

TRENDS

Health Care and Retail Sales Top Occupational Employment in Wyoming by Industry

By: Deana Hauf, Senior Economist

The Wyoming OES survey produces estimates of occupational employment and wages based on 20 sectors. Employers are grouped into industries based on the production of economic goods or services within the economy. Occupations are classified based on work performed and, in some cases, on the skills, education, and/or training needed to perform the work.

Of 25 occupations in Wyoming with the largest employment in May 2012, the top two were in the retail trade sector: retail salespersons and cashiers had employment of 7,360 and 5,340, respectively. The industry sector with the greatest employment was health care and social assistance (31,000) with a mean hourly wage of \$22.31.

For the May 2012 estimates, the total employment in Wyoming was 278,035, with a mean hourly wage of \$20.76.

In addition to retail salespersons and cashiers, other retail sales occupations in the top 25 included stock clerks & order fillers (2,430), and first-line supervisors of retail sales workers (2,450). These four occupations made up 60% of Wyoming's

employment in retail trade, the fourth largest sector, with employment of 29,500 and a mean hourly wage of \$14.24 (see Table 1, page 3). Retail salespersons in the state earned an hourly mean wage of \$12.47.

These data are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services' Research & Planning section in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The OES program produces employment and wage estimates by area and by industry for wage and salary workers. The OES survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming rose from 32 in 2011 to 35 in 2012, an increase of 3 deaths (9.4%). ... *page 6*
- Based on the most recent Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered wage and salary employment estimates, job growth in surrounding states is outpacing job growth in Wyoming. ... *page 9*

nonfarm establishments. The OES national and other states' data are available from the BLS at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oesrcst.htm>.

Nationally, the OES survey categorizes workers into nearly 800 detailed occupations based on the Office of Management and Budget's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The SOC

structure was revised in 2010; more information about this revision can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/soc>.

The OES survey covers all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers in nonfarm industries. These surveys collect data for the payroll period including the 12th day of May or November. The survey does not cover the

self-employed, owners and partners in unincorporated firms, household workers, or unpaid family workers.

An occupation may be found in more than one industry. For example, operating engineers and other equipment operators appear in both the construction and mining sectors, but as Table 2 (see page 4) shows, there was a wage difference: operating

Table 1: Employment and Wages in Wyoming and the United States by Industry Sector, May 2012

Sector	Employment	Mean Hourly Wage	Percent of Total Wyoming Employment	U.S. Employment	Wyoming Employment as a Percent of U.S. Employment by Industry
Total	278,035	\$20.76	100.0	130,287,720	0.2
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	220	\$15.60	0.1	393,840	0.1
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	28,140	\$27.67	10.1	783,110	3.6
Utilities	2,490	\$32.30	0.9	552,750	0.5
Construction	22,410	\$21.00	8.1	5,611,950	0.4
Manufacturing	9,490	\$23.64	3.4	11,866,540	0.1
Wholesale Trade	9,180	\$24.03	3.3	5,623,510	0.2
Retail Trade	29,500	\$14.24	10.6	14,982,710	0.2
Transportation & Warehousing	13,110	\$23.91	4.7	5,014,660	0.3
Information	3,900	\$18.85	1.4	2,688,380	0.1
Finance & Insurance	6,690	\$21.11	2.4	5,535,000	0.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,990	\$17.90	1.4	1,928,950	0.2
Professional & Technical Services	9,150	\$25.96	3.3	7,768,610	0.1
Mgt. of Companies & Enterprises	910	\$34.52	0.3	2,003,680	0.0
Administrative & Waste Services	8,040	\$16.29	2.9	7,991,260	0.1
Educational Services	30,020	\$23.07	10.8	12,683,810	0.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	31,000	\$22.31	11.1	17,720,090	0.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,510	\$13.68	0.9	1,937,910	0.1
Accommodation & Food Services	28,630	\$10.67	10.3	11,675,540	0.2
Other Services, Except Public Admin.	7,930	\$17.86	2.9	3,809,410	0.2
Public Administration	30,750	\$23.08	11.1	9,716,010	0.3

engineers and other equipment operators earned a mean wage of \$24.58 in mining and \$20.10 in construction.

The Wyoming OES survey produces estimates of occupational employment and wages based on 20 sectors (see Table 1). Employers are grouped into industries based on the production of economic goods or services within the economy.

Occupations are classified based on work performed and, in some cases, on the skills, education, and/or training needed to perform the work.

Table 2 shows the 25 occupations with the greatest employment by industry sector in Wyoming. This table shows that four of the largest employment occupations have a mean hourly wage under \$10.00, while

Table 2: Twenty-Five Occupations in Wyoming with the Largest Employment by Industry Sector and Mean Hourly Wages, May 2012

Industry Sector	NAICS ^a Code	Occupation	Employment	Mean Hourly Wage
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	21	Service Unit Operators, Oil, Gas, & Mining	3,210	\$23.84
	21	Operating Engineers & Other Const. Equip. Operators	3,050	24.58
	21	Roustabouts, Oil & Gas	1,830	19.50
	21	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil & Gas	1,680	27.92
Construction	23	Construction Laborers	2,260	14.70
	23	Carpenters	2,250	20.39
	23	Operating Engineers & Other Const. Equip. Operators	1,800	20.10
	23	Electricians	1,790	23.99
Retail Trade	44-45	Retail Salespersons	7,360	12.47
	44-45	Cashiers	5,340	9.97
	44-45	First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers	2,450	18.19
	44-45	Stock Clerks & Order Fillers	2,430	10.79
Transp. & Warehousing	48-49	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	3,190	23.32
Educational Services	61	Teacher Assistants	3,040	13.19 ^b
	61	Substitute Teachers	2,940	14.56
	61	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,810	28.21 ^b
	61	Secondary School Teachers, Except Special & Career/Tech.	1,960	28.92 ^b
Health Care & Social Assistance	62	Registered Nurses	3,590	28.89
	62	Nursing Assistants	2,540	13.07
	62	Personal Care Aides	1,720	10.47
Accommodation & Food Services	72	Waiters & Waitresses	4,700	8.88
	72	Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	4,530	8.49
	72	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	2,640	8.93
	72	Cooks, Restaurant	2,460	10.83
	72	First-Line Supervisors of Food Prep. & Serving Workers	1,710	13.04

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^b Mean Hourly Wage based on Mean Annual Wage divided by 52 weeks and 40 hours per week.

Source: Occupational Employment Statistics program (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>).

eight occupations made more than the statewide mean hourly wage of \$20.76 for all occupations.

Five of the 25 occupations were in accommodation & food services (the fifth largest sector) with employment of 28,630. These five occupations were waiters & waitresses (the third largest, with employment of 4,700); combined food preparation & serving workers, including fast food (4,530); maids & housekeeping cleaners (2,640); cooks, restaurant (2,460); and first-line supervisors of food preparation & serving workers (1,710). Combined food preparation & serving workers, including fast food, had the lowest occupational mean wage of the 25 occupations at \$8.49 an hour.

The highest employing occupations within the mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction sector were operating engineers & other construction equipment operators (3,050); roustabouts, oil & gas (1,830); service unit operators, oil, gas, & mining (3,210); and rotary drill operators, oil & gas (1,680). Three of these four occupations earned more than the statewide mean hourly wage for all occupations. Mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction employed an estimated 783,110 nationally, and

Four of the largest employment occupations have a mean hourly wage under \$10.00, while eight occupations made more than the statewide mean hourly wage of \$20.76.

Wyoming's employment in that sector represents approximately 3.6% of the nation's employment in that sector.

Four of the top 25 occupations were in construction: operating engineers & other construction equipment operators (1,800); construction laborers (2,260); carpenters (2,250); and electricians (1,790).

Four of the top 25 occupations were in educational services, the third largest sector on the list: teacher assistants (3,040); substitute teachers (2,940); elementary school teachers, except special education (2,810); and secondary school teachers, except special and career or technical education (1,960), which had the third highest mean hourly wage of the 25 occupations (\$28.92).¹

Health care & social assistance, the sector with the overall highest employment of 31,000, includes more than 150 occupations, but had only three occupations that were included in the top 25: registered nurses (3,590), nursing assistants (2,540), and personal care aides (1,720). Registered nurses were the second-highest paid occupation of the top 25, with a mean hourly wage of \$28.89.

Transportation & warehousing had one occupation in the top 25: heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (3,190).

Public administration, which has the second highest employment of 30,750, encompasses a number of occupations but not one made the top 25.

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¹ Based on an annual average wage of \$60,150 divided by 2,080 hours (or 52 weeks x 40 hours/week).

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase Slightly in 2012

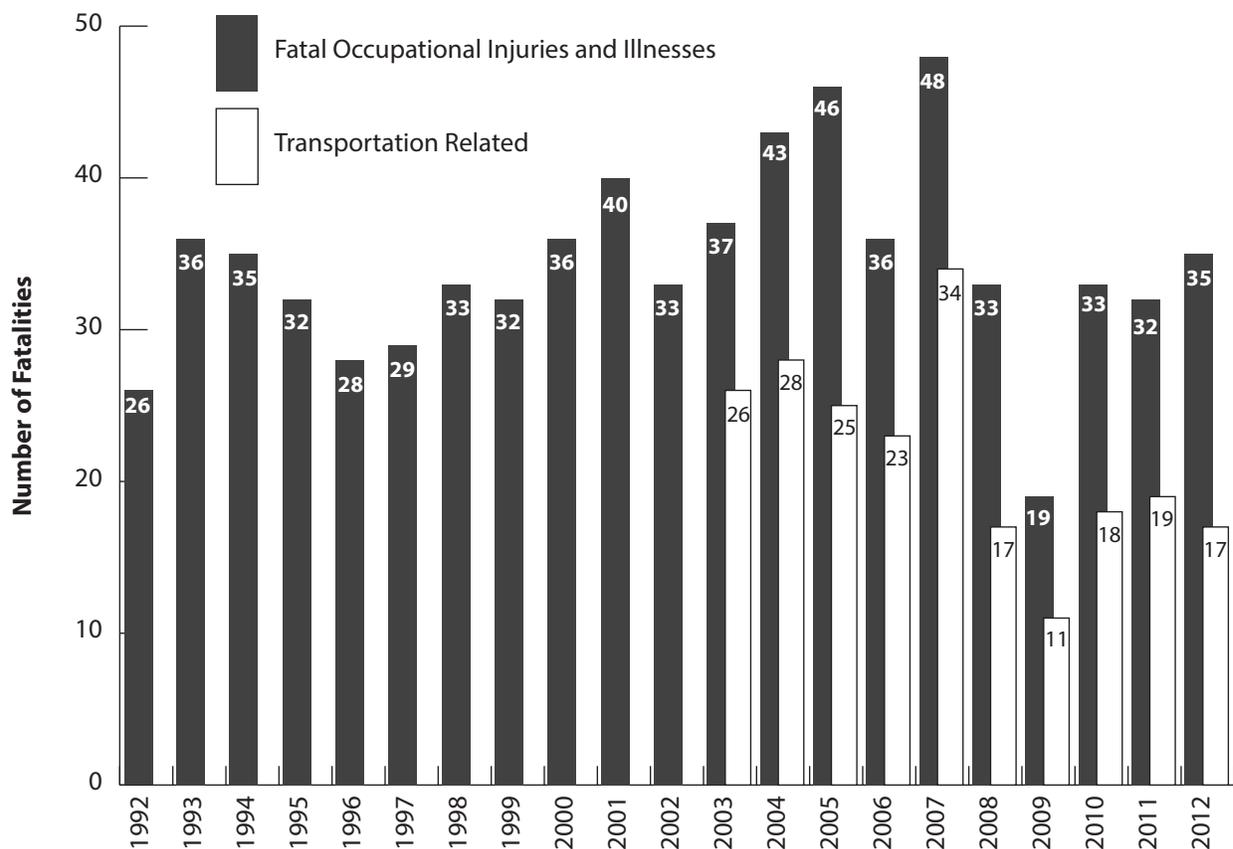
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the number of occupational fatalities rose from 32 in 2011 to 35 in 2012, an increase of 3 deaths (9.4%; see Figure). On average, from 1992-2012

there were 34 occupational fatalities each year.

Variations in fatalities from year to year are to some extent the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. There is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and

workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. In other cases, a sudden illness may be nearly coincidental with an accident that results in a workplace fatality. Occupational fatalities are



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

Figure: Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Wyoming, 1992-2012

counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

The fatality counts featured in this article are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of R&P and the Bureau of Labor Statistics or BLS) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology. In addition to regular wage and salary employees, CFOI counts include volunteer workers and self-employed individuals. The CFOI program utilizes a wide variety of data sources, such as OSHA reports,

workers' compensation, vital records, coroner's reports, media reports, and police reports of vehicle crashes.

Additionally, similar data sources from other states are routinely used to identify workplace fatalities. For example, a worker fatally injured in a highway incident in Wyoming may be covered by workers' compensation in another state. That information is made available to R&P as part of data sharing agreements between the states and federal government (BLS).

In 2012, the largest number of deaths occurred in trade, transportation, & utilities (12, or 34.3% of all deaths; see Table). Within that category, 10 deaths

were in transportation & warehousing (28.6%). Natural resources & mining accounted for 10 deaths (28.6%), of which seven were in agriculture (20.0%) and three in mining (8.6%). Three deaths occurred in construction (8.6%) and three in government (8.6%). Nearly half (48.6%) of workplace fatalities were the result of transportation incidents.

From 2003-2012, transportation incidents made up 60.2% of all workplace deaths. Transportation incidents include highway crashes as well as incidents involving aircraft and other vehicles.

More information on occupational fatalities for Wyoming is available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>. In addition to the data published in this article, the website includes statistical information on several characteristics of the fatal occupational injuries in Wyoming, such as type of event or exposure, age of the worker, injuries by industry sector, and more.

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, visit <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshcfdef.htm>.

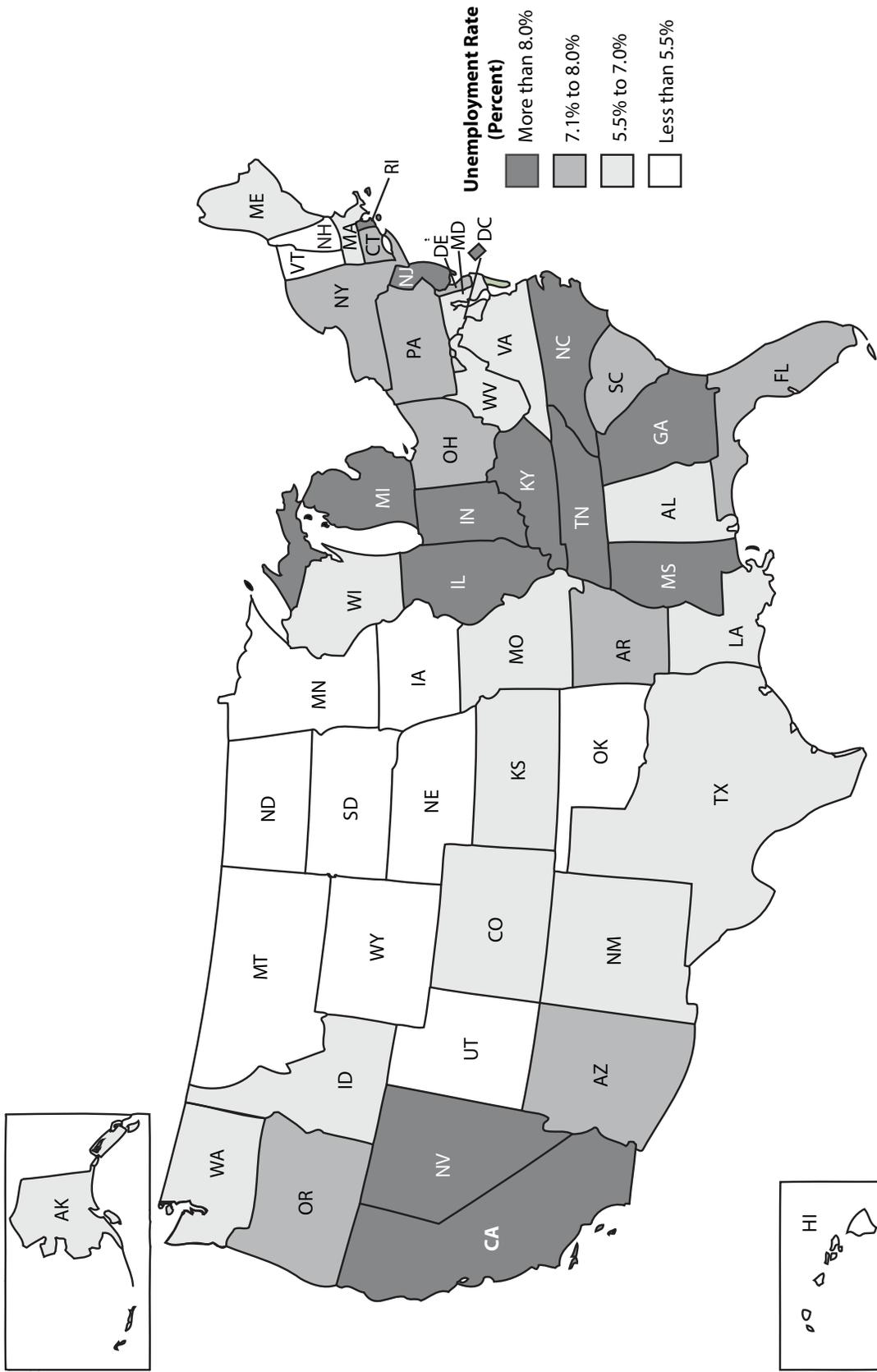
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Table: **Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2012**

Industry	N	Col. %
Natural Resources & Mining	10	28.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	7	20.0%
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	3	8.6%
Construction	3	8.6%
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	12	34.3%
Transportation & Warehousing	10	28.6%
Government	3	8.6%
All Other Industries	7	20.0%
Total	35	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

Map: Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates, June 2013^a



^apreliminary.
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics program. Extracted March 11, 2009.

Wyoming Lags Behind Surrounding States in Job Growth

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist, and Michael Moore, Research Analyst

Based on the most recent Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered wage and salary employment estimates, job growth in surrounding states like Colorado and Utah is outpacing job growth in Wyoming.

During the second half of 2012, the over-the-year percentage change in employment in Wyoming was lower than that of all surrounding states (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Utah) and the U.S. (see Figure 1). In December 2012, Utah (3.7%) and Colorado (2.7%) experienced the greatest increase in UI covered wage and salary employment compared to December 2011. States with large urban areas – such as Colorado and Utah – experienced the most growth, while more rural states experienced a slow, steady increase in employment.

Job growth in Wyoming, its neighboring states, and the U.S. from 2005 to 2012 is shown in Figure 2 (see page 10). The Great Recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009 (NBER, 2010), and most states entered the

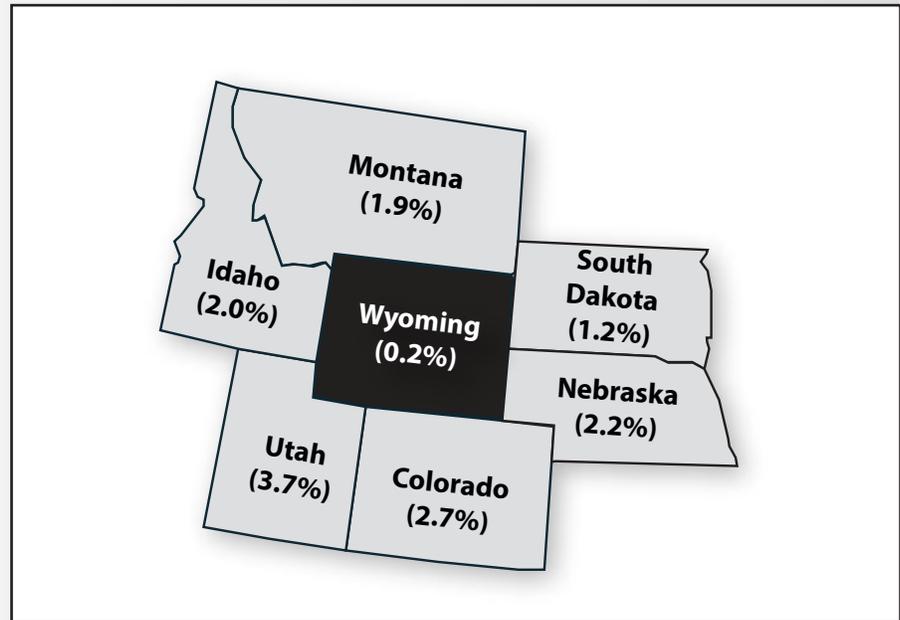


Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Total Unemployment Insurance Covered Employment for Wyoming and Surrounding States, December 2012

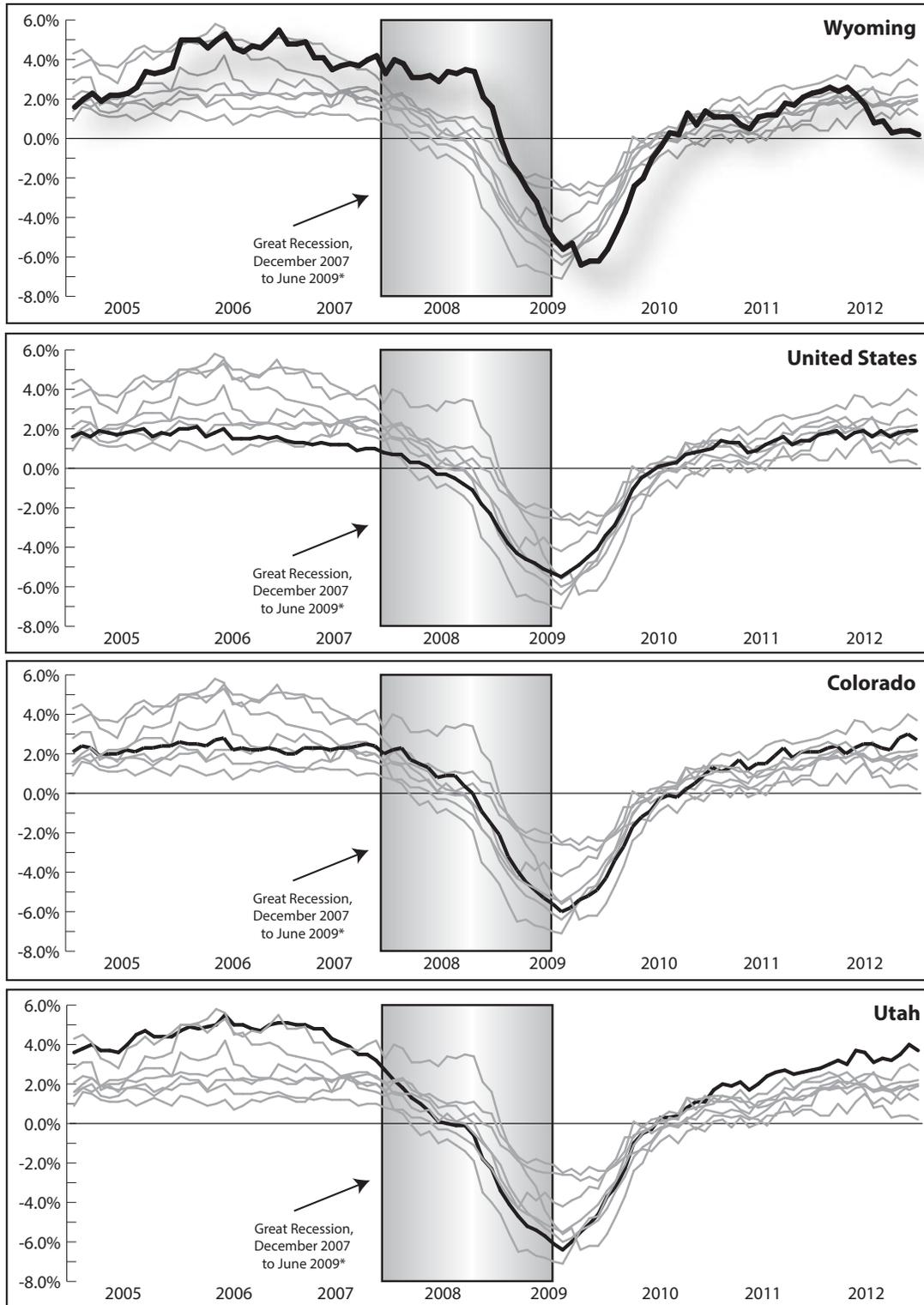
recession several months before Wyoming. Before the Great Recession, Wyoming's job growth was generally higher than its neighboring states. During 2008, high oil and natural gas prices spurred energy development in Wyoming, while holding back economic growth in the nation as a whole.

During the recession, a sharp drop in energy prices caused larger job losses in Wyoming than were seen in most neighboring states. Wyoming added jobs at a healthy pace early in the recovery, but in the second half of 2012 job growth slowed to very low levels. It

is clear that Wyoming's job growth has been lagging behind other states in the region.

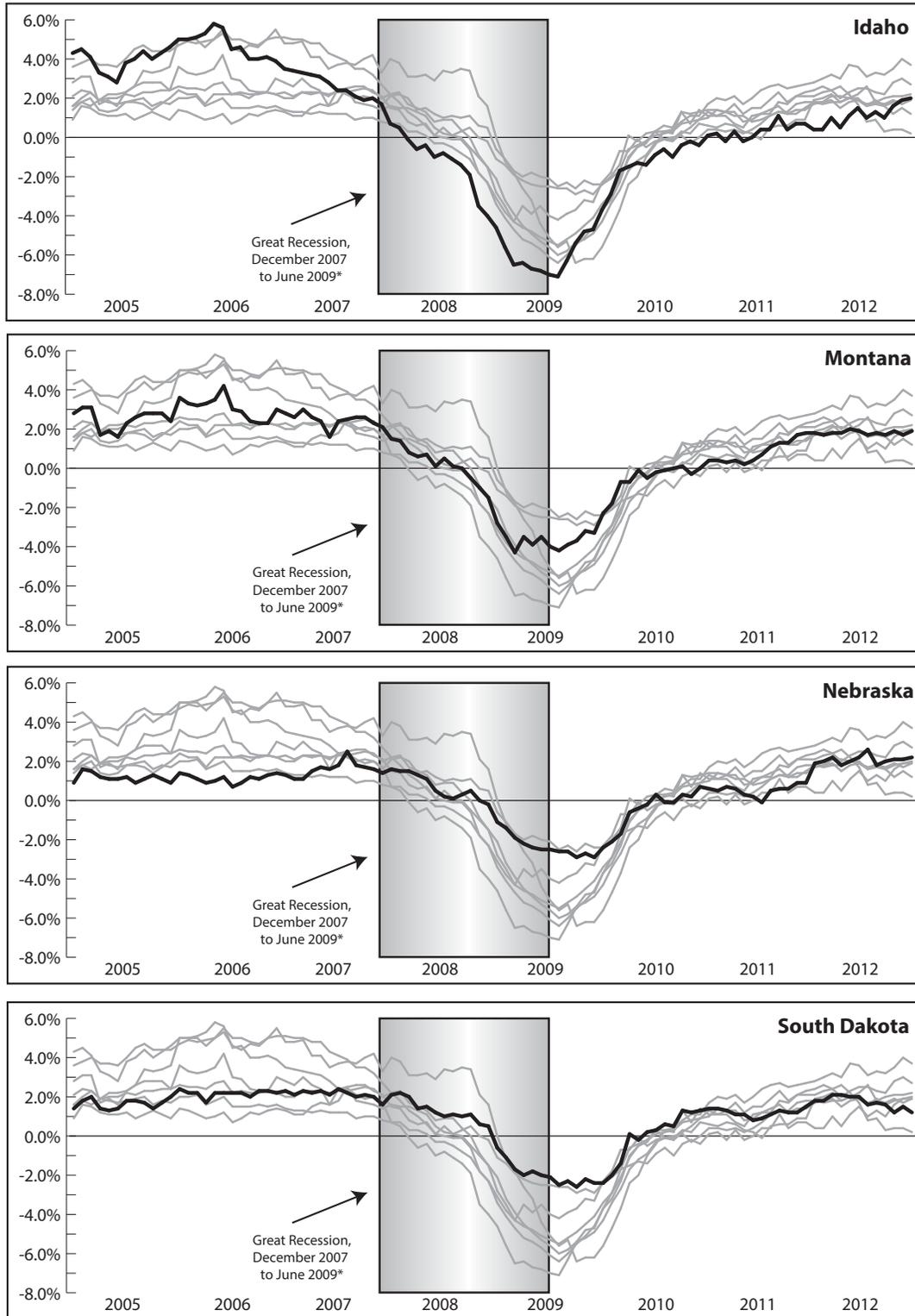
Figure 3 (see page 12) shows Wyoming's average annual unemployment rate and its employment-to-population ratio from 2005 to present. Before the recession, as employment was increasing, the unemployment rate fell to 2.8% in 2007. Then, as workers lost their jobs during the recession, the employment to population ratio fell (down from 70%

(Text continued on page 12)



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).
 * Source: National Bureau of Economic Research (2010).

Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Total Unemployment Insurance Covered Employment for Wyoming, Surrounding States, and the U.S., 2005-2012



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).
 * Source: National Bureau of Economic Research (2010).

Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Total Unemployment Insurance Covered Employment for Wyoming, Surrounding States, and the U.S., 2005-2012

to 65%) and the unemployment rate rose, hitting 7.0% in 2010.

In the recent recovery the unemployment rate has steadily decreased, while the employment to population ratio has remained largely flat. It seems that a large part of the decrease in the unemployment rate is related to people dropping out of the labor force, rather than returning to work.

One way to interpret the stagnant employment-to-population ratio is that employment and population are increasing at roughly the same rate, and therefore the

ratio between the two is fairly constant. This is in direct contrast to the situation in 2005 and 2006, when employment increased faster than population, raising the employment-to-population ratio and driving the unemployment rate down.

References

National Bureau of Economic Research. (2010). Retrieved September 17, 2013, from <http://www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html>

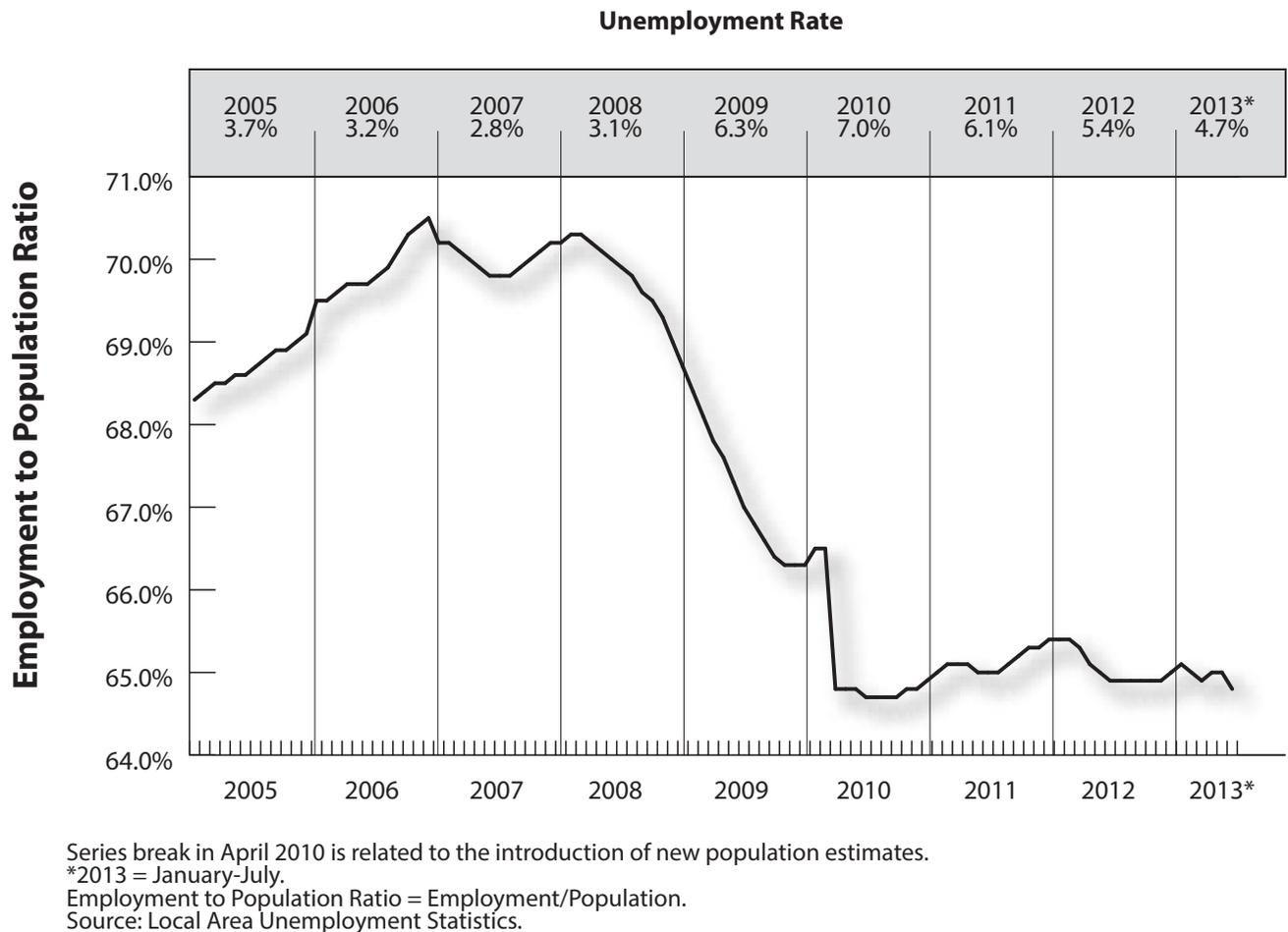


Figure 3: Seasonally Adjusted Employment to Population Ratio and Annual Unemployment Rate for Wyoming, 2005-2013

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.6% in June 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 unchanged at 4.6% (or an estimated 14,086 individuals) in June. It remained significantly lower than both its June 2012 level (5.5%; or an estimated 16,984 individuals) and the current U.S. unemployment rate (7.6%). Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents grew modestly, rising by 359 individuals (0.1%) from May to June.

Most county unemployment rates increased slightly from May to June. Unemployment sometimes rises in June as large numbers of young people leave school and join the labor force. The largest increases occurred in Albany (up from 3.4% to 4.4%), Platte (up from 4.0% to 4.9%), and Niobrara (up from 3.1% to 3.9%) counties.

Unemployment decreased in Teton (down from 6.4% to 3.9%) and Park (down from 4.5% to 4.4%) counties and was unchanged in Lincoln County (5.3%).

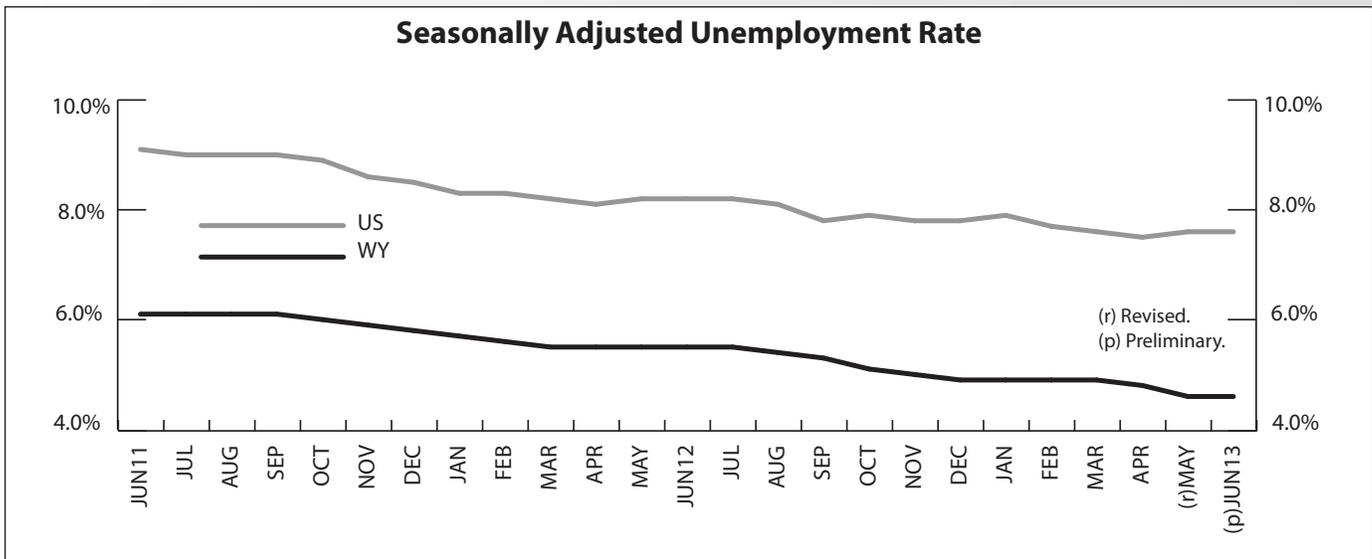
Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate in June (3.3%). It was followed by Converse (3.6%), Teton (3.9%), Niobrara (3.9%), and Campbell (3.9%) counties. The highest unemployment rates were found in Fremont (5.8%), Big Horn (5.4%), Goshen (5.3%), and Lincoln (5.3%) counties.

From June 2012 to June 2013, unemployment rates fell in every county. The largest decreases occurred in Lincoln (down from 7.2% to 5.3%), Laramie (down from 6.3% to 4.9%), and Sheridan (down from 6.2% to 4.9%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) increased from 298,500 in June 2012 to 300,600 in June 2013, a gain of 2,100 jobs (0.7%).



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



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

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

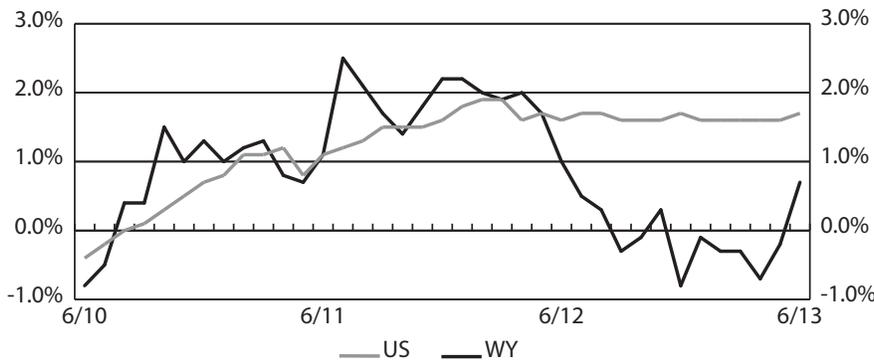
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	301,045	300,600	-445	-0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	27,111	25,400	-1,711	-6.7%
Construction	23,380	24,400	1,020	4.2%
Manufacturing	9,408	9,600	192	2.0%
Wholesale Trade	9,322	10,000	678	6.8%
Retail Trade	30,526	30,900	374	1.2%
Transportation & Utilities	15,248	15,100	-148	-1.0%
Information	3,889	3,900	11	0.3%
Financial Activities	11,069	11,000	-69	-0.6%
Professional & Business Services	18,945	18,300	-645	-3.5%
Educational & Health Services	26,858	27,000	142	0.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	38,786	39,900	1,114	2.8%
Other Services	10,882	10,700	-182	-1.7%
Government	75,621	74,400	-1,221	-1.6%

Projections were run in May 2013 and based on QCEW data through December 2012.

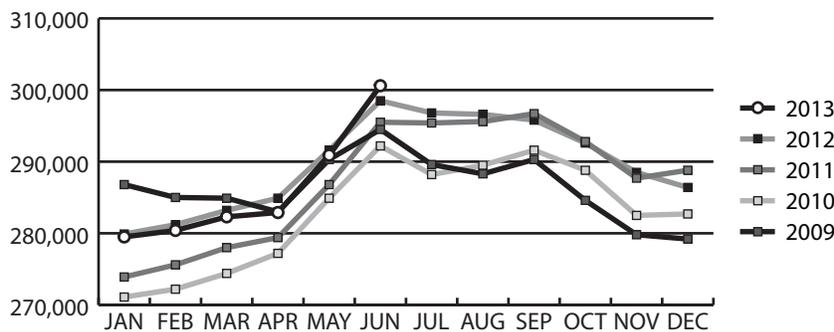
State Unemployment Rates June 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.2
Nevada	9.6
Illinois	9.2
Mississippi	9.0
Rhode Island	8.9
North Carolina	8.8
Michigan	8.7
New Jersey	8.7
Georgia	8.6
California	8.5
District of Columbia	8.5
Tennessee	8.5
Indiana	8.4
Kentucky	8.4
Connecticut	8.1
South Carolina	8.1
Arizona	8.0
Oregon	7.9
United States	7.6
New York	7.5
Pennsylvania	7.5
Arkansas	7.3
Delaware	7.3
Ohio	7.2
Florida	7.1
Colorado	7.0
Louisiana	7.0
Maryland	7.0
Massachusetts	7.0
Missouri	6.9
Maine	6.8
New Mexico	6.8
Washington	6.8
Wisconsin	6.8
Alabama	6.5
Texas	6.5
Idaho	6.4
Alaska	6.1
West Virginia	6.1
Kansas	5.8
Virginia	5.5
Montana	5.4
Minnesota	5.2
New Hampshire	5.2
Oklahoma	5.2
Utah	4.7
Hawaii	4.6
Iowa	4.6
Wyoming	4.6
Vermont	4.4
Nebraska	4.0
South Dakota	3.9
North Dakota	3.1

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates June 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 13	May 13	Jun 12	May 13	Jun 12
	Jun 13	May 13	Jun 12	Jun 13	Jun 13
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.8	28.2	28.8	2.1	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.7	23.1	23.8	2.6	-0.4
GOODS PRODUCING	10.8	10.5	11.3	2.9	-4.4
Natural Resources & Mining	7.9	7.8	8.4	1.3	-6.0
Construction	2.4	2.2	2.4	9.1	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.0	17.7	17.5	1.7	2.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.8	5.7	5.6	1.8	3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.7	0.7	14.3	14.3
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 13	May 13	Jun 12	May 13	Jun 12
	Jun 13	May 13	Jun 12	Jun 13	Jun 13
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.3	26.1	25.7	0.8	2.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.2	21.0	20.7	1.0	2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	9.5	9.5	9.2	0.0	3.3
Natural Resources & Mining	6.2	6.1	6.1	1.6	1.6
Construction	1.9	2.0	1.7	-5.0	11.8
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.8	16.6	16.5	1.2	1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 13	May 13	Jun 12	May 13	Jun 12
	Jun 13	May 13	Jun 12	Jun 13	Jun 13
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.6	16.7	19.8	23.4	4.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.0	14.2	17.2	26.8	4.7
GOODS PRODUCING	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.6	14.8	17.9	25.7	3.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.5	2.2	2.5	13.6	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5
Professional & Business Services	1.9	1.7	1.8	11.8	5.6
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.9	6.0	8.5	48.3	4.7
Other Services	0.5	0.4	0.5	25.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.8
Nevada	9.9
Illinois	9.8
Mississippi	9.7
Michigan	9.4
Georgia	9.3
North Carolina	9.3
New Jersey	9.0
District of Columbia	8.9
Kentucky	8.9
California	8.8
Tennessee	8.8
Indiana	8.7
South Carolina	8.7
Arizona	8.5
Rhode Island	8.5
Connecticut	8.2
Oregon	8.1
Louisiana	7.9
Pennsylvania	7.9
United States	7.8
Arkansas	7.6
Colorado	7.6
Delaware	7.6
New Mexico	7.6
New York	7.6
Maryland	7.5
Ohio	7.5
Florida	7.4
Massachusetts	7.4
Missouri	7.1
Washington	7.0
Wisconsin	7.0
Texas	6.9
Alabama	6.8
Maine	6.8
Alaska	6.6
Idaho	6.4
West Virginia	6.3
Virginia	6.0
Kansas	5.8
Oklahoma	5.7
Montana	5.5
Hawaii	5.2
Minnesota	5.2
Utah	5.2
New Hampshire	5.1
Iowa	4.8
Vermont	4.8
Wyoming	4.5
Nebraska	4.3
South Dakota	3.9
North Dakota	3.2

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming increased 17.5% from June 2012 to June 2013.

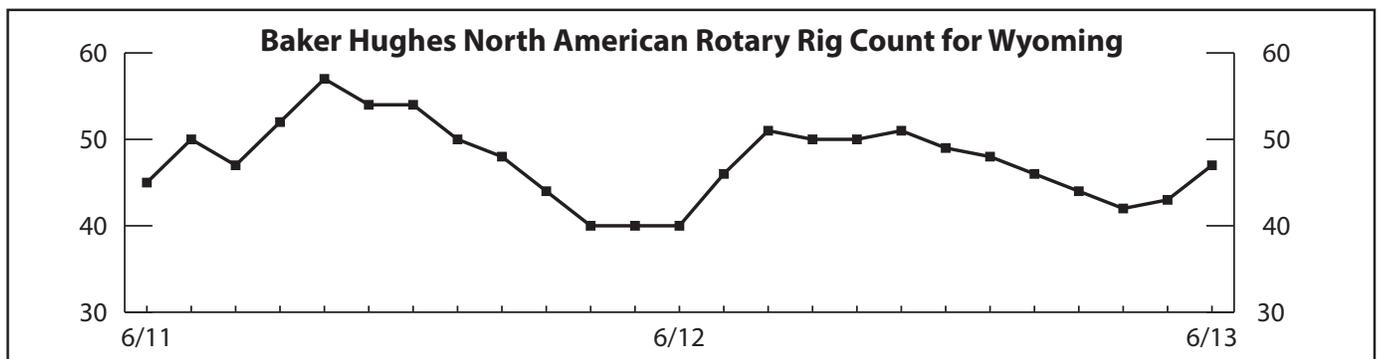
	Jun 2013 (p)	May 2013 (r)	Jun 2012 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	300,600	290,900	298,500	3.3	0.7
Wyoming State Government	16,700	17,800	16,700	-6.2	0.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,100	46,300	45,200	1.7	4.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,800	41,400	42,000	1.0	-0.5
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,990,000	7,123,000	6,707,000	-1.9	4.2
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,027,000	780,000	821,000	31.7	25.1
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,440,000	7,618,000	8,394,000	10.8	0.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	14,624	18,710	15,519	-21.8	-5.8
Benefits Paid	\$5,206,739	\$6,579,671	\$5,319,736	-20.9	-2.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$356.04	\$351.67	\$342.79	1.2	3.9
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	278,101	269,961	276,720	3.0	0.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1%	2.5%	2.1%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	233.5	232.9	229.5	0.2	1.8
Food & Beverages	236.7	236.5	233.5	0.1	1.4
Housing	228.1	226.9	223.1	0.5	2.2
Apparel	126.2	128.0	125.2	-1.4	0.8
Transportation	220.0	219.4	216.4	0.3	1.7
Medical Care	424.3	422.8	415.3	0.3	2.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	115.4	115.6	115.1	-0.1	0.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.1	135.2	133.5	-0.1	1.2
Other Goods & Services	400.3	400.0	394.0	0.1	1.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	204.7	204.2	199.8	0.2	2.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	259	333	159	-22.2	62.9
Valuation	\$60,045,000	\$54,482,000	\$41,531,000	10.2	44.6
Single Family Homes	242	158	147	53.2	64.6
Valuation	\$58,927,000	\$40,764,000	\$40,278,000	44.6	46.3
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	36	31	26	16.1	38.5
Valuation	\$7,899,000	\$4,488,000	\$4,979,000	76.0	58.6
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	62	193	34	-67.9	82.4
Valuation	\$9,222,000	\$18,629,000	\$6,953,000	-50.5	32.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	47	43	40	9.3	17.5

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

The highest unemployment rates were found in Fremont (5.8%), Big Horn (5.4%), Goshen (5.3%), and Lincoln (5.3%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2013	May 2013	Jun 2012	Jun 2013	May 2013	Jun 2012	Jun 2013	May 2013	Jun 2012	Jun 2013	May 2013	Jun 2012
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	49,657	47,903	50,165	47,115	45,621	47,205	2,542	2,282	2,960	5.1	4.8	5.9
Big Horn	5,419	5,304	5,414	5,127	5,053	5,071	292	251	343	5.4	4.7	6.3
Fremont	20,017	19,910	20,164	18,852	18,887	18,821	1,165	1,023	1,343	5.8	5.1	6.7
Hot Springs	2,714	2,665	2,662	2,593	2,555	2,537	121	110	125	4.5	4.1	4.7
Park	17,078	15,650	17,420	16,320	14,946	16,512	758	704	908	4.4	4.5	5.2
Washakie	4,429	4,374	4,505	4,223	4,180	4,264	206	194	241	4.7	4.4	5.3
NORTHEAST	56,373	55,267	56,029	53,919	52,998	53,066	2,454	2,269	2,963	4.4	4.1	5.3
Campbell	28,252	27,808	28,099	27,149	26,801	26,779	1,103	1,007	1,320	3.9	3.6	4.7
Crook	3,734	3,645	3,756	3,578	3,499	3,564	156	146	192	4.2	4.0	5.1
Johnson	4,293	4,114	4,256	4,075	3,914	4,006	218	200	250	5.1	4.9	5.9
Sheridan	16,756	16,330	16,565	15,927	15,555	15,544	829	775	1,021	4.9	4.7	6.2
Weston	3,338	3,370	3,353	3,190	3,229	3,173	148	141	180	4.4	4.2	5.4
SOUTHWEST	68,177	64,762	67,578	65,286	61,878	64,086	2,891	2,884	3,492	4.2	4.5	5.2
Lincoln	8,355	7,897	8,346	7,912	7,479	7,742	443	418	604	5.3	5.3	7.2
Sublette	7,050	6,792	7,610	6,817	6,577	7,316	233	215	294	3.3	3.2	3.9
Sweetwater	25,925	25,663	25,301	24,864	24,745	24,068	1,061	918	1,233	4.1	3.6	4.9
Teton	15,587	13,334	15,080	14,978	12,485	14,320	609	849	760	3.9	6.4	5.0
Uinta	11,260	11,076	11,241	10,715	10,592	10,640	545	484	601	4.8	4.4	5.3
SOUTHEAST	78,508	79,027	77,040	74,752	75,739	72,429	3,756	3,288	4,611	4.8	4.2	6.0
Albany	19,560	20,834	19,777	18,703	20,135	18,748	857	699	1,029	4.4	3.4	5.2
Goshen	6,505	6,545	6,520	6,162	6,244	6,125	343	301	395	5.3	4.6	6.1
Laramie	46,738	45,805	45,109	44,445	43,739	42,245	2,293	2,066	2,864	4.9	4.5	6.3
Niobrara	1,417	1,418	1,376	1,362	1,374	1,312	55	44	64	3.9	3.1	4.7
Platte	4,288	4,425	4,258	4,080	4,247	3,999	208	178	259	4.9	4.0	6.1
CENTRAL	61,113	60,138	60,605	58,481	57,820	57,526	2,632	2,318	3,079	4.3	3.9	5.1
Carbon	8,364	8,001	8,364	8,000	7,672	7,899	364	329	465	4.4	4.1	5.6
Converse	8,384	8,303	8,303	8,083	8,040	7,936	301	263	367	3.6	3.2	4.4
Natrona	44,365	43,834	43,938	42,398	42,108	41,691	1,967	1,726	2,247	4.4	3.9	5.1
STATEWIDE	313,830	307,102	311,416	299,555	294,059	294,312	14,275	13,043	17,104	4.5	4.2	5.5

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted	4.6	4.6	5.5
U.S.	7.8	7.3	8.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	7.6	7.6	8.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2013. Run Date 07/2013.

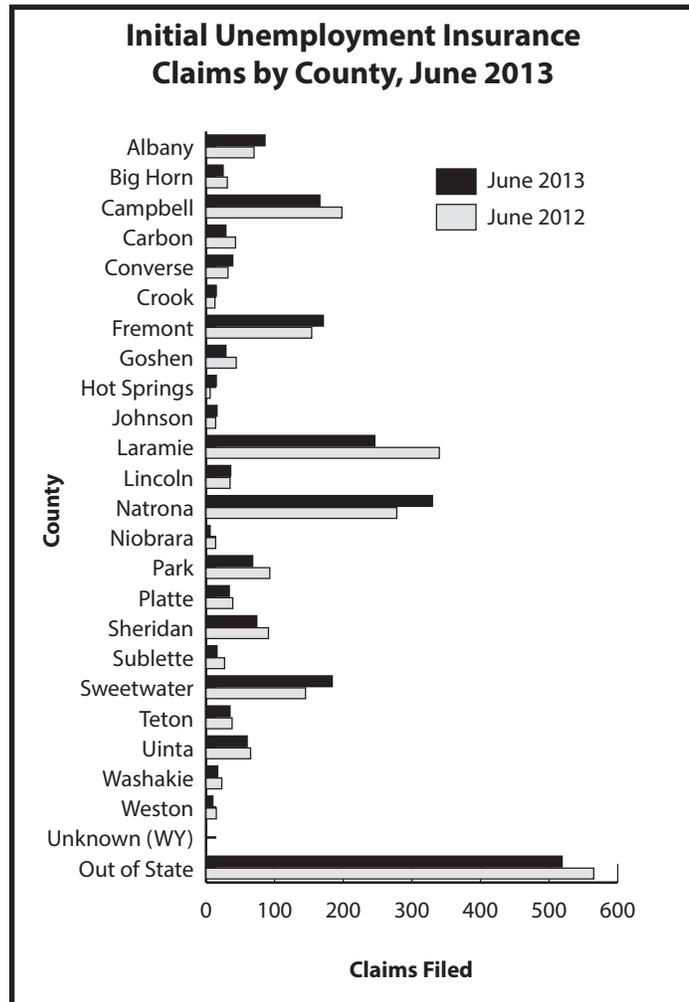
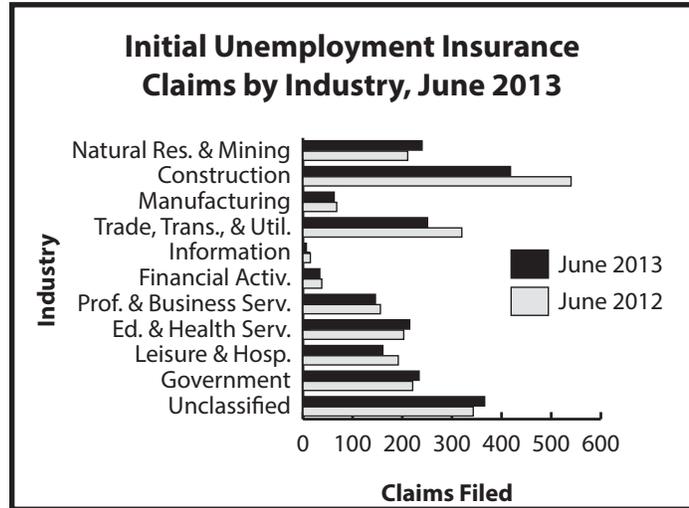
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(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 (-6.3%) with significant decreases in retail trade (-30.4%), construction (-22.6%), and leisure and hospitality (-16.1%).



INITIAL CLAIMS	Claims Filed		% Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 13	May 13	Jun 13	Jun 12
Wyoming Statewide	2,225	2,348	-5.2	-6.3
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,225	2,348	-5.2	-6.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	724	827	-12.5	-11.7
Natural Res. & Mining	240	278	-13.7	13.7
Mining	232	256	-9.4	28.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	20	7	185.7	81.8
Construction	418	443	-5.6	-22.6
Manufacturing	63	104	-39.4	-7.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	899	982	-8.5	-9.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	251	282	-11.0	-21.6
Wholesale Trade	42	49	-14.3	-8.7
Retail Trade	133	138	-3.6	-30.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	76	95	-20.0	-8.4
Information	7	11	-36.4	-53.3
Financial Activities	34	34	38	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	146	119	22.7	-6.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	215	151	42.4	5.9
Leisure & Hospitality	161	268	-39.9	-16.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	80	110	-27.3	35.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	234	173	221	35.3
Federal Government	37	33	34	12.1
State Government	22	19	21	15.8
Local Government	174	120	165	45.0
Local Education	85	38	88	123.7
UNCLASSIFIED	366	365	343	0.3

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	245	226	339	8.4	-27.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	61	58	93	5.2	-34.4
Construction	45	44	76	2.3	-40.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	142	147	210	-3.4	-32.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	47	35	73	34.3	-35.6
Financial Activities	5	9	10	-44.4	-50.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	29	18	29	61.1	0.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	36	42	38	-14.3	-5.3
Leisure & Hospitality	15	28	41	-46.4	-63.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	28	16	27	75.0	3.7
UNCLASSIFIED	12	5	9	140.0	33.3

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	330	341	278	-3.2	18.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	152	163	85	-6.7	78.8
Construction	68	56	55	21.4	23.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	164	154	172	6.5	-4.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	33	32	45	3.1	-26.7
Financial Activities	4	2	2	100.0	100.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	32	31	44	3.2	-27.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	38	17	33	123.5	15.2
Leisure & Hospitality	26	25	35	4.0	-25.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	16	10	-62.5	-40.0
UNCLASSIFIED	6	6	9	0.0	-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 decreased slightly over the year (-5.4%) with a significant decrease in extended benefit weeks claimed (-51.6%). Laramie county's continued claims decreased over the year by 20.6%.

CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Jun 13		Jun 13
	Jun 13	May 13	Jun 12	May 13	Jun 12

Wyoming Statewide

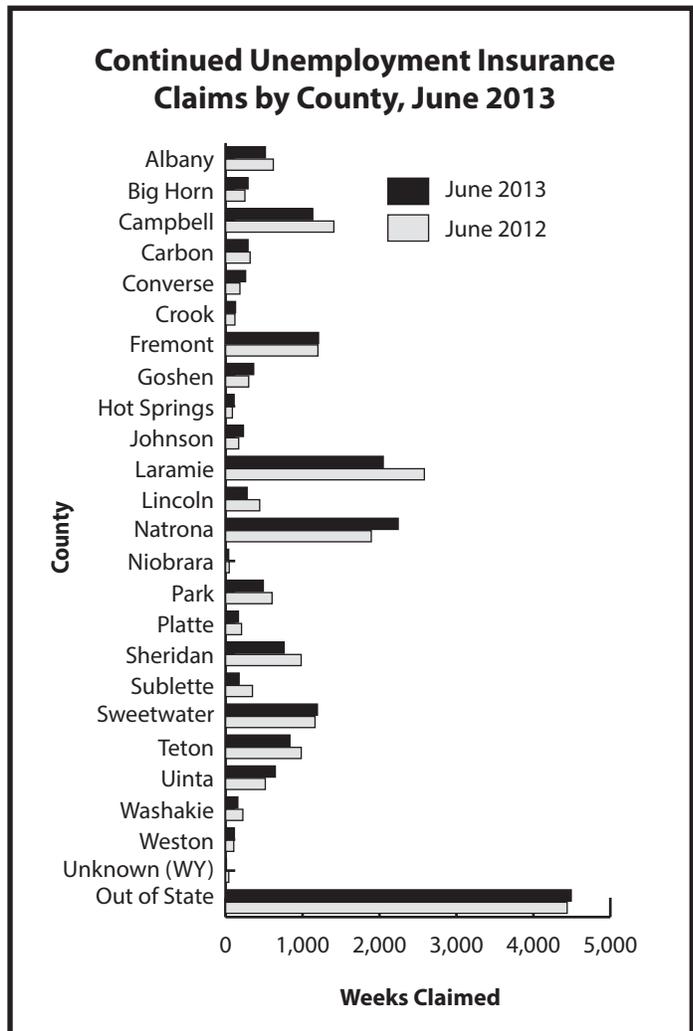
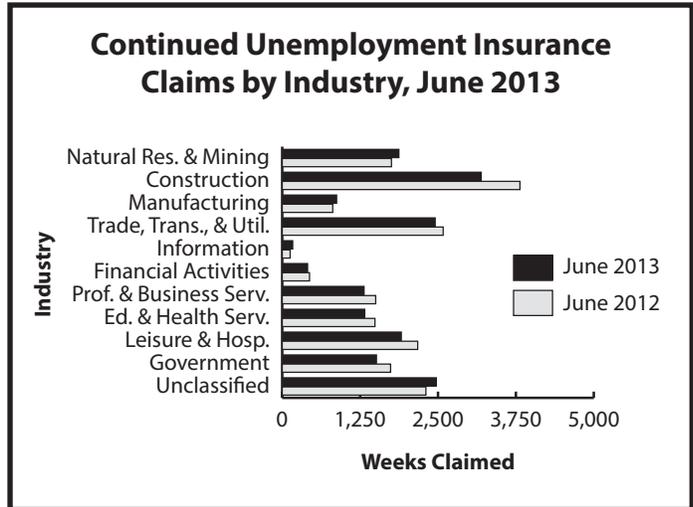
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	18,197	22,884	19,241	-20.5	-5.4
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	3,563	4,349	7,358	-18.1	-51.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	5,330	6,219	5,618	-14.3	-5.1
Benefit Exhaustions	438	637	462	-31.2	-5.2
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	8.2%	10.2%	8.2%	-2.0%	0.0%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,938	7,716	6,381	-23.0	-6.9
Natural Res. & Mining	1,872	2,198	1,753	-14.8	6.8
Mining	1,710	2,002	1,620	-14.6	5.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	146	168	106	-13.1	37.7
Construction	3,192	4,470	3,815	-28.6	-16.3
Manufacturing	873	1,046	811	-16.5	7.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	8,273	10,746	8,813	-23.0	-6.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,455	2,938	2,583	-16.4	-5.0
Wholesale Trade	408	556	426	-26.6	-4.2
Retail Trade	1,341	1,480	1,464	-9.4	-8.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	706	902	693	-21.7	1.9
Information	168	196	127	-14.3	32.3
Financial Activities	407	449	438	-9.4	-7.1
Prof. & Business Services	1,313	1,744	1,500	-24.7	-12.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,324	1,054	1,488	25.6	-11.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1,911	3,703	2,174	-48.4	-12.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	688	653	496	5.4	38.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,512	1,720	1,739	-12.1	-13.1
Federal Government	339	689	371	-50.8	-8.6
State Government	189	186	213	1.6	-11.3
Local Government	982	845	1,155	16.2	-15.0
Local Education	348	222	320	56.8	8.8
UNCLASSIFIED	2,473	2,701	2,306	-8.4	7.2

Laramie County

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,049	2,475	2,582	-17.2	-20.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	575	699	728	-17.7	-21.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	371	653	628	-43.2	-40.9
Construction	277	545	413	-49.2	-32.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,358	1,425	1,531	-4.7	-11.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	422	493	384	-14.4	9.9
Financial Activities	114	133	121	-14.3	-5.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	211	307	347	-31.3	-39.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	286	210	349	36.2	-18.1
Leisure & Hospitality	206	183	230	12.6	-10.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	242	273	305	-11.4	-20.7
UNCLASSIFIED	76	122	116	-37.7	-34.5

Natrona County

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,242	2,360	1,893	-5.0	18.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	662	666	555	-0.6	19.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	827	957	583	-13.6	41.9
Construction	273	493	330	-44.6	-17.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,278	1,245	1,144	2.7	11.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	297	348	340	-14.7	-12.6
Financial Activities	83	67	58	23.9	43.1
Professional & Business Svcs.	369	385	269	-4.2	37.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	195	145	260	34.5	-25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	138	169	156	-18.3	-11.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	95	93	103	2.2	-7.8
UNCLASSIFIED	42	64	61	-34.4	-31.1



^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
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Casper, WY 82602**

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