

TRENDS

Vol. 50 No. 6

© Copyright 2013 by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services

Research & Planning

YOUTHS AND NONRESIDENTS IN WYOMING'S LABOR FORCE, PART 1:

How it Works and Why it Matters

by: Michael Moore, Research Analyst

Wyoming employers have historically relied upon resident youths and nonresident workers to some degree, often to fill low-paying, seasonal jobs. Since 2000, the number of employed resident youths has decreased, and the number of employed nonresidents has increased. Are nonresidents displacing resident youths in Wyoming's workforce, or are Wyoming employers turning to nonresidents after exhausting the supply of resident youths? What potential consequences do these trends bring? This three-part series of articles addresses those questions by presenting definitions of resident youth workers and nonresident workers and examining the changing roles of those segments of the workforce.

In order to analyze the demographics of Wyoming's workforce, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services collects demographic data from a variety of sources, including Wyoming driver's

license files through an agreement with the Wyoming Department of Transportation (WYDOT). Because Wyoming imports much of its labor from other states, many workers do not possess a Wyoming

(Text continued on page 3)

Potential Consequences

Youths

- Lack soft skills
- Have no experience with work routine
- Don't know how to balance work and school responsibilities

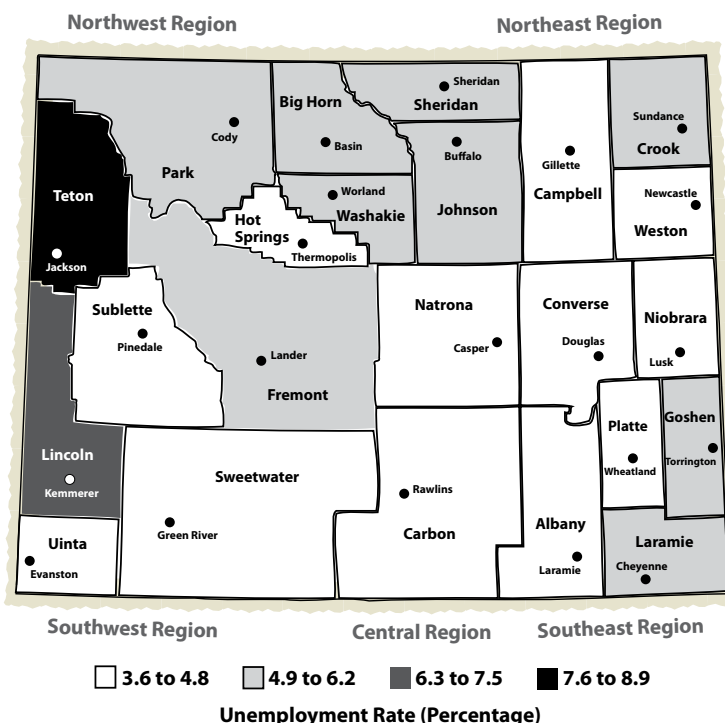
Nonresidents

- Don't invest in communities where they work
- Raise regional recruiting expenses
- Have little access to health insurance benefits

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of mass layoffs in Wyoming fell from 10 in 2011 to nine in 2012. As of June 30, 2013, MLS data will no longer be collected, analyzed, or published for Wyoming or the United States. ... *page 12*
- Initial unemployment insurance claims increased significantly over the year in mining (61.2%), construction (59.2%), and transportation, warehousing, & utilities (50.4%). ... *page 18*

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



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the
Wyoming Department
of Workforce Services,
Joan Evans, Director

Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602-2760
dws-researchplanning@wyo.gov
307-473-3807

Tom Gallagher, Manager
**Tony Glover, Workforce
Information Supervisor**

**Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor
Statistics Programs Supervisor**

Phil Ellsworth, Editor
Michael Moore, Associate Editor

**Editorial Committee: David Bullard,
Valerie A. Davis, Phil Ellsworth, Michele
Holmes, and Michael Moore**

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor
Force Trends* this month: David Bullard, Carola
Cowan, Patrick Harris, Margaret Hiatt, and
Michael Moore.

Subscriptions, additional copies, and back
issues available free of charge.
© Copyright 2013 by the Wyoming
Department of Workforce Services,
Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in
the public domain and may be reproduced
without special permission provided that
source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor
Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of
Workforce Services, Research & Planning

Department of Workforce Services Nondiscrimination Statement

The Department of Workforce Services
does not discriminate on the basis of
race, color, religion, national origin, sex,
age, or disability. It is our intention that
all individuals seeking services from our
agency be given equal opportunity and
that eligibility decisions be based upon
applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.



Mission statement available
at [http://doe.state.wy.us/
LMI/mission.pdf](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf).

ISSN 0512-4409

IN THIS ISSUE

Youth and Nonresidents in Wyoming's Labor Force, Part 1: How it Works and Why it Matters	1
Wyoming Mass Layoffs Fall Slightly in 2012	12
Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 4.8% in April 2013	13
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, April 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

(Text continued from page 1)

driver's license and demographic data are not available. These workers are referred to in this article as nonresidents. In 2002, R&P defined nonresidents as "individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming" (Jones, 2002). Some of these nonresidents may eventually establish residency and obtain a driver's license; in that case, demographics for those workers become available when the driver's license file is updated the following year. R&P is able to identify the demographics for employed resident youths. The term *resident youths* in this article refers to those 19 and younger who possess a Wyoming driver's license.

Since 2000, nonresident workers have made up a larger percentage of

Wyoming's workforce (Jones, 2006). From 2000 to 2012, the number of employed nonresidents grew at a higher rate than the number of employed Wyoming residents. As illustrated in Figure 1, the total number of persons employed in Wyoming increased from 311,476 in 2000 to 362,596 in 2012 (51,120, or 16.4%). During that time, the number of employed nonresidents increased from 27,882 to 50,170 (22,288, or 79.9%). The number of employed resident males increased from 149,438 to 171,711 (22,273, or 14.9%) while the number of employed resident females increased from 134,146 to 140,715 (6,569, or 4.9%).

During times of economic expansion, Wyoming employers often turn to nonresident workers after exhausting much of the resident labor supply (Leonard,

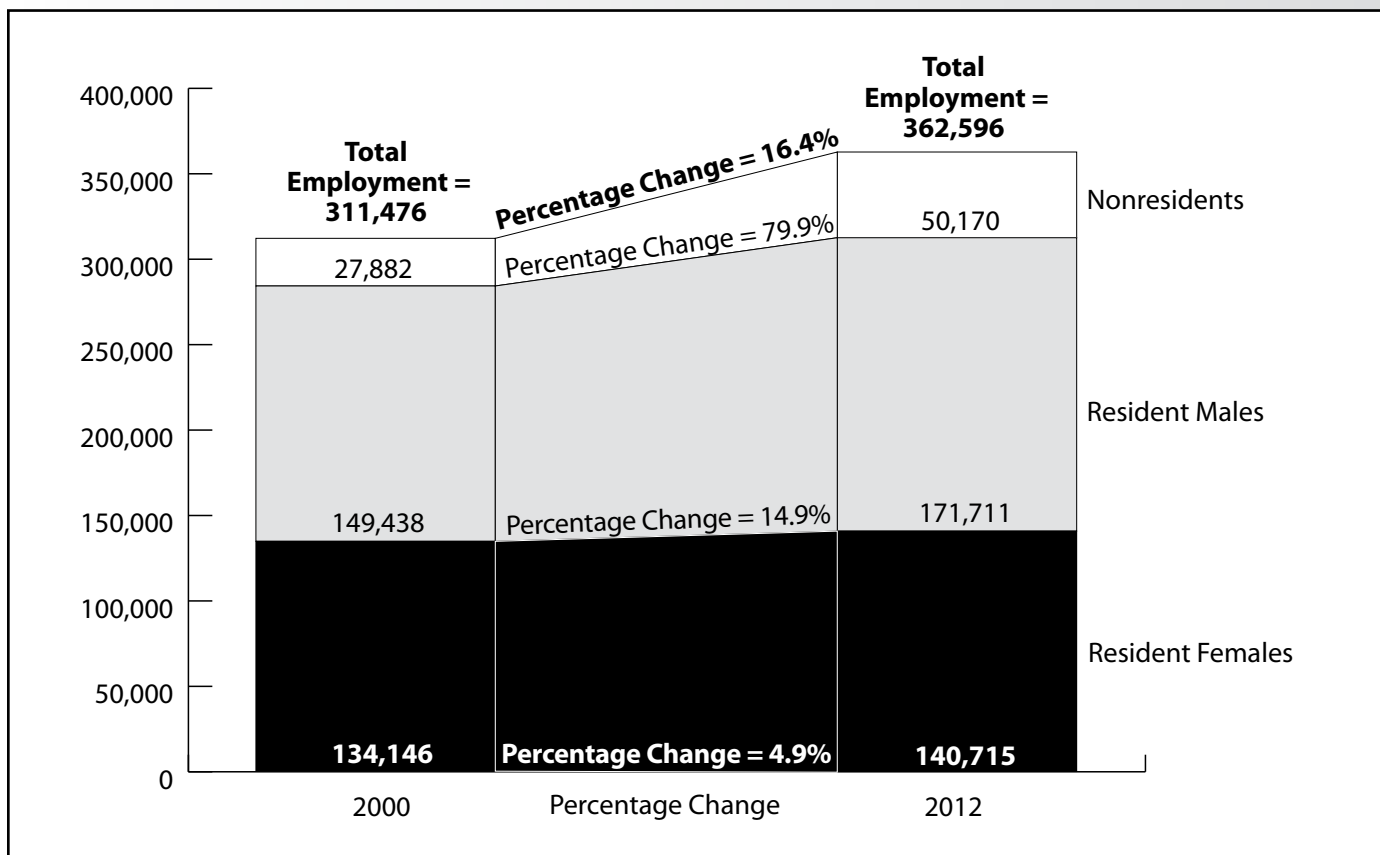


Figure 1: Total Number of Residents (by Gender) and Nonresidents Employed at Any Time in Wyoming, 2000 and 2012

2010). From 2005 to 2008, the number of employed nonresidents increased significantly, from 33,085 in 2005 to 51,930 in 2008 (57.0%; see Table 1). When the state's economy contracts – as was the case from fourth quarter 2008 (2008Q4) to fourth quarter 2009 (2009Q4) – many nonresidents lose their jobs and often return to their home state. From 2008 to 2009, the total number of persons working at any time in Wyoming decreased from 383,471 to 368,186 (-15,285, or -4.0%). During that economic downturn, the number of employed residents decreased from 331,541 to 325,947 (-1.7%) while the number of employed nonresidents decreased at a much greater rate from 51,930 to 42,239 (-9,691, or -18.7%).

As Wyoming continues to recover from the economic downturn over the last two years, the number of nonresidents employed in the state has again increased. The total number of persons working at any time in Wyoming increased

from 359,724 in 2011 to 362,596 in 2012 (2,872, or 0.8%). However, total employment increased only because the number of nonresidents employed in Wyoming increased substantially during this time. The number of nonresidents employed in Wyoming at any time increased from 41,052 in 2011 to 50,170 in 2012 (9,118, or 22.2%), while the total number of employed residents decreased from 318,672 in 2011 to 312,426 in 2012 (-6,246, or -2.0%). This decline in employed residents was even greater numerically and percentagewise than the decline during the state's economic downturn from 2008 to 2009, when the number of employed residents dropped from 331,541 to 325,947 (-5,594, or -1.7%).

The increasing number of nonresidents in Wyoming's workforce is associated with a declining number of resident youths employed in the state. During the economic downturn from 2008Q4 to 2009Q4, younger workers were more

Table 1: Total Employment Across All Industries in Wyoming by Resident and Nonresident Status, 2000-2012

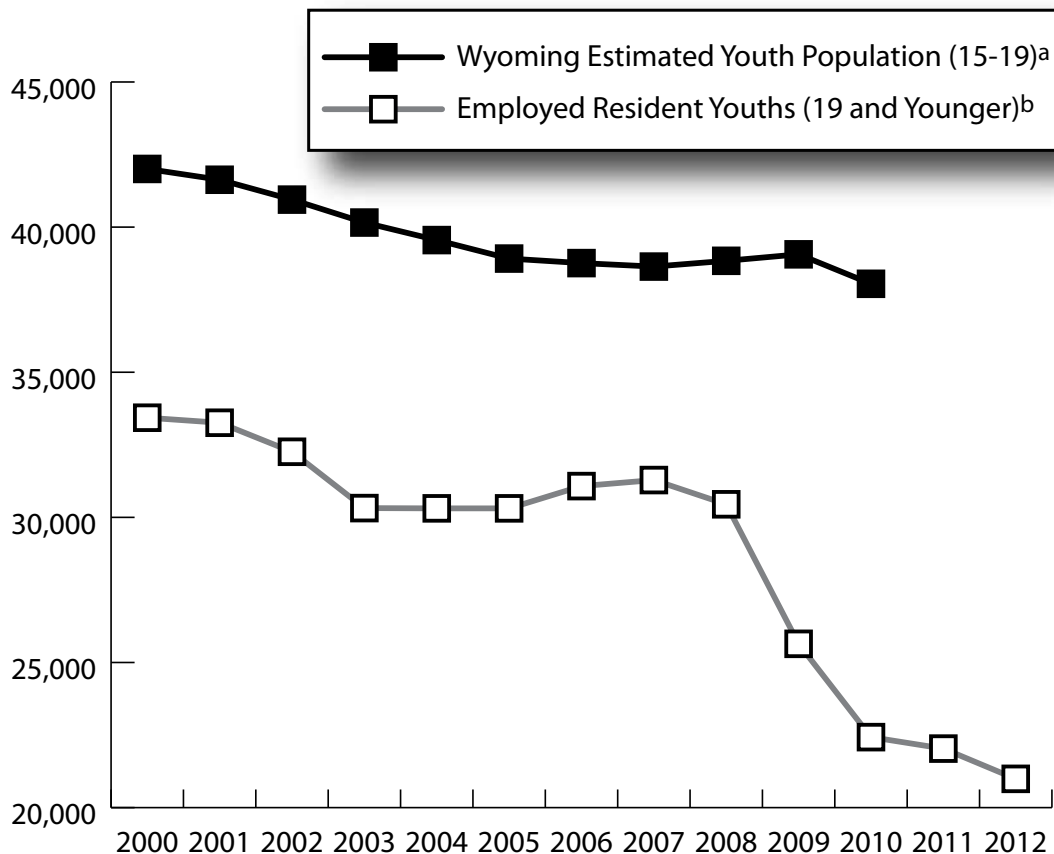
Year	Employed Resident Females			Employed Resident Males			Subtotal, All Employed Residents			Employed Nonresidents			Total Employment		
	Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change		
	N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
2000	134,156	—	—	149,438	—	—	283,594	—	—	27,882	—	—	311,476	—	—
2001	134,930	774	0.6%	153,294	3,856	2.6%	288,224	4,630	1.6%	36,356	8,474	30.4%	324,580	13,104	4.2%
2002	134,579	-351	-0.3%	153,750	456	0.3%	288,329	105	0.0%	34,170	-2,186	-6.0%	322,499	-2,081	-0.6%
2003	134,110	-469	-0.3%	153,881	131	0.1%	287,991	-338	-0.1%	36,003	1,833	5.4%	323,994	1,495	0.5%
2004	136,547	2,437	1.8%	157,695	3,814	2.5%	294,242	6,251	2.2%	34,346	-1,657	-4.6%	328,588	4,594	1.4%
2005	138,567	2,020	1.5%	161,744	4,049	2.6%	300,311	6,069	2.1%	33,085	-1,261	-3.7%	333,396	4,808	1.5%
2006	141,351	2,784	2.0%	169,170	7,426	4.6%	310,521	10,210	3.4%	41,526	8,441	25.5%	352,047	18,651	5.6%
2007	145,792	4,441	3.1%	177,945	8,775	5.2%	323,737	13,216	4.3%	48,588	7,062	17.0%	372,325	20,278	5.8%
2008	147,889	2,097	1.4%	183,652	5,707	3.2%	331,541	7,804	2.4%	51,930	3,342	6.9%	383,471	11,146	3.0%
2009	145,751	-2,138	-1.4%	180,196	-3,456	-1.9%	325,947	-5,594	-1.7%	42,239	-9,691	-18.7%	368,186	-15,285	-4.0%
2010	142,689	-3,062	-2.1%	173,398	-6,798	-3.8%	316,087	-9,860	-3.0%	37,248	-4,991	-11.8%	353,335	-14,851	-4.0%
2011	143,253	564	0.4%	175,419	2,021	1.2%	318,672	2,585	0.8%	41,052	3,804	10.2%	359,724	6,389	1.8%
2012	140,715	-2,538	-1.8%	171,711	-3,708	-2.1%	312,426	-6,246	-2.0%	50,170	9,118	22.2%	362,596	2,872	0.8%

likely to be affected by job loss than other age groups (Harris, 2013). By the end of 2012, a significant number of those young workers who had lost their jobs had yet to return to the workforce. The number of employed resident youths in Wyoming decreased from 33,433 in 2000 to 20,991 in 2012 (-12,442, or -37.2%). During this time, however, Wyoming's teenage population remained relatively flat (see Figure 2). Possible reasons for the decrease in employed resident youths are discussed later in this article.

Figure 3 (see page 6) shows that employed resident youths and employed nonresidents trended in opposite directions

from 2000 to 2012. The number of employed resident youths was relatively flat from 2000 to 2007 and has been on a downward trend since 2008. From 2000 to 2007, the number of employed resident youths decreased from 33,433 to 31,285 (-2,148, or -6.4%). From 2008 to 2012, the number of employed resident youths dropped from 30,450 to 20,991 (-9,459, or -31.1%).

As shown in Figure 4 (see page 6), gender is not a factor in the decline of employed resident youths. Employed resident female youths decreased from 16,559 in 2000 to 10,293 in 2012 (-37.8%), while employed resident male youths decreased from 16,869 to 10,695 (-36.6%).



^aSource: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division. (2012).

^bSource: Research & Planning, WY DWS. (2013).

Figure 2: Wyoming Estimated Youth Population (15-19) and Employed Resident Youths (19 and Younger), 2000-2012

Where Have the Youths Gone?

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes annual labor force estimates from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The estimates presented in the CPS are estimates of population and employment by place of residence based on a sample of households, as opposed to the previously mentioned employment levels, which are an actual count of persons receiving wages in Wyoming at any time during the year by place of work. CPS estimates show that from 2003 to 2012, Wyoming's population of youths age 16-19 decreased from an estimated 32,000 to an estimated 27,000 (-5,000, or -15.6%; BLS, 2013). During that time, the number of youths age 16-19 employed in Wyoming decreased from an estimated annual average of 19,000 to an estimated 14,000 (-5,000, or -26.3%). BLS estimates differ from the actual employment numbers captured in R&P's Wage Records database, but both datasets indicate that fewer young Wyoming workers were employed in 2012 than in previous years, while the overall teen

population has remained relatively constant.

Wyoming's downward

trend of employed youths is consistent with the downward trend of employed youths across the U.S. CPS

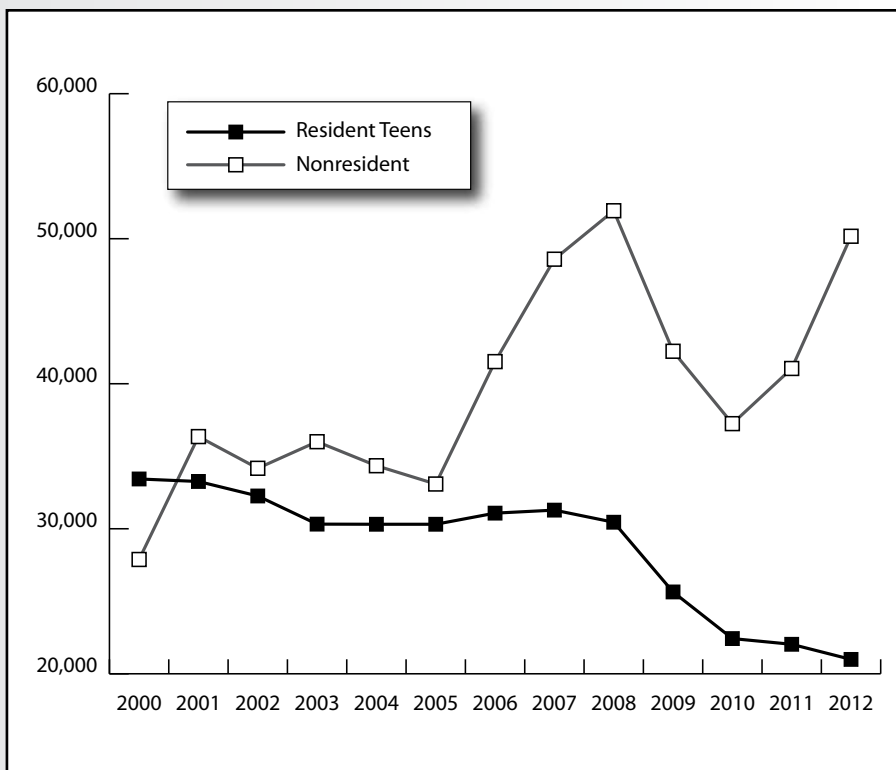


Figure 3: Number of Resident Youths (19 and Under) and Nonresidents Employed in Wyoming, 2000-2012

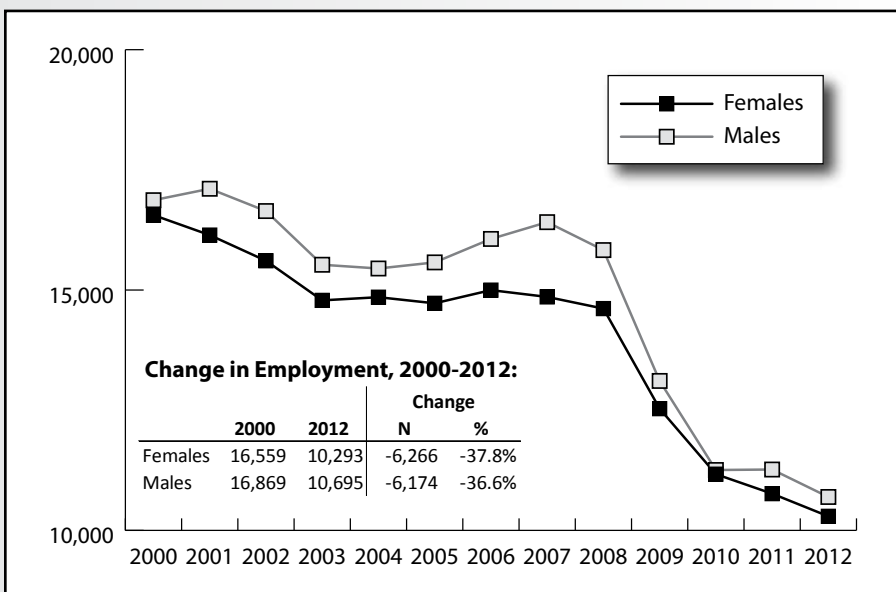


Figure 4: Total Number of Employed Resident Youths in Wyoming by Gender, 2000-2012

estimates show that the U.S. population of youths age 16-19 increased from 16.1 million in 2003 to 17.0 million (888,000, or 5.5%) in 2012 (BLS, 2013). However, the number of employed youths age 16-19 in the U.S. decreased from 5.9 million in 2003 to 4.4 million in 2012 (-1.5 million, or -25.2%).

There are several factors contributing to the decline of younger workers, including “a labor market weakened by recessions, a diminishing number of federal funded summer jobs, and competition from other groups for entry-level job opportunities” (Morisi, 2010). In Wyoming, youths may be competing for jobs with nonresident workers and older workers.

In addition, social attitudes about youth employment may have changed over the last decade. While many parents previously expected youths to hold jobs, more parents today may want their children to focus on education instead. Youths and their parents may also view the low wages paid to marginal jobs as an inefficient way to pay increasing tuition costs. According to the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), the annual cost of undergraduate tuition, room, and board at public institutions increased 41.6% from \$9,390 during the 2000-01 school year to \$13,297 during the 2010-11 school year (NCES, 2012). In Wyoming, the average UI covered wage for employed resident youths 19 and younger increased from \$3,369 in 2000 to \$5,099 in 2012. More youths may be relying on financial assistance, such as the Federal Pell Grant Program and Wyoming’s Hathaway Scholarship Program, to pay for college.

Why has the number of employed youths declined so dramatically? What are they doing instead of working? Do scholarship programs play a role in the decline of resident youth workers? R&P recently

received a Wyoming Data Quality Initiative grant that will make it possible to track students from school into the labor force longitudinally and answer some of these questions. This will be a major area of study for R&P over the next few years.

Consequences of These Trends

Camarota stated that, “Holding a job instills the habits and values in teenagers during their formative years that are helpful in finding or retaining gainful employment later in life” (December 2011). Effects of the decline in employed resident youths are being felt now by Wyoming employers and higher learning institutions. Those who are employed as teenagers learn soft skills on the job; these are defined by the U.S. Department of Labor as “workforce readiness skills” and include communication, enthusiasm and attitude, teamwork, networking, problem solving and critical thinking, and professionalism (U.S. DOL, n.d.). Those who are not employed as youths may struggle with following directions, showing up on time and working an entire shift, communicating with customers and co-workers, and balancing work responsibilities with other commitments. Through survey responses and customer contacts, R&P has found anecdotal evidence to support these theories about the lack of soft skills in Wyoming’s younger workers.

In addition, Wyoming faces several challenges because of the state’s reliance on a nonresident labor force, such as high Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit payouts, charity health care costs, and housing shortages. Employers are faced with higher recruiting and housing costs, and are reliant on nonresident workers

who may not be available as their home states' economies improve.

Jones stated that, "people who do not obtain a driver's license in a given state are less attached to that state than those who do" (2002). Nonresidents who live in temporary housing are less likely to invest in the communities in which they work. They may take their earnings back to their home county or state and spend money there, not in the community in which they work. And what happens to a community when it is populated with people who do not live there? What kind of a commitment does a nonresident make to a community in which he or she works, but does not live?

When the jobs go away, nonresidents who are not attached to the state often leave. Because of this, out-of-state claimants have historically accounted for a significant portion of all UI benefit recipients (Leonard, 2010). While nonresident status is determined using

the WYDOT driver's license file and other administrative databases, out-of-state workers are deemed as such by the address on their UI claim file.

During each year since 2000, approximately one in 10 persons employed in Wyoming (between 9.0% and 13.8%) was a nonresident. By comparison, approximately one in three UI benefit recipients (between 27.9% and 38.8%) during that time was an out-of-state claimant (see Table 2). In 2012, nonresidents accounted for 13.8% of all employed workers and out-of-state claimants accounted for 38.8% of all UI benefit recipients (see Figure 5, page 9).

In 1997 – the first year for which comparable UI claims data are available – Wyoming paid \$3.5 million to out-of-state claimants, or 12.1% of the \$28.6 million total. As shown in Table 3 on page 9, since Wyoming's economic downturn in 2009, approximately one-fourth of all UI benefits

Table 2: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefit Recipients for Wyoming, 1997 to 2012

Year	UI Benefit Recipients						Over-the-Year Change					
	Residents		Nonresidents		Total		Residents		Nonresidents		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1997	12,696	68.4%	5,862	31.6%	18,558	100.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
1998	11,835	67.9%	5,584	32.1%	17,419	100.0%	-861	-6.8%	-278	-4.7%	-1,139	-6.1%
1999	11,455	67.2%	5,579	32.8%	17,034	100.0%	-380	-3.2%	-5	-0.1%	-385	-2.2%
2000	10,487	67.5%	5,049	32.5%	15,536	100.0%	-968	-8.5%	-530	-9.5%	-1,498	-8.8%
2001	10,323	66.4%	5,230	33.6%	15,553	100.0%	-164	-1.6%	181	3.6%	17	0.1%
2002	11,808	68.6%	5,403	31.4%	17,211	100.0%	1,485	14.4%	173	3.3%	1,658	10.7%
2003	13,615	72.1%	5,281	27.9%	18,896	100.0%	1,807	15.3%	-122	-2.3%	1,685	9.8%
2004	12,311	71.3%	4,958	28.7%	17,269	100.0%	-1,304	-9.6%	-323	-6.1%	-1,627	-8.6%
2005	10,359	69.9%	4,465	30.1%	14,824	100.0%	-1,952	-15.9%	-493	-9.9%	-2,445	-14.2%
2006	8,562	70.2%	3,639	29.8%	12,201	100.0%	-1,797	-17.3%	-826	-18.5%	-2,623	-17.7%
2007	9,227	70.6%	3,837	29.4%	13,064	100.0%	665	7.8%	198	5.4%	863	7.1%
2008	11,788	69.7%	5,128	30.3%	16,916	100.0%	2,561	27.8%	1,291	33.6%	3,852	29.5%
2009	24,929	66.9%	12,322	33.1%	37,251	100.0%	13,141	111.5%	7,194	140.3%	20,335	120.2%
2010	22,870	66.5%	11,518	33.5%	34,388	100.0%	-2,059	-8.3%	-804	-6.5%	-2,863	-7.7%
2011	18,262	65.8%	9,494	34.2%	27,756	100.0%	-4,608	-20.1%	-2,024	-17.6%	-6,632	-19.3%
2012	15,671	61.2%	9,946	38.8%	25,617	100.0%	-2,591	-14.2%	452	4.8%	-2,139	-7.7%

Table 3: Total Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997-2012

Year	Total UI Benefits Paid (in Millions)	UI Benefits Paid to Out-of-State Claimants	
		Total (in Millions)	Row %
1997	\$28.6	\$3.5	12.1%
1998	\$27.0	\$3.2	11.8%
1999	\$29.5	\$3.4	11.7%
2000	\$27.0	\$3.2	11.8%
2001	\$27.9	\$3.6	13.1%
2002	\$45.8	\$6.3	13.8%
2003	\$55.4	\$8.4	15.2%
2004	\$44.0	\$6.8	15.4%
2005	\$36.0	\$5.6	15.6%
2006	\$31.0	\$5.0	16.1%
2007	\$35.7	\$5.7	16.1%
2008	\$54.1	\$11.3	21.0%
2009	\$218.2	\$55.6	25.5%
2010	\$231.0	\$69.2	27.2%
2011	\$150.0	\$41.7	27.8%
2012	\$113.8	\$31.2	27.4%

The benefits here include benefits paid from all UI programs.

The 2002, 2003, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012's data include benefits paid by both regular UI programs and the Federal TEUC or EUC programs.

have been paid to out-of-state claimants. In 2010, Wyoming paid \$69.2 million to out-of-state claimants, or 27.2% of the \$231.0 million total. By 2012 the amount paid to out-of-state claimants had dropped by nearly half (\$31.2 million) but still accounted for 27.4% of the \$113.8 million total.

Health care costs and charity care are other concerns for communities that rely on nonresident workers. R&P's New Hires Job Skills Survey asks employers about several benefits offered to newly hired workers, one of which is health insurance. (More information on the New Hires Job Skills Survey is available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>).

In 2012, new hires who were Wyoming residents were offered health insurance at a greater rate than nonresidents. Of the 93,715 resident new hires in 2012, 33,113 (35.3%) were offered health insurance. Of the 17,187 nonresident new hires, 4,703 (27.4%) were offered health insurance. This will be discussed in greater detail in the third article in this three-part series.

As mentioned earlier, nonresidents are often hired to fill part-time or seasonal jobs, and a very low percentage of part-time jobs in Wyoming have historically been offered access to benefits (Manning

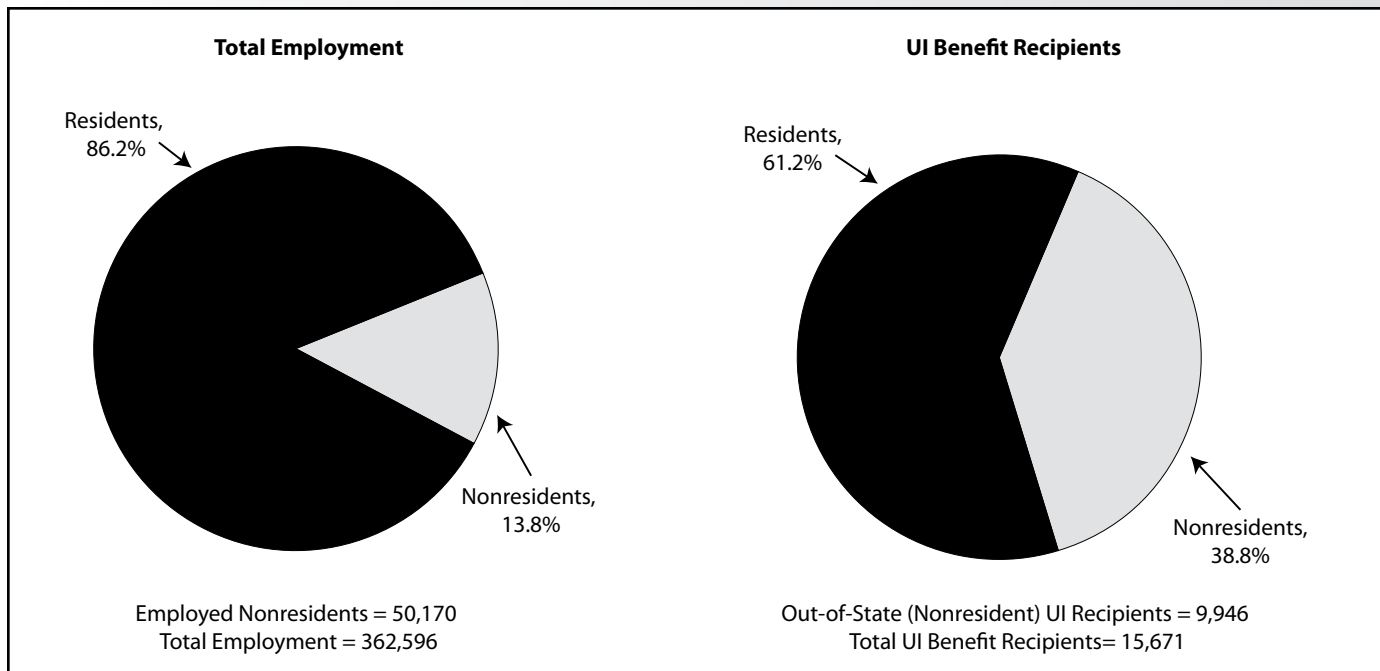


Figure 5: Nonresidents as a Percentage of all Employed Workers and All Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefit Recipients in Wyoming, 2012

and Saulcy, 2013). So what happens when a nonresident working in Wyoming without health insurance requires medical care, especially for a catastrophic event? According to Fladiger (2013), Wyoming Medical Center in Casper provided \$22.5 million in indigent care for Natrona County residents and \$8.1 million in indigent care for non-county residents in 2012. When nonresidents who lack health insurance and work low-paying jobs require health care, someone else pays the bill.

Another challenge associated with a nonresident labor force is the potential for a housing shortage and inflated housing costs. When Wyoming's economy expanded rapidly from 2005 to 2008, many of the state's smaller counties experienced an influx of nonresident workers. In Sublette County, for example, the number of nonresident workers increased from 263 in 2000 to 1,469 in 2008 (458.6%). New workers moved in much faster than housing could be built. The increased demand and short supply drove up housing costs in Sublette County during this time, as the average home sale price increased from \$142,338 in 2000 to \$309,167 in 2007 (Sublette County, n.d.).

Conclusion

The proportion of resident youths and nonresidents in Wyoming's labor force has changed over the last 12 years. Fewer resident youths are working now than at any time since 2000. As Wyoming employers have looked to fill marginal jobs – those that are low-paying and often seasonal – they have turned to nonresidents. In some instances, this appears to be the result of Wyoming employers exhausting much of the resident

youth labor force. When Wyoming's southwest region experienced rapid economic growth from 2005 to 2008, there simply weren't enough residents to fill the jobs created by the expanding economy.

In recent years, it appears that the shift in resident youths and nonresidents is the result of fewer youth successfully participating in Wyoming's employment opportunities. Wyoming is not unique in this regard. Youth employment is down across the U.S., even though the overall teenage population has remained relatively steady and even increased in some areas. There are several possible reasons for this change: a shift in cultural views of youth employment versus education, older workers and migrant workers competing for jobs once held by youths, more sources for assistance for college, and fewer summer jobs have all been noted as potential factors in declining youth employment.

By linking new educational databases to existing databases, R&P will be able to address several important questions: Are fewer youths working so that they can concentrate on schooling and receive scholarship funding to continue their education? Once they complete their postsecondary education, are young people staying in Wyoming to work, or are they leaving the state to pursue employment elsewhere?

Nonresident workers have historically been a significant part of Wyoming's workforce, especially since 2000. Over the last two years, as the state has continued to recover from the recent economic downturn, Wyoming employers are relying on nonresident workers more than ever before. Total employment increased due to the significant growth of employed nonresidents, as more than 9,000 employed nonresidents

offset the decrease of 6,000 resident workers from 2011 to 2012. Nonresidents are employed for longer periods than ever before and are earning significantly more on an average annual basis. Did these nonresidents establish residency and obtain a Wyoming driver's license in 2013, or did they leave Wyoming after a brief period of employment? R&P will be able to examine these questions in 2014, when the driver's license file is updated.

The second article in this three-part series will be published in the August 2013 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

Research Analyst Michael Moore can be reached at michael.moore@wyo.gov.

References

- Camarota, S. (2011, December). Declining summer employment among American youths. Center for Immigration Studies. Retrieved July 16, 2013, from <http://www.cis.org/declining-summer-employment>
- Fladiger, G. (2012, October 12). WMC reports lower charity costs to commission. *Casper Journal*. Retrieved June 19, 2013, from <http://tinyurl.com/qg2bms7>
- Harris, P. (2013). Demographics of UI claimants: More males continue to receive benefits than females. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* 50(5). Retrieved May 23, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0513/a2.htm>
- Jones, S. (2002). Defining residency for the Wyoming workforce. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 39(11). Retrieved May 23, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/1102/a1.htm>
- Jones, S. (2006). States of origin for Wyoming workers. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 43(4). Retrieved May 23, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0406/a1.htm>
- Leonard, D. (2010). Tracking workers' re-employment after job loss. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 47(11). Retrieved May 23, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/1110/a1.htm>
- Manning, P., and Saulcy, S. (2013). *Wyoming Benefits Survey 2012*. Retrieved June 20, 2013, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits2012/index.htm>
- Morisi, T. (2010). The early 2000s: A period of declining teen summer employment rates. *Monthly Labor Review*, May 2010. Retrieved May 23, 2013, from <http://www.bls.gov/opub/MLR/2010/05/art2full.pdf>
- National Center for Education Statistics. (2012). Fast facts: Tuition costs of colleges and universities. Retrieved June 20, 2013, from <http://nces.ed.gov/fastfacts/display.asp?id=76>
- Sublette County. (n.d.) Socioeconomics/housing. Retrieved June 19, 2013, from <http://www.sublettewyo.com/DocumentCenter/Home/View/384>
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2013). Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population by state. Retrieved June 7, 2013, from <http://stats.bls.gov/lau/#tables>
- U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Disability Employment Policy. (n.d.). *Skills to Pay the Bills: Mastering Soft Skills for Workplace Success*. Retrieved June 24, 2013, from <http://www.dol.gov/odep/topics/youth/softskills/>

Wyoming Mass Layoffs Fall Slightly in 2012

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of mass layoffs in Wyoming fell from 10 in 2011 to nine in 2012 (see Table). Mass layoffs have decreased for the past three years after peaking at 13 in 2009. This downward trend in mass layoffs is consistent with Wyoming's falling unemployment rate, which peaked at 7.0% in 2010 and has been steadily decreasing since then. Despite the recent decreases, the number of mass layoffs remains higher than before the recession.

The number of associated initial claims for unemployment insurance also continued its downward trend, falling from 1,089 in 2011 to 1,033 in 2012. However, when compared to their pre-recession levels, initial unemployment claims

remain quite elevated.

Mass layoff events occur when 50 or more initial unemployment claims are filed against a single employer within a five-week period. Private non-farm events where workers are laid off for at least 30 days are known as extended mass layoff events. The number of extended mass layoffs rose slightly from six in 2011 to seven in 2012, but remained below the 2009 peak of 10.

BLS Discontinues Mass Layoff Statistics Program

As part of the federal automatic budget cuts known as sequestration, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) was required to cut its budget by more than \$30 million. In order to absorb part of this budget cut, one of the programs the BLS eliminated was Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS). As of June 30, MLS data are no longer collected, analyzed, or published for Wyoming or the United States.

Table: Wyoming Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) Events, Associated Initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims, and Extended Mass Layoff Events, 2001-2012

Year	Total Events	Initial UI Claims	Extended Mass Layoff Events
2001	4	304	ND
2002	4	308	ND
2003	4	272	ND
2004	6	480	4
2005	7	481	5
2006	5	329	4
2007	ND	ND	4
2008	8	525	6
2009	13	1,186	10
2010	12	1,287	7
2011	10	1,089	6
2012	9	1,033	7

ND — Not disclosable.

NEW!

Occupational Projections 2012 to 2022

<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>

- Short-Term Projections 2012-2014
- Long-Term Projections 2012-2022
- Occupational Projections by Industry
- Hourly & Annual Wages, Plus Education
- Occupational Projections by Sub-State Region
- Available in PDF or Excel files

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 4.8% in April 2013

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 fell from 4.9% in March to 4.8% in April. Wyoming's unemployment rate remained significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 7.5%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents decreased slightly, falling by 218 individuals (-0.1%) from March to April.

Nearly all county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased slightly from March to April. The largest decreases occurred in Sheridan (down from 6.8% in March to 5.7% in April), Lincoln (down from 7.9% to 6.8%), and Big Horn (down from 6.6% to 5.6%) counties. Teton County's unemployment rate rose from 5.8% in March to 8.9% in April. It is normal for Teton County's unemployment rate to increase in April as the ski season has ended and the summer tourist season has

not yet begun.

Teton County posted the highest unemployment rate in April (8.9%). The next highest rates were found in Lincoln (6.8%), Johnson (6.1%), and Fremont (6.0%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were reported in Converse (3.5%), Niobrara (3.6%), and Albany (3.6%) counties.

Most county unemployment rates declined modestly from April 2012 to April 2013. The largest decreases occurred in Teton (down from 11.1% to 8.9%), Lincoln (down from 8.8% to 6.8%), and Laramie (down from 6.1% to 5.1%) counties. Unemployment rates increased slightly in Sublette (up from 3.6% to 3.8%) and Hot Springs (up from 4.5% to 4.6%) counties.

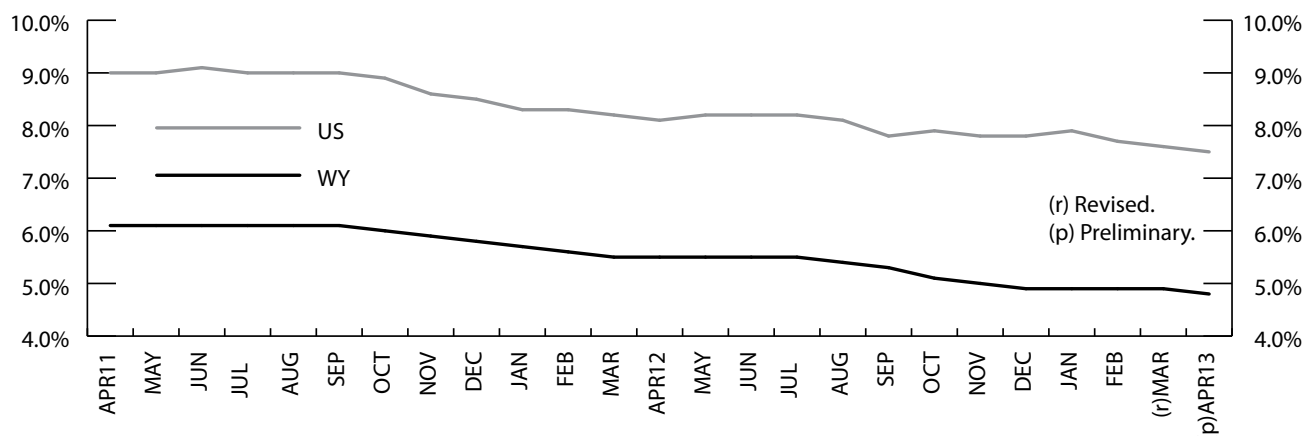
Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) decreased from 284,900 in April 2012 to 282,300 in April 2013, a decline of 2,600 jobs (-0.9%).



Research & Planning
Wyoming DWS

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



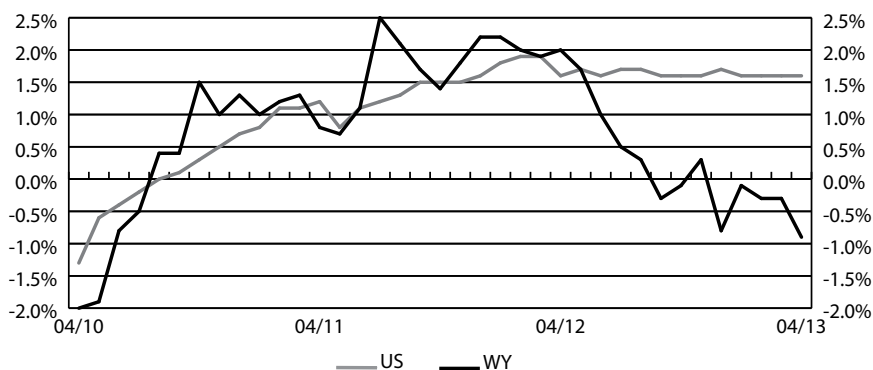
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, April 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

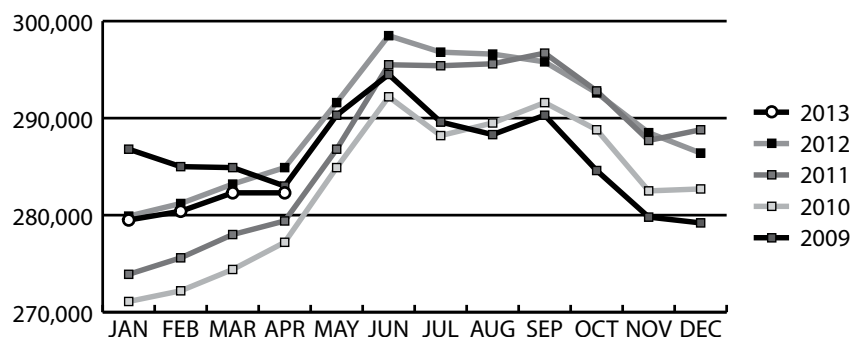
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	285,317	282,300	-3,017	-1.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	26,479	25,800	-679	-2.6%
Construction	20,845	21,300	455	2.1%
Manufacturing	9,103	9,600	497	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	9,195	9,700	505	5.2%
Retail Trade	28,582	29,100	518	1.8%
Transportation & Utilities	14,914	14,500	-414	-2.9%
Information	3,787	3,800	13	0.3%
Financial Activities	10,799	10,500	-299	-2.8%
Professional & Business Services	17,957	16,900	-1,057	-6.3%
Educational & Health Services	26,730	27,000	270	1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	31,232	28,900	-2,332	-8.1%
Other Services	10,578	10,800	222	2.1%
Government	75,116	74,400	-716	-1.0%

Projections run in May 2013 and based on QCEW Data through December 2012.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates April 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.7
Nevada	9.6
Illinois	9.3
Mississippi	9.1
California	9.0
North Carolina	8.9
Rhode Island	8.8
New Jersey	8.7
District of Columbia	8.5
Indiana	8.5
Michigan	8.4
Georgia	8.2
Connecticut	8.0
Oregon	8.0
South Carolina	8.0
Tennessee	8.0
Arizona	7.9
Kentucky	7.9
New York	7.8
Pennsylvania	7.6
United States	7.5
Delaware	7.2
Florida	7.2
Arkansas	7.1
Wisconsin	7.1
Ohio	7.0
Washington	7.0
Alabama	6.9
Colorado	6.9
Maine	6.9
New Mexico	6.7
Missouri	6.6
West Virginia	6.6
Louisiana	6.5
Maryland	6.5
Massachusetts	6.4
Texas	6.4
Idaho	6.1
Alaska	6.0
Kansas	5.5
Montana	5.5
New Hampshire	5.5
Minnesota	5.3
Virginia	5.2
Hawaii	4.9
Oklahoma	4.9
Wyoming	4.8
Iowa	4.7
Utah	4.7
South Dakota	4.1
Vermont	4.0
Nebraska	3.7
North Dakota	3.3

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates April 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 13	Mar 13	Apr 12	Mar 13 Apr 13	Apr 12 Apr 13
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.9	27.7	28.5	0.7	-2.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	22.8	22.7	23.6	0.4	-3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	10.3	10.3	11.1	0.0	-7.2
Natural Resources & Mining	7.7	7.8	8.4	-1.3	-8.3
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.2	5.0	-4.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.6	17.4	17.4	1.1	1.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8
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	1.6	1.8	6.2	-5.6
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.0	4.9	2.0	4.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 13	Mar 13	Apr 12	Mar 13 Apr 13	Apr 12 Apr 13
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.7	25.7	25.3	0.0	1.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.8	20.7	20.4	0.5	2.0
GOODS PRODUCING	9.4	9.3	9.0	1.1	4.4
Natural Resources & Mining	6.1	6.2	6.1	-1.6	0.0
Construction	1.9	1.7	1.5	11.8	26.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.3	16.4	16.3	-0.6	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	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	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	5.0	4.9	-2.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 13	Mar 13	Apr 12	Mar 13 Apr 13	Apr 12 Apr 13
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	15.3	16.4	14.9	-6.7	2.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	13.0	14.1	12.6	-7.8	3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.3	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	13.6	14.8	13.2	-8.1	3.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	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	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.3	6.5	5.0	-18.5	6.0
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.0
Nevada	9.5
Illinois	8.7
Rhode Island	8.7
California	8.5
North Carolina	8.5
New Jersey	8.4
Michigan	8.2
Mississippi	8.2
District of Columbia	8.0
Indiana	8.0
Tennessee	8.0
Georgia	7.9
Arizona	7.8
Connecticut	7.8
Oregon	7.8
Kentucky	7.7
South Carolina	7.4
New York	7.3
Pennsylvania	7.2
Wisconsin	7.2
Maine	7.1
United States	7.1
Delaware	7.0
Arkansas	6.9
Colorado	6.8
Florida	6.8
Ohio	6.7
West Virginia	6.6
Washington	6.5
Maryland	6.4
Alaska	6.3
Idaho	6.3
Massachusetts	6.3
Missouri	6.3
Louisiana	6.2
New Mexico	6.2
Texas	6.1
Alabama	6.0
Montana	5.5
Minnesota	5.4
Kansas	5.3
New Hampshire	5.2
Virginia	5.0
Wyoming	4.9
Vermont	4.6
Hawaii	4.5
Iowa	4.5
Oklahoma	4.4
Utah	4.4
South Dakota	4.0
Nebraska	3.7
North Dakota	3.5

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The producer price index for all commodities was basically unchanged (0.0) from a year earlier.

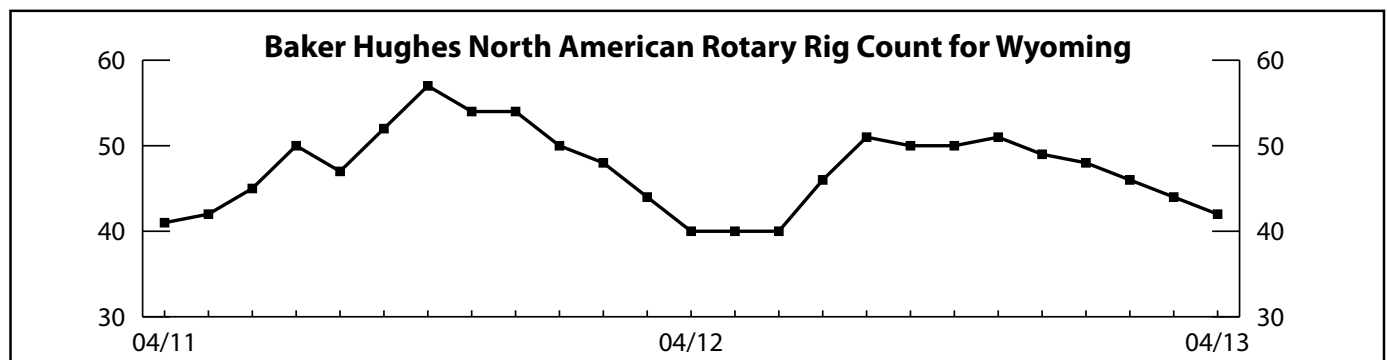
	Apr 2013 (p)	Mar 2013 (r)	Apr 2012 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	282,300	282,300	284,900	0.0	-0.9
Wyoming State Government	17,600	17,500	17,500	0.6	0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,000	45,400	44,200	-0.9	1.8
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,400	40,800	40,900	1.5	1.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,029,000	7,192,000	6,947,000	-2.3	1.2
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	835,000	803,000	968,000	4.0	-13.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,709,000	7,734,000	7,694,000	-0.3	0.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	25,468	24,523	20,680	3.9	23.2
Benefits Paid	\$8,920,898	\$8,560,514	\$6,912,673	4.2	29.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$350.28	\$349.08	\$334.27	0.3	4.8
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	263,066	262,501	261,926	0.2	0.4
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.0%	3.2%	2.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	232.5	232.8	230.1	-0.1	1.1
Food & Beverages	236.8	236.3	233.1	0.2	1.6
Housing	226.0	225.6	221.7	0.2	1.9
Apparel	128.9	128.3	128.5	0.5	0.3
Transportation	218.6	221.1	223.1	-1.1	-2.0
Medical Care	423.8	424.2	412.5	-0.1	2.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	115.4	115.4	114.7	0.0	0.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.2	135.6	133.3	-0.3	1.5
Other Goods & Services	400.2	399.3	393.3	0.2	1.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	203.6	204.1	203.7	-0.2	0.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	206	135	156	52.6	32.1
Valuation	\$48,838,000	\$32,367,000	\$35,893,000	50.9	36.1
Single Family Homes	177	115	140	53.9	26.4
Valuation	\$45,421,000	\$32,017,000	\$34,612,000	41.9	31.2
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	24	35	17	-31.4	41.2
Valuation	\$6,184,000	\$7,182,000	\$3,473,000	-13.9	78.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	47	21	28	123.8	67.9
Valuation	\$8,156,000	\$3,724,000	\$4,446,000	119.0	83.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	42	44	40	-4.5	5.0

(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

In April 2013, the lowest unemployment rates were reported in Converse (3.5%), Niobrara (3.6%), and Albany (3.6%) counties.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Apr 2013	Mar 2013	Apr 2012	Apr 2013	Mar 2013	Apr 2012	Apr 2013	Mar 2013	Apr 2012	Apr 2013	Mar 2013	Apr 2012
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	46,497	46,883	46,778	43,852	43,810	43,881	2,645	3,073	2,897	5.7	6.6	6.2
Big Horn	5,137	5,150	5,170	4,847	4,811	4,846	290	339	324	5.6	6.6	6.3
Fremont	19,753	19,930	19,714	18,563	18,562	18,426	1,190	1,368	1,288	6.0	6.9	6.5
Hot Springs	2,605	2,537	2,626	2,485	2,401	2,509	120	136	117	4.6	5.4	4.5
Park	14,701	14,901	14,916	13,885	13,931	13,999	816	970	917	5.6	6.5	6.1
Washakie	4,301	4,365	4,352	4,072	4,105	4,101	229	260	251	5.3	6.0	5.8
NORTHEAST	54,928	55,086	55,324	52,307	52,111	52,524	2,621	2,975	2,800	4.8	5.4	5.1
Campbell	27,959	28,181	28,163	26,830	26,946	27,001	1,129	1,235	1,162	4.0	4.4	4.1
Crook	3,505	3,486	3,622	3,328	3,286	3,430	177	200	192	5.0	5.7	5.3
Johnson	3,942	3,845	4,016	3,701	3,575	3,766	241	270	250	6.1	7.0	6.2
Sheridan	16,207	16,270	16,222	15,282	15,167	15,191	925	1,103	1,031	5.7	6.8	6.4
Weston	3,315	3,304	3,301	3,166	3,137	3,136	149	167	165	4.5	5.1	5.0
SOUTHWEST	63,653	63,878	63,865	60,222	60,500	59,824	3,431	3,378	4,041	5.4	5.3	6.3
Lincoln	7,685	7,635	7,734	7,166	7,031	7,053	519	604	681	6.8	7.9	8.8
Sublette	6,636	7,093	7,333	6,384	6,809	7,066	252	284	267	3.8	4.0	3.6
Sweetwater	25,719	25,433	25,001	24,710	24,265	23,883	1,009	1,168	1,118	3.9	4.6	4.5
Teton	12,706	12,808	12,590	11,573	12,070	11,192	1,133	738	1,398	8.9	5.8	11.1
Uinta	10,907	10,909	11,207	10,389	10,325	10,630	518	584	577	4.7	5.4	5.1
SOUTHEAST	78,464	79,201	78,241	74,824	75,068	73,988	3,640	4,133	4,253	4.6	5.2	5.4
Albany	20,778	20,980	20,636	20,040	20,079	19,786	738	901	850	3.6	4.3	4.1
Goshen	6,472	6,516	6,680	6,135	6,172	6,295	337	344	385	5.2	5.3	5.8
Laramie	45,651	46,420	44,884	43,336	43,812	42,161	2,315	2,608	2,723	5.1	5.6	6.1
Niobrara	1,349	1,299	1,375	1,300	1,245	1,314	49	54	61	3.6	4.2	4.4
Platte	4,214	3,986	4,666	4,013	3,760	4,432	201	226	234	4.8	5.7	5.0
CENTRAL	60,353	60,516	59,562	57,796	57,679	56,669	2,557	2,837	2,893	4.2	4.7	4.9
Carbon	7,782	7,819	7,875	7,411	7,396	7,430	371	423	445	4.8	5.4	5.7
Converse	8,242	8,118	8,191	7,953	7,784	7,842	289	334	349	3.5	4.1	4.3
Natrona	44,329	44,579	43,496	42,432	42,499	41,397	1,897	2,080	2,099	4.3	4.7	4.8
STATEWIDE	303,897	305,563	303,771	289,003	289,166	286,887	14,894	16,397	16,884	4.9	5.4	5.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.8	4.9	5.5
U.S.										7.1	7.6	7.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										7.5	7.6	8.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2013. Run Date 05/2013.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

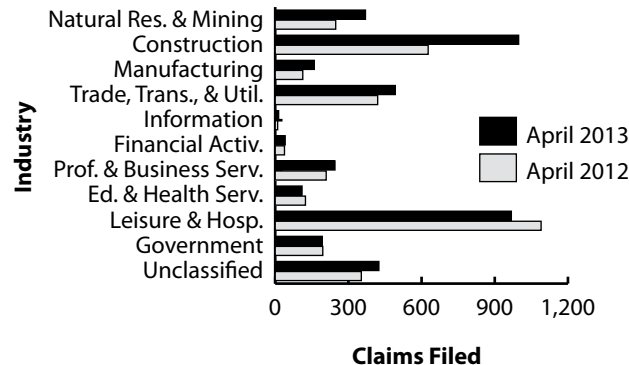
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

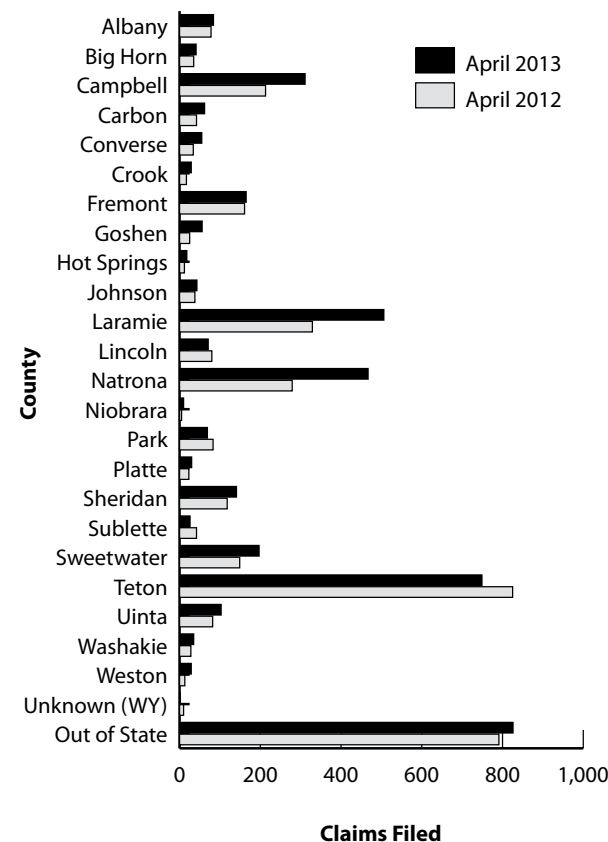
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Initial claims increased 17.4% over the year with significant increases in mining (61.2%), construction (59.2%), and transportation, warehousing & utilities (50.4%).

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, April 2013



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, April 2013



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Apr 13	Mar 13	Apr 13	Mar 13	
Wyoming Statewide	4,124	2,785	3,513	48.1	17.4
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,529	1,039	990	47.2	54.4
Natural Res. & Mining	370	279	248	32.6	49.2
Mining	353	259	219	36.3	61.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	10	15	15	-33.3	-33.3
Construction	998	597	627	67.2	59.2
Manufacturing	160	161	113	-0.6	41.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,975	1,230	1,973	60.6	0.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	492	348	420	41.4	17.1
Wholesale Trade	70	46	62	52.2	12.9
Retail Trade	216	202	221	6.9	-2.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	206	100	137	106.0	50.4
Information	14	8	10	75.0	40.0
Financial Activities	41	52	38	-21.2	7.9
Prof. and Business Svcs.	245	154	209	59.1	17.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	110	141	124	-22.0	-11.3
Leisure & Hospitality	968	459	1,090	110.9	-11.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	99	61	74	62.3	33.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	193	201	195	-4.0	-1.0
Federal Government	70	85	72	-17.6	-2.8
State Government	21	20	18	5.0	16.7
Local Government	101	95	105	6.3	-3.8
Local Education	23	28	24	-17.9	-4.2
UNCLASSIFIED	425	313	353	35.8	20.4

Laramie County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	505	303	329	66.7	53.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	248	87	114	185.1	117.5
Construction	227	62	95	266.1	138.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	208	181	161	14.9	29.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	67	66	51	1.5	31.4
Financial Activities	8	14	5	-42.9	60.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	55	25	30	120.0	83.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	24	30	26	-20.0	-7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	39	33	36	18.2	8.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	30	25	33	20.0	-9.1
UNCLASSIFIED	17	7	19	142.9	-10.5

Natrona County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	466	324	279	43.8	67.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	271	145	108	86.9	150.9
Construction	173	73	67	137.0	158.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	177	165	154	7.3	14.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	62	46	48	34.8	29.2
Financial Activities	4	10	7	-60.0	-42.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	50	30	35	66.7	42.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	15	33	32	-54.5	-53.1
Leisure & Hospitality	33	31	19	6.5	73.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5	6	12	-16.7	-58.3
UNCLASSIFIED	11	7	3	57.1	266.7

^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 increased statewide by 5.6% with significant increases in information (44.7%), wholesale trade (36.3%), and oil & gas extraction (27.2%).

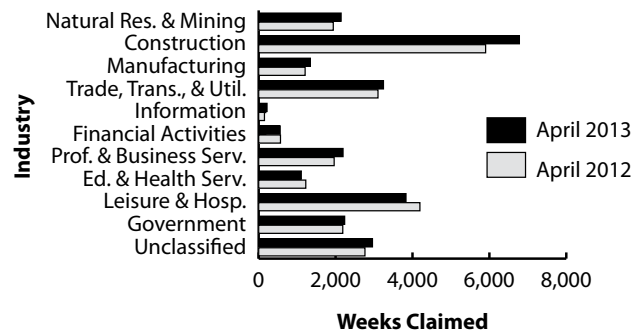
Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Claims Filed			Claims Filed	
	Apr 13	Mar 13	Apr 12	Mar 13	Apr 12
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	27,250	29,603	25,794	-7.9	5.6
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	4,716	4,966	9,520	-5.0	-50.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS ^b	8,310	8,497	7,907	-2.2	5.1
Benefit Exhaustions	795	672	842	18.3	-5.6
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	9.6%	7.9%	10.6%	1.7%	-1.1%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	10,270	12,199	9,051	-15.8	13.5
Natural Res. & Mining	2,144	2,295	1,940	-6.6	10.5
Mining	1,923	2,018	1,723	-4.7	11.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	173	174	136	-0.6	27.2
Construction	6,780	8,641	5,902	-21.5	14.9
Manufacturing	1,344	1,262	1,208	6.5	11.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	11,784	11,534	11,790	2.2	-0.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,245	3,256	3,103	-0.3	4.6
Wholesale Trade	575	619	422	-7.1	36.3
Retail Trade	1,725	1,742	1,808	-1.0	-4.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	945	895	873	5.6	8.2
Information	217	219	150	-0.9	44.7
Financial Activities	559	608	567	-8.1	-1.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	2,194	2,589	1,963	-15.3	11.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,108	1,145	1,225	-3.2	-9.6
Leisure and Hospitality	3,831	3,044	4,193	25.9	-8.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	621	666	580	-6.8	7.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,236	2,670	2,187	-16.3	2.2
Federal Government	1,090	1,267	1,060	-14.0	2.8
State Government	240	285	229	-15.8	4.8
Local Government	906	1,117	897	-18.9	1.0
Local Education	238	238	205	0.0	16.1
UNCLASSIFIED	2,959	3,198	2,764	-7.5	7.1
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,041	3,600	3,107	-15.5	-2.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	904	1,038	910	-12.9	-0.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,012	1,468	1,037	-31.1	-2.4
Construction	880	1,292	745	-31.9	18.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,617	1,708	1,597	-5.3	1.3
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	562	550	441	2.2	27.4
Financial Activities	155	161	150	-3.7	3.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	373	445	458	-16.2	-18.6
Educational and Health Svcs.	230	207	224	11.1	2.7
Leisure & Hospitality	196	204	214	-3.9	-8.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	280	295	344	-5.1	-18.6
UNCLASSIFIED	132	127	128	3.9	3.1
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,664	2,809	2,155	-5.2	23.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	822	825	637	-0.4	29.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,202	1,276	790	-5.8	52.2
Construction	731	856	532	-14.6	37.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,323	1,399	1,161	-5.4	14.0
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	470	449	366	4.7	28.4
Financial Activities	81	87	72	-6.9	12.5
Professional & Business Svcs.	370	400	306	-7.5	20.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	172	171	229	0.6	-24.9
Leisure & Hospitality	180	242	128	-25.6	40.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	74	62	121	19.4	-38.8
UNCLASSIFIED	62	70	82	-11.4	-24.4

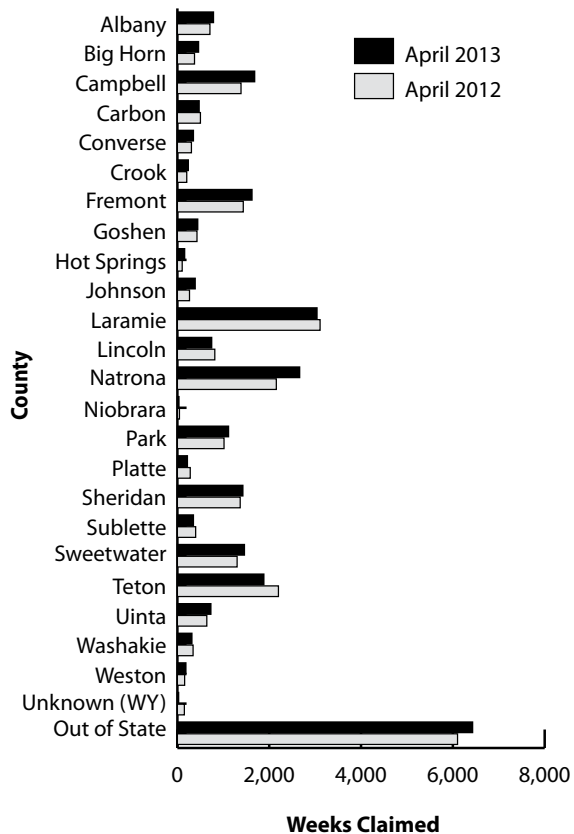
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, April 2013



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, April 2013



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

**Official Business
Penalty for Private
Use \$300
Return Service
Requested**

L