). An additional 9.5% (\$10.8 million) of all benefits was paid to those who worked in accommodation & food services, and 8.7% (\$10.0 million) was paid to those who

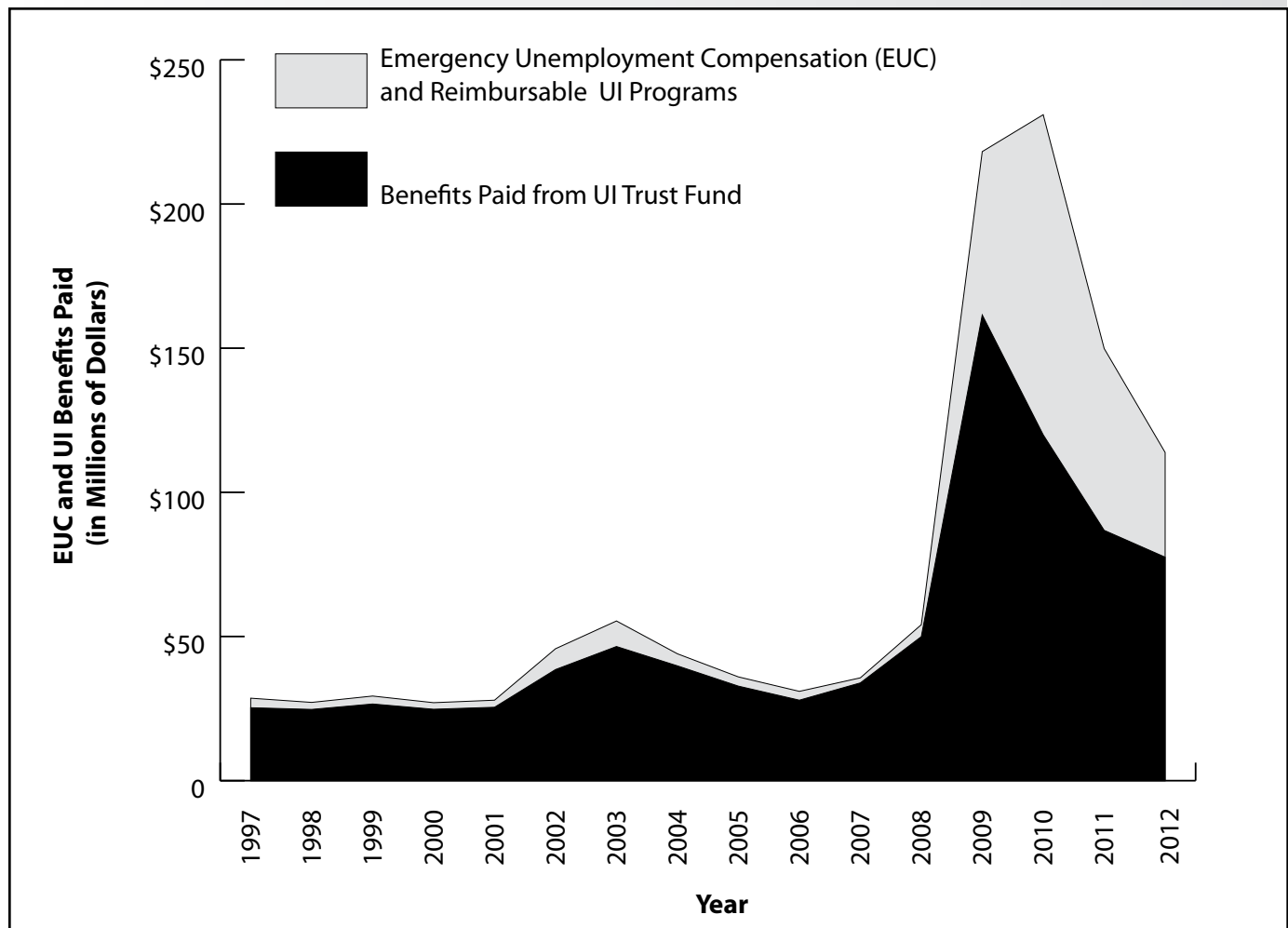


Figure 1: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits Paid, 1997-2012

worked in mining. Mining was the only industry that experienced an over-the-year increase in benefits paid, up 7.9% in 2012 after dropping 59.5% from 2010 to 2011. The decline of natural gas and coal prices in 2012 is likely one of the main reasons this industry contracted.

Many industries experienced double-digit percentage decreases in UI benefit payments over the year (see Table 2). Significant decreases were seen in construction

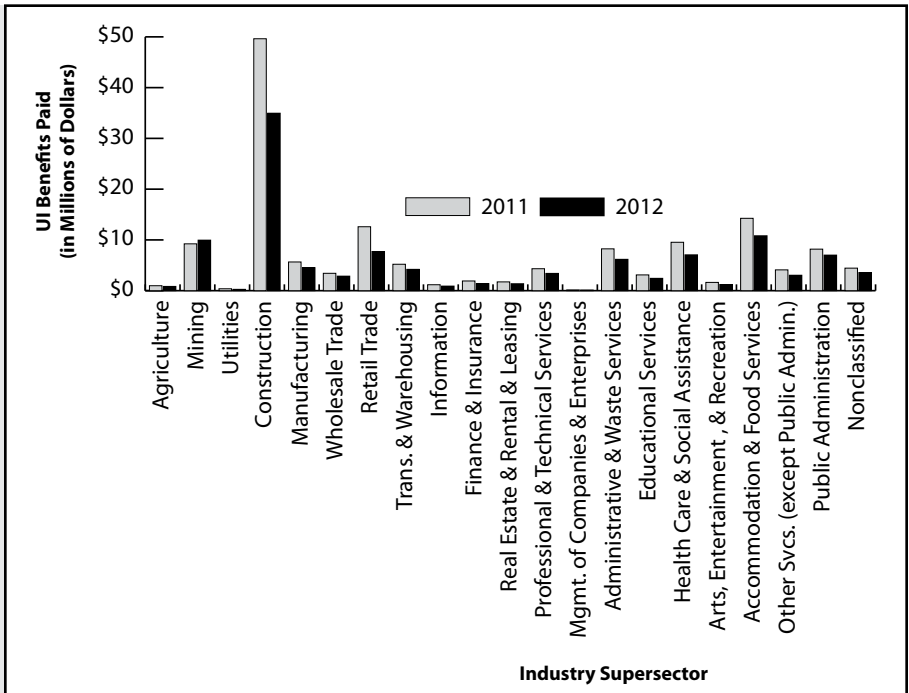


Figure 2: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits Paid in Wyoming by Industry Supersector, 2011 and 2012

Table 1: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits Paid in Wyoming by Industry, 2011 to 2012

Industry	2011	2012	2012 Distribution	Change	
				\$	%
Agriculture	\$978,206	\$837,876	0.7%	-\$140,330	-14.3%
Mining	\$9,228,028	\$9,952,552	8.7%	\$724,524	7.9%
Utilities	\$377,957	\$261,987	0.2%	-\$115,970	-30.7%
Construction	\$49,629,601	\$34,958,508	30.7%	-\$14,671,093	-29.6%
Manufacturing	\$5,655,713	\$4,538,186	4.0%	-\$1,117,527	-19.8%
Wholesale Trade	\$3,422,271	\$2,860,217	2.5%	-\$562,054	-16.4%
Retail Trade	\$12,597,048	\$7,713,204	6.8%	-\$4,883,844	-38.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	\$5,206,050	\$4,201,197	3.7%	-\$1,004,853	-19.3%
Information	\$1,171,379	\$899,796	0.8%	-\$271,583	-23.2%
Finance & Insurance	\$1,911,621	\$1,400,361	1.2%	-\$511,260	-26.7%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$1,731,576	\$1,369,603	1.2%	-\$361,973	-20.9%
Professional & Technical Services	\$4,325,897	\$3,403,020	3.0%	-\$922,877	-21.3%
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$141,010	\$119,646	0.1%	-\$21,364	-15.2%
Administrative & Waste Services	\$8,241,504	\$6,175,517	5.4%	-\$2,065,987	-25.1%
Educational Services	\$3,107,116	\$2,430,403	2.1%	-\$676,713	-21.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$9,534,852	\$7,061,775	6.2%	-\$2,473,077	-25.9%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$1,630,874	\$1,210,098	1.1%	-\$420,776	-25.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	\$14,255,716	\$10,817,417	9.5%	-\$3,438,299	-24.1%
Other Services	\$4,099,414	\$3,040,739	2.7%	-\$1,058,675	-25.8%
Public Administration	\$8,182,393	\$7,005,874	6.2%	-\$1,176,519	-14.4%
Nonclassified	\$4,439,341	\$3,567,207	3.1%	-\$872,134	-19.6%
Total	\$149,867,567	\$113,825,183	100.0%	-\$36,042,384	-24.0%

(-1,193, or -13.7%), accommodation & food services (-490, or -11.5%), and retail trade (-441, or -20.3%). These large decreases suggest that Wyoming's economy continued to improved from the recent economic downturn. However, the benefit expense levels in 2012 were still significantly higher than pre-recession levels.

UI Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

Figure 3 (see page 6) shows the historical trends of Wyoming UI benefit recipients, exhaustees, and exhaustion

rates from 1997 to 2012. Across Wyoming, 25,617 unemployed workers received UI benefits in 2012, a decrease of 7.7% from the 27,756 recipients in 2011. The number of UI benefit recipients decreased for three consecutive years after peaking at 37,251 in 2009. This indicates that Wyoming's economy has been gradually improving with fewer layoffs each year.

The number of UI benefit recipients who exhausted their eligible regular benefits also decreased over the year. There were 6,725 UI exhaustees in 2012, compared to 8,710 in 2011, a decrease of 22.8%.

The exhaustion rate is calculated by dividing the number of exhaustees by the

Table 2: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Exhaustion Rates in Wyoming by Industry, 2011 and 2012

Industry	UI Recipients		Change		UI Exhaustion Rate	
	2011	2012	N	%	2011	2012
Agriculture	224	223	-1	-0.4%	38.8%	32.3%
Mining	1,620	2,022	402	24.8%	23.9%	21.8%
Utilities	51	39	-12	-23.5%	29.4%	25.6%
Construction	8,728	7,535	-1,193	-13.7%	29.5%	24.9%
Manufacturing	1,081	923	-158	-14.6%	27.5%	26.9%
Wholesale Trade	484	1,060	576	119.0%	32.4%	13.8%
Retail Trade	2,176	1,735	-441	-20.3%	39.3%	31.8%
Transportation & Warehousing	962	940	-22	-2.3%	25.1%	23.9%
Information	162	154	-8	-4.9%	41.4%	29.9%
Finance & Insurance	305	243	-62	-20.3%	34.4%	31.7%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	309	291	-18	-5.8%	33.0%	29.9%
Professional & Technical Services	700	639	-61	-8.7%	32.4%	27.7%
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	12	16	4	33.3%	50.0%	43.8%
Administrative & Waste Services	1,573	1,430	-143	-9.1%	38.4%	32.7%
Educational Services	465	410	-55	-11.8%	39.6%	36.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,707	1,427	-280	-16.4%	32.2%	29.1%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	360	314	-46	-12.8%	40.3%	36.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	4,263	3,773	-490	-11.5%	27.8%	23.5%
Other Services	684	670	-14	-2.0%	35.1%	25.7%
Public Administration	1,440	1,377	-63	-4.4%	36.4%	32.6%
Nonclassified	450	396	-54	-12.0%	34.7%	26.3%
Total	27,756	25,617	-2,139	-7.7%	31.4%	26.3%

number of UI recipients in a given year. This indicates the degree of difficulty of reemployment for unemployed workers, and the exhaustion rate is usually higher during economic downturns. In 2012 Wyoming's exhaustion rate was 26.3%, down significantly from 35.8% in 2010, which was the highest exhaustion rate on record since 1997.

Out-of-state claimants made up nearly one-fourth (23.8%) of all UI recipients in Wyoming in 2012 (see Figure 4, page 7). Laramie County accounted for 12.3% of all UI recipients, followed by Natrona (10.6%) and Campbell (6.9%) counties. The number of UI recipients decreased

in each county over the year except in Campbell and Sublette counties.

The number of unemployed workers collecting UI benefits decreased in all industries except three: wholesale trade (576, or 119.0%), mining (402, or 24.8%), and management of companies & enterprises (4, or 33.3%).

In terms of UI exhaustion rates, management of companies & enterprises showed the highest rate (43.8%) in 2012, although it had the fewest number of UI recipients (only 16 individuals). These numbers may suggest that very few people lost jobs in this industry, but

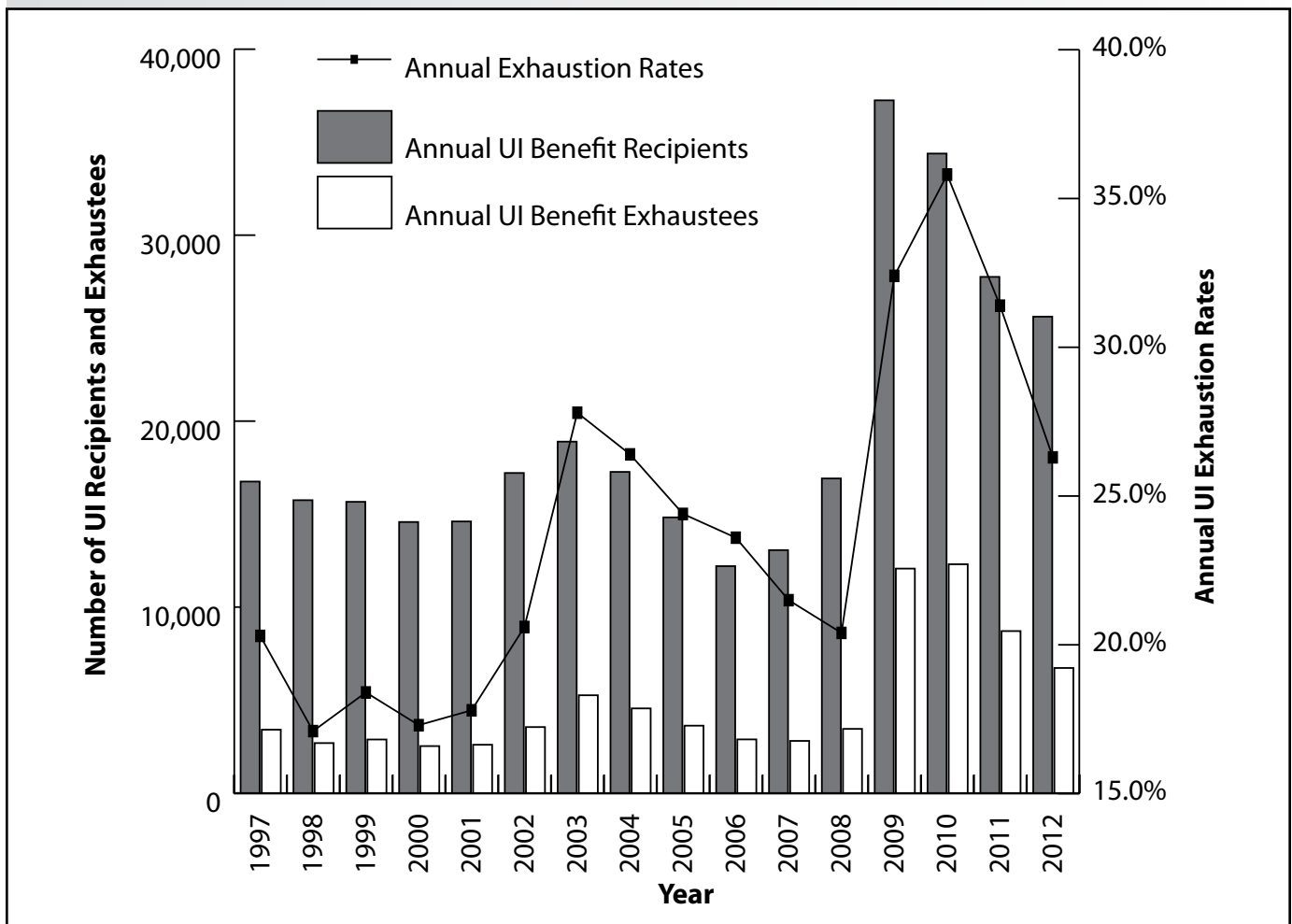


Figure 3: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates in Wyoming, 1997 to 2012

once they lost jobs it was more difficult for them to be reemployed. Wholesale trade had the lowest exhaustion rate (13.8%) in 2012. As mentioned above, this industry had the largest increase in UI recipients in the year. However, a large proportion of the UI recipients from this industry were job attached. In other words, they were not permanent layoffs and went back to work before they exhausted

their benefits. Overall, the exhaustion rate for UI benefit recipients decreased from 2011 to 2012 in every industry. This indicates a greater likelihood of reemployment, as more individuals were able to find a job before exhausting their UI benefits.

Table 3 (see page 8) shows more demographic information of UI recipients and the relationship with

the UI exhaustion rates. For example, the data show that exhaustion rates increase with age, which indicates that in general older unemployed workers had more difficulty becoming re-employed than the younger individuals in Wyoming. Females were more likely to exhaust their qualified UI benefits than males. Table 3 also shows that the higher the wages an individual made before layoff, the lower the UI exhaustion rate. A higher pre-layoff wage would also make an individual qualify for more weeks of UI benefits. That's why the more weeks eligible for UI benefits is also linked with a lower exhaustion rate. The only exception is the group with the fewest weeks (0 to 9 weeks) of eligible UI benefits that showed a zero exhaustion rate. It could be possible that individuals in this group felt more pressure to find jobs sooner and would take any jobs they could get.

Conclusion

Wyoming's economy continued to improve in 2012, but still has a long way to go before returning to pre-economic downturn

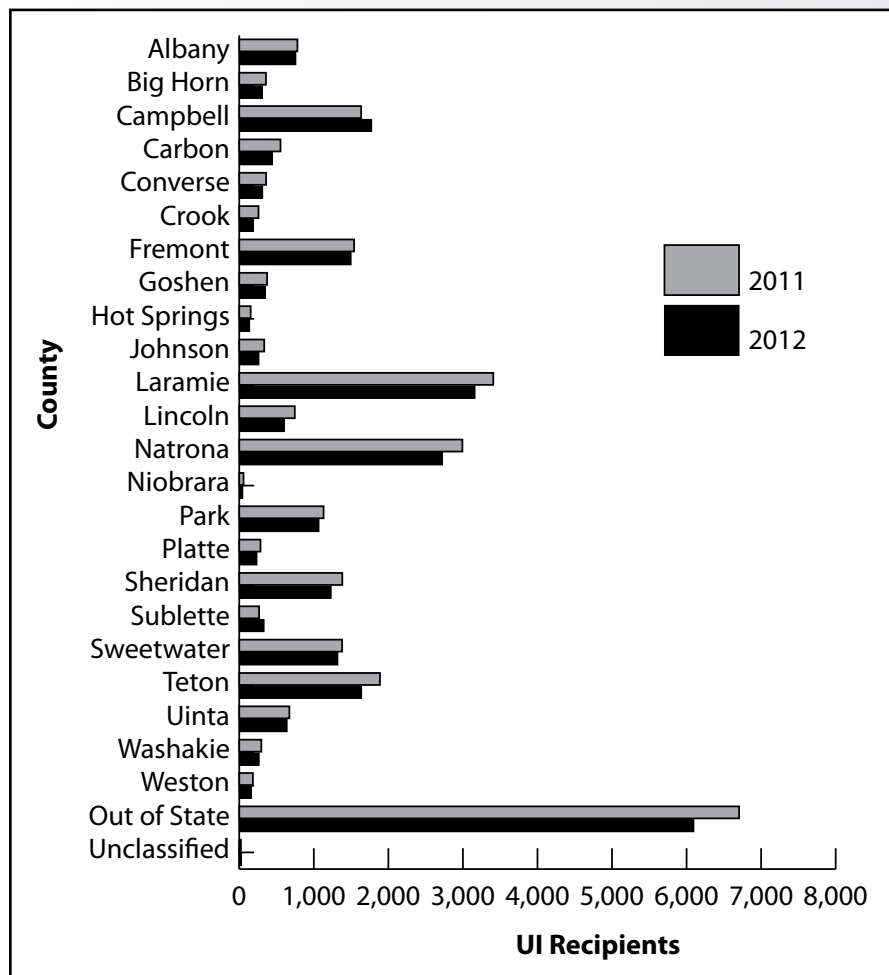


Figure 4: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients in Wyoming by County, 2011 and 2012

Table 3: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates in Wyoming by Age, Gender, Wage, and Weeks of UI Eligibility, 2011 and 2012

Category		2011			2012		
		UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate
Age	16-24	2,759	687	24.9%	2,439	469	19.2%
	25-34	7,611	2,031	26.7%	6,943	1,540	22.2%
	35-44	5,684	1,712	30.1%	5,232	1,280	24.5%
	45-54	6,284	2,075	33.0%	5,778	1,678	29.0%
	55-64	4,296	1,636	38.1%	4,139	1,301	31.4%
	65+	1,121	569	50.8%	1,085	457	42.1%
	Unknown	1	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%
Gender	Male	18,759	5,483	29.2%	17,581	4,233	24.1%
	Female	8,997	3,227	35.9%	8,036	2,492	31.0%
Total Base Period Wages	\$0 - \$9,999	4,130	1,518	36.8%	3,209	1,057	32.9%
	\$10,000 - \$19,999	7,236	2,806	38.8%	6,285	2,138	34.0%
	\$20,000 - \$29,999	6,030	2,029	33.6%	5,280	1,564	29.6%
	\$30,000 - \$39,999	4,144	1,069	25.8%	3,857	824	21.4%
	\$40,000 - \$49,999	2,736	620	22.7%	2,667	487	18.3%
	\$50,000 - \$59,999	1,532	312	20.4%	1,652	266	16.1%
	\$60,000+	1,948	356	18.3%	2,667	389	14.6%
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0 - 9	284	0	0.0%	217	0	0.0%
	10 - 14	5,711	2,706	47.4%	4,852	2,191	45.2%
	15 - 19	6,605	2,282	34.5%	6,221	1,863	29.9%
	20 - 25	8,440	1,896	22.5%	8,118	1,462	18.0%
	Maximum = 26	6,569	1,826	27.8%	6,080	1,209	19.9%
	Unknown	147	0	0.0%	129	0	0.0%
Total		27,756	8,710	31.4%	25,617	6,725	26.3%

levels. Both UI benefit expenses and the number of UI recipients decreased in 2012, which indicates that fewer layoffs occurred than in 2011. The decreased UI exhaustion rates across all industries also suggest better re-employment opportunities in the state labor market. However, the level of UI benefits paid and the number of UI recipients were still much higher than their pre-recession levels.

Reference

Bullard, D. and Brennan, N. (2013). Local jobs and payroll in Wyoming: Construction continues to grow in 2012Q2. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 50(1). Retrieved March 11, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0113/toc.htm>

Demographics of UI Claimants

More Males Continue to Receive Benefits than Females

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Wyoming's labor market is driven primarily by industries such as natural resources & mining, construction, and leisure & hospitality due to the abundant mineral resources and popular tourist destinations within the state. Given the impact of these industries on the state's labor market, the demographic characteristics of those applying for and receiving unemployment benefits throughout the state are likely to vary.

Age Distribution

In first quarter 2008 (2008Q1), the average age of individuals receiving Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits was 43 and by 2009Q2, the average age was 39.4 (see Figure 1). This indicates that as the economic downturn progressed from 2008Q4 to 2009Q4, younger workers were more likely to be affected by job loss. However, when the

American Recovery & Reinvestment Act (ARRA, 2009) was enacted in February 2009, the average age of UI benefit recipients began to increase, peaking at 43.3 in 2012Q1.

Gender and Industry

The Great Recession affected the gender distribution of Wyoming's UI benefit recipients in different ways. In 2009Q1, 83.4% of those receiving a UI benefit were males. As discussed above, Wyoming's labor market is dominated by industries that tend to employ more males than females (such as construction and mining) and that are more seasonal (such as tourism).

Figure 2 (see page 10) shows both the gender differences and the seasonal effects in Wyoming's labor market. At the beginning of the Great Recession, men experienced more significant job losses than women, with women remaining steady throughout the entire timeline analyzed. Males also showed more seasonality in job losses

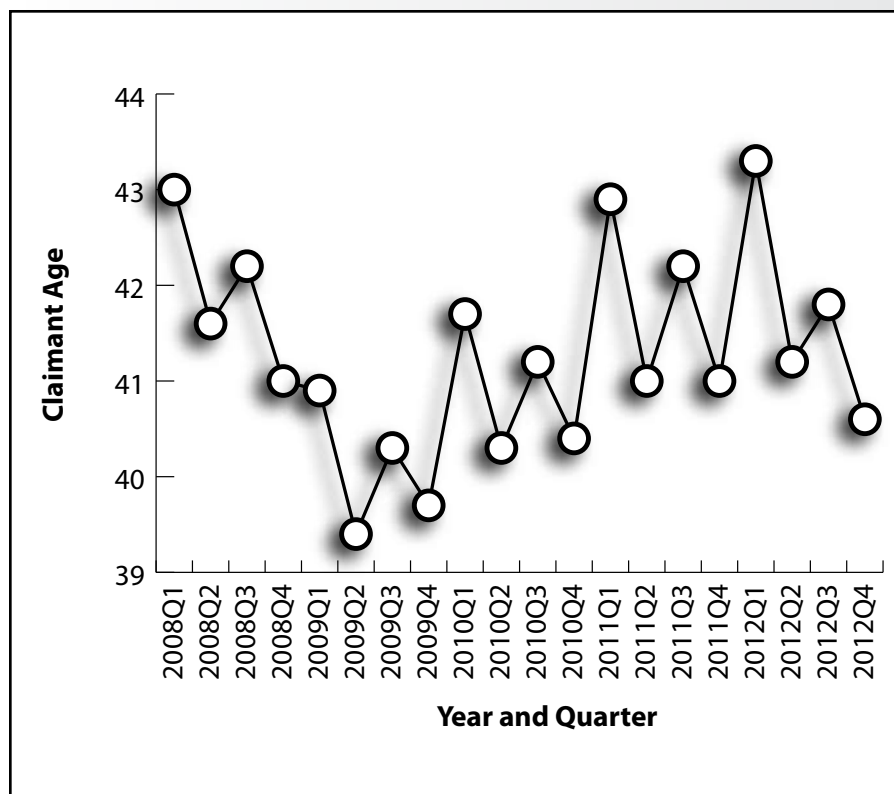


Figure 1: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Average Claimant Age by Year and Quarter of Benefit Receipt, 2008-2012

than females. All major spikes in unemployment occurred after the summer months (third quarter) when certain industries were beginning to lay off employees.

From 2008 to 2012, 91.4% of individuals receiving a UI benefit and working in the construction industry were males (see Figure 3). In mining, 7,529 males received UI benefits, compared to 671 females. Only five industries saw a higher number of females receiving UI benefits than males: information, finance

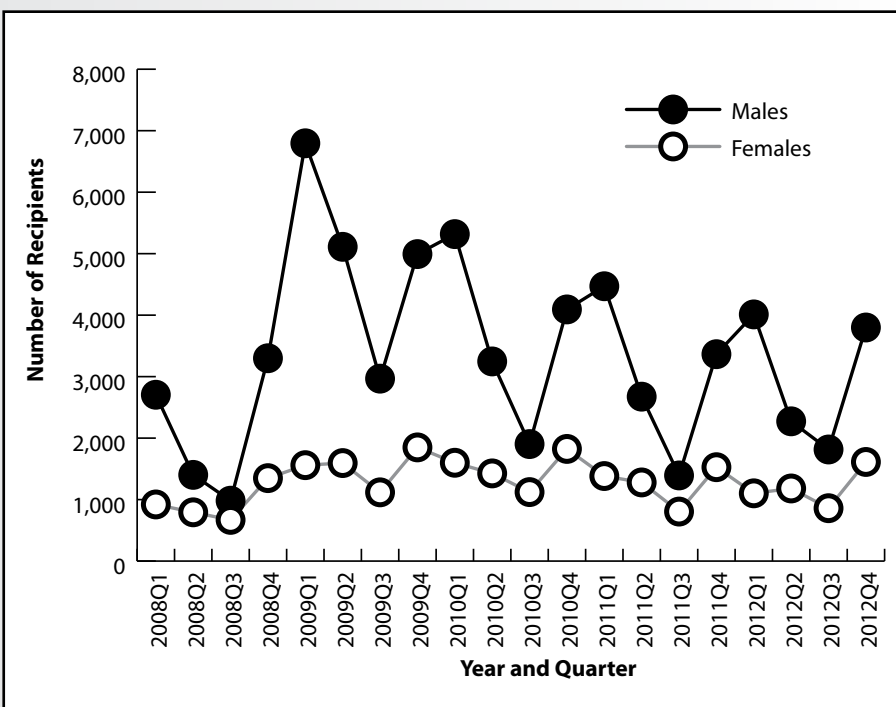


Figure 2: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients Gender by Year and Quarter of Benefit Receipt, 2008-2012

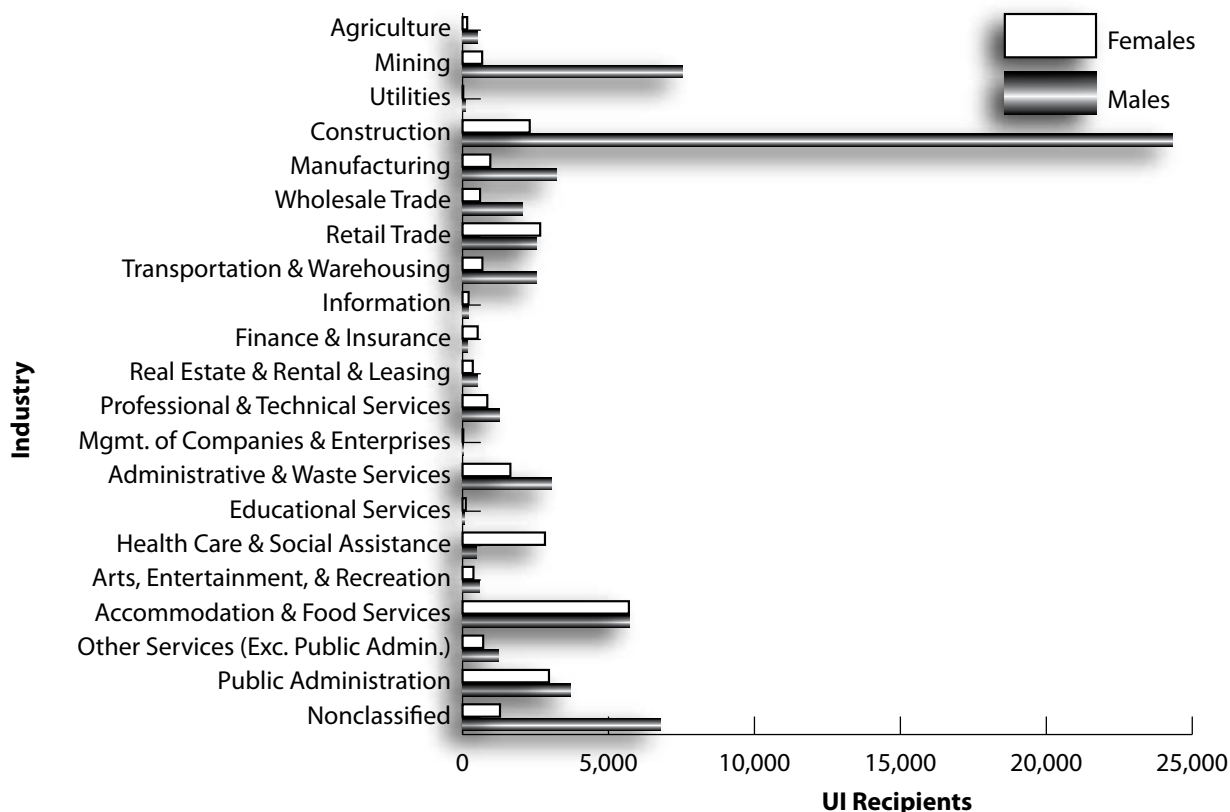


Figure 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipient Gender by Industry, 2008-2012

& insurance, educational services, health care & social assistance, and retail.

Accommodation & food services saw a near even number of males (5,735) and females (5,698) receiving UI benefits, which indicates that the numbers of males and females being laid off at the end of the tourist seasons were nearly identical.

Gender and County

The distribution of industries throughout Wyoming varies by region. There are regional pockets based on the location of mineral resources and tourist destinations. As seen in Figure 4, 76.4% of

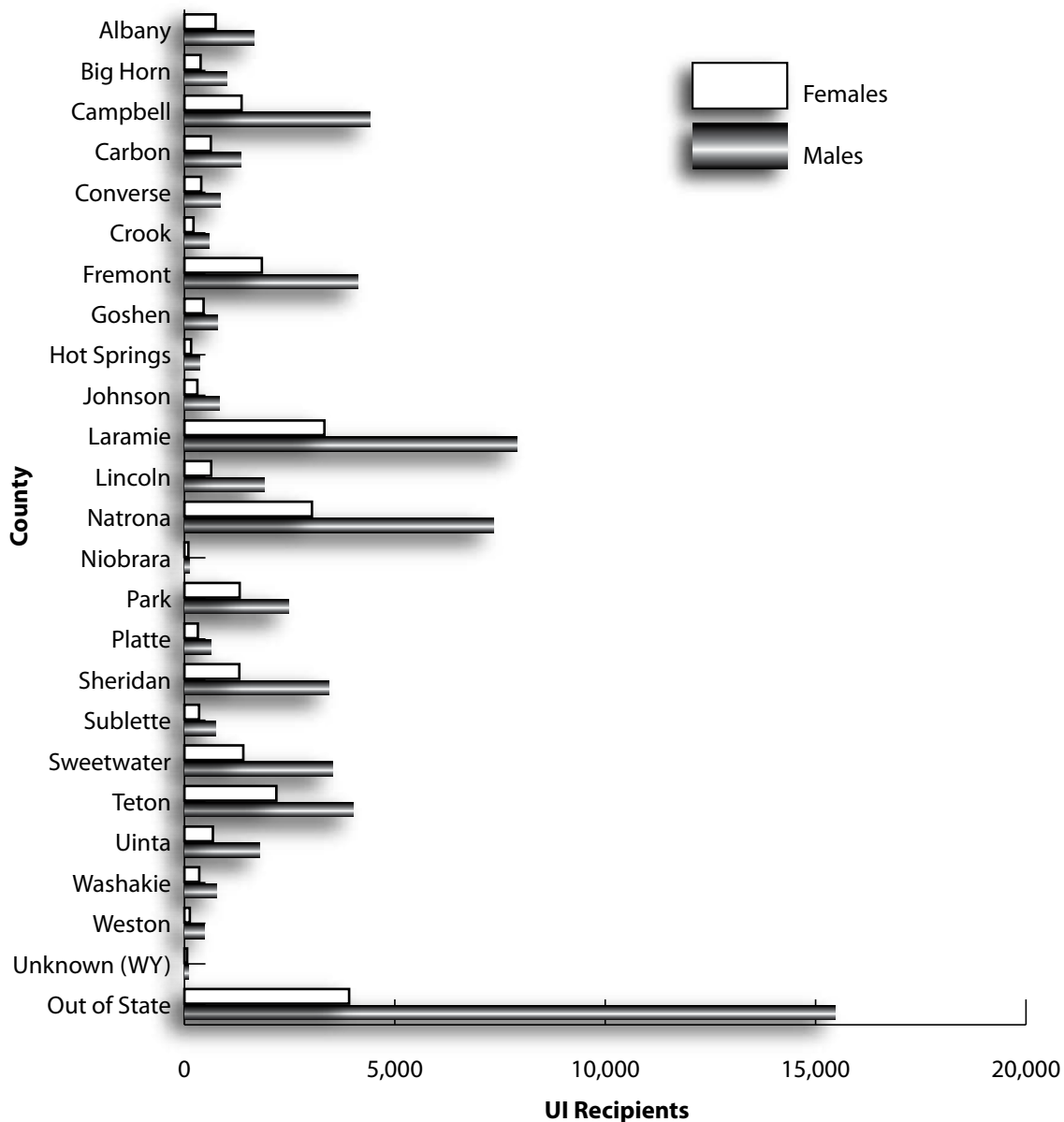


Figure 4: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipient Gender by County, 2008-2012

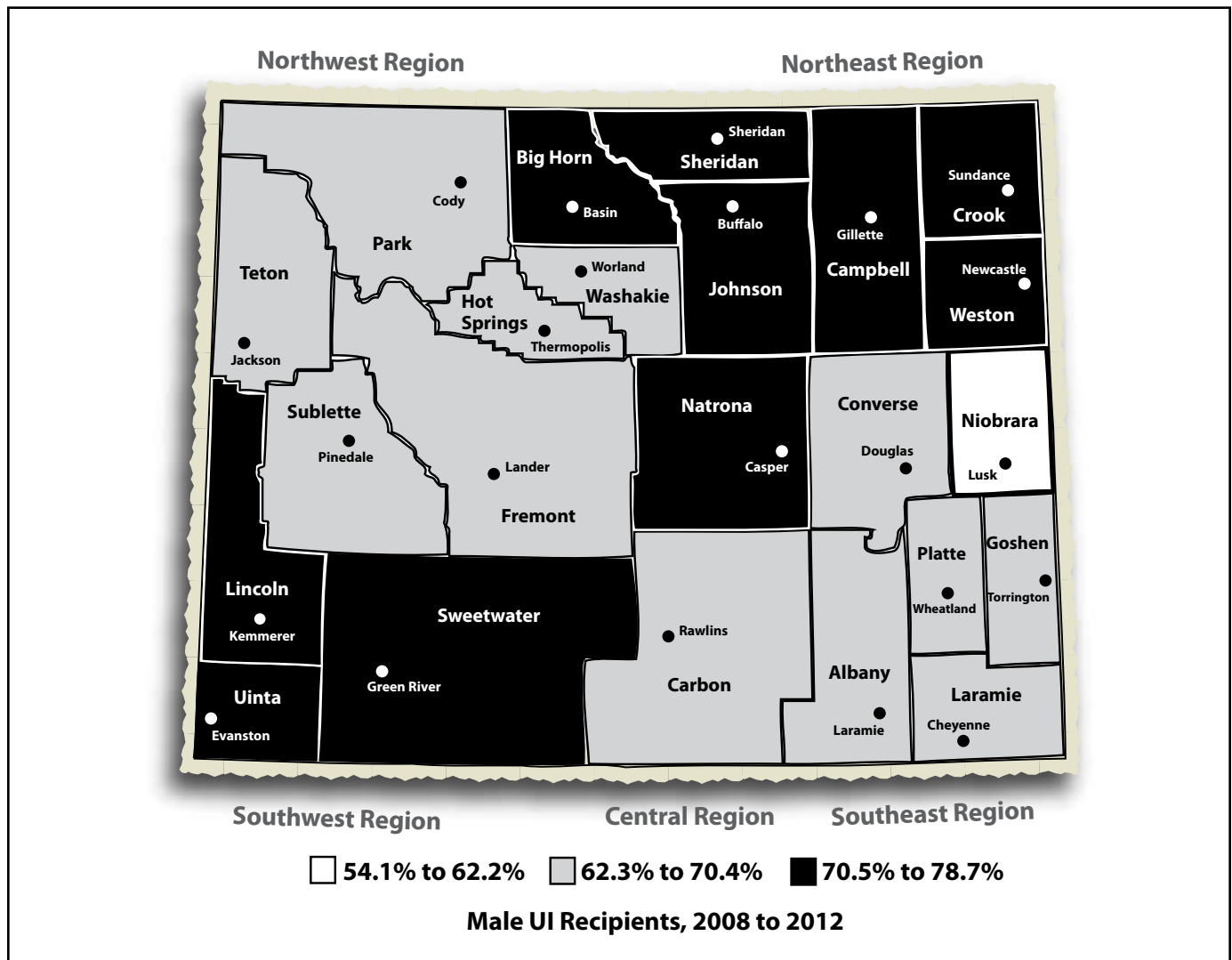


Figure 5: Percentage of Male Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County, 2008 to 2012

those receiving a UI benefit in Campbell County were males, compared to 54.1% in Niobrara County. Natrona and Laramie counties, Wyoming's two largest counties, were nearly even in the number of male UI recipients (70.8% and 70.4%, respectively).

The distribution across counties is also

of note. The five counties with the highest percentage of males receiving UI benefits (Weston, Campbell, Lincoln, Johnson, and Crook counties; see Figure 5) are located within the regional pockets mentioned earlier.

**DATA
ONLINE**

Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui/recipient_exhaustee.htm

Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, 2011 to 2012

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui/UI_claims_by_county_2011_2012.htm

State Unemployment Rate at 4.9% for Fourth Month in a Row

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate was 4.9% in March. It has remained at that level since December 2012. Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 7.6%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents was virtually unchanged from February to March (up 30 individuals, or 0.0%).

From February to March, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal patterns and fell slightly. The largest decreases were seen in Johnson (down from 7.4% to 7.0%), Hot Springs (down from 5.8% to 5.4%), and Fremont (down from 7.3% to 6.9%) counties. Unemployment rates increased modestly in Niobrara (up from 4.0% to 4.2%), Big Horn (up from 6.4% to 6.6%), Teton (up from 5.7 to 5.8%), and Goshen (up from 5.2% to 5.3%) counties.

Lincoln County posted the highest unemployment rate in March (7.9%). It was followed by Johnson (7.0%), Fremont (6.9%), and Sheridan (6.8%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (4.0%), Converse (4.1%), and Niobrara (4.2%) counties.

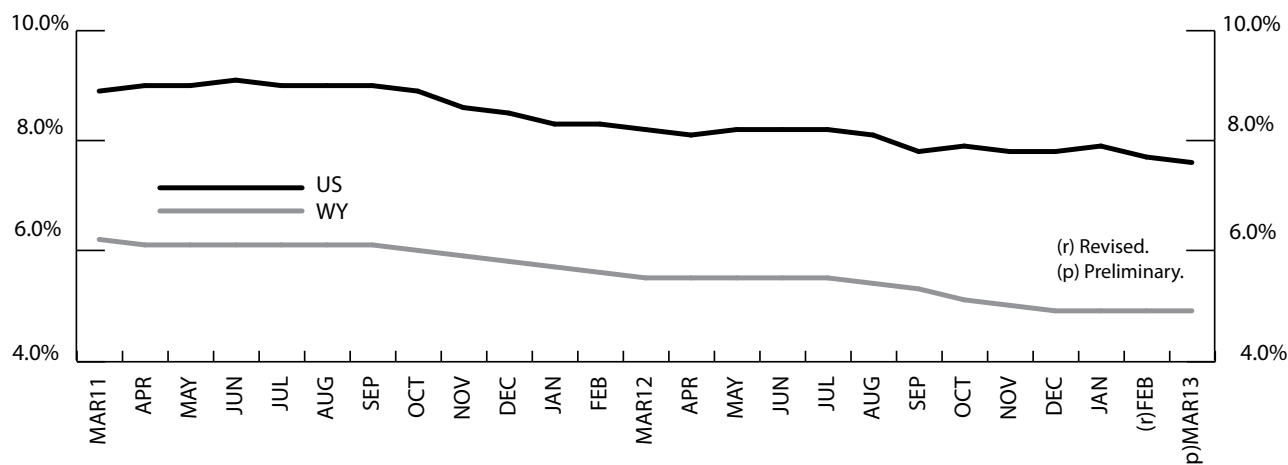
From March 2012 to March 2013, unemployment rates fell in the vast majority of counties. The largest decreases occurred in Lincoln (down from 9.6% to 7.9%), Carbon (down from 6.7% to 5.4%), and Laramie (down from 6.9% to 5.6%) counties. Slight increases in unemployment were seen in Hot Springs (up from 5.0% to 5.4%) and Sublette (up from 3.9% to 4.0%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) edged downward from 283,200 jobs in March 2012 to 282,500 jobs in March 2013, a decrease of 700 jobs (-0.2%; not a statistically significant change).



¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



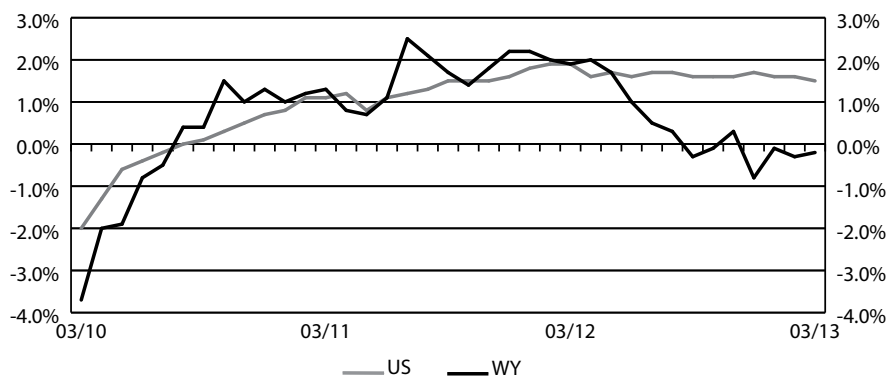
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, March 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

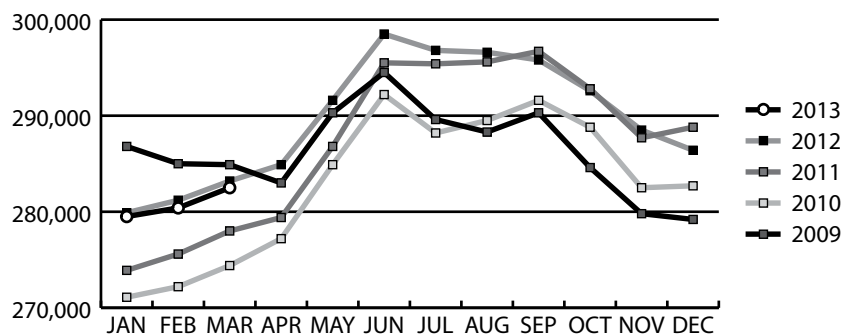
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	282,719	282,500	-219	-0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	25,798	25,900	102	0.4%
Construction	19,795	20,700	905	4.4%
Manufacturing	9,016	9,600	584	6.1%
Wholesale Trade	9,149	9,600	451	4.7%
Retail Trade	27,875	28,900	1,025	3.5%
Transportation & Utilities	14,531	14,900	369	2.5%
Information	3,842	3,900	58	1.5%
Financial Activities	10,667	10,700	33	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	17,561	16,700	-861	-5.2%
Educational & Health Services	26,635	26,800	165	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	31,301	29,500	-1,801	-6.1%
Other Services	10,663	10,700	37	0.3%
Government	75,886	74,600	-1,286	-1.7%

Projections run in February 2013 and based on QCEW Data through September 2012.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates March 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.0
Nevada	10.2
Rhode Island	10.2
California	9.8
New Jersey	9.6
North Carolina	9.2
Michigan	8.9
Illinois	8.7
Connecticut	8.6
Georgia	8.6
Mississippi	8.6
District of Columbia	8.5
Oregon	8.4
South Carolina	8.4
Indiana	8.2
New York	8.2
Kentucky	8.1
Florida	8.0
Arizona	7.9
Pennsylvania	7.9
United States	7.8
Colorado	7.6
Tennessee	7.6
Washington	7.6
West Virginia	7.5
Maine	7.3
Alabama	7.1
Arkansas	7.1
Delaware	6.9
Massachusetts	6.7
Missouri	6.7
Ohio	6.7
Alaska	6.6
Idaho	6.6
Maryland	6.6
Wisconsin	6.6
New Mexico	6.4
Texas	6.1
Montana	5.7
New Hampshire	5.7
Louisiana	5.5
Minnesota	5.5
Virginia	5.5
Kansas	5.4
Hawaii	5.2
Utah	5.2
Oklahoma	5.1
Vermont	5.1
Iowa	4.9
Wyoming	4.9
South Dakota	4.4
Nebraska	3.7
North Dakota	3.2

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates March 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 13	Feb 13	Mar 12	Feb 13 Mar 13	Mar 12 Mar 13
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.7	27.7	28.1	0.0	-1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	22.7	22.7	23.2	0.0	-2.2
GOODS PRODUCING	10.3	10.4	11.0	-1.0	-6.4
Natural Resources & Mining	7.8	7.9	8.4	-1.3	-7.1
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.4	17.3	17.1	0.6	1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.6	5.5	5.6	1.8	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	10.5
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 13	Feb 13	Mar 12	Feb 13 Mar 13	Mar 12 Mar 13
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	24.8	25.2	1.2	-0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.1	20.0	20.2	0.5	-0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	8.9	8.8	8.9	1.1	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	-3.2
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.2	16.0	16.3	1.3	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	-16.7
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.2	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 13	Feb 13	Mar 12	Feb 13 Mar 13	Mar 12 Mar 13
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	16.2	16.2	16.0	0.0	1.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	13.8	13.8	13.7	0.0	0.7
GOODS PRODUCING	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.0	-17.6
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	-13.3
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-50.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	14.8	14.3	0.0	3.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Business Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	6.4	6.5	6.2	-1.5	3.2
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.4
Nevada	9.8
California	9.7
North Carolina	9.5
Rhode Island	9.4
New Jersey	9.3
Mississippi	9.1
Michigan	8.9
Georgia	8.8
South Carolina	8.8
District of Columbia	8.6
Illinois	8.6
Indiana	8.5
Oregon	8.3
New York	8.2
Arizona	7.9
Florida	7.9
Kentucky	7.9
Pennsylvania	7.9
Connecticut	7.8
Washington	7.7
Tennessee	7.6
United States	7.6
Colorado	7.5
West Virginia	7.4
Maine	7.3
Alaska	7.1
Arkansas	7.1
Delaware	6.9
Maryland	6.7
Massachusetts	6.6
Ohio	6.6
Alabama	6.5
Missouri	6.5
New Mexico	6.5
Wisconsin	6.5
Idaho	6.4
Texas	6.0
Montana	5.8
New Hampshire	5.6
Louisiana	5.5
Minnesota	5.4
Virginia	5.4
Kansas	5.3
Iowa	5.2
Utah	5.2
Oklahoma	5.0
Wyoming	5.0
Hawaii	4.8
Vermont	4.7
South Dakota	4.5
Nebraska	3.7
North Dakota	3.3

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The number of discouraged workers in the U.S. fell 7.2% from March 2012 to March 2013.

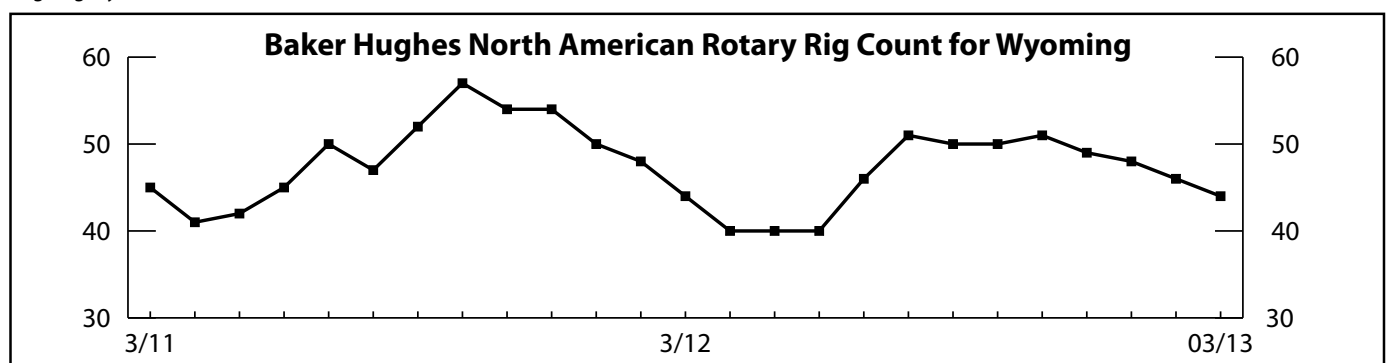
	Mar 2013 (p)	Feb 2013 (r)	Mar 2012 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	282,500	280,400	283,200	0.7	-0.2
Wyoming State Government	17,500	17,500	17,400	0.0	0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,300	45,300	43,900	0.0	3.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,800	40,300	40,700	1.2	0.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,192,000	7,435,000	7,052,000	-3.3	2.0
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	5.2%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	803,000	885,000	865,000	-9.3	-7.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,734,000	8,298,000	7,867,000	-6.8	-1.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	24,523	26,145	24,780	-6.2	-1.0
Benefits Paid	\$8,560,514	\$9,096,188	\$8,323,950	-5.9	2.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$349.08	\$347.91	\$335.91	0.3	3.9
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	262,501	260,564	260,627	0.7	0.7
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.2%	3.5%	3.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	232.8	232.2	229.4	0.3	1.5
Food & Beverages	236.3	236.2	232.7	0.0	1.5
Housing	225.6	225.4	221.5	0.1	1.9
Apparel	128.3	126.3	127.3	1.6	0.8
Transportation	221.1	219.5	220.8	0.7	0.1
Medical Care	424.2	423.2	411.5	0.2	3.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	115.4	115.4	114.7	0.0	0.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.6	135.5	133.2	0.1	1.8
Other Goods & Services	399.3	398.3	392.4	0.2	1.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	204.1	204.3	204.2	-0.1	0.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	135	138	277	-2.2	-51.3
Valuation	\$32,367,000	\$28,183,000	\$45,313,000	14.8	-28.6
Single Family Homes	115	116	130	-0.9	-11.5
Valuation	\$32,017,000	\$26,678,000	\$35,460,000	20.0	-9.7
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	35	53	137	-34.0	-74.5
Valuation	\$7,182,000	\$6,802,000	\$10,993,000	5.6	-34.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	21	31	38	-32.3	-44.7
Valuation	\$3,724,000	\$5,297,000	\$4,755,000	-29.7	-21.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	44	46	44	-4.3	0.0

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From March 2012 to March 2013, slight increases in unemployment were seen in Hot Springs (up from 5.0% to 5.4%) and Sublette (up from 3.9% to 4.0%) counties.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Mar 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2012	Mar 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2012	Mar 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2012	Mar 2013	Feb 2013	Mar 2012
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	46,893	46,643	46,559	43,814	43,482	43,214	3,079	3,161	3,345	6.6	6.8	7.2
Big Horn	5,150	5,100	5,089	4,811	4,773	4,712	339	327	377	6.6	6.4	7.4
Fremont	19,934	19,837	19,873	18,564	18,393	18,417	1,370	1,444	1,456	6.9	7.3	7.3
Hot Springs	2,537	2,521	2,589	2,401	2,376	2,459	136	145	130	5.4	5.8	5.0
Park	14,906	14,800	14,703	13,933	13,831	13,614	973	969	1,089	6.5	6.5	7.4
Washakie	4,366	4,385	4,305	4,105	4,109	4,012	261	276	293	6.0	6.3	6.8
NORTHEAST	55,086	55,030	55,255	52,118	51,969	52,031	2,968	3,061	3,224	5.4	5.6	5.8
Campbell	28,181	28,198	28,282	26,949	26,942	26,966	1,232	1,256	1,316	4.4	4.5	4.7
Crook	3,485	3,488	3,580	3,286	3,281	3,361	199	207	219	5.7	5.9	6.1
Johnson	3,845	3,817	3,952	3,576	3,536	3,657	269	281	295	7.0	7.4	7.5
Sheridan	16,270	16,211	16,165	15,169	15,071	14,967	1,101	1,140	1,198	6.8	7.0	7.4
Weston	3,305	3,316	3,276	3,138	3,139	3,080	167	177	196	5.1	5.3	6.0
SOUTHWEST	63,887	63,786	64,639	60,507	60,372	60,737	3,380	3,414	3,902	5.3	5.4	6.0
Lincoln	7,638	7,627	7,784	7,032	7,025	7,040	606	602	744	7.9	7.9	9.6
Sublette	7,092	7,128	7,507	6,810	6,835	7,211	282	293	296	4.0	4.1	3.9
Sweetwater	25,437	25,254	25,369	24,268	24,061	24,033	1,169	1,193	1,336	4.6	4.7	5.3
Teton	12,810	12,906	12,715	12,071	12,174	11,830	739	732	885	5.8	5.7	7.0
Uinta	10,910	10,871	11,264	10,326	10,277	10,623	584	594	641	5.4	5.5	5.7
SOUTHEAST	79,173	79,126	78,252	75,034	74,831	73,343	4,139	4,295	4,909	5.2	5.4	6.3
Albany	20,982	20,946	20,722	20,080	20,019	19,694	902	927	1,028	4.3	4.4	5.0
Goshen	6,517	6,502	6,619	6,173	6,166	6,215	344	336	404	5.3	5.2	6.1
Laramie	46,389	46,467	45,249	43,776	43,714	42,105	2,613	2,753	3,144	5.6	5.9	6.9
Niobrara	1,299	1,279	1,322	1,245	1,228	1,256	54	51	66	4.2	4.0	5.0
Platte	3,986	3,932	4,340	3,760	3,704	4,073	226	228	267	5.7	5.8	6.2
CENTRAL	60,519	60,334	59,944	57,678	57,419	56,670	2,841	2,915	3,274	4.7	4.8	5.5
Carbon	7,819	7,792	7,842	7,396	7,354	7,317	423	438	525	5.4	5.6	6.7
Converse	8,119	8,117	8,181	7,785	7,777	7,794	334	340	387	4.1	4.2	4.7
Natrona	44,581	44,425	43,921	42,497	42,288	41,559	2,084	2,137	2,362	4.7	4.8	5.4
STATEWIDE	305,556	304,918	304,653	289,151	288,073	285,998	16,405	16,845	18,655	5.4	5.5	6.1

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted	4.9	4.9	5.5
U.S.	7.6	8.1	8.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	7.6	7.7	8.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2013. Run Date 04/2013.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

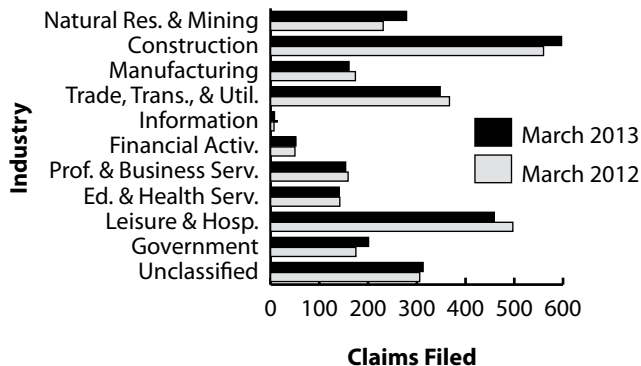
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

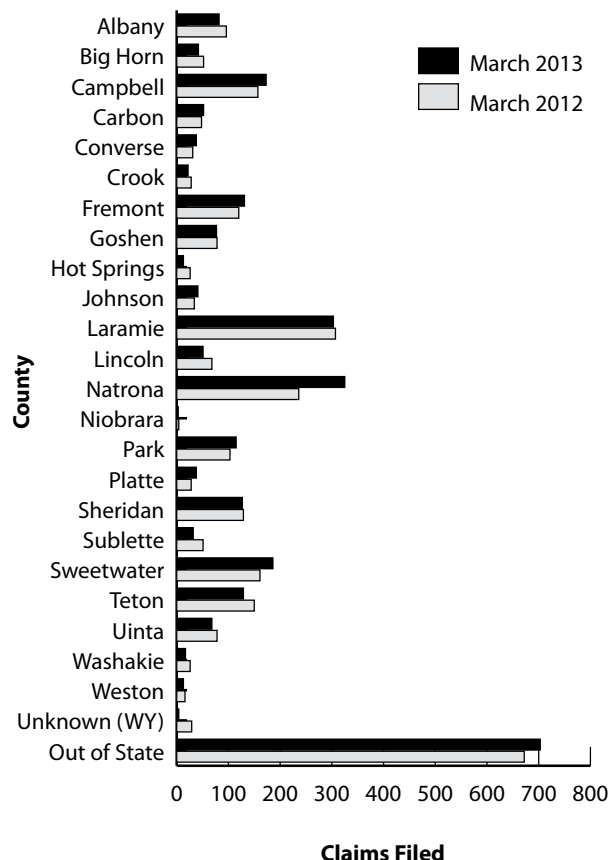
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Initial claims increased over the year by 2.0% with a significant increase in natural resources & mining (20.8%).

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, March 2013



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, March 2013



INITIAL CLAIMS

% Change
Claims Filed

Claims Filed
Mar 13 Feb 13 Mar 12 Feb 13 Mar 12

Wyoming Statewide

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,785	2,846	2,730	-2.1	2.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,039	1,330	966	-21.9	7.6
Natural Res. & Mining	279	309	231	-9.7	20.8
Mining	259	291	201	-11.0	28.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	15	20	4	-25.0	275.0
Construction	597	873	560	-31.6	6.6
Manufacturing	161	147	174	9.5	-7.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,230	1,003	1,281	22.6	-4.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	348	359	367	-3.1	-5.2
Wholesale Trade	46	56	56	-17.9	-17.9
Retail Trade	202	187	195	8.0	3.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	100	116	116	-13.8	-13.8
Information	8	23	7	-65.2	14.3
Financial Activities	52	53	50	-1.9	4.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	154	169	159	-8.9	-3.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	141	86	142	64.0	-0.7
Leisure & Hospitality	459	241	497	90.5	-7.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	61	66	53	-7.6	15.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	201	169	175	18.9	14.9
Federal Government	85	56	73	51.8	16.4
State Government	20	27	22	-25.9	-9.1
Local Government	95	86	79	10.5	20.3
Local Education	28	15	21	86.7	33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	313	343	306	-8.7	2.3

Laramie County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	303	319	307	-5.0	-1.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	87	128	94	-32.0	-7.4
Construction	62	115	77	-46.1	-19.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	181	153	169	18.3	7.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	66	61	48	8.2	37.5
Financial Activities	14	11	15	27.3	-6.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	25	29	48	-13.8	-47.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	30	14	23	114.3	30.4
Leisure & Hospitality	33	23	19	43.5	73.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	25	25	30	0.0	-16.7
UNCLASSIFIED	7	10	12	-30.0	-41.7

Natrona County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	324	375	235	-13.6	37.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	145	201	99	-27.9	46.5
Construction	73	123	68	-40.7	7.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	165	159	122	3.8	35.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	46	66	40	-30.3	15.0
Financial Activities	10	11	4	-9.1	150.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	23	21	21	9.5	9.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	33	15	20	120.0	65.0
Leisure & Hospitality	31	28	22	10.7	40.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	6	7	0.0	-14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	7	8	6	-12.5	16.7

^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

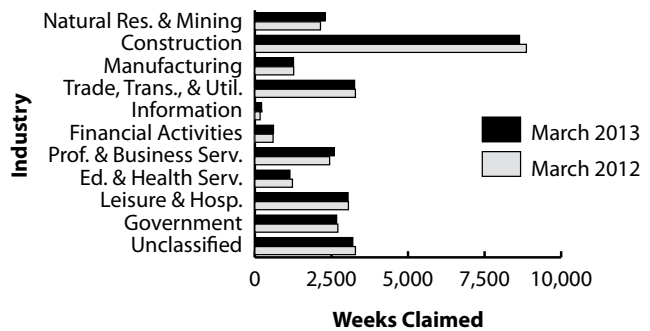
Continued claims remained steady over the year with significant increases in information (27.3%) and wholesale trade (28.4%).

CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed		Mar 13 Mar 13		
	Mar 13	Feb 13	Mar 12	Feb 13	Mar 12
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	29,603	32,607	29,645	-9.2	-0.1
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	4,966	4,620	10,267	7.5	-51.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS ^b	8,497	9,078	8,629	-6.4	-1.5
Benefit Exhaustions	672	691	763	-2.7	-11.9
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	12,199	13,433	12,276	-9.2	-0.6
Natural Res. & Mining	2,295	2,519	2,142	-8.9	7.1
Mining	2,018	2,200	1,865	-8.3	8.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	174	169	164	3.0	6.1
Construction	8,641	9,728	8,865	-11.2	-2.5
Manufacturing	1,262	1,185	1,268	6.5	-0.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	11,534	12,436	11,375	-7.3	1.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,256	3,460	3,282	-5.9	-0.8
Wholesale Trade	619	717	482	-13.7	28.4
Retail Trade	1,742	1,835	1,963	-5.1	-11.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	895	908	837	-1.4	6.9
Information	219	213	172	2.8	27.3
Financial Activities	608	588	595	3.4	2.2
Prof. & Business Services	2,589	2,872	2,441	-9.9	6.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,145	1,200	1,227	-4.6	-6.7
Leisure & Hospitality	3,044	3,382	3,055	-10.0	-0.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	666	715	597	-6.9	11.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,670	3,110	2,709	-14.1	-1.4
Federal Government	1,267	1,549	1,369	-18.2	-7.5
State Government	285	271	252	5.2	13.1
Local Government	1,117	1,289	1,087	-13.3	2.8
Local Education	238	271	208	-12.2	14.4
UNCLASSIFIED	3,198	3,626	3,283	-11.8	-2.6
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,600	4,184	4,045	-14.0	-11.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,038	1,164	1,181	-10.8	-12.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,468	1,857	1,781	-20.9	-17.6
Construction	1,292	1,668	1,405	-22.5	-8.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,708	1,896	1,732	-9.9	-1.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	550	592	545	-7.1	0.9
Financial Activities	161	145	152	11.0	5.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	445	498	463	-10.6	-3.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	207	237	220	-12.7	-5.9
Leisure & Hospitality	204	245	248	-16.7	-17.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	295	302	381	-2.3	-22.6
UNCLASSIFIED	127	128	150	-0.8	-15.3
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,809	3,078	2,562	-8.7	9.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	825	903	764	-8.6	8.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,276	1,416	1,100	-9.9	16.0
Construction	856	994	859	-13.9	-0.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,399	1,502	1,247	-6.9	12.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	449	500	428	-10.2	4.9
Financial Activities	87	61	69	42.6	26.1
Professional & Business Svcs.	316	332	235	-4.8	34.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	171	183	215	-6.6	-20.5
Leisure & Hospitality	242	272	152	-11.0	59.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	62	74	130	-16.2	-52.3
UNCLASSIFIED	70	84	83	-16.7	-15.7

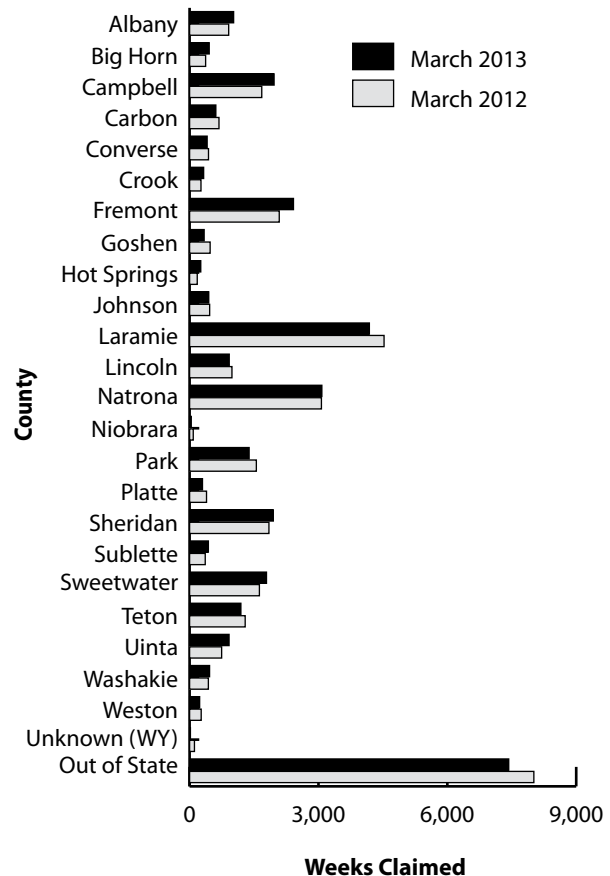
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, March 2013



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, March 2013



**Wyoming Department
of Workforce Services
Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602**

**Official Business
Penalty for Private
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