

TRENDS

Wyoming Benefits Survey 2011

by: Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist

excerpted from: http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits2011/benefits_2011.pdf

As Wyoming weathered an economic downturn from 2009 to 2010, the loss of jobs affected individuals' access to employer-sponsored benefits, such as health insurance and retirement plans. From 2008 to 2010, the number of jobs with access to benefits in Wyoming decreased by an estimated 15,268 (see Figure 1, page 3). This represents a decline of 5.6% in access to benefits for individuals and their families in Wyoming. A new publication from the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services examines data collected for the Wyoming Benefits Survey from 2008, 2009, and 2010, with an emphasis on 2010 data.

Wyoming has experienced several booms and busts over the decades¹ as a result of its natural resources-based economy. The most recent expansion saw increases in employment that ranged from 3.9% in third quarter 2006 to 4.8% in first quarter 2007 (see Figure 2, page 3; Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning, n.d.[a]). Growth in the average monthly wage was even more significant, with four

straight quarters of increases of 10% or greater from first quarter 2006 to fourth quarter 2006. Wyoming entered into an economic downturn in first quarter 2009, when over-the-year employment declined by 1.0% (-2,700 jobs). The most significant job losses occurred in fourth quarter 2009, when average monthly employment fell by 6.3% (-18,000 jobs) over the year. From first quarter 2008 to first quarter 2010, 15,469 jobs were lost. For additional detail about wages and employment in Wyoming, see the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) page at

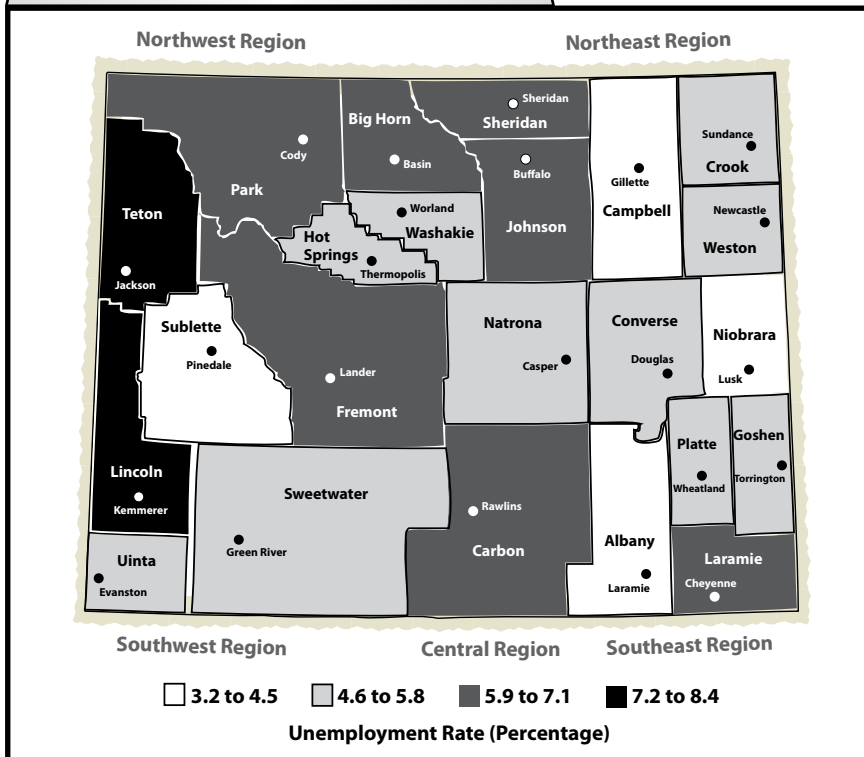
¹ A boom is characterized by a period of rapid economic expansion resulting in higher gross domestic and/or state product, lower unemployment, and rising asset prices. Conversely a bust is distinguished by economic recession or downturn (Economics Help, n.d.).

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Total employment in the construction industry in Campbell County declined by 26.7% from December 2010 to December 2011. ... *page 15*
- The total number of building permits in Wyoming for new privately owned housing units declined from 91 in December 2010 to 64 in December 2011, a 29.7% decrease. ... *page 16*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, December 2011 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm.

The loss of jobs affected individuals'

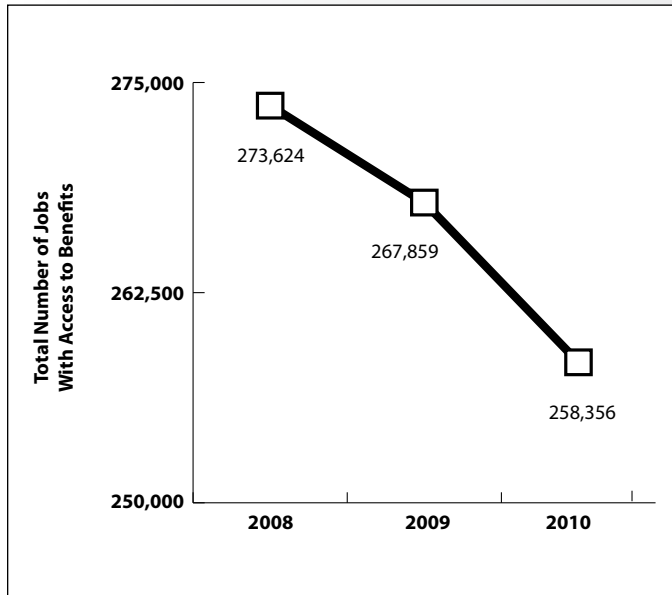


Figure 1: Number of Jobs with Access to Benefits in Wyoming, 2008 to 2010

access to employer-sponsored benefits, specifically health insurance and retirement plans. From 2008 to 2010 nearly 15,000 full-time workers in Wyoming lost access to health insurance, an 8.9% decrease. Just over 19,000 workers (-11.7%) lost access to retirement plans. Overall, 18,216 full-time workers lost access to any benefit.

The *Wyoming Benefits Survey 2011* serves several purposes. First, it allows changes in benefits offerings to be measured over time using a standardized methodology. It also allows for a way to measure trends in which types of employers offer benefits and to which types of jobs – full- or part-time – benefits are offered. Finally, it can be used for research and policy analysis purposes (Levi & Wiatrowski, 2001). The full methodology of this survey can be found

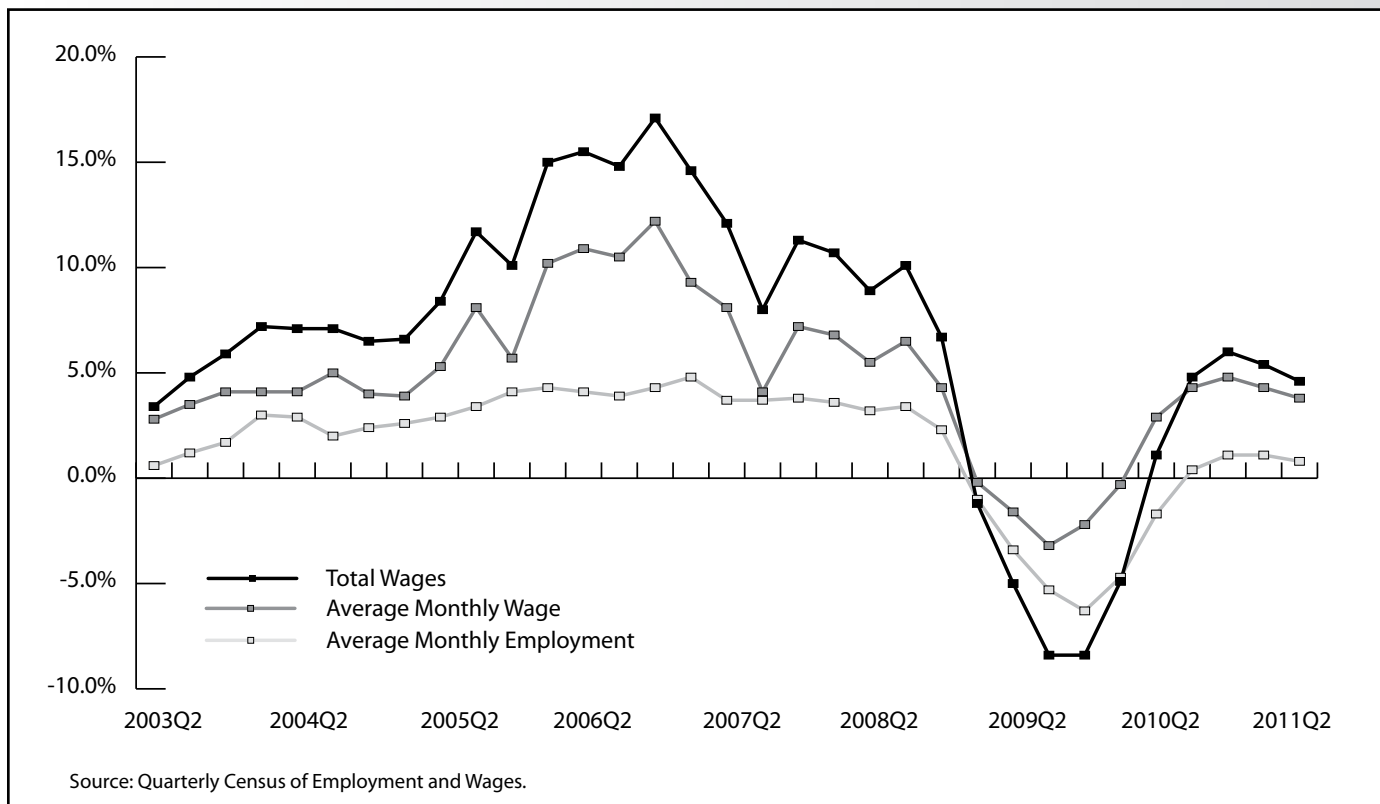


Figure 2: Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter, 2003Q2 to 2011Q2

online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits2011/benefits_2011.pdf.

Recent Economic Conditions

Job loss impacts individuals' and families' financial security ("10 Firms," 2010). In most cases, less money is available to pay for health care services and to save for retirement. When income declines, the loss of employer-sponsored health insurance may cause some people to forego health services. However, as a proportion of personal income, the percentage of income devoted to health care tends to rise. For example, from 2008 to 2009, the percentage of income going towards health care rose from 6.0% to 6.2% (Catlin, Lassman, Martin, & Whittle, 2011).

The Great Recession (2007-2009) in the U.S. began in December 2007, and it was the most severe recession since the end of World War II. From October 2008 through March 2009, monthly job losses averaged 712,000, marking it as the largest six-month period of job losses since 1945 (Goodman & Mance, 2011). As of March 2010, the U.S. economy needed

10.6 million new jobs to get back to the unemployment rate that existed prior to the start of the recession (Katz, 2010). As a result of declining employment and incomes, approximately 5 million Americans lost their employer-based health insurance (Holahan, 2010).

Unemployment in Wyoming

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from August 2010 to November 2010, while the U.S. unemployment rate increased (see Figure 3). In January 2010, the Wyoming unemployment rate peaked at 7.6%, while the U.S. rate was 9.7%. By the end of 2010, Wyoming's

unemployment rate declined to 6.4% and the U.S. rate had dropped only slightly to 9.4% (Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, 2011).

The effects of the national recession on Wyoming employment were not evident until first quarter 2009 when employment declined by 1.0% (see Figure 1). This was the first of six straight quarters of declining employment. Employment stabilized in third quarter 2010, and growth remained positive throughout the remainder of 2010 and into second quarter 2011, albeit at levels significantly lower than prior to first quarter 2009. For example, in first quarter 2011, employment grew at 1.1% over the year,

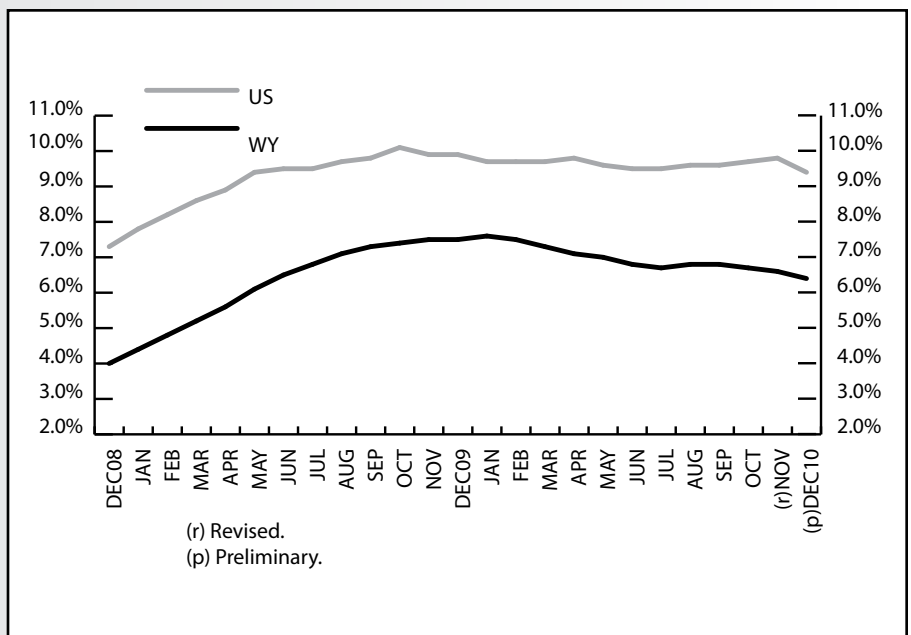


Figure 3: Unemployment Rates in Wyoming and the U.S., December 2008 to December 2010

compared to 3.5% in first quarter 2008. For additional detail about wages and

employment in Wyoming go to the QCEW page at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/>

[toc_202.htm](#).

Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims

An increase in Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims activity coincided with the economic downturn in Wyoming. Late 2008 saw the beginning of significant increases in initial UI claims (see Figure 4; Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning, n.d.[b]), the number of weeks of benefits claimed, or continued claims (see Figure 5), and the number and percentage of individuals who exhausted their UI benefits (see Figure 6, page 6). From October 2007 to October 2008, the number of initial claims increased from 2,026 to 2,705 (38.2%). The number of initial claims spiked in December 2009 at 5,975. However, the over-the-year percentage change was highest in May 2009, when claims rose by 185.6% from May 2008. The number of claims began to fall in January 2010, and by September 2011, initial claims declined to 2,236.

As more people were filing initial claims, the number of weeks of benefits

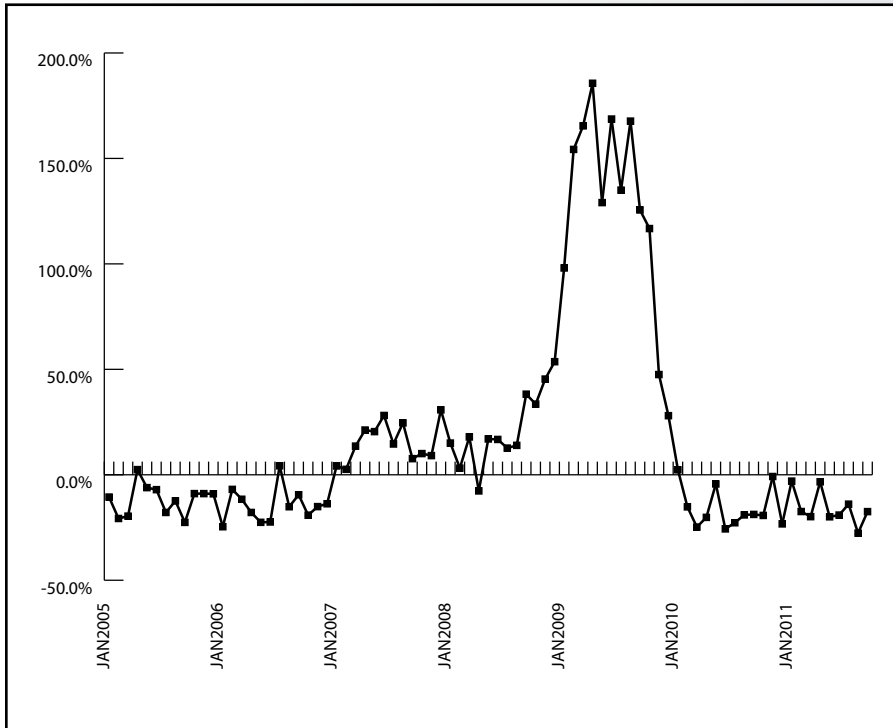


Figure 4: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Initial Monthly Unemployment Insurance Claims in Wyoming, January 2005 to September 2011

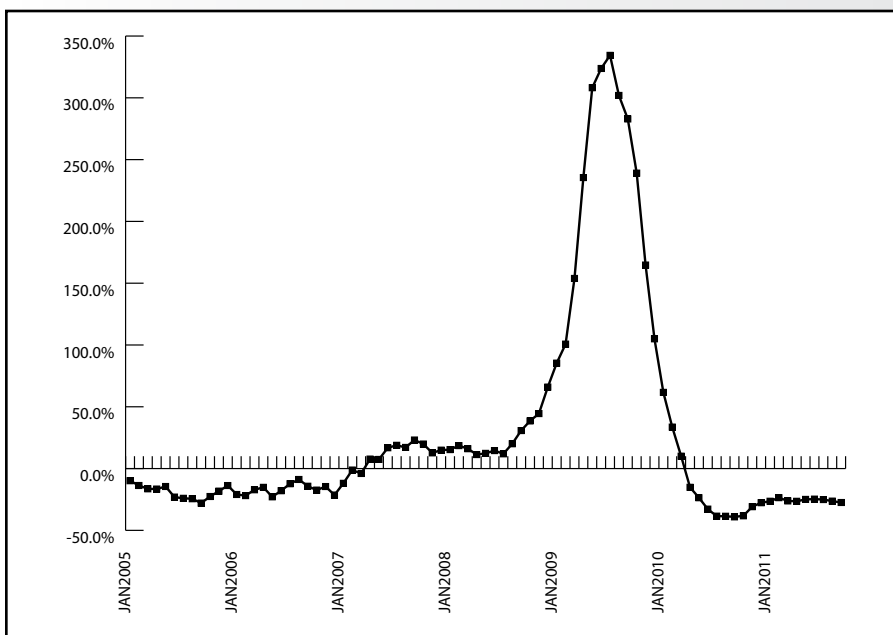


Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Unemployment Insurance Continued Weeks Claimed in Wyoming, January 2005 to September 2011

claimed also rose (see Figure 5; Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning, n.d.[b]). The number of weeks of benefits claimed was greatest in January 2010, when 53,920 continued weeks were claimed. In September 2011, the number of weeks claimed fell to 16,443, which was more consistent with what had been seen prior to the state's economic downturn. The largest over-the-year percentage increase in the number of weeks claimed occurred in July 2009 (334.4%). As of September 2011, the number of weeks claimed decreased by 27.5% over the year.

The number and percentage of individuals who exhausted their UI benefits rose significantly from 2008 to 2009 (see Figure 6; Wen 2010). In 2008 there were 3,450 individuals who exhausted their benefits and the exhaustion rate was 20.4%. By 2009 the number rose to 12,069 and the rate had risen to 32.3%. For additional information about UI claims, go to R&P's Unemployment Insurance

Statistics page at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui.htm>.

Impact of Job Loss on Employer-Sponsored Benefits in Wyoming

From 2008 to 2010, the net change in the estimated number of workers offered benefits was -15,268 (see Table 1a, page 8). This represents a decline of 5.6% in access to benefits for individuals and their families (see Table 1b, page 9). Full-time workers were affected more than part-time workers by decreases, with 18,216 fewer full-time workers offered any of the selected benefits, while the proportion offered benefits declined by 8.8%. The number of full-time workers offered health insurance fell by 14,785 (-8.9%), while full-time workers offered dependent health insurance and retirement plans fell by 14,490 (-9.2%) and 19,240 (-11.7%), respectively. The number of full-time workers offered shift differentials increased by 4,621 (11.0%), while the

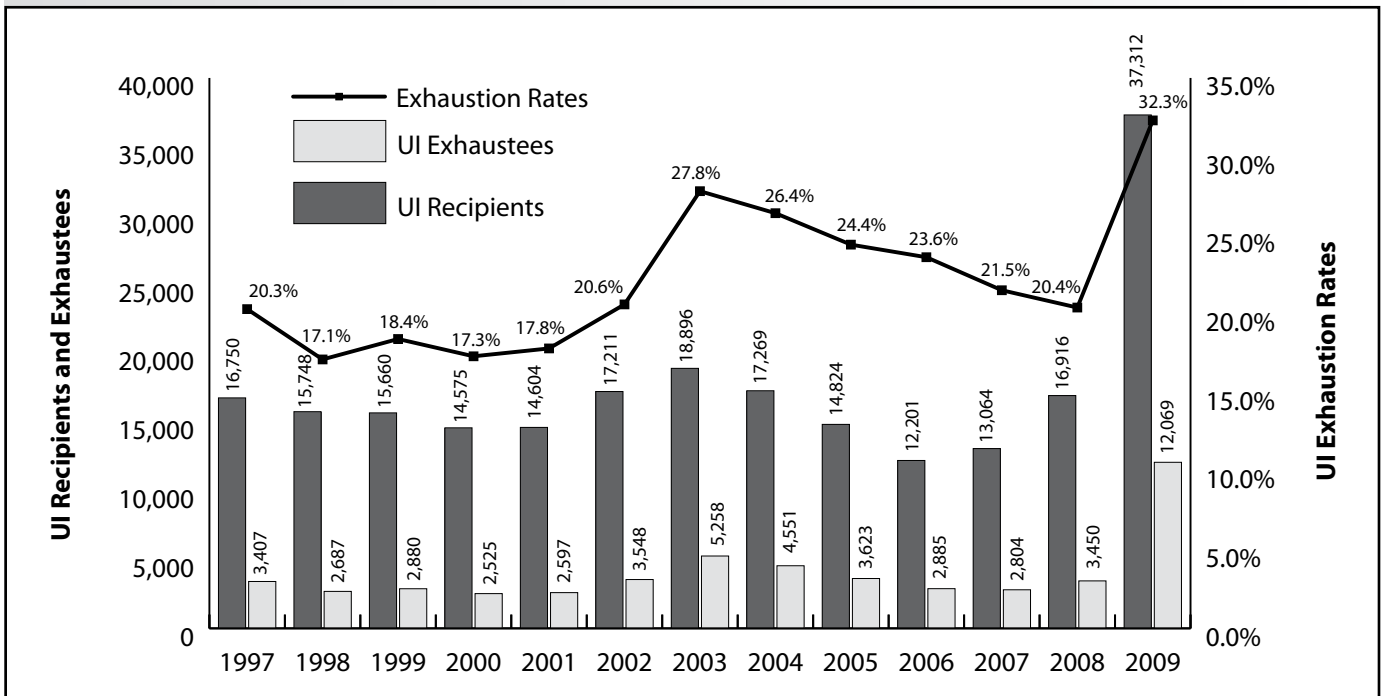


Figure 6: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2009

number offered paid sick leave increased by 2,040 (2.3%). The number of full-time workers offered paid vacation also increased (1,366, or 0.9%).

While the number of full-time workers offered benefits declined, the number of part-time workers offered benefits rose by 2,948 (4.5%; see Tables 1a and 1b). It may be that some individuals who were originally full-time were changed to part-time status by existing employers. These employers may have continued to provide benefits on some level to these workers, which could help explain the rise in the number of part-time workers offered benefits. The number of part-time workers offered health insurance increased by 1,374 in 2010 from 2008 (21.3%). The number of part-time workers offered dependent health insurance grew by 1,810 (34.7%). However, the number of workers offered retirement plans fell by 2,538 (-11.7%).

Wyoming Medicaid Enrollment

Table 2 (see page 10) illustrates changes in Wyoming Medicaid enrollment for state fiscal years 2007 to 2010². From fiscal year 2007 to fiscal year 2008 the number of people enrolled in Wyoming Medicaid (unduplicated count) declined by 850. Over the following two years, the number of enrolled individuals increased by 3,418 in 2009 and 6,344 in 2010. While some of the increase in Medicaid enrollment may be a result of job losses, R&P will not be able to definitively determine how much job loss plays a role until administrative data from Wyoming Wage Records, UI claims activity, and Medicaid enrollment data can be linked together.

Benefits Survey

Of the 2,712 employers who received a questionnaire, 2,050 (75.6%) completed and returned them. There were 52 employers (1.9%) who refused to participate, 40 (1.5%) who were temporarily closed, 73 (2.7%) who were permanently out of business, 64 (2.4%) with insufficient address information, and 103 (3.8%) who reported zero employees during the survey reference period. Refusals, employers who were out of business, had no employees, or could not be contacted were removed from the initial number of questionnaires sent out because no valid data could be obtained. This left a net total of 2,380 useable questionnaires and an overall net useable response rate of 86.1% (completed questionnaires/net useable questionnaires). During the four quarters of 2010, the net useable response rate ranged from a low of 82.8% in the first quarter to a high of 91.5% in the second quarter.

The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) defines full-time employees as anyone working 35 hours or more in a week; anyone working fewer than 35 hours is defined as part-time. However, for purposes of this survey, full- and part-time status are not defined by the BLS standard; rather the questionnaire asks employers for their definition of part-time. In 2010, just under three-fourths of Wyoming jobs (73.5%; see Figure 7, page 10) were full-time while the rest (26.5%) were part-time.

Total compensation refers to the amount of money an employer spends on wages combined with the amount spent on benefits. Contributions to insurance plans and retirement plans represent the

²Wyoming's state fiscal year goes from July 1 to June 30.

(Text continued on page 10)

Table 1a: Difference in Number of Full- and Part-Time Workers Offered Selected Benefits in Wyoming by Number of Employees Per Firm, 2008 and 2010

Benefit Type	Full-Time Jobs				Part-Time Jobs				Total of Full- & Part-Time Jobs														
	Number of Employees Per Company				Number of Employees per Company				Number of Employees per Company														
	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total											
Total Jobs^a						-18,216						2,948											-15,268
Child Care	3	-410	-105	9	-17,578	-18,080	37	10	-119	26	-1,117	-1,163	40	-401	-224	36	-18,694	-19,243					
Dental Plan	-220	1,526	444	-2,747	-11,453	-12,451	-28	187	-53	30	1,633	1,769	-248	1,712	391	-2,717	-9,820	-10,682					
Dependent Health Ins.	-428	1,188	-777	-4,293	-10,181	-14,490	57	178	106	696	773	1,810	-370	1,365	-671	-3,597	-9,408	-12,680					
Educational/Tuition Assist.	-808	-186	837	-1,703	-6,335	-8,195	-8	-37	171	426	44	596	-817	-223	1,008	-1,277	-6,291	-7,600					
Flexible Spending Account	12	691	1,177	-1,164	-13,551	-12,835	0	69	365	-181	1,445	1,698	11	760	1,542	-1,345	-12,106	-11,138					
Health Insurance	-239	1,067	-603	-4,221	-10,788	-14,785	47	-26	-64	546	872	1,374	-192	1,041	-668	-3,675	-9,916	-13,411					
Hiring Bonus	-108	-262	-394	-2,524	-2,100	-5,388	-18	-63	39	163	749	869	-126	-325	-355	-2,361	-1,351	-4,519					
Life Insurance	-547	693	1,219	-4,290	-12,369	-15,293	-25	169	-104	-186	1,989	1,841	-573	862	1,115	-4,476	-10,380	-13,452					
Long-Term Disability	-78	506	145	-824	-11,604	-11,855	9	122	-31	253	-104	249	-69	627	114	-570	-11,708	-11,606					
Operate in Shifts	-495	-5	116	-768	5,524	4,371	-413	-526	-138	572	1,384	879	-909	-531	-22	-196	6,908	5,250					
Shift Differentials	-160	166	-51	-493	5,160	4,621	-50	-34	-71	213	739	798	-210	132	-123	-280	5,899	5,419					
Paid Holidays	-127	-506	527	-3,591	-5,826	-9,522	20	-445	-199	669	2,829	2,874	-107	-950	328	-2,922	-2,997	-6,649					
Paid Personal Leave	-466	412	552	-805	70	-237	-3	112	-100	-386	-2,838	-3,214	-469	524	452	-1,191	-2,768	-3,452					
Paid Sick Leave	-29	443	1,202	-1,598	2,023	2,040	-61	-160	-8	78	2,311	2,160	-90	283	1,193	-1,521	4,334	4,200					
Paid Vacation	-387	532	-491	-4,804	6,515	1,366	-211	-297	-522	320	4,256	3,547	-597	235	-1,012	-4,483	10,770	4,913					
Retirement Plan	-742	11	-60	-6,287	-12,162	-19,240	-147	58	-269	-809	-1,371	-2,538	-889	69	-329	-7,096	-13,532	-21,778					
Short-Term Disability	-431	687	-217	-1,968	-15,406	-17,335	48	66	20	390	901	1,426	-383	753	-197	-1,577	-14,505	-15,910					
Vision Plan	1	685	793	-1,096	-1,579	-1,197	62	125	120	266	1,024	1,597	63	809	913	-830	-556	400					

^aThe difference in total jobs from 2008 to 2010 is calculated as total jobs for 2010 minus total jobs for 2008. The difference in total jobs is not the sum of differences for each benefit type.

Table 1b: Difference in Percentage of Full- and Part-Time Workers Offered Selected Benefits in Wyoming by Number of Employees Per Firm, 2008 and 2010

Benefit Type	Full-Time Jobs				Part-Time Jobs				Total of Full- & Part-Time Jobs									
	Number of Employees Per Company				Number of Employees per Company				Number of Employees per Company									
	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49 50+	Total	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49 50+	Total	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49 50+	Total			
Total Jobs^a					-8.8%					4.5%					-5.6%			
Child Care	1.5	-66.0	-12.8	0.5	-67.6	-60.8	56.1	35.7	-71.5	8.6	-49.4	-41.1	13.7	-61.8	-22.6	1.5	-66.1	-59.1
Dental Plan	-6.9	29.5	4.7	-13.2	-11.2	-8.8	-51.6	197.8	-19.9	3.4	34.7	29.4	-7.7	32.5	4.0	-12.6	-9.2	-7.3
Dependent Health Ins.	-10.4	19.5	-6.3	-18.2	-9.1	-9.2	196.4	382.9	74.2	173.7	16.8	34.7	-8.9	22.3	-5.4	-15.0	-8.1	-7.8
Educational/Tuition Assist.	-25.1	-4.0	14.5	-15.5	-8.2	-8.1	-1.5	-5.4	20.2	48.3	0.4	4.6	-21.7	4.2	15.3	-10.7	-7.2	-6.6
Flexible Spending Account	0.8	32.7	27.1	-10.7	-15.7	-12.2	-0.5	69.1	461.3	-24.8	18.9	19.7	0.8	34.3	34.9	-11.6	-12.9	-9.8
Health Insurance	-4.7	13.2	-4.3	-16.6	-9.5	-8.9	28.6	-8.8	-19.2	85.7	17.3	21.3	-3.7	12.5	-4.6	-14.1	-8.3	-7.7
Hiring Bonus	-17.6	-19.8	-21.7	-38.8	-4.9	-10.1	-100.0	-99.7	37.9	51.2	29.4	28.5	-20.0	-23.4	-18.5	-34.6	-3.0	-8.0
Life Insurance	-17.6	13.5	13.9	-19.8	-11.3	-10.3	-25.1	228.0	-37.9	-20.8	41.3	29.9	-17.8	16.6	12.3	-19.9	-9.1	-8.7
Long-Term Disability	-5.9	27.7	4.1	-8.8	-15.9	-13.3	41.7	384.3	-39.7	186.8	-2.9	6.4	-5.1	33.8	3.2	-6.0	-15.3	-12.5
Operate in Shifts	-53.8	-0.3	3.8	-9.7	9.0	5.8	-71.6	-39.9	-8.1	25.4	13.4	5.4	-60.7	-18.5	-0.5	-1.9	9.6	5.8
Shift Differentials	-48.2	39.3	-6.8	-20.1	13.6	11.0	-100.0	-39.5	-22.2	34.2	18.9	16.0	-54.9	26.0	-11.4	-9.1	14.1	11.6
Paid Holidays	-1.7	-4.5	3.7	-15.5	-5.8	-6.1	2.8	-33.1	-13.2	55.3	37.2	23.2	-1.3	-7.5	2.1	-12.0	-2.8	-3.9
Paid Personal Leave	-13.4	9.1	8.9	-7.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.9	28.3	-18.6	-39.4	-31.5	-28.6	-12.3	10.6	6.7	-9.7	-4.0	-3.6
Paid Sick Leave	-0.8	10.5	19.1	-13.6	3.2	2.3	-20.0	-45.1	-2.5	12.7	40.9	29.8	-2.2	6.2	18.0	-12.3	6.3	4.4
Paid Vacation	-5.5	5.2	-3.3	-20.0	7.0	0.9	-32.2	-27.1	-35.5	21.7	63.3	31.1	-7.7	2.1	-6.3	-17.6	10.8	3.1
Retirement Plan	-16.1	0.1	-0.5	-26.0	-10.6	-11.7	-28.9	8.1	-18.1	-32.8	-8.3	-11.7	-17.4	0.8	-2.3	-26.6	-10.3	-11.7
Short-Term Disability	-27.5	33.9	-5.4	-20.4	-26.8	-23.2	384.8	67.7	16.7	214.9	58.9	73.5	-24.3	35.5	-4.8	-16.1	-24.6	-20.8
Vision Plan	0.0	24.4	14.8	-7.9	-1.9	-1.1	1,082.1	150.0	197.4	65.4	24.8	34.1	4.1	28.1	16.9	-5.8	-0.6	0.4

^aThe difference in the percent of total jobs from 2008 to 2010 is calculated as the percent of total jobs for 2010 minus the percent of total jobs for 2008. The difference in the percent of total jobs is not the sum of differences for each benefit type.

(Text continued from page 7)

majority of compensation other than wages. In Wyoming during 2010, 5.0% of total compensation consisted of contributions to defined-benefit and defined-contribution retirement plans and 10.4% went to medical, dental, and vision insurance plans (see Figure 8, page 11).

Wyoming Benefits Survey 2011 examines the proportion of employers who offered selected benefits to their employees by full- and part-time status (see Table 3, page 12). Paid holidays (56.0%) and paid vacation (52.7%) were the benefits offered most often by employers to their full-time employees. An estimated 44.6% of employers offered health insurance to full-time workers and 32.3% offered retirement benefits. In comparison, the benefits employers most often offered to part-time workers were shift differentials (26.0%), paid holidays (17.7%), and paid vacation (11.3%). Only 6.0% of employers offered health insurance to part-time workers and 6.2% offered retirement plans.

The number and proportion of workers offered benefits varied

widely by firm size. More workers in firms with 50 or more employees were offered all benefits than those in smaller firms. This was also true for individual

benefits. For example, 103,242 full-time workers (92.5%) in firms with 50 or more employees were offered health insurance compared to 4,791 full-time

Table 2: Wyoming Summary of Medicaid-Enrolled Individuals by State Fiscal Year (SFY), 2007-2010

State Fiscal Year	Enrolled ^a (as of June 30)			Enrolled ^b (Unduplicated Count)		
	N	Net Change	% Change	N	Net Change	% Change
2007	59,291	N/A	N/A	79,607	N/A	N/A
2008	58,938	-353	-0.6%	78,757	-850	-1.1%
2009	64,533	5,595	9.5%	82,175	3,418	4.3%
2010	68,692	4,159	6.4%	88,519	6,344	7.7%

^aEligible to receive healthcare services for June.

^bAll individuals who were eligible to receive healthcare services at any point in time during the fiscal year.

N/A - Not available.

Source: Wyoming Department of Health, Equality Care Report, Fiscal Years 2008-2010. Retrieved November 7, 2011, from <http://www.health.wyo.gov/healthcarefin/equalitycare/index.html>.

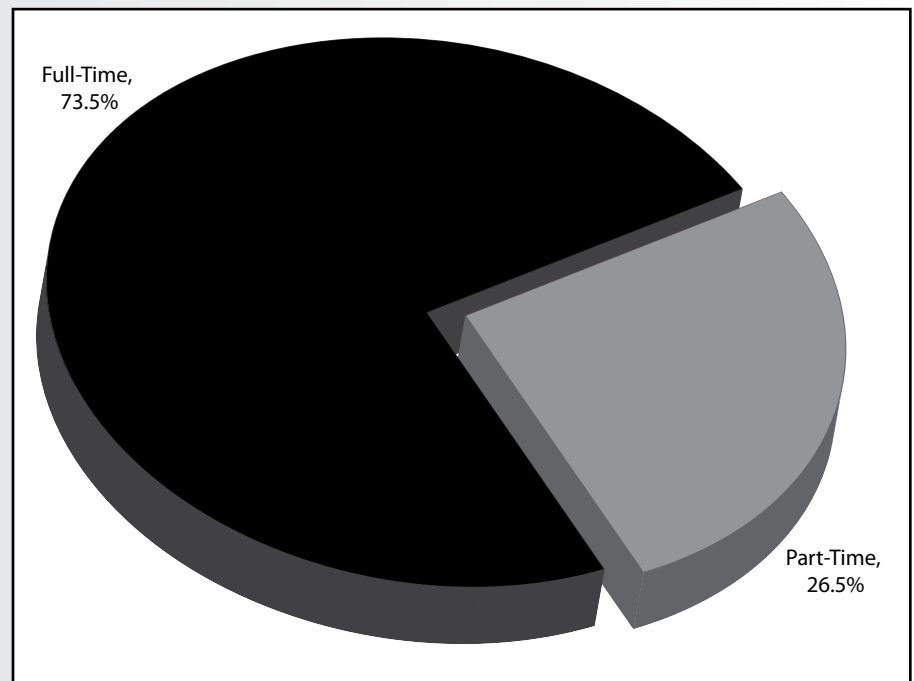


Figure 7: Percentage of Employees in Wyoming by Full- and Part-Time Status, 2010

workers (36.2%) working for firms with 1-4 employees. Of the 145,131 full-time workers offered retirement plans, 102,894 (70.9%) of them worked for the state’s largest employers.

The number and percentage of all workers offered health insurance varied widely by industry. In the natural resources & mining industry, for example, 92.7% (23,366) of workers were offered health insurance. In the educational & health services industry an estimated 41,596 workers (75.1%) were offered health insurance. In the leisure & hospitality industry, only 6,769 workers (27.5%) were offered health insurance.

Wyoming Benefits Survey 2011 excludes data analysis pertaining to specific occupations offered benefits. However, information about selected benefits offered at the occupational level are available from R&P’s New Hires page at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>. There is wide variation among occupations offered benefits. For example, of educational, vocational, & school counselors, 100.0% of workers were offered both health insurance and a retirement plan, and 62.5% were offered paid time off. Only 23.1% of gas compressor & gas pumping station operators were offered a retirement plan, but 100.0% were offered health insurance and paid time off.

Conclusion

The likelihood of being offered benefits in Wyoming depends largely on full- or part-time status, company size, and industry. Full-time workers were offered benefits at a higher rate than part-time workers. Workers in larger firms were offered benefits more often than those in smaller firms. Larger proportions of workers in natural resources & mining, educational & health services, information, and state & local government were offered benefits than workers in other industries.

Wyoming Benefits Survey 2011 is available online in PDF format at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits2011/benefits_2011.pdf.

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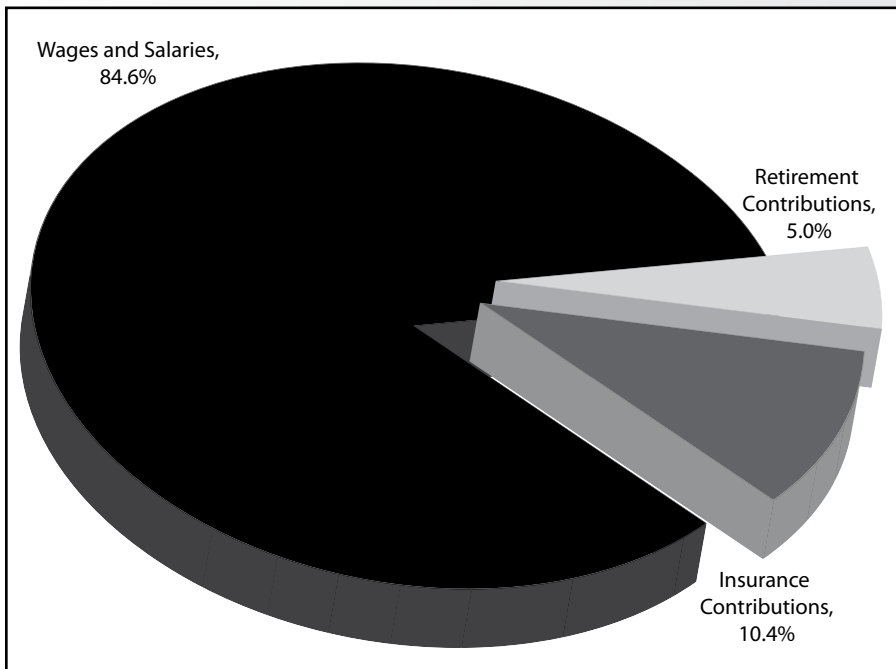


Figure 8: Wyoming Compensation Costs as a Percentage of Total Compensation, 2010

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Table 3: Percentage of Employers Offering Selected Benefits to Their Full- and Part-Time Employees in Wyoming, 2010

Benefit Type	Full-Time	Part-Time
Child Care	2.5%	1.4%
Dental Plan	29.2%	3.4%
Dependent Health Ins.	35.5%	3.9%
Educational/Tuition Assist.	22.2%	8.7%
Flexible Spending Account	12.2%	2.4%
Health Insurance	44.6%	6.0%
Hiring Bonus	4.9%	0.6%
Life Insurance	27.5%	3.5%
Long-Term Disability	12.7%	1.8%
Paid Holidays	56.0%	17.7%
Paid Personal Leave	25.3%	6.2%
Paid Sick Leave	27.8%	5.1%
Paid Vacation	52.7%	11.3%
Retirement Plan	32.3%	6.2%
Operate in Shifts	32.3%	6.0%
Shift Differentials	30.7%	26.0%
Short-Term Disability	12.3%	2.1%
Vision Plan	17.8%	3.5%

Wyoming Jobless Rate Unchanged at 5.8% in December 2011

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 5.8% in December 2011, unchanged from a month earlier. Wyoming’s jobless rate has stayed between 5.7% and 5.9% since June 2011. However, it was considerably lower than its December 2010 level of 6.4% and significantly below the current U.S. rate of 8.5%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents rose for the fourth consecutive month, increasing by an estimated 782 individuals (0.3%) from November to December.

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased slightly from November to December. As colder weather sets in, employment tends to decrease in construction, professional & business services, and other sectors. In contrast to the statewide trend, jobless rates decreased in Teton (down from 12.1% in November to 8.4% in December), Hot Springs

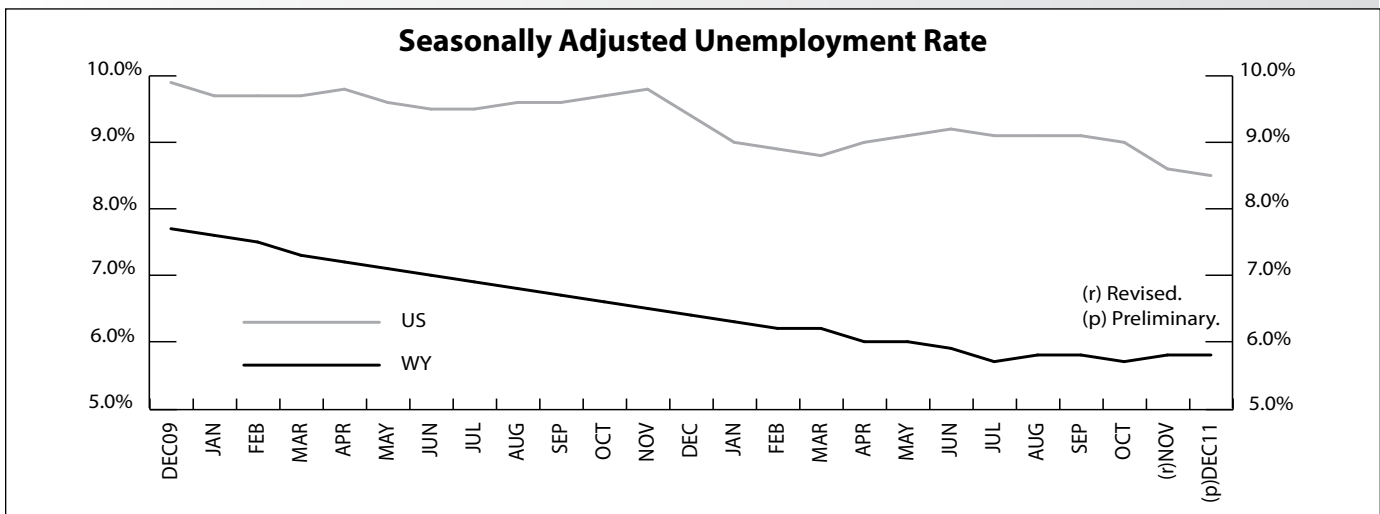
(down from 5.0% to 4.6%), Natrona (down from 5.6% to 5.5%), and Albany (down from 4.2% to 4.1%) counties.

Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate in December (3.2%). It was followed by Albany (4.1%), and Campbell and Niobrara counties (both 4.2%). Many of the highest unemployment rates were found in the western part of the state. Teton County’s jobless rate was 8.4%. The next highest unemployment rates were seen in Lincoln (8.0%), and Park and Fremont counties (both 6.9%).

Jobless rates fell from December 2010 to December 2011 in 22 of the state’s 23 counties. The largest decreases occurred in Carbon (down from 7.5% to 6.3%), Hot Springs (down from 5.8% to 4.6%), and Johnson (down from 7.8% to 6.7%) counties. Goshen County’s unemployment rate edged upward from 5.1% to 5.2%.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 282,600 in December 2010 to 289,000 in December 2011, an increase of 6,400 jobs (2.3%).

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.



Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, December 2011

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

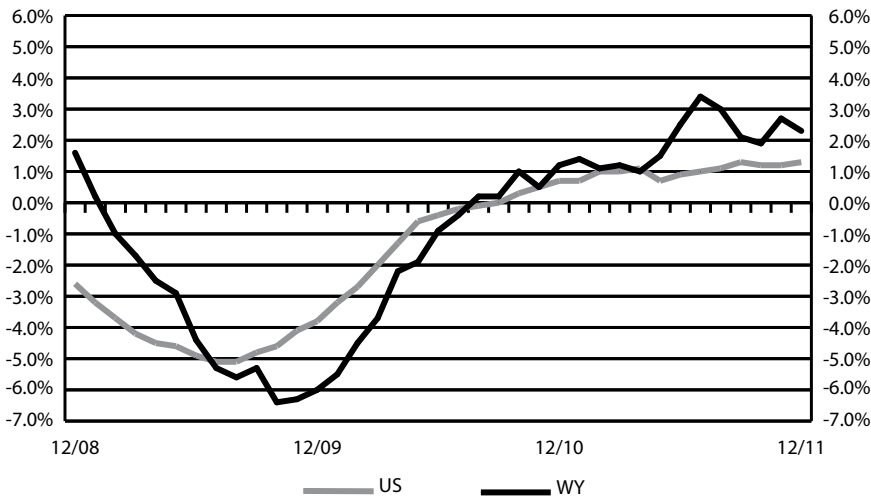
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	285,179	289,000	3,821	1.3
Natural Resources & Mining	28,127	28,900	773	2.7
Construction	18,885	21,600	2,715	12.6
Manufacturing	9,324	8,900	-424	-4.8
Wholesale Trade	8,999	8,800	-199	-2.3
Retail Trade	29,344	30,000	656	2.2
Transportation & Utilities	14,435	14,400	-35	-0.2
Information	3,852	3,900	48	1.2
Financial Activities	10,526	10,800	274	2.5
Professional & Business Services	17,113	17,700	587	3.3
Educational & Health Services	27,074	26,500	-574	-2.2
Leisure & Hospitality	31,018	29,900	-1,118	-3.7
Other Services	11,863	11,700	-163	-1.4
Government	74,619	75,900	1,281	1.7

Projections run in November 2011 and based on QCEW Data through June 2011.

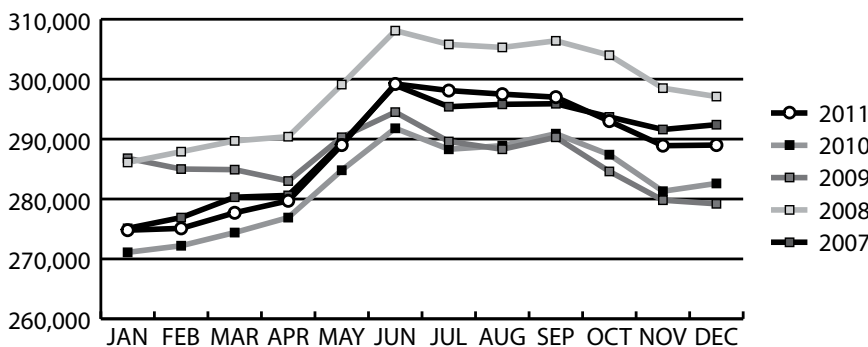
State Unemployment Rates December 2011 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.7
Nevada	12.6
California	11.1
Rhode Island	10.8
District of Columbia	10.4
Mississippi	10.4
Florida	9.9
North Carolina	9.9
Illinois	9.8
Georgia	9.7
South Carolina	9.5
Michigan	9.3
Kentucky	9.1
Indiana	9.0
New Jersey	9.0
Oregon	8.9
Arizona	8.7
Tennessee	8.7
United States	8.5
Washington	8.5
Idaho	8.4
Connecticut	8.2
Alabama	8.1
Ohio	8.1
Missouri	8.0
New York	8.0
Colorado	7.9
West Virginia	7.9
Texas	7.8
Arkansas	7.7
Pennsylvania	7.6
Delaware	7.4
Alaska	7.3
Wisconsin	7.1
Maine	7.0
Louisiana	6.8
Massachusetts	6.8
Montana	6.8
Maryland	6.7
Hawaii	6.6
New Mexico	6.6
Kansas	6.3
Virginia	6.2
Oklahoma	6.1
Utah	6.0
Wyoming	5.8
Minnesota	5.7
Iowa	5.6
New Hampshire	5.1
Vermont	5.1
South Dakota	4.2
Nebraska	4.1
North Dakota	3.3

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Nov 11	Dec 10
	Dec 11	Nov 11	Dec 10	Dec 11	Dec 11
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.1	28.2	28.5	-0.4	-1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.2	23.3	23.8	-0.4	-2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	11.0	11.2	11.6	-1.8	-5.2
Natural Resources & Mining	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	2.5
Construction	2.2	2.4	3.0	-8.3	-26.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.1	17.0	16.9	0.6	1.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.5	5.4	5.5	1.9	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 & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	4.3

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Nov 11	Dec 10
	Dec 11	Nov 11	Dec 10	Dec 11	Dec 11
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.5	25.7	24.8	-0.8	2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.6	20.8	19.9	-1.0	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	9.2	9.4	8.5	-2.1	8.2
Natural Resources & Mining	6.2	6.2	5.5	0.0	12.7
Construction	1.6	1.8	1.7	-11.1	-5.9
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.3	16.3	16.3	0.0	0.0
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Professional & Bus. Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Nov 11	Dec 10
	Dec 11	Nov 11	Dec 10	Dec 11	Dec 11
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	16.8	14.5	16.4	15.9	2.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	14.5	12.2	14.1	18.9	2.8
GOODS PRODUCING	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	0.0
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.0	12.6	14.6	19.0	2.7
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.3	2.1	2.3	9.5	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	0.9	0.9	11.1	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	6.5	4.4	6.2	47.7	4.8
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-20.0
GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates December 2011 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.2
Nevada	12.4
California	10.9
Rhode Island	10.7
District of Columbia	10.2
Mississippi	9.9
North Carolina	9.8
Florida	9.7
South Carolina	9.5
Georgia	9.4
Illinois	9.3
Michigan	9.0
Oregon	8.9
Arizona	8.7
Indiana	8.7
New Jersey	8.7
Kentucky	8.6
Washington	8.6
Idaho	8.5
United States	8.3
Tennessee	8.1
New York	8.0
Colorado	7.9
Alaska	7.7
Missouri	7.7
West Virginia	7.7
Connecticut	7.6
Ohio	7.6
Alabama	7.5
Arkansas	7.4
Pennsylvania	7.2
Texas	7.2
Delaware	7.1
Maine	7.0
Montana	6.7
Wisconsin	6.6
Maryland	6.5
Massachusetts	6.5
Louisiana	6.4
New Mexico	6.4
Hawaii	6.2
Virginia	6.1
Oklahoma	6.0
Kansas	5.9
Iowa	5.8
Minnesota	5.7
Wyoming	5.7
Utah	5.6
New Hampshire	4.9
Vermont	4.9
South Dakota	4.4
Nebraska	4.1
North Dakota	3.2

Economic Indicators

by: *Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist*

The number of discouraged workers in the U.S. fell by 28.3% from December 2010 to December 2011.

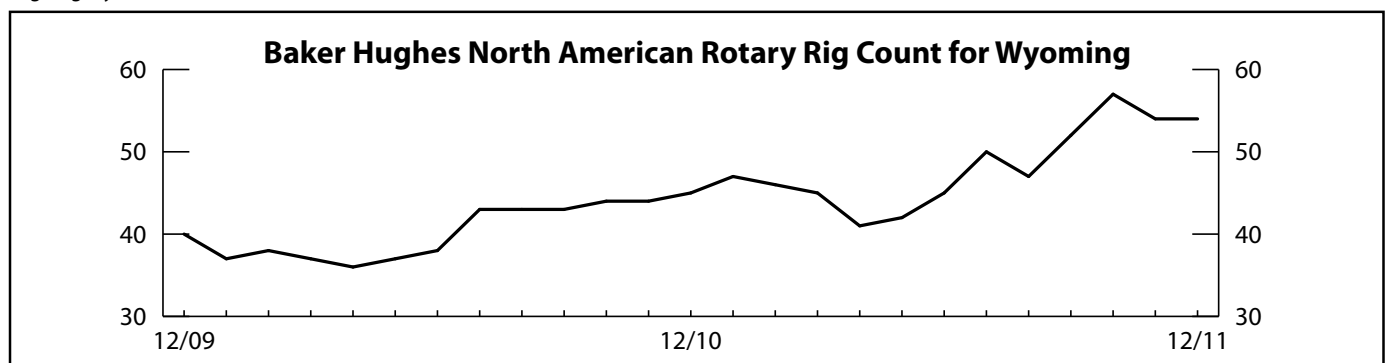
	Dec 2011 (p)	Nov 2011 (r)	Dec 2010 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	289,000	288,900	282,600	0.0	2.3
Wyoming State Government	17,400	17,500	17,000	-0.6	2.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	44,300	44,600	43,700	-0.7	1.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,000	40,800	38,700	0.5	5.9
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,030,000	7,083,000	6,884,000	-0.7	2.1
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	945,000	1,096,000	1,318,000	-13.8	-28.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,428,000	8,271,000	9,205,000	1.9	-8.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	23,863	23,867	30,800	0.0	-22.5
Benefits Paid	\$7,598,131	\$7,428,837	\$9,618,508	2.3	-21.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$318.41	\$311.26	\$312.29	2.3	2.0
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	257,224	257,185	257,224	0.0	0.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.1%	2.5%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	225.7	226.2	219.2	-0.2	3.0
Food & Beverages	231.1	230.7	221.3	0.2	4.5
Housing	220.2	220.0	216.1	0.1	1.9
Apparel	123.5	127.3	118.1	-3.0	4.6
Transportation	208.6	211.4	198.3	-1.3	5.2
Medical Care	405.6	404.9	391.9	0.2	3.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.5	113.2	112.3	0.2	1.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	132.7	132.8	130.5	0.0	1.7
Other Goods & Services	391.0	390.8	384.5	0.1	1.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	200.2	202.0	189.7	-0.9	5.5
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	64	356	91	-82.0	-29.7
Valuation	\$13,596,000	\$36,944,000	\$17,586,000	-63.2	-22.7
Single Family Homes	57	112	74	-49.1	-23.0
Valuation	\$12,996,000	\$24,938,000	\$16,107,000	-47.9	-19.3
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	14	24	17	-41.7	-17.6
Valuation	\$2,867,000	\$4,143,000	\$3,173,000	-30.8	-9.6
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	12	21	9	-42.9	33.3
Valuation	\$2,275,000	\$3,030,000	\$1,403,000	-24.9	62.2
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	54	54	45	0.0	20.0

(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

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased slightly from November to December.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Dec 2011 (p)	Nov 2011 (r)	Dec 2010 (b)	Dec 2011 (p)	Nov 2011 (r)	Dec 2010 (b)	Dec 2011 (p)	Nov 2011 (r)	Dec 2010 (b)	Dec 2011 (p)	Nov 2011 (r)	Dec 2010 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,072	45,753	44,617	42,128	42,834	41,474	2,944	2,919	3,143	6.5	6.4	7.0
Big Horn	5,063	5,182	4,931	4,744	4,876	4,570	319	306	361	6.3	5.9	7.3
Fremont	18,864	19,173	18,787	17,567	17,888	17,416	1,297	1,285	1,371	6.9	6.7	7.3
Hot Springs	2,496	2,544	2,510	2,382	2,417	2,365	114	127	145	4.6	5.0	5.8
Park	14,250	14,425	14,067	13,263	13,446	13,055	987	979	1,012	6.9	6.8	7.2
Washakie	4,399	4,429	4,322	4,172	4,207	4,068	227	222	254	5.2	5.0	5.9
NORTHEAST	52,917	53,427	52,886	50,162	50,698	49,785	2,755	2,729	3,101	5.2	5.1	5.9
Campbell	26,779	26,933	26,940	25,667	25,819	25,624	1,112	1,114	1,316	4.2	4.1	4.9
Crook	3,449	3,521	3,340	3,271	3,353	3,153	178	168	187	5.2	4.8	5.6
Johnson	3,848	3,942	3,743	3,589	3,688	3,451	259	254	292	6.7	6.4	7.8
Sheridan	15,629	15,782	15,646	14,597	14,757	14,531	1,032	1,025	1,115	6.6	6.5	7.1
Weston	3,212	3,249	3,217	3,038	3,081	3,026	174	168	191	5.4	5.2	5.9
SOUTHWEST	62,380	61,987	62,337	58,775	58,051	58,267	3,605	3,936	4,070	5.8	6.3	6.5
Lincoln	8,030	8,022	7,861	7,391	7,439	7,172	639	583	689	8.0	7.3	8.8
Sublette	7,274	7,365	6,975	7,044	7,135	6,689	230	230	286	3.2	3.1	4.1
Sweetwater	23,925	24,132	23,639	22,822	23,010	22,304	1,103	1,122	1,335	4.6	4.6	5.6
Teton	12,549	11,706	12,590	11,491	10,288	11,475	1,058	1,418	1,115	8.4	12.1	8.9
Uinta	10,602	10,762	11,272	10,027	10,179	10,627	575	583	645	5.4	5.4	5.7
SOUTHEAST	75,326	76,162	74,153	70,966	71,837	69,585	4,360	4,325	4,568	5.8	5.7	6.2
Albany	20,294	20,581	19,593	19,460	19,710	18,736	834	871	857	4.1	4.2	4.4
Goshen	6,464	6,586	6,301	6,127	6,254	5,977	337	332	324	5.2	5.0	5.1
Laramie	43,131	43,445	43,101	40,233	40,619	40,027	2,898	2,826	3,074	6.7	6.5	7.1
Niobrara	1,287	1,329	1,208	1,233	1,273	1,147	54	56	61	4.2	4.2	5.0
Platte	4,150	4,221	3,950	3,913	3,981	3,698	237	240	252	5.7	5.7	6.4
CENTRAL	56,512	56,853	55,037	53,402	53,716	51,490	3,110	3,137	3,547	5.5	5.5	6.4
Carbon	7,231	7,414	7,383	6,774	6,959	6,831	457	455	552	6.3	6.1	7.5
Converse	7,509	7,603	7,279	7,165	7,250	6,913	344	353	366	4.6	4.6	5.0
Natrona	41,772	41,836	40,375	39,463	39,507	37,746	2,309	2,329	2,629	5.5	5.6	6.5
STATEWIDE	292,204	294,181	289,031	275,432	277,135	270,602	16,772	17,046	18,429	5.7	5.8	6.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										5.8	5.8	6.4
U.S.										8.3	8.2	9.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										8.5	8.7	9.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2011. Run Date 01/2012.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

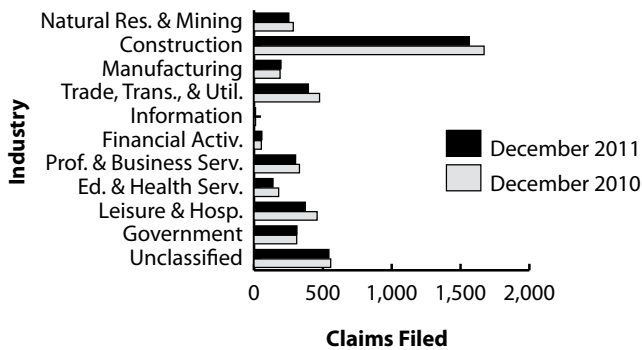
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

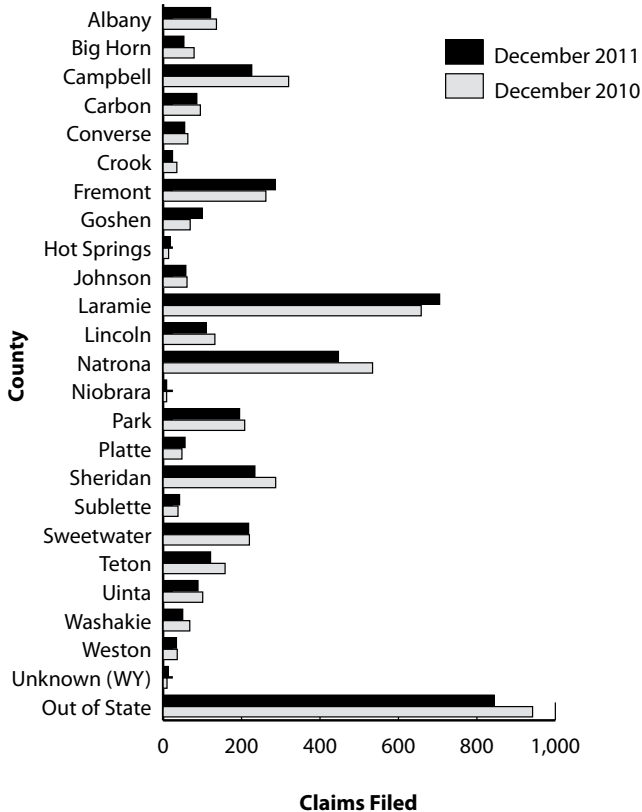
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims declined by 8.5% compared to December 2010. Claims were lower across all industries with the exceptions of manufacturing, financial activities, federal government and local government.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, December 2011



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, December 2011



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Dec 11	Nov 11	Dec 10	Nov 11	
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	4,193	4,359	4,585	-3.8	-8.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,013	1,519	2,145	32.5	-6.2
Natural Res. & Mining	253	200	285	26.5	-11.2
Mining	231	157	252	47.1	-8.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	9	10	17	-10.0	-47.1
Construction	1,564	1,206	1,671	29.7	-6.4
Manufacturing	196	113	189	73.5	3.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,324	1,830	1,573	-27.7	-15.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	395	412	476	-4.1	-17.0
Wholesale Trade	42	74	68	-43.2	-38.2
Retail Trade	204	231	239	-11.7	-14.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	149	107	169	39.3	-11.8
Information	11	12	11	-8.3	0.0
Financial Activities	57	65	53	-12.3	7.5
Prof. and Business Svcs.	302	353	330	-14.4	-8.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	138	135	179	2.2	-22.9
Leisure & Hospitality	373	772	458	-51.7	-18.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	48	81	66	-40.7	-27.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	312	425	310	-26.6	0.6
Federal Government	187	254	185	-26.4	1.1
State Government	22	35	23	-37.1	-4.3
Local Government	103	136	102	-24.3	1.0
Local Education	29	33	23	-12.1	26.1
UNCLASSIFIED	544	585	557	-7.0	-2.3

Laramie County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	702	540	661	30.0	6.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	409	245	314	66.9	30.3
Construction	302	230	267	31.3	13.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	235	237	282	-0.8	-16.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	107	77	111	39.0	-3.6
Financial Activities	10	14	14	-28.6	-28.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	58	71	64	-18.3	-9.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	14	29	39	-51.7	-64.1
Leisure & Hospitality	41	32	44	28.1	-6.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	40	32	43	25.0	-7.0
UNCLASSIFIED	18	26	22	-30.8	-18.2

Natrona County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	446	411	534	8.5	-16.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	246	192	289	28.1	-14.9
Construction	207	162	210	27.8	-1.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	175	190	209	-7.9	-16.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	52	54	85	-3.7	-38.8
Financial Activities	7	8	5	-12.5	40.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	35	49	40	-28.6	-12.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	27	29	24	-6.9	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	43	34	40	26.5	7.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	19	24	-21.1	-37.5
UNCLASSIFIED	10	10	12	0.0	-16.7

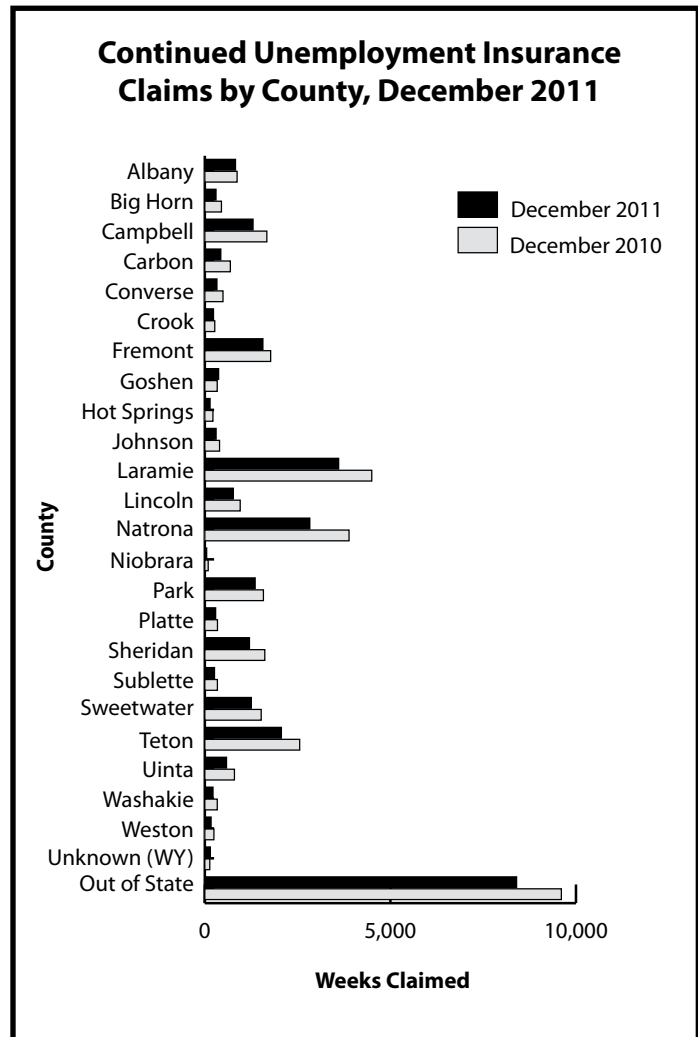
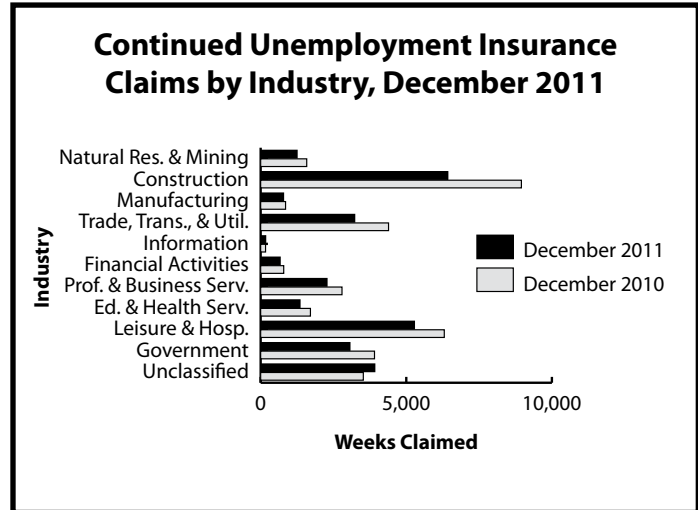
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued claims slightly increased compared to November 2011 (16.7%) and declined 18.6% over the year. Benefit exhaustions (602) were 18.3% less than at this time last year.

Continued Claims	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Dec 11	Nov 11	Dec 10	Nov 11	Dec 10
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	29,010	24,859	35,654	16.7	-18.6
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	10,633	10,842	18,852	-1.9	-43.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	8,652	6,349	8,903	36.3	-2.8
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	602	541	737	11.3	-18.3
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	7.0%	8.5%	8.3%	-1.6%	-1.3%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	8,463	5,419	11,390	56.2	-25.7
Natural Res. & Mining	1,251	1,009	1,582	24.0	-20.9
Mining	1,016	844	1,328	20.4	-23.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	111	111	103	0.0	7.8
Construction	6,426	3,754	8,953	71.2	-28.2
Manufacturing	786	656	855	19.8	-8.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	13,563	13,774	16,830	-1.5	-19.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,229	3,059	4,391	5.6	-26.5
Wholesale Trade	507	421	558	20.4	-9.1
Retail Trade	1,876	1,814	2,827	3.4	-33.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	846	824	1,006	2.7	-15.9
Information	172	167	168	3.0	2.4
Financial Activities	670	666	792	0.6	-15.4
Prof. & Business Services	2,278	1,723	2,793	32.2	-18.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,351	1,377	1,709	-1.9	-20.9
Leisure and Hospitality	5,280	6,287	6,305	-16.0	-16.3
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	583	495	672	17.8	-13.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3,065	2,648	3,909	15.7	-21.6
Federal Government	1,574	1,144	2,229	37.6	-29.4
State Government	312	331	258	-5.7	20.9
Local Government	1,179	1,173	1,422	0.5	-17.1
Local Education	268	284	336	-5.6	-20.2
UNCLASSIFIED	3,919	3,018	3,525	29.9	11.2
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,603	2,823	4,496	27.6	-19.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,094	744	1,136	47.0	-3.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,263	714	1,655	76.9	-23.7
Construction	1,123	615	1,499	82.6	-25.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,782	1,596	2,113	11.7	-15.7
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	573	448	611	27.9	-6.2
Financial Activities	164	166	149	-1.2	10.1
Prof. & Business Svcs.	460	343	497	34.1	-7.4
Educational and Health Svcs.	239	273	426	-12.5	-43.9
Leisure & Hospitality	231	244	293	-5.3	-21.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	371	377	569	-1.6	-34.8
UNCLASSIFIED	187	136	159	37.5	17.6
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,827	2,248	3,887	25.8	-27.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	839	578	953	45.2	-12.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	999	733	1,154	36.3	-13.4
Construction	780	481	830	62.2	-6.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,565	1,300	2,386	20.4	-34.4
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	462	391	1,004	18.2	-54.0
Financial Activities	90	92	107	-2.2	-15.9
Professional & Business Svcs.	307	221	401	38.9	-23.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	303	292	326	3.8	-7.1
Leisure & Hospitality	263	188	392	39.9	-32.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	187	157	285	19.1	-34.4
UNCLASSIFIED	76	58	62	31.0	22.6



^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.

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