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YOUTHS AND NONRESIDENTS IN WYOMING'S LABOR FORCE, *PART 2:*

Career Paths and Labor Shortages

by: Michael Moore, Research Analyst

This article is the second in a three-part series that examines the trends of employed resident youths and nonresidents in Wyoming. The first article, published in the June 2013 issue of* Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, looked at employment trends among resident youths and nonresidents, and the potential consequences of young workers who lack exposure to employment opportunities and the dependence on a nonresident labor force (Moore, 2013). This article discusses the industries in which resident youths and nonresidents are employed, employment trends at the county level, and the effects that commuting may have on resident youth and nonresident employment.

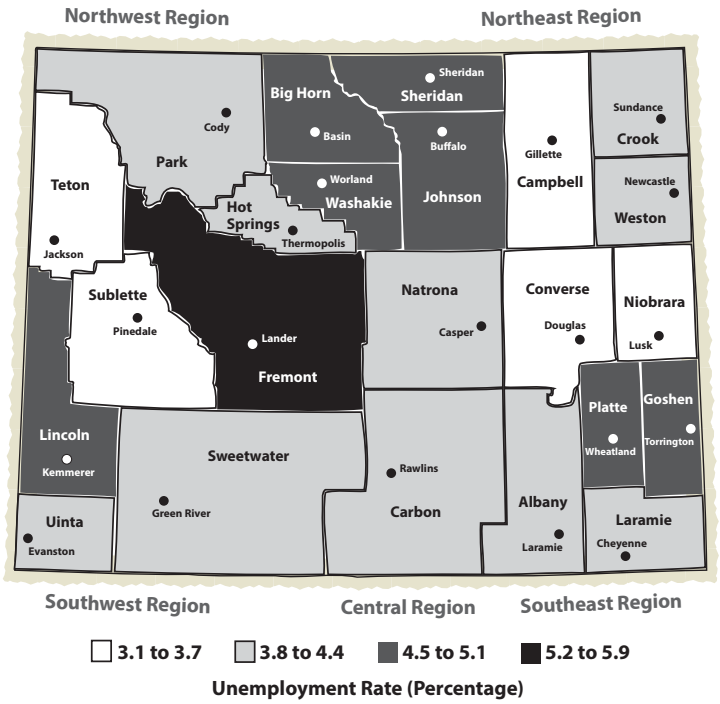
In Wyoming, an individual's place of residence and place of employment frequently are in different counties. Many Wyoming employers rely to some degree on workers who commute from another county, state, or in some cases country. Wyoming's labor force is increasingly mobile, as the numbers of employed nonresidents and intercounty commuters have grown over the last two years (Research & Planning, 2013). During that time, employment has dropped among resident youths, who may not be as mobile as older workers. In this article, the term nonresidents is used to describe "individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming" (Jones, 2002). The term resident youths in this article refers to those who are 19 and younger and possess a Wyoming driver's license.

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming increased for the third consecutive month in July and rose to its highest count since December 2011. …** ***page 16***
- **Initial Unemployment Insurance claims decreased by 10.7% from July 2012 to July 2013. However, initial claims increased significantly in wholesale trade over the year (150.0%). …** ***page 18***

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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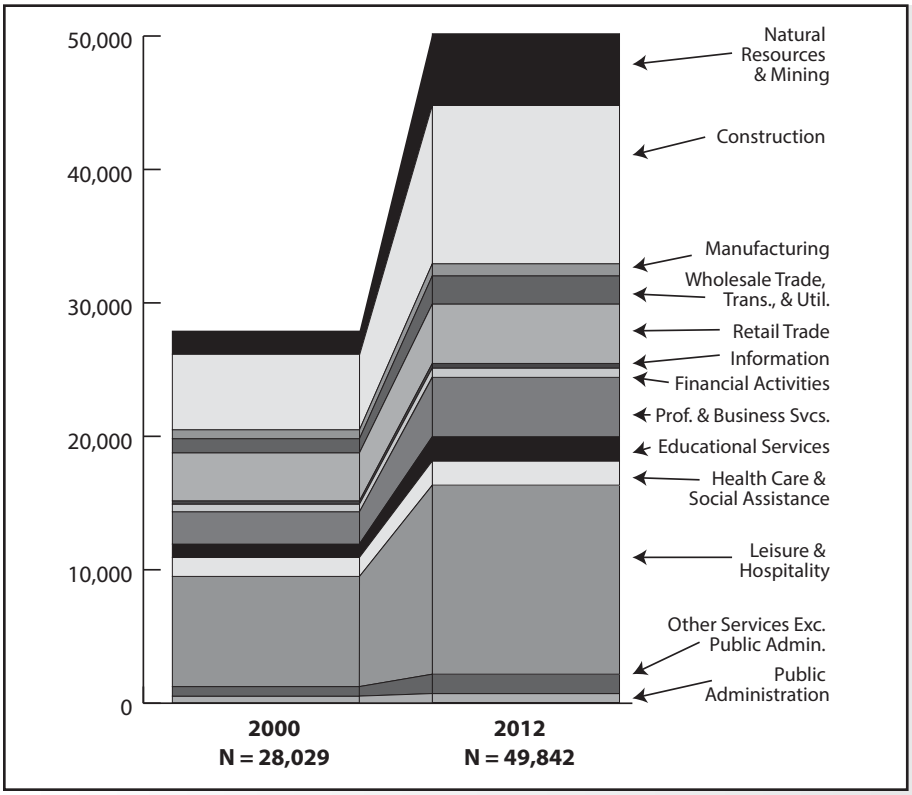


Figure 1: Total Number of Nonresidents Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Industry, 2000 and 2012

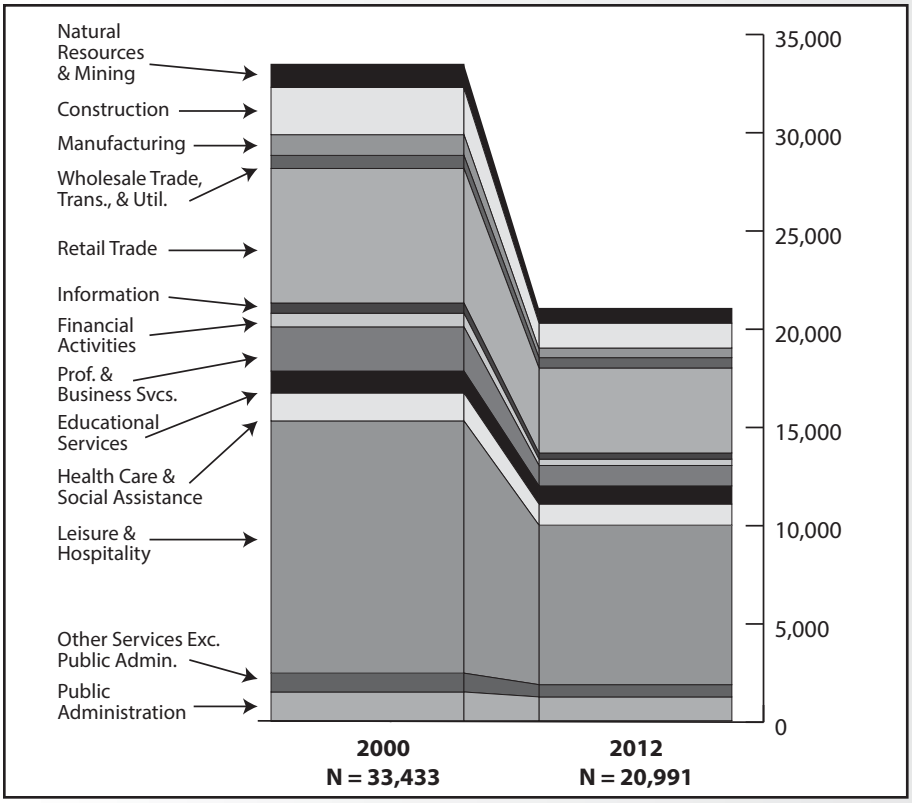


Figure 2: Total Number of Resident Youths (Ages 19 and Younger) Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Industry, 2000 and 2012

(Text continued from page 1)

From 2000 to 2012, the total number of nonresidents employed in Wyoming at any time increased from 28,029 to 49,842 (21,813, or 77.8%; see Figure 1) and increased in each industry. The most significant percentage changes were found in natural resources & mining (207.5%) and construction (108.6%), two industries that "play a vital role in the progress of Wyoming's economy" (Detweiler, 1998). Does such a reliance on out-of-state workers indicate a labor shortage in Wyoming? Are employers looking outside of the state because there are fewer bodies to fill these jobs, or because Wyoming's younger workers have not been exposed to the proper job skills and work etiquette to fill these jobs? These types of questions will be addressed in part over a series of articles in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

During this same period, the total number of resident youths employed at any time in Wyoming declined substantially, even though the population of youths ages 15-19 remained relatively flat (Moore, 2013). The number of employed resident youths decreased from 33,433 in 2000 to 20,991 in 2012 (-12,442, or -37.2%; see Figure 2).

Table 1 shows that the number of resident youths employed in Wyoming at any time decreased by double-digit percentages in each industry from 2000 to 2012. The largest decreases in resident youth employment were found in leisure & hospitality (-4,722, or -36.8%), retail trade (-2,522, or -36.8%), and construction (-1,145, or -47.5%).

Research & Planning (R&P) has studied the career paths of those who are employed in Wyoming as youths and continue to work in the state over the next 10 years. As youths, males and females tend to work primarily in the leisure & hospitality and retail trade sectors. As they grow older, females who continue to work in Wyoming tend to move into health care & social assistance and educational services, while males tend to move into construction and natural resources & mining (Glover, 2012). But if the starting point of a career path changes, does the destination change as well? If resident youths are unable to find work in Wyoming at a young age, do they have a positive view of Wyoming's working environment, and will they be here as adults?

The decrease in the number of resident youths employed in Wyoming may be explained in part by an apparent decrease in the ratio of the youths who acquire a driver's license, a trend that can be seen in Wyoming, surrounding states, and nationally. Research & Planning compared the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Highway Statistics to the American Community Survey (ACS) Single-Year Estimates. A licensed driver rate was calculated by dividing the actual number of licensed drivers ages 16-19 by the total estimated population of 16- to 19-year-olds in Wyoming.

Assuming that the ACS Single-Year Estimates and the DOT's Highway Statistics are accurate, the licensed driver rate of those ages 16-19 in Wyoming has steadily declined since 2000 (see Figure 3, page 5).

In 2000, for example, 86.5% (28,951) of the estimated 33,472 individuals ages 16-19 in Wyoming were licensed drivers. In

Table 1: **Change in Total, Resident Youths, and Nonresidents Working at Any Time in Wyoming by Industry, 2000-2012**

	Total				Resident Youths				Nonresidents			
	Working at Any Time		Change		Working at Any Time		Change		Working at Any Time		Change	
Industry	2000	2012	N	%	2000	2012	N	%	2000	2012	N	%
Natural Resources & Mining	24,689	39,516	14,827	60.1%	1,171	751	-420	-35.9%	1,745	5,366	3,621	207.5%
Construction	34,326	40,723	6,397	18.6%	2,411	1,266	-1,145	-47.5%	5,693	11,876	6,183	108.6%
Manufacturing	14,541	12,426	-2,115	-14.5%	1,055	490	-565	-53.6%	680	903	223	32.8%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	18,586	25,282	6,696	36.0%	665	526	-139	-20.9%	1,081	2,116	1,035	95.7%
Retail Trade	42,549	40,469	-2,080	-4.9%	6,848	4,326	-2,522	-36.8%	3,620	4,410	790	21.8%
Information	5,606	5,079	-527	-9.4%	520	313	-207	-39.8%	255	347	92	36.1%
Financial Activities	11,550	12,277	727	6.3%	694	323	-371	-53.5%	578	702	124	21.5%
Professional & Business Services	21,739	26,530	4,791	22.0%	2,249	1,040	-1,209	-53.8%	2,444	4,431	1,987	81.3%
Educational Services	29,362	34,325	4,963	16.9%	1,117	923	-194	-17.4%	999	1,807	808	80.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	27,194	35,673	8,479	31.2%	1,420	1,076	-344	-24.2%	1,367	1,550	183	13.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	50,456	54,275	3,819	7.6%	12,838	8,116	-4,722	-36.8%	8,293	14,161	5,868	70.8%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	9,471	10,787	1,316	13.9%	959	625	-334	-34.8%	726	1,452	726	100.0%
Public Administration	20,972	24,848	3,876	18.5%	1,469	1,209	-260	-17.7%	518	670	152	29.3%
Nonclassified Industry	435	386	-49	-11.3%	17	7	-10	-58.8%	30	51	21	70.0%
Total, All Industries	**311,476**	**362,596**	**51,120**	**16.4%**	**33,433**	**20,991**	**-12,442**	**-37.2%**	**28,029**	**49,842**	**21,813**	**77.8%**

2010, 73.1% (22,678) of the estimated 31,028 individuals ages 16-19 in Wyoming were licensed drivers.

This may affect the data presented in this series of articles in several ways. For example, if a youth living and working in Wyoming does not possess a Wyoming driver's license, he or she does not meet the definition of a resident youth as presented earlier in this article. In such a case, this person would be classified as a nonresident. Also, a decrease in the number of youths who possess a Wyoming driver's license could mean a decrease in the number of youths who have access to transportation to and from work. This issue will be discussed in greater detail and by using other available data sets in forthcoming articles.

In some industries, nonresidents may be displacing resident youths, or filling the void created by the number of young workers who are not active in Wyoming's labor force. For example, leisure & hospitality has historically employed the largest number of resident youths of all industries in Wyoming. From 2000 to 2012, total employment in this industry increased from 50,456 to 54,275 (3,819, or 7.6%). The loss of 4,722 resident youths (-36.8%) in leisure & hospitality was more than offset by the addition of 5,868 nonresidents (70.8%).

In other industries, employers turn to nonresidents when the economy expands rapidly and those employers have exhausted the local labor supply. As Table 1 shows, the largest percentage increase among employed nonresidents was found in natural resources & mining (207.5%), from 1,745 in 2000 to 5,366 in 2012. This is an industry that has not historically employed many workers under age 20. In 2012, for example, only 751 resident youths were employed at any time in natural resources & mining, less than 2.0% of the total employment in that industry. In the case of natural resources & mining, the increase in nonresident employment was driven more by economic expansion and not by the decline in resident youth employment.

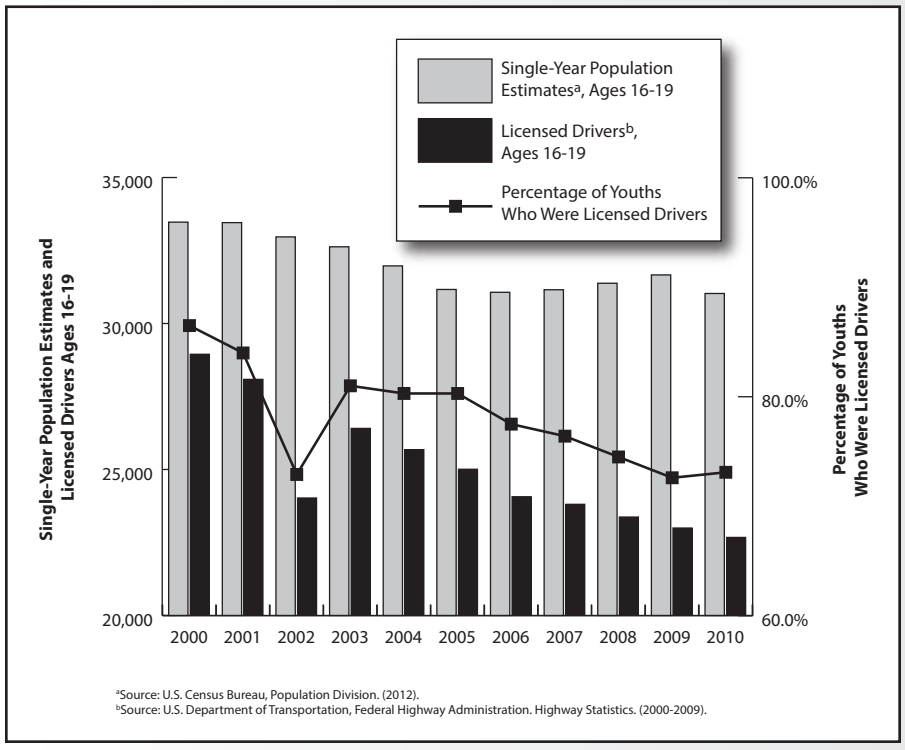


Figure 3: Single-Year Population Estimates and Licensed Drivers for Wyoming, Ages 16-19, 2000-2010

Expansion and Downturn

Wyoming experienced substantial economic peaks and valleys from 2000 to 2012 (see Figure 4, page 6). During the middle of the

decade, the state experienced rapid economic expansion. In each quarter of 2006, Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by at least 3.9%, average monthly wages increased by 10.2% or more, and total wages increased by at least 14.8% from previous-year levels (QCEW, 2013). In first quarter 2009 (2009Q1), Wyoming entered an economic downturn, as average monthly employment, average monthly wage, and total wages all decreased from previous-year levels for five consecutive quarters.

During times of economic expansion, Wyoming employers often turn to nonresident workers after exhausting much of the resident labor supply (Leonard, 2010). This concept is illustrated in Figure 5, which shows a significant increase in the number of nonresidents employed in Wyoming at any time during the economic expansion. When the economy contracts, many nonresidents lose their jobs and often return to their home state. Since 2007, out-of-state claimants have accounted for at least 30.0% of all Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit recipients (Moore, 2013).

This decrease in nonresident workers can be seen from 2009Q1 to 2010Q2 in Figure 5. Since then, the number of nonresidents employed at any time in Wyoming has nearly returned to pre-downturn

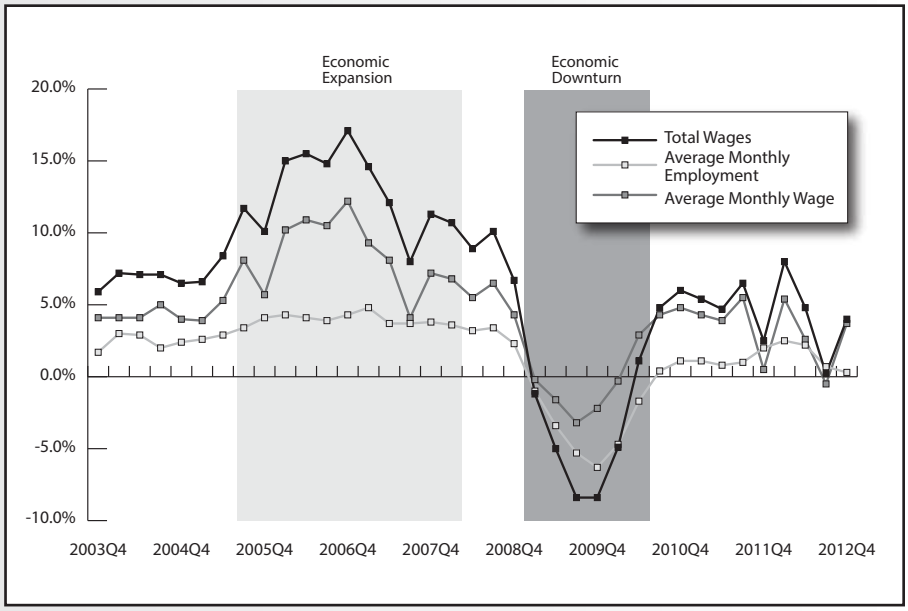


Figure 4: Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2003Q4 to 2012Q4

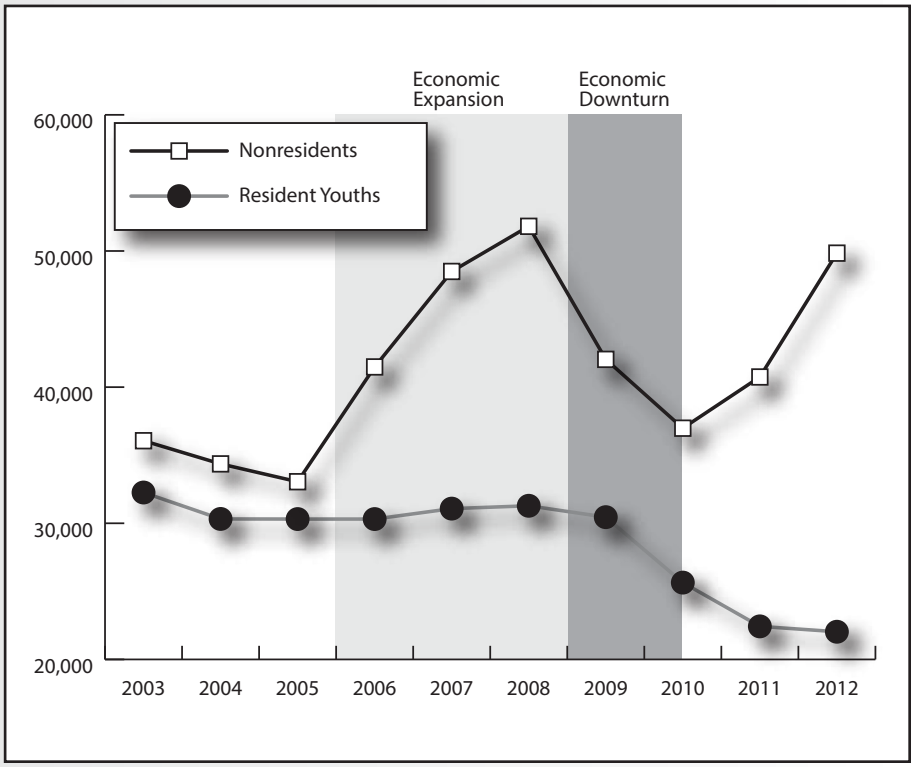


Figure 5: Resident Youths and Nonresidents Employed in Wyoming at Any Time, 2003-2012

levels. The employment level of resident youths remained relatively flat prior to and during the economic expansion. However, the number of resident youths employed at any time in Wyoming has decreased every year since 2008.

The average number of quarters worked by resident youths in any given year has remained stable since 2000. Table 2 shows the total number of persons working at any time in Wyoming and the average number of quarters worked for selected age groups. Even though the number of resident youths working at any time in Wyoming declined from 2000 to 2012, the average number of quarters worked was 2.5 to 2.6 for each year. In fact, the average number of quarters worked remained relatively stable for each age group and gender during this time. The 45-54 age group is included in this table because that age group had the highest average number of quarters worked from 2000 to 2012, between 3.5 and 3.6 for both males and females. The only significant increase can be seen among nonresidents, as the average number of quarters worked increased from 1.3 to 2.0 from 2000 to 2012. As Wyoming's economy expanded from 2005 to 2008 and then contracted in 2009 and 2010, nonresidents appear to have been working for longer durations in the state than they did in the early 2000s. This information is available for all age groups at the industry and county levels at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2013/index.html.

Where Do They Work?

Although the number of resident youths employed in Wyoming has decreased significantly from 2000 to 2012, two industries continue to employ the largest number of young workers: leisure & hospitality and retail trade. In both 2000 and 2012, more than half of all resident youths employed in Wyoming worked in one of these

Table 2: Total Number of Persons Working at Any Time in Wyoming and Average Number of Quarters Worked by Gender and Selected Age Group, 2000-2012

	19 and Younger (Resident Youths)						45-54						Total							
	Females		Males		Total		Females		Males		Total		Females		Males		Nonresidents		Total	
	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.	Emp.	Avg. Qtr.
2000	16,559	2.5	16,869	2.5	33,433	2.5	27,099	3.5	29,614	3.5	56,734	3.5	134,156	3.2	149,438	3.2	27,882	1.3	311,476	3.0
2001	16,143	2.6	17,107	2.5	33,260	2.5	28,707	3.5	31,287	3.5	60,015	3.5	134,930	3.2	153,294	3.2	36,356	1.3	324,580	3.2
2002	15,609	2.6	16,643	2.5	32,260	2.5	29,232	3.6	31,887	3.5	61,139	3.5	134,579	3.3	153,750	3.2	34,170	1.5	322,499	3.0
2003	14,785	2.6	15,526	2.4	30,319	2.5	29,886	3.6	32,608	3.5	62,516	3.5	134,110	3.3	153,881	3.2	36,003	1.5	323,994	3.0
2004	14,851	2.6	15,448	2.5	30,310	2.5	30,524	3.6	33,591	3.5	64,140	3.5	136,547	3.3	157,695	3.2	34,346	1.6	328,588	3.0
2005	14,724	2.6	15,575	2.5	30,310	2.5	31,042	3.6	34,471	3.5	65,550	3.5	138,567	3.3	161,744	3.2	33,085	1.7	333,396	3.1
2006	14,998	2.6	16,063	2.5	31,077	2.5	31,680	3.6	35,828	3.5	67,546	3.5	141,351	3.3	169,170	3.2	41,526	1.8	352,047	3.1
2007	14,857	2.7	16,412	2.5	31,285	2.6	32,220	3.6	37,058	3.5	69,328	3.5	145,792	3.3	177,945	3.2	48,588	1.8	372,325	3.1
2008	14,614	2.6	15,831	2.5	30,450	2.6	32,263	3.6	37,673	3.5	69,983	3.5	147,889	3.3	183,652	3.3	51,930	1.8	383,471	3.1
2009	12,532	2.7	13,109	2.5	25,643	2.6	31,536	3.6	36,893	3.4	68,482	3.5	145,751	3.4	180,196	3.2	42,239	1.9	368,186	3.1
2010	11,169	2.6	11,256	2.4	22,428	2.6	30,375	3.6	35,259	3.4	65,692	3.5	142,689	3.4	173,398	3.2	37,248	2.0	353,335	3.1
2011	10,764	2.6	11,266	2.4	22,033	2.5	29,363	3.6	34,581	3.4	64,013	3.5	143,253	3.4	175,419	3.3	41,052	1.9	359,724	3.2
2012	10,293	2.6	10,695	2.5	20,991	2.5	27,786	3.6	33,073	3.5	60,939	3.5	140,715	3.4	171,711	3.3	50,170	2.0	362,596	3.1

Source: Earnings in Wyoming by Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2012. Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2013/index.html).

two industries (see Table 3). For example, of the 33,433 resident youths employed in Wyoming in 2000, 38.4% (12,838) were employed in leisure & hospitality. Even though the total number of employed resident youths declined to 20,991 in 2012, nearly the same proportion of resident youths worked in leisure & hospitality (38.7%, or 8,116).

The distribution of nonresidents employed in Wyoming at any time in 2012 was very similar to the distribution in 2000 (see Table 4). In both years, approximately half of all employed nonresidents worked in one of two industries: construction and leisure & hospitality. In 2000, 20.3% (5,693) of the 28,029 nonresidents employed in Wyoming worked in construction, while 29.6% (8,293) worked in leisure & hospitality. In 2012, 23.8% (11,876) of the 49,842 nonresidents employed in Wyoming at any time worked in construction, while 28.4% (14,161) worked in leisure & hospitality.

Nonresidents made up 9.0% of the 311,476 people working in Wyoming at any time in 2000, and 13.7% of the 362,596 people working at any time in 2012. Nonresidents accounted for a considerably larger percentage of total employment in 2012 than in 2000 in every industry but one (retail trade).

In 2000, the 8,293 nonresidents working in leisure & hospitality accounted for 16.4% of all workers in that industry. By 2012, the 14,161 nonresidents working in this industry made up 26.1% of all workers. During this time the presence of nonresidents also increased substantially in construction (16.6% in 2000 compared

Table 3: Resident Youths Employed at Any Time in Wyoming by Industry, 2000 and 2012

	2000		2012	
Industry	N	Column %	N	Column %
Natural Resources & Mining	1,171	3.5%	751	3.6%
Construction	2,411	7.2%	1,266	6.0%
Manufacturing	1,055	3.2%	490	2.3%
Wholesale Trade, Trans., & Util.	665	2.0%	526	2.5%
Retail Trade	6,848	20.5%	4,326	20.6%
Information	520	1.6%	313	1.5%
Financial Activities	694	2.1%	323	1.5%
Prof. & Business Services	2,249	6.7%	1,040	5.0%
Educational Services	1,117	3.3%	923	4.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,420	4.2%	1,076	5.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	12,838	38.4%	8,116	38.7%
Other Services, Except Public Admin.	959	2.9%	625	3.0%
Public Administration	1,469	4.4%	1,209	5.8%
Nonclassified Industry	17	0.1%	7	0.0%
Total, All Industries	**33,433**	**100.0%**	**20,991**	**100.0%**

Table 4: Nonresidents Employed at Any Time in Wyoming by Industry, 2000 and 2012

	2000		2012	
Industry	N	Column %	N	Column %
Natural Resources & Mining	1,745	6.2%	5,366	10.8%
Construction	5,693	20.3%	11,876	23.8%
Manufacturing	680	2.4%	903	1.8%
Wholesale Trade, Trans., & Util.	1,081	3.9%	2,116	4.2%
Retail Trade	3,620	12.9%	4,410	8.8%
Information	255	0.9%	347	0.7%
Financial Activities	578	2.1%	702	1.4%
Prof. & Business Services	2,444	8.7%	4,431	8.9%
Educational Services	999	3.6%	1,807	3.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,367	4.9%	1,550	3.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	8,293	29.6%	14,161	28.4%
Other Services, Except Public Admin.	726	2.6%	1,452	2.9%
Public Administration	518	1.8%	670	1.3%
Nonclassified Industry	30	0.1%	51	0.1%
Total, All Industries	**28,029**	**100.0%**	**49,842**	**100.0%**

to 29.2% in 2012), natural resources & mining (7.1% in 2000 compared to 13.6% in 2012), and professional & business services (11.2% in 2000 compared to 16.7% in 2012). The proportion of nonresidents decreased only in retail trade (8.5% in 2000 compared to 5.3% in 2012), but the overall number of nonresident workers in this industry still increased.

The number of nonresidents employed in natural resources & mining also increased substantially, from 1,745 in 2000 to 5,366 in 2012 (207.5%). The number of nonresidents working in this industry was actually higher than in 2008, which was a peak year of employment in most industries. The increase in nonresident employment in Wyoming's natural resources & mining industry may be tied in part to the increased activity in the Bakken Formation in Montana and North Dakota over the last two years. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Wyoming residents commuted to North Dakota for work during this time. R&P currently does not have a data-sharing agreement with North Dakota, so we are unable to determine how many Wyoming residents had wages in North Dakota during this time. Wyoming employers in natural resources & mining may have had to look outside of the state for workers in 2011 and 2012.

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims for Wyoming's Mining Industry, 2012Q1-2013Q1

	Unemployment Insurance (UI)[a]			Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)[b]		
		Change from the Previous Year			Change from the Previous Year	
Year, Quarter, and Month	Initial Claims	N	%	Average Monthly Employment	N	%
2012Q1	799	39	5.1%	28,178	1,963	7.5%
Jan	315					
Feb	283					
Mar	201					
2012Q2	611	11	1.8%	27,830	1,057	3.9%
Apr	220					
May	209					
Jun	182					
2012Q3	570	164	40.4%	27,506	-492	-1.8%
Jul	205					
Aug	198					
Sep	167					
2012Q4	774	259	50.3%	27,236	-1,349	-4.7%
Oct	212					
Nov	229					
Dec	333					
2013Q1	890	91	11.4%	26,477	-1,701	-6.0%
Jan	340					
Feb	291					
Mar	259					

[a]Source: Unemployment Insurance Statistics Monthly Initial Claims Table (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui.htm).
[b]Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm).

This is an example of the mobility that exists within the mining industry in Wyoming and its surrounding states. As noted by Wilson (2013), "advances in technology, increases in domestic demand and new land to explore have fueled the mining and gas exploration industries in several Western states, and job growth in a sector hit hard by the great recession has begun to surpass pre-recession levels." As shown in Table 5, average monthly employment in Wyoming's mining industry fell from 28,178 in first quarter 2012 (2012Q1) to 26,477 in first quarter 2013 (2013Q1), a decrease of -1,701, or -6.0% (Bullard, 2013). However, initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims did

not increase accordingly. In January, February, and March 2013 (the three months that make up first quarter), the number of initial UI claims (890) increased just 11.4% from year-ago levels (799). In other words, even though employment in Wyoming's mining industry decreased by 1,701, the number of initial UI claims increased by just 91. In each of the two previous quarters, when mining employment declined from year-ago levels, initial UI claims increased by 40.4% and 50.3%, respectively. This may indicate that those who left Wyoming's mining industry in 2013Q1 didn't lose their jobs, but rather moved on to another industry in Wyoming, or to work in the mining industry in a surrounding state.

Changes at the County Level

In Wyoming, county of residence and county of employment are often different from one another. An individual may reside in one county, and then travel to another for employment. As noted by Leonard, "in a mobile environment, labor markets do not respect county or state boundaries" (2010).

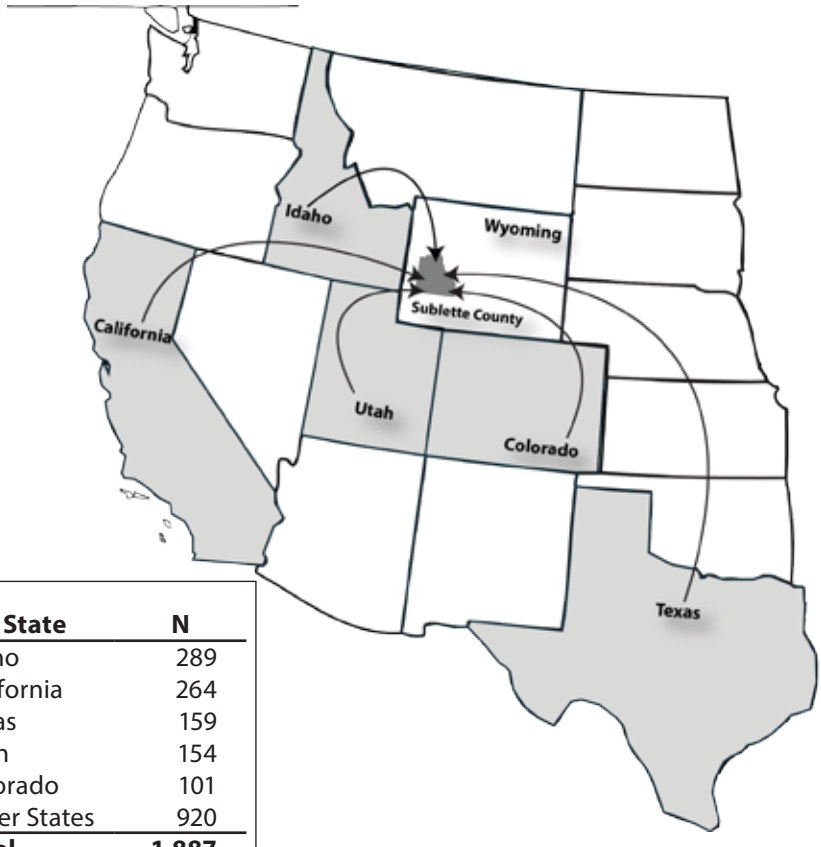
Each Wyoming county experienced a decrease in the number of employed resident youths and an increase in the number of employed nonresidents from 2000 to 2012 (see Table 6). The counties that experienced the greatest influx of nonresident workers were those that experienced the most growth overall. In Sublette County, for example, the number of employed nonresidents increased 591.4%, from 267 in 2000 to 1,846 in 2012. Total

Table 6: **Change in Total Number of Persons, Resident Youths, and Nonresidents Working at Any Time in Wyoming by County, 2000 and 2012**

	Total				Resident Youths				Nonresidents			
			Change				Change				Change	
County	2000	2012	N	%	2000	2012	N	%	2000	2012	N	%
Albany	17,973	17,868	-105	-0.6%	1,720	942	-778	-45.2%	1,117	1,548	431	38.6%
Big Horn	5,145	5,405	260	5.1%	555	405	-150	-27.0%	360	498	138	38.3%
Campbell	23,302	34,127	10,825	46.5%	2,685	1,912	-773	-28.8%	1,328	2,866	1,538	115.8%
Carbon	8,097	8,236	139	1.7%	979	487	-492	-50.3%	511	1,061	550	107.6%
Converse	5,270	6,742	1,472	27.9%	683	640	-43	-6.3%	324	560	236	72.8%
Crook	2,336	2,669	333	14.3%	336	220	-116	-34.5%	167	326	159	95.2%
Fremont	18,012	21,372	3,360	18.7%	2,154	1,310	-844	-39.2%	947	1,934	987	104.2%
Goshen	5,154	5,497	343	6.7%	523	354	-169	-32.3%	281	412	131	46.6%
Hot Springs	2,584	2,617	33	1.3%	335	189	-146	-43.6%	154	186	32	20.8%
Johnson	3,474	4,259	785	22.6%	460	345	-115	-25.0%	223	503	280	125.6%
Laramie	43,713	52,074	8,361	19.1%	4,551	3,162	-1,389	-30.5%	2,525	3,544	1,019	40.4%
Lincoln	6,952	6,960	8	0.1%	1,020	546	-474	-46.5%	536	627	91	17.0%
Natrona	40,163	50,365	10,202	25.4%	4,250	3,206	-1,044	-24.6%	1,962	3,655	1,693	86.3%
Niobrara	984	1,049	65	6.6%	123	68	-55	-44.7%	58	69	11	19.0%
Park	14,162	16,720	2,558	18.1%	1,779	1,114	-665	-37.4%	1,088	2,304	1,216	111.8%
Platte	4,278	4,134	-144	-3.4%	512	297	-215	-42.0%	327	375	48	14.7%
Sheridan	14,156	15,216	1,060	7.5%	1,937	1,096	-841	-43.4%	972	1,207	235	24.2%
Sublette	3,077	7,929	4,852	157.7%	407	370	-37	-9.1%	267	1,846	1,579	591.4%
Sweetwater	23,719	29,734	6,015	25.4%	2,675	1,779	-896	-33.5%	1,516	2,865	1,349	89.0%
Teton	23,143	24,200	1,057	4.6%	1,689	763	-926	-54.8%	4,306	6,380	2,074	48.2%
Uinta	10,739	11,517	778	7.2%	1,531	903	-628	-41.0%	845	1,540	695	82.2%
Washakie	4,796	4,616	-180	-3.8%	562	347	-215	-38.3%	242	272	30	12.4%
Weston	2,813	2,789	-24	-0.9%	365	221	-144	-39.5%	182	194	12	6.6%
Unspecified	27,434	26,501	-933	-3.4%	1,602	315	-1,287	-80.3%	7,791	15,070	7,279	93.4%
Total	**311,476**	**362,596**	**51,120**	**16.4%**	**33,433**	**20,991**	**-12,442**	**-37.2%**	**28,029**	**49,842**	**21,813**	**77.8%**

employment in Sublette County increased from 3,077 in 2000 to 7,929 in 2012 (4,852, or 157.7%). When a small county such as Sublette experiences such notable growth, employers must look outside of the county – and, in many cases, outside of the state – to fill jobs.

The increase in nonresident employment in Sublette County is illustrated in Figure 6, which was created using R&P's commuting data. In first quarter 2005 (2005Q1), there were 903 people working in Sublette County from another county or another state. That number increased as Wyoming's economy expanded through 2008, and then declined during the economic downturn that lasted from 2008Q4 to 2009Q4. However, as Wyoming's economy has continued to recover over the last few years, the number of nonresidents working in Sublette County has again increased. In 2011Q3 – the most recent period for which commuting data are available – there were 1,887 nonresidents employed in Sublette County from another state, the largest number during any quarter since 2000. As Figure 6 shows, the top five states for nonresident workers in Sublette County in 2011Q3 were Idaho (289), California (264), Texas (159), Utah (154), and Colorado (101).



State	N
Idaho	289
California	264
Texas	159
Utah	154
Colorado	101
Other States	920
Total	**1,887**

Figure 6: **Inflow of Nonresident Workers into Sublette County, Wyoming, by State, 2011Q3**

The mobile nature of Wyoming's job market may be detrimental to resident youths who are seeking employment. While older workers may commute from one county to another to work, younger workers may not be so mobile. Younger workers may be tied to their county of residence by a variety of factors that do not restrict older workers, such as school attendance or the lack of reliable transportation or a driver's license.

The number of employed resident youths declined 35.0% to 45.0% from 2000 to 2012 in most counties (see Table 6). The most significant percentage decreases were seen in Teton (-54.8%, or -926) and Carbon (-50.3%, or -492) counties. Natrona County, which had the second highest employment number of resident youths across all counties in 2012, experienced a relatively smaller percentage decrease

in resident youth employment from 2000 (-24.6%, or -1,044). By comparison, resident youth employment was highest in Laramie County in 2012, but declined 30.5% (-1,389) from 2000.

Interstate, intercounty, and intracounty commuting data for Wyoming are available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.htm.

Conclusion

Wyoming's labor market is not defined by geographic boundaries. Wyoming workers often travel from one county to another for employment, and Wyoming employers turn to nonresident workers to fill jobs during times of economic expansion. This article showed the demographic change in Wyoming's workforce since 2000, as more nonresidents and fewer resident youths are working. The third and final article in this series will be published in a forthcoming issue of Wyoming Labor Force Trends, and will focus on the types of jobs that resident youths and nonresidents are hired to work in Wyoming, the skills that those jobs require, how much they pay, and what types of benefits they offer.

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Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.6% in July 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported today that the state's seasonally adjusted[1] unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.6% in July. Wyoming's unemployment rate remained lower than its July 2012 level (5.5%) and the current U.S. unemployment rate (7.4%). Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents fell slightly, decreasing by 612 individuals (-0.2%) from June to July.

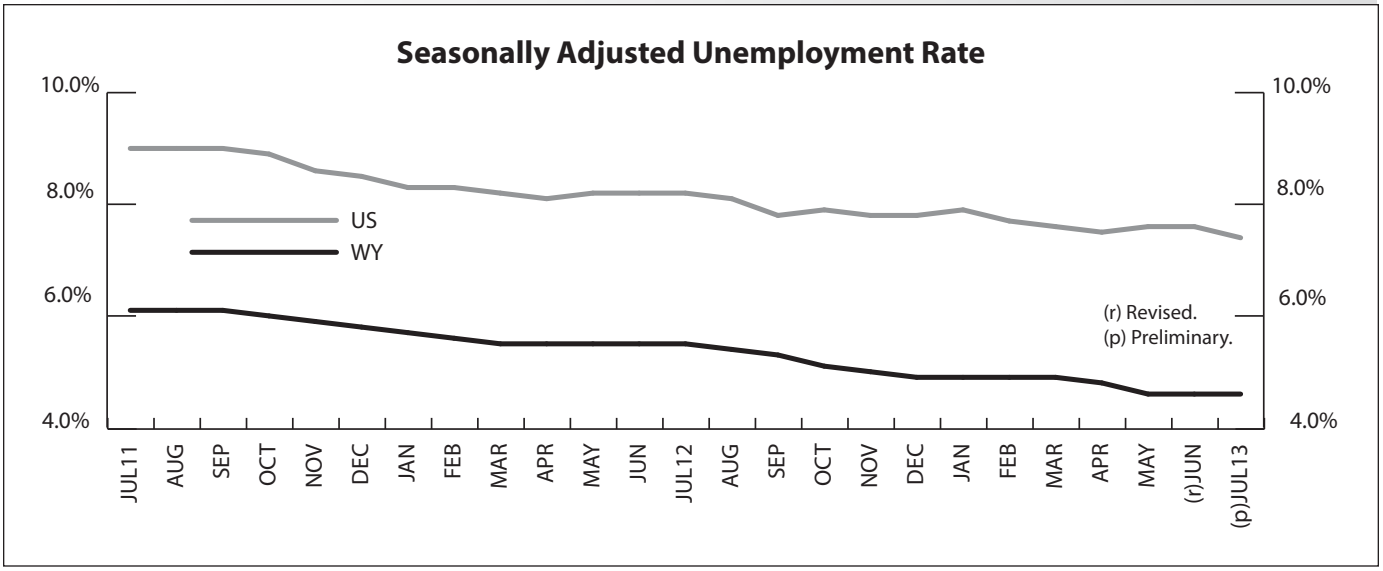
Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell from June to July. Typically, employment rises in many sectors in July, including construction, retail trade, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Teton (down from 3.8% in June to 3.1% in July), Uinta (down from 4.8% to 4.3%), and Laramie (down from 4.9% to 4.4%) counties. Unemployment increased slightly in Fremont County (up from 5.8% to 5.9%) and was unchanged in Platte County (4.9%).

Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate in July (5.9%). It was followed by Big Horn (5.0%), Goshen (5.0%), Lincoln (4.9%), and Platte (4.9%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (3.1%), Sublette (3.2%), and Converse (3.3%) counties.

Unemployment rates fell in every county from July 2012 to July 2013, possibly indicating modest improvement in the state's economy. The largest decreases were seen in Lincoln (down from 7.3% to 4.9%), Laramie (down from 6.0% to 4.4%), and Big Horn (down from 6.5% to 5.0%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 296,800 in July 2012 to 301,400 in July 2013, a gain of 4,600 jobs (1.5%).

[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.



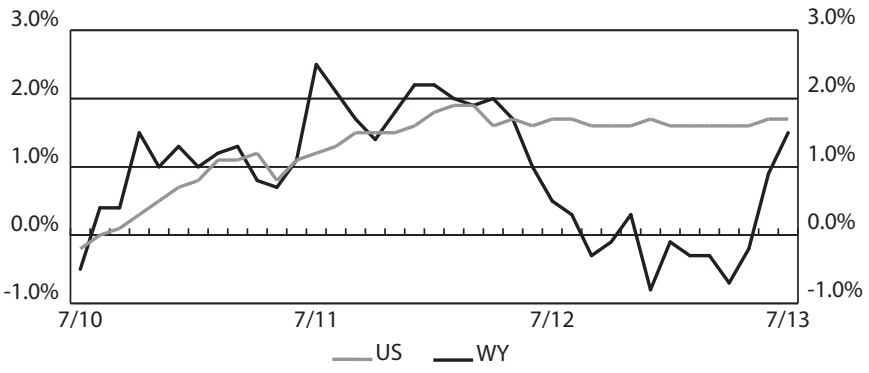
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, July 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

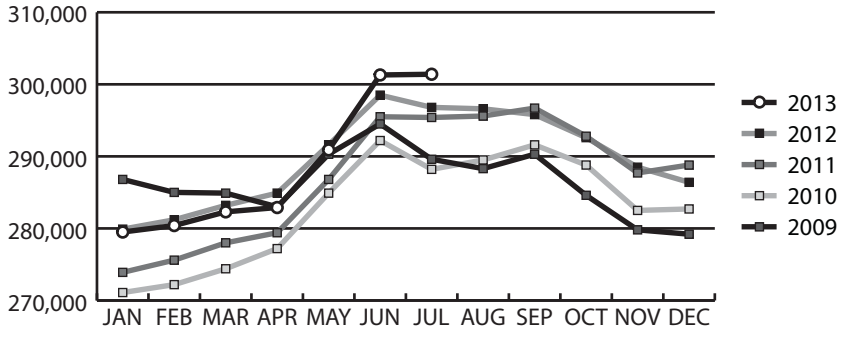
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	**300,543**	**301,400**	**857**	**0.3%**
Natural Resources & Mining	26,997	26,200	-797	-3.0%
Construction	24,003	26,000	1,997	7.7%
Manufacturing	9,567	9,700	133	1.4%
Wholesale Trade	9,282	10,000	718	7.2%
Retail Trade	30,881	31,600	719	2.3%
Transportation & Utilities	15,201	15,100	-101	-0.7%
Information	3,882	3,900	18	0.5%
Financial Activities	11,236	10,900	-336	-3.1%
Professional & Business Services	19,016	19,000	-16	-0.1%
Educational & Health Services	26,790	26,900	110	0.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	40,980	41,500	520	1.3%
Other Services	10,908	10,700	-208	-1.9%
Government	71,800	69,900	-1,900	-2.7%

Projections were run in August 2013 and based on QCEW data through March 2013.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates July 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.5
Nevada	9.5
Illinois	9.2
North Carolina	8.9
Rhode Island	8.9
Georgia	8.8
Michigan	8.8
California	8.7
District of Columbia	8.6
New Jersey	8.6
Kentucky	8.5
Mississippi	8.5
Tennessee	8.5
Indiana	8.4
Connecticut	8.1
South Carolina	8.1
Arizona	8.0
Oregon	8.0
New York	7.5
Pennsylvania	7.5
Arkansas	7.4
Delaware	7.4
United States	**7.4**
Massachusetts	7.2
Ohio	7.2
Colorado	7.1
Florida	7.1
Maryland	7.1
Missouri	7.1
Louisiana	7.0
Maine	6.9
New Mexico	6.9
Washington	6.9
Wisconsin	6.8
Idaho	6.6
Texas	6.5
Alabama	6.3
Alaska	6.3
West Virginia	6.2
Kansas	5.9
Virginia	5.7
Montana	5.3
Oklahoma	5.3
Minnesota	5.2
New Hampshire	5.1
Iowa	4.8
Utah	4.6
Vermont	4.6
Wyoming	**4.6**
Hawaii	4.5
Nebraska	4.2
South Dakota	3.9
North Dakota	3.0

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 13	Jun 13	Jul 12	Jun 13 Jul 13	Jul 12 Jul 13
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**27.8**	**28.8**	**27.6**	**-3.5**	**0.7**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**23.9**	**23.7**	**23.8**	**0.8**	**0.4**
GOODS PRODUCING	**11.0**	**10.8**	**11.3**	**1.9**	**-2.7**
Natural Resources & Mining	8.0	7.9	8.4	1.3	-4.8
Construction	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**16.8**	**18.0**	**16.3**	**-6.7**	**3.1**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**3.9**	**5.1**	**3.8**	**-23.5**	**2.6**

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 13	Jun 13	Jul 12	Jun 13 Jul 13	Jul 12 Jul 13
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**25.7**	**26.3**	**25.1**	**-2.3**	**2.4**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**21.5**	**21.2**	**21.0**	**1.4**	**2.4**
GOODS PRODUCING	**9.6**	**9.5**	**9.4**	**1.1**	**2.1**
Natural Resources & Mining	6.2	6.2	6.1	0.0	1.6
Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	**16.1**	**16.8**	**15.7**	**-4.2**	**2.5**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.3	5.2	5.1	1.9	3.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**4.2**	**5.1**	**4.1**	**-17.6**	**2.4**

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 13	Jun 13	Jul 12	Jun 13 Jul 13	Jul 12 Jul 13
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**21.3**	**20.6**	**20.6**	**3.4**	**3.4**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**19.0**	**18.0**	**18.4**	**5.6**	**3.3**
GOODS PRODUCING	**2.0**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**0.0**	**5.3**
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**19.3**	**18.6**	**18.7**	**3.8**	**3.2**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.0
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	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	9.8	8.9	9.5	10.1	3.2
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**2.3**	**2.6**	**2.2**	**-11.5**	**4.5**

State Unemployment Rates July 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.7
Michigan	9.7
Illinois	9.6
Nevada	9.5
California	9.3
Rhode Island	9.2
Georgia	9.1
North Carolina	9.1
District of Columbia	9.0
Mississippi	8.6
New Jersey	8.6
Kentucky	8.5
Tennessee	8.5
Arizona	8.3
Connecticut	8.3
Indiana	8.3
Oregon	8.1
South Carolina	8.1
Pennsylvania	7.8
United States	**7.7**
Arkansas	7.6
Delaware	7.6
New York	7.6
New Mexico	7.5
Florida	7.4
Missouri	7.4
Ohio	7.3
Massachusetts	7.2
Louisiana	7.1
Maryland	7.0
Colorado	6.9
Washington	6.8
Wisconsin	6.8
Texas	6.7
Alabama	6.6
Maine	6.6
Idaho	6.2
Kansas	6.2
West Virginia	6.2
Alaska	5.9
Virginia	5.8
Minnesota	5.1
New Hampshire	5.1
Oklahoma	5.1
Montana	4.8
Hawaii	4.7
Iowa	4.7
Utah	4.6
Nebraska	4.4
Vermont	4.4
Wyoming	**4.2**
South Dakota	3.7
North Dakota	2.9

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 1.5% from July 2012 to July 2013.

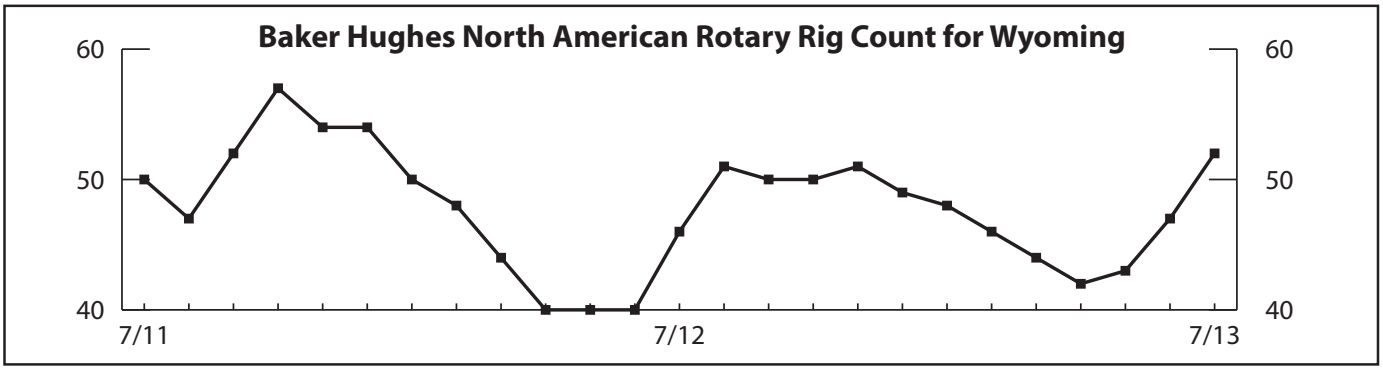
	Jul 2013 (p)	Jun 2013 (r)	Jul 2012 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	**301,400**	**301,300**	**296,800**	**0.0**	**1.5**
Wyoming State Government	16,500	16,700	16,600	-1.2	-0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,700	47,100	45,300	1.3	5.3
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	42,000	42,300	41,700	-0.7	0.7
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,897,000	6,990,000	6,741,000	-1.3	2.3
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.8%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	988,000	1,027,000	852,000	-3.8	16.0
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,324,000	8,440,000	8,316,000	-1.4	0.1
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	16,013	14,624	17,689	9.5	-9.5
Benefits Paid	$5,766,129	$5,206,739	$6,111,804	10.7	-5.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$360.09	$356.04	$345.51	1.1	4.2
State Insured Covered Jobs[1]	273,463	278,101	269,838	-1.7	1.3
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	233.6	233.5	229.1	0.0	2.0
Food & Beverages	237.0	236.7	233.6	0.1	1.5
Housing	228.4	228.1	223.3	0.1	2.3
Apparel	124.2	126.2	122.3	-1.6	1.6
Transportation	220.0	220.0	214.3	0.0	2.7
Medical Care	424.8	424.3	416.8	0.1	1.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	115.4	115.4	114.9	0.0	0.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.3	135.1	133.5	0.2	1.3
Other Goods & Services	401.5	400.3	395.4	0.3	1.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	204.6	204.7	200.1	0.0	2.2
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	193	259	133	-25.5	45.1
Valuation	$50,108,000	$60,045,000	$29,324,000	-16.5	70.9
Single Family Homes	160	242	126	-33.9	27.0
Valuation	$47,947,000	$58,927,000	$26,689,000	-18.6	79.7
Casper MSA[2] Building Permits	51	36	21	41.7	142.9
Valuation	$7,348,000	$7,899,000	$4,516,000	-7.0	62.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	54	62	27	-12.9	100.0
Valuation	$7,942,000	$9,222,000	$3,242,000	-13.9	145.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	52	47	46	10.6	13.0

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

[1]Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

[2]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

The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (3.1%), Sublette (3.2%), and Converse (3.3%) counties.

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
REGION	Jul 2013	Jun 2013	Jul 2012	Jul 2013	Jun 2013	Jul 2012	Jul 2013	Jun 2013	Jul 2012	Jul 2013	Jun 2013	Jul 2012
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	**49,240**	**49,617**	**50,109**	**46,804**	**47,072**	**47,190**	**2,436**	**2,545**	**2,919**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**5.8**
Big Horn	5,212	5,414	5,317	4,950	5,122	4,972	262	292	345	5.0	5.4	6.5
Fremont	19,898	20,003	19,847	18,732	18,835	18,485	1,166	1,168	1,362	5.9	5.8	6.9
Hot Springs	2,607	2,712	2,657	2,501	2,591	2,545	106	121	112	4.1	4.5	4.2
Park	17,220	17,063	17,800	16,513	16,305	16,932	707	758	868	4.1	4.4	4.9
Washakie	4,303	4,425	4,488	4,108	4,219	4,256	195	206	232	4.5	4.7	5.2
NORTHEAST	**54,771**	**56,330**	**55,212**	**52,514**	**53,869**	**52,433**	**2,257**	**2,461**	**2,779**	**4.1**	**4.4**	**5.0**
Campbell	27,494	28,231	27,554	26,482	27,124	26,347	1,012	1,107	1,207	3.7	3.9	4.4
Crook	3,630	3,732	3,643	3,488	3,575	3,466	142	157	177	3.9	4.2	4.9
Johnson	4,264	4,289	4,229	4,059	4,071	3,999	205	218	230	4.8	5.1	5.4
Sheridan	16,151	16,743	16,485	15,382	15,912	15,485	769	831	1,000	4.8	5.0	6.1
Weston	3,232	3,335	3,301	3,103	3,187	3,136	129	148	165	4.0	4.4	5.0
SOUTHWEST	**67,840**	**68,094**	**67,598**	**65,254**	**65,224**	**64,354**	**2,586**	**2,870**	**3,244**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**4.8**
Lincoln	8,156	8,346	8,120	7,754	7,904	7,525	402	442	595	4.9	5.3	7.3
Sublette	6,762	7,044	7,289	6,543	6,811	7,010	219	233	279	3.2	3.3	3.8
Sweetwater	25,503	25,904	25,103	24,530	24,841	23,949	973	1,063	1,154	3.8	4.1	4.6
Teton	16,157	15,551	15,932	15,649	14,964	15,288	508	587	644	3.1	3.8	4.0
Uinta	11,262	11,249	11,154	10,778	10,704	10,582	484	545	572	4.3	4.8	5.1
SOUTHEAST	**78,843**	**78,399**	**76,933**	**75,413**	**74,638**	**72,568**	**3,430**	**3,761**	**4,365**	**4.4**	**4.8**	**5.7**
Albany	19,232	19,544	19,189	18,488	18,686	18,271	744	858	918	3.9	4.4	4.8
Goshen	6,399	6,499	6,439	6,078	6,154	6,063	321	345	376	5.0	5.3	5.8
Laramie	47,609	46,654	45,982	45,502	44,360	43,211	2,107	2,294	2,771	4.4	4.9	6.0
Niobrara	1,368	1,416	1,340	1,317	1,361	1,280	51	55	60	3.7	3.9	4.5
Platte	4,235	4,286	3,983	4,028	4,077	3,743	207	209	240	4.9	4.9	6.0
CENTRAL	**61,346**	**61,518**	**60,821**	**58,915**	**58,881**	**57,923**	**2,431**	**2,637**	**2,898**	**4.0**	**4.3**	**4.8**
Carbon	8,284	8,357	8,207	7,956	7,993	7,772	328	364	435	4.0	4.4	5.3
Converse	8,360	8,387	8,127	8,083	8,086	7,793	277	301	334	3.3	3.6	4.1
Natrona	44,702	44,774	44,487	42,876	42,802	42,358	1,826	1,972	2,129	4.1	4.4	4.8
STATEWIDE	**312,041**	**313,958**	**310,671**	**298,901**	**299,683**	**294,467**	**13,140**	**14,275**	**16,204**	**4.2**	**4.5**	**5.2**
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.6	4.6	5.5
U.S.										7.7	7.8	8.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										7.4	7.6	8.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2013. Run Date 08/2013.

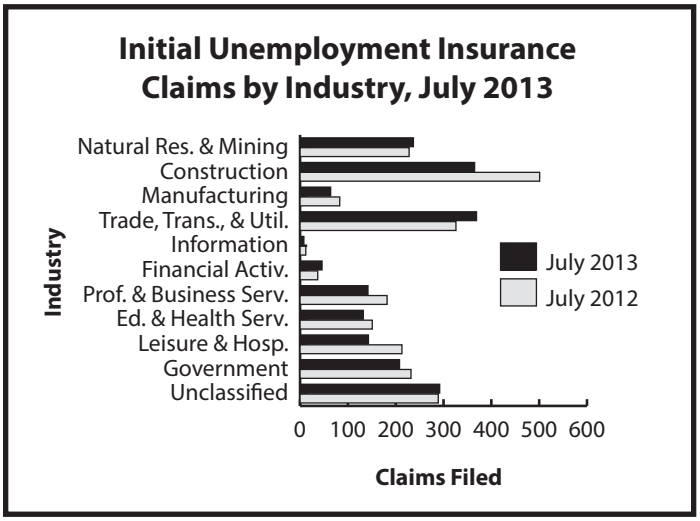
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

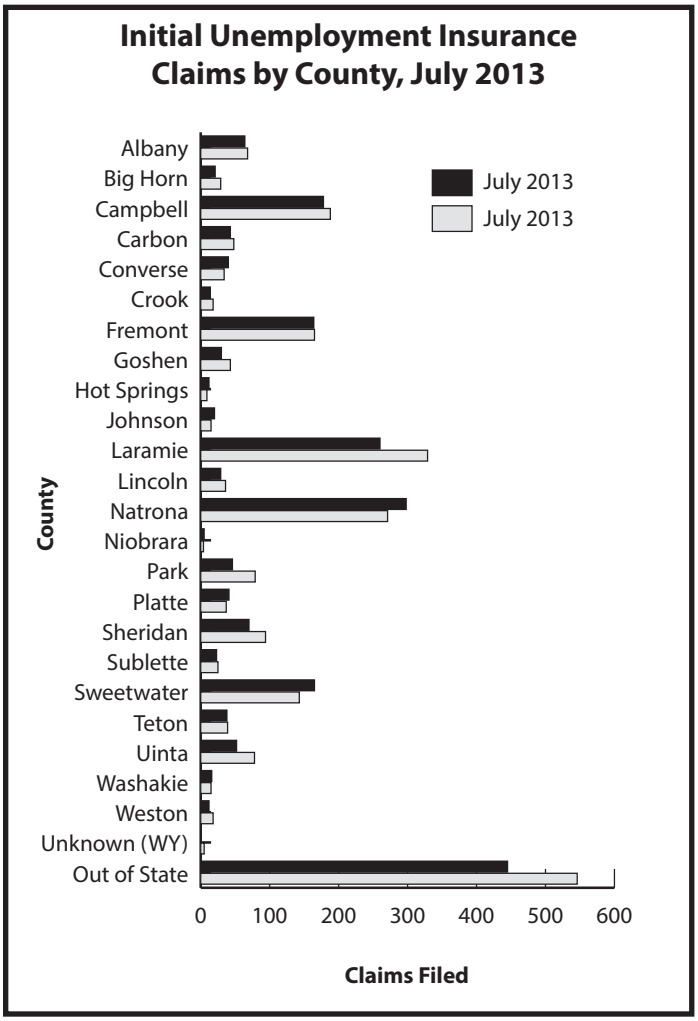
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Initial claims decreased by 10.7% from July 2012 to July 2013. Significant increases in initial claims occurred in wholesale trade both over the month (233.3%) and over the year (150.0%).





Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change Claims Filed	
	Jul 13	Jun 13	Jul 12	Jul 13 / Jun 13	Jul 13 / Jul 12
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**2,085**	**2,225**	**2,336**	**-6.3**	**-10.7**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	668	724	814	-7.7	-17.9
Natural Res. & Mining	237	240	228	-1.3	3.9
Mining	233	232	204	0.4	14.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	13	20	9	-35.0	44.4
Construction	365	418	501	-12.7	-27.1
Manufacturing	64	63	83	1.6	-22.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	915	899	1,000	1.8	-8.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	369	251	326	47.0	13.2
Wholesale Trade	140	42	56	233.3	150.0
Retail Trade	152	133	193	14.3	-21.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	77	76	77	1.3	0.0
Information	8	7	12	14.3	-33.3
Financial Activities	46	34	37	35.3	24.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	142	146	182	-2.7	-22.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	132	215	151	-38.6	-12.6
Leisure & Hospitality	143	161	213	-11.2	-32.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	68	80	71	-15.0	-4.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	208	234	232	-11.1	-10.3
Federal Government	39	37	32	5.4	21.9
State Government	27	22	34	22.7	-20.6
Local Government	141	174	165	-19.0	-14.5
Local Education	40	85	55	-52.9	-27.3
UNCLASSIFIED	292	366	289	-20.2	1.0
Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**259**	**245**	**329**	**5.7**	**-21.3**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	71	61	76	16.4	-6.6
Construction	55	45	57	22.2	-3.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	148	142	205	4.2	-27.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	52	47	60	10.6	-13.3
Financial Activities	14	5	8	180.0	75.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	33	29	46	13.8	-28.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	30	36	34	-16.7	-11.8
Leisure & Hospitality	12	15	39	-20.0	-69.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	25	28	36	-10.7	-30.6
UNCLASSIFIED	14	12	9	16.7	55.6
Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**297**	**330**	**270**	**-10.0**	**10.0**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	92	152	80	-39.5	15.0
Construction	34	68	35	-50.0	-2.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	187	164	161	14.0	16.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	80	33	54	142.4	48.1
Financial Activities	1	4	2	-75.0	-50.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	23	32	39	-28.1	-41.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	25	38	24	-34.2	4.2
Leisure & Hospitality	41	26	36	57.7	13.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	6	20	33.3	-60.0
UNCLASSIFIED	8	6	8	33.3	0.0

[a]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[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

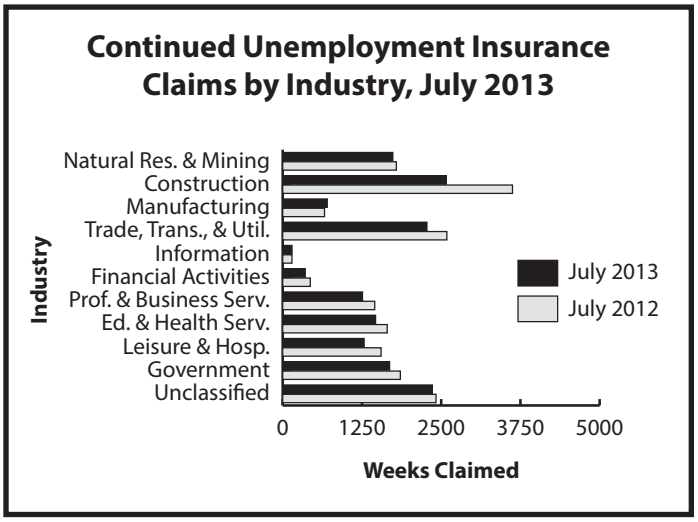
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

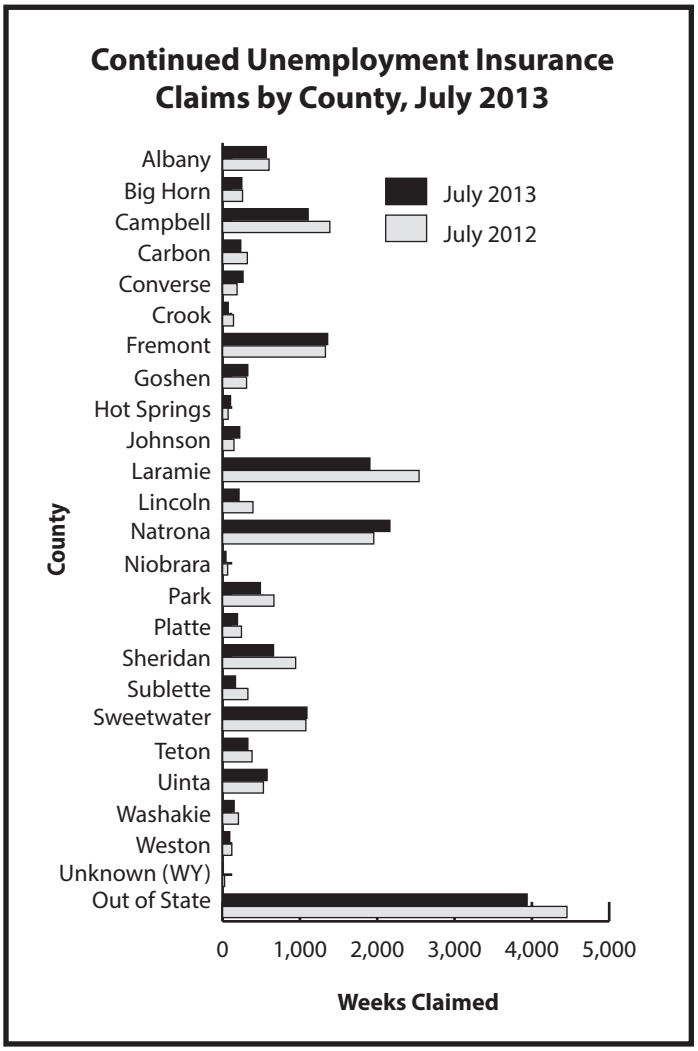
Continued weeks claimed decreased by 11.5% from July 2012.

CONTINUED CLAIMS	Claims Filed			% Change Claims Filed	
	Jul 13	Jun 13	Jul 12	Jul 13 Jun 13	Jul 13 Jul 12
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**16,525**	**18,197**	**18,675**	**-9.2**	**-11.5**
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	**3,203**	**3,563**	**6,585**	**-10.1**	**-51.4**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS[b]	4,087	5,330	5,299	-23.3	-22.9
Benefit Exhaustions	440	438	463	0.5	-5.0
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	10.8%	8.2%	8.7%	2.5%	2.0%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,022	5,938	6,080	-15.4	-17.4
Natural Res. & Mining	1,737	1,872	1,793	-7.2	-3.1
Mining	1,628	1,710	1,638	-4.8	-0.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	149	146	154	2.1	-3.2
Construction	2,581	3,192	3,625	-19.1	-28.8
Manufacturing	703	873	660	-19.5	6.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	7,455	8,273	8,319	-9.9	-10.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,275	2,455	2,590	-7.3	-12.2
Wholesale Trade	445	408	464	9.1	-4.1
Retail Trade	1,218	1,341	1,466	-9.2	-16.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	612	706	660	-13.3	-7.3
Information	147	168	146	-12.5	0.7
Financial Activities	356	407	435	-12.5	-18.2
Prof. & Business Services	1,259	1,313	1,452	-4.1	-13.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,465	1,324	1,649	10.6	-11.2
Leisure & Hospitality	1,285	1,911	1,552	-32.8	-17.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	661	688	489	-3.9	35.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,686	1,512	1,856	11.5	-9.2
Federal Government	297	339	295	-12.4	0.7
State Government	196	189	242	3.7	-19.0
Local Government	1,192	982	1,318	21.4	-9.6
Local Education	420	348	414	20.7	1.4
UNCLASSIFIED	2,361	2,473	2,419	-4.5	-2.4
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,905**	**2,049**	**2,540**	**-7.0**	**-25.0**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**465**	**575**	**728**	**-19.1**	**-36.1**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	355	371	535	-4.3	-33.6
Construction	259	277	365	-6.5	-29.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,214	1,358	1,597	-10.6	-24.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	385	422	476	-8.8	-19.1
Financial Activities	72	114	110	-36.8	-34.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	218	211	321	3.3	-32.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	309	286	353	8.0	-12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	166	206	245	-19.4	-32.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	252	242	304	4.1	-17.1
UNCLASSIFIED	81	76	102	6.6	-20.6
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**2,164**	**2,242**	**1,954**	**-3.5**	**10.7**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**530**	**662**	**541**	**-19.9**	**-2.0**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	685	827	550	-17.2	24.5
Construction	226	273	266	-17.2	-15.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,344	1,278	1,232	5.2	9.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	324	297	345	9.1	-6.1
Financial Activities	68	83	38	-18.1	78.9
Professional & Business Svcs.	332	369	271	-10.0	22.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	241	195	321	23.6	-24.9
Leisure & Hospitality	160	138	188	15.9	-14.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	84	95	105	-11.6	-20.0
UNCLASSIFIED	51	42	66	21.4	-22.7

[a]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.

[b]Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.





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