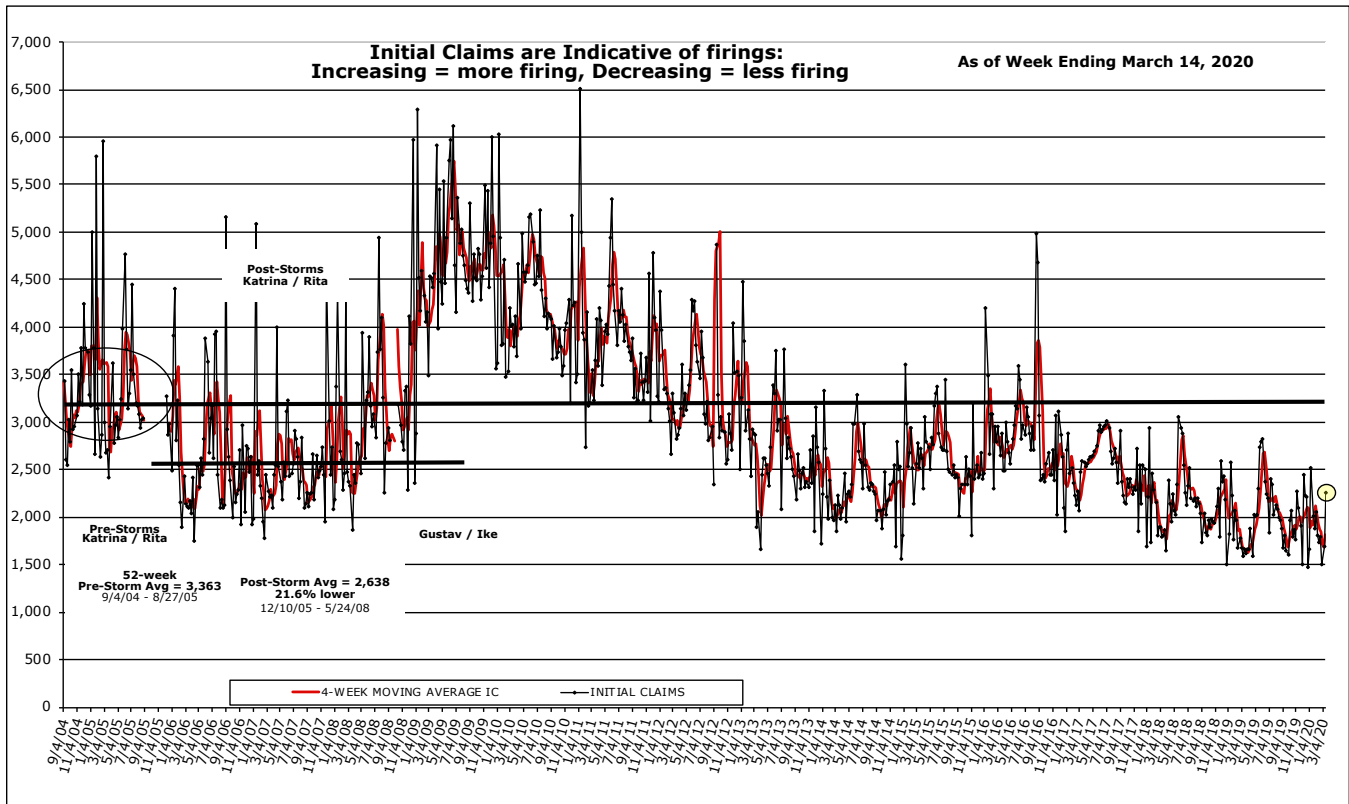


WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

Week Ending March 14, 2020

Initial Claims



Initial Claims: 2,255: 557 more than the previous week; 594 more than last year

Coronavirus Impact: The latest week of reported data, ending March 14, is the first week of initial claims where the effect of the coronavirus is expected to be noticeable. That last observation of the graph above is circled and highlighted in yellow. Spikes up and down in weekly initial claims data are common, as evidenced in the graph above. Thus, without knowledge of this event, this most recent weekly observation would not necessarily appear out of the ordinary. However, this virus event is likely to be extremely abnormal, and subsequent weekly initial claims data will evidence that, and will be highlighted on this report.

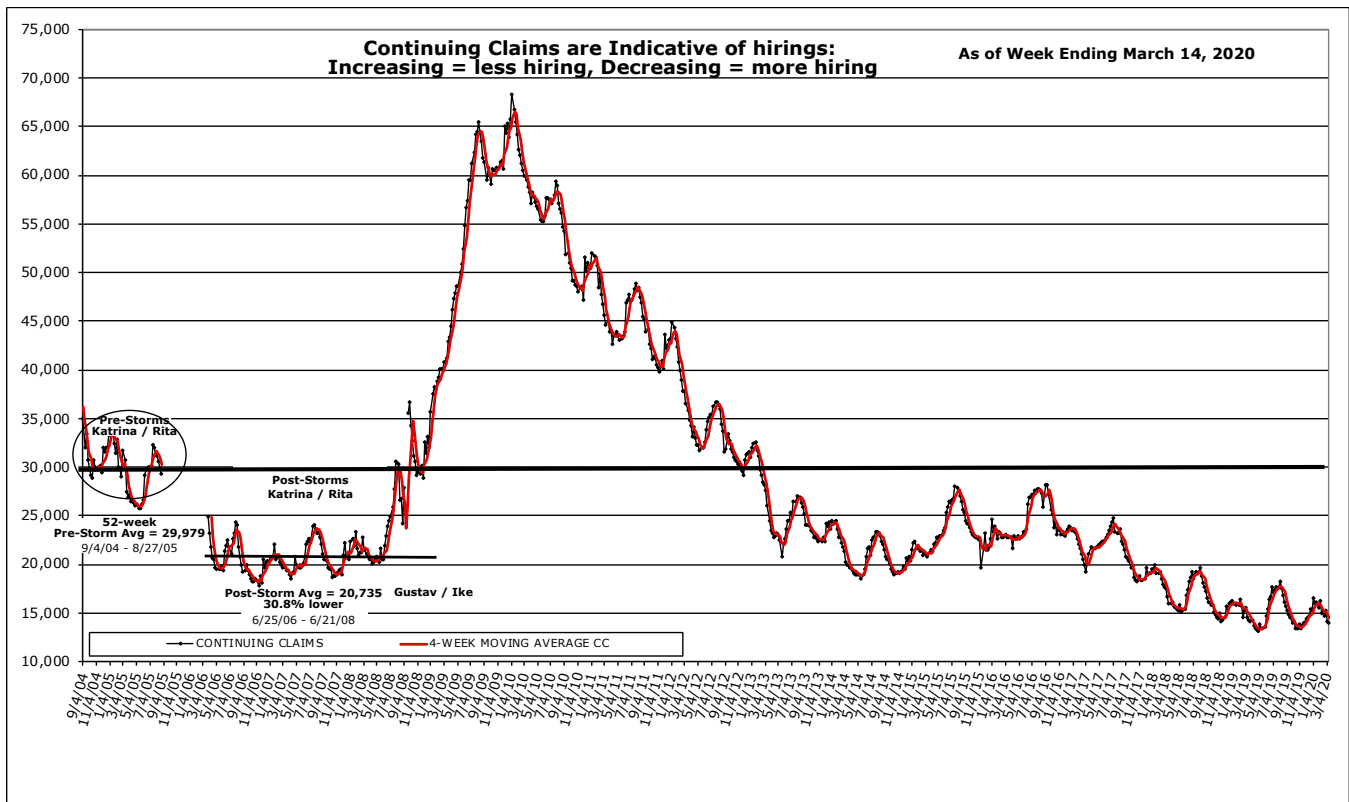
The graph above depicts the weekly initial claims data reported by the State Workforce Commission, as well as a four-week moving average of that data. This data is not seasonally adjusted, and seasonal patterns can be seen in the regular humps and dips occurring in approximately two to three-month intervals. Extreme observations for the weeks immediately after the storms of Katrina/Rita in 2005 and Gustav/Ike in 2008 have been removed. As a rule of thumb, increases in initial claims reflect more firing, while decreases in claims reflect less firing.

Claims rose from mid-2008 through mid-2009 as the recession took hold in the nation and the state, but trended down considerably from the recession peak of some 6,000 new claims a week in mid-2009, as the pace of layoffs slowed, reflecting the economy's recovery from the 08/09 recession. The year before Katrina-Rita (2004-2005) was a good year for the economy, and would normally be a norm or goal in assessing the current recovery, reasonably more so than the period following Katrina-Rita when storm recovery and rebuilding drove the economy to an initial claims low of around 2,600 weekly claims for

WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS Week Ending March 14, 2020

nearly three years. However, as the current national recovery progressed, the peaks and the troughs of the cycles continued to decline below the pre-Katrina/Rita level until about mid-2013, with claims fluctuating around that very low level through 2014. While not a direct measure of actual employment, initial claims performance has been encouraging. Claims cycled around the very low post-storm average with some upward trending during 2015, likely associated with the state's economic weakening in the wake of the sharp oil price drop-off that began in mid-2014, before stepping back down and stabilizing below the post-storms average through 2018 and 2019. At least with respect to the population participating in the workforce, labor market conditions reflected in initial claims are very good.

Continuing Claims



Continuing Claims: 13,987: 212 less than the previous week; 281 less than last year

Coronavirus Impact: While the claims data reported for the week ending March 14 is the first week where the effect of the coronavirus is expected to be noticeable in initial claims, this is not the case with regard to continuing claims; which actually fell for that week. However, as initial claims rise, it is expected that continuing claims will rise, as well. When that accumulation of claims becomes apparent, continuing claims observations evidencing that accumulation will be highlighted on this report.

The graph above depicts the weekly continuing claims data reported by the State Workforce Commission, as well as a four-week moving average of that data. This data is not seasonally adjusted, and that seasonal pattern can be seen in the regular humps and dips occurring in approximately two to three-month intervals. Extreme observations for the weeks immediately after the storms of Katrina/Rita in 2005 and Gustav/Ike in 2008 have been removed. As a rule of thumb, increases in continuing claims reflect less

WEEKLY UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS

Week Ending March 14, 2020

hiring, while decreases in claims reflect more hiring. During periods of extended unemployment benefits, decreases can also reflect benefit exhaustion.

Claims rose from mid-2008 through 2009 as the recession took hold in the nation and the state, but then fell to the pre-Katrina/Rita level since the recession peak of some 68,000 claims at the start of 2010, as the pace of hiring accelerated throughout the recovery from the 08/09 recession. As the national recovery progressed, the peaks and the troughs of the cycles declined until about mid-2013. The year before Katrina/Rita (2004-2005) was a good year for the economy, and would normally be considered a reasonable norm or goal in assessing the current recovery, rather than the period following Katrina-Rita when storm recovery and rebuilding drove the economy to a continuing claims low of around 20,700 weekly claims for over two years. However, through much of 2014 claims maintained a level comparable to the post-Katrina/Rita level of about 21,000 per week. Claims stepped up during 2015 and 2016, likely associated with the state's economic weakening in the wake of the sharp oil price drop-off that began in mid-2014, but have stabilized at new lows well below the post-storms average in 2018 through 2019. At least with respect to the population participating in the workforce, labor market conditions reflected in continuing claims are also very good.