

# TRENDS

## Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Large Job Gains in Oil & Gas and Related Sectors in Third Quarter 2011

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*Wyoming’s mining sector (including oil & gas) added the largest number of new jobs in third quarter 2011, and much of the growth in other sectors appeared related to oil & gas.*

Total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$181.6 million (6.3%) in third quarter 2011. Employment rose by 3,393 jobs (1.2%) and average weekly wage increased by \$40 (5.1%). These increases are all higher than their five-year averages (see Table 1, page 3). In terms of dollars, UI covered payroll represents approximately 91% of all wage and salary disbursements and 43% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011). Analysts have noted that “minerals related employment is one of the key predictors of sales and use tax revenue” in Wyoming (CREG 2010).

The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force

estimates (see page 17) which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons. When individuals work more than one job, each is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry table (see page 11) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses using the same data sources and calculated to describe the components of change.

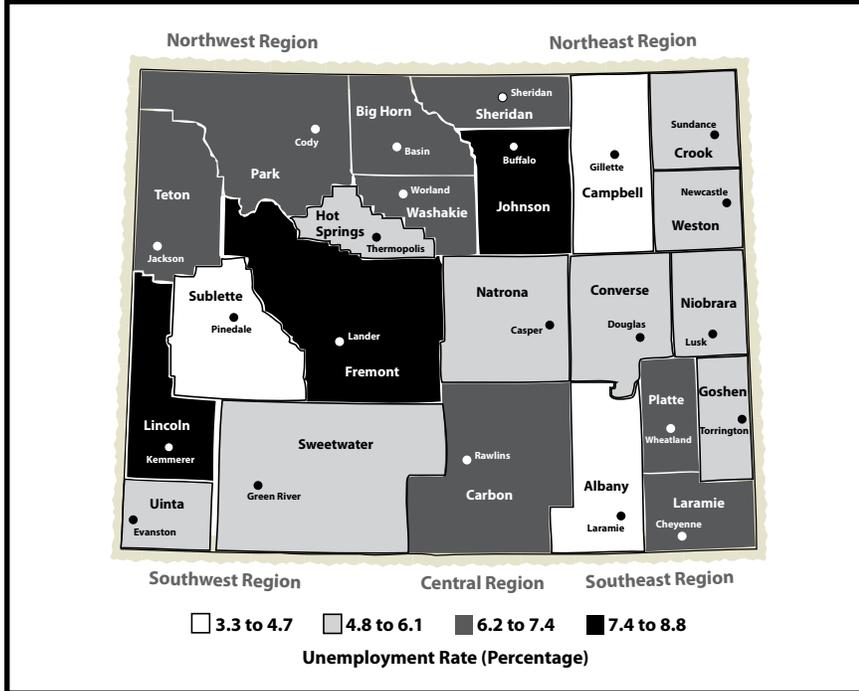
Figure 1 (see page 3) shows Wyoming wage & salary employment by covered/non-covered status. Approximately 92%

(Text continued on page 3)

### HIGHLIGHTS

- **The number of initial workers’ compensation claims declined from year-ago levels in all industries except unclassified. The most significant decrease was seen in trade, transportation, & utilities (-140, or -24.4%). . . . page 16**
- **The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 50 in January 2012 to 48 in February, a decrease of 4.0%. . . . page 20**

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, February 2012 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

of wage & salary jobs in the state are covered by state unemployment insurance, while 2.6% of jobs are covered by federal unemployment insurance, and 0.9% are covered by unemployment insurance administered by the railroad retirement board. There are several categories of non-covered jobs, and together they account for approximately 5% of wage & salary jobs in the state. Some examples of non-covered employment include elected officials, students working at educational institutions, employees of churches, and workers at small non-profit organizations.

The purpose of this article is to illustrate and describe employment and payroll changes between third quarter 2010 and

third quarter 2011. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

Third quarter 2011 was the sixth consecutive quarter of growth in total payroll. Increases in total payroll have been fairly stable for the past four quarters, ranging from

**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2007 (2007Q3) to Third Quarter 2011 (2011Q3)**

	Average Monthly Employment Percentage Change Over the Previous		Total Wages Percentage Change Over the Previous		Average Weekly Wage Percentage Change Over the Previous	
	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter
2007Q3	3.7	1.8	8.0	1.0	4.1	-0.8
2008Q3	3.4	2.1	10.1	2.3	6.5	0.2
2009Q3	-5.3	0.1	-8.4	-1.3	-3.2	-1.5
2010Q3	0.0	1.9	4.8	2.3	4.8	0.3
2011Q3 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	2.4	6.3	3.9	5.1	1.5
<b>Five-Year Average for Q3</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract date: January 2012.

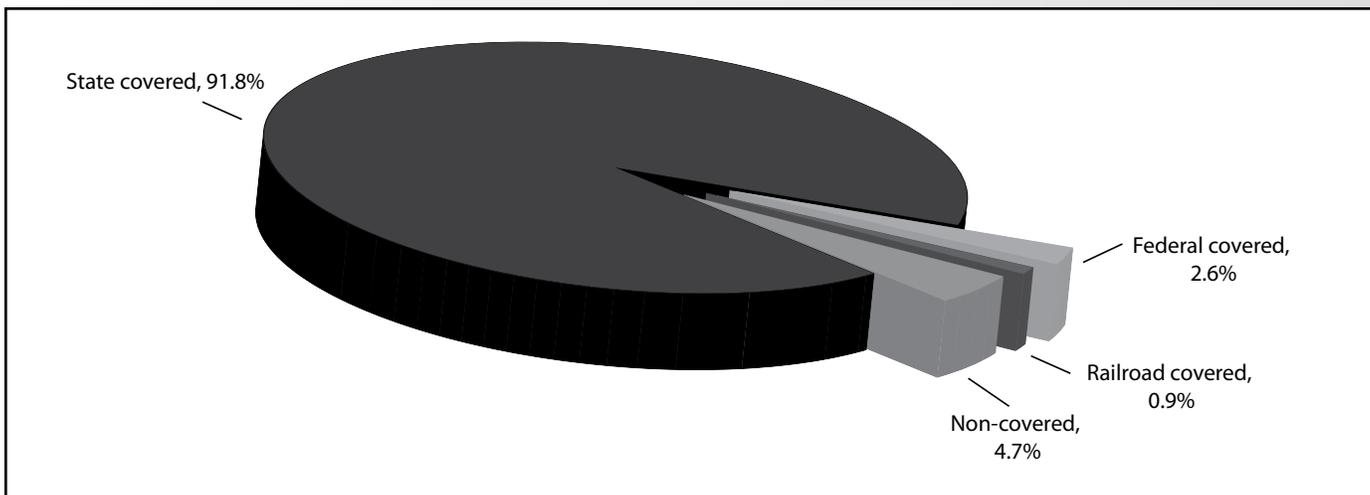


Figure 1: Wyoming Wage & Salary Employment by Covered/Non-Covered Status, March 2011

4.7% to 6.3% (see Table 2). However, total payroll growth remains at approximately one-third to one-half of the level that prevailed during much of 2006-2008.

Job growth, although only marginally faster than in the three previous quarters, rose at its fastest pace since fourth quarter 2008 (see Figure 2, page 5).

### Employment and Wages by County

Employment increased in 13 counties and decreased in 10 counties (see Table 3, page 6). Total payroll increased in all but two counties.

Sweetwater County added 1,038 jobs (4.3%) and its total payroll increased by \$44.8 million (15.3%). The largest job gains occurred in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 650 jobs). Growth was also seen in accommodation & food services (more than 100 jobs), construction (more than 100 jobs), and transportation & warehousing (approximately 100 jobs).

Employment in Sublette County increased by 414 jobs (7.0%) and its total payroll rose by \$11.0 million (13.5%). Mining (including oil & gas) added more than 200

jobs, while smaller gains were seen in transportation & warehousing; real estate, rental & leasing; and administrative & waste services.

Park County employment grew by 343 jobs (2.3%) and its total payroll increased by \$7.3 million (5.7%). Job growth occurred in accommodation & food services (nearly 150 jobs), construction (more than 100 jobs), and mining (including oil & gas; approximately 100 jobs).

Albany County added 335 jobs (2.2%) and its total payroll rose by \$6.5 million (4.7%). Health care & social assistance posted the largest job gains (more than 100 jobs), while growth was also seen in accommodation & food services (approximately 100 jobs), and administrative & waste services (more than 50 jobs).

Teton County gained 175 jobs (0.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$3.6 million (2.0%). Accommodation & food services added approximately 100 jobs and construction added more than 50 jobs. Employment decreased slightly in federal government, professional & technical services, and transportation.

**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2004 (2004Q3) to Third Quarter 2011 (2011Q3)**

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2	3.1	8.7
2008Q3	3.4	10.1
2008Q4	2.4	6.8
2009Q1	-1.0	-1.2
2009Q2	-3.4	-5.0
2009Q3	-5.3	-8.4
2009Q4	-6.3	-8.4
2010Q1	-4.7	-4.9
2010Q2	-1.7	1.1
2010Q3	0.0	4.8
2010Q4	1.1	6.0
2011Q1	1.1	5.4
2011Q2	0.8	4.7
2011Q3 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	6.3

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract date: January 2012.

Campbell County lost 781 jobs (-2.8%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.7 million (-0.5%). Employment fell by approximately 1,600 jobs in construction and approximately 100 jobs in professional & technical services. However, job gains were seen in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 300 jobs), wholesale trade (approximately 100 jobs), administrative & waste services (approximately 100 jobs), and other services (approximately 100 jobs).

Uinta County's employment fell by 737 jobs (-7.6%) and its total payroll decreased by \$9.0 million (-9.0%). Nearly 600 jobs were lost in construction and nearly 200 in mining (including oil & gas). Employment increased modestly in manufacturing

and wholesale trade.

Lincoln County lost 96 jobs (-1.6%), but its total payroll increased by \$4.6 million (7.8%). Job gains in construction (approximately 100 jobs) were more than offset by small job losses in local government, retail trade, manufacturing, administrative & waste services, and federal government.

Sheridan County lost 78 jobs (-0.6%), but its total payroll grew by \$2.1 million (1.8%). Job losses in construction, accommodation & food services, and professional & technical services more than offset job gains in manufacturing, health care, and other services.

Employment in Natrona County grew by 1,550 jobs

(4.0%) and its total payroll rose by \$28.8 million. Mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job gains (631 jobs, or 19.0%). Job growth was also seen in wholesale trade (200 jobs, or 8.7%), other services (184 jobs, or 10.5%), manufacturing (166 jobs, or 10.4%), and accommodation & food services (152 jobs, or 4.2%). The largest job losses occurred in federal government (-55 jobs, or -7.2%).

Laramie County added 558 jobs (1.3%) and its total payroll rose by \$37.3 million (8.9%). The largest job gains occurred in retail trade (181 jobs, or 3.5%), mining (including oil & gas; 106 jobs, or 186.0%), transportation & warehousing (88 jobs, or 3.9%), and construction (88 jobs, or 3.1%). Employment decreased slightly in state government (-19 jobs, or -0.5%), management of companies & enterprises (-17 jobs, or -23.0%), federal government (-16 jobs, or -0.6%), and local government (-12 jobs, or -0.2%).

Detailed tables for Natrona and Laramie counties are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0412/qcew.htm>.

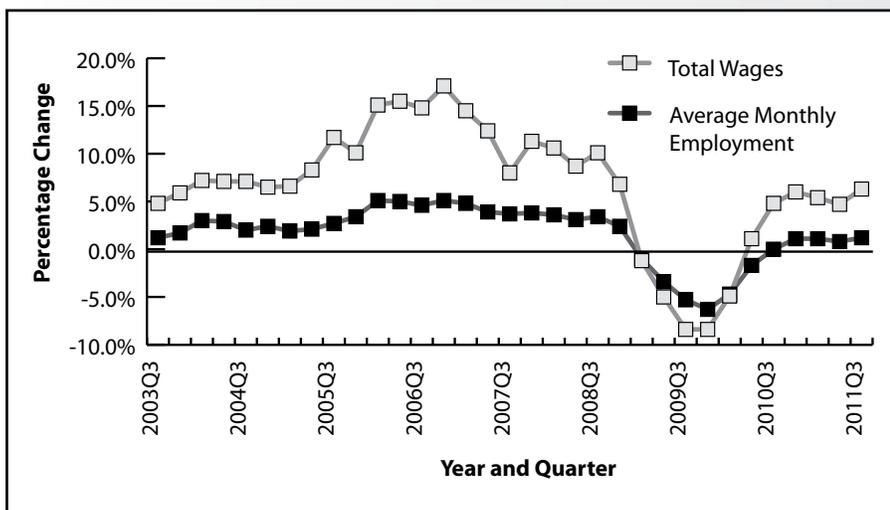


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2003 (2003Q3) to Third Quarter 2011 (2011Q3)

(Text continued on page 7)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by County, 2010 and 2011<sup>a</sup>

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	Third Quarter 2010	Third Quarter 2011	Change n %	Third Quarter 2010	Third Quarter 2011	Change \$ %	Third Quarter 2010	Third Quarter 2011	Change \$ %	
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,295</b>	<b>281,688</b>	<b>3,393 1.2</b>	<b>\$2,866,694,334</b>	<b>\$3,048,326,192</b>	<b>\$181,631,858</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>\$792</b>	<b>\$832</b>	<b>\$40 5.1</b>
Albany	15,015	15,350	335 2.2	\$137,111,504	\$143,567,845	\$6,456,341	4.7	\$702	\$719	\$17 2.4
Big Horn	4,282	4,422	140 3.3	36,192,045	38,811,342	2,619,297	7.2	650	675	25 3.8
Campbell	27,882	27,101	-781 -2.8	375,709,213	373,971,940	-1,737,273	-0.5	1,037	1,061	24 2.3
Carbon	6,797	6,837	40 0.6	61,360,867	65,907,594	4,546,727	7.4	694	742	48 6.9
Converse	5,429	5,516	87 1.6	54,730,950	59,920,324	5,189,374	9.5	775	836	61 7.9
Crook	2,383	2,348	-35 -1.5	19,876,382	20,737,649	861,267	4.3	642	679	37 5.8
Fremont	16,784	16,762	-22 -0.1	150,429,446	160,531,285	10,101,839	6.7	689	737	48 7.0
Goshen	4,411	4,520	109 2.5	32,769,540	35,337,579	2,568,039	7.8	571	601	30 5.3
Hot Springs	2,177	2,184	7 0.3	17,069,771	17,940,946	871,175	5.1	603	632	29 4.8
Johnson	3,398	3,388	-10 -0.3	25,443,151	26,954,243	1,511,092	5.9	576	612	36 6.3
Laramie	42,980	43,538	558 1.3	418,565,229	455,896,263	37,331,034	8.9	749	805	56 7.5
Lincoln	6,178	6,082	-96 -1.6	58,502,872	63,070,097	4,567,225	7.8	728	798	70 9.6
Natrona	38,280	39,830	1,550 4.0	434,695,410	463,451,463	28,756,053	6.6	874	895	21 2.4
Niobrara	870	886	16 1.8	6,162,859	6,558,565	395,706	6.4	545	569	24 4.4
Park	14,976	15,319	343 2.3	128,072,177	135,384,223	7,312,046	5.7	658	680	22 3.3
Platte	3,410	3,400	-10 -0.3	29,406,545	32,342,409	2,935,864	10.0	663	732	69 10.4
Sheridan	13,051	12,973	-78 -0.6	115,923,581	118,012,622	2,089,041	1.8	683	700	17 2.5
Sublette	5,875	6,289	414 7.0	81,356,507	92,366,225	11,009,718	13.5	1,065	1,130	65 6.1
Sweetwater	23,926	24,964	1,038 4.3	292,947,021	337,703,392	44,756,371	15.3	942	1,041	99 10.5
Teton	19,791	19,966	175 0.9	180,556,677	184,167,641	3,610,964	2.0	702	710	8 1.1
Uinta	9,688	8,951	-737 -7.6	100,667,849	91,623,571	-9,044,278	-9.0	799	787	-12 -1.5
Washakie	4,007	3,996	-11 -0.3	35,594,823	37,648,266	2,053,443	5.8	683	725	42 6.1
Weston	2,273	2,254	-19 -0.8	18,943,143	19,192,320	249,177	1.3	641	655	14 2.2
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	4,431	4,808	377 8.5	54,606,772	67,228,388	12,621,616	23.1	948	1,076	128 13.5

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>The employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research &amp; Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract date: January 2012.

(Text continued from page 5)

## Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

When viewed from an industry perspective, the largest job gains occurred in mining (including oil & gas), administrative & waste services, and manufacturing (see Table 4, page 8, and Figure 3, page 9). Smaller job gains were seen in accommodation & food services, other services, wholesale trade, and transportation & warehousing. Construction employment continued to fall, as did employment in federal government, professional & technical services, and finance & insurance.

Mining employment grew by 2,277 jobs (8.9%), and its total payroll rose by \$83.0 million (17.4%). Oil & gas extraction added approximately 200 jobs. Mining, except oil & gas, added nearly 200 jobs, and support activities for mining added nearly 1,900 jobs.

Administrative & waste services gained 620 jobs (7.5%) and its total payroll grew by \$7.8 million (13.4%). Employment services (including temporary help agencies) added more than 350 jobs and services to building & dwellings (including janitorial services and landscaping services) added nearly 200 jobs.

Manufacturing gained 516 jobs (5.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$21.9 million (19.6%). Fabricated metal product manufacturing added more than 200 jobs, chemical manufacturing added more than 100 jobs, and machinery manufacturing added nearly 100 jobs. It appears that some of the growth in manufacturing was associated with increased oil & gas activity in the state.

Employment in accommodation & food services grew by 459 jobs (1.3%) and its total payroll rose by \$6.4 million (4.3%). Food services & drinking places gained nearly 300 jobs, while accommodation gained more than 150 jobs.

Other services added 448 jobs (5.5%), but its total payroll decreased by \$4.8 million (-6.2%). Repair & maintenance services gained more than 400 jobs and this growth was likely related to increased oil & gas activity. Employment fell slightly in civic & social organizations.

Employment in wholesale trade rose by 413 jobs (4.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$10.6 million (9.4%). Industrial machinery & equipment merchant wholesalers added approximately 200 jobs. This sector may be adding jobs in order to support expanding oil & gas activity.

Employment continued to grow in transportation & warehousing (385 jobs, or 4.2%) and its total payroll rose by \$11.6 million (11.2%). It seems that many of the job gains in truck transportation (nearly 450 jobs) were associated with increased oil & gas activity in the state.

By far the largest job losses were in the construction sector, where employment fell by 1,629 jobs (-6.6%) and total payroll decreased by \$11.5 million (-3.9%). Employment in oil & gas pipelines & related structures construction fell by approximately 700 jobs.

Employment in federal government decreased by 346 jobs (-4.0%), but its total payroll rose by \$5.9 million (5.2%). It appeared that most of these job losses were associated with the completion of the

(Text continued on page 9)

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2010 and 2011<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	Third Quarter	Change	%	Third Quarter	Change	%	Third Quarter	Change	%	
	2010	2011	n	2010	2011	\$	2010	2011	\$	
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>278,295</b>	<b>281,688</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>\$2,866,694,334</b>	<b>\$3,048,326,192</b>	<b>\$181,631,858</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>\$792</b>	<b>\$832</b>	<b>5.1</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>215,935</b>	<b>219,435</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>\$2,187,921,201</b>	<b>\$2,348,112,609</b>	<b>\$160,191,408</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>\$823</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Agriculture	2,656	2,700	44	17,563,214	18,802,346	1,239,132	7.1	509	536	5.3
Mining	25,688	27,965	2,277	477,014,973	560,048,465	83,033,492	17.4	1,428	1,541	7.9
Utilities	2,495	2,486	-9	47,360,811	53,726,298	6,365,487	13.4	1,460	1,662	13.8
Construction	24,617	22,988	-1,629	293,302,820	281,778,736	-11,524,084	-3.9	917	943	2.8
Manufacturing	8,786	9,302	516	111,320,379	133,173,900	21,853,521	19.6	975	1,101	12.9
Wholesale Trade	8,496	8,909	413	113,274,718	123,894,669	10,619,951	9.4	1,026	1,070	4.3
Retail Trade	30,146	30,103	-43	193,487,408	199,170,998	5,683,590	2.9	494	509	3.0
Transportation & Warehousing	9,179	9,564	385	104,014,887	115,655,915	11,641,028	11.2	872	930	6.7
Information	3,906	3,862	-44	38,004,177	40,466,847	2,462,670	6.5	748	806	7.8
Finance & Insurance	6,776	6,679	-97	76,861,291	79,717,871	2,856,580	3.7	873	918	4.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,052	4,068	16	36,686,498	41,033,926	4,347,428	11.9	696	776	8.0
Professional & Technical Services	9,233	9,121	-112	117,157,363	121,408,935	4,251,572	3.6	976	1,024	4.9
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	866	860	-6	16,973,699	17,369,222	395,523	2.3	1,508	1,554	3.1
Administrative & Waste Services	8,238	8,858	620	57,984,657	65,750,480	7,765,823	13.4	541	571	5.5
Educational Services	1,762	1,703	-59	13,115,213	13,541,086	425,873	3.2	573	612	6.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,235	23,547	312	227,763,912	234,266,647	6,502,735	2.9	754	765	1.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,768	8,993	225	119,143,660	124,383,304	5,239,644	4.4	1,045	1,064	1.8
Hospitals	3,291	3,277	-14	43,099,506	41,621,728	-1,477,778	-3.4	1,007	977	-3.0
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,539	4,587	48	31,537,003	33,106,434	1,569,431	5.0	534	555	3.9
Social Assistance	6,637	6,690	53	33,983,743	35,155,181	1,171,438	3.4	394	404	2.5
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,475	3,485	10	18,525,113	19,198,617	673,504	3.6	410	424	3.4
Accommodation & Food Services	34,197	34,656	459	149,101,258	155,536,102	6,434,844	4.3	335	345	3.0
Other Services	8,131	8,579	448	78,408,810	73,571,549	-4,837,261	-6.2	742	660	-11.1
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>62,360</b>	<b>62,252</b>	<b>-108</b>	<b>\$678,773,133</b>	<b>\$700,213,583</b>	<b>\$21,440,450</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>\$837</b>	<b>\$865</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Federal Government	8,706	8,360	-346	113,974,818	119,879,493	5,904,675	5.2	1,007	1,103	9.5
State Government	13,552	13,586	34	171,647,004	175,480,972	3,833,968	2.2	974	994	2.1
State Government Education	3,810	3,882	72	47,766,998	48,765,419	998,421	2.1	964	966	0.2
Local Government	40,102	40,307	205	393,151,311	404,853,118	11,701,807	3.0	754	773	2.5
Local Government Education	17,417	17,583	166	169,259,847	171,857,947	2,598,100	1.5	748	752	0.6
Hospitals	6,586	6,622	36	79,754,027	88,197,813	8,443,786	10.6	932	1,025	10.0

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research &amp; Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract date: January 2012.

(Text continued from page 7)

decennial census.

Professional & technical services lost 112 jobs (-1.2%), but its total payroll grew by \$4.3 million (3.6%). Employment fell by approximately 200 jobs in architectural, engineering, & related services, but rose by more than 100 jobs in management & technical consulting services.

Employment continued to decline in finance & insurance, which lost 97 jobs (-1.4%). Modest job losses were seen in credit intermediation & related activities, and insurance carriers & related activities.

In summary, overall job growth continued at a modest pace. However, large job gains were seen in mining (including oil & gas), and

in several related sectors, such as wholesale trade, manufacturing, transportation & warehousing, and other services.

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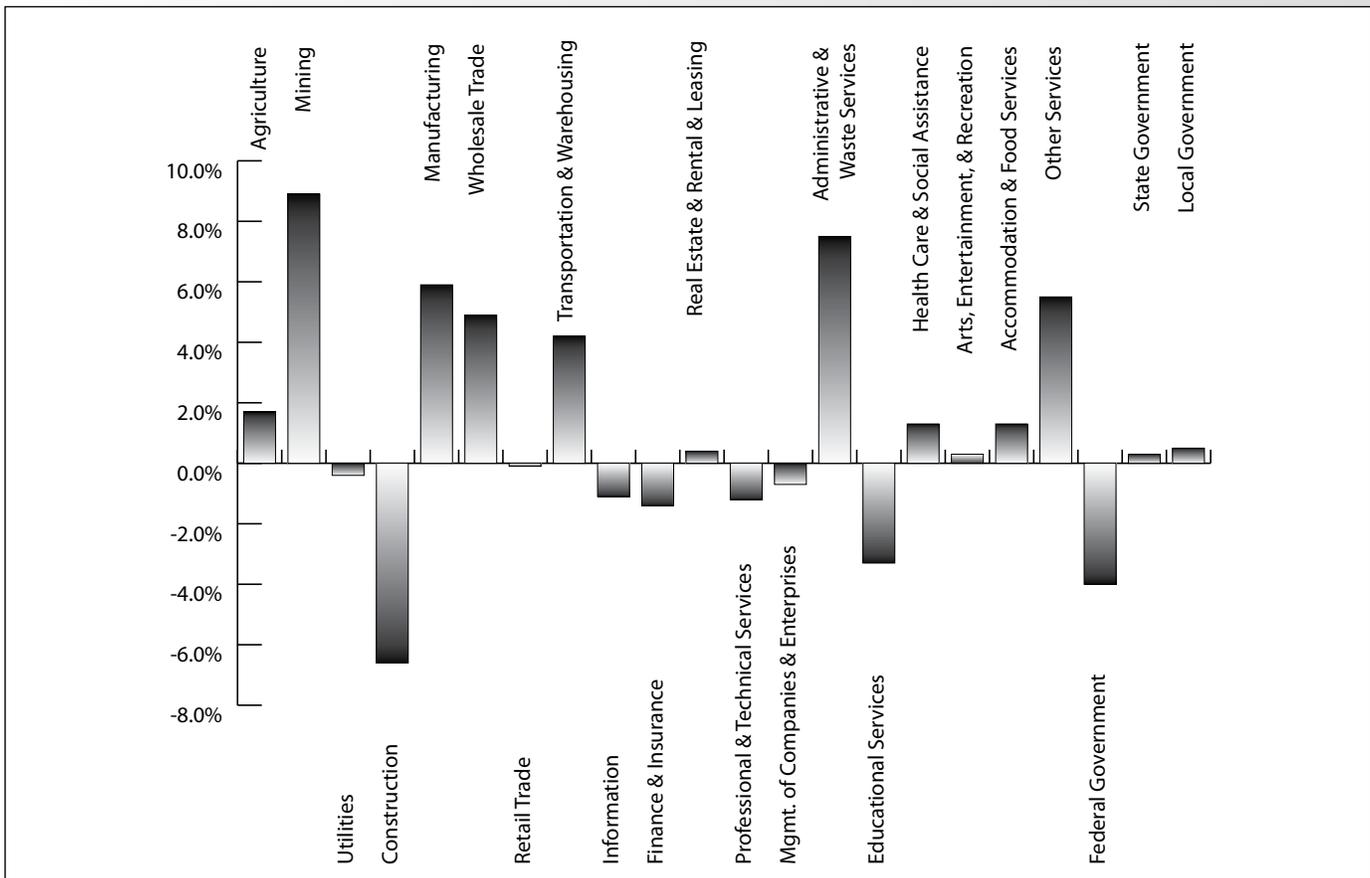


Figure 3: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Monthly Employment in Wyoming by Industry, 2010Q3 and 2011Q3

## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2002Q4 to 2011Q4

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069		239,105		\$2,563.98	
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484	5.9%	243,210	1.7%	\$2,669.66	4.1%
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923		230,620		\$2,427.97	
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857	7.2%	237,527	3.0%	\$2,527.04	4.1%
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184		243,630		\$2,437.94	
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013	7.1%	250,786	2.9%	\$2,537.63	4.1%
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523		250,079		\$2,437.02	
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343	7.1%	255,077	2.0%	\$2,559.20	5.0%
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484		243,210		\$2,669.66	
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790	6.5%	248,966	2.4%	\$2,777.49	4.0%
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857		237,527		\$2,527.04	
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984	6.6%	243,759	2.6%	\$2,624.91	3.9%
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013		250,786		\$2,537.63	
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609	8.4%	258,031	2.9%	\$2,672.39	5.3%
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343		255,077		\$2,559.20	
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458	11.7%	263,747	3.4%	\$2,765.28	8.1%
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790		248,966		\$2,777.49	
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604	10.1%	259,256	4.1%	\$2,936.58	5.7%
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984		243,759		\$2,624.91	
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734	15.0%	254,302	4.3%	\$2,892.73	10.2%
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609		258,031		\$2,672.39	
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775	15.5%	268,726	4.1%	\$2,963.86	10.9%
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458		263,747		\$2,765.28	
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105	14.8%	274,060	3.9%	\$3,054.81	10.5%
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604		259,256		\$2,936.58	
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271	17.1%	270,498	4.3%	\$3,296.11	12.2%
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734		254,302		\$2,892.73	
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	\$3,161.89	9.3%
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105		274,060		\$3,054.81	
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140	8.0%	284,317	3.7%	\$3,179.93	4.1%
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271		270,498		\$3,296.11	
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551	11.3%	280,888	3.8%	\$3,532.13	7.2%
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913		266,599		\$3,161.89	
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273	10.7%	276,195	3.6%	\$3,377.13	6.8%
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341		278,792		\$3,203.87	
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721	8.9%	287,780	3.2%	\$3,379.91	5.5%
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140		284,317		\$3,179.93	
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	\$3,386.44	6.5%
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551		280,888		\$3,532.13	
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	\$3,684.02	4.3%
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273		276,195		\$3,377.13	
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	\$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721		287,780		\$3,379.91	
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	\$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294		293,895		\$3,386.44	
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	\$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682		287,478		\$3,684.02	
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084	-8.4%	269,439	-6.3%	\$3,602.04	-2.2%

Table continued on page 11

Table continued from page 10

### Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2002Q4 to 2011Q4

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307		273,471		\$3,369.48	
2010/1	\$2,627,558,836	-4.9%	260,726	-4.7%	\$3,359.29	-0.3%
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493		277,897		\$3,326.40	
2010/2	\$2,802,848,365	1.1%	273,044	-1.7%	\$3,421.73	2.9%
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780		278,234		\$3,277.88	
2010/3	\$2,866,694,334	4.8%	279,429	0.4%	\$3,419.71	4.3%
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084		269,439		\$3,602.04	
2010/4	\$3,087,069,661	6.0%	272,511	1.1%	\$3,776.08	4.8%
2010/1	\$2,627,558,836		260,726		\$3,359.29	
2011/1	\$2,769,072,169	5.4%	263,558	1.1%	\$3,502.17	4.3%
2010/2	\$2,802,848,365		273,044		\$3,421.73	
2011/2	\$2,933,492,659	4.7%	275,169	0.8%	\$3,553.56	3.9%
2010/3	\$2,866,694,334		279,429		\$3,419.71	
2011/3	\$3,053,914,162	6.5%	282,231	1.0%	\$3,606.87	5.5%
2010/4	\$3,087,069,661		272,511		\$3,776.08	
2011/4	\$3,165,285,555	2.5%	277,878	2.0%	\$3,796.97	0.6%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

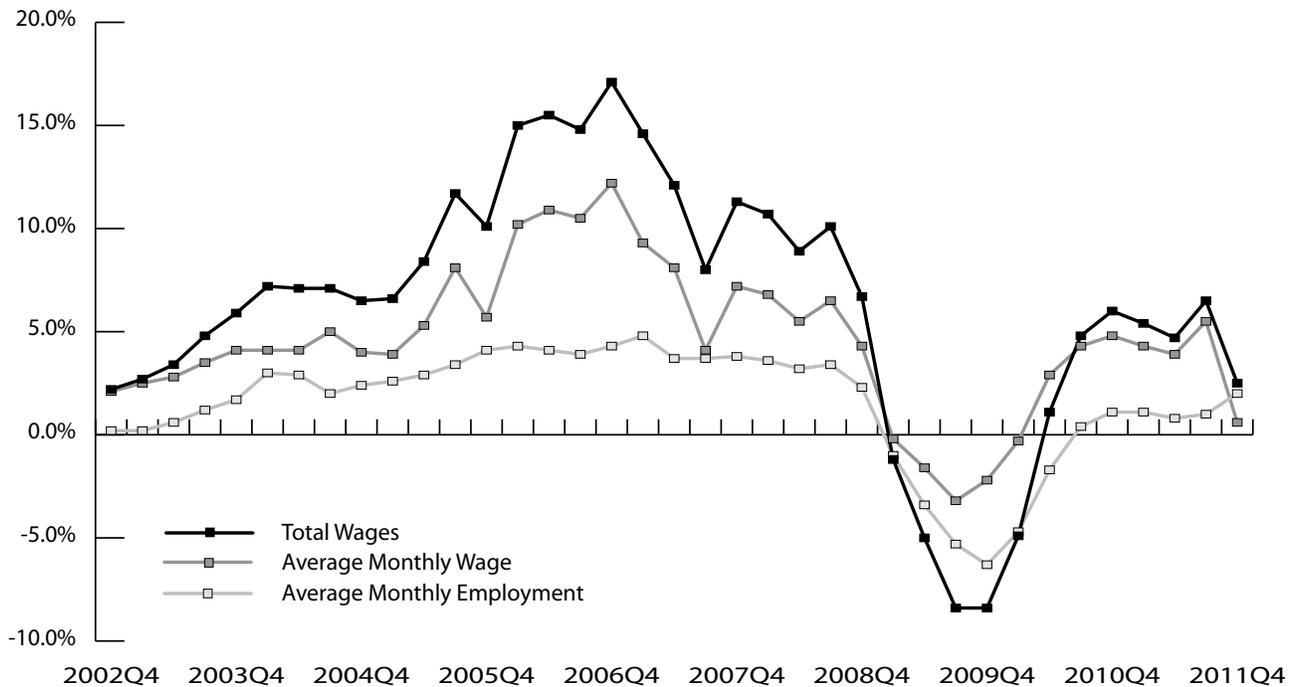


Figure: Over-the-Year Change for Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2002Q4 to 2011Q4

## Fewer Workers Commuted During Economic Downturn

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Principal Economist

When Wyoming's economy expands, more people commute to work. When the economy contracts, commuting declines. The economic downturn in 2009 and 2010 resulted in fewer workers commuting within counties and across county lines.

In 2011, Research & Planning (R&P) looked at how commuter flows and the flow of wages in mining, construction, health care & social assistance, and leisure & hospitality were affected by the economic expansion in 2007 and 2008 and the subsequent economic downturn in 2009 and 2010. Specifically, R&P looked at those labor market components

in Campbell, Laramie, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties.

All industries except health care & social assistance had peak employment in 2008, followed by declines the next two years (see Figure 1). Health care employment grew by an average 3.3% per year, from 29,928 in 2007 to 33,062 in 2010. Over that same period, construction employment declined by 15.8%, and mining employment dropped by 8.2%.

In Wyoming's construction industry, Campbell County saw the largest reduction in worker inflow, a 20.0% decline from 2009 to 2010 (see Figure 2, page 13).

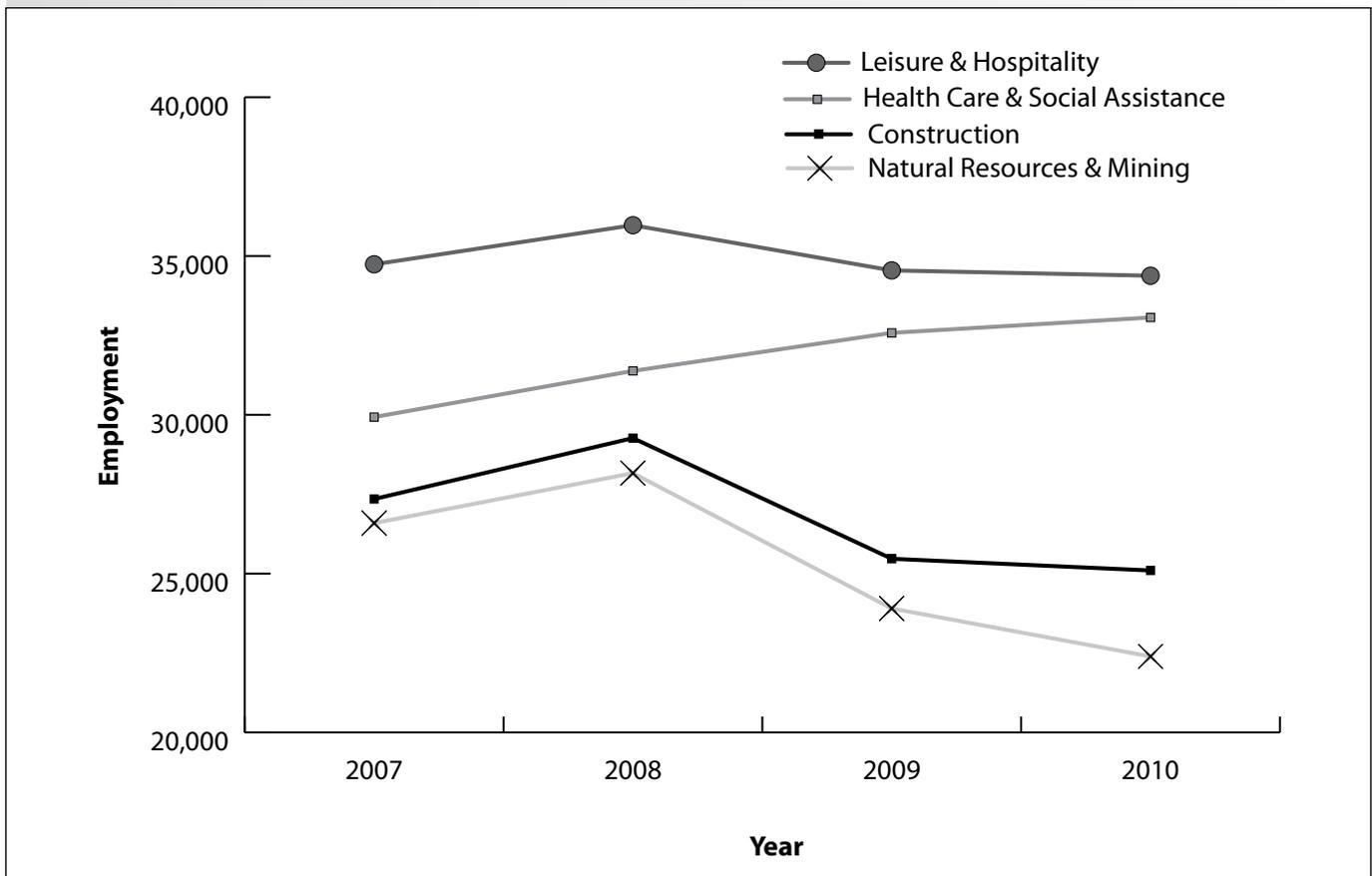


Figure 1: Average Annual Employment for Selected Industries in Wyoming, 2007-2010

The two most populous counties – Laramie and

Natrona – saw reductions of 7.7% and 11.7%,

respectively. In addition, average wages for inflowing workers in Campbell County in the construction industry declined by 1.2%, suggesting that both higher and lower salaried employees were affected.

In the construction industry, the inflow of commuters to Campbell County was greater than the intra-county flow of workers for all four years, indicating a dependence on imported labor to support that industry.

Intra-county flow in construction in Laramie County declined each of the four years, and peaked in 2008 in Campbell, Natrona, and Sweetwater counties. Substantial increases in wages were observed from 2007 to 2008 in Campbell (10.5%), Laramie (9.6%), and Natrona (18.0%) counties, but a decline of 6.0% in intra-county commuting wages was seen in Natrona County from 2009 to 2010, along with declines in Campbell (-4.0%) and Sweetwater (-3.6%) counties (see Figure 3).

The latest commuting patterns for Wyoming can be found at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.htm>.

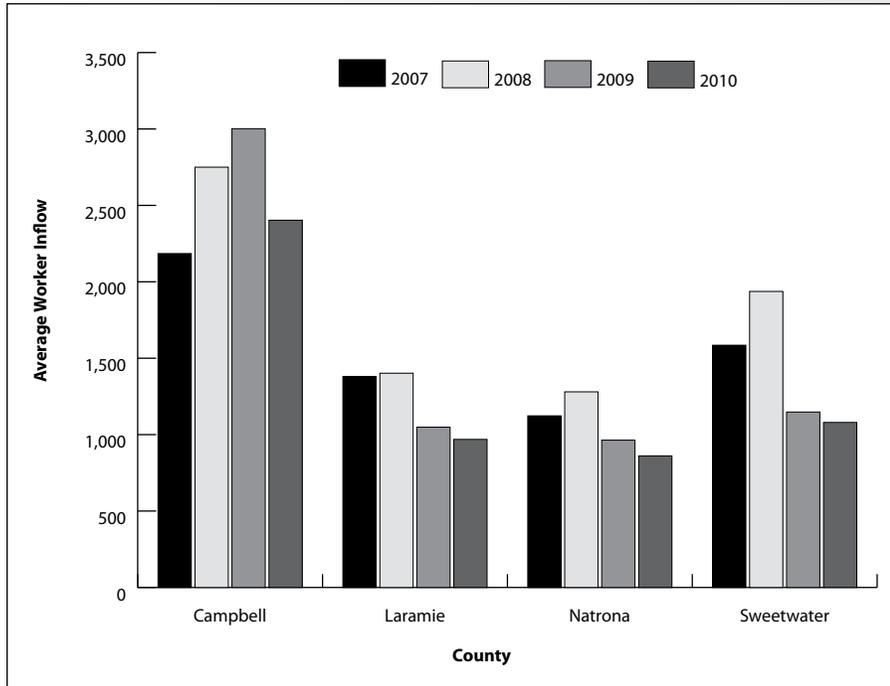


Figure 2: Average Quarterly Worker Inflows from All Locations for Selected Counties in Wyoming’s Construction Industry, 2007 to 2010

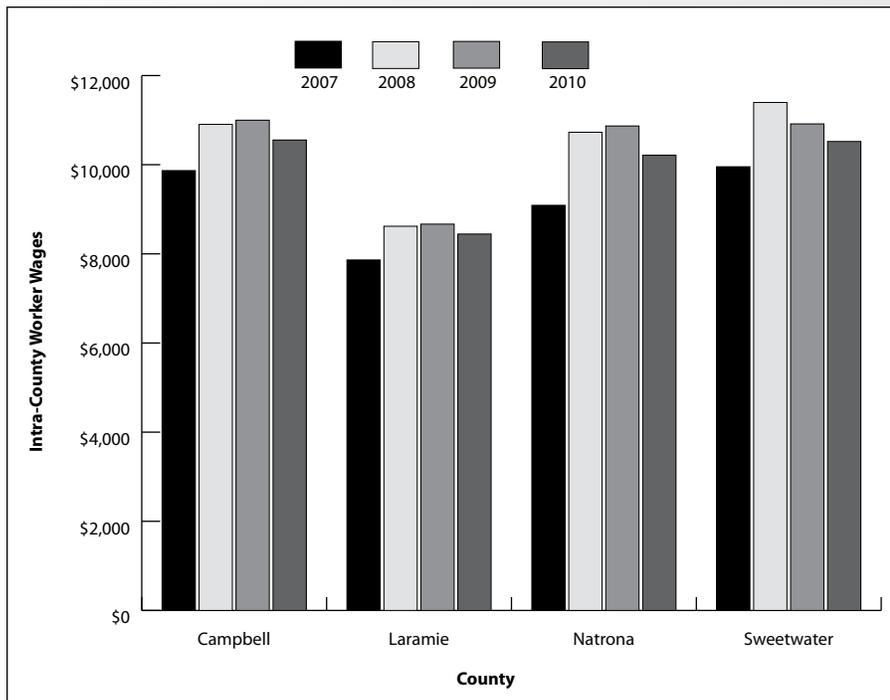


Figure 3: Average Quarterly Worker Inflow Wages From All Locations for Selected Counties in Wyoming’s Mining Industry, 2007 to 2010

# Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Fourth Quarter 2011

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

Wyoming employers continued to hire new workers in fourth quarter 2011, as the number of new persons not previously found in wage records increased by 7.6%. This marked the sixth consecutive quarter that the number of new persons found in wage records increased.

The average wage for Wyoming workers with one job in fourth quarter 2011 was \$10,915, a 9.9% increase from fourth quarter 2010.

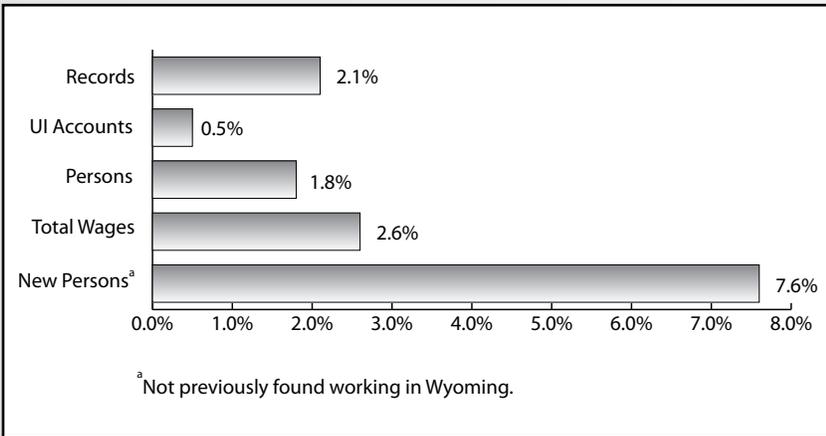


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 2011

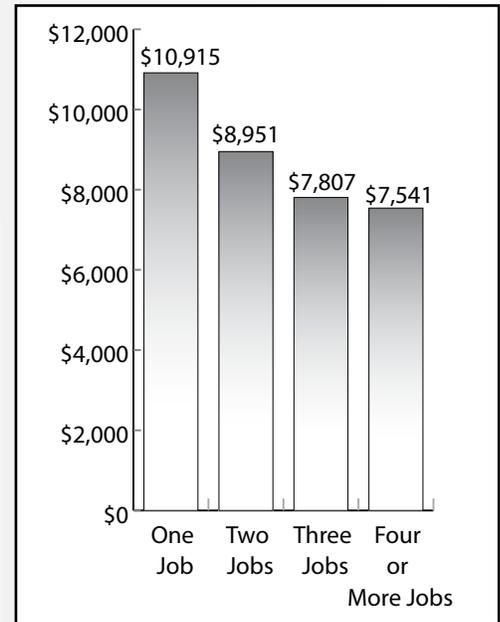


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Fourth Quarter 2011

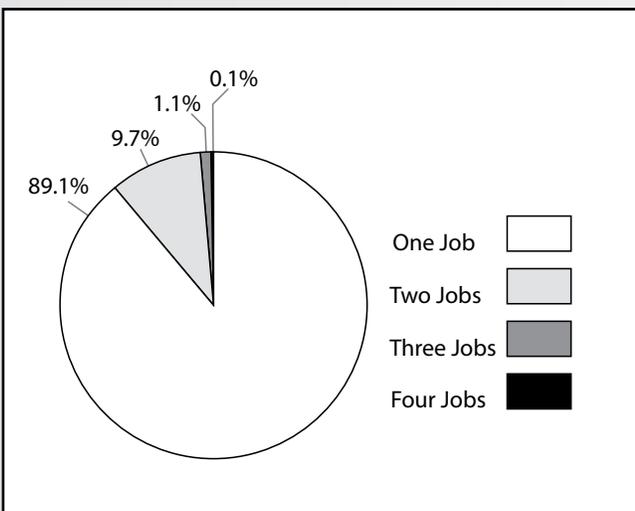


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2011

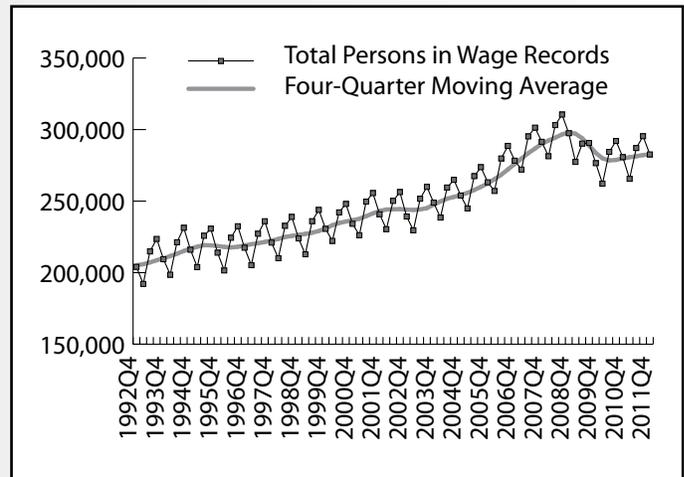


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 1992 (1992Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2011 (2011Q4)

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2011

The turnover rate for third quarter 2011 increased slightly from year-ago levels in most industries. The only exceptions were construction (-0.2%) and unclassified (-1.3%).

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Change Prior Year	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total		Rate <sup>a</sup>
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	324	616	292	618	910	2,154	3,388	36.4%	0.2%
		Rates	9.6	18.2	8.6	18.2	26.9	63.6	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	3,432	4,583	1,151	2,689	3,840	23,999	31,271	23.3%	1.3%
		Rates	11.0	14.7	3.7	8.6	12.3	76.7	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	6,079	10,165	4,086	4,958	9,044	16,347	31,470	48.1%	-0.2%
		Rates	19.3	32.3	13.0	15.8	28.7	51.9	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,252	1,694	442	1,180	1,622	8,529	11,403	25.2%	1.4%
		Rates	11.0	14.9	3.9	10.3	14.2	74.8	100.0		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,165	3,110	945	2,249	3,194	17,862	23,221	23.1%	0.5%
		Rates	9.3	13.4	4.1	9.7	13.8	76.9	100.0		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,433	8,175	2,742	6,076	8,818	24,139	38,390	37.1%	1.3%
		Rates	14.2	21.3	7.1	15.8	23.0	62.9	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	440	550	110	481	591	3,969	5,000	20.6%	1.0%
		Rates	8.8	11.0	2.2	9.6	11.8	79.4	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,039	1,395	356	1,121	1,477	9,195	11,711	21.5%	0.7%
		Rates	8.9	11.9	3.0	9.6	12.6	78.5	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,505	6,683	3,178	3,837	7,015	14,210	24,730	42.5%	1.9%
		Rates	14.2	27.0	12.9	15.5	28.4	57.5	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,727	3,873	1,146	2,376	3,522	25,715	31,964	19.6%	1.1%
		Rates	8.5	12.1	3.6	7.4	11.0	80.4	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,684	4,751	1,067	3,605	4,672	26,806	35,162	23.8%	1.6%
		Rates	10.5	13.5	3.0	10.3	13.3	76.2	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,290	15,314	7,024	11,463	18,487	24,530	51,307	52.2%	1.4%
		Rates	16.2	29.8	13.7	22.3	36.0	47.8	100.0		
	Other Services	Transactions	1,270	2,232	962	1,582	2,544	6,541	10,355	36.8%	1.8%
		Rates	12.3	21.6	9.3	15.3	24.6	63.2	100.0		
Public Administration	Transactions	1,175	2,263	1,088	2,845	3,933	19,988	25,096	20.4%	0.8%	
	Rates	4.7	9.0	4.3	11.3	15.7	79.6	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	118	217	99	110	209	161	488	67.0%	-1.3%	
	Rates	24.2	44.5	20.3	22.5	42.8	33.0	100.0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>Transactions</b>	<b>40,933</b>	<b>65,621</b>	<b>24,688</b>	<b>45,190</b>	<b>69,878</b>	<b>224,145</b>	<b>334,956</b>	<b>33.1%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	
	<b>Rates</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

(H) Hire Only. (B) Both Hire and Exit. (E) Exit Only. (C) Continuous Employment.

<sup>a</sup>Turnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

<sup>b</sup>Jobs worked at any time during the quarter.

Historical turnover data can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

## Workers' Compensation Claims: Fourth Quarter 2011

The number of initial workers' compensation claims declined from year-ago levels in all industries except unclassified. The most significant decrease was seen in trade, transportation, & utilities (-140, or -24.4%).

Table: Workers' Compensation Claims, 2011Q4

Initial Claims	2011Q4 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2011Q4	2011Q3	2010Q4	2011Q4	2011Q3	2011Q4	2011Q3	2010Q4
		2011Q3	2010Q4	2011Q3	2010Q4	2011Q4	2011Q3	2010Q4	
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>									
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>2,614</b>	<b>2,645</b>	<b>3,608</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>-26.7</b>	<b>-21.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	699	707	1,007	982	-29.8	-28.0	9.5	13.0	13.5
Natural Res. & Mining	283	286	392	386	-27.0	-25.9	8.4	11.4	12.2
Mining	250	253	311	321	-18.6	-21.2	8.1	9.9	11.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	16	16	26	24	-38.5	-33.3	3.5	5.5	5.3
Construction	260	263	392	365	-32.9	-27.9	9.2	12.5	12.0
Manufacturing	157	158	223	231	-29.1	-31.6	13.8	19.6	21.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,151	1,158	1,778	1,528	-34.9	-24.2	6.5	9.3	8.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	429	433	613	573	-29.4	-24.4	7.3	10.0	9.8
Wholesale Trade	87	88	121	106	-27.3	-17.0	9.1	12.4	11.4
Retail Trade	204	207	314	284	-34.1	-27.1	5.7	8.2	7.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	130	130	163	172	-20.2	-24.4	10.0	12.5	13.7
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	152	152	238	240	-36.1	-36.7	4.0	5.9	6.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	276	278	323	341	-13.9	-18.5	9.9	11.0	11.8
Leisure & Hospitality	214	215	498	293	-56.8	-26.6	5.1	9.9	7.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	80	80	106	81	-24.5	-1.2	8.7	10.4	8.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	644	658	756	788	-13.0	-16.5	10.3	11.5	12.2
State Government	154	158	193	206	-18.1	-23.3	11.6	13.3	15.1
Local Government	490	500	563	582	-11.2	-14.1	10.0	11.1	11.7
Local Education	144	147	127	160	15.7	-8.1	5.5	5.1	6.0
UNCLASSIFIED	121	122	67	76	82.1	60.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Continued Claims</b>									
Continued Claims	2011Q4 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2011Q4	2011Q3	2010Q4	2011Q4	2011Q3	2011Q4	2011Q3	2010Q4
		2011Q3	2010Q4	2011Q3	2010Q4	2011Q4	2011Q3	2010Q4	
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>									
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>6,665</b>	<b>6,872</b>	<b>6,897</b>	<b>6,867</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,246	2,307	2,300	2,329	0.3	-0.9	31.1	29.8	32.0
Natural Res. & Mining	956	979	975	1,003	0.4	-2.4	28.7	28.3	31.8
Mining	788	804	799	838	0.6	-4.1	25.7	25.6	29.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	73	74	72	78	2.8	-5.1	16.0	15.3	17.2
Construction	920	941	953	956	-1.3	-1.6	32.9	30.3	31.5
Manufacturing	378	387	372	370	4.0	4.6	33.8	32.6	34.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,722	2,783	2,757	2,662	0.9	4.5	15.7	14.4	15.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,199	1,222	1,210	1,149	1.0	6.4	20.7	19.8	19.6
Wholesale Trade	204	205	187	188	9.6	9.0	21.1	19.2	20.2
Retail Trade	518	526	528	492	-0.4	6.9	14.5	13.8	13.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	440	452	455	431	-0.7	4.9	34.8	34.9	34.2
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	385	387	393	382	-1.5	1.3	10.2	9.7	10.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	536	550	531	545	3.6	0.9	19.5	18.1	18.9
Leisure & Hospitality	458	464	463	432	0.2	7.4	10.9	9.2	10.3
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	160	160	160	154	0.0	3.9	17.4	15.6	16.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,150	1,181	1,245	1,234	-5.1	-4.3	18.5	19.0	19.2
State Government	239	245	260	257	-5.8	-4.7	18.0	17.9	18.9
Local Government	913	936	985	977	-5.0	-4.2	18.7	19.5	19.6
Local Education	219	225	255	228	-11.8	-1.3	8.4	10.1	8.5
UNCLASSIFIED	595	601	595	642	1.0	-6.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Definitions and methodological notes on workers' compensation claims can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0111/a5.htm>. Historical workers' compensation data can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety.htm>.

## Wyoming Jobless Rate Falls to 5.4% in February 2012

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate decreased from 5.5% in January to 5.4% in February. Wyoming's unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing for the past six months and is considerably lower than its February 2011 level of 6.2%. The U.S. unemployment rate held steady at 8.3% in February. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents rose by an estimated 907 people (0.3%) from January to February (not a statistically significant change).

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased slightly from January to February. Crook County was the exception, where the jobless rate edged upward from 5.7% to 6.0%. The largest over-the-month decreases occurred in Weston (down from 6.5% to 5.8%), Laramie

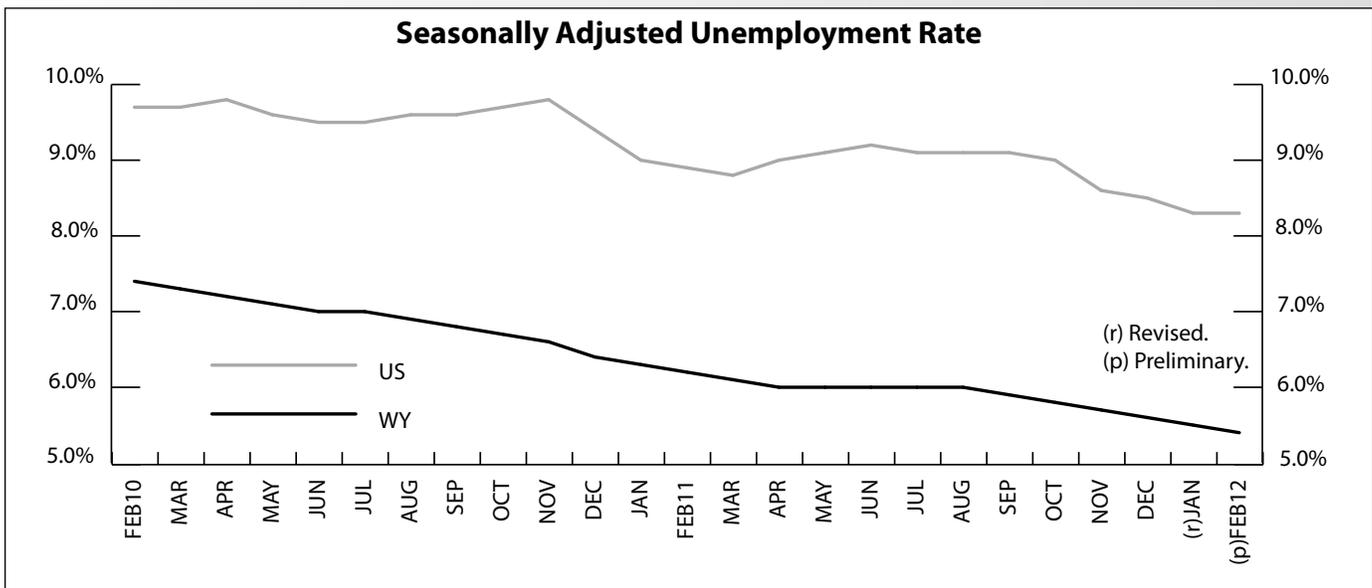
(down from 7.3% to 6.7%), and Hot Springs (down from 5.9% to 5.3%) counties.

Lincoln County posted the highest unemployment rate in February (8.8%). It was followed by Johnson (7.7%), Fremont (7.4%), and Sheridan (7.3%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (3.3%), Campbell (4.5%), and Albany (4.6%) counties.

Jobless rates decreased from their year-ago levels in most areas of the state. Big Horn County reported the largest over-the-year decline, with unemployment falling from 8.7% to 6.7%. Large decreases were also seen in Johnson (down from 9.4% to 7.7%), Natrona (down from 6.9% to 5.4%), Lincoln (down from 10.1% to 8.8%), and Weston (down from 6.9% to 5.8%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) increased from 275,600 in February 2011 to 279,900 in February 2012, a gain of 4,300 jobs (1.6%).

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



# Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, February 2012

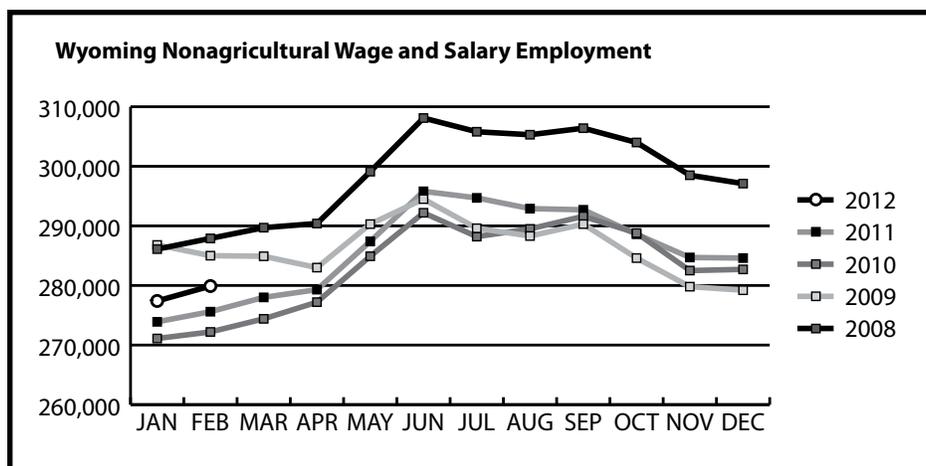
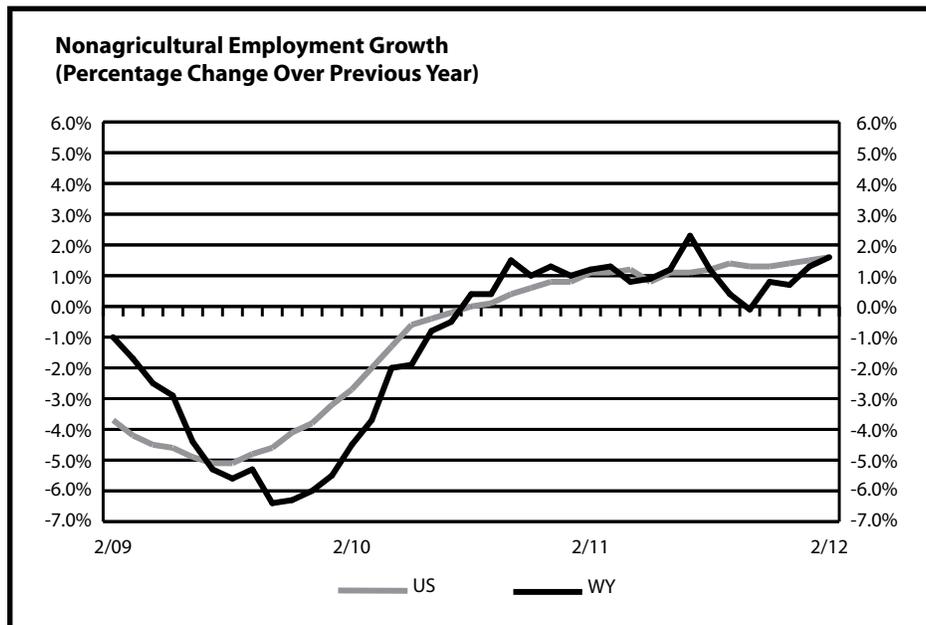
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>281,504</b>	<b>279,900</b>	<b>-1,604</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	27,863	27,500	-363	-1.3%
Construction	18,382	18,200	-182	-1.0%
Manufacturing	8,936	8,800	-136	-1.5%
Wholesale Trade	8,939	9,000	61	0.7%
Retail Trade	27,770	28,800	1,030	3.6%
Transportation & Utilities	14,523	14,400	-123	-0.9%
Information	3,781	3,800	19	0.5%
Financial Activities	10,377	10,600	223	2.1%
Professional & Business Services	17,576	17,200	-376	-2.2%
Educational & Health Services	27,120	26,600	-520	-2.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	30,582	28,900	-1,682	-5.8%
Other Services	11,761	12,100	339	2.8%
Government	73,894	74,000	106	0.1%

Projections run in January 2012 and based on QCEW Data through September 2011.

## State Unemployment Rates February 2012 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.0
Nevada	12.3
Rhode Island	11.0
California	10.9
District of Columbia	9.9
North Carolina	9.9
Mississippi	9.5
Florida	9.4
Georgia	9.1
Illinois	9.1
South Carolina	9.1
New Jersey	9.0
Michigan	8.8
Oregon	8.8
Arizona	8.7
Kentucky	8.7
New York	8.5
Indiana	8.4
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Washington	8.2
Idaho	8.0
Tennessee	8.0
Colorado	7.8
Connecticut	7.8
Alabama	7.6
Arkansas	7.6
Ohio	7.6
Pennsylvania	7.6
Missouri	7.4
New Mexico	7.2
West Virginia	7.2
Alaska	7.1
Maine	7.1
Texas	7.1
Delaware	7.0
Louisiana	7.0
Massachusetts	6.9
Wisconsin	6.9
Maryland	6.5
Hawaii	6.4
Montana	6.2
Kansas	6.1
Oklahoma	6.0
Minnesota	5.7
Utah	5.7
Virginia	5.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Iowa	5.3
New Hampshire	5.2
Vermont	4.9
South Dakota	4.3
Nebraska	4.0
North Dakota	3.1



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Jan 12 Feb 11	
	Feb 12	Jan 12	Feb 11	Feb 12	Feb 12
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	22.6	22.6	22.8	0.0	-0.9
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	8.2	8.2	8.0	0.0	2.5
Construction	1.9	1.9	2.5	0.0	-24.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Jan 12 Feb 11	
	Feb 12	Jan 12	Feb 11	Feb 12	Feb 12
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.3	20.2	19.5	0.5	4.1
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.3	6.2	5.7	1.6	10.5
Construction	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Professional & Bus. Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Jan 12 Feb 11	
	Feb 12	Jan 12	Feb 11	Feb 12	Feb 12
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
TOTAL PRIVATE	14.0	14.0	13.2	0.0	6.1
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	6.6	6.6	6.2	0.0	6.5
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.9
Nevada	12.1
Rhode Island	12.1
California	11.4
North Carolina	10.1
District of Columbia	9.9
New Jersey	9.7
Oregon	9.7
Kentucky	9.5
Mississippi	9.5
South Carolina	9.5
Illinois	9.4
Michigan	9.4
Georgia	9.3
New York	9.2
Florida	9.1
Washington	9.1
Idaho	9.0
Indiana	8.8
Arizona	8.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Ohio	8.5
Tennessee	8.5
Missouri	8.4
Arkansas	8.3
Colorado	8.2
Connecticut	8.2
Maine	8.2
Pennsylvania	8.2
West Virginia	8.2
Alabama	8.0
Alaska	8.0
Wisconsin	7.9
New Mexico	7.8
Delaware	7.5
Massachusetts	7.5
Texas	7.2
Louisiana	7.1
Maryland	7.1
Montana	6.9
Kansas	6.6
Minnesota	6.6
Oklahoma	6.3
Hawaii	6.2
Utah	6.2
Virginia	6.1
Iowa	6.0
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.9</b>
New Hampshire	5.8
Vermont	5.5
South Dakota	5.0
Nebraska	4.6
North Dakota	3.9

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 50 in January 2012 to 48 in February, a decrease of 4.0%.

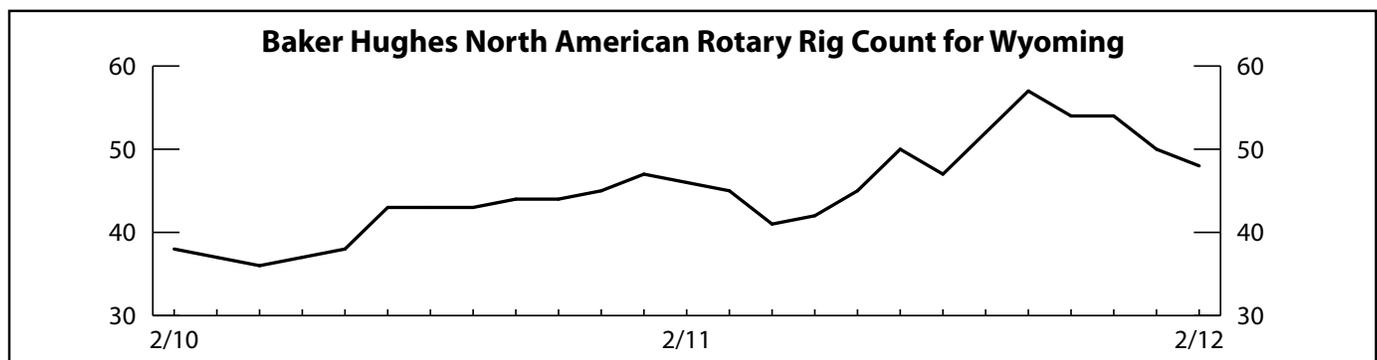
	Feb 2012 (p)	Jan 2012 (r)	Feb 2011 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>279,900</b>	<b>277,400</b>	<b>275,600</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Wyoming State Government	17,400	16,800	17,200	3.6	1.2
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	44,600	44,200	42,700	0.9	4.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,100	40,400	38,100	-0.7	5.2
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,116,000	6,830,000	6,882,000	4.2	3.4
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,006,000	1,059,000	1,020,000	-5.0	-1.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,455,000	8,918,000	8,749,000	-5.2	-3.4
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	26,870	31,190	33,421	-13.9	-19.6
Benefits Paid	\$9,002,379	\$10,313,370	\$10,682,167	-12.7	-15.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$335.03	\$330.66	\$319.62	1.3	4.8
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	259,987	259,901	251,700	0.0	3.3
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.5%	3.4%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	227.7	226.7	221.3	0.4	2.9
Food & Beverages	232.5	232.6	224.0	0.0	3.8
Housing	221.1	220.8	217.3	0.1	1.8
Apparel	123.3	122.1	118.4	1.0	4.2
Transportation	214.4	210.8	203.0	1.7	5.6
Medical Care	410.5	408.1	397.1	0.6	3.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	114.3	114.2	113.2	0.1	1.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	133.2	113.1	130.7	17.8	1.9
Other Goods & Services	391.2	391.4	385.4	0.0	1.5
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	201.6	200.6	195.8	0.5	3.0
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	116	84	75	38.1	54.7
Valuation	\$27,469,000	\$25,620,000	\$13,045,000	7.2	110.6
Single Family Homes	111	84	50	32.1	122.0
Valuation	\$27,041,000	\$25,620,000	\$11,125,000	5.5	143.1
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	15	18	12	-16.7	25.0
Valuation	\$2,879,000	\$4,266,000	\$1,281,000	-32.5	124.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	22	24	25	-8.3	-12.0
Valuation	\$3,366,000	\$4,514,000	\$2,934,000	-25.4	14.7
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The U.S. 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 in February 2012 were found in Sublette (3.3%), Campbell (4.5%), and Albany (4.6%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2012	Jan 2012	Feb 2011	Feb 2012	Jan 2012	Feb 2011	Feb 2012	Jan 2012	Feb 2011	Feb 2012	Jan 2012	Feb 2011
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>46,295</b>	<b>46,683</b>	<b>45,908</b>	<b>43,055</b>	<b>43,212</b>	<b>42,245</b>	<b>3,240</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Big Horn	5,051	5,181	4,987	4,715	4,817	4,552	336	364	435	6.7	7.0	8.7
Fremont	19,710	19,694	19,721	18,243	18,133	18,069	1,467	1,561	1,652	7.4	7.9	8.4
Hot Springs	2,531	2,570	2,600	2,398	2,419	2,453	133	151	147	5.3	5.9	5.7
Park	14,676	14,817	14,239	13,654	13,715	13,120	1,022	1,102	1,119	7.0	7.4	7.9
Washakie	4,327	4,421	4,361	4,045	4,128	4,051	282	293	310	6.5	6.6	7.1
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>54,572</b>	<b>54,582</b>	<b>55,068</b>	<b>51,458</b>	<b>51,329</b>	<b>51,445</b>	<b>3,114</b>	<b>3,253</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Campbell	27,941	27,688	28,115	26,692	26,393	26,665	1,249	1,295	1,450	4.5	4.7	5.2
Crook	3,408	3,470	3,499	3,202	3,271	3,284	206	199	215	6.0	5.7	6.1
Johnson	3,777	3,892	3,929	3,485	3,581	3,558	292	311	371	7.7	8.0	9.4
Sheridan	16,158	16,211	16,198	14,983	14,978	14,839	1,175	1,233	1,359	7.3	7.6	8.4
Weston	3,288	3,321	3,327	3,096	3,106	3,099	192	215	228	5.8	6.5	6.9
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>65,500</b>	<b>65,329</b>	<b>64,090</b>	<b>61,779</b>	<b>61,411</b>	<b>59,846</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Lincoln	8,112	8,163	8,294	7,398	7,417	7,457	714	746	837	8.8	9.1	10.1
Sublette	8,265	8,304	7,251	7,996	8,020	6,948	269	284	303	3.3	3.4	4.2
Sweetwater	25,467	25,156	24,718	24,198	23,841	23,280	1,269	1,315	1,438	5.0	5.2	5.8
Teton	12,956	12,991	12,760	12,107	12,067	11,810	849	924	950	6.6	7.1	7.4
Uinta	10,700	10,715	11,067	10,080	10,066	10,351	620	649	716	5.8	6.1	6.5
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>78,779</b>	<b>77,704</b>	<b>77,206</b>	<b>74,001</b>	<b>72,622</b>	<b>72,060</b>	<b>4,778</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Albany	21,037	20,278	20,480	20,065	19,285	19,478	972	993	1,002	4.6	4.9	4.9
Goshen	6,431	6,557	6,514	6,039	6,149	6,121	392	408	393	6.1	6.2	6.0
Laramie	46,113	45,490	44,699	43,016	42,158	41,281	3,097	3,332	3,418	6.7	7.3	7.6
Niobrara	1,188	1,252	1,271	1,130	1,189	1,205	58	63	66	4.9	5.0	5.2
Platte	4,010	4,127	4,242	3,751	3,841	3,975	259	286	267	6.5	6.9	6.3
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>59,059</b>	<b>59,086</b>	<b>57,852</b>	<b>55,827</b>	<b>55,616</b>	<b>53,894</b>	<b>3,232</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Carbon	7,518	7,626	7,800	7,010	7,084	7,194	508	542	606	6.8	7.1	7.8
Converse	7,857	7,884	7,701	7,477	7,481	7,275	380	403	426	4.8	5.1	5.5
Natrona	43,684	43,576	42,351	41,340	41,051	39,425	2,344	2,525	2,926	5.4	5.8	6.9
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>304,205</b>	<b>303,386</b>	<b>300,123</b>	<b>286,119</b>	<b>284,191</b>	<b>279,489</b>	<b>18,086</b>	<b>19,195</b>	<b>20,634</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.4	5.5	6.2
U.S. ....										8.7	8.8	9.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										8.3	8.3	9.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2012. Run Date 03/2012.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

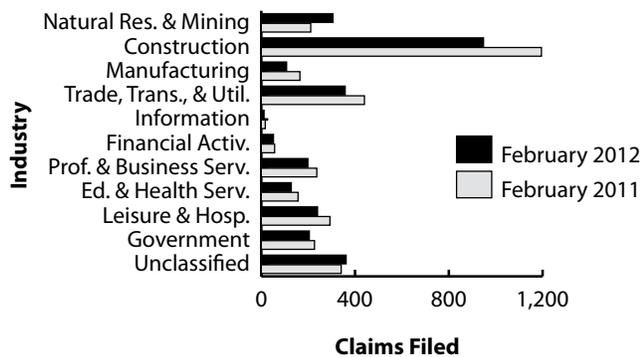
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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

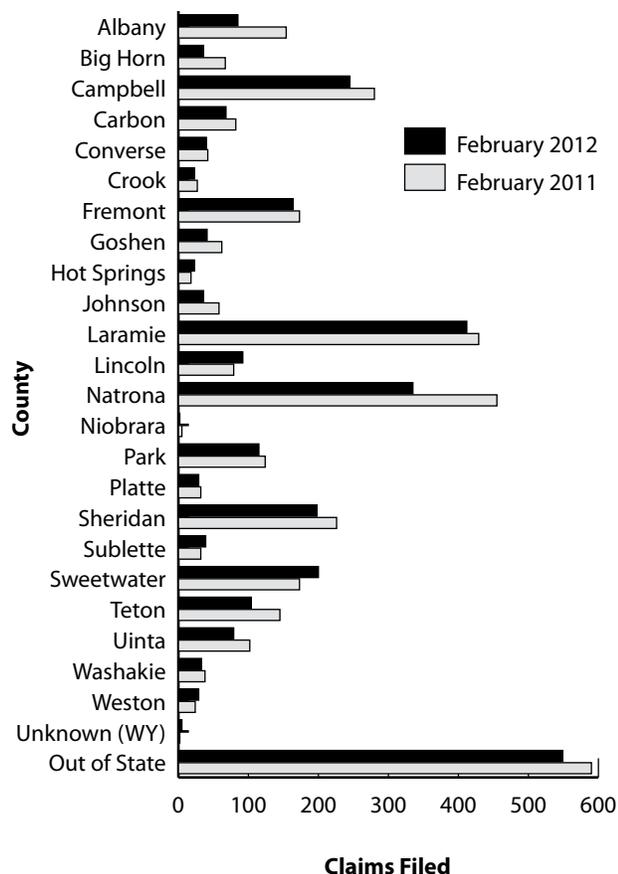
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims declined over the year in most counties, but increased in Lincoln and Sweetwater counties.

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, February 2012



### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, February 2012



### Initial Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Feb 12	Jan 12	Feb 12	Jan 12
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>-34.8</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>2,980</b>	<b>4,570</b>	<b>-34.8</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>2,085</b>	<b>-34.7</b>	<b>-13.3</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	306	346	-11.6	45.0
Mining	283	315	-10.2	45.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	15	16	-6.3	36.4
Construction	948	1,541	-38.5	-20.7
Manufacturing	108	198	-45.5	-34.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>1,701</b>	<b>-38.2</b>	<b>-18.1</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	358	565	-36.6	-18.6
Wholesale Trade	43	68	-36.8	-28.3
Retail Trade	187	326	-42.6	-20.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	128	171	-25.1	-11.7
Information	12	18	-33.3	-29.4
Financial Activities	52	51	57	2.0
Prof. and Business Svcs.	199	378	-47.4	-16.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	128	149	-14.1	-18.5
Leisure & Hospitality	240	471	-49.0	-18.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	62	69	-10.1	-24.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>-37.9</b>	<b>-9.7</b>
Federal Government	84	155	-45.8	1.2
State Government	22	29	-25	-12.0
Local Government	99	146	-32.2	-16.8
Local Education	30	29	3.4	7.1
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>-20.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>

### Laramie County

	2012	2011	Change	% Change
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>-426</b>	<b>-31.3</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>-195</b>	<b>-39.2</b>
Construction	156	233	-161	-33.0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>-187</b>	<b>-31.4</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	50	88	-74	-43.2
Financial Activities	15	9	13	66.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	42	72	-30	-41.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	32	24	28	33.3
Leisure & Hospitality	28	55	-23	-49.1
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35.7</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-12.5</b>

### Natrona County

	2012	2011	2010	Change	% Change
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>-29.3</b>	<b>-25.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-20.7</b>	<b>-19.5</b>
Construction	120	158	166	-24.1	-27.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>-39.8</b>	<b>-35.0</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	54	97	75	-44.3	-28.0
Financial Activities	7	6	4	16.7	75.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	20	54	39	-63.0	-48.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	27	24	35	12.5	-22.9
Leisure & Hospitality	22	41	39	-46.3	-43.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-27.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>

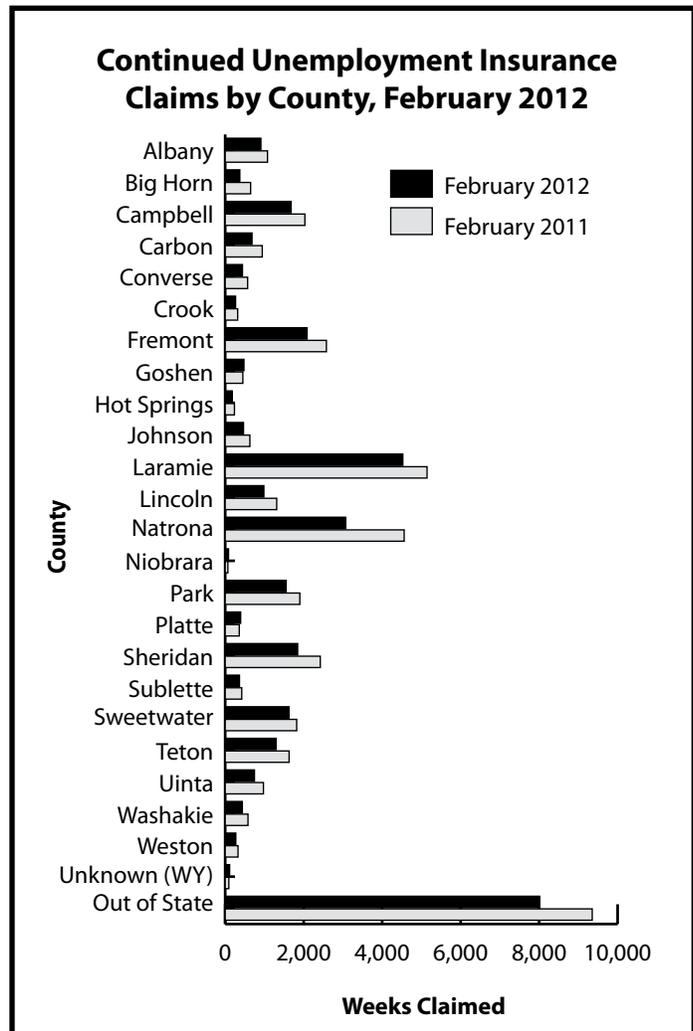
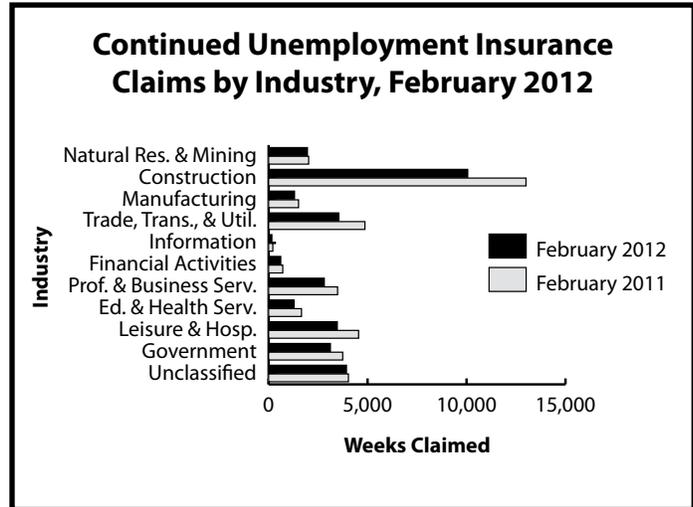
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

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

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued claims declined over the year in most industries. Over-the-month increases were seen in several industries, including natural resources & mining (18.1%) and manufacturing (13.5%).

Continued Claims	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Feb 12	Jan 12	Feb 11	Jan 12	Feb 11
	<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>				
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>32,889</b>	<b>32,129</b>	<b>40,458</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-18.7</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>9,988</b>	<b>9,929</b>	<b>18,854</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-47.0</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>7,798</b>	<b>9,528</b>	<b>11,305</b>	<b>-18.2</b>	<b>-31.0</b>
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	741	682	960	8.7	-22.8
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	9.5%	7.2%	8.5%	2.3%	1.0%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>13,331</b>	<b>12,038</b>	<b>16,539</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>-19.4</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	1,962	1,661	2,023	18.1	-3.0
Mining	1,678	1,393	1,717	20.5	-2.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	154	121	148	27.3	4.1
Construction	10,060	9,224	13,004	9.1	-22.6
Manufacturing	1,309	1,153	1,512	13.5	-13.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>12,502</b>	<b>12,697</b>	<b>16,142</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-22.5</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,545	3,275	4,866	8.2	-27.1
Wholesale Trade	527	539	624	-2.2	-15.5
Retail Trade	2,115	1,979	3,165	6.9	-33.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	903	757	1,077	19.3	-16.2
Information	166	172	213	-3.5	-22.1
Financial Activities	613	664	715	-7.7	-14.3
Prof. & Business Services	2,814	2,666	3,486	5.6	-19.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,282	1,412	1,661	-9.2	-22.8
Leisure & Hospitality	3,470	3,953	4,546	-12.2	-23.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	612	555	655	10.3	-6.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-16.6</b>
Federal Government	1,650	1,690	1,881	-2.4	-12.3
State Government	301	280	262	7.5	14.9
Local Government	1,171	1,185	1,601	-1.2	-26.9
Local Education	212	210	347	1.0	-38.9
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>3,934</b>	<b>4,239</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>4,528</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-12.0</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>-18.6</b>	<b>-25.8</b>
Total Goods-Producing	2,147	2,123	2,358	1.1	-8.9
Construction	1,722	1,693	2,037	1.7	-15.5
Total Service-Providing	1,843	1,856	2,171	-0.7	-15.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	633	563	669	12.4	-5.4
Financial Activities	126	151	115	-16.6	9.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	516	522	596	-1.1	-13.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	194	224	441	-13.4	-56.0
Leisure & Hospitality	267	309	244	-13.6	9.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>-20.4</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>3,070</b>	<b>3,102</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-32.7</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>936</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>-40.0</b>
Total Goods-Producing	1,291	1,244	1,648	3.8	-21.7
Construction	1,061	1,031	1,224	2.9	-13.3
Total Service-Providing	1,562	1,624	2,600	-3.8	-39.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	515	474	1,086	8.6	-52.6
Financial Activities	79	85	97	-7.1	-18.6
Professional & Business Svcs.	319	324	478	-1.5	-33.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	258	287	345	-10.1	-25.2
Leisure & Hospitality	229	299	393	-23.4	-41.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>-37.3</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>-12.6</b>



<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.  
<sup>b</sup>Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

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