

# TRENDS

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Research &amp; Planning

## Dynamics of Unemployment Spells: A Look at the Trends Before, During, and After the Great Recession

by: *Patrick Harris, Principal Economist*

*This article examines how pre- and post-unemployment wages differ among different genders and age groups, and how these earnings are affected by educational attainment. In addition, this article also looks at trends in post-unemployment wage progression trends, or how a person's wages grow after he returns to work after a spell of unemployment.*

The main objective of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits is to counteract unemployment effects on economic activity, assist in sustaining households affected by a job loss, and finance the search for work. During the national Great Recession that lasted from December 2007 to June 2009 (NBER, 2010), Wyoming's UI trust paid \$140.7 million in benefits in real dollars annually. But what happens to an individual's earnings when he or she returns to work after a spell of unemployment? Which groups' earnings were most substantially impacted after receiving UI benefits?

of Workforce Services' Research & Planning (R&P) administrative databases, this article explores the dynamics of unemployment spells from 2007 to 2009. The data covers the period from 2007 to 2011, allowing analyses to be conducted prior, during, and after the Great Recession that lasted from December 2007 to June 2009. This recession period is defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER), a non-profit organization that, among its other activities, is best known for publishing start and end dates of recessions on a national scale. There is no known

Using the Wyoming Department

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Baker Huges rig count fro Wyoming fell from 57 in October 2011 to 50 in October 2012, a 12.3% decrease. ... page 20**
- **Initial unemployment insurance claims remained steady over the year. Significant declines were observed in manufacturing (-47.9%) and leisure & hospitality (-11.8%). ... page 22**



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comparable measure of recession duration for individual states.

Persons are considered unemployed if they are currently jobless, looking for work, and is able to work. Individuals who leave the labor force voluntarily or who are not actively seeking employment are not considered unemployed. During the Great Recession, Wyoming's UI trust fund was able to remain solvent even after paying \$140.7 million in benefits annually in real dollars (Wen, 2009). Many states were unable to maintain solvency in their UI trust funds and needed to borrow money from the federal government, ranging from Delaware's \$63 million to California's \$9 billion.

During this period in Wyoming, males were laid off more frequently than females, and mining and construction were the two industries most affected by the economic downturn; the number of UI claims increased across all educational backgrounds (Wen, 2010). To help demonstrate the effects of UI benefits on the economy, Leonard (2010) estimated that 990 jobs were retained in Wyoming's economy in 2009 due to the counter-cyclical effect of UI claim payments. UI benefits are meant to be temporary, sub-wage replacements for workers who are involuntarily unemployed (Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation, 1996).

Even during this economic downturn, Wyoming employers continued to hire new workers. Through its New Hires Job Skills Survey, R&P found that Wyoming employers added 112,065 new hires from fourth quarter 2009 (2009Q4) to third quarter 2010 (2010Q3; Knapp, 2012). The New Hires Job Skills

Survey is designed to collect data on the demographics, benefits, skills, wage rates, and the gender wage gap for jobs hired in Wyoming. Data on new hires can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>.

Given that Wyoming employers continued to hire new workers during this period shows that Wyoming's labor market is dynamic and flexible even during tough economic times. Data on unemployment spells provide insight into how easily the labor market allows people to respond to shifting economic trends and changes in the demand for labor.

## Literature Review

The demographic variables associated with unemployment have been widely researched. Several studies have found that older workers who have been unemployed for long periods have greater difficulty in finding employment than younger workers or older workers who experience only short-term unemployment (Levin-Waldman, 1997; Mendenhall, Kalil, Spindel, & Hart, 2008). The suggested explanation is that employers are looking to reduce the cost of worker salaries and are opting to employ younger workers with different skill sets. Older workers may be in a high-level position at the time of their unemployment (e.g., managers, executives) and finding employment at that level again may be difficult in a competitive economy.

Elsby, Hobijn, Sahin, and Valletta (2011) found that in the U.S. during the Great Recession, older workers were less likely to become unemployed than younger workers. However, when older

workers lost their jobs, they tended to stay unemployed for longer periods. The authors also pointed out that during the recovery period, unemployment duration widened between older and younger workers, with younger workers finding jobs at a faster pace.

Chan and Stevens (1999) used data from the University of Michigan Health and Retirement Study (HRS) taken in 1992, 1994, and 1996 and found that for workers 50 years of age or older, the reemployment wage was significantly lower than previous earnings. The authors commented that as the unemployment spells of older workers increases, the likelihood of dropping out of the labor force or accepting jobs with wages well below expectations to help offset reductions in retirement savings increases.

Age is not the only factor that has been shown to be a determinate of the length of unemployment. The differences in gender and unemployment spell duration have been extensively studied, especially for males. Females have been under-represented in many studies due to the perception that males are the primary wage earners (Bartell & Bartell, 1985; Dew, Bromet, & Schulberg, 1987).

Kulik (2000) compared males and females on the level of intensity of job searches of unemployed individuals. She found that males spent more time searching for employment and that females were more likely than males to turn down employment due to family commitments. Further, females were less likely to accept employment due to unfavorable working conditions or if the position was more masculine in nature. These results suggest that females may

have less time to devote to job searches and instead spend more time taking care of family compared to their male counterparts. During the Great Recession and subsequent recovery, both males and females experienced a decline in employment; however, males began to find jobs during the recovery, while employment for females continued to decline (Elsby, et al., 2011).

Finally, education has been shown to be a factor in the duration of unemployment. According to Levin-Waldman (1997), who used U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey data in 1993, those individuals who experienced long-term unemployment were more likely to have at least a college degree than those who experienced short-term unemployment. This result may be due to these individuals' unwillingness to accept a lower wage, and they also may not feel as much financial pressure to find a job immediately compared to individuals with less education.

Many studies have focused on the wage differential after an individual becomes reemployed after a period of unemployment. The labor market functions differently than markets related to goods, money, or other exchanges. The labor market deals with the supply and demand of human activities and is governed by the unique characteristics (e.g., psychological and sociological) of human beings. Reemployed workers who shift between high-paying employment to low-paying service employment affect the reemployment wage, which produces decreased incomes (Couch & Placzek, 2010; Farber, 1997).

The lowest wage level at which an individual is willing to accept a job

(reservation wage) has been shown to vary depending on certain factors. Ahn and Garcia-Perez (2002) used data from the Spanish Labor Force Survey regarding the length of unemployment and a person's willingness to accept a lower wage. The authors found that younger individuals were more likely to accept lower wages than older individuals. Further, individuals with higher educational attainment were less likely to accept lower wages.

However, as the length of unemployment increased, younger people and those with higher education changed their attitudes regarding wages and were more likely to accept lower paying jobs than older people. Using data from the German Socio-Economic Panel, Grun, Hauser, and Rhein (2010) found unemployed individuals who re-entered the workforce even at low quality jobs had a higher life satisfaction than those who remained in unemployment. Both of these findings suggest that as the length of the unemployment spell increases, people are willing to improve their life satisfaction by taking a job at a lower wage.

The dynamics of unemployment during good economic times vary across groups including age, gender, and education level. Disadvantaged workers during good economic times tend to be better off than when economic times are more difficult, such as during the Great Recession. Gregg and Wadsworth (2010) found that less skilled, older males were more likely to be inactive in the labor market during a recession than when times were good. However, once these individuals become inactive during a recession, they tend to stay inactive when the recovery begins because jobs are scarce and employers are looking for younger, more educated

individuals. For females who become inactive during a recession, the rate of re-entry in the labor market during the recovery is slightly better than males.

## Methodology

The data used in these analyses were compiled using the UI and Wage Records administrative databases and included individuals who were paid a UI benefit between 2007 and 2009. The UI administrative database includes information regarding the claimant's previous employer, gender, age, address, and education level. The Wage Records administrative database includes all quarterly wages for approximately 92% of employees working in the state by year, quarter, and industry. R&P also has wage records for 10 partner states through 2011: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

The number of quarters between the quarter an individual was paid a UI benefit and the quarter they began earning wages again were counted and used to indicate the duration of their unemployment spell. Further, the number of weeks between the start of the quarter and when the claimant was paid was counted as well. For example, an individual who was paid a UI benefit on January 15, 2007 and began earning wages in 2008Q1 would have had an unemployment period lasting 3.2 quarters (part of 2007Q1, all of 2007Q2, all of 2007Q3, and all of 2007Q4).

To examine the wage differential before and after unemployment, wages were obtained for the same quarter one

year prior, one year after, and two years after an individual was paid a UI benefit. For example, if an individual was paid a benefit in 2009Q3, wages were obtained for 2008Q3, 2010Q3, and 2011Q3. These periods were chosen to allow comparisons to be made after a reasonable amount of time had passed after receiving unemployment benefits. For the duration of unemployment, all those who did not have wages as of 2012Q2 were included in the analysis. In this article, the wage differential is the change in wages from one year prior to unemployment to

two years after unemployment. Wage progression is the growth in wages from the first year to the second year after unemployment. Figure 1 presents a hypothetical example, which shows that Hypothetical Pat was unemployed in 2009Q3. Pat's pre-unemployment wage in 2008Q3 was \$5,000, compared to a \$3,500 post-unemployment wage in 2011Q3. This shows that Pat's wage differential was -\$1,500. However, Pat experienced positive wage progression after unemployment, increasing from \$3,000 in 2010Q3 to \$3,500 in 2011Q3.

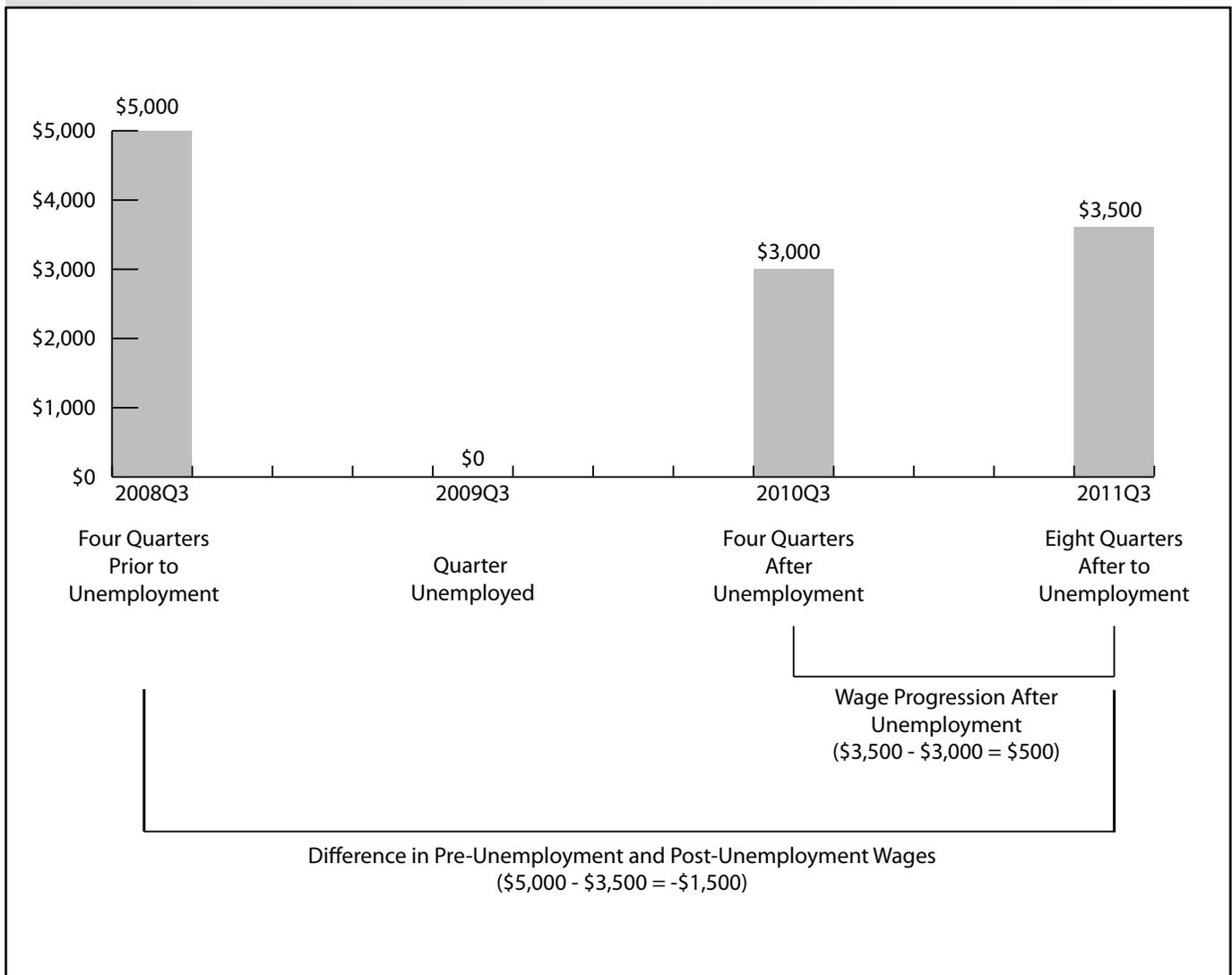


Figure 1: Hypothetical Pat's Wage Calculation

To accurately count the number of individuals unemployed during the Great Recession, several criteria were imposed on the data. First, nonresident employment is a defining feature of Wyoming’s labor market. A nonresident is someone whose address is somewhere outside of Wyoming (e.g., another state or country). Because this article focuses on the effects of unemployment on Wyoming residents, all nonresidents were removed from the data.

Second, those individuals who were associated with a union hiring hall or were job attached and plan to return to work within 12 weeks were also excluded. A job attached individual is someone who was laid off but one whose employer has agreed to hire them back within 12 weeks. Both unionized and job attached workers have a greater chance of being re-hired, making their unemployment period significantly shorter.

Individuals were placed into three categories based on the education level indicated in the unemployment benefits system: less than high school, high school/GED, or associate’s degree or higher. Life-span development literature suggests that mid-life is defined broadly between the ages of 40 and 60 (Lachman, 2004). To get an accurate picture of older versus younger workers, individuals were placed into two age categories: 39 and younger or 40 and older.

Long-term unemployment is defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics as an individual who experiences unemployment for more than 27 weeks as being long-term unemployed. Two calendar quarters is approximately 26 weeks. For this reason, those individuals who experienced two to eight quarters of unemployment will be

defined as long-term unemployed in this article. Individuals experiencing less than two quarters of unemployment will be classified as short-term unemployed.

## Results

Table 1 presents the number of individuals who received UI benefits from 2007 to 2009 and have not returned to employment in Wyoming as of 2012Q2 or in one of the 10 partner states as of 2011Q4. A majority of this group were males, had a high school diploma or GED, and were older.

Several hypotheses have been formulated based on past research to understand unemployment during the Great Recession and the subsequent recovery in Wyoming. In order to test these hypotheses, an Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was conducted with unemployment duration as the dependent variable. An ANOVA is a statistical technique used to test the mean (average) differences between and within groups.

**Table 1: Selected Characteristics of Individuals Who Were Paid Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefits from 2007 to 2009 and Have Not Returned to Work in Wyoming or Surrounding States as of 2012Q2**

	N	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Males	1,525	63.8%
Females	865	26.2%
<b>Education</b>		
Less than High School	208	8.7%
High School Diploma or GED	1,458	61.0%
Associate’s Degree or Higher	539	22.6%
Unknown	185	7.7%
<b>Age</b>		
39 and Younger	792	33.1%
40 and Older	1,598	66.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

More information on this technique and how it was used in this analysis can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm>.

**Hypothesis 1:** *Younger females experienced a longer duration of unemployment than younger males.*

As seen in Figure 2, and consistent with predictions, younger females had a longer duration of unemployment (3.6 quarters) than younger males (3.4 quarters).

**Hypothesis 2:** *Older males experienced a longer duration of unemployment than younger males.*

Consistent with predictions, the duration of unemployment was greater for older males (3.6 quarters) than younger males (3.4 quarters).

**Hypothesis 3:** *Younger females experienced a longer duration of unemployment than older females.*

Younger females (3.6 quarters) did have a longer duration of unemployment than older females (3.5 quarters); however, this hypothesis was not supported because the difference is not statistically significant (see Figure 2).

**Hypothesis 4:** *Older workers with more education (associate's degree or higher) experienced longer durations of unemployment than younger workers of all education levels.*

Using the same statistical technique, this hypothesis was not supported. However, Figure 3 shows that even though the hypothesis is not statistically supported, older workers with an associate's degree or higher did experience a slightly longer duration of unemployment (3.6 quarters) than younger workers of all education levels (3.3 to 3.5 quarters).

**Hypothesis 5:** *For those who experienced short-*

*term unemployment, older, more educated individuals experienced a greater decrease from pre-unemployment to post-unemployment wages than older individuals who have less education.*

No significant difference was found for older individuals with higher levels of education having a larger decrease in wages compared to older, less educated individuals. But even though there was no statistically significant difference found, the older more educated individuals (high school/GED) did experience slightly greater decreases in wages (-\$2,107) compared to older less educated individuals (less than high school;

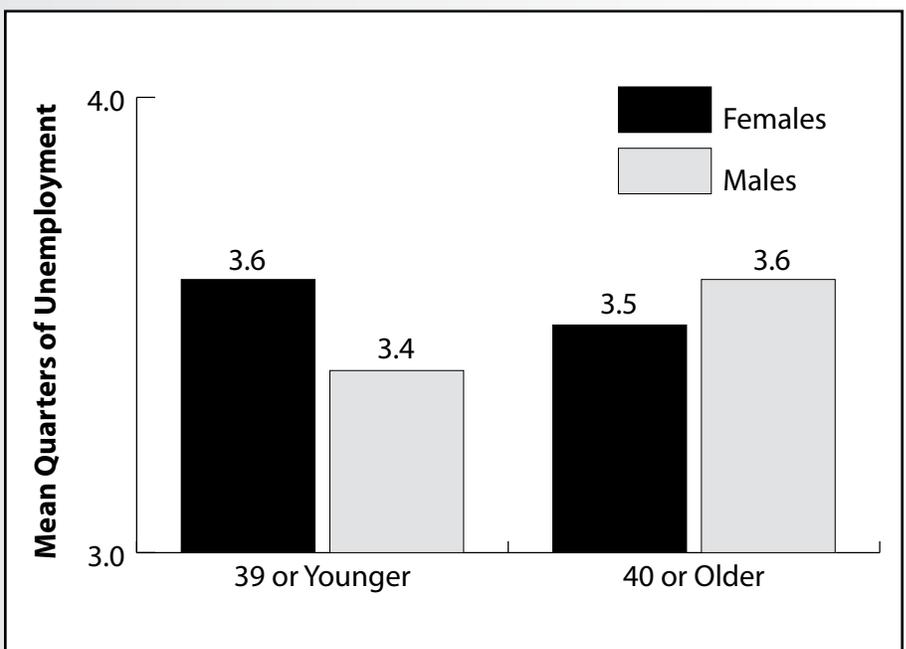


Figure 2: Unemployment Duration of Individuals Receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits by Gender and Age in Wyoming of Those Who Received Unemployment Insurance Benefits from from 2007 to 2009

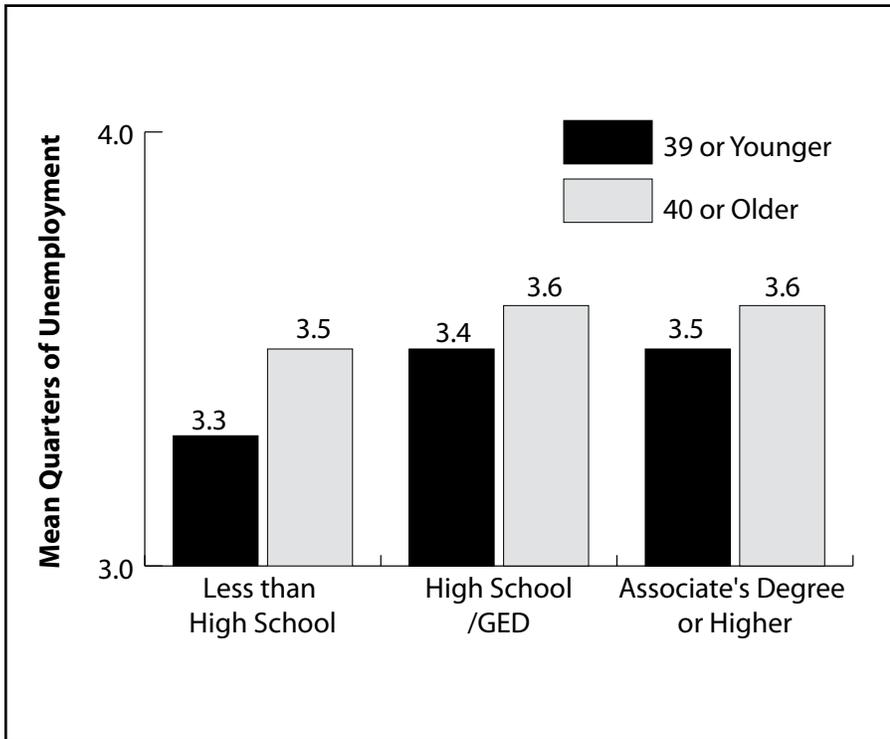


Figure 3: Educational Attainment and Age of Individuals Receiving Unemployment Insurance Benefits in Wyoming of Those Who Received Unemployment Insurance Benefits from from 2007 to 2009

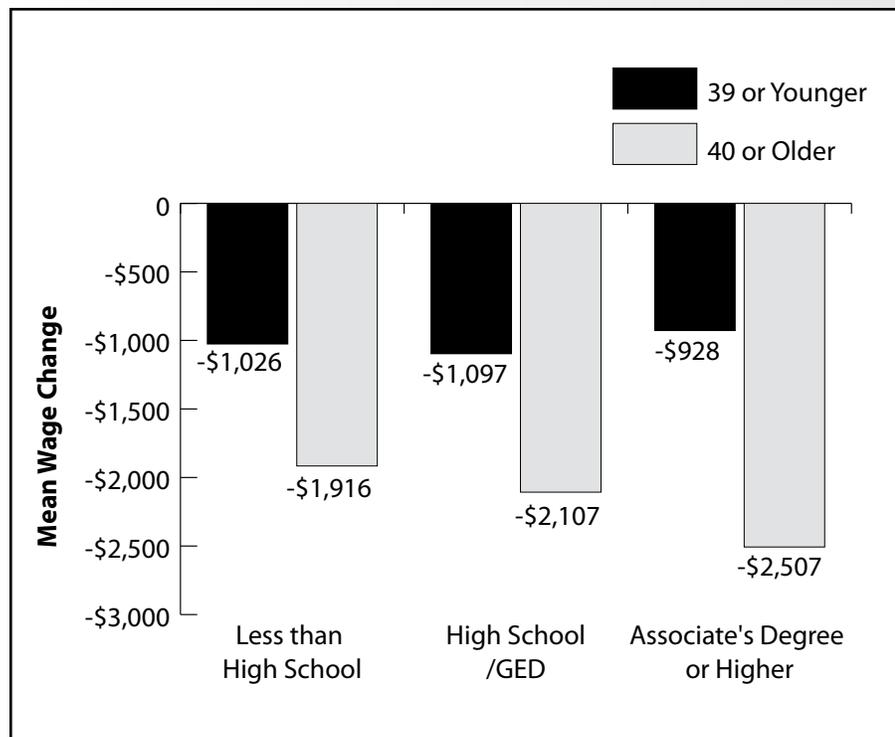


Figure 4: Difference in Pre- and Post-Unemployment Quarterly Wages for Short-Term Unemployment by Age and Educational Attainment of Those Who Received Unemployment Insurance Benefits from from 2007 to 2009

-\$1,916).

**Hypothesis 6:** Older individuals with an associate's degree or higher experienced a greater decrease from pre-unemployment to post-unemployment wages than younger individuals with an associate's degree or higher.

Consistent with predictions, the decrease from pre-unemployment to post-unemployment wages for older individuals with an associate's degree or higher (-\$2,507) was more than double the decrease experienced by younger workers with an associate's degree or higher (-\$928; see Figure 4).

**Hypothesis 7a:** For those who experienced long-term unemployment, older individuals with an associate's degree or higher experienced a greater decrease from pre-unemployment to post-unemployment wages than older individuals with less education.

**Hypothesis 7b:** Older individuals with an associate's degree or higher experienced a greater decrease from pre-unemployment to post-unemployment wages than younger individuals with an associate's degree or higher.

Even though these hypotheses were not

supported by a statistically significant difference, the results of this analysis did reflect the hypotheses (see Figure 5). Older individuals with an associate's degree or higher experienced a greater decrease from pre-unemployment to post-unemployment wages (-\$4,086) than older individuals with a high school diploma or GED (-\$3,258) or those with less than high school (-\$2,508). Likewise, older individuals with an associate's degree or higher experienced a greater decrease (-\$4,086) than younger individuals with an associate's degree or higher (-\$2,280).

*greater wage progression after unemployment than individuals with higher*

*levels of education.*

Figure 6 shows that the analysis supported

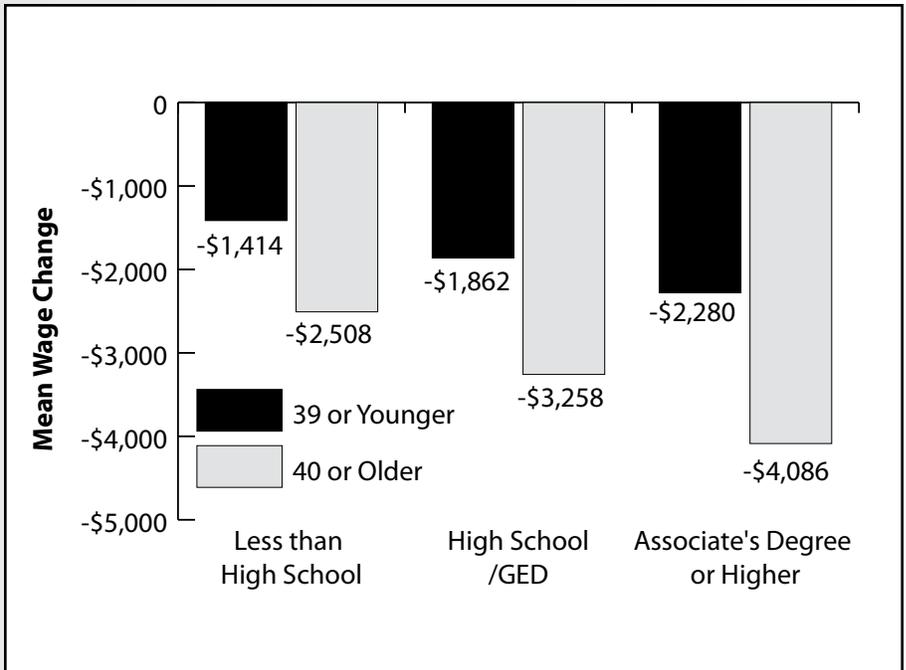


Figure 5: Difference in Pre- and Post-Unemployment Quarterly Wages for Long-Term Unemployment by Age and Educational Attainment of Those Who Received Unemployment Insurance Benefits from from 2007 to 2009

**Hypothesis 8:** *Highly educated individuals who experienced long-term unemployment saw greater wage progression after unemployment than less educated individuals.*

Figure 6 shows that this hypothesis was supported. Individuals with an associate's degree or higher had greater wage progression after long-term unemployment (\$2,519) than those with a high school diploma or GED (\$2,074) or those with less than high school (\$1,540).

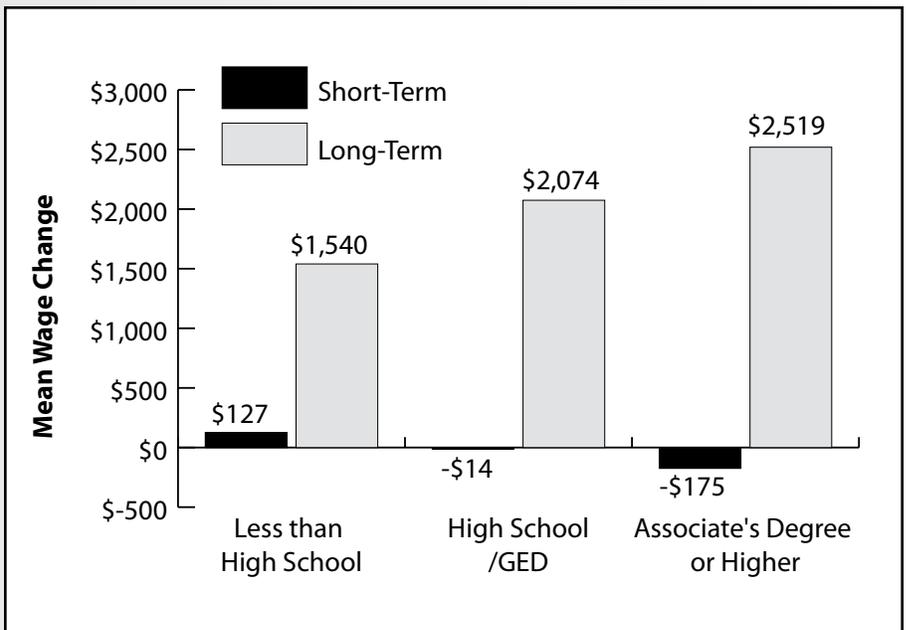


Figure 6: Post Employment Wage Progression for Short- and Long-Term Unemployment by Educational Attainment of Those Who Received Unemployment Insurance Benefits from from 2007 to 2009

**Hypothesis 9:** *Those with less education who experienced short-term unemployment saw*

this hypothesis. Individuals with less than a high school diploma experienced greater wage progression after short-term unemployment (\$127) than those with a high school diploma or GED (-\$14) or those with an associate's degree or higher (-\$175).

## Conclusions

This article examined the dynamics of unemployment periods during the Great Recession based on gender, education level, and age. The results indicate that younger females have significantly higher unemployment durations than younger males, but no difference was found between younger females and older females. This difference may be explained by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), which was signed in February of 2009 with \$105 billion being invested in infrastructure. As infrastructure jobs, such as those in the construction industry, are typically male-dominated, the number of jobs during the recovery period may have been skewed towards younger males. Past research has shown that females are less likely to take gender-atypical jobs (Kulik, 2000). Further, older males had longer durations of unemployment than younger males indicating, again, the significance of the ARRA and the types of jobs it created which may have put younger males at an advantage.

The results in this article also indicate that older individuals with a higher level of education experienced greater decreases in wages after a short-term unemployment spell compared to younger individuals with a higher level of education. This finding supports past

research which indicated that younger individuals are able to find employment faster (Elsby, et al., 2011) and that younger individuals have different attitudes towards accepting jobs at lower wages compared to older individuals.

In terms of short-term unemployment, those with less education had a greater wage progression than those with a higher level of education. However, for long-term unemployment, those who had higher levels of education had significantly higher wage increases than those with less education. These findings suggest that as the unemployment spell duration increases, those with a higher level of education may have changed their attitude regarding accepting lower wages offered in the short term, which supports the conclusions of Ahn and Garcia-Perez (2002). Further, education seems to act as a buffer for those who experience long-term unemployment, as those with a higher level of education had significantly greater increases in their wages over the year compared to less educated individuals.

The real-world applications of these results are significant. Thomas (1997) found that individuals who utilize public employment agencies (such as the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services) early in unemployment experience shorter durations of unemployment than those who do not use these services or use these services later in unemployment. One of the main goals of the Department of Workforce Services is to reduce the amount of time individuals are unemployed. As shown in this article, there are several characteristics that result in higher durations of unemployment and a decreased wage after unemployment.

Older individuals with higher levels of education were shown to be particularly affected by unemployment during the national Great Recession, especially in terms of wage recovery. Further, younger females may be vulnerable to longer durations of unemployment compared to males due to outside influences, such as family responsibilities and job characteristics.

The findings suggest that at the beginning of unemployment, attention should be paid to the level of education, gender, and the age of an individual, as these characteristics influence unemployment duration and wages after the differing lengths of unemployment.

### Limitations

Several limitations in the current article should be noted. First, education level was self-reported by the individual claimants when they first filed their claim. This information could not be verified and may be biased by reasons such as social desirability and self-promotion.

Second, these data include wages and employment duration only, with no data on the attitudes, personal characteristics and circumstances, or employment characteristics collected by R&P. Because of this limitation, no conclusions can be made as to why individuals may have turned down employment, nor does it give insight into the reasons for length of time unemployed.

Third, the variables used in this article (age, sex, and educational attainment) were not experimentally

manipulated, so cause and effect should not be interpreted from the analyses. Individuals could not be randomly assigned into groups in order to measure their wages and unemployment duration, so it cannot be stated that a higher level of education causes certain employment outcomes. Further, these variables and the outcome variables (wage and duration of unemployment) are a reflection of Wyoming's labor market and should not be generalized beyond the intended purpose, such as research on age, gender, and education.

### Future Research

In this article, focus was given to gender, age, and education. It is important to examine unemployment durations by industry and occupation. Are individuals who work in certain industries before collecting UI benefits prone to longer unemployment durations? Do industries that require high skill sets or more education give people an advantage in finding work quicker? Which occupations have the longest duration of unemployment? These questions will shed light on the impact the recession had on certain industries and occupations.

Future research also may focus on those who are labeled discouraged workers. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, a discouraged worker is an individual who is able to work but has not been employed for at least 12 months and is no longer looking for work because of few job opportunities or little luck finding a job. Examining the characteristics of the individual and his or her interaction with the labor market would provide insight into how

the individual should approach different economic booms and busts.

Finally, as no data on individual characteristics were collected, future research may focus on the specific personality traits, employment circumstances and attitudes of certain jobs after unemployment. This type of data collection would allow for more specific research questions and answers to help public employment agencies in assisting people to find work after unemployment.

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Research & Planning  
Wyoming DWS

## News Release Publication Dates for 2013

Reference Month	Tentative Publication Date	Reference Month	Tentative Publication Date
January	March 19	July	August 20
February	April 2	August	September 24
March	April 23	September	October 22
April	May 21	October	November 19
May	June 25	November	December 23
June	July 23	December	January 28, 2014

Note: All estimates (statewide and all areas) are released on the same day. All releases are at 8:30 a.m. Mountain Time.

News releases are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/releases.htm>.

## 2012 Publications from Research & Planning

Research & Planning produced a variety of reports and publications in 2012. Many are available in print, and all may be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>. For print copies, call (307) 473-3807 or e-mail [phil.ellsworth@wyo.gov](mailto:phil.ellsworth@wyo.gov) or [michael.moore@wyo.gov](mailto:michael.moore@wyo.gov).

Topic and Title	Description	Pages	URL
<b>Wyoming Labor Force Trends</b>			
<i>January 2012 through December 2012</i>	Monthly publication with current employment, unemployment, employment growth, unemployment insurance claims, county and regional data, and analysis of workforce topics.	328 (12- month total)	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm</a>

Trends Issue Date	Feature Articles
December 2012	Dynamics of Unemployment Spells: A Look at the Trends Before, During, and After the Great Recession
November 2012	New Business Formation Increases in Wyoming in 2010 and 2011; New Publication Examines Wyoming's Education Labor Market
October 2012	Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Construction Sector Adds Jobs in 2012Q1; Will Wyoming's Unemployment Rate Return to 2008 Levels by the End of 2012?
September 2012	Potential Impacts of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act on Employer-Provided Benefits in Wyoming; Wyoming Benefits Survey 2012 Available Soon; Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease in 2011; 2008 CFI Fatality Rates: Accuracy vs. Timeliness; Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2010 and 2011
August 2012	Examining Wage Progression in Wyoming from 1992 to 2011; Examining the Demographics of New Hires
July 2012	Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Job Growth Accelerates in 2011Q4; Total Employment and Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims: 2000 to 2011; Total Employment and Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims: 2000 to 2011
June 2012	Wyoming New Hires in 2011, Part 1: Even During an Economic Downturn, Wyoming Employers Continued to Hire New Workers; Latest Occupational Wage Data Now Available; Wyoming Employment Grows from 2010 to 2011
May 2012	Do Claimants Stay on Workers' Compensation Longer During Tough Economic Times?; Long-Term Occupational Projections: 2011 to 2021
April 2012	Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Large Job Gains in Oil & Gas and Related Sectors in Third Quarter 2011; Fewer Workers Commuted During Economic Downturn
March 2012	A Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's Youth into the Labor Force; Wyoming Mass Layoff Events Decline for Second Year in a Row; Wyoming New Hires by Industry: 2009Q4 to 2010Q3
February 2012	Wyoming Benefits Survey 2011
January 2012	Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Construction Sector Sheds Jobs in Second Quarter 2011; Mining Shows Gains; The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2009 and 2010

### News Releases

<i>Labor Force Estimates – January 2012 through December 2012</i>	Updates on the labor force in Wyoming, including employment growth by industry as well as statewide and county unemployment rates.	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news_archive.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news_archive.htm</a>
<i>Quarterly Covered Employment and Wages</i>	Employment and payroll news by industry and county, updated quarterly.	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW/toc.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW/toc.htm</a>
<i>Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses</i>	Wyoming occupational fatality rates by industry.	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFI/CFI_10/2010_cfoi_newsrelease.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFI/CFI_10/2010_cfoi_newsrelease.pdf</a>

(Table continued on page 16)

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## 2012 Publications from Research & Planning

### News Releases (continued)

Topic and Title	Description	Pages	URL
<i>Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses</i>	Nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses, including incidence rates by industry and details of the cases with days away from work.		<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/OSH_10/Data_digest_10.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/OSH_10/Data_digest_10.pdf</a>
<i>New publication examines Wyoming's health care workforce needs</i>	Key findings from <i>Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming: Advancing the Study</i> .		<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/R&amp;P_News_Release_HC_011212.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/R&amp;P_News_Release_HC_011212.pdf</a>
<i>Research &amp; Planning Quarterly News</i>	Excerpts of Research & Planning's work presented to the Wyoming Workforce Development Council at quarterly meetings.		<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/releases.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/releases.htm</a>

### Projections

<i>Wyoming's Short-Term (2011-2013) and Long-Term (2011-2021) Industry and Occupational Projections; Statewide/All Industries by Occupation, Major Industries by Occupation, and Sub-state Regions by Occupation</i>	Long-term and short-term projections for Wyoming employment by occupation for 2011 to 2021 and 2011 to 2013. Projections are now available for occupations by industry and for Wyoming's sub-state regions.		<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm</a>
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### Wages

<i>Wyoming Wage Survey 2012</i>	Occupational wage data for Wyoming at the statewide, county, and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) levels.		<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_toc.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_toc.htm</a>
<i>Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, &amp; Gender</i>	Provides wage and salary earnings by demographics from 1992 to 2011.		<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2012/index.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2012/index.htm</a>

### Education

<i>Monitoring School District Human Resource Cost Pressures: A Report to the Wyoming Joint Education Committee</i>	Provides a comparison of employment and wages in local government (public) schools in Wyoming and surrounding states	62	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_costs.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_costs.htm</a>
<i>A Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's Youth into the Labor Force</i>	Tracks Wyoming workers who were 18 in 2000 to see how many were still employed in Wyoming in 2010.	14	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/w_r_research/A_Decade_Later.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/w_r_research/A_Decade_Later.pdf</a>

### Health Care

<i>Potential Impacts of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act on Employer-Provided Benefits in Wyoming</i>	Using data from the <i>Wyoming Benefits Survey</i> and other state and federal data, in addition to previous research related to health care mandates in other states, this publication explores the PPACA's possible effects on employment in the state.	20	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ppaca/aca2012.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ppaca/aca2012.pdf</a>
<i>Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming: Advancing the Study</i>	This publication attempts to define the analytical problems faced when trying to understand the health care workforce impacts of an aging population and rapidly changing technology, in the context of national health care initiatives, such as the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act	56	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/occ6.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/occ6.pdf</a>

# Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 5.2% in October 2012

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 5.4% in September to 5.2% in October (not a statistically significant change). It remained lower than its October 2011 level of 5.8%, and significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 7.9%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased by an estimated 184 individuals (0.1%) from September to October.

From September to October most county unemployment rates decreased slightly. The largest decreases occurred in Goshen (down from 4.6% to 4.2%) and Washakie (down from 4.4% to 4.0%) counties. Unemployment increased in Teton County, rising from 4.4% to 6.1%. It is normal for unemployment to increase in Teton County at this time of year as the summer tourist season has ended and the ski season has not begun.

Teton County posted the highest unemployment rate in October (6.1%). It was followed by Lincoln (5.6%), Fremont (5.5%), and Laramie (5.1%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (2.9%), Niobrara (3.3%), and Converse (3.3%) counties.

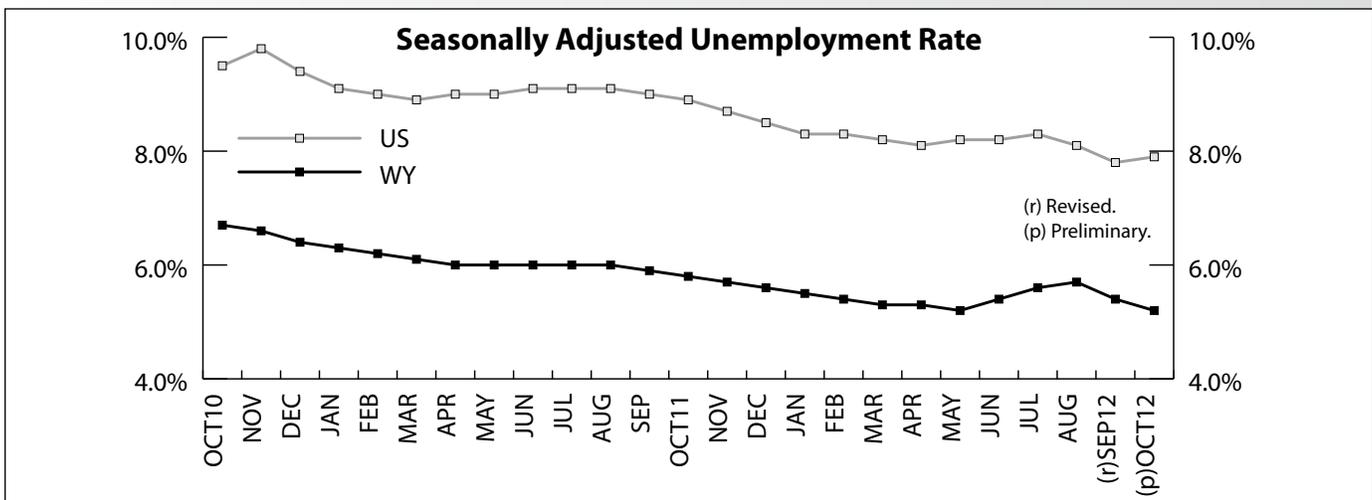
From October 2011 to October 2012, nearly all county unemployment rates decreased. Sublette County was the exception; its unemployment rate was unchanged from a year earlier. The largest over-the-year decreases occurred in Teton (down from 7.8% to 6.1%), Johnson (down from 6.1% to 4.5%), Niobrara (down from 4.6% to 3.3%), and Lincoln (down from 6.9% to 5.6%) counties.

The number of nonfarm jobs in Wyoming (measured by place of work) rose from an estimated 288,600 in October 2011 to 289,800 in October 2012, an increase of 1,200 jobs (0.4%).



Research & Planning Wyoming DWS

<sup>1</sup> 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, October 2012

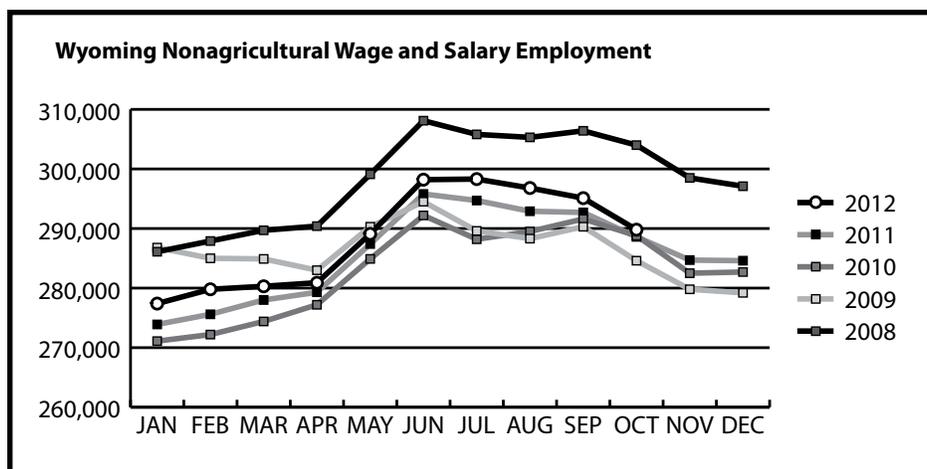
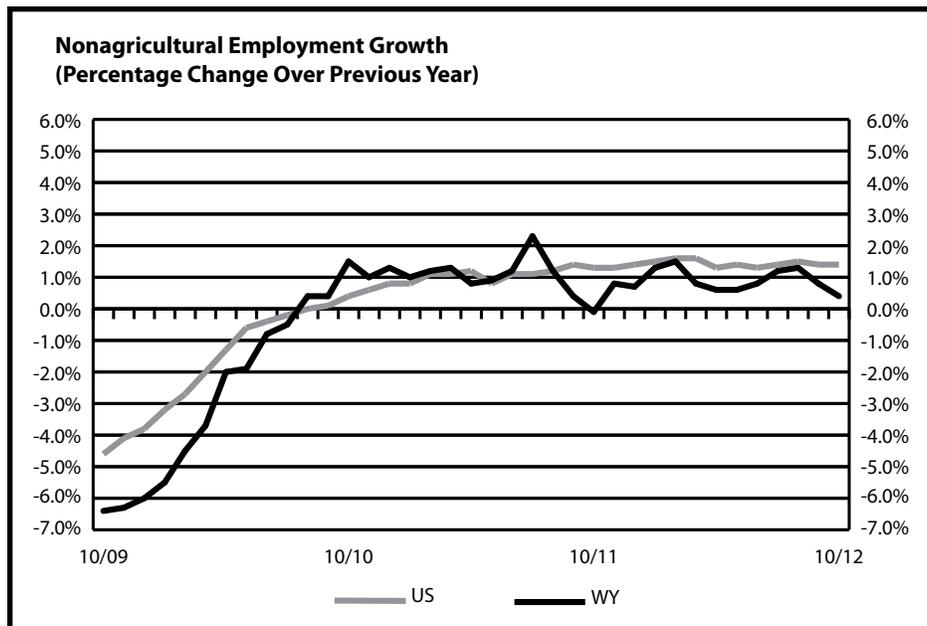
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>294,081</b>	<b>289,800</b>	<b>-4,281</b>	<b>-1.5%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	27,960	26,600	-1,360	-5.1%
Construction	22,438	22,400	-38	-0.2%
Manufacturing	9,752	9,000	-752	-8.4%
Wholesale Trade	9,216	9,200	-16	-0.2%
Retail Trade	29,590	30,100	510	1.7%
Transportation & Utilities	14,660	14,000	-660	-4.7%
Information	3,873	3,800	-73	-1.9%
Financial Activities	10,500	10,700	200	1.9%
Professional & Business Services	18,295	17,600	-695	-3.9%
Educational & Health Services	27,035	27,600	565	2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	33,596	31,500	-2,096	-6.7%
Other Services	11,985	11,400	-585	-5.1%
Government	75,181	75,900	719	0.9%

Projections run in June 2012 and based on QCEW Data through June 2012.

## State Unemployment Rates October 2012 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.8
Nevada	11.5
Rhode Island	10.4
California	10.1
New Jersey	9.7
North Carolina	9.3
Michigan	9.1
Connecticut	9.0
Mississippi	8.9
Illinois	8.8
Georgia	8.7
New York	8.7
Oregon	8.6
South Carolina	8.6
District of Columbia	8.5
Florida	8.5
Kentucky	8.4
Tennessee	8.2
Washington	8.2
Alabama	8.1
Arizona	8.1
Pennsylvania	8.1
Indiana	8.0
Colorado	7.9
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.9</b>
West Virginia	7.5
Maine	7.4
Arkansas	7.2
Alaska	7.1
Idaho	7.0
Missouri	6.9
Ohio	6.9
Wisconsin	6.9
Delaware	6.8
Maryland	6.7
Louisiana	6.6
Massachusetts	6.6
Texas	6.6
New Mexico	6.3
Montana	6.0
Minnesota	5.8
Kansas	5.7
New Hampshire	5.7
Virginia	5.7
Hawaii	5.5
Vermont	5.5
Oklahoma	5.3
Utah	5.2
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Iowa	5.1
South Dakota	4.5
Nebraska	3.8
North Dakota	3.1



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Oct 12	Sep 12	Oct 11	Sep 12	Oct 12
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.0	2.4
Construction	2.8	2.8	2.4	0.0	16.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	5.6
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	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Oct 12	Sep 12	Oct 11	Sep 12	Oct 12
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	1.6
Construction	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
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	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Oct 12	Sep 12	Oct 11	Sep 12	Oct 12
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.4	2.2	-8.3	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	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.0	7.9	6.2	-24.1	-3.2
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	25.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## State Unemployment Rates October 2012 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.3
Nevada	10.9
Rhode Island	9.9
California	9.8
New Jersey	9.4
North Carolina	8.8
Connecticut	8.6
Georgia	8.5
Illinois	8.4
District of Columbia	8.3
Michigan	8.3
Mississippi	8.3
New York	8.3
Florida	8.2
South Carolina	8.2
Arizona	8.1
Oregon	8.1
Alabama	7.8
Kentucky	7.8
Tennessee	7.8
Colorado	7.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Indiana	7.4
Pennsylvania	7.4
Washington	7.2
West Virginia	6.8
Maine	6.7
Arkansas	6.6
Delaware	6.6
Missouri	6.6
Idaho	6.4
Louisiana	6.3
Maryland	6.3
Ohio	6.3
Texas	6.3
Massachusetts	6.2
Alaska	6.0
New Mexico	6.0
Wisconsin	5.7
Hawaii	5.5
Montana	5.4
Virginia	5.4
Kansas	5.2
Minnesota	5.2
New Hampshire	5.2
Oklahoma	5.2
Utah	5.1
Iowa	4.6
Vermont	4.6
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.4</b>
South Dakota	4.0
Nebraska	3.5
North Dakota	2.4

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 57 in October 2011 to 50 in October 2012, a 12.3% decrease.

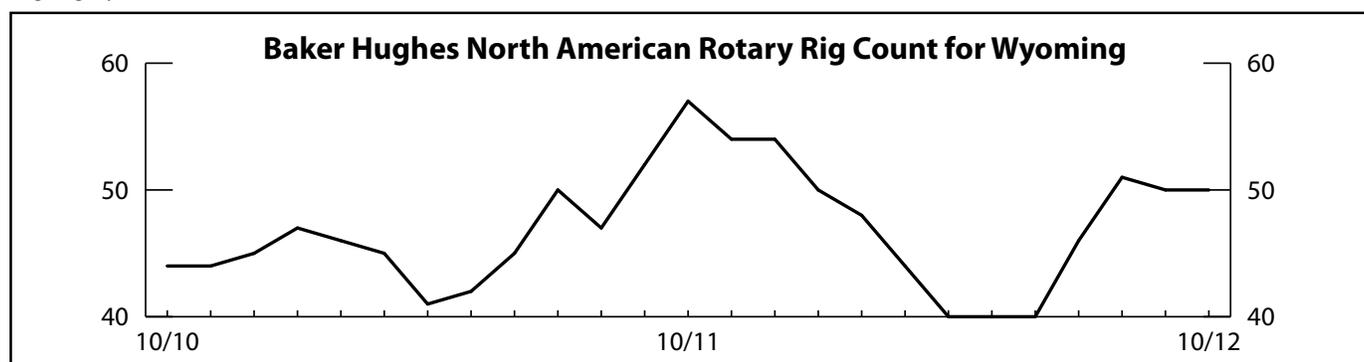
	Oct 2012 (p)	Sep 2012 (r)	Oct 2011 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>289,800</b>	<b>295,100</b>	<b>288,600</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Wyoming State Government	17,700	17,700	17,500	0.0	1.1
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,100	45,900	45,100	0.4	2.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	42,100	41,600	41,300	1.2	1.9
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,976,000	6,818,000	6,989,000	2.3	-0.2
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.8%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	813,000	802,000	967,000	1.4	-15.9
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,870,000	8,110,000	8,258,000	-3.0	-4.7
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	17,577	13,097	14,511	34.2	21.1
Benefits Paid	\$6,059,319	\$4,613,165	\$4,649,934	31.3	30.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$344.73	\$352.23	\$320.44	-2.1	7.6
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	271,952	274,924	267,584	-1.1	1.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1%	1.9%	2.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	231.3	231.4	226.4	0.0	2.2
Food & Beverages	234.7	234.2	230.9	0.2	1.7
Housing	223.7	223.9	220.1	-0.1	1.6
Apparel	131.4	128.6	127.6	2.1	3.0
Transportation	220.2	221.7	212.1	-0.7	3.8
Medical Care	418.4	418.0	403.4	0.1	3.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	114.8	115.0	113.3	-0.2	1.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	134.8	134.6	132.8	0.1	1.5
Other Goods & Services	396.3	396.2	389.1	0.0	1.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	203.5	204.5	201.1	-0.5	1.2
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	150	190	103	-21.1	45.6
Valuation	\$39,346,000	\$41,076,000	\$22,982,000	-4.2	71.2
Single Family Homes	130	131	95	-0.8	36.8
Valuation	\$37,893,000	\$36,871,000	\$22,204,000	2.8	70.7
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	18	25	13	-28.0	38.5
Valuation	\$3,894,000	\$4,521,000	\$2,571,000	-13.9	51.5
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	48	21	22	128.6	118.2
Valuation	\$6,704,000	\$1,984,000	\$4,015,000	237.9	67.0
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-12.3</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan 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

*Teton County posted the highest unemployment rate (6.1%) in October 2012.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2012 (p)	Sep 2012 (r)	Oct 2011 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,445</b>	<b>47,727</b>	<b>47,742</b>	<b>45,094</b>	<b>45,345</b>	<b>45,009</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>2,382</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Big Horn	5,274	5,207	5,389	5,019	4,945	5,084	255	262	305	4.8	5.0	5.7
Fremont	19,840	19,766	19,737	18,756	18,659	18,498	1,084	1,107	1,239	5.5	5.6	6.3
Hot Springs	2,537	2,576	2,619	2,432	2,473	2,502	105	103	117	4.1	4.0	4.5
Park	15,354	15,906	15,527	14,623	15,183	14,677	731	723	850	4.8	4.5	5.5
Washakie	4,440	4,272	4,470	4,264	4,085	4,248	176	187	222	4.0	4.4	5.0
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>55,309</b>	<b>55,115</b>	<b>54,866</b>	<b>53,011</b>	<b>52,786</b>	<b>52,159</b>	<b>2,298</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Campbell	28,434	28,082	27,586	27,378	27,027	26,449	1,056	1,055	1,137	3.7	3.8	4.1
Crook	3,620	3,679	3,570	3,465	3,522	3,407	155	157	163	4.3	4.3	4.6
Johnson	3,997	4,034	4,064	3,819	3,846	3,817	178	188	247	4.5	4.7	6.1
Sheridan	15,918	16,032	16,336	15,138	15,240	15,342	780	792	994	4.9	4.9	6.1
Weston	3,340	3,288	3,310	3,211	3,151	3,144	129	137	166	3.9	4.2	5.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>64,588</b>	<b>66,763</b>	<b>65,796</b>	<b>61,726</b>	<b>64,014</b>	<b>62,245</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Lincoln	7,863	8,280	8,235	7,422	7,832	7,663	441	448	572	5.6	5.4	6.9
Sublette	7,503	7,821	8,129	7,285	7,588	7,895	218	233	234	2.9	3.0	2.9
Sweetwater	25,010	24,876	25,240	24,085	23,919	24,109	925	957	1,131	3.7	3.8	4.5
Teton	13,002	14,268	13,238	12,214	13,645	12,205	788	623	1,033	6.1	4.4	7.8
Uinta	11,210	11,518	10,954	10,720	11,030	10,373	490	488	581	4.4	4.2	5.3
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>78,255</b>	<b>77,217</b>	<b>78,164</b>	<b>74,738</b>	<b>73,604</b>	<b>73,912</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>4,252</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Albany	21,115	20,444	20,886	20,384	19,695	20,040	731	749	846	3.5	3.7	4.1
Goshen	6,578	6,474	6,731	6,303	6,173	6,393	275	301	338	4.2	4.6	5.0
Laramie	45,067	44,675	44,994	42,784	42,348	42,223	2,283	2,327	2,771	5.1	5.2	6.2
Niobrara	1,348	1,346	1,336	1,304	1,303	1,274	44	43	62	3.3	3.2	4.6
Platte	4,147	4,278	4,217	3,963	4,085	3,982	184	193	235	4.4	4.5	5.6
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>59,636</b>	<b>59,116</b>	<b>59,294</b>	<b>57,225</b>	<b>56,601</b>	<b>56,195</b>	<b>2,411</b>	<b>2,515</b>	<b>3,099</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Carbon	7,900	7,973	7,921	7,547	7,616	7,484	353	357	437	4.5	4.5	5.5
Converse	8,239	8,118	7,909	7,963	7,826	7,555	276	292	354	3.3	3.6	4.5
Natrona	43,497	43,025	43,464	41,715	41,159	41,156	1,782	1,866	2,308	4.1	4.3	5.3
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>305,234</b>	<b>305,935</b>	<b>305,864</b>	<b>291,794</b>	<b>292,348</b>	<b>289,521</b>	<b>13,440</b>	<b>13,587</b>	<b>16,343</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.2	5.4	5.8
U.S. ....										7.5	7.6	8.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										7.9	7.8	8.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2012. Run Date 11/2012.

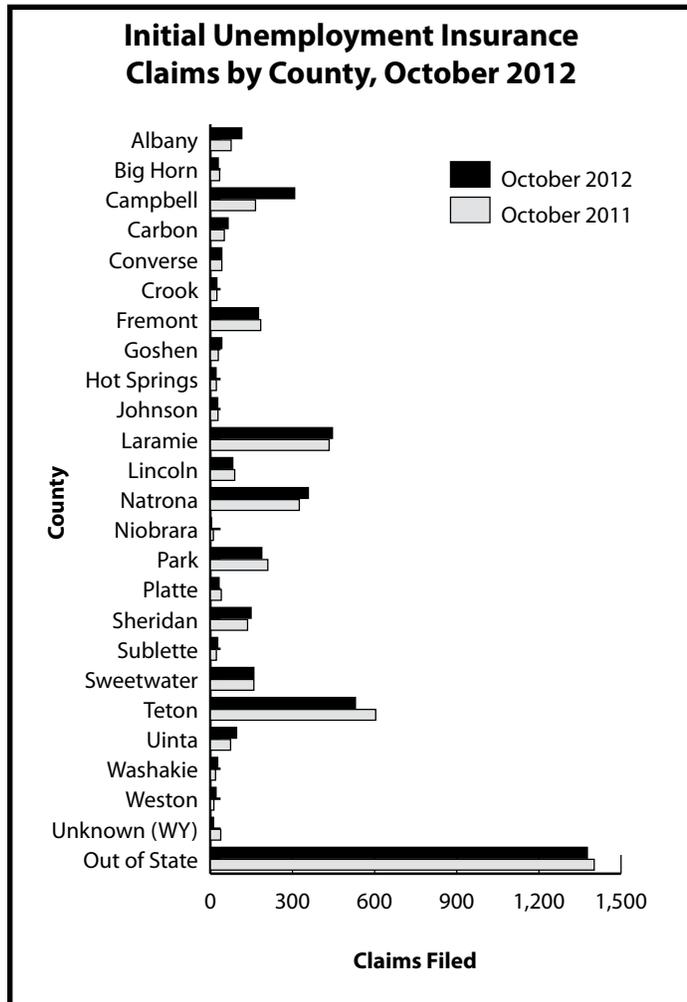
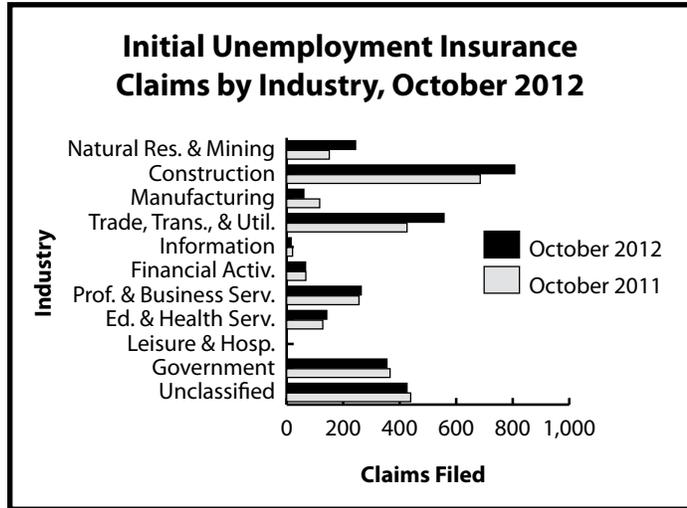
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Initial claims remained steady over the year. Significant declines were observed in manufacturing (-47.9%) and leisure & hospitality (-11.8%).



Initial Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Oct 12		Oct 12
	Oct 12	Sep 12	Oct 11	Sep 12	Oct 11
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>4,357</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>93.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,112	641	955	73.5	16.4
Natural Res. & Mining	244	172	151	41.9	61.6
Mining	212	166	128	27.7	65.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	10	12	17	-16.7	-41.2
Construction	807	403	685	100.2	17.8
Manufacturing	61	64	117	-4.7	-47.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,463	1,144	2,467	115.3	-0.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	557	406	426	37.2	30.8
Wholesale Trade	206	173	45	19.1	357.8
Retail Trade	228	149	254	53.0	-10.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	123	84	127	46.4	-3.1
Information	16	11	21	45.5	-23.8
Financial Activities	67	50	68	34.0	-1.5
Prof. and Business Svcs.	264	150	256	76.0	3.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	142	124	128	14.5	10.9
Leisure & Hospitality	1,323	328	1,500	303.4	-11.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	87	69	61	26.1	42.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	355	190	366	86.8	-3.0
Federal Government	203	57	205	256.1	-1.0
State Government	30	23	30	30.4	0.0
Local Government	121	109	130	11.0	-6.9
Local Education	22	31	22	-29.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	426	271	439	57.2	-3.0

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	155	95	155	63.2	0.0
Construction	138	82	140	68.3	-1.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	222	182	214	22.0	3.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	60	43	54	39.5	11.1
Financial Activities	19	15	17	26.7	11.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	60	46	50	30.4	20.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	23	23	29	0.0	-20.7
Leisure & Hospitality	37	28	45	32.1	-17.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	45	32	46	40.6	-2.2
UNCLASSIFIED	23	14	17	64.3	35.3

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	113	87	123	29.9	-8.1
Construction	75	45	87	66.7	-13.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	226	193	179	17.1	26.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	121	99	55	22.2	120.0
Financial Activities	8	4	9	100.0	-11.1
Prof. & Business Svcs.	25	19	30	31.6	-16.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	20	20	29	0.0	-31.0
Leisure & Hospitality	30	26	36	15.4	-16.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	4	11	200.0	9.1
UNCLASSIFIED	6	4	9	50.0	-33.3

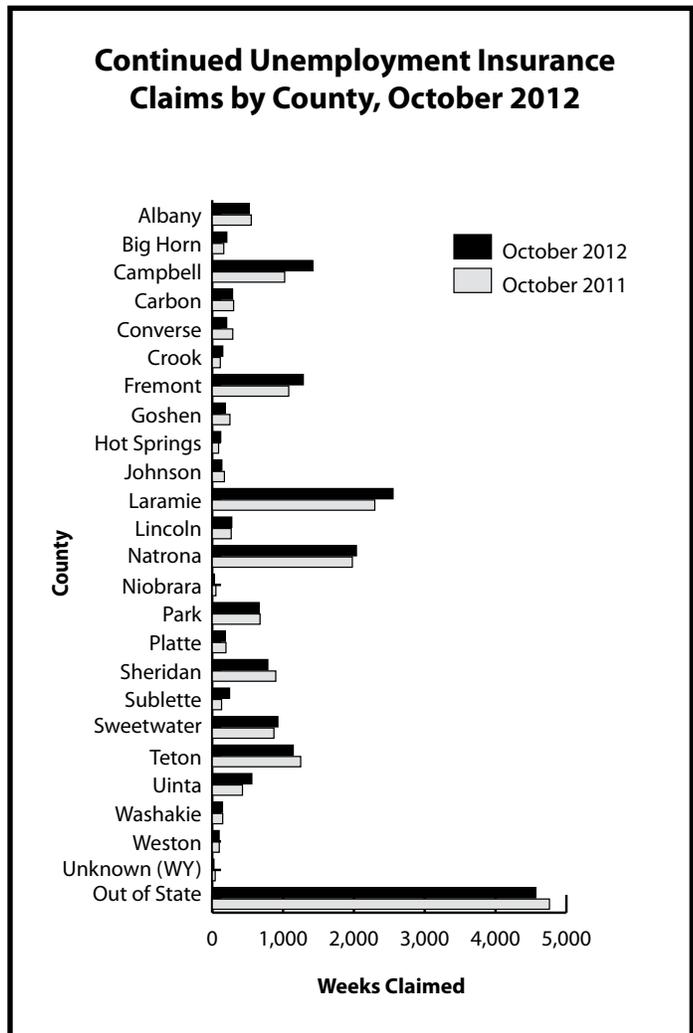
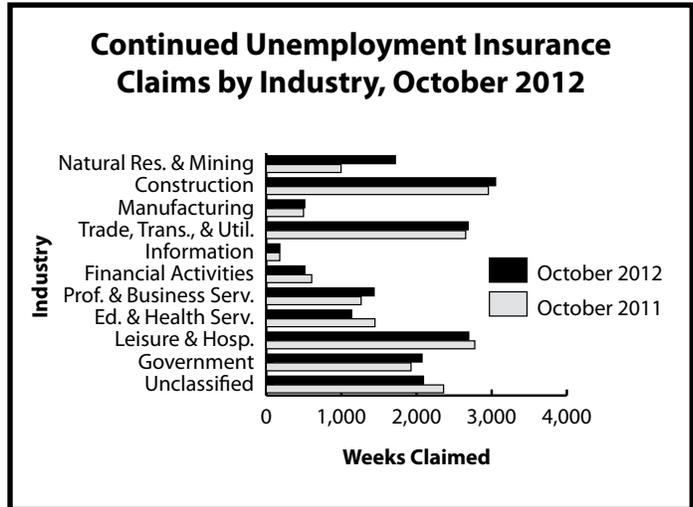
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Continued claims increased slightly over the year (3.4%), but significant decreases were observed in educational & health services (-21.4%) and retail trade (-23.0%).

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Oct 12	Sep 12	Oct 11	Sep 12	Oct 11
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>18,748</b>	<b>16,895</b>	<b>18,124</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>5,118</b>	<b>11,116</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>-56.2</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>5,071</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>5,499</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-7.8</b>
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	430	377	520	14.1	-17.3
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	8.5%	7.8%	9.5%	0.7%	-1.0%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>5,233</b>	<b>4,450</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	1,719	1,755	996	-2.1	72.6
Mining	1,613	1,645	912	-1.9	76.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	145	152	130	-4.6	11.5
Construction	3,052	2,929	2,956	4.2	3.2
Manufacturing	513	548	496	-6.4	3.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>9,295</b>	<b>7,663</b>	<b>9,385</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,687	2,634	2,654	2.0	1.2
Wholesale Trade	730	672	374	8.6	95.2
Retail Trade	1,291	1,321	1,677	-2.3	-23.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	666	641	603	3.9	10.4
Information	181	155	180	16.8	0.6
Financial Activities	514	423	605	21.5	-15.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,436	1,377	1,263	4.3	13.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,137	1,144	1,447	-0.6	-21.4
Leisure and Hospitality	2,695	1,299	2,775	107.5	-2.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	636	625	453	1.8	40.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>1,867</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Federal Government	558	364	544	53.3	2.6
State Government	279	284	258	-1.8	8.1
Local Government	1,235	1,217	1,124	1.5	9.9
Local Education	351	372	325	-5.6	8.0
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-11.3</b>
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Construction	433	296	371	46.3	16.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	432	467	383	-7.5	12.8
Financial Activities	128	105	127	21.9	0.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	328	302	256	8.6	28.1
Educational and Health Svcs.	210	203	251	3.4	-16.3
Leisure & Hospitality	253	246	224	2.8	12.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Construction	239	258	327	-7.4	-26.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>1,212</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	472	441	396	7.0	19.2
Financial Activities	54	36	95	50.0	-43.2
Professional & Business Svcs.	178	194	152	-8.2	17.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	218	263	267	-17.1	-18.4
Leisure & Hospitality	184	174	169	5.7	8.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-12.1</b>	<b>-37.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>



<sup>a</sup>An 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.

<sup>b</sup>Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

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

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