

TRENDS

Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Sharp Slowdown in Job Growth in Third Quarter 2012

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The purpose of this article is to illustrate and describe employment and payroll changes between third quarter 2011 and third quarter 2012. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming’s economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

Total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$2.7 million (0.1%) in third quarter 2012. Employment rose by 1,649 jobs (0.6%) and average weekly wage decreased by \$4 (-0.5%). In third quarter, total wages and average weekly wage grew at a much slower pace than their five year averages (see Table 1, page 3). In terms of dollars, UI covered payroll represents approximately 91.5% of all wage and salary disbursements and 43.8% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013). Analysts have noted that “minerals-related employment is one of the key predictors of sales and use tax revenue” in Wyoming (CREG 2010).

jobs (-3.4%) below its third quarter 2008 level. In other words, the state has yet to recoup all the job losses of 2009 and 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 21) 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 job is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry table (see page 15) presents

Despite the recent growth, overall employment remains approximately 10,000

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Alternative measures of labor underutilization have all improved from their pre-recession high, but the number of discouraged workers and the number of workers working part-time jobs involuntarily is still higher than prior to the recession. ... page 11**
- **The turnover rate in the public administration sector increased by 3.4% in Wyoming from third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2012. The turnover rates in mining and professional & business services decreased by 4.5% and 3.2%, respectively. ... page 15**

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alternative measures of job gains and losses using the same data sources and calculated to describe the components of change.

Figure 1 shows Wyoming wage & salary employment by covered/non-covered status. Approximately 92% 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.

Job growth slowed sharply from 2.2% in second quarter 2012 to 0.6% in third quarter 2012 (see Table 2, page 4). Total payroll growth also fell dramatically in third quarter, decreasing from 4.8% to 0.1% (see Figure 2, page 4).

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2008 (2008Q3) to Third Quarter 2012 (2012Q3)

	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
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	1.4	2.6	6.5	4.1	5.0	1.5
2012Q3 ^a	0.6	1.0	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	-1.5
Five-Year Average for Q3	0.0	1.5	2.6	1.4	2.5	-0.2

^aPreliminary.

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 2013.

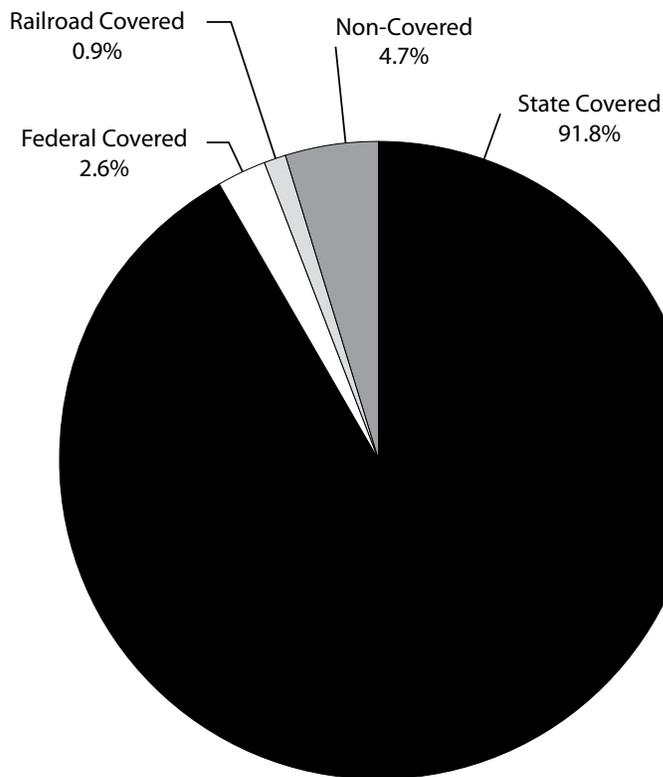


Figure 1: Wyoming Wage & Salary Employment by Covered/Non-Covered Status, March 2011

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2004 (2004Q1) to Third Quarter 2012 (2012Q3)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2004Q1	3.0	7.2
2004Q2	2.9	7.1
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	1.4	6.5
2011Q4	2.0	2.5
2012Q1	2.5	8.0
2012Q2	2.2	4.8
2012Q3 ^a	0.6	0.1

^aPreliminary.

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 2013.

Employment and Wages by County

Employment increased in 13 counties and decreased in 10 counties (see Table 3, page 5). Total payroll rose in 10 counties and fell in 13 counties.

Converse County added 302 jobs (5.5%) and its total payroll rose by \$4.3 million (7.1%). The largest job gains occurred in mining (including oil & gas), accommodation & food services, and construction.

Employment grew by 283 jobs (1.0%) in Campbell County but its total payroll fell by \$8.5 million (-2.3%). Local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals) added more than 200 jobs. Smaller job gains were seen in accommodation

& food services, utilities, and retail trade. Total payroll decreased in mining (-\$5.3 million) and construction (-\$1.3 million).

Park County gained 268 jobs (1.7%) but its total payroll fell by \$1.3 million (-1.0%). Modest job gains were seen in many sectors, such as local government, federal government, information, health care & social assistance, and transportation & warehousing.

Carbon County added 248 jobs (3.6%) and its total payroll rose by \$5.5 million (8.3%). The construction sector grew by more than 200 jobs.

Teton County gained 173 jobs (0.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$3.2

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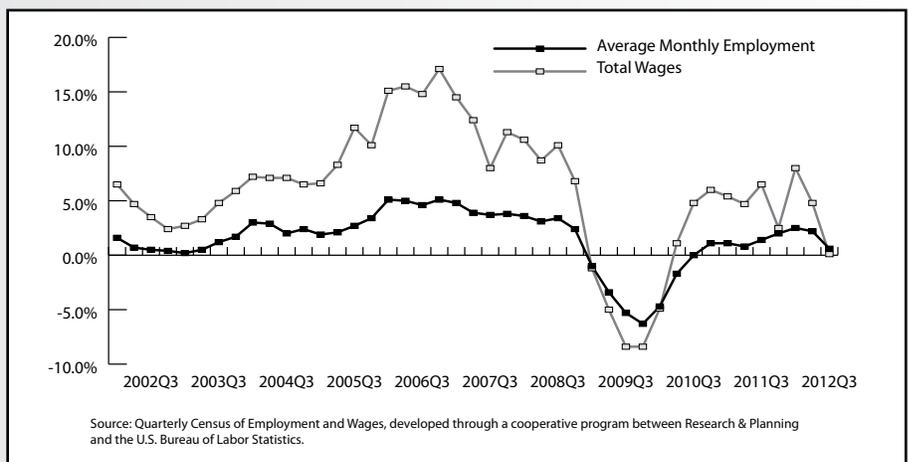


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages For Third Quarter 2002 (2002Q3) to Third Quarter 2012 (2012Q3)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by County, 2011 and 2012^a

	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change
	2011	2012	n %	2011	2012	\$ %	2011	2012	\$ %
Total	282,231	283,880	1,649 0.6	\$3,053,914,162	\$3,056,627,056	\$2,712,894 0.1	\$832	\$828	-\$4 -0.5
Albany	15,321	15,216	-105 -0.7	\$143,482,983	\$140,457,575	-\$3,025,408 -2.1	720	710	-10 -1.4
Big Horn	4,438	4,333	-105 -2.4	38,929,711	37,979,593	-950,118 -2.4	675	674	-1 -0.1
Campbell	27,168	27,451	283 1.0	375,730,224	367,243,007	-8,487,217 -2.3	1,064	1,029	-35 -3.3
Carbon	6,883	7,131	248 3.6	66,351,744	71,882,529	5,530,785 8.3	742	775	33 4.4
Converse	5,537	5,839	302 5.5	60,100,058	64,368,966	4,268,908 7.1	835	848	13 1.6
Crook	2,370	2,382	12 0.5	20,784,549	21,221,455	436,906 2.1	675	685	10 1.5
Fremont	16,838	16,898	60 0.4	160,574,038	162,583,205	2,009,167 1.3	734	740	6 0.8
Goshen	4,533	4,528	-5 -0.1	35,438,135	35,529,000	90,865 0.3	601	604	3 0.5
Hot Springs	2,189	2,163	-26 -1.2	17,952,134	17,578,400	-373,734 -2.1	631	625	-6 -1.0
Johnson	3,393	3,435	42 1.2	26,961,616	27,681,549	719,933 2.7	611	620	9 1.5
Laramie	43,566	43,989	423 1.0	456,356,981	454,286,294	-2,070,687 -0.5	806	794	-12 -1.5
Lincoln	6,147	5,698	-449 -7.3	63,651,537	56,286,176	-7,365,361 -11.6	797	760	-37 -4.6
Natrona	39,835	41,186	1,351 3.4	463,873,544	483,274,207	19,400,663 4.2	896	903	7 0.8
Niobrara	898	924	26 2.9	6,667,039	6,657,978	-9,061 -0.1	571	554	-17 -3.0
Park	15,328	15,596	268 1.7	135,482,694	134,152,343	-1,330,351 -1.0	680	662	-18 -2.6
Platte	3,403	3,232	-171 -5.0	32,324,389	29,979,699	-2,344,690 -7.3	731	714	-17 -2.3
Sheridan	13,021	12,975	-46 -0.4	118,044,361	118,605,136	560,775 0.5	697	703	6 0.9
Sublette	6,274	5,409	-865 -13.8	92,332,741	71,955,568	-20,377,173 -22.1	1,132	1,023	-109 -9.6
Sweetwater	24,969	24,866	-103 -0.4	337,721,870	335,255,704	-2,466,166 -0.7	1,040	1,037	-3 -0.3
Teton	20,008	20,181	173 0.9	184,573,391	187,795,916	3,222,525 1.7	710	716	6 0.8
Uinta	9,017	9,078	61 0.7	91,668,368	90,815,826	-852,542 -0.9	782	770	-12 -1.5
Washakie	3,998	3,970	-28 -0.7	37,850,736	37,291,391	-559,345 -1.5	728	723	-5 -0.7
Weston	2,254	2,306	52 2.3	19,168,312	19,926,847	758,535 4.0	654	665	11 1.7
Nonclassified ^b	4,843	5,094	251 5.2	67,893,007	83,818,692	15,925,685 23.5	1,078	1,266	187 17.4

^aPreliminary.

^bThe 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 & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract date: January 2013.

(Text continued from page 4)

million (1.7%). Growth was seen in a number of sectors, such as accommodation & food services, professional & technical services, health care & social assistance, and transportation & warehousing. Job losses were seen in private educational services, construction, and manufacturing.

Sublette County lost 865 jobs (-13.8%) and its total payroll fell by \$20.4 million (-22.1%). Mining (including oil & gas) lost nearly 500 jobs, construction lost approximately 250 jobs, and transportation & warehousing lost approximately 100 jobs. Mining payrolls fell by \$10.7 million and construction payrolls fell by \$6.9 million.

Employment fell by 449 jobs (-7.3%) and total payroll fell by \$7.4 million (-11.6%) in Lincoln County. Job losses were seen in many sectors, including construction, mining, accommodation & food services, professional & technical services, and transportation & warehousing.

Platte County lost 171 jobs (-5.0%) and total payroll fell by \$2.3 million (-7.3%). Employment fell in several sectors, including

accommodation & food services, agriculture, and local government.

Employment decreased by 105 jobs (-0.7%) and total payroll decreased by \$3.0 million (-2.1%) in Albany County. Job losses were seen in construction, administrative & waste services, health care & social assistance, and private educational services. Employment grew in accommodation & food services and local government.

Big Horn County lost 105 jobs (-2.4%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.0 million (-2.4%). Employment fell modestly in construction, health care & social assistance, mining, and wholesale trade.

Sweetwater County lost 103 jobs (-0.4%) and its total payroll fell by \$2.5 million (-0.7%). Employment fell in administrative & waste services, other services, construction, professional & technical services, and finance & insurance. Job gains were seen in accommodation & food services, health care & social assistance, and wholesale trade.

Natrona County added 1,351 jobs (3.4%) and its total payroll grew by \$19.4 million

(4.2%). Large job gains were seen in construction (271 jobs, or 9.6%), wholesale trade (222 jobs, or 8.8%), other services (187 jobs, or 9.7%), and accommodation & food services (171 jobs, or 4.6%). Employment fell in hospitals (-127 jobs, or -7.3%) and arts, entertainment, & recreation (-83 jobs, or -14.0%).

Laramie County gained 423 jobs (1.0%), but its total payroll decreased by \$2.1 million (-0.5%). Job growth was seen in other services (160 jobs, or 12.9%), wholesale trade (105 jobs, or 12.8%), and construction (87 jobs, or 2.9%). A number of sectors were affected by job losses, including manufacturing (-146 jobs, or -9.8%), federal government (-128 jobs, or -4.8%), and professional & technical services (-36 jobs, or -2.4%).

Employment & Wages by Industry

When viewed from an industry perspective, the largest job gains occurred in local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals), accommodation & food services, wholesale trade, and other services (see Table 4, page 7).

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2011 and 2012^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment		Total Payroll		Average Weekly Wage							
	Third Quarter 2011	Change 2012	Third Quarter 2011	Change 2012	Third Quarter 2011	Change 2012						
	n	%	\$	\$	\$	\$						
Total, All Industries	282,231	283,880	1,649	0.6	\$3,053,914,162	\$3,056,627,056	\$2,712,894	0.1	\$832	\$828	-\$4	-0.5
Total Private	219,943	220,828	885	0.4	\$2,345,735,947	\$2,348,000,000	\$783,070	-0.3	\$823	\$817	-\$6	-0.7
Agriculture	2,733	2,752	19	0.7	19,001,613	19,450,564	448,951	2.4	535	544	9	1.7
Mining	27,998	27,537	-461	-1.6	560,144,403	550,013,584	-10,130,819	-1.8	1,539	1,536	-3	-0.2
Utilities	2,486	2,472	-14	-0.6	53,777,187	49,186,918	-4,590,269	-8.5	1,664	1,531	-133	-8.0
Construction	23,259	23,331	72	0.3	283,882,968	286,139,399	2,256,431	0.8	939	943	4	0.4
Manufacturing	9,320	9,435	115	1.2	133,281,143	127,187,829	-6,093,314	-4.6	1,100	1,037	-63	-5.7
Wholesale Trade	8,913	9,185	272	3.1	124,713,597	127,664,873	2,951,276	2.4	1,076	1,069	-7	-0.7
Retail Trade	30,106	30,203	97	0.3	199,288,884	198,922,443	-366,441	-0.2	509	507	-2	-0.4
Transportation & Warehousing	9,564	9,574	10	0.1	115,779,947	113,344,051	-2,435,896	-2.1	931	911	-20	-2.1
Information	3,865	3,936	71	1.8	40,460,996	39,704,052	-756,944	-1.9	805	776	-29	-3.6
Finance & Insurance	6,681	6,666	-15	-0.2	80,348,463	80,931,610	583,147	0.7	925	934	9	1.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,094	4,194	100	2.4	41,110,621	43,738,522	2,627,901	6.4	772	802	30	3.9
Professional & Technical Services	9,140	9,187	47	0.5	121,858,707	126,845,416	4,986,709	4.1	1,026	1,062	36	3.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	862	986	124	14.4	17,369,322	19,507,776	2,138,454	12.3	1,550	1,522	-28	-1.8
Administrative & Waste Services	8,845	8,488	-357	-4.0	65,785,673	64,563,249	-1,222,424	-1.9	572	585	13	2.3
Educational Services	1,700	1,664	-36	-2.1	13,535,761	12,991,535	-544,226	-4.0	612	601	-11	-1.8
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,537	23,634	97	0.4	234,271,528	230,699,534	-3,571,994	-1.5	766	751	-15	-2.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,999	9,310	311	3.5	124,425,746	125,224,668	798,922	0.6	1,064	1,035	-29	-2.7
Hospitals	3,279	3,081	-198	-6.0	41,608,797	38,286,546	-3,322,251	-8.0	976	956	-20	-2.0
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4,592	4,575	-17	-0.4	33,105,428	32,204,329	-901,099	-2.7	555	541	-14	-2.5
Social Assistance	6,667	6,668	1	0.0	35,131,557	34,983,991	-147,566	-0.4	405	404	-1	-0.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,494	3,481	-13	-0.4	19,221,491	16,803,668	-2,417,823	-12.6	423	371	-52	-12.3
Accommodation & Food Services	34,731	35,277	546	1.6	155,709,027	160,288,075	4,579,048	2.9	345	350	5	1.4
Other Services	8,615	8,827	212	2.5	74,025,319	77,752,849	3,727,530	5.0	661	678	17	2.6
Total Government	62,288	63,051	763	1.2	\$700,347,512	\$710,891,109	\$10,543,597	1.5	\$865	\$867	\$2	0.2
Federal Government	8,360	8,355	-5	-0.1	119,879,493	123,101,516	3,222,023	2.7	1,103	1,133	30	2.7
State Government	13,587	13,551	-36	-0.3	175,481,845	175,281,359	-200,486	-0.1	993	995	2	0.2
State Government Education	3,883	3,809	-74	-1.9	48,766,292	47,500,810	-1,265,482	-2.6	966	959	-7	-0.7
Local Government	40,341	41,146	805	2.0	404,986,174	412,508,234	7,522,060	1.9	772	771	-1	-0.1
Local Government Education	17,583	17,805	222	1.3	171,857,947	173,021,462	1,163,515	0.7	752	748	-4	-0.6
Hospitals	6,622	6,923	301	4.5	88,209,619	90,224,945	2,015,326	2.3	1,025	1,003	-22	-2.2

^aPreliminary.
^bNorth American Industry Classification System.
 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 2013.

(Text continued from page 6)

Employment fell in mining (including oil & gas), administrative & waste services, and private hospitals.

Local government added 805 jobs (2.0%) and its total payroll grew by \$7.5 million (1.9%). Hospitals gained 301 jobs (4.5%) and local government education (including public schools & colleges) gained 222 jobs (1.3%). Public administration (including cities, towns, & counties) grew by approximately 150 jobs.

Accommodation & food services gained 546 jobs (1.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$4.6 million (2.9%). Food services & drinking places added approximately 550 jobs, while employment edged down slightly in accommodation.

Employment in wholesale trade grew by 272 jobs (3.1%) and its total payroll rose by \$3.0 million (2.4%). Merchant wholesalers of durable goods added more than 150 jobs, while electronic markets & agents & brokers added approximately 100 jobs.

Other services grew by 212 jobs (2.5%) and its total

payroll increased by \$3.7 million (5.0%). Repair & maintenance services added nearly 200 jobs.

Mining (including oil & gas) lost 461 jobs (-1.6%) and its total payroll fell by \$10.1 million (-1.8%). Third quarter is the first time employment has decreased in this sector since 2010. Support activities for mining (which includes oil & gas well drilling) lost nearly 700 jobs. Employment increased in oil & gas extraction and mining, except oil & gas. Job losses in oil & gas drilling may be associated with low natural gas prices.

Employment in administrative & waste services fell by 357 jobs (-4.0%) and its total payroll decreased by \$1.2 million (-1.9%). Employment services (including temporary help agencies) lost more than 300 jobs, and other support services lost more than 100 jobs. Modest job gains occurred in facilities support services and waste management & remediation services.

Private hospitals shed 198 jobs (-6.0%) and total payroll fell by \$3.3 million (-8.0%). It is possible that in an effort to cut costs, hospitals may have outsourced certain functions to outside contractors.

In summary, job growth slowed sharply in third quarter because of large job losses in oil & gas. For approximately two years, mining (including oil & gas) was a key contributor to overall job growth, but in third quarter, it reversed course and lost jobs. Total payroll was practically unchanged from a year earlier and average weekly wage decreased slightly, suggesting overall weakness in the state's economy.

References

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

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
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%
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%

Table continued on page 10

Table continued from page 9

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

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
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	\$3,165,745,021	2.5%	278,015	2.0%	\$3,795.65	0.5%
2011/1	\$2,769,072,169		263,558		\$3,502.17	
2012/1	\$2,991,246,352	8.0%	270,073	2.5%	\$3,691.90	5.4%
2011/2	\$2,933,492,659		275,169		\$3,553.56	
2012/2	\$3,074,207,136	4.8%	281,192	2.2%	\$3,644.26	2.6%
2011/3	\$3,053,914,162		282,231		\$3,606.87	
2012/3	\$3,060,122,560	0.2%	284,180	0.7%	\$3,589.42	-0.5%
2011/4	\$3,165,745,021		278,015		\$3,795.65	
2012/4(p)	\$3,293,435,548	4.0%	278,881	0.3%	\$3,936.49	3.7%

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

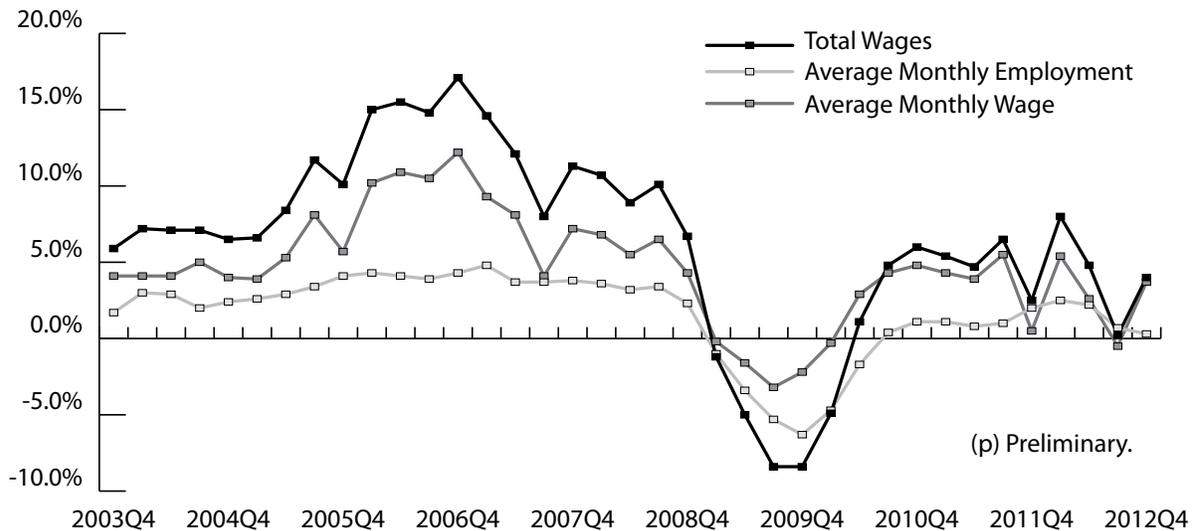


Figure: Over-the-Year Change for Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2003Q4 to 2012Q4

**NOW
ONLINE**

Updated Growing and Declining Industries Tables for Fourth Quarter 2012

http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm

Revised and Final Data for the 2011 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

<http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/cfoi/toc.htm>

Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization and the Recession

By: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

The unemployment rate released each month by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Department of Workforce Services represents one of several calculated monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

In 2009, the BLS first published alternative measures of underemployment annual averages by state. In 2010, the BLS began publishing the number quarterly, and averaging the numbers for the last four quarters of data available. R&P published articles on these alternative measures in the August 2009 and August 2011 issues of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. The BLS analyzes the alternative measures for states on a four-quarter basis to increase the reliability of the Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates, which are based on relatively small sample sizes at the state level, and to eliminate seasonality (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010). The CPS is a monthly survey of households conducted by the Census Bureau for the BLS from which the national unemployment rate is estimated. On the

state level it provides one of several inputs to estimate the unemployment rate.

The six measures of labor underutilization are defined as follows by the BLS (U.S. Department of Labor, 2013):

- **U-1:** Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- **U-2:** Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- **U-3:** Total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (the definition of the official unemployment rate for the nation);
- **U-4:** Total unemployed plus discouraged workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers;

- **U-5:** Total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers;
- **U-6:** Total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.

All measures of labor underutilization usually tend to move together, and by definition the U-1 is the lowest rate and the U-6 is the highest rate (see Figure).

This article shows what kind of unemployment rate changes have occurred in Wyoming's labor market from 2007 to 2012. Data

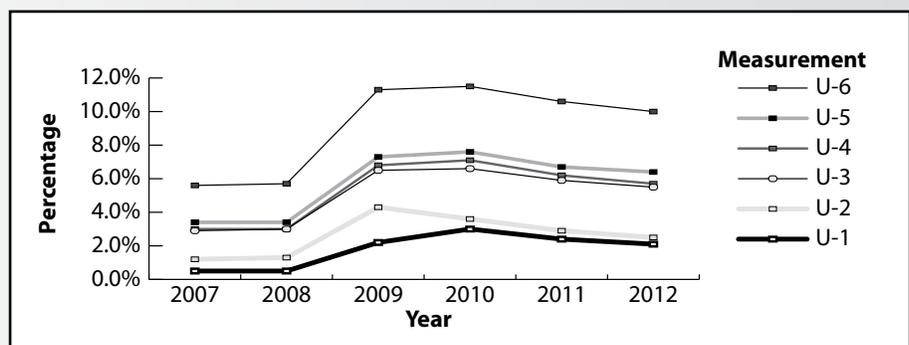


Figure: Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for Wyoming, 2007-2012

for all states can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>.

Unlike the rest of the nation, Wyoming saw no or only minimal changes in the alternative measures from 2007 to 2008 (see Table 1). The U-1, U-4, and U-5 annual average rates were unchanged and the U-2, U-3, and U-6 only added 0.1% from 2007 to 2008 (see Table 2). In contrast the U.S. alternative measures rose by 0.6% for U-1, 0.8% for U-2, 1.2% for U-3 and U-4, 1.3% for U-5, and 2.2% for U-6.

The measures started to change from 2008 to 2009, when all alternative measures increased. The largest increase was in the U-6 (5.6%) and the smallest in the U-1 (1.7%). All but the U-2 continued to increase in 2010, though at a much slower pace. The largest increase was in long-term unemployed (U-1) with 0.8%.

Starting in 2011, annual averages decreased in all alternative measures. The largest decreases were in the U-4, U-5, and U-6, each with 0.9%, and the smallest in the U-1, with 0.6%. The decline continued through 2012 although at a slower pace. Because all measures decreased it cannot be assumed that

Table 1: Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for Wyoming, 2007 to 2012 Averages (Percentage)

Year	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
2007	0.5	1.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	5.6
2008	0.5	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	5.7
2009	2.2	4.3	6.5	6.8	7.3	11.3
2010	3.0	3.6	6.6	7.1	7.6	11.5
2011	2.4	2.9	5.9	6.2	6.7	10.6
2012	2.1	2.5	5.5	5.7	6.4	10.0

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>.

Table 2: Percentage Point Differences in Alternative Unemployment Measures from 2007 to 2012 Averages for Wyoming

Year	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
2007 to 2008	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2008 to 2009	1.7	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.9	5.6
2009 to 2010	0.8	-0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
2010 to 2011	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
2011 to 2012	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3	-0.6

the unemployment rate for U-3 decreased because of an increase in discouraged workers. Individual states don't have the individual components needed to calculate the rates.

The difference between the U-3 and the U-4 is the number of discouraged workers (see Definitions, page 13). The larger the difference, the more discouraged workers there are in the labor market. In 2007 and 2008 this difference was very small, 0.1% and 0.0% respectively. In 2009 the difference increased to 0.3% and continued that trend in

2010 when it increased to 0.5%. In 2011, the gap started to close again and continued to do so in 2012 (see Table 3, page 13). Compared to the nation, Wyoming has a low number of discouraged workers. States with high unemployment rates tend to have a much higher number of discouraged workers. For example, Florida and Nevada had gaps of 1.0% and 0.8%, respectively, in 2010. In 2012 that gap was still 0.9% for both states.

The difference between the U-5 and U-6 provides insight as to how many people involuntarily work

Definitions

Discouraged workers

(Current Population Survey)

Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.

Job losers

(Current Population Survey)

Unemployed persons who involuntarily lost their last job or who had completed a temporary job. This includes persons who were on temporary layoff expecting to return to work, as well as persons not on temporary

layoff. Those not on temporary layoff include permanent job losers and persons whose temporary jobs had ended.

Labor force

(Current Population Survey)

The labor force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions contained in this glossary.

Marginally attached workers

(Current Population Survey)

Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for work, and who have looked for a job sometime in the prior 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but were not counted as unemployed because they had not searched for work in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. Discouraged workers are a subset of

the marginally attached.

Unemployed persons

(Current Population Survey)

Persons age 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Underutilization

Underutilization refers to using fewer resources than there are available in the economy.

Source: <http://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm>.

Table 3: Percentage Point Differences Between Alternative Unemployment Measures from 2007 to 2012 Averages for Wyoming

Year	Difference Between U-1 and U-2	Difference Between U-2 and U-3	Difference Between U-3 and U-4	Difference Between U-4 and U-5	Difference Between U-5 and U-6
2007	0.7	1.7	0.1	0.4	2.2
2008	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	2.3
2009	2.1	2.2	0.3	0.5	4.0
2010	0.6	3.0	0.5	0.5	3.9
2011	0.5	3.0	0.3	0.5	3.9
2012	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.7	3.6

part-time jobs. This number also increased from 2007 to 2009 and started to decline but it has not reached its pre-recession level (see Table 3). The U-6 rate increased the most of any rate in 2009 (5.6%). The U-6 also is farther from its pre-recession level than any

other alternative measure.

In conclusion, the alternative measures have all improved from their pre-recession high. Some of the alternative measures indicate that even though the unemployment rate has decreased significantly since

its high in 2010, the number of discouraged workers and the number of workers working part-time jobs involuntarily is still higher than prior to the recession.

References

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2013, January 25). *Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for States, 2012 Annual Averages*. Retrieved March 27, 2013, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>

Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Fourth Quarter 2012

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The number of new persons appearing for the first time in the Wyoming Wage Records Database declined by 10.6% from fourth quarter 2011 to fourth quarter 2012. Meanwhile, the total number of Unemployment Insurance accounts and total wages increased over the year.

In Wyoming in fourth quarter 2012, nearly 90% of all workers in the Wyoming Wage Records Database worked one job, and the average quarterly wage was \$11,307. Persons working two jobs made up 9.6% of total persons in the database.

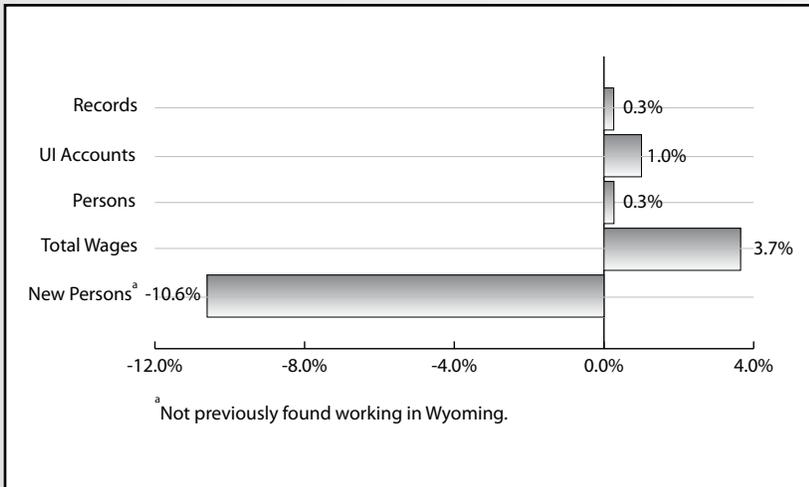


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 2012

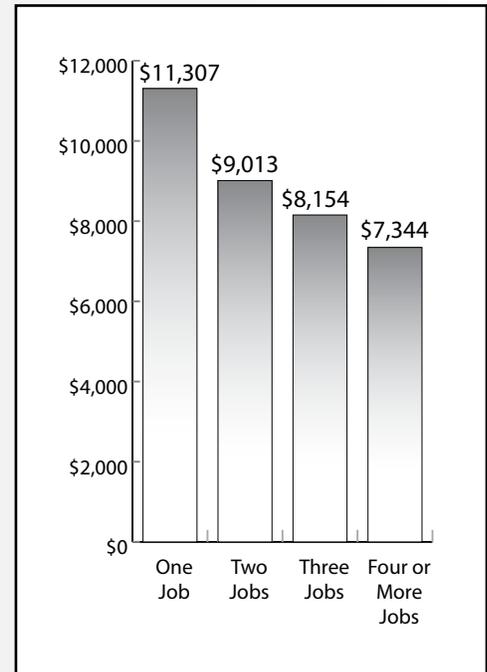


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Fourth Quarter 2012

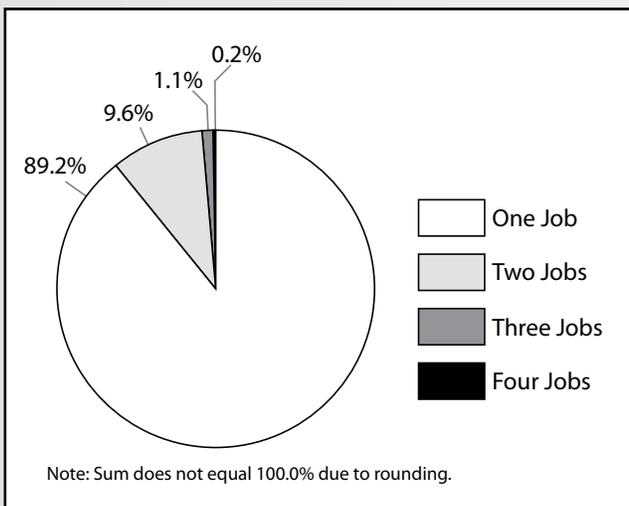


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2012

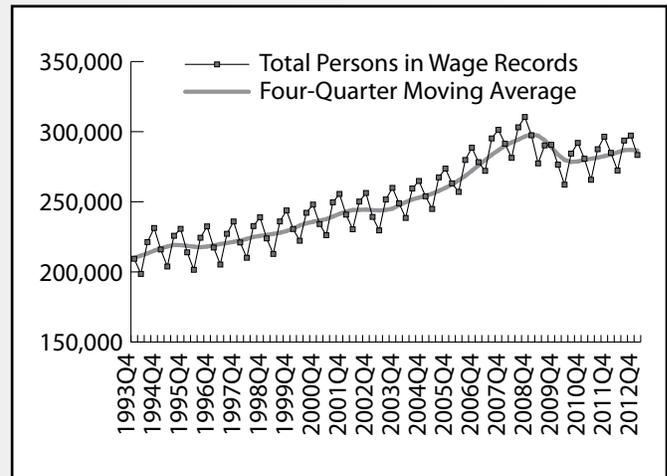


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 1993 (1993Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2012 (2012Q4)

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2012

The turnover rate in the public administration sector increased by 3.4% in Wyoming from third quarter 2011 to third quarter 2012. The turnover rates in mining and professional & business services decreased by 4.5% and 3.2%, respectively.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Change Prior Year	Rate ^a
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	348	634	286	624	910	2,262	3,520	35.7	-0.9
		Rates	9.9	18.0	8.1	17.7	25.9	64.3	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	2,195	3,013	818	2,601	3,419	24,000	29,614	19.0	-4.5
		Rates	7.4	10.2	2.8	8.8	11.5	81.0	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	5,362	9,426	4,064	4,814	8,878	16,718	30,958	46.0	-2.2
		Rates	17.3	30.4	13.1	15.6	28.7	54.0	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,107	1,523	416	988	1,404	8,505	11,016	22.8	-0.8
		Rates	10.0	13.8	3.8	9.0	12.7	77.2	100.0		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,139	3,041	902	2,446	3,348	18,139	23,626	23.2	0.3
		Rates	9.1	12.9	3.8	10.4	14.2	76.8	100.0		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,192	7,802	2,610	5,847	8,457	24,564	38,213	35.7	-1.2
		Rates	13.6	20.4	6.8	15.3	22.1	64.3	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	371	492	121	514	635	4,039	5,045	19.9	-0.6
		Rates	7.4	9.8	2.4	10.2	12.6	80.1	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,080	1,476	396	1,143	1,539	9,765	12,384	21.1	-0.4
		Rates	8.7	11.9	3.2	9.2	12.4	78.9	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,310	5,809	2,499	3,669	6,168	15,360	24,838	38.2	-3.2
		Rates	13.3	23.4	10.1	14.8	24.8	61.8	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,637	3,963	1,326	2,333	3,659	25,737	32,033	19.7	0.5
		Rates	8.2	12.4	4.1	7.3	11.4	80.3	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,370	4,534	1,164	3,582	4,746	27,828	35,944	22.6	-0.9
		Rates	9.4	12.6	3.2	10.0	13.2	77.4	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,370	15,504	7,134	11,818	18,952	25,598	52,920	51.6	-0.2
		Rates	15.8	29.3	13.5	22.3	35.8	48.4	100.0		
Other Services	Transactions	1,248	2,347	1,099	1,563	2,662	7,334	11,244	34.8	-0.6	
	Rates	11.1	20.9	9.8	13.9	23.7	65.2	100.0			
Public Administration	Transactions	1,964	2,936	972	2,754	3,726	18,506	24,196	23.5	3.4	
	Rates	8.1	12.1	4.0	11.4	15.4	76.5	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	408	886	478	183	661	322	1,391	76.9	15.9	
	Rates	29.3	63.7	34.4	13.2	47.5	23.1	100.0			
Total	Transactions	39,101	63,386	24,285	44,879	69,164	228,677	336,942	32.1	-0.7	
	Rates	11.6	18.8	7.2	13.3	20.5	67.9	100.0			

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

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs 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 2012 (2012Q4)

Methodological note: The number of initial claims and continued claims shown in previous issues of Wyoming Labor Force Trends did not include medical claims. These claims are included below and will be included in subsequent releases of these quarterly data in Wyoming Labor Force Trends. Therefore, the numbers of claimants in this issue are substantially higher than were shown in previous quarterly issues of Trends.

Initial Claims	2012Q4 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2012Q4	2012Q3	2011Q4	2012Q4	2012Q3	2012Q4	2012Q3	2011Q4
					2012Q4	2011Q4			
Wyoming Statewide									
Total	2,873	2,873	3,431	3,302	-16.3	-13.0	9.0	10.2	10.3
Goods-Producing	813	813	898	896	-9.5	-9.3	11.3	12.0	12.1
Natural Resources & Mining	332	332	340	365	-2.4	-9.0	10.3	10.3	10.7
Mining	288	288	266	329	8.3	-12.5	9.9	9.0	10.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	31	31	29	24	6.9	29.2	6.7	6.2	5.4
Construction	290	290	395	307	-26.6	-5.5	10.2	12.8	10.6
Manufacturing	191	191	163	224	17.2	-14.7	17.3	14.8	19.9
Service-Providing	2,001	2,001	2,460	2,392	-18.7	-16.3	8.1	9.4	9.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	543	543	621	581	-12.6	-6.5	9.0	10.0	9.7
Wholesale Trade	99	99	104	111	-4.8	-10.8	10.0	10.3	11.3
Retail Trade	270	270	321	279	-15.9	-3.2	7.3	8.4	7.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	174	174	196	191	-11.2	-8.9	13.1	14.5	14.3
Information, Financial, Professional & Business Svcs.	173	173	197	245	-12.2	-29.4	4.3	4.7	6.0
Educational & Health Services	663	663	688	734	-3.6	-9.7	9.7	10.1	10.9
Leisure & Hospitality	244	244	446	287	-45.3	-15.0	5.3	8.4	6.4
Other Svcs, except Pub. Admin.	49	49	113	99	-56.6	-50.5	4.8	10.0	9.9
Public Administration	329	329	395	446	-16.7	-26.2	15.0	16.3	19.9
Unclassified	59	59	73	14	-19.2	321.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued Claims	2012Q4 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2012Q4	2012Q3	2011Q4	2012Q4	2012Q3	2012Q4	2012Q3	2011Q4
					2012Q4	2011Q4			
Wyoming Statewide									
Total	10,228	45,672	39,279	44,445	16.3	2.8	143.6	116.6	138.8
Goods-Producing	3,427	16,215	14,018	16,154	15.7	0.4	226.2	186.6	217.4
Natural Resources & Mining	1,429	6,830	5,990	6,762	14.0	1.0	211.5	180.8	198.5
Mining	1,217	5,915	5,225	5,858	13.2	1.0	202.8	176.4	189.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	110	513	454	536	13.0	-4.3	110.3	97.4	121.2
Construction	1,369	6,503	5,458	6,564	19.1	-0.9	229.7	176.3	226.6
Manufacturing	629	2,882	2,570	2,828	12.1	1.9	260.4	233.3	251.2
Service-Providing	6,614	28,635	24,612	27,560	16.3	3.9	116.3	94.5	112.3
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	2,035	9,409	7,944	8,794	18.4	7.0	156.8	128.5	146.9
Wholesale Trade	352	1,503	1,332	1,454	12.8	3.4	152.1	131.7	148.0
Retail Trade	919	4,184	3,423	3,970	22.2	5.4	113.5	89.6	108.4
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	764	3,722	3,189	3,370	16.7	10.4	280.2	236.0	251.5
Information, Financial, Professional & Business Svcs.	618	2,977	2,564	2,857	16.1	4.2	74.0	60.7	69.7
Educational & Health Services	1,780	7,790	6,778	7,292	14.9	6.8	114.4	99.7	108.1
Leisure & Hospitality	891	3,340	2,923	3,455	14.3	-3.3	73.1	55.2	77.3
Other Services, except Pub. Administration	278	1,188	1,043	1,160	13.9	2.4	116.9	92.8	116.5
Public Administration	1,012	3,931	3,360	4,002	17.0	-1.8	178.9	138.9	178.4
Unclassified	187	822	649	731	26.7	12.4	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>.

State Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.9% in February 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate was 4.9% in February 2013. It remained at that level for three months in a row. Wyoming's unemployment rate was lower than its year-ago level of 5.6% and significantly lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 7.7% in February 2013. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents grew marginally in February, rising by 578 individuals (0.2%).

From January to February, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell slightly. The largest decreases in unemployment occurred in Platte (down from 6.7% to 5.8%), Teton (down from 6.5% to 5.6%), and Niobrara (down from 4.6% to 4.0%) counties. Unemployment was unchanged

in Sheridan County (7.0%) and increased slightly in Johnson County (up from 7.2% to 7.3%).

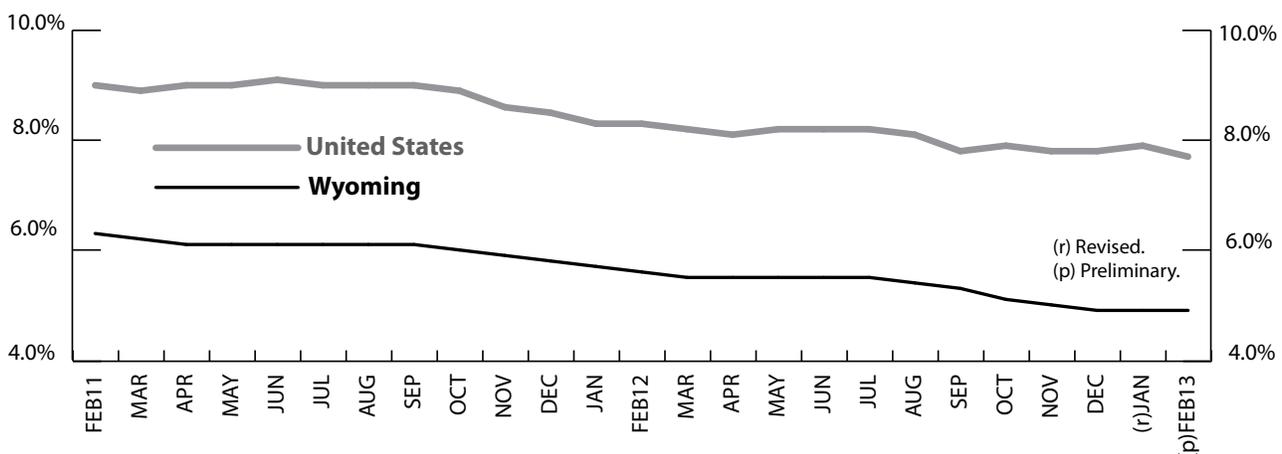
The highest unemployment rate in February was found in Lincoln County (7.9%). It was followed by Johnson (7.3%), Fremont (7.3%), and Sheridan (7.0%) counties. Niobrara County had the lowest unemployment rate (4.0%), followed by Sublette (4.1%) and Converse (4.2%) counties.

The unemployment rate fell in nearly all counties from February 2012 to February 2013. The largest decreases were seen in Lincoln (down from 9.7% to 7.9%), Teton (down from 7.0% to 5.6%), and Carbon (down from 6.9% to 5.6%) counties. Unemployment rates edged upward in Sublette (up from 3.6% to 4.1%) and Hot Springs (up from 5.4% to 5.8%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (measured by place of work) fell slightly from 281,200 jobs in February 2012 to 280,400 jobs in February 2013, a decrease of 800 jobs (-0.3%).

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.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



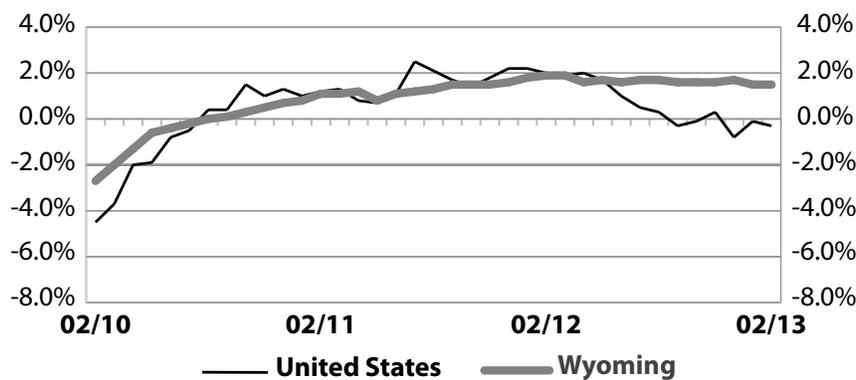
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, February 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

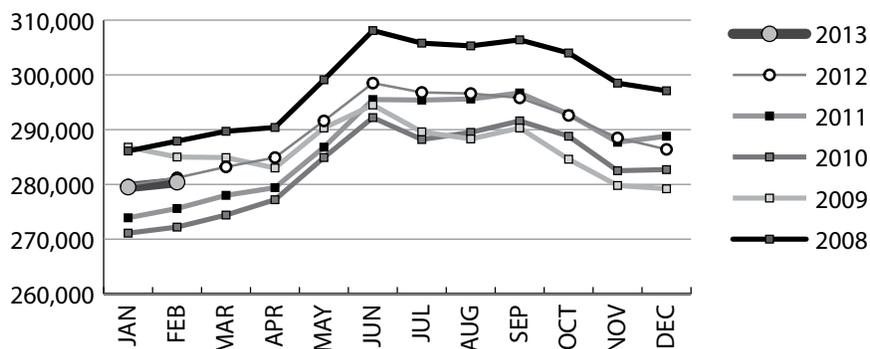
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	280,889	280,400	-489	-0.2%
Natural Resources & Mining	25,951	25,500	-451	-1.8%
Construction	19,184	19,400	216	1.1%
Manufacturing	9,062	9,600	538	5.6%
Wholesale Trade	9,094	9,400	306	3.3%
Retail Trade	27,758	28,900	1,142	4.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,511	14,900	389	2.6%
Information	3,843	3,900	57	1.5%
Financial Activities	10,617	10,800	183	1.7%
Professional & Business Services	17,351	16,600	-751	-4.5%
Educational & Health Services	26,540	27,000	460	1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	30,943	29,400	-1,543	-5.2%
Other Services	10,628	10,700	72	0.7%
Government	75,407	74,300	-1,107	-1.5%

Projections run in February 2013 and based on QCEW Data through September 2012.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates February 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.5
California	9.6
Mississippi	9.6
Nevada	9.6
Illinois	9.5
North Carolina	9.4
Rhode Island	9.4
New Jersey	9.3
Michigan	8.8
Indiana	8.7
District of Columbia	8.6
Georgia	8.6
South Carolina	8.6
New York	8.4
Oregon	8.4
Pennsylvania	8.1
Connecticut	8.0
Arizona	7.9
Kentucky	7.9
Tennessee	7.8
Florida	7.7
United States	7.7
Washington	7.5
Maine	7.3
West Virginia	7.3
Alabama	7.2
Arkansas	7.2
Colorado	7.2
Delaware	7.2
Wisconsin	7.2
Ohio	7.0
New Mexico	6.8
Missouri	6.7
Maryland	6.6
Alaska	6.5
Massachusetts	6.5
Texas	6.4
Idaho	6.2
Louisiana	6.0
New Hampshire	5.8
Montana	5.6
Virginia	5.6
Kansas	5.5
Minnesota	5.5
Hawaii	5.2
Utah	5.2
Iowa	5.0
Oklahoma	5.0
Wyoming	4.9
South Dakota	4.4
Vermont	4.4
Nebraska	3.8
North Dakota	3.3

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates February 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Feb 13	Jan 13	Feb 12	Jan 13 Feb 13	Feb 12 Feb 13
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.6	27.6	28.3	0.0	-2.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	22.6	22.6	23.4	0.0	-3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	10.4	10.4	11.2	0.0	-7.1
Natural Resources & Mining	7.9	7.9	8.5	0.0	-7.1
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-9.1
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.2	17.2	17.1	0.0	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	-1.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	10.5
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
GOVERNMENT	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Feb 13	Jan 13	Feb 12	Jan 13 Feb 13	Feb 12 Feb 13
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.8	24.8	25.0	0.0	-0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.0	20.0	20.1	0.0	-0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	8.8	8.9	9.0	-1.1	-2.2
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.1	6.3	-1.6	-4.8
Construction	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.0	15.9	16.0	0.6	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0
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	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.6	0.7	16.7	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	-2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Feb 13	Jan 13	Feb 12	Jan 13 Feb 13	Feb 12 Feb 13
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	16.2	16.1	16.2	0.6	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	13.8	13.8	13.8	0.0	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	-12.5
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-50.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	14.7	14.6	0.7	1.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.1	2.2	2.2	-4.5	-4.5
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	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.5	6.4	6.3	1.6	3.2
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.8
Illinois	10.5
Mississippi	9.9
Nevada	9.8
Rhode Island	9.8
California	9.7
North Carolina	9.5
New Jersey	9.4
Indiana	9.3
Michigan	9.3
Oregon	9.2
New York	8.8
South Carolina	8.8
District of Columbia	8.6
Georgia	8.6
Kentucky	8.6
Connecticut	8.4
Pennsylvania	8.4
Maine	8.2
Tennessee	8.2
Washington	8.2
Wisconsin	8.2
United States	8.1
West Virginia	8.1
Alabama	7.8
Arkansas	7.8
Arizona	7.7
Colorado	7.6
Delaware	7.6
Ohio	7.6
Florida	7.5
Missouri	7.4
New Mexico	7.3
Alaska	7.2
Idaho	7.1
Maryland	6.9
Massachusetts	6.8
Texas	6.5
Montana	6.4
New Hampshire	6.1
Minnesota	6.0
Kansas	5.8
Louisiana	5.8
Iowa	5.7
Virginia	5.7
Wyoming	5.5
Utah	5.4
Oklahoma	5.3
Hawaii	5.1
South Dakota	4.9
Vermont	4.7
Nebraska	4.2
North Dakota	3.9

Economic Indicators

by: *Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist*

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 48 in February 2012 to 46 in February 2013, a 4.2% decrease.

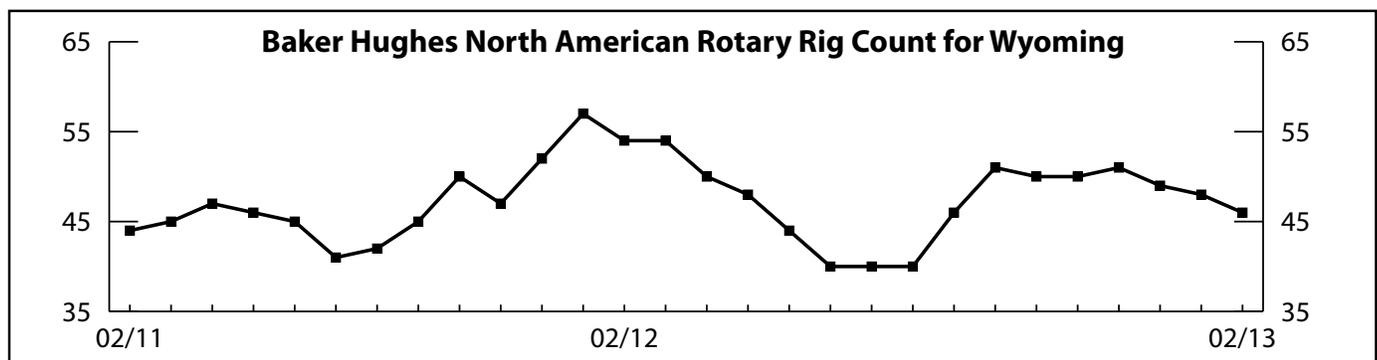
	Feb 2013 (p)	Jan 2013 (r)	Feb 2012 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	280,400	279,500	281,200	0.3	-0.3
Wyoming State Government	17,500	17,000	17,400	2.9	0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,100	45,100	43,900	0.0	2.7
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,300	40,200	40,200	0.2	0.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,435,000	6,738,000	7,116,000	10.3	4.5
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	4.8%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	885,000	804,000	1,006,000	10.1	-12.0
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,298,000	8,628,000	8,455,000	-3.8	-1.9
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	26,145	32,028	26,870	-18.4	-2.7
Benefits Paid	\$9,096,188	\$11,090,053	\$9,002,379	-18.0	1.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$347.91	\$346.26	\$335.03	0.5	3.8
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	260,564	260,436	258,883	0.0	0.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.6%	3.5%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	233.2	230.3	227.7	1.3	2.4
Food & Beverages	236.2	236.2	232.5	0.0	1.6
Housing	225.4	224.8	221.1	0.3	1.9
Apparel	126.3	124.7	123.3	1.3	2.4
Transportation	219.5	212.3	214.4	3.4	2.4
Medical Care	423.2	420.7	410.5	0.6	3.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	115.4	114.8	114.3	0.5	0.9
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.5	135.2	133.2	0.2	1.7
Other Goods & Services	398.3	397.5	391.2	0.2	1.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	204.3	202.4	201.6	0.9	1.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	138	74	116	86.5	19.0
Valuation	\$28,183,000	\$21,153,000	\$27,469,000	33.2	2.6
Single Family Homes	116	69	111	68.1	4.5
Valuation	\$26,678,000	\$20,678,000	\$27,041,000	29.0	-1.3
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	53	11	15	381.8	253.3
Valuation	\$6,802,000	\$2,907,000	\$2,879,000	134.0	136.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	31	26	22	19.2	40.9
Valuation	\$5,297,000	\$5,850,000	\$3,366,000	-9.5	57.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	46	48	48	-4.2	-4.2

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The 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*

From January to February, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell slightly.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2013 (p)	Jan 2013 (r)	Feb 2012 (b)									
NORTHWEST	46,660	46,815	45,815	43,495	43,459	42,426	3,165	3,356	3,389	6.8	7.2	7.4
Big Horn	5,100	5,155	4,964	4,774	4,807	4,611	326	348	353	6.4	6.8	7.1
Fremont	19,846	19,826	19,578	18,399	18,292	18,047	1,447	1,534	1,531	7.3	7.7	7.8
Hot Springs	2,523	2,530	2,566	2,377	2,378	2,427	146	152	139	5.8	6.0	5.4
Park	14,805	14,842	14,500	13,835	13,811	13,430	970	1,031	1,070	6.6	6.9	7.4
Washakie	4,386	4,462	4,207	4,110	4,171	3,911	276	291	296	6.3	6.5	7.0
NORTHEAST	55,046	55,161	55,153	51,984	51,963	51,892	3,062	3,198	3,261	5.6	5.8	5.9
Campbell	28,209	28,298	28,269	26,950	26,931	26,965	1,259	1,367	1,304	4.5	4.8	4.6
Crook	3,489	3,521	3,566	3,282	3,295	3,350	207	226	216	5.9	6.4	6.1
Johnson	3,817	3,820	3,920	3,537	3,545	3,611	280	275	309	7.3	7.2	7.9
Sheridan	16,214	16,171	16,124	15,075	15,032	14,895	1,139	1,139	1,229	7.0	7.0	7.6
Weston	3,317	3,351	3,274	3,140	3,160	3,071	177	191	203	5.3	5.7	6.2
SOUTHWEST	63,772	64,093	64,658	60,363	60,397	60,750	3,409	3,696	3,908	5.3	5.8	6.0
Lincoln	7,630	7,686	7,743	7,026	7,063	6,994	604	623	749	7.9	8.1	9.7
Sublette	7,129	7,237	7,672	6,836	6,918	7,393	293	319	279	4.1	4.4	3.6
Sweetwater	25,263	25,223	25,176	24,068	23,947	23,849	1,195	1,276	1,327	4.7	5.1	5.3
Teton	12,877	12,999	12,854	12,153	12,157	11,948	724	842	906	5.6	6.5	7.0
Uinta	10,873	10,948	11,213	10,280	10,312	10,566	593	636	647	5.5	5.8	5.8
SOUTHEAST	79,061	78,665	77,855	74,758	74,079	72,849	4,303	4,586	5,006	5.4	5.8	6.4
Albany	20,953	20,324	20,630	20,024	19,388	19,609	929	936	1,021	4.4	4.6	4.9
Goshen	6,504	6,542	6,626	6,167	6,185	6,217	337	357	409	5.2	5.5	6.2
Laramie	46,392	46,546	45,137	43,634	43,577	41,900	2,758	2,969	3,237	5.9	6.4	7.2
Niobrara	1,279	1,291	1,314	1,228	1,232	1,252	51	59	62	4.0	4.6	4.7
Platte	3,933	3,962	4,148	3,705	3,697	3,871	228	265	277	5.8	6.7	6.7
CENTRAL	60,358	60,416	59,275	57,445	57,317	55,896	2,913	3,099	3,379	4.8	5.1	5.7
Carbon	7,792	7,858	7,673	7,356	7,379	7,141	436	479	532	5.6	6.1	6.9
Converse	8,119	8,153	8,140	7,779	7,803	7,745	340	350	395	4.2	4.3	4.9
Natrona	44,447	44,405	43,462	42,310	42,135	41,010	2,137	2,270	2,452	4.8	5.1	5.6
STATEWIDE	304,899	305,150	302,755	288,047	287,216	283,812	16,852	17,934	18,943	5.5	5.9	6.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.9	4.9	5.6
U.S.....										8.1	8.5	8.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										7.7	7.9	8.3

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2013. Run Date 03/2013.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

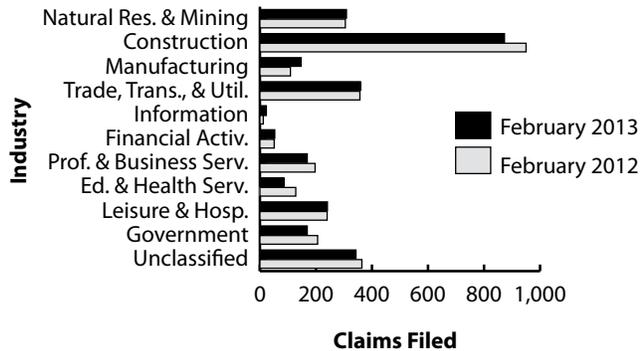
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

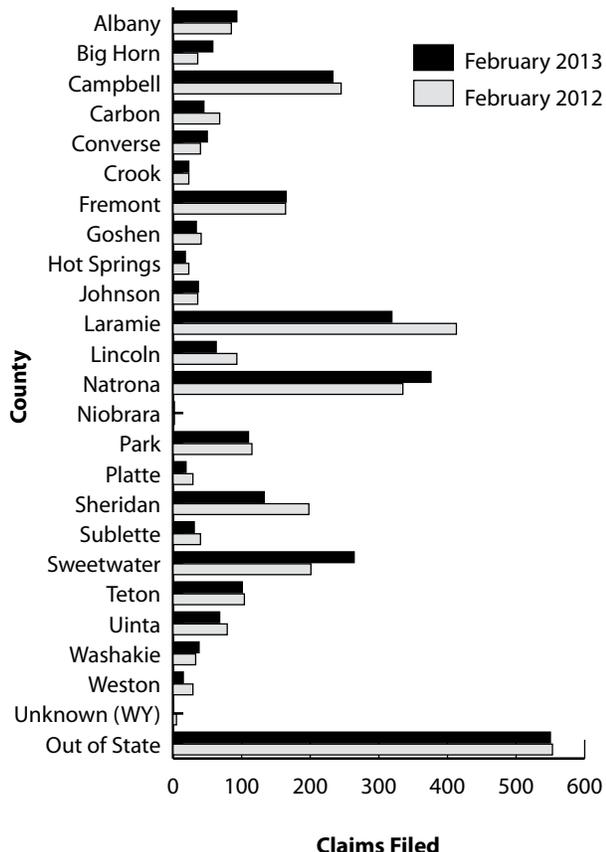
by: *Patrick Harris, Principal Economist*

Initial claims decreased over the year (-4.8%), but with significant increases in information (91.7%), oil & gas extraction (42.9%), and manufacturing (34.9%).

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, February 2013



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, February 2013



INITIAL CLAIMS

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Feb 13	Jan 13	Feb 12	Jan 13	Feb 12
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,846	4,284	2,988	-33.6	-4.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,330	1,964	1,365	-32.3	-2.6
Natural Res. & Mining	309	373	305	-17.2	1.3
Mining	291	340	283	-14.4	2.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	20	19	14	5.3	42.9
Construction	873	1,394	950	-37.4	-8.1
Manufacturing	147	195	109	-24.6	34.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,003	1,556	1,052	-35.5	-4.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	359	472	357	-23.9	0.6
Wholesale Trade	56	70	43	-20.0	30.2
Retail Trade	187	258	187	-27.5	0.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	116	144	127	-19.4	-8.7
Information	23	24	12	-4.2	91.7
Financial Activities	53	54	51	-1.9	3.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	169	348	197	-51.4	-14.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	86	126	128	-31.7	-32.8
Leisure & Hospitality	241	453	240	-46.8	0.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	66	74	62	-10.8	6.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	169	281	206	-39.9	-18.0
Federal Government	56	121	84	-53.7	-33.3
State Government	27	32	21	-15.6	28.6
Local Government	86	128	100	-32.8	-14.0
Local Education	15	26	26	-42.3	-42.3
UNCLASSIFIED	343	483	364	-29.0	-5.8

Laramie County

	319	524	413	-39.1	-22.8
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	319	524	413	-39.1	-22.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	128	245	179	-47.8	-28.5
Construction	115	225	156	-48.9	-26.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	153	237	174	-35.4	-12.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	61	75	49	-18.7	24.5
Financial Activities	11	12	14	-8.3	-21.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	29	53	41	-45.3	-29.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	14	30	30	-53.3	-53.3
Leisure & Hospitality	23	44	26	-47.7	-11.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	25	23	38	8.7	-34.2
UNCLASSIFIED	10	19	20	-47.4	-50.0

Natrona County

	375	525	335	-28.6	11.9
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	375	525	335	-28.6	11.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	201	297	161	-32.3	24.8
Construction	123	207	120	-40.6	2.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	159	206	145	-22.8	9.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	66	76	52	-13.2	26.9
Financial Activities	11	4	6	175.0	83.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	21	46	19	-54.3	10.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	15	18	25	-16.7	-40.0
Leisure & Hospitality	28	38	21	-26.3	33.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	7	15	-14.3	-60.0
UNCLASSIFIED	8	12	12	-33.3	-33.3

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

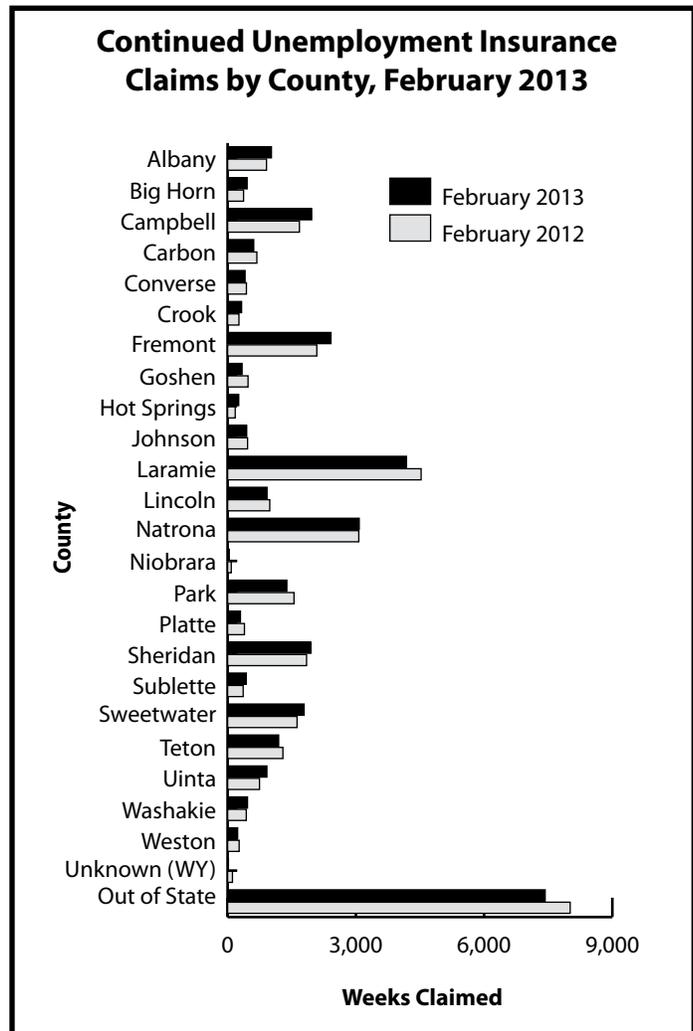
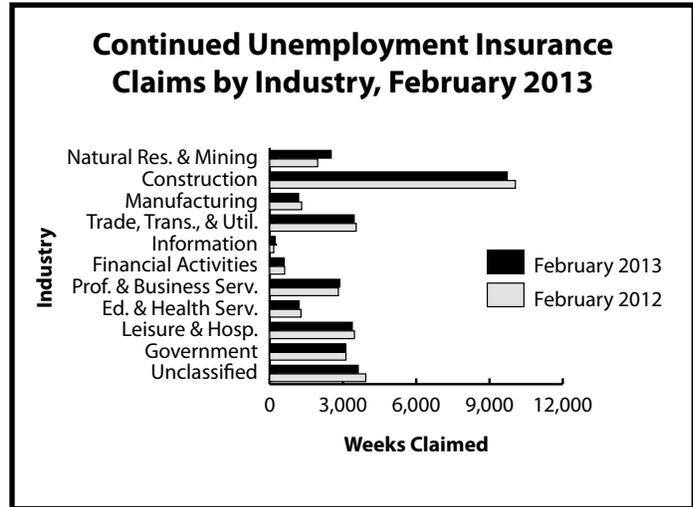
by: *Patrick Harris, Principal Economist*

Continued claims remained steady over the year at -0.9%. Significant increases were observed in wholesale trade (36.3%), mining (31.1%), and information (28.3%).

CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed Feb 13		Feb 13		Feb 13
	Feb 13	Jan 13	Feb 12	Jan 13	Feb 12
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	32,607	33,022	32,887	-1.3	-0.9
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	4,620	4,422	9,990	4.5	-53.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS ^b	9,078	8,271	7,798	9.8	16.4
Benefit Exhaustions	691	653	743	5.8	-7.0
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	7.6%	7.9%	9.5%	-0.3%	-1.9%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	13,433	12,954	13,331	3.7	0.8
Natural Res. & Mining	2,519	2,451	1,962	2.8	28.4
Mining	2,200	2,146	1,678	2.5	31.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	169	206	154	-18.0	9.7
Construction	9,728	9,462	10,060	2.8	-3.3
Manufacturing	1,185	1,039	1,308	14.1	-9.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	12,436	12,705	12,500	-2.1	-0.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,460	3,390	3,542	2.1	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	717	724	526	-1.0	36.3
Retail Trade	1,835	1,759	2,114	4.3	-13.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	908	907	902	0.1	0.7
Information	213	185	166	15.1	28.3
Financial Activities	588	573	613	2.6	-4.1
Prof. & Business Services	2,872	2,731	2,811	5.2	2.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,200	1,305	1,281	-8.0	-6.3
Leisure & Hospitality	3,382	3,736	3,469	-9.5	-2.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	715	777	612	-8.0	16.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3,110	3,319	3,121	-6.3	-0.4
Federal Government	1,549	1,675	1,649	-7.5	-6.1
State Government	271	300	300	-9.7	-9.7
Local Government	1,289	1,343	1,170	-4.0	10.2
Local Education	271	283	212	-4.2	27.8
UNCLASSIFIED	3,626	4,043	3,934	-10.3	-7.8

Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,184	4,302	4,527	-2.7	-7.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,164	1,072	1,079	8.6	7.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,857	1,907	2,146	-2.6	-13.5
Construction	1,668	1,683	1,721	-0.9	-3.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,896	1,927	1,842	-1.6	2.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	592	519	630	14.1	-6.0
Financial Activities	145	153	126	-5.2	15.1
Prof. & Business Svcs.	498	508	514	-2.0	-3.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	237	234	193	1.3	22.8
Leisure & Hospitality	245	320	266	-23.4	-7.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	302	320	387	-5.6	-22.0
UNCLASSIFIED	128	146	150	-12.3	-14.7

Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,078	3,104	3,069	-0.8	0.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	903	808	770	11.8	17.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,416	1,358	1,289	4.3	9.9
Construction	994	889	1,060	11.8	-6.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,502	1,565	1,562	-4.0	-3.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	500	463	513	8.0	-2.5
Financial Activities	61	70	78	-12.9	-21.8
Professional & Business Svcs.	332	380	318	-12.6	4.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	183	223	257	-17.9	-28.8
Leisure & Hospitality	272	272	229	0.0	18.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	74	104	141	-28.8	-47.5
UNCLASSIFIED	84	75	76	12.0	10.5



^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.
^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

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

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