

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

The Recent Labor Market Downturn as a Natural Experiment, Part 2:

The Effects of Labor Market Conditions and Employer Re-Hiring Practices on Repeat Use of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) System

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

Collecting Unemployment Insurance (UI) may create a stigma and contribute to human capital decay, increasing the likelihood of claimants falling into a sector of the labor market where repeat use of the UI system is common. Using UI claimant data from 2005 to 2012, we found that during the recent economic downturn, the rate of repeat use of the UI system decreased due to an increase in the number of individuals who would normally not apply for benefits. We also found evidence that employers may change their hiring and re-hiring practices depending upon the local unemployment rate. Further, nearly 86.0% of repeat claimants who return to the same employer see no increase in wages upon re-employment. Implications for workforce agencies to concentrate their efforts are discussed.

This is the second article in a three-part series. Part 1 can be found in the November issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/1114/a1.htm>.

During the recent economic downturn and recovery (2009Q1 to 2013Q4), the Federal Government passed legislation allowing for extended benefits for those who continue to be unemployed after the regular benefits were exhausted

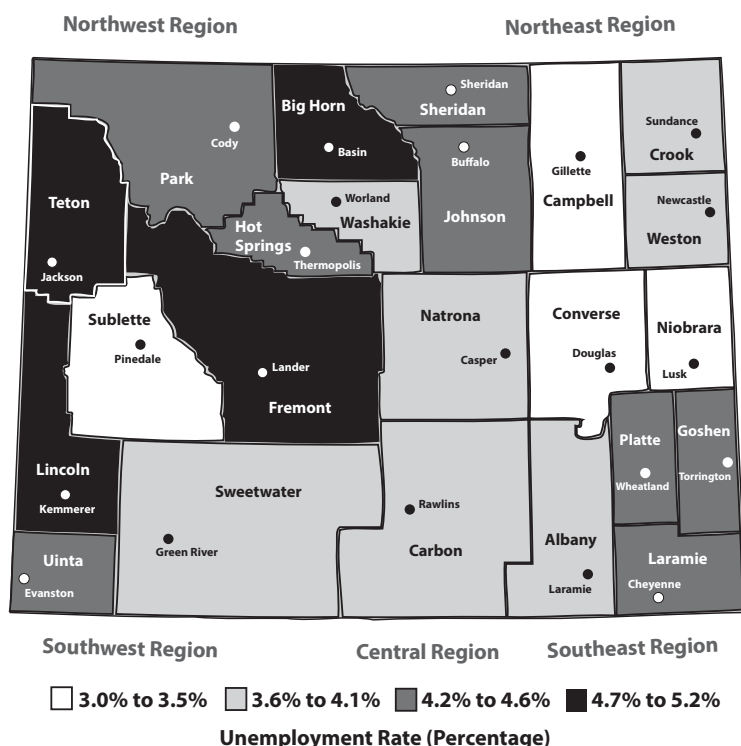
(not unusual during economic downturns). Unemployed individuals were notified of the possibility of receiving extended benefits within two weeks of their regular UI benefits

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The percentage of technology-related industries in Wyoming, in comparison to the overall totals, remained consistent from 2003 to 2013. The average annual employment in technology ranged from 1.8% (4,307) in 2003 to 1.7% (4,858) in 2013. ... *page 15*
- The consumer price index for transportation decreased from September to October as a result of falling gasoline prices. ... *page 20*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, October 2014 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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ending. Claimants wishing to collect extended benefits needed to complete several steps. First, claimants needed to register with the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services (DWS) and apply for eligibility to receive extended benefits. Second, claimants were required to submit an updated resume to DWS and have a virtual recruiter that would suggest job opportunities that might suit their knowledge, skills, and abilities.

The downturn had a significant impact on the rate of individuals using the UI system again later. A significant number of individuals who would normally not use the UI system came into the system and created a statistical aberration in the rate of repeat use of UI. Specifically, this period includes a period of economic expansion (2005Q1 to 2008Q4), downturn (2009Q1 to 2010Q2), and gradual recovery (2010Q3 to 2012Q4). During these periods, policy changes to the UI system were implemented in response to the change in economic conditions.

Due to the variability in the use of UI prior, during, and after the recent economic downturn, many authors deem it a natural experiment (Kahn, 2011; Rothstein, 2011). A natural experiment is one way to evaluate large-scale policy changes and their effects on labor market activity (van Ours & Vodopivec, 2006). A natural experiment is one in which clusters of individuals are exposed to treatment or control conditions that are determined by nature or laws and not induced by a researcher.

In this article, we investigate the initial demographic and economic characteristics of UI claimants who will continue to use the UI system again (repeat claimants) compared to those who collected UI benefits only once (non-repeat claimants). We define

a repeat claimant as an individual who applied for UI benefit collection and who will apply and receive UI benefits in the future. The repeat rate is the number of repeat claimants divided by the total number of claimants who collected UI benefits.

Theories of human capital and employer stigma have been suggested as possible influences on the duration of unemployment and UI benefit collection. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience Youth Survey (1979-1987), Omori (1997) found that employer stigma effects contributed to the relationship between past unemployment duration and future unemployment duration. Specifically, the author found that a one-month increase in past unemployment increased expected future unemployment by 39 months. Employers may look at job candidates and the length of unemployment as an indicator of human capital decay; the longer an individual has been receiving unemployment, the larger the reduction in job-related knowledge and skills.

This decay makes candidates with long periods of unemployment less desirable to the employer. Further, the author found that employer stigma effects differed based on economic conditions during an unemployment spell. For example, individuals living in areas with lower local area unemployment experienced higher employer stigma effects than those with higher local rates of unemployment. This result suggests that employers take into consideration the difficulty in finding a job when jobs are scarce.

During tough economic times people may collect UI or other benefits for longer periods compared to when economic times are good. As a corollary, Manning (2012) found that the average time spent collecting

worker's compensation benefits increased in Wyoming during the recent economic downturn compared to the same quarters in prior years. In economic hard times individuals may have difficulty finding suitable employment that would offset the potential loss of UI benefit assistance. However, as part of the UI requirements to receive a benefit, an individual must provide proof to workforce service agencies that they are actively looking for work during each benefit week they claim. If employed individuals receive job offers that do not pay more than their weekly UI benefit amount, they may have a disincentive to accept work.

Attachment to a particular labor market is significant when accurately examining the repeat rate of workers. Attachment refers to the likelihood an individual will move to a different location for employment. Individuals may remain in a labor market that has limited job opportunities due to family and other social support, personal economic constraints, and personal attitudes toward geographic location. For example, a significant proportion of non-repeat claimants could simply exit the labor market which eliminates their likelihood of becoming repeat claimants. In order to correct for this, the number of possible quarters available for work after the beginning of the claim were counted and compared to the number of quarters the claimant actually had wages.

The higher percentage of quarters worked after re-employment reduces the likelihood that an individual could move in and out of a labor market multiple times. To reduce this likelihood, the data were restricted to include those claimants who had wages in at least 75% of the available quarters after the claimant was re-employed (through 2013Q4) and had wages in at least one quarter of the four quarters prior to UI benefit collection and at least one quarter in the four quarters

after re-employment. This cut-off (75%) was chosen to ensure a large enough sample size, but also to ensure the number of individuals leaving and re-entering the labor market was reduced. The exclusion criteria imposed removed those individuals with only an ephemeral attachment to Wyoming's labor market improving the comparison between repeat and non-repeat claimants by including those non-repeat claimants who could have (by remaining in Wyoming's labor market) become repeat claimants. After all exclusion criteria were imposed, 27,262 unique claimants were included in the sample.

Methodology

The data used in this article are based on initial and continued claims for which a claimant collected at least one week of UI benefits between first quarter of 2005 (2005Q1) and fourth quarter of 2012 (2012Q4). Literature suggests that interacting with the UI system (and the unemployment experience itself) alters future employment, unemployment, and use of unemployment insurance (Heckman & Borjas, 1980). In an attempt to limit the sample to first time UI claimants, all individuals who received Wyoming UI benefits prior to 2005 were excluded from the analyses. However, controlling for prior use of UI in another state is not possible with current R&P datasets.

Demographic data were gathered through the UI system which includes age, gender, education, industry of last employment, and county of residence. To control for economic conditions during UI benefit collection, the unemployment rate by county of residence was obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program (see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/laus.htm> for more information on the LAUS program).

For nonresidents (those who did not have a residence in any of the 23 Wyoming counties) the statewide LAUS unemployment rate was used. Individuals were also identified as being either part of a union hiring hall or those who are job attached. Job attached individuals are those who are expecting to return to work within 12 weeks.

Research & Planning (R&P) maintains a UI wage records database which includes quarterly wages for approximately 92% of Wyoming workers. Wage data were used to compile labor market participation before and after collecting UI benefits. If a claimant was not re-employed by 2013Q3, their wage was set to zero. Further, R&P currently has data sharing agreements with 10 partner states (Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah) which allows R&P to monitor Wyoming's labor into and out of other states. Wage records from other states include wages through 2012Q4 with the

exception of Oklahoma which only includes wages through 2011Q4. If an individual had wage records in another state after the quarter in which they began receiving UI benefits, they were considered employed in that state.

Results

The analyses of repeat claimants included those individuals who collect benefits at a specific point-in-time and who apply and collect benefits again in the future. As a comparison, those individuals who apply and collect benefits only once are considered non-repeat claimants.

The data in Figure 1 contrast the probability of using the UI system again in future by gender, year, and quarter. During all years, males had a higher probability of future use of UI compared to females

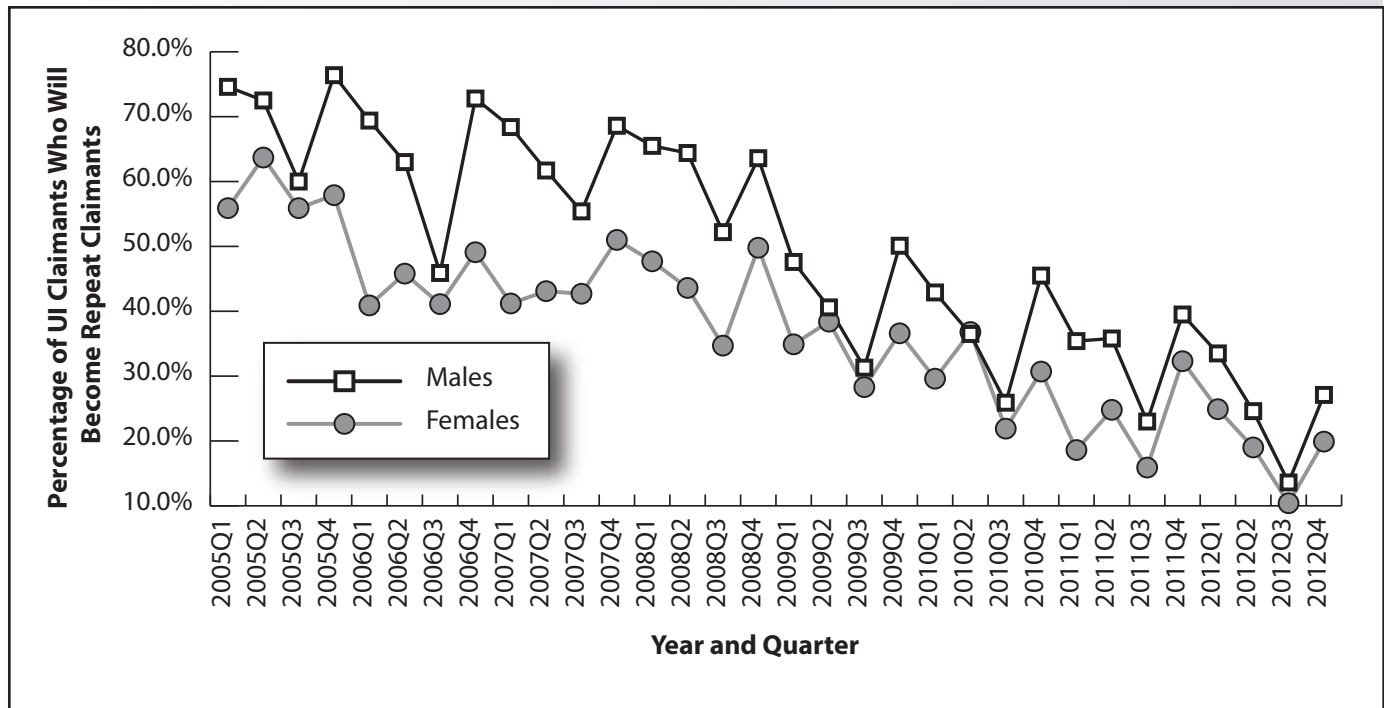


Figure 1: Percentage of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants in Wyoming Who Will Become Repeat Claimants by Gender, 2005Q1 to 2012Q4

(except for 2010Q2). Prior to the downturn, the percentage of repeat claimants stayed consistently above 40% and showed only some indication of seasonality. However, beginning in 2009Q1, the percentage of repeat claimants dropped and a distinct indication of seasonality for both genders is evident. This may be due to the effects of the economic downturn which resulted in an influx of individuals who normally would not have used the UI system, let alone use it again in the future, distorting

the proportion of repeat claimants to only those in seasonal work.

To further examine this phenomenon, the change in the number of repeat and non-repeat claimants from prior to the downturn compared to during and after was calculated by industry. As seen in Figure 2, natural resources & mining had a 609.8% (1,589 individuals) increase in the number of non-repeat claimants who collected UI benefits and a 58.7% (223 individuals)

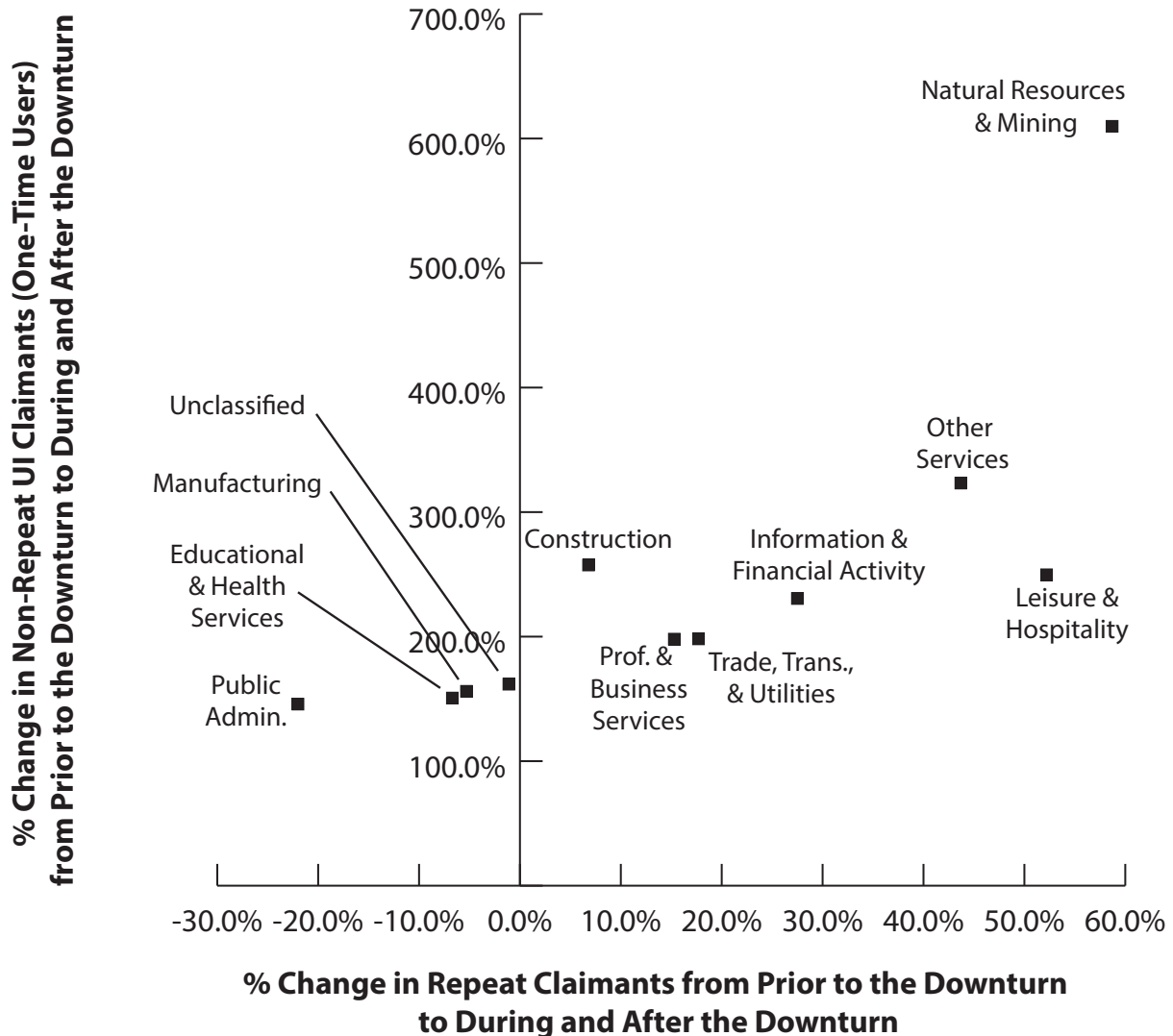


Figure 2: Percent Change in Repeat and Non-Repeat Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants Prior to the Economic Downturn Compared to During and After the Economic Downturn in Wyoming, 2005Q1-2012Q4

increase in repeat claimants. Construction and leisure & hospitality showed similar changes in non-repeat claimants entering the UI system. However, leisure & hospitality showed a larger increase in the number that would become repeat claimants. These two industries are seasonal in nature and the influx of non-repeat claimants compared to repeat claimants accounts for some of the seasonal trend during and after the downturn.

Four industries saw a decrease in the number of repeat claimants: public administration (22.0%), educational & health services (6.7%), manufacturing (5.3%), and unclassified (1.1%). These industries also saw relatively small increases in the total change

in non-repeat claimants. The above results indicate that as the downturn worsened, individuals who would normally not have collected UI benefits entered the UI system, the rate of which differed by industry.

As explored in the first article in this series, claimants changed their job search intensity based on the length of UI benefit collection and on the possibility of receiving extended UI benefits. As demonstrated in Figure 1, the repeat rate changed as a function of economic conditions and seasonal employment played a role in the likelihood of future UI use. As seen in Figure 3, the repeat rate also changed as a function of length of UI benefit collection. As expected the repeat rate during and after the downturn

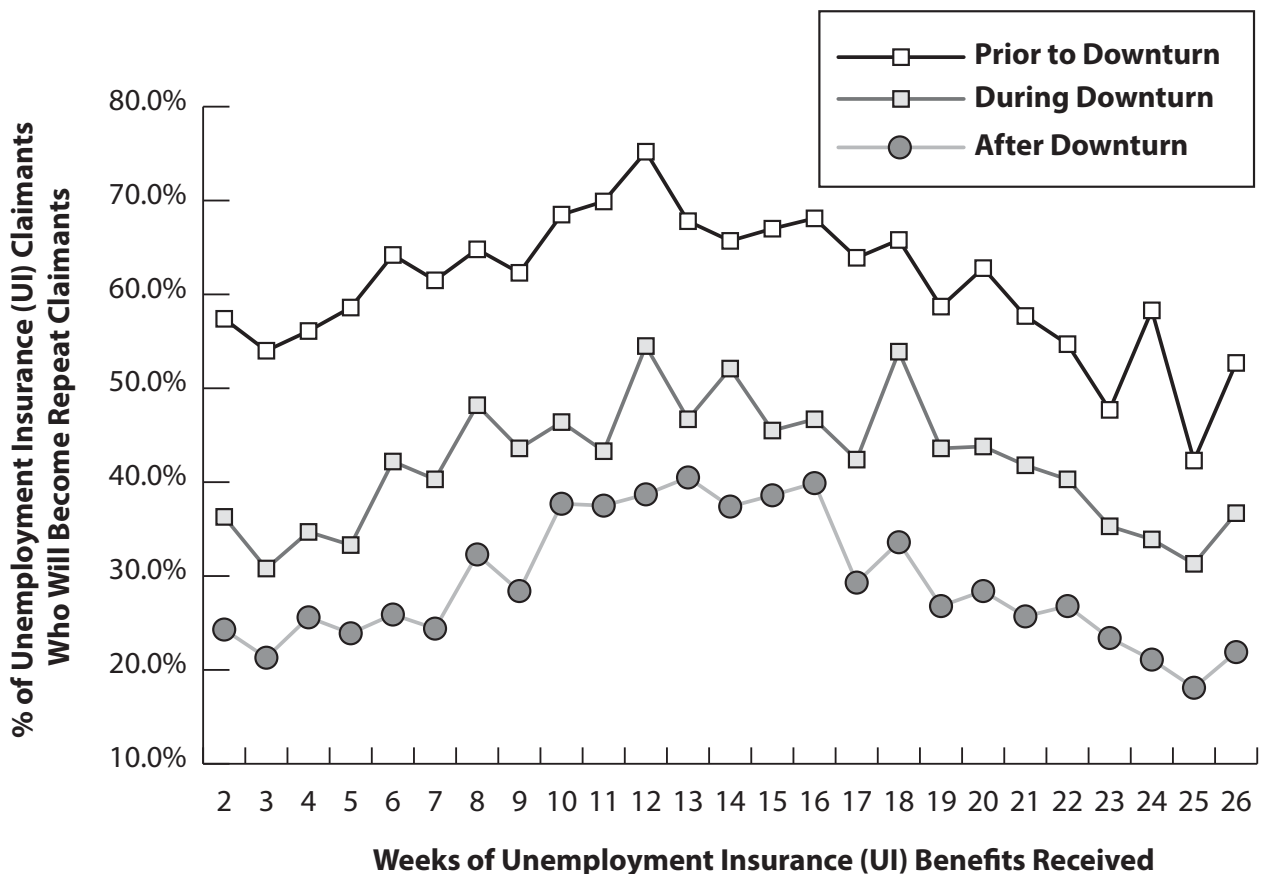


Figure 3: Percentage of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants in Wyoming Who Will Become Repeat Claimants by Weeks of UI Benefits Received and Time Period, 2005Q1-2012Q4

increased at specific lengths of UI benefit collection. During the downturn, the rate began to increase just after the first month of UI benefit collection and remained constant until the 20th week. For those claimants who collected benefits after the downturn, the increase in repeat claimants occurred after the second month but began to fall earlier, at the 16th week. These results indicate that at a time when claimants could possibly receive extended benefits, the claimants who will collect more benefits in the future become more demographically homogeneous and employed in a sector of the labor market that required a break from employment due to seasonal patterns (e.g., construction).

Prior to the downturn, the repeat rate remained fairly constant until about the 20th week of benefit collection with a large spike in repeat users at the 12th week. When economic times are good, claimants may enter into implied contracts with employers to be hired back when labor is needed due to the higher wages in an expansion period (a worker incentive to return to the same employer). Employers benefit from this contract by keeping their already trained labor force available to them when needed. This may also be influenced by union presence and job attachment status.

Re-employment with the same employer is likely to change based upon economic conditions. When economic times are good and there is an upswing in productivity, the need for labor increases. The available labor during economic expansions is often in short supply and businesses will likely want to keep the labor they have already spent money to train. As mentioned above, employers may enter into implicit contracts with workers to keep the worker in a specific labor market to be called upon when needed contributing to a higher repeat rate. When the economy begins to slack, the employer

has less need for as many workers and the repeat rate will likely decrease.

As seen in Figure 4 (see page 9), the repeat rate and the rate of repeat claimants being re-employed with the same employer both exhibit an inverse-U shape when graphed with the claimant's county unemployment rate at the point when UI benefit collection begins. The repeat rate and re-employment with the same employer is high during times of low unemployment (when there is a labor shortage) and a large percentage of repeat claimants are called back to work for the same employer. Beginning around 4.0% unemployment, both rates begin to drop as the economy slackens and more labor is available for employers. The lowest point in the U-shape occurs around 7.0% unemployment. Interestingly, both rates begin to increase again as the number of unemployed workers continues to increase. The increase is less pronounced and not as clustered compared to when the unemployment rate is low.

As mentioned in the methodology, wages for the four quarters prior to the start of UI benefit collection and four quarters after re-employment were compiled as part of a measure of attachment to Wyoming's labor market (e.g., individuals who are unlikely to move out of state when job loss occurs). In this section we discuss the change in wages during these two time periods for those who became repeat claimants. For example, a claimant begins collecting UI benefits, is re-employed, and will use the UI system again in the future. We calculated the percent in wage change compared to the repeat rate.

As seen in Figure 5 (see page 9), the highest repeat rates show little change in

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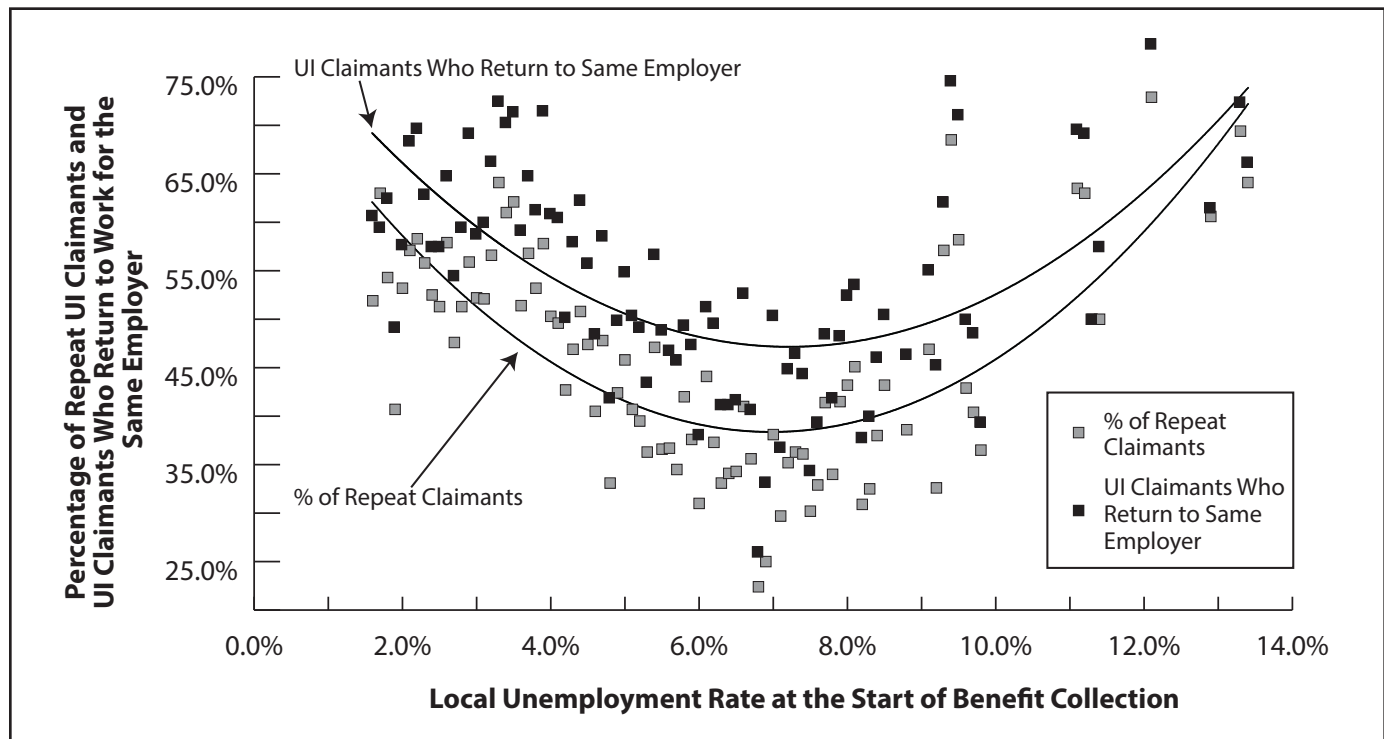


Figure 4: Percentage of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants in Wyoming Who Will Become Repeat Claimants by Local Unemployment Rate

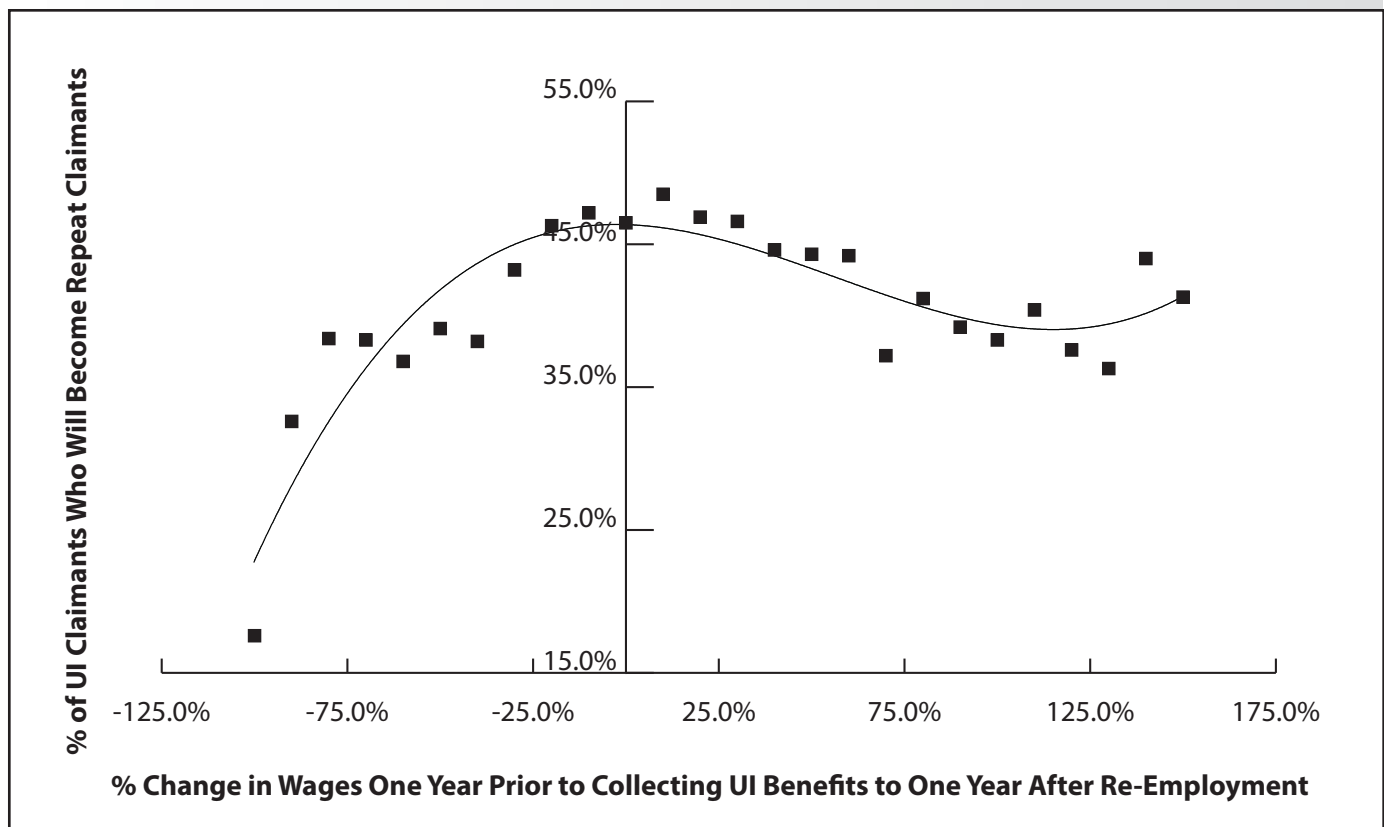


Figure 5: Percentage of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants Who Will Become Repeat Claimants by Change in Wages One Year Prior to Benefit Collection and One Year After Re-Employment

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re-employment wages (-20.0% to 60.0%). An increase of 10% in wages resulted in the highest repeat rate (48.5%). The repeat rate decreased as claimants continue to experience a decrease in wages. For instance, claimants are less likely to become future claimants if they find jobs that pay them significantly less in wages than their previous jobs. This indicates that claimants enter lower paying work compared to their previous employment which may not allow them to qualify for future UI benefits. The opposite is also true. As claimants find re-employment that pays them significantly more in wages than their previous employment, they are less likely to use UI again. Unlike those who lose wages, these individuals would qualify for future UI benefits. However, claimants

making significantly more may have found jobs that better matched their knowledge and skills, or they exited a sector of the labor market that was more cyclical in nature (e.g., construction).

To further examine the small change in wages associated with the highest repeat rates, we analyzed repeat and non-repeat claimants by rate of re-employment with the same employer. Figure 6 shows the rate of re-employment with the same employer and the percent wage change. Non-repeat claimants experience re-employment with the same employer at a lower rate than repeaters regardless of percent wage change. Repeat claimants (86.2%) were re-employed with the same employer with a zero percent increase in wages compared to 61.9% of non-repeat claimants. That is, 86.2% of claimants who

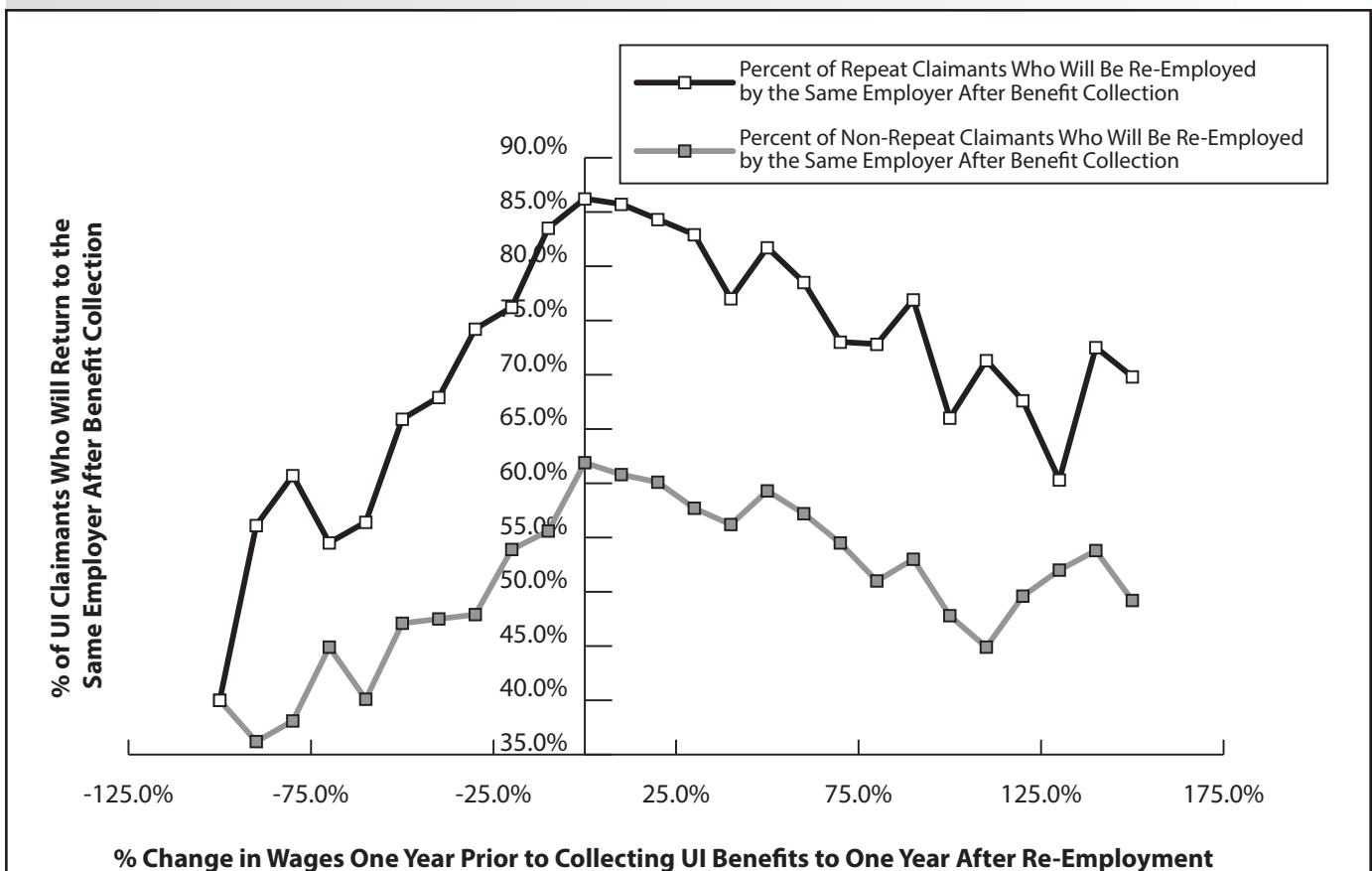


Figure 6: Percentage of Repeat and Non-Repeat Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants in Wyoming Who Will Return to the Same Employer After Benefit Collection by Change in Wages

were re-employed with the same employer experienced no increase in wages and would go on to use the UI system again. This re-employment rate remains relatively constant with wage changes between -10.0% and 30.0%. This result suggests that employers do hold some implicit contract with workers as a large proportion are rehired with little to no increase in wage but will be laid off again by the same employer in the future. Workers who are re-employed with the same employer are likely to be rehired soon (within a few months of being laid off) and a large wage decrease or increase would not be expected.

Figure 6 shows that claimants are less likely to be re-employed with the same employer when the change in wages increased or decreased. Stated another way, as re-employment wages deviate from the wages earned in the past, a claimant was less likely to return to that employer. For those with negative change, the re-employment rate is steeper, indicating that a slight decrease in wages significantly reduced the likelihood of a worker returning to the same employer. This steep change indicates that if employers offer a claimant less pay to return to work for them, the claimant is less likely to return. However, for claimants who experience wage increases, the decrease in the likelihood of returning to the same employer is not as pronounced compared to those who experience negative wage change. This indicates that as employers offer more money to a claimant, the claimant has an increased incentive to return to that employer.

Implications

The results presented in this article suggest that claimants who anticipate returning to the same employer are likely

to experience another UI claim in future. This is mostly due to seasonal fluctuations in Wyoming's labor market and employers in these sectors only need workers for a certain time of year, but need a supply of labor available for call back when needed. Workforce agencies may want to consider implementing programs and evaluating those programs that focus on workers who are displaced and have little to no intention of being hired back by the same employer. Often claimants and potential employers hold beliefs that being a UI claimant makes a person a "loser" which can significantly impact the likelihood of finding adequate employment. Claimants who are not re-hired back by the same employer multiple times may be more likely to suffer from unemployment stigma and a longer spell of unemployment.

It should be noted that the analyses presented in this article were performed using data from Wyoming and partner states only. Around the country, labor markets do not function the same way, so caution should be taken when generalizing results to different labor market populations. Further, we could not control fully for claimants who have used UI systems in other states which limited our ability to fully ensure that individuals were first-time claimants.

Future research should investigate the small upswing in repeat rate and same employer re-employment rate when the unemployment rate is high. This result suggests that employers wish to hire back a small, select number of employees that have a high level of knowledge and skills to do the job instead of hiring workers who they would need to spend money to train in a time when productivity is low. R&P currently conducts a New Hires Survey which surveys employers

regarding the new employees they hire and the skills needed to do the job. If an employee has a high level of skill, the relationship between re-hiring them during tough economic times may help explain variation in employer hiring practices.

In the third article in this series, we will examine the effects of UI system interaction on the length of UI benefit collection and the likelihood and success of re-employment.

The first article in this series can be found in the November 2014 issue of Wyoming Labor Force Trends, which is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm>.

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News Release Publication Dates for 2015

Reference Month	Tentative Publication Date	Reference Month	Tentative Publication Date
January	March 17	July	August 25
February	March 31	August	September 22
March	April 21	September	October 20
April	May 26	October	November 24
May	June 23	November	December 22
June	July 21	December	January 26, 2016

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>.

2014 Publications from Research & Planning

Research & Planning produced a variety of reports and publications in 2014. 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 or michael.moore@wyo.gov.

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

<i>January 2014 through December 2014</i>	Monthly publication with current employment, unemployment, employment growth, unemployment insurance claims, county and regional data, and analysis of workforce topics.	304 pages (12-month total)	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm
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Trends Issue Date	Feature Articles
December 2014	The Recent Labor Market Downturn as a Natural Experiment, Part 2: The Effects of Labor Market Conditions and Employer Re-Hiring Practices on Repeat Use of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) System; Technology Jobs in Wyoming, 2003 to 2013
November 2014	The Recent Labor Market Downturn as a Natural Experiment, Part 1: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimant Labor Market Behavior: Length of Benefit Collection and the Likelihood of Exiting the Labor Market
October 2014	Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming in First Quarter 2014: Oil & Gas Jobs Come Back and Overall Job Growth Accelerates; A Closer Look: Ambulatory Health Care Services in Natrona County; New Research: Labor Shortages in Wyoming and the Nation
September 2014	The Decline in Teen Drivers: What it May Mean for Wyoming; Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease to 26 in 2013
August 2014	A History of the Minimum Wage in Wyoming and the U.S.
July 2014	Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming in Fourth Quarter 2013: Modest Job Growth Continues; Training for What? Using New Hires Survey Data to Identify Training Opportunities; Explaining State-to-State Differences in Fatal Occupational Injury Rates
June 2014	Youths and Nonresidents in Wyoming's Labor Force, Part 3: Occupations, Earnings, and Career Opportunities; Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2012; BLS Tool Lets Companies Calculate and Compare Injury/Illness Rates to Industry by Geographic Area
May 2014	New Publication Focuses on Nurses Returning to School; Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments Show Recovery Slowed in 2013
April 2014	Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Modest Improvement in Job Growth in Third Quarter 2014; Gender Wage Gap Stays Near 60% for Third Straight Year in 2013
March 2014	Are Teacher Salaries in Wyoming Competitive Enough to Retain the Best?; Evaluating the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance System and Comparing it with the U.S. Average and Neighboring States
February 2014	What Do Employers Want? Part 2: Evidence from the New Hires Survey for Health Care
January 2014	Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Weak Job Growth Continues in Second Quarter 2013

NEWS RELEASES & PUBLICATIONS	DESCRIPTION	URL
<i>Labor Force Estimates – January 2014 through December 2014</i>	Updates on the labor force in Wyoming, including statewide and county unemployment rates.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news_archive.htm
<i>Quarterly Covered Employment and Wages</i>	Employment and payroll news by industry and county, updated quarterly.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW/toc.htm

(Table continued on page 14)

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NEWS RELEASES & PUBLICATIONS	DESCRIPTION	URL
<i>Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries</i>	Wyoming occupational fatality rates by industry.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm
<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.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm
<i>Research & Planning Quarterly News</i>	Excerpts of Research & Planning's work presented to the Wyoming Workforce Development Council at quarterly meetings.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/releases.htm
Projections		
<i>Occupational Projections (Long-Term, 2012 to 2022, and Short-Term, 2013-2015)</i>	Long-term and short-term projections for Wyoming employment by occupation for 2012 to 2022 and 2013 to 2015. Projections are available for occupations by industry and for Wyoming's sub-state regions.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm
Wages		
<i>Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) in Wyoming</i>	Occupational wage data for Wyoming at the statewide, county, and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) levels.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_toc.htm
<i>Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender</i>	Provides wage and salary earnings by demographics from 2000 to 2013.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2014/index.htm
Other Publications and Research		
<i>Wyoming Workforce Annual Report 2014</i>	Offers an overview of Wyoming's economy and workforce in 2013	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2014-Annual-Report.pdf
<i>Nurses Returning to School: Motivation and Job Satisfaction as a Buffer between Perceived Employer Discouragement and Time Constraints</i>	Examines nurse motivation and job satisfaction as mediators between potential inhibitors and intent to return to school.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing/2014/Nurses_Returning_to_School.pdf
<i>A Guide to Licensed Occupations in Wyoming, Spring 2014</i>	Includes detailed information on 98 occupations requiring licenses, certificates, or other registration, such as wages, job descriptions, requirements, schools located in Wyoming, licensing fees, and more.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dir_lic/lic-occs-2014.pdf
<i>Occasional Paper No. 7: Teacher Salaries in Wyoming</i>	Examines the labor market for teachers in Wyoming.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/occ7.pdf

Wyoming Labor Market Information
<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/>

Technology Jobs in Wyoming, 2003 to 2013

by: Nancy Brennan, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes a quarterly report generated from data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) on its Labor Market Information (LMI) website. The information gathered for this report is based on establishments, employment, total payroll, and average weekly wage data on 44 national industry codes from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) related to technology. This information is accessible through the quarterly report on QCEW Summary Statistics by Industry Technology-Related (doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW_OTY/tech.htm).

Based on all the information provided, a question must be posed: Are technology industries becoming a greater portion of Wyoming employment, relating to wages, establishments, and total payroll?

As shown in the Table and the

Figure (see page 16), the percentage of technology-related industries, in comparison to the overall totals, remains consistent. This information is based on the annual employment, establishments, and total wages from 2003 to 2013. In regards to establishments, the percentage of technology-related industries slightly increased each year, from 2.8% (608 establishments) in 2003 to 3.4% (870 establishments) in 2013, with a 10-year average of 3.1%. Wages in technology-related industries remained relatively constant as a percentage of total wages from 2003 to 2013, from 2.3% in 2012 to 2.5% in 2004, with a 10-year average of 2.4%.

The average annual employment in technology ranged from 1.8% (4,307) in 2003 to 1.7% (4,858) in 2013. Percentage of employment technology shares ranged from a low of 1.7% (4,650) in 2011 to a high of 1.8% (5,002) in 2009, with a 10-year average of 1.8%. Based on the low of 4,307 jobs (1.8%) in 2003 to a high of

Table: Total Technology Percentage Share of Total Wyoming Average Annual Employment, Total Wages, and Average Annual Wage, 2003-2013

Year	Establishments			Avg. Annual Employment			Total Wages			Average Annual Wage		
	Total	Tech N	Tech %	Total	Tech N	Tech %	Total	Tech \$	Tech %	Total	Tech \$	Tech %
2003	21,858	608	2.8%	241,882	4,307	1.8%	\$7,237,793,819	\$179,849,837	2.5%	\$29,923	\$41,754	139.5%
2004	22,416	627	2.8%	248,068	4,410	1.8%	\$7,742,843,070	\$194,270,504	2.5%	\$31,213	\$44,057	141.2%
2005	23,030	670	2.9%	254,421	4,553	1.8%	\$8,459,687,194	\$199,613,154	2.4%	\$33,251	\$43,842	131.9%
2006	23,873	738	3.1%	266,897	4,796	1.8%	\$9,785,013,512	\$231,368,891	2.4%	\$36,662	\$48,242	131.6%
2007	24,456	769	3.1%	277,741	4,997	1.8%	\$10,901,998,034	\$264,431,186	2.4%	\$39,252	\$52,919	134.8%
2008	25,019	780	3.1%	286,337	5,156	1.8%	\$11,879,231,834	\$281,952,397	2.4%	\$41,487	\$54,684	131.8%
2009	25,056	800	3.2%	274,760	5,002	1.8%	\$11,185,206,664	\$275,237,746	2.5%	\$40,709	\$55,023	135.2%
2010	24,996	804	3.2%	271,144	4,785	1.8%	\$11,384,171,196	\$274,473,098	2.4%	\$41,986	\$57,358	136.6%
2011	25,096	815	3.2%	274,743	4,650	1.7%	\$11,922,224,011	\$276,888,843	2.3%	\$43,394	\$59,546	137.2%
2012	25,412	839	3.3%	278,595	4,768	1.7%	\$12,419,640,108	\$286,752,519	2.3%	\$44,580	\$60,141	134.9%
2013	25,517	870	3.4%	279,689	4,858	1.7%	\$12,579,388,156	\$299,898,897	2.4%	\$44,976	\$61,733	137.3%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

5,156 jobs (1.8%) in 2008 with a 10-year average of 4,753 technology jobs (1.8%), it can be concluded that employment in technology has followed the same economic cycles as the state of Wyoming during the same time period.

In summary, technology-related industry employment remained consistent at 1.8% with regard to Wyoming's overall employment from 2003 to 2013.

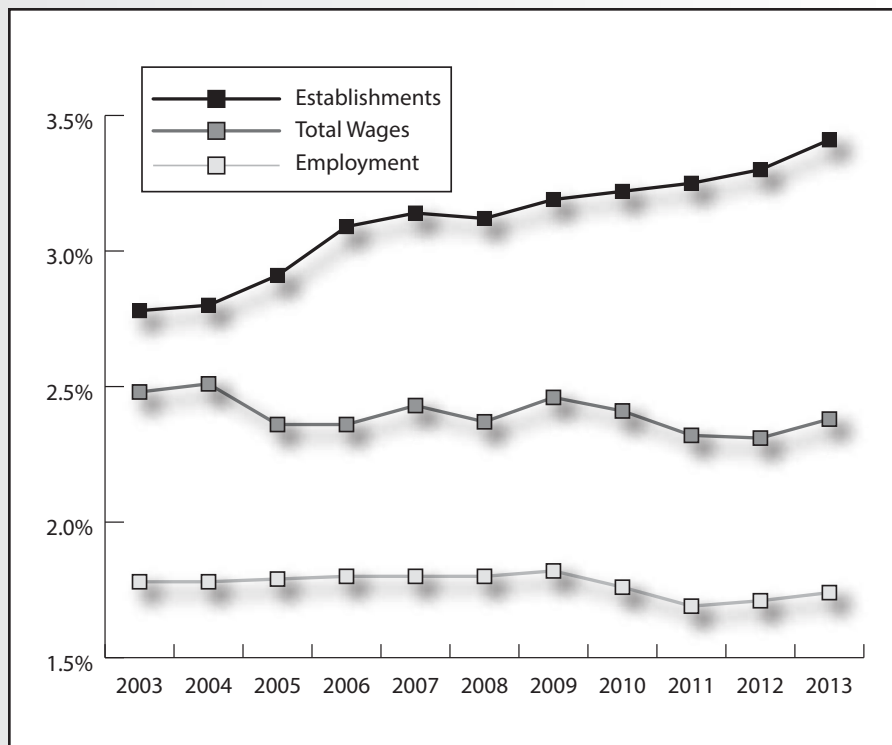


Figure: Technology-Related Industries in Wyoming as a Percentage of Total Establishments, Employment, and Total Wages, 2003-2013

Now Online: Construction Labor Shortages in Wyoming and the Nation

Excerpted from newly published white paper

Recent media coverage of the construction industry suggests a shortage of workers, especially subcontractors, in the Rocky Mountain and High Plains region. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published the results of a new study on the issues surrounding occupational shortages. *Occupational Shortages in the Construction Industry* by Katelynd Faler can be found at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/w_r_research/constr_2014.pdf.

R&P found that although there is no established labor shortage for the

U.S. labor market as a whole, there may be shortages in particular sectors. According to the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, average annual seasonally adjusted employment decreased in the construction industry 3.1% from 2009 to 2013, in contrast to the overall employment increase of 4.2%. As a percentage of average total covered employment measured by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Current Employment Statistics show the construction industry composed less of total employment in 2013 (4.4%) than in 2009 (4.7%).

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/w_r_research/constr_2014.pdf

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.7% in October 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate held steady from September to October at 4.7%. Wyoming's unemployment rate was up slightly from its October 2013 level of 4.5%, but significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.8%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased slightly, rising by an estimated 394 individuals (0.1%) from September to October.

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased slightly from September to October. With the onset of cooler weather and the end of the summer tourist season, employment tends to decrease in October in many sectors, including construction, retail trade, and leisure & hospitality. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Teton (up from 3.2% to 5.2%),

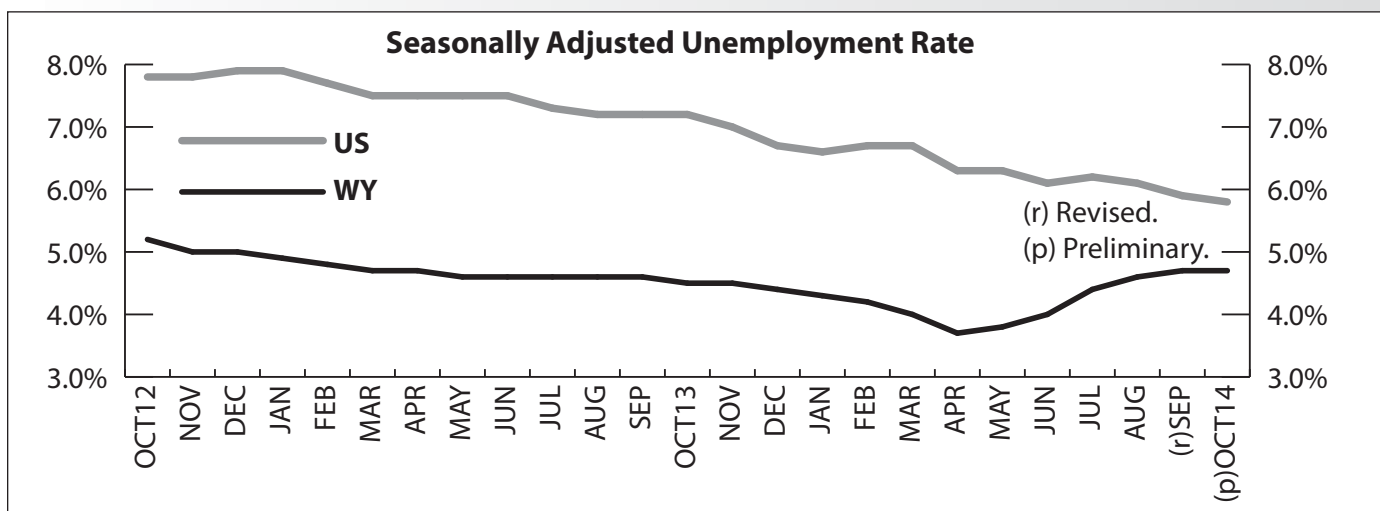
Lincoln (up from 4.5% to 5.2%), and Park (up from 3.9% to 4.5%) counties.

From October 2013 to October 2014, unemployment rates fell in 13 counties, rose slightly in eight counties, and were unchanged in two counties. The largest decreases occurred in Johnson (down from 5.1% to 4.5%), Fremont (down from 5.5% to 5.1%), and Washakie (down from 4.4% to 4.1%) counties. Unemployment increased in Albany (up from 3.5% to 3.8%), Uinta (up from 4.2% to 4.5%), and Weston (up from 3.8% to 4.1%) counties.

Teton and Lincoln counties had the highest unemployment rates in October (both 5.2%). They were followed by Fremont (5.1%) and Big Horn (4.8%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Converse (3.0%), Campbell (3.1%), Sublette (3.2%), and Niobrara (3.2%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 294,700 in October 2013 to 299,400 in October 2014, a gain of 4,700 jobs (1.6%).

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



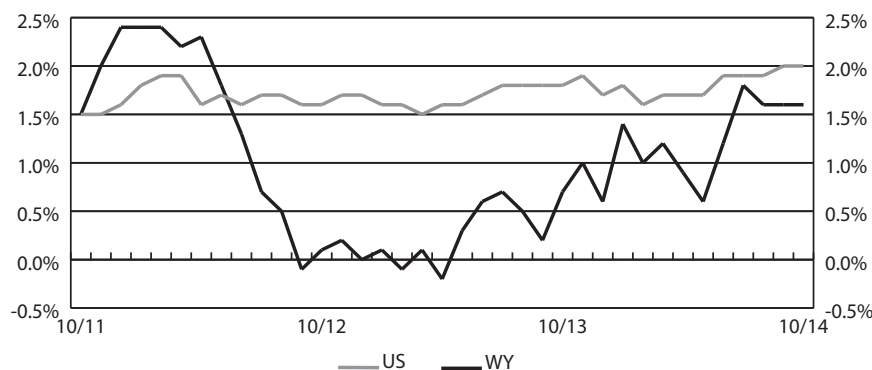
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, October 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

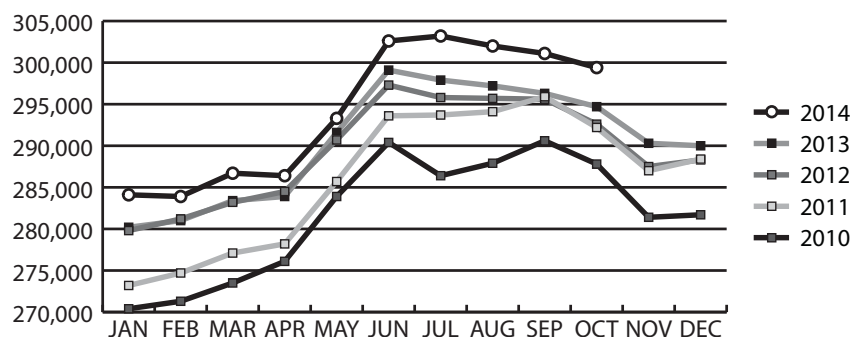
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	297,749	299,400	1,651	0.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	27,454	27,000	-454	-1.7%
Construction	24,470	23,200	-1,270	-5.5%
Manufacturing	10,245	10,200	-45	-0.4%
Wholesale Trade	9,622	9,300	-322	-3.5%
Retail Trade	29,823	31,600	1,777	5.6%
Transportation & Utilities	15,623	15,500	-123	-0.8%
Information	3,708	3,800	92	2.4%
Financial Activities	11,120	11,400	280	2.5%
Professional & Business Services	18,783	19,000	217	1.1%
Educational & Health Services	27,337	27,800	463	1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,314	34,700	-614	-1.8%
Other Services	11,323	12,300	977	7.9%
Government	72,927	73,600	673	0.9%

Projections were run in October 2014 and based on QCEW data through June 2014.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates October 2014 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.0
Georgia	7.7
District of Columbia	7.6
Mississippi	7.6
Rhode Island	7.4
California	7.3
Michigan	7.1
Nevada	7.1
Tennessee	7.1
Oregon	7.0
Alaska	6.8
Arizona	6.8
South Carolina	6.7
Illinois	6.6
New Jersey	6.6
New Mexico	6.5
West Virginia	6.5
Connecticut	6.4
Delaware	6.4
Alabama	6.3
North Carolina	6.3
Kentucky	6.2
Louisiana	6.2
Arkansas	6.0
Florida	6.0
Maryland	6.0
Massachusetts	6.0
New York	6.0
Washington	6.0
Missouri	5.9
Maine	5.8
United States	5.8
Indiana	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.4
Wisconsin	5.4
Ohio	5.3
Virginia	5.3
Texas	5.1
Wyoming	4.7
Iowa	4.5
Montana	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
Kansas	4.4
Vermont	4.4
Colorado	4.3
New Hampshire	4.2
Hawaii	4.1
Idaho	4.1
Minnesota	3.9
Utah	3.6
Nebraska	3.4
South Dakota	3.3
North Dakota	2.8

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates October 2014 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 14	Sep 14	Oct 13	Oct 14 Sep 14	Oct 14 Oct 13
	Oct 14	Sep 14	Oct 13	Sep 14	Oct 13
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.8	29.8	28.5	0.0	4.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	24.5	24.6	23.3	-0.4	5.2
GOODS PRODUCING	11.8	11.8	10.8	0.0	9.3
Natural Resources & Mining	8.2	8.2	7.8	0.0	5.1
Construction	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	25.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.0	18.0	17.7	0.0	1.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.9	5.9	5.6	0.0	5.4
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	1.8	1.7	-5.6	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
GOVERNMENT	5.3	5.2	5.2	1.9	1.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 14	Sep 14	Oct 13	Oct 14 Sep 14	Oct 14 Oct 13
	Oct 14	Sep 14	Oct 13	Sep 14	Oct 13
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.8	25.7	25.4	0.4	1.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.9	20.9	20.4	0.0	2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	9.3	9.3	8.6	0.0	8.1
Natural Resources & Mining	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8
Construction	2.1	2.2	1.5	-4.5	40.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.5	16.4	16.8	0.6	-1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.8	5.0	2.1	-2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 14	Sep 14	Oct 13	Oct 14 Sep 14	Oct 14 Oct 13
	Oct 14	Sep 14	Oct 13	Sep 14	Oct 13
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	18.4	20.6	18.2	-10.7	1.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.9	18.1	15.8	-12.2	0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.2	18.4	16.0	-12.0	1.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.5	2.8	2.4	-10.7	4.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.7	8.5	6.7	-21.2	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.6
Mississippi	7.3
District of Columbia	7.2
Georgia	7.2
California	7.0
Arizona	6.6
Nevada	6.6
Oregon	6.5
Michigan	6.4
Connecticut	6.3
Rhode Island	6.3
South Carolina	6.3
Tennessee	6.3
Illinois	6.2
New Jersey	6.2
Alaska	6.0
Delaware	6.0
Louisiana	6.0
New Mexico	5.9
Alabama	5.8
Florida	5.8
Washington	5.8
New York	5.7
West Virginia	5.6
North Carolina	5.5
United States	5.5
Maryland	5.4
Indiana	5.3
Kentucky	5.3
Arkansas	5.1
Maine	5.1
Massachusetts	5.1
Missouri	4.8
Texas	4.8
Virginia	4.8
Ohio	4.6
Wisconsin	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.5
Hawaii	4.2
Oklahoma	4.1
Wyoming	4.1
Iowa	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Montana	3.8
Colorado	3.7
New Hampshire	3.6
Utah	3.4
Vermont	3.4
Idaho	3.2
Minnesota	3.2
Nebraska	2.8
South Dakota	2.8
North Dakota	2.1

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The consumer price index for transportation decreased from September to October as a result of falling gasoline prices.

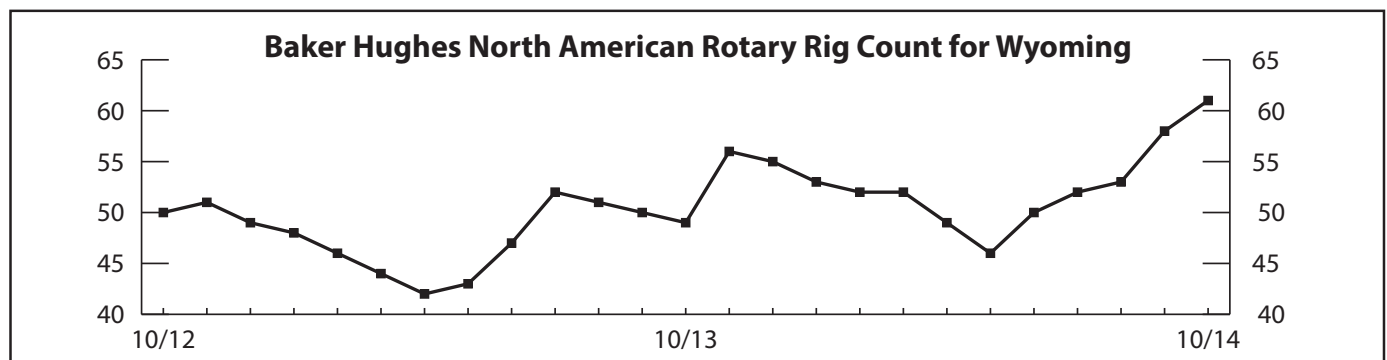
	Oct 2014 (p)	Sep 2014 (r)	Oct 2013 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	299,400	301,100	294,700	-0.6	1.6
Wyoming State Government	15,900	15,800	16,100	0.6	-1.2
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,200	46,600	46,600	1.3	1.3
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	42,900	42,900	43,000	0.0	-0.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,773,000	7,100,000	6,989,000	9.5	11.2
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	4.8%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	770,000	698,000	815,000	10.3	-5.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	6,787,000	6,711,000	7,700,000	1.1	-11.9
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	8,724	8,981	14,575	-2.9	-40.1
Benefits Paid	\$3,082,414	\$3,318,009	\$5,125,318	-7.1	-39.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$353.33	\$369.45	\$351.65	-4.4	0.5
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	275,467	278,338	271,295	-1.0	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.1%	1.1%	1.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	237.4	238.0	233.5	-0.3	1.7
Food & Beverages	244.8	244.3	237.8	0.2	2.9
Housing	234.4	234.7	228.4	-0.1	2.7
Apparel	132.0	130.3	131.1	1.3	0.7
Transportation	212.6	216.4	214.9	-1.7	-1.1
Medical Care	437.0	436.6	428.1	0.1	2.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	115.4	115.3	115.2	0.1	0.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	138.0	138.5	136.9	-0.3	0.8
Other Goods & Services	410.3	409.1	402.7	0.3	1.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	203.6	206.5	202.5	-1.4	0.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	140	130	175	7.7	-20.0
Valuation	\$32,219,000	\$40,783,000	\$38,014,000	-21.0	-15.2
Single Family Homes	113	124	128	-8.9	-11.7
Valuation	\$31,101,000	\$40,269,000	\$34,766,000	-22.8	-10.5
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	18	24	50	-25.0	-64.0
Valuation	\$3,388,000	\$6,425,000	\$4,866,000	-47.3	-30.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	22	20	31	10.0	-29.0
Valuation	\$4,786,000	\$3,298,000	\$6,128,000	45.1	-21.9
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	61	58	49	5.2	24.5

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from September to October. The largest increases occurred in Teton, Lincoln, and Park counties.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2013	Oct 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2013	Oct 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2013	Oct 2014	Sep 2014	Oct 2013
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	47,283	47,772	46,971	45,044	45,699	44,628	2,239	2,073	2,343	4.7	4.3	5.0
Big Horn	5,217	5,177	5,253	4,969	4,952	4,993	248	225	260	4.8	4.3	4.9
Fremont	19,857	19,810	19,635	18,844	18,862	18,550	1,013	948	1,085	5.1	4.8	5.5
Hot Springs	2,552	2,546	2,591	2,444	2,448	2,488	108	98	103	4.2	3.8	4.0
Park	15,348	16,008	15,134	14,655	15,379	14,432	693	629	702	4.5	3.9	4.6
Washakie	4,309	4,231	4,358	4,132	4,058	4,165	177	173	193	4.1	4.1	4.4
NORTHEAST	57,078	56,303	54,728	54,997	54,344	52,633	2,081	1,959	2,095	3.6	3.5	3.8
Campbell	29,279	28,538	27,659	28,372	27,692	26,736	907	846	923	3.1	3.0	3.3
Crook	3,600	3,633	3,530	3,465	3,502	3,394	135	131	136	3.8	3.6	3.9
Johnson	4,150	4,179	3,994	3,965	4,008	3,791	185	171	203	4.5	4.1	5.1
Sheridan	16,648	16,555	16,172	15,935	15,881	15,468	713	674	704	4.3	4.1	4.4
Weston	3,401	3,398	3,373	3,260	3,261	3,244	141	137	129	4.1	4.0	3.8
SOUTHWEST	66,022	67,023	64,907	63,165	64,553	62,178	2,857	2,470	2,729	4.3	3.7	4.2
Lincoln	8,037	8,150	7,809	7,619	7,782	7,422	418	368	387	5.2	4.5	5.0
Sublette	6,982	7,033	6,965	6,758	6,829	6,753	224	204	212	3.2	2.9	3.0
Sweetwater	25,403	25,042	25,244	24,434	24,117	24,308	969	925	936	3.8	3.7	3.7
Teton	14,413	15,586	13,938	13,665	15,093	13,200	748	493	738	5.2	3.2	5.3
Uinta	11,187	11,212	10,951	10,689	10,732	10,495	498	480	456	4.5	4.3	4.2
SOUTHEAST	79,139	77,525	77,624	75,738	74,303	74,380	3,401	3,222	3,244	4.3	4.2	4.2
Albany	19,985	19,441	19,521	19,227	18,728	18,835	758	713	686	3.8	3.7	3.5
Goshen	6,652	6,439	6,695	6,375	6,173	6,409	277	266	286	4.2	4.1	4.3
Laramie	46,864	45,954	45,899	44,732	43,944	43,860	2,132	2,010	2,039	4.5	4.4	4.4
Niobrara	1,453	1,462	1,332	1,406	1,412	1,287	47	50	45	3.2	3.4	3.4
Platte	4,185	4,229	4,177	3,998	4,046	3,989	187	183	188	4.5	4.3	4.5
CENTRAL	62,993	62,398	61,863	60,601	60,115	59,489	2,392	2,283	2,374	3.8	3.7	3.8
Carbon	8,543	8,559	8,079	8,196	8,217	7,742	347	342	337	4.1	4.0	4.2
Converse	8,691	8,607	8,371	8,428	8,350	8,109	263	257	262	3.0	3.0	3.1
Natrona	45,759	45,232	45,413	43,977	43,548	43,638	1,782	1,684	1,775	3.9	3.7	3.9
STATEWIDE	312,514	311,020	306,092	299,546	299,013	293,307	12,968	12,007	12,785	4.1	3.9	4.2
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.7	4.7	4.5
U.S.										5.5	5.7	7.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										5.8	5.9	7.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2014. Run Date 11/2014.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

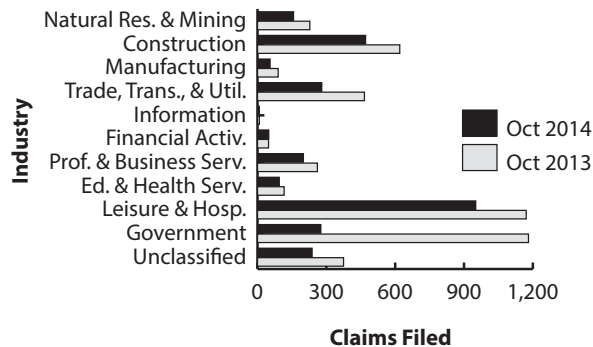
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

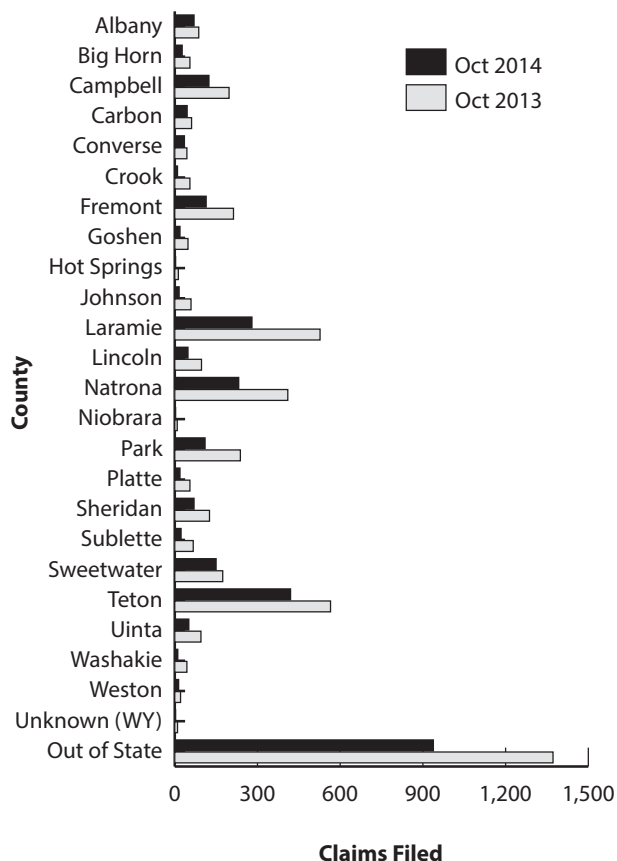
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

Initial claims decreased over the year by 38.9% with large decreases in federal government (-82.4%), trade, transportation, & utilities (-39.9%), and construction (-24.0%).

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, October 2014



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, October 2014



Initial Claims

Initial Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Oct 14	Oct 14	
	Oct 14	Sep 14	Oct 13	Sep 14	Oct 13
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,835	1,451	4,640	95.4	-38.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	685	465	939	47.3	-27.1
Natural Res. & Mining	157	151	228	4.0	-31.1
Mining	142	140	199	1.4	-28.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	11	8	12	37.5	-8.3
Construction	471	250	620	88.4	-24.0
Manufacturing	55	62	90	-11.3	-38.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,635	680	2,143	140.4	-23.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	280	181	466	54.7	-39.9
Wholesale Trade	47	34	89	38.2	-47.2
Retail Trade	131	92	226	42.4	-42.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	102	55	151	85.5	-32.5
Information	8	5	8	60.0	0.0
Financial Activities	49	42	48	16.7	2.1
Prof. and Business Svcs.	200	118	261	69.5	-23.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	95	128	116	-25.8	-18.1
Leisure & Hospitality	951	176	1,171	440.3	-18.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	45	24	65	87.5	-30.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	276	116	1,181	137.9	-76.6
Federal Government	167	36	951	363.9	-82.4
State Government	30	21	107	42.9	-72.0
Local Government	78	58	122	34.5	-36.1
Local Education	14	12	20	16.7	-30.0
UNCLASSIFIED	238	188	375	26.6	-36.5

Laramie County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	279	222	527	25.7	-47.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	108	66	130	63.6	-16.9
Construction	89	47	109	89.4	-18.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	125	130	204	-3.8	-38.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	28	36	48	-22.2	-41.7
Financial Activities	8	9	10	-11.1	-20.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	59	60	95	-1.7	-37.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	24	17	29	41.2	-17.2
Leisure & Hospitality	14	17	33	-17.6	-57.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	32	14	178	128.6	-82.0
UNCLASSIFIED	13	11	13	18.2	0.0

Natrona County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	232	192	410	20.8	-43.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	110	86	144	27.9	-23.6
Construction	77	46	90	67.4	-14.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	105	90	177	16.7	-40.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	30	32	73	-6.3	-58.9
Financial Activities	4	8	9	-50.0	-55.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	34	17	28	100.0	21.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	17	15	21	13.3	-19.0
Leisure & Hospitality	17	13	33	30.8	-48.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	5	81	40.0	-91.4
UNCLASSIFIED	7	9	6	-22.2	16.7

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

Continued claims decreased over the year by 35.3% with large decreases in federal government (-61.4%), other services, except public administration (-58.8%), and construction (-44.4%).

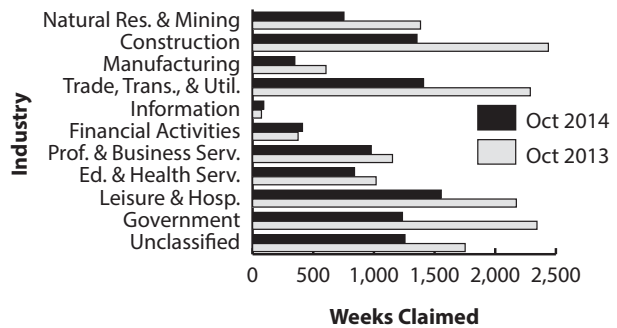
Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Oct 14	Sep 14	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 13
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	10,486	10,041	16,208	4.4	-35.3
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	0	0	2,878	0	-100.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS ^b	2,914	2,915	4,514	0.0	-35.4
Benefit Exhaustions	215	225	342	-4.4	-37.1
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	7.4%	7.7%	7.6%	-0.3%	-0.2%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,457	2,666	4,428	-7.8	-44.5
Natural Res. & Mining	753	781	1,384	-3.6	-45.6
Mining	679	726	1,290	-6.5	-47.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	90	86	122	4.7	-26.2
Construction	1,355	1,544	2,438	-12.2	-44.4
Manufacturing	348	339	605	2.7	-42.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,536	4,726	7,682	17.1	-27.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,409	1,420	2,289	-0.8	-38.4
Wholesale Trade	297	308	477	-3.6	-37.7
Retail Trade	665	714	1,180	-6.9	-43.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	447	398	632	12.3	-29.3
Information	92	100	73	-8.0	26.0
Financial Activities	411	386	375	6.5	9.6
Prof. & Business Services	978	887	1,153	10.3	-15.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	840	939	1,018	-10.5	-17.5
Leisure & Hospitality	1,555	732	2,174	112.4	-28.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	245	257	595	-4.7	-58.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,235	1,199	2,344	3.0	-47.3
Federal Government	381	253	987	50.6	-61.4
State Government	201	184	279	9.2	-28.0
Local Government	652	762	1,077	-14.4	-39.5
Local Education	158	192	267	-17.7	-40.8
UNCLASSIFIED	1,256	1,449	1,752	-13.3	-28.3
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,526	1,486	1,936	2.7	-21.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	397	431	531	-7.9	-25.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	345	340	455	1.5	-24.2
Construction	203	214	359	-5.1	-43.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	929	884	1,132	5.1	-17.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	268	293	368	-8.5	-27.2
Financial Activities	121	109	84	11.0	44.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	327	249	382	31.3	-14.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	175	171	208	2.3	-15.9
Leisure & Hospitality	79	72	112	9.7	-29.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	199	200	290	-0.5	-31.4
UNCLASSIFIED	52	60	58	-13.3	-10.3
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,169	1,265	2,024	-7.6	-42.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	328	388	536	-15.5	-38.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	327	333	739	-1.8	-55.8
Construction	194	164	310	18.3	-37.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	744	827	1,111	-10.0	-33.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	235	239	362	-1.7	-35.1
Financial Activities	44	50	32	-12.0	37.5
Professional & Business Svcs.	249	228	237	9.2	5.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	164	214	162	-23.4	1.2
Leisure & Hospitality	65	101	159	-35.6	-59.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	47	56	132	-16.1	-64.4
UNCLASSIFIED	50	48	41	4.2	22.0

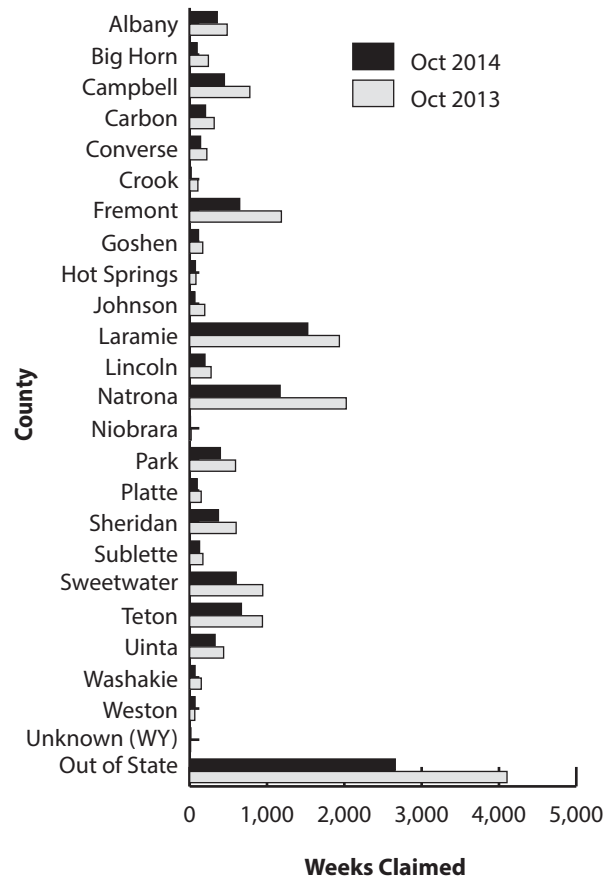
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, October 2014



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, October 2014



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