

# TRENDS

## Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2009: Total Payroll Declines in 16 Wyoming Counties

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

tables by: *Nancy Brennan, Senior Economist*

*Total payroll decreased in 16 of the state's 23 counties, while employment decreased in 18 counties and increased in 5. Most of the counties that saw increases in total payroll or employment were in the southeast region of the state.*

From fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009, total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll decreased by \$267.7 million (-8.4%). UI covered payroll represents approximately 92% of all wage and salary disbursements and 45% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007). Total payroll decreased in 16 of the state's 23 counties. Table 1 (see page 3) shows that employment, total payroll, and average weekly wage grew at rates substantially lower than their five-year averages. Total payroll is an important economic indicator because it is often associated with consumer spending, retail sales, and sales tax revenue (Black & Evans, 1997).

The covered payroll and employment data in this article are measured by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 25), which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons. When individuals work more than one job, each is counted separately.

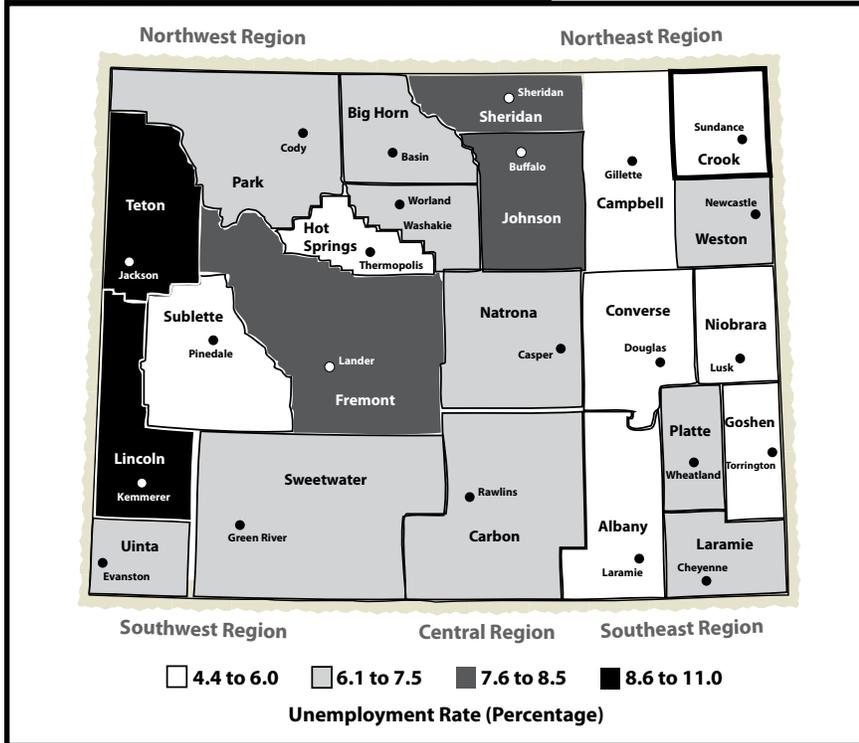
The Figure (see page 3) shows that the large increases in total payroll during 2005, 2006, and 2007 were nearly mirrored by large decreases in 2009.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **The effects of worker layoffs can be felt in multiple counties. In second quarter 2009, 86.1% of unemployment insurance claimants residing in Natrona County were inter-county commuters. ... page 18**
- **Statewide continued unemployment insurance weeks claimed declined by 13.6% compared to May 2009, while the number of extended benefit weeks claimed was nearly four times the level seen in May 2009. ... page 27**

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, May 2010 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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**Gary W. Child, Director**

**Research & Planning**  
 P.O. Box 2760  
 Casper, WY 82602-2760  
 doerd\_r&p\_web@state.wy.us  
 307-473-3807

**Tom Gallagher, Manager**  
**Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor**

**Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor**

**Phil Ellsworth, Editor**  
**Michael Moore, Associate Editor**

**Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Phil Ellsworth, and Michael Moore**

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month: Nancy Brennan, David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Tony Glover, Margaret Hiatt, Douglas W. Leonard, and Michael Moore.

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(Text continued from page 1)

Similarly, job growth, which peaked at 5.1% in 2006, turned sharply negative in 2009 (see Table 2, page 4).

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between fourth quarter 2008 and fourth quarter 2009. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

### Employment and Wages by County

Table 3 (see page 5) shows that employment increased in 5 counties and decreased in the other 18. Three of the 5 counties where employment grew were located in the southeast region of the state. Additionally, 5 of the 7 counties where total payroll increased were found in the southeast region.

Converse County added 81 jobs (1.5%) and its total payroll increased by \$2.0 million (3.2%). Job gains were seen in

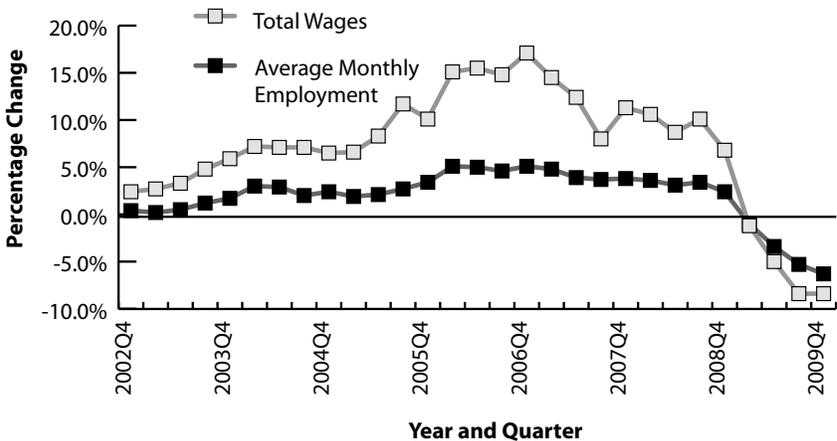
**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2005 (2005Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2009 (2009Q4)**

	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
2005Q4	3.4	-1.7	10.1	4.4	6.4	6.2
2006Q4	5.1	-1.3	17.1	6.5	11.5	7.9
2007Q4	3.8	-1.2	11.3	9.7	7.2	11.1
2008Q4	2.4	-2.2	6.8	6.4	4.3	8.8
2009Q4 <sup>a</sup>	-6.3	-3.2	-8.4	6.3	-2.2	9.8
<b>Five-Year Average for Q4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: April 2010.



**Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2002 (2002Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2009 (2009Q4)**

construction, transportation & warehousing, local government (including public schools), and health care & social assistance. Employment decreased in

retail trade, professional & technical services, and accommodation & food services.

In Niobrara County,

**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2002 (2002Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2009 (2009Q4)**

	<b>Average Monthly Employment</b>	<b>Total Wages</b>
2002Q4	0.4	2.4
2003Q1	0.2	2.7
2003Q2	0.5	3.3
2003Q3	1.2	4.8
2003Q4	1.7	5.9
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

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Extract date: April 2010.

employment increased by 35 jobs (4.0%) and total payroll rose by \$0.9 million (14.2%). Small job gains were seen in local government and other services.

Hot Springs County gained 28 jobs (1.4%), but its total payroll decreased by \$1.3 million (-7.7%). Employment increased in local government (including public schools) and health care & social assistance. Job losses were seen in construction.

Goshen County added 28 jobs (0.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$1.9 million (5.5%). Job gains were seen in state government (nearly 200 jobs), agriculture, and health care & social assistance. Employment fell in construction (more than 100 jobs), administrative & waste services, retail trade, and manufacturing.

Platte County's employment grew by 12 jobs (0.4%) and its total payroll rose by \$0.5 million (1.7%). Modest job gains in agriculture, manufacturing, and local government were mostly offset by job losses in mining, construction, and retail trade.

Sweetwater County lost 2,946 jobs (-11.3%) and its total payroll

decreased by \$57.3 million (-15.9%). The largest job losses occurred in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 1,150 jobs) and construction (nearly 700 jobs). Employment also fell in transportation & warehousing (more than 250 jobs).

Campbell County's total employment fell by 1,777 jobs (-5.9%) and its total payroll decreased by \$37.4 million (-8.8%). Employment declined sharply in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 700 jobs) and construction (approximately 600 jobs). Job losses were also seen in retail trade (more than 100 jobs) and transportation & warehousing (approximately 100 jobs).

In Teton County, employment decreased by 1,362 jobs (-7.9%) and total payroll fell by \$12.5 million (-7.0%). The largest job losses were in construction (more than 550 jobs) and smaller job losses were seen in accommodation & food services (more than 150 jobs), retail trade (approximately 150 jobs), professional & technical services (more than 100 jobs), and administrative & waste services (approximately 100 jobs).

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by County, 2008 and 2009<sup>a</sup>

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	Fourth Quarter		Change	Fourth Quarter		Change	Fourth Quarter		Change			
	2008	2009	n %	2008	2009	\$ %	2008	2009	\$ %			
<b>Total</b>	<b>287,478</b>	<b>269,365</b>	<b>-18,113</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>\$3,177,223,682</b>	<b>\$2,909,548,259</b>	<b>-\$267,675,423</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>\$850</b>	<b>\$831</b>	<b>-\$19</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Albany	15,884	15,803	-81	-0.5	\$138,664,961	\$143,593,961	\$4,929,000	3.6	\$672	\$699	\$27	4.0
Big Horn	4,326	4,152	-174	-4.0	37,921,390	36,796,560	-1,124,830	-3.0	674	682	8	1.2
Campbell	30,137	28,360	-1,777	-5.9	423,402,465	386,022,111	-37,380,354	-8.8	1,081	1,047	-34	-3.1
Carbon	7,430	6,686	-744	-10.0	81,392,135	67,044,196	-14,347,939	-17.6	843	771	-72	-8.5
Converse	5,403	5,484	81	1.5	61,711,080	63,716,207	2,005,127	3.2	879	894	15	1.7
Crook	2,346	2,297	-49	-2.1	21,441,239	20,762,719	-678,520	-3.2	703	695	-8	-1.1
Fremont	16,892	16,293	-599	-3.5	159,350,952	150,550,809	-8,800,143	-5.5	726	711	-15	-2.1
Goshen	4,632	4,660	28	0.6	34,211,376	36,109,075	1,897,699	5.5	568	596	28	4.9
Hot Springs	2,048	2,076	28	1.4	17,478,269	16,137,229	-1,341,040	-7.7	656	598	-58	-8.8
Johnson	3,608	3,265	-343	-9.5	32,964,021	26,869,674	-6,094,347	-18.5	703	633	-70	-10.0
Laramie	44,164	42,843	-1,321	-3.0	432,191,251	433,264,590	1,073,339	0.2	753	778	25	3.3
Lincoln	6,499	6,144	-355	-5.5	64,711,539	61,101,621	-3,609,918	-5.6	766	765	-1	-0.1
Natrona	40,837	37,250	-3,587	-8.8	493,739,957	426,639,740	-67,100,217	-13.6	930	881	-49	-5.3
Niobrara	877	912	35	4.0	6,112,718	6,980,681	867,963	14.2	536	589	53	9.9
Park	13,093	12,753	-340	-2.6	118,154,540	118,537,703	383,163	0.3	694	715	21	3.0
Platte	3,326	3,338	12	0.4	29,798,167	30,306,398	508,231	1.7	689	698	9	1.3
Sheridan	13,950	12,986	-964	-6.9	139,629,964	130,890,657	-8,739,307	-6.3	770	775	5	0.6
Sublette	5,773	5,423	-350	-6.1	81,543,921	77,549,659	-3,994,262	-4.9	1,087	1,100	13	1.2
Sweetwater	26,036	23,090	-2,946	-11.3	359,686,783	302,417,223	-57,269,560	-15.9	1,063	1,007	-56	-5.3
Teton	17,146	15,784	-1,362	-7.9	178,000,000	165,547,727	-12,452,273	-7.0	799	807	8	1.0
Uinta	10,287	9,376	-911	-8.9	108,838,145	97,926,634	-10,911,511	-10.0	814	803	-11	-1.4
Washakie	4,192	4,002	-190	-4.5	38,525,851	36,509,590	-2,016,261	-5.2	707	702	-5	-0.7
Weston	2,347	2,260	-87	-3.7	20,503,576	19,239,291	-1,264,285	-6.2	672	655	-17	-2.5
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	6,244	4,131	-2,113	-33.8	97,249,382	55,034,204	-42,215,178	-43.4	1,198	1,025	-173	-14.5

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

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

Extract date: April 2010.

(Text continued from page 4)

Sheridan County lost 964 jobs (-6.9%) and its total payroll fell by \$8.7 million (-6.3%). Employment fell in construction (approximately 250 jobs), mining (approximately 250 jobs), retail trade (approximately 150 jobs), manufacturing (more than 100 jobs), and health care & social assistance (approximately 100 jobs).

Uinta County's employment decreased by 911 jobs (-8.9%) and its total payroll fell by \$10.9 million (-10.0%). Notable job losses occurred in construction (nearly 400 jobs), mining (including oil & gas; nearly 200 jobs), and retail trade (approximately 100 jobs).

Table 4 shows that Natrona County lost 3,587 jobs (-8.8%). Its decrease in total payroll of \$67.1 million (-13.6%) was the largest of any county. Substantial job losses occurred in mining (including oil & gas; -1,313 jobs, or -32.9%), accommodation & food services (-471 jobs, or -12.4%), construction (-434 jobs, or -14.1%), wholesale trade (-416 jobs, or -15.2%), and manufacturing (-370 jobs, or -19.3%).

Laramie County's employment fell by 1,321 jobs (-3.0%), but its total payroll grew by \$1.1 million (0.2%; see Table 5, page 8). Large job losses were seen in retail trade (-422 jobs, or -7.4%), accommodation & food services (-238 jobs, or -5.6%), construction (-221 jobs, or -7.3%), and manufacturing (-170 jobs, or -10.4%). Job growth occurred in federal government (90 jobs, or 3.4%), health care & social assistance (49 jobs, or 1.3%), and local government (45 jobs, or 0.6%).

## Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Large job losses continued in mining, construction, retail trade, accommodation & food services, manufacturing, and professional & technical services (see Table 6, page 9). Employment and total payroll increased in local government, health care & social assistance, state government, and federal government.

Mining employment fell by 6,251 jobs (-20.6%) and its total payroll decreased by \$138.1 million (-23.2%). The most notable job losses occurred in support activities for mining (nearly 5,200 jobs), but employment also decreased in oil & gas extraction (approximately 700 jobs) and mining, except oil & gas (approximately 350 jobs).

Construction lost 4,683 jobs (-16.8%) and its total payroll fell by \$81.8 million (-22.3%). Sizeable job losses were seen in all three subsectors. Construction of buildings lost approximately 700 jobs, heavy & civil engineering construction lost nearly 1,800 jobs, and specialty trade contractors lost more than 2,150 jobs.

Retail trade lost 2,012 jobs (-6.2%) and its total payroll decreased by \$10.6 million (-5.0%). Large employment decreases were seen in motor vehicle & parts dealers (approximately 350 jobs), building material & garden supply stores (more than 300 jobs), gasoline stations (more than 400 jobs), and nonstore retailers (more than 300 jobs). Smaller job losses occurred in furniture & home furnishings stores (approximately 100 jobs), clothing & clothing accessories

(Text continued on page 10)

Table 4: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Industry, 2008 and 2009<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter	Change	%	Fourth Quarter	Change	%	Fourth Quarter	Change	%	
	2008	2009	n	2008	2009		2008	2009		
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>40,837</b>	<b>37,250</b>	<b>-3,587</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>\$493,739,957</b>	<b>-\$67,100,217</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>\$930</b>	<b>\$881</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>35,187</b>	<b>31,470</b>	<b>-3,717</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>\$427,612,442</b>	<b>-\$69,084,588</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>\$935</b>	<b>\$876</b>	<b>-6.3</b>
Agriculture	140	137	-3	-2.1	1,304,694	-389,722	-29.9	717	514	-203
Mining	3,995	2,682	-1,313	-32.9	86,754,707	-32,340,889	-37.3	1,670	1,561	-109
Utilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction	3,078	2,644	-434	-14.1	49,338,614	-13,216,713	-26.8	1,233	1,051	-182
Manufacturing	1,915	1,545	-370	-19.3	24,509,076	-5,544,610	-22.6	984	944	-40
Wholesale Trade	2,738	2,322	-416	-15.2	44,919,006	-7,960,818	-17.7	1,262	1,224	-38
Retail Trade	5,404	5,143	-261	-4.8	38,884,948	-2,455,970	-6.3	554	545	-9
Transportation & Warehousing	953	928	-25	-2.6	11,218,621	-624,849	-5.3	956	930	-26
Information	518	488	-30	-5.8	4,477,273	-285,810	-6.0	707	706	-1
Finance & Insurance	1,085	1,038	-47	-4.3	13,545,192	-784,854	-5.5	1,016	1,004	-12
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	976	861	-115	-11.8	12,613,206	-3,433,958	-27.2	994	820	-174
Professional & Technical Services	1,449	1,393	-56	-3.9	23,100,283	-870,018	-3.8	1,226	1,228	2
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Administrative & Waste Services	1,305	1,138	-167	-12.8	9,927,829	-1,678,594	-16.9	585	558	-27
Educational Services	115	120	5	4.3	541,646	6,797	1.3	362	352	-10
Health Care & Social Assistance	5,208	5,445	237	4.6	64,422,876	5,292,217	8.2	952	985	33
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,740	1,833	93	5.3	32,127,667	2,663,595	8.3	1,420	1,460	40
Hospitals	1,649	1,692	43	2.6	20,556,341	1,929,926	9.4	959	1,022	63
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	900	948	48	5.3	6,823,094	586,378	8.6	583	601	18
Social Assistance	920	972	52	5.7	4,915,774	112,318	2.3	411	398	-13
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	375	383	8	2.1	1,469,938	83,955	5.7	302	312	10
Accommodation & Food Services	3,807	3,336	-471	-12.4	14,435,467	-1,705,084	-11.8	292	294	2
Other Services	1,931	1,630	-301	-15.6	19,248,009	-3,501,024	-18.2	767	743	-24
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>5,650</b>	<b>5,780</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>\$66,127,515</b>	<b>\$1,984,371</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>\$900</b>	<b>\$906</b>	<b>\$6</b>
Federal Government	650	673	23	3.5	11,224,101	612,213	5.5	1,328	1,353	25
State Government	684	687	3	0.4	8,483,259	436,567	5.1	954	999	45
Local Government	4,316	4,420	104	2.4	46,420,155	935,591	2.0	827	824	-3
Local Government Education	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

ND - Not discloseable due to confidentiality of information.

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: April 2010.



Table 6: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Industry, 2008 and 2009<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	Fourth Quarter	Change	%	Fourth Quarter	Change	%	Fourth Quarter	Change	%			
	2008	2009	n	2008	2009	\$	2008	2009	\$			
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>287,478</b>	<b>269,365</b>	<b>-18,113</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>\$3,177,223,682</b>	<b>\$2,909,548,259</b>	<b>-\$267,675,423</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>\$850</b>	<b>\$831</b>	<b>-\$19</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>222,722</b>	<b>202,866</b>	<b>-19,856</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>\$2,472,852,876</b>	<b>\$2,170,574,579</b>	<b>-\$302,278,297</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>\$854</b>	<b>\$823</b>	<b>-\$31</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Agriculture	2,296	2,334	38	1.7	18,342,587	18,355,813	13,226	0.1	615	605	-10	-1.6
Mining	30,372	24,121	-6,251	-20.6	596,500,382	458,351,445	-138,148,937	-23.2	1,511	1,462	-49	-3.2
Utilities	2,498	2,470	-28	-1.1	53,582,316	53,116,141	-466,175	-0.9	1,650	1,654	4	0.2
Construction	27,876	23,193	-4,683	-16.8	367,525,144	285,718,561	-81,806,583	-22.3	1,014	948	-66	-6.5
Manufacturing	10,169	9,110	-1,059	-10.4	130,916,566	121,045,220	-9,871,346	-7.5	990	1,022	32	3.2
Wholesale Trade	9,212	8,382	-830	-9.0	139,491,747	121,476,521	-18,015,226	-12.9	1,165	1,115	-50	-4.3
Retail Trade	32,251	30,239	-2,012	-6.2	209,528,703	198,961,327	-10,567,376	-5.0	500	506	6	1.2
Transportation & Warehousing	9,535	8,740	-795	-8.3	111,650,209	98,983,501	-12,666,708	-11.3	901	871	-30	-3.3
Information	3,971	3,882	-89	-2.2	87,613,394	86,437,790	824,396	2.2	729	762	33	4.5
Finance & Insurance	7,246	7,020	-226	-3.1	37,761,145	36,205,465	-1,555,680	-1.8	932	945	13	1.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,390	3,914	-476	-10.8	47,246,793	38,772,576	-8,474,217	-17.9	828	762	-66	-8.0
Professional & Technical Services	9,927	8,972	-955	-9.6	147,241,741	136,696,380	-10,545,361	-7.2	1,141	1,172	31	2.7
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	766	773	7	0.9	17,909,057	16,433,072	-1,475,985	-8.2	1,798	1,635	-163	-9.1
Administrative & Waste Services	7,754	6,938	-816	-10.5	60,290,302	51,650,320	-8,639,982	-14.3	598	573	-25	-4.2
Educational Services	1,526	1,694	168	11.0	10,703,136	11,731,825	1,028,689	9.6	540	533	-7	-1.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	22,446	23,151	705	3.1	232,882,984	246,142,444	13,259,460	5.7	798	818	20	2.5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,289	8,562	273	3.3	129,613,687	136,592,952	6,979,265	5.4	1,203	1,227	24	2.0
Hospitals	3,278	3,307	29	0.9	37,931,083	42,677,692	4,746,609	12.5	890	993	103	11.6
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,535	4,545	10	0.2	31,097,068	31,820,033	722,965	2.3	527	539	12	2.3
Social Assistance	6,344	6,738	394	6.2	34,241,146	35,051,767	810,621	2.4	415	400	-15	-3.6
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,430	2,387	-43	-1.8	11,523,065	11,484,574	-38,491	-0.3	365	370	5	1.4
Accommodation & Food Services	29,693	27,779	-1,914	-6.4	122,268,227	113,770,533	-8,497,694	-7.0	317	315	-2	-0.6
Other Services	8,363	7,768	-595	-7.1	69,875,378	63,241,071	-6,634,307	-9.5	643	626	-17	-2.6
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>64,756</b>	<b>66,500</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>\$704,370,806</b>	<b>\$738,973,680</b>	<b>\$34,602,874</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>\$837</b>	<b>\$855</b>	<b>\$18</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Federal Government	7,197	7,413	216	3.0	111,253,138	116,333,577	5,080,439	4.6	1,189	1,207	18	1.5
State Government	12,942	13,283	341	2.6	157,558,063	164,703,436	7,145,373	4.5	936	954	18	1.9
State Government Education	3,511	3,829	318	9.1	42,620,788	44,914,701	2,293,913	5.4	934	902	-32	-3.4
Local Government	44,617	45,803	1,186	2.7	435,559,605	457,936,667	22,377,062	5.1	751	769	18	2.4
Local Government Education	23,387	24,282	895	3.8	223,693,660	235,716,658	12,022,998	5.4	736	747	11	1.5
Hospitals	6,575	6,553	-22	-0.3	76,724,282	81,147,189	4,422,907	5.8	898	953	55	6.1

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract date: April 2010.

(Text continued from page 6)

stores (more than 100 jobs), sporting goods, hobby, book, & music stores (approximately 100 jobs), and miscellaneous store retailers (approximately 150 jobs).

Employment in accommodation & food services decreased by 1,914 jobs (-6.4%) and its total payroll fell by \$8.5 million (-7.0%). Job losses were about evenly split between accommodation (approximately 900 jobs) and food services & drinking places (approximately 1,000 jobs).

Manufacturing employment fell by 1,059 jobs (-10.4%) and its total payroll decreased by \$9.9 million (-7.5%). Job losses were seen in many subsectors, including fabricated metal product manufacturing (more than 300 jobs), wood product manufacturing (nearly 200 jobs), plastics & rubber products manufacturing (approximately 150 jobs), and chemical manufacturing (nearly 150 jobs).

Employment in professional & technical services decreased by 955 jobs (-9.6%) and its total payroll fell by \$10.5 million (-7.2%). Large job losses occurred in architectural & engineering services (nearly 400 jobs), other professional & technical services (nearly 300 jobs), computer systems design & related services (approximately 100 jobs), and management & technical consulting services (approximately 100 jobs).

Local government added 1,186 jobs (2.7%) and its total payroll increased by \$22.4 million (5.1%). A large part of the increase in jobs was in local government education (including public schools and colleges) which gained 895 jobs (3.8%). Employment in public administration (including cities, towns, and counties) increased by more than 150 jobs.

Health care & social assistance gained 705 jobs (3.1%) and its total payroll grew by \$13.3 million (5.7%). Social assistance added the most jobs (394, or 6.2%) followed by ambulatory health care services (273 jobs, or 3.3%).

State government employment increased by 341 jobs (2.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$7.1 million (4.5%). However, almost all of the job growth was in state government education (318 jobs, or 9.1%).

Federal government added 216 jobs (3.0%) and its total payroll grew by \$5.1 million (4.6%). Hospitals gained nearly 100 jobs, and growth was also seen in administration of environmental quality programs and administration of economic programs. Employment decreased by nearly 100 jobs in postal service.

In summary, job losses grew larger in fourth quarter and affected most industry sectors and most areas of the state.

*For more information, contact David Bullard at (307) 473-3810 or [dbulla@state.wy.us](mailto:dbulla@state.wy.us).*

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## Quality Improvement in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program and its Implications for Comparability Over Time

By: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Each year approximately one-fourth of employers with four or more employees covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) are contacted by mail questionnaire to confirm that they have been assigned to the correct county and industry category (e.g., mining, construction, manufacturing) based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007). If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a different NAICS code is assigned to reflect that change. If the primary work location has moved to another county, the county code is changed. These are known as noneconomic code changes.

Research staff also review employers' NAICS codes if the business is sold, becomes incorporated, or otherwise changes ownership. In this manner, Research & Planning continuously ensures that employers are assigned to the correct industry category. However, these noneconomic code changes also make it difficult for data users to make direct comparisons across years. Sometimes, large employers may move from one NAICS sector to another.

QCEW data are usually published six to nine months after the end of the reference quarter. The deadline for employers to file their quarterly unemployment insurance

contributions report is one month after the end of the quarter (fourth quarter ended December 31 and the taxes were due on January 31). Then the data must be scanned, edited, and cleaned up. Missing reports must be researched and errors corrected. Despite the time lag, QCEW provides employment and wage data at the county and industry level that are not available from any other source.

Each quarter, QCEW data are revised to reflect the receipt of late reports and corrections from employers. At the total level, these revisions are usually quite small. For example, when data for fourth quarter 2008 were first published in July 2009 *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, total employment was shown in the tables as 287,320. However, the tables accompanying the article beginning on page 1 show fourth quarter 2008 total employment as 287,478, a revision of 158 jobs (0.1%).

### References

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## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2001Q2 to 2010Q1

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2001/2	\$1,645,964,811		240,402		\$2,282.24	
2002/2	\$1,722,950,712	4.7%	242,186	0.7%	\$2,371.39	3.9%
2001/3	\$1,685,283,523		245,724		\$2,286.15	
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330	3.5%	247,009	0.5%	\$2,354.39	3.0%
2001/4	\$1,798,744,300		238,653		\$2,512.36	
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069	2.2%	239,105	0.2%	\$2,563.98	2.1%
2002/1	\$1,636,196,080		230,173		\$2,369.52	
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923	2.7%	230,620	0.2%	\$2,427.97	2.5%
2002/2	\$1,722,950,712		242,186		\$2,371.39	
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184	3.4%	243,630	0.6%	\$2,437.94	2.8%
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330		247,009		\$2,354.39	
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523	4.8%	250,079	1.2%	\$2,437.02	3.5%
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069		239,105		\$2,563.98	
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484	5.9%	243,210	1.7%	\$2,669.66	4.1%
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923		230,620		\$2,427.97	
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857	7.2%	237,527	3.0%	\$2,527.04	4.1%
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184		243,630		\$2,437.94	
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013	7.1%	250,786	2.9%	\$2,537.63	4.1%
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523		250,079		\$2,437.02	
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343	7.1%	255,077	2.0%	\$2,559.20	5.0%
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484		243,210		\$2,669.66	
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790	6.5%	248,966	2.4%	\$2,777.49	4.0%
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857		237,527		\$2,527.04	
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984	6.6%	243,759	2.6%	\$2,624.91	3.9%
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013		250,786		\$2,537.63	
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609	8.4%	258,031	2.9%	\$2,672.39	5.3%
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343		255,077		\$2,559.20	
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458	11.7%	263,747	3.4%	\$2,765.28	8.1%
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790		248,966		\$2,777.49	
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604	10.1%	259,256	4.1%	\$2,936.58	5.7%
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984		243,759		\$2,624.91	
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734	15.0%	254,302	4.3%	\$2,892.73	10.2%
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609		258,031		\$2,672.39	
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775	15.5%	268,726	4.1%	\$2,963.86	10.9%
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458		263,747		\$2,765.28	
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105	14.8%	274,060	3.9%	\$3,054.81	10.5%
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604		259,256		\$2,936.58	
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271	17.1%	270,498	4.3%	\$3,296.11	12.2%
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734		254,302		\$2,892.73	
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	\$3,161.89	9.3%
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%

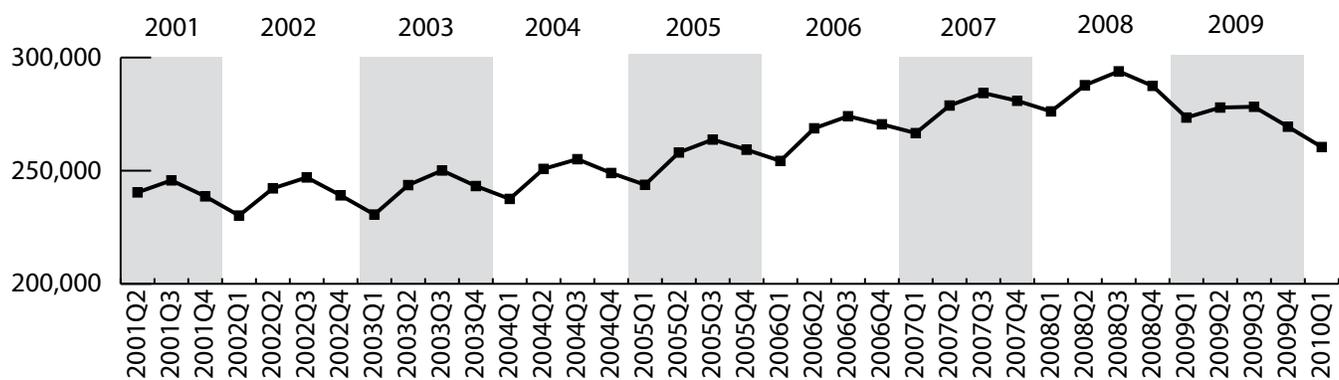
Table continued on page 13

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### Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2001Q2 to 2010Q1

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
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	\$2,624,610,365	-5.1%	260,439	-4.8%	\$3,359.21	-0.3%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Figure: Average Monthly Employment for Wyoming, 2001Q2 to 2010Q1

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2009

Wyoming's turnover rate for third quarter 2009 was 30.2%, a 6.1% decrease from third quarter 2008. Turnover rates declined in all industries except agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting. The greatest declines in turnover rates (over the year) were seen in mining (-9.9%), retail trade (-9.8%), and construction (-7.5%).

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	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	332	690	358	599	957	2,062	3,351	38.5%	0.7%
		Rates	9.9%	20.6%	10.7%	17.9%	28.6%	61.5%	100.0%		
	Mining	Transactions	1,616	2,438	822	2,203	3,025	22,154	26,795	17.3%	-9.9%
		Rates	6.0%	9.1%	3.1%	8.2%	11.3%	82.7%	100.0%		
	Construction	Transactions	5,116	8,737	3,621	5,288	8,909	18,947	32,972	42.5%	-7.5%
		Rates	15.5%	26.5%	11.0%	16.0%	27.0%	57.5%	100.0%		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,016	1,311	295	907	1,202	8,611	10,829	20.5%	-5.0%
		Rates	9.4%	12.1%	2.7%	8.4%	11.1%	79.5%	100.0%		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,750	2,485	735	2,037	2,772	17,514	22,036	20.5%	-5.4%
		Rates	7.9%	11.3%	3.3%	9.2%	12.6%	79.5%	100.0%		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	4,761	7,050	2,289	5,389	7,678	25,934	38,373	32.4%	-9.8%
		Rates	12.4%	18.4%	6.0%	14.0%	20.0%	67.6%	100.0%		
	Information	Transactions	439	563	124	465	589	3,855	4,883	21.1%	-4.0%
		Rates	9.0%	11.5%	2.5%	9.5%	12.1%	78.9%	100.0%		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	887	1,233	346	1,223	1,569	9,650	12,106	20.3%	-4.3%
		Rates	7.3	10.2	2.9	10.1	13	79.7	100		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,703	5,204	2,501	3,270	5,771	14,206	22,680	37.4%	-6.7%
		Rates	11.9%	22.9%	11.0%	14.4%	25.4%	62.6%	100.0%		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,760	3,805	1,045	2,119	3,164	25,526	31,450	18.8%	-0.5%
		Rates	8.8%	12.1%	3.3%	6.7%	10.1%	81.2%	100.0%		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,126	4,180	1,054	3,430	4,484	26,553	34,163	22.3%	-3.1%
		Rates	9.2%	12.2%	3.1%	10.0%	13.1%	77.7%	100.0%		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	7,744	14,228	6,484	11,009	17,493	24,585	49,822	50.7%	-5.8%
		Rates	15.5%	28.6%	13.0%	22.1%	35.1%	49.3%	100.0%		
	Other Services	Transactions	979	1,749	770	1,511	2,281	6,582	9,842	33.1%	-5.4%
		Rates	9.9%	17.8%	7.8%	15.4%	23.2%	66.9%	100.0%		
	Public Administration	Transactions	1,095	2,110	1,015	2,914	3,929	20,418	25,442	19.7%	-2.0%
		Rates	4.3%	8.3%	4.0%	11.5%	15.4%	80.3%	100.0%		
Unclassified	Transactions	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	66.7%	-13.3%	
	Rates	0	0	0	66.7%	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>Transactions</b>	<b>34,324</b>	<b>55,783</b>	<b>21,459</b>	<b>42,366</b>	<b>63,825</b>	<b>226,598</b>	<b>324,747</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>-6.1%</b>	
	<b>Rates</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

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

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

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

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2009

Wyoming's turnover rate for fourth quarter 2009 was 27.8%, a decrease of 5.3% compared to fourth quarter 2008. The highest turnover rate was found in leisure & hospitality (45.8%), while the lowest was in public administration (13.9%).

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	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	171	504	333	478	811	1,916	2,898	33.9%	-3.1%
		Rates	5.9%	17.4%	11.5%	16.5%	28.0%	66.1%	100.0%		
	Mining	Transactions	1,961	2,844	883	2,640	3,523	21,130	26,614	20.6%	-7.0%
		Rates	7.4%	10.7%	3.3%	9.9%	13.2%	79.4%	100.0%		
	Construction	Transactions	2,931	5,876	2,945	6,887	9,832	17,176	29,939	42.6%	-4.6%
		Rates	9.8%	19.6%	9.8%	23.0%	32.8%	57.4%	100.0%		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	660	1,089	429	956	1,385	8,671	10,716	19.1%	-5.7%
		Rates	6.2%	10.2%	4.0%	8.9%	12.9%	80.9%	100.0%		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,398	2,204	806	2,001	2,807	17,263	21,468	19.6%	-4.4%
		Rates	6.5%	10.3%	3.8%	9.3%	13.1%	80.4%	100.0%		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	3,870	5,922	2,052	4,877	6,929	25,818	36,617	29.5%	-8.6%
		Rates	10.6%	16.2%	5.6%	13.3%	18.9%	70.5%	100.0%		
	Information	Transactions	317	394	77	314	391	3,980	4,688	15.1%	-4.5%
		Rates	6.8%	8.4%	1.6%	6.7%	8.3%	84.9%	100.0%		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	857	1,187	330	1,065	1,395	9,472	11,724	19.2%	-6.9%
		Rates	7.3%	10.1%	2.8%	9.1%	11.9%	80.8%	100.0%		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,017	4,004	1,987	3,774	5,761	13,135	20,913	37.2%	-4.8%
		Rates	9.6%	19.1%	9.5%	18.0%	27.5%	62.8%	100.0%		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,980	4,434	1,454	1,661	3,115	26,625	32,720	18.6%	1.0%
		Rates	9.1%	13.6%	4.4%	5.1%	9.5%	81.4%	100.0%		
	Health Services	Transactions	2,753	3,625	872	3,189	4,061	26,490	33,304	20.5%	-1.4%
		Rates	8.3%	10.9%	2.6%	9.6%	12.2%	79.5%	100.0%		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	6,232	9,281	3,049	9,759	12,808	22,570	41,610	45.8%	-7.6%
		Rates	15.0%	22.3%	7.3%	23.5%	30.8%	54.2%	100.0%		
	Other Services	Transactions	871	1,341	470	1,194	1,664	6,367	8,902	28.5%	-4.6%
		Rates	9.8%	15.1%	5.3%	13.4%	18.7%	71.5%	100.0%		
Public Administration	Transactions	1,175	1,534	359	1,672	2,031	19,841	23,047	13.9%	-1.8%	
	Rates	5.1%	6.7%	1.6%	7.3%	8.8%	86.1%	100.0%			
Unclassified	Transactions	4	4	0	4	1	5	230	80.0%	5.0%	
	Rates	80.0%	80.0%	0.0%	80.0%	20.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>Transactions</b>	<b>28,193</b>	<b>44,243</b>	<b>16,050</b>	<b>40,467</b>	<b>56,517</b>	<b>220,455</b>	<b>305,165</b>	<b>27.8%</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>	
	<b>Rates</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>72.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

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

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

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

## Building Permits Decline Over Two-Year Period

by: Michael Moore, Associate Editor

Wyoming has seen a substantial decrease in the number of building permits for new privately owned housing units issued over the last two years. Building permit information is an important economic indicator, given that seasonal construction is responsible for a large portion of Wyoming's workforce. Information on building permits is published as part of the Economic Indicators table in each issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* (see page 24). Research has shown that construction employment is related to the number of building permits issued (Bullard, 2004).

In 2008, 1,528 fewer single-family home (SFH) building permits were issued compared to 2007, a decline of 41.2% (see Figure 1). As Wyoming began to feel the

effects of the national recession in 2009, this pattern continued; 608 fewer SFH building permits were issued in 2009 compared to 2008, a decline of 27.7%.

Additional information on the Casper and Cheyenne metropolitan statistical areas can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0710/toc.htm>.

### References

Bullard, D. (2004). Forecasting employment in Wyoming's construction industry. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* 41(2). Retrieved August 5, 2010, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0204/a2.htm>

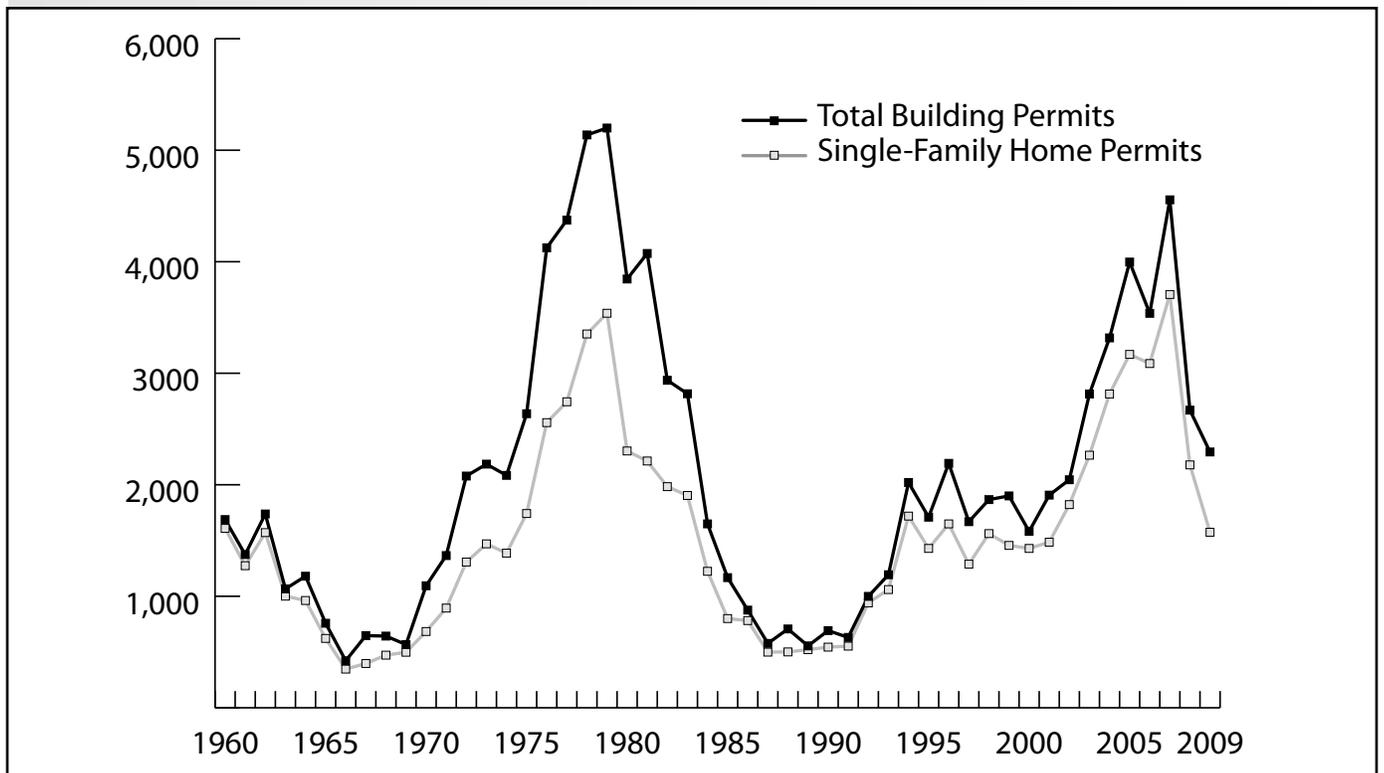


Figure 1: Wyoming Residential Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized), 1960-2009

# Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, First Quarter 2010

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

In first quarter 2010, persons working two jobs earned \$8,308, down from \$8,729 in first quarter 2009. Those working one job earned \$9,786, up slightly from \$9,729 in first quarter 2009.<sup>1</sup>

From first quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010, the number of persons in the Wyoming Wage Records Database decreased from 277,341 to 259,048 (-6.6%).

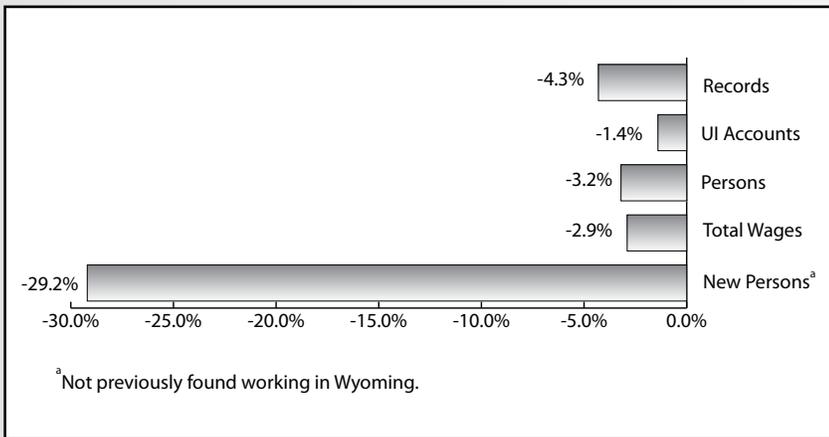


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 2010

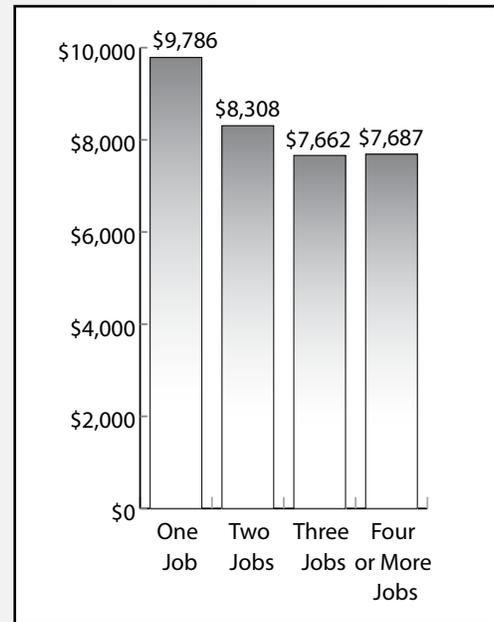


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, First Quarter 2010

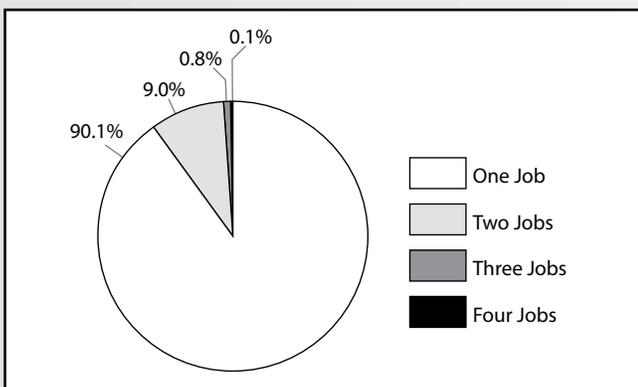


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, First Quarter 2010

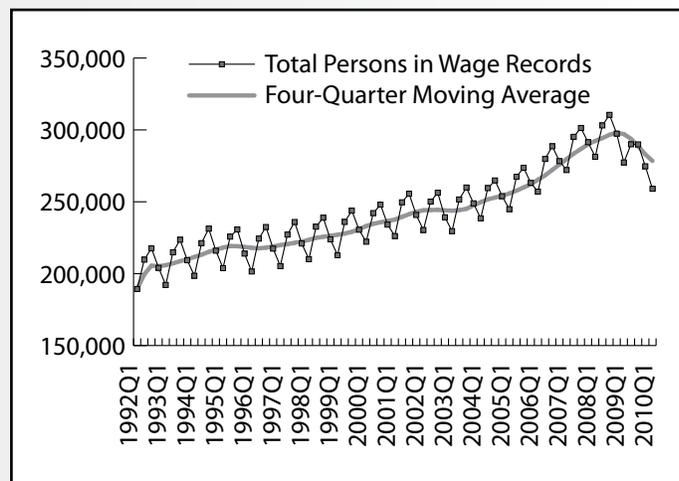


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 1992 (1992Q1) to First Quarter 2010 (2010Q1)

<sup>1</sup> Source: Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, First Quarter 2009. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* 46(7).

## Commuting and Unemployment Insurance Claims: Evidence from Natrona County

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

When employers lay off workers, the effects may be felt in multiple counties. Employment declines at facilities experiencing layoffs and economic activity declines in workers' home counties because of reduced wages. In Wyoming, commuting between counties increased rapidly during the most recent economic expansion (Commuting Patterns Tables: 2004Q1 - 2009Q4, 2010). In a mobile environment, labor markets do not respect county or state boundaries. This article examines Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants who are residents of Natrona County. The goal is to illustrate workforce mobility and the potential multiple-county impacts of worker dislocations by estimating how many and what proportion of UI claimants residing in Natrona County commuted to another county for work, and subsequently lost their jobs.

The data sets used for this research included the Wyoming UI Claims administrative database and the commuting patterns database. The time span studied was from first quarter 2006 to fourth quarter 2009. The data set was limited to initial or additional UI claimants whose reported physical residence was Natrona County. Commuting workers were counted only if they filed a claim against an employer whose physical address was outside Natrona County. Generally the UI claim counts are unduplicated. However, it is possible a claimant could file against more than one out-of-county employer in a quarter. In those cases, claimants could be counted more than once.

The Table (see page 19) shows the

counts of Natrona County residents filing claims and the number of those claimants who commuted to another county for work (inter-county commuters). The Figure (see page 19) displays the proportion of Natrona County claimants who were inter-county commuters. The proportion exhibited a seasonal pattern from first quarter 2006 and second quarter 2007, peaking at 71.2% in 2006 and 78.7% in 2007. However, the pattern changed beginning in third quarter 2007 when the rate declined to 40.2% compared to 63.5% in the prior year. The change in pattern continued through 2008 and the first two quarters of 2009. The peak rate of 86.1% occurred in second quarter 2009.

The table and chart show that during times of rapid economic expansion (late 2007 to mid-2008), the proportion of commuter-claimants declined substantially. Conversely, the opposite event took place when job growth ceased and began to decline in 2009. The data illustrate that a considerable portion of more recent UI claimants living in Natrona County were laid off from jobs in another county. As a result, the economic health of Natrona County was adversely impacted by events in other counties.

*For more information, contact Douglas W. Leonard at (307) 473-3811 or [dleona@state.wy.us](mailto:dleona@state.wy.us).*

### References

Wyoming Department of Employment,

Research & Planning (2010). Commuting patterns database. Unpublished raw data.

Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning. (2010). Commuting Patterns Tables: 2004Q1 – 2009Q4. Retrieved July 27, 2010 from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute/commute2010>

Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning (2010). Unemployment insurance claims database. Unpublished raw data



**Table: Number and Proportion of Natrona County Resident Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants Who Were Inter-County (Outward) Commuters**

Date	Natrona County Resident Outward Commuting Claimants	Natrona County UI Claimants*	Proportion
2006Q1	92	209	44.0%
2006Q2	79	111	71.2%
2006Q3	54	85	63.5%
2006Q4	76	182	41.8%
2007Q1	133	169	78.7%
2007Q2	83	126	65.9%
2007Q3	41	102	40.2%
2007Q4	96	260	36.9%
2008Q1	86	204	42.2%
2008Q2	80	165	48.5%
2008Q3	53	117	45.3%
2008Q4	151	283	53.4%
2009Q1	230	347	66.3%
2009Q2	216	251	86.1%
2009Q3	155	277	56.0%
2009Q4	209	537	38.9%

\*Unduplicated raw counts of Social Security Numbers filing claims by employer in each year and quarter. It is possible for claimants to be counted more than once if they were residents of Natrona County and filed claims against more than one employer in a calendar quarter.

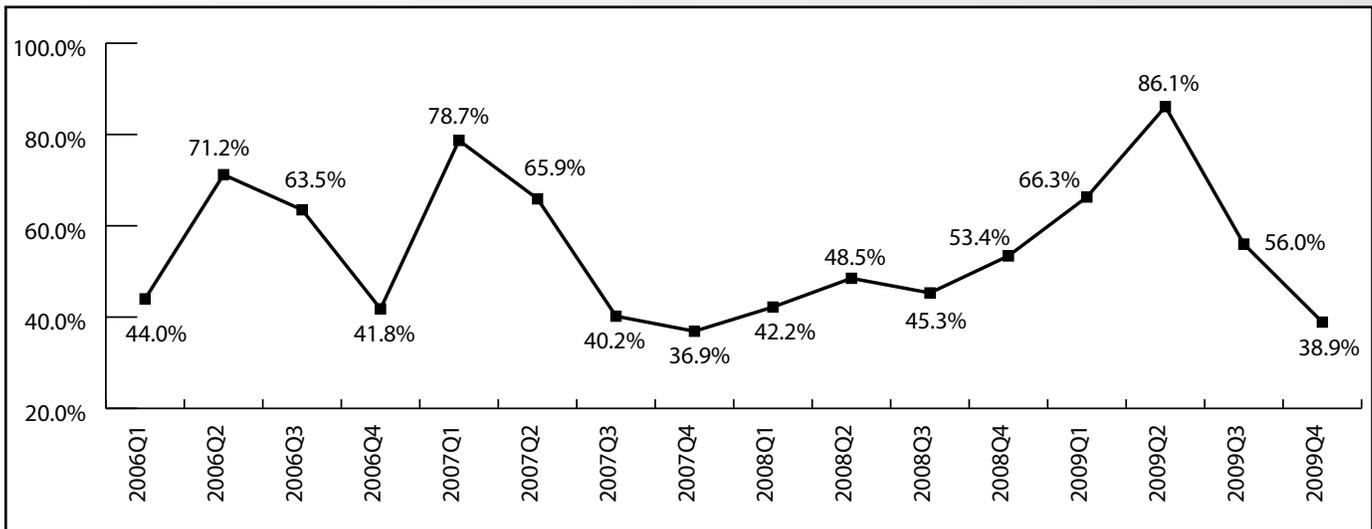


Figure: Proportion of Natrona County Resident Unemployment Insurance Claimants Who Were Inter-County Commuters

## Occupation Spotlight

There are an estimated 6,170 cashiers working in Wyoming. According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, these cashiers earn a mean wage of \$9.26 per hour across the state.

Wage data for specific occupations is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>. Click on the “County and Regional Wages (estimates for Wyoming wages for March 2010)” link.



**Cashiers**

## Wyoming Job Losses Slow in May 2010

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Employment has reported that over-the-year job losses have slowed from 6.3% in October 2009 to 1.8% in May 2010. The state’s seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate decreased from 7.1% in April to 7.0% in May. It remained somewhat higher than its May 2009 level of 6.1%, but significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 9.7%.

Over the year, employment decreased by 5,200 jobs (-1.8%). Large job losses were seen in construction (-3,100 jobs, or -12.4%), other services (-1,500 jobs, or -12.3%), and leisure & hospitality (-1,400 jobs, or -4.3%). Employment also decreased in financial activities (-400 jobs, or -3.5%), professional & business services (-300 jobs, or -1.7%), natural resources & mining (-200 jobs, or -0.8%), retail trade (-100 jobs, or -0.3%), and information (-100 jobs, or -2.5%). Job growth occurred in wholesale trade (100 jobs, or 1.1%), educational & health services (300 jobs, or 1.2%),

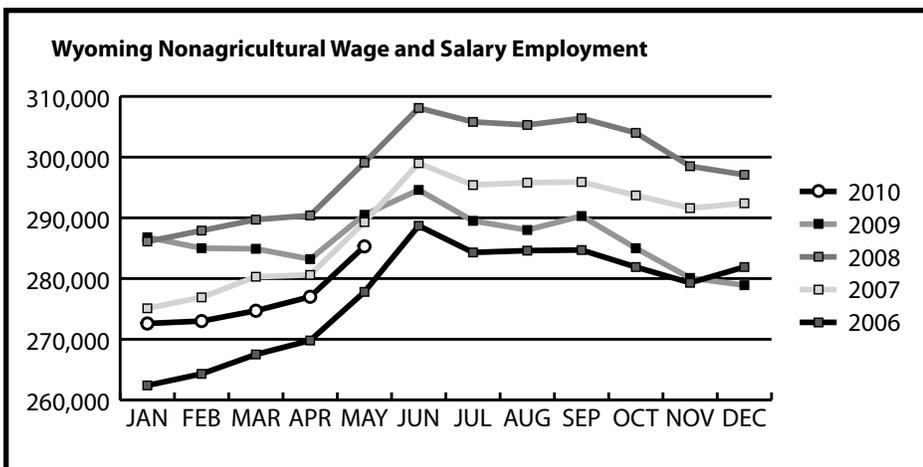
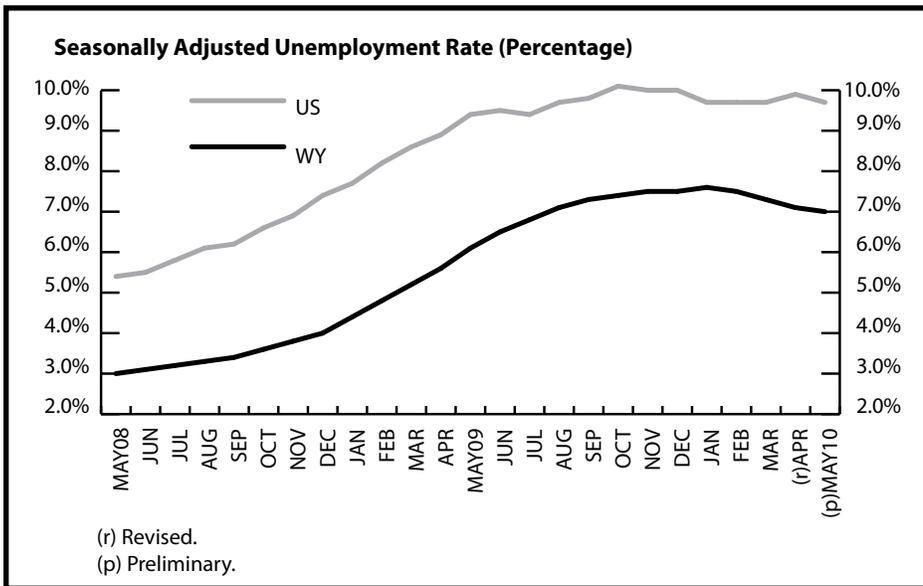
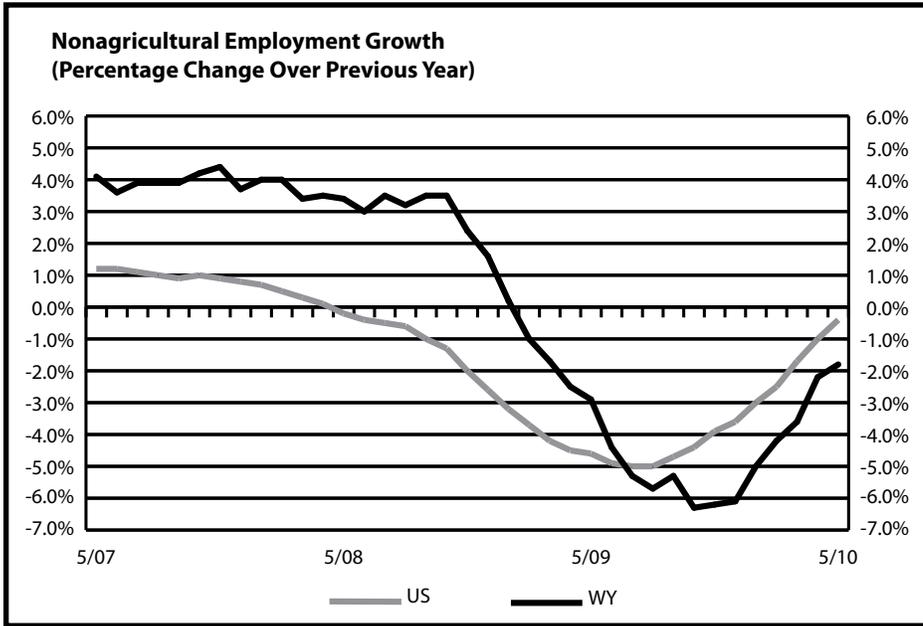
manufacturing (500 jobs, or 5.6%), and government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 1,000 jobs, or 1.3%).

From April to May, Wyoming gained 8,200 jobs (3.0%). This level of increase is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Government employment increased by 2,700 jobs (3.7%) partly because of seasonal hiring by the U.S. Census Bureau. Seasonal job gains were also seen in leisure & hospitality (2,400 jobs, or 8.4%), professional & business services (800 jobs, or 4.9%), retail trade (800 jobs, or 2.7%), construction (500 jobs, or 2.3%), and natural resources & mining (400 jobs, or 1.6%).

County unemployment rates decreased or held steady from April to May. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (4.4%), Albany (4.7%), and Niobrara (4.8%) counties. Although unemployment rates were higher than a year earlier in most counties, decreases were seen in Big Horn, Hot Springs, Niobrara, and Sublette counties.

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





### State Unemployment Rates May 2010 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.9
Nevada	14.0
Michigan	13.6
California	12.4
Rhode Island	12.3
Florida	11.7
Mississippi	11.4
South Carolina	11.0
Alabama	10.8
Illinois	10.8
Ohio	10.7
Oregon	10.6
District of Columbia	10.4
Kentucky	10.4
Tennessee	10.4
North Carolina	10.3
Georgia	10.2
Indiana	10.0
New Jersey	9.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.7</b>
Arizona	9.6
Missouri	9.3
Massachusetts	9.2
Pennsylvania	9.1
Washington	9.1
Idaho	9.0
Connecticut	8.9
West Virginia	8.9
Delaware	8.8
New Mexico	8.4
Alaska	8.3
New York	8.3
Texas	8.3
Wisconsin	8.2
Colorado	8.0
Maine	8.0
Arkansas	7.7
Utah	7.3
Maryland	7.2
Montana	7.2
Virginia	7.1
Minnesota	7.0
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Louisiana	6.9
Iowa	6.8
Oklahoma	6.7
Hawaii	6.6
Kansas	6.5
New Hampshire	6.4
Vermont	6.2
Nebraska	4.9
South Dakota	4.6
North Dakota	3.6

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From April to May government employment increased by 2,700 jobs (3.7%), partly because of seasonal hiring by the U.S. Census Bureau.

	% Change					% Change				
	Employment in			Total		Employment in			Total	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Employment	Employment	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Employment	Employment
	May	Apr	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	Apr	May
	10(p)	09(r)	09	10	10	10(p)	09(r)	09	10	10
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>										
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>285.3</b>	<b>277.1</b>	<b>290.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>					
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>209.8</b>	<b>204.3</b>	<b>216.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-2.9</b>					
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-4.7</b>					
Natural Resources & Mining	25.0	24.6	25.2	1.6	-0.8					
Mining	24.9	24.6	25.1	1.2	-0.8					
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0					
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.7	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0					
Coal Mining	7.1	7.1	7.1	0.0	0.0					
Support Activities for Mining	11.2	10.9	11.4	2.8	-1.8					
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	7.5	7.5	8.8	0.0	-14.8					
Construction	22.0	21.5	25.1	2.3	-12.4					
Construction of Buildings	3.8	3.7	4.6	2.7	-17.4					
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	6.8	6.5	8.0	4.6	-15.0					
Specialty Trade Contractors	11.4	11.3	12.5	0.9	-8.8					
Manufacturing	9.5	9.5	9.0	0.0	5.6					
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.3					
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.3	-2.1	7.0					
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>221.5</b>	<b>231.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>					
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	53.5	52.5	53.5	1.9	0.0					
Wholesale Trade	8.9	8.7	8.8	2.3	1.1					
Merch. Wholesalers, Durable	5.4	5.4	5.7	0.0	-5.3					
Retail Trade	30.6	29.8	30.7	2.7	-0.3					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.1	4.0	4.3	2.5	-4.7					
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	0.0					
Grocery Stores	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.6					
Gasoline Stations	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.7	-2.6					
General Merchandise Stores	6.4	6.3	6.6	1.6	-3.0					
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	0.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	14.0	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0					
Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0					
Transp. & Warehousing	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.0	0.0					
Truck Transportation	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	-5.0					
Information	3.9	3.8	4.0	2.6	-2.5					
Financial Activities	10.9	10.8	11.3	0.9	-3.5					
Finance & Insurance	7.0	7.0	7.2	0.0	-2.8					
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.9	3.8	4.1	2.6	-4.9					
Professional & Business Services	17.2	16.4	17.5	4.9	-1.7					
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	8.8	8.7	9.2	1.1	-4.3					
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	-3.4					
Mgmt. of Co.s & Enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0					
Admin., Support, & Waste Svcs.	7.7	7.0	7.6	10.0	1.3					
Educational & Health Services	26.0	25.9	25.7	0.4	1.2					
Educational Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0					
Health Care & Social Assistance	23.3	23.2	23.0	0.4	1.3					
Ambulatory Health Care	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	3.6					
Offices of Physicians	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2					
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0					
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	-4.3					
Social Assistance	6.8	6.7	6.6	1.5	3.0					
Leisure & Hospitality	31.1	28.7	32.5	8.4	-4.3					
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.7	2.3	2.8	17.4	-3.6					
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	28.4	26.4	29.7	7.6	-4.4					
Accommodation	10.6	8.8	10.9	20.5	-2.8					
Food Svcs. & Drinking Places	17.8	17.6	18.8	1.1	-5.3					
Other Services	10.7	10.6	12.2	0.9	-12.3					
Repair & Maintenance	3.7	3.6	4.2	2.8	-11.9					
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>					
Federal Government	8.9	7.2	8.2	23.6	8.5					
State Government	16.9	16.8	17.0	0.6	-0.6					
State Government Education	7.4	7.3	7.6	1.4	-2.6					
Local Government	49.7	48.8	49.3	1.8	0.8					
Local Government Education	25.9	25.4	25.7	2.0	0.8					
Hospitals	6.7	6.7	6.6	0.0	1.5					
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>										
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>					
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-2.3</b>					
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-8.9</b>					
Natural Res., Mining, & Const.	2.7	2.7	3.0	0.0	-10.0					
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7					
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>					
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.2	9.0	9.2	2.2	0.0					
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0					
Retail Trade	5.3	5.2	5.3	1.9	0.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.0					
Information	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					
Financial Activities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0					
Professional & Business Services	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.0					
Educational & Health Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0					
Leisure & Hospitality	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.9	-4.4					
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9					
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>					
Federal Government	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7					
State Government	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-2.4					
Local Government	7.4	7.4	7.3	0.0	1.4					
Local Education	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6					
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>										
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-3.3</b>					
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-4.5</b>					
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-8.2</b>					
Natural Resources & Mining	2.6	2.6	3.0	0.0	-13.3					
Construction	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	-3.7					
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3					
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>					
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.3	8.2	8.6	1.2	-3.5					
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	-8.0					
Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	5.0	2.1	-2.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					
Information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0					
Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0					
Professional & Business Services	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.8	-6.9					
Educational & Health Services	5.7	5.6	5.5	1.8	3.6					
Leisure & Hospitality	3.8	3.7	4.0	2.7	-5.0					
Other Services	1.9	1.9	2.2	0.0	-13.6					
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>					
Federal Government	0.9	0.8	0.7	12.5	28.6					
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0					
Local Government	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.3	0.0					
Local Education	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	0.0					

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week that includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Data for Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	% Change Total				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	May 10(p)	Apr 09(r)	May 09	May 10	May 10
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-7.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	7.6	7.5	8.0	1.3	-5.0
Construction	3.8	3.7	4.2	2.7	-9.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.6	5.5	5.6	1.8	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.0	0.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	-23.1
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>

	% Change Total				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	May 10(p)	Apr 09(r)	May 09	May 10	May 10
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-9.3</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.9	4.9	5.4	0.0	-9.3
Construction	1.6	1.5	1.9	6.7	-15.8
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.8	4.7	5.1	2.1	-5.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.0	-12.0
Other Services	0.8	0.7	0.8	14.3	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>

	% Change Total				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	May 10(p)	Apr 09(r)	May 09	May 10	May 10
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>-17.4</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.8	1.6	2.2	12.5	-18.2
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-4.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.6	1.5	1.7	6.7	-5.9
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.7	5.0	5.5	14.0	3.6
Other Services	0.5	0.4	0.4	25.0	25.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## State Unemployment Rates May 2010 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.8
Nevada	13.8
Michigan	12.8
California	11.9
Rhode Island	11.8
Florida	11.2
Mississippi	11.2
South Carolina	10.5
Oregon	10.4
Kentucky	10.1
Ohio	10.1
Alabama	10.0
Illinois	10.0
Georgia	9.9
North Carolina	9.9
Tennessee	9.9
Indiana	9.7
District of Columbia	9.6
New Jersey	9.6
Arizona	9.4
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Pennsylvania	9.2
Massachusetts	9.1
Connecticut	8.8
Washington	8.8
Missouri	8.7
West Virginia	8.6
Idaho	8.4
Delaware	8.2
New York	8.1
New Mexico	8.0
Texas	8.0
Alaska	7.9
Maine	7.9
Colorado	7.7
Wisconsin	7.7
Arkansas	7.5
Louisiana	7.1
Utah	7.1
Maryland	7.0
Oklahoma	6.9
Virginia	6.9
Montana	6.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Minnesota	6.4
Hawaii	6.3
Iowa	6.3
Kansas	6.3
New Hampshire	5.9
Vermont	5.9
Nebraska	4.6
South Dakota	4.5
North Dakota	3.3

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*The number of discouraged workers in the U.S. increased by 36.7% from May 2009 to May 2010.*

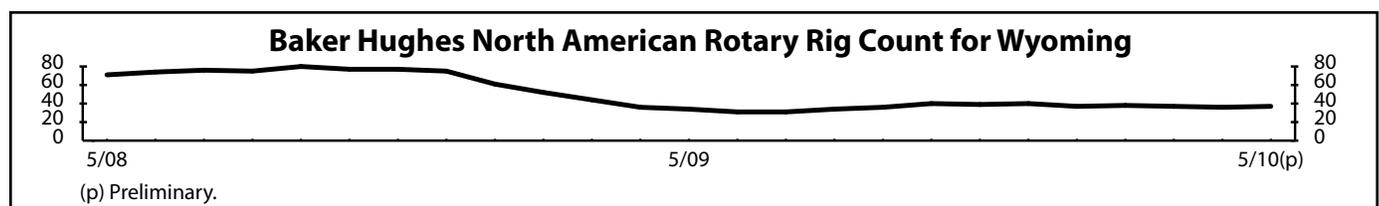
	May 2010 (p)	Apr 2010 (r)	May 2009 (b)	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>291,323</b>	<b>290,855</b>	<b>292,712</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Unemployed	19,857	20,933	17,351	-5.1	14.4
Employed	271,466	269,922	275,361	0.6	-1.4
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.8%/7.0%	7.2%/7.1%	5.9%/6.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	9.3%/9.7%	9.5%/9.9%	9.1%/9.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,261,000	7,105,000	7,265,000	2.2	-0.1
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,083,000	1,197,000	792,000	-9.5	36.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,513,000	8,921,000	8,785,000	-4.6	-3.1
<b>Hours &amp; Earnings for Production Workers</b>					
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$809.93	\$803.43	\$785.70	0.8	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	39.8	39.5	38.8	0.8	2.6
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$767.97	\$759.94	\$712.12	1.1	7.8
Average Weekly Hours	41.4	41.1	39.3	0.7	5.3
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	32,116	38,237	43,315	-16.0	-25.9
Benefits Paid	\$10,668,445	\$12,783,320	\$15,120,702	-16.5	-29.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$332.18	\$334.32	\$349.09	-0.6	-4.8
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	265,485	258,498	265,382	2.7	0.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.4%	4.0%	3.5%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b>					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	218.2	218.0	213.9	0.1	2.0
Food & Beverages	219.7	219.5	218.1	0.1	0.7
Housing	216.0	215.8	217.0	0.1	-0.5
Apparel	121.0	122.1	121.8	-0.9	-0.6
Transportation	194.8	194.0	176.0	0.4	10.7
Medical Care	387.8	387.7	375.0	0.0	3.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.7	113.8	114.3	-0.1	-0.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	129.3	129.3	126.5	-0.1	2.2
Other Goods & Services	379.7	378.9	369.9	0.2	2.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	185.0	184.4	170.8	0.3	8.3
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	160	142	149	12.7	7.4
Valuation	\$32,593,000	\$30,710,000	\$36,800,000	6.1	-11.4
Single Family Homes	107	137	141	-21.9	-24.1
Valuation	\$25,485,000	\$30,395,000	\$36,165,000	-16.2	-29.5
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	14	19	25	-26.3	-44.0
Valuation	\$2,336,000	\$3,306,000	\$3,753,000	-29.3	-37.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	10	32	17	-68.8	-41.2
Valuation	\$1,793,000	\$4,525,000	\$3,049,000	-60.4	-41.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>

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

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

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

Note: Hours and earnings data for mining have been dropped from the Economics Indicators page as data for Wyoming mining are no longer available.



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

County unemployment rates decreased or held steady from April to May.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	May 2010	Apr 2010	May 2009	May 2010	Apr 2010	May 2009	May 2010	Apr 2010	May 2009	May 2010	Apr 2010	May 2009
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>44,505</b>	<b>44,852</b>	<b>44,914</b>	<b>41,331</b>	<b>41,499</b>	<b>41,880</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Big Horn	4,937	4,994	4,904	4,582	4,606	4,462	355	388	442	7.2	7.8	9.0
Fremont	18,879	19,002	18,651	17,398	17,481	17,259	1,481	1,521	1,392	7.8	8.0	7.5
Hot Springs	2,437	2,445	2,470	2,311	2,318	2,324	126	127	146	5.2	5.2	5.9
Park	14,006	14,127	14,601	13,068	13,102	13,790	938	1,025	811	6.7	7.3	5.6
Washakie	4,246	4,284	4,288	3,972	3,992	4,045	274	292	243	6.5	6.8	5.7
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>54,609</b>	<b>54,844</b>	<b>55,187</b>	<b>50,978</b>	<b>51,134</b>	<b>52,146</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Campbell	27,890	28,022	28,287	26,227	26,337	26,931	1,663	1,685	1,356	6.0	6.0	4.8
Crook	3,477	3,480	3,540	3,268	3,272	3,328	209	208	212	6.0	6.0	6.0
Johnson	3,945	3,967	3,988	3,619	3,630	3,681	326	337	307	8.3	8.5	7.7
Sheridan	16,122	16,194	16,128	14,896	14,923	15,157	1,226	1,271	971	7.6	7.8	6.0
Weston	3,175	3,181	3,244	2,968	2,972	3,049	207	209	195	6.5	6.6	6.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>62,193</b>	<b>61,957</b>	<b>63,671</b>	<b>57,583</b>	<b>56,738</b>	<b>59,524</b>	<b>4,610</b>	<b>5,219</b>	<b>4,147</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Lincoln	8,051	8,117	8,435	7,306	7,265	7,798	745	852	637	9.3	10.5	7.6
Sublette	7,066	7,083	6,993	6,754	6,748	6,677	312	335	316	4.4	4.7	4.5
Sweetwater	22,716	22,893	23,854	21,204	21,267	22,409	1,512	1,626	1,445	6.7	7.1	6.1
Teton	13,483	12,894	13,060	12,210	11,306	12,048	1,273	1,588	1,012	9.4	12.3	7.7
Uinta	10,877	10,970	11,329	10,109	10,152	10,592	768	818	737	7.1	7.5	6.5
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>75,221</b>	<b>74,832</b>	<b>73,584</b>	<b>70,571</b>	<b>70,038</b>	<b>69,855</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>3,729</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Albany	20,307	20,242	19,451	19,361	19,296	18,730	946	946	721	4.7	4.7	3.7
Goshen	6,245	6,261	6,199	5,878	5,885	5,896	367	376	303	5.9	6.0	4.9
Laramie	43,391	43,027	42,271	40,370	39,879	39,827	3,021	3,148	2,444	7.0	7.3	5.8
Niobrara	1,260	1,268	1,246	1,199	1,204	1,183	61	64	63	4.8	5.0	5.1
Platte	4,018	4,034	4,417	3,763	3,774	4,219	255	260	198	6.3	6.4	4.5
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>54,795</b>	<b>54,370</b>	<b>55,355</b>	<b>51,004</b>	<b>50,513</b>	<b>51,957</b>	<b>3,791</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Carbon	7,444	7,486	7,751	6,890	6,911	7,191	554	575	560	7.4	7.7	7.2
Converse	7,404	7,404	7,504	6,974	6,971	7,099	430	433	405	5.8	5.8	5.4
Natrona	39,947	39,480	40,100	37,140	36,631	37,667	2,807	2,849	2,433	7.0	7.2	6.1
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>291,323</b>	<b>290,855</b>	<b>292,712</b>	<b>271,466</b>	<b>269,922</b>	<b>275,361</b>	<b>19,857</b>	<b>20,933</b>	<b>17,351</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										7.0	7.1	6.1
U.S.....										9.3	9.5	9.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										9.7	9.9	9.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2010. Run Date 6/2010.

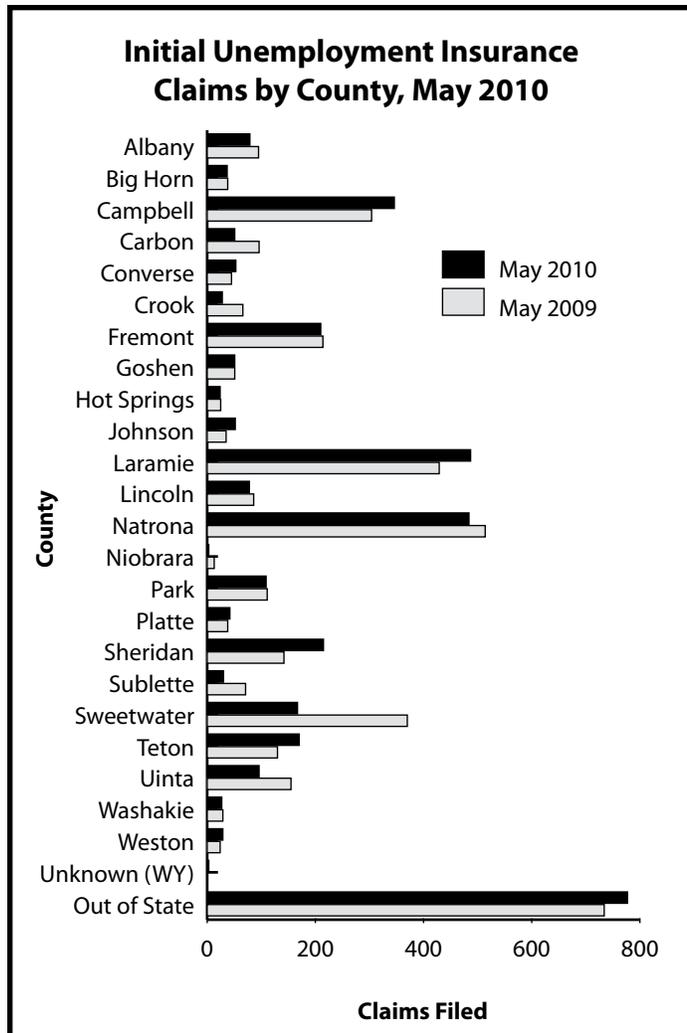
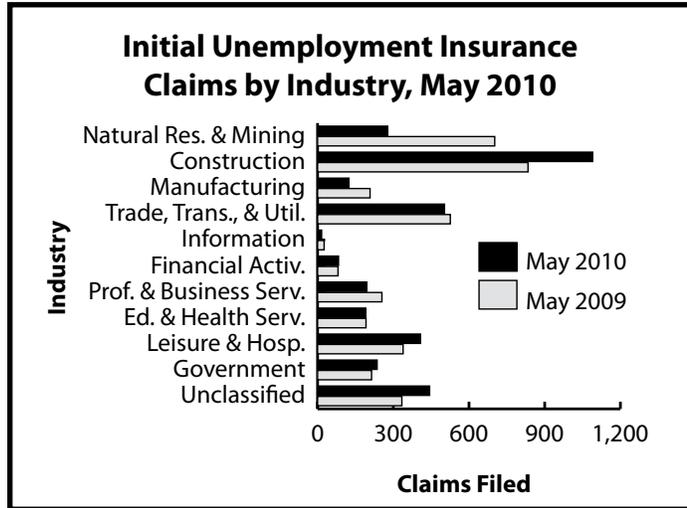
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Statewide initial claims declined by 16.6% over the month and 4.4% over the year. Initial claims in Natural Resources and Mining were substantially lower compared to last year (-60.4%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	May 10	Apr 10	May 09	Apr 10	
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>4,375</b>	<b>3,813</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>1,492</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>1,744</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>-14.4</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	278	278	702	0.0	-60.4
Natural Res. & Mining	252	259	686	-2.7	-63.3
Mining	13	12	30	8.3	-56.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	1,090	947	834	15.1	30.7
Construction	124	134	208	-7.5	-40.4
Manufacturing	1,475	2,383	1,521	-38.1	-3.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	503	622	526	-19.1	-4.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	124	82	106	51.2	17.0
Wholesale Trade	251	350	242	-28.3	3.7
Retail Trade	128	190	178	-32.6	-28.1
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	16	27	26	-40.7	-38.5
Information	83	61	81	36.1	2.5
Financial Activities	195	255	255	-23.5	-23.5
Prof. and Business Svcs.	191	136	192	40.4	-0.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	408	1,191	339	-65.7	20.4
Leisure & Hospitality	79	91	102	-13.2	-22.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	236	249	214	-5.2	10.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	82	106	47	-22.6	74.5
Federal Government	18	25	29	-28.0	-37.9
State Government	136	118	138	15.3	-1.4
Local Government	39	21	32	85.7	21.9
Local Education	444	384	334	15.6	32.9
UNCLASSIFIED					

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>14.1</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	196	163	134	20.2	46.3
Construction	173	143	110	21.0	57.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	238	224	247	6.3	-3.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	76	90	72	-15.6	5.6
Financial Activities	14	14	11	0.0	27.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	31	38	76	-18.4	-59.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	37	31	47	19.4	-21.3
Leisure & Hospitality	63	29	29	117.2	117.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	34	41	36	-17.1	-5.6
UNCLASSIFIED	18	13	9	38.5	100.0

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	207	153	239	35.3	-13.4
Construction	161	100	80	61.0	101.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	261	251	238	4.0	9.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	104	102	85	2.0	22.4
Financial Activities	14	10	13	40.0	7.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	36	41	32	-12.2	12.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	38	25	27	52.0	40.7
Leisure & Hospitality	54	46	49	17.4	10.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	21	18	-57.1	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	5	12	16	-58.3	-68.8

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

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

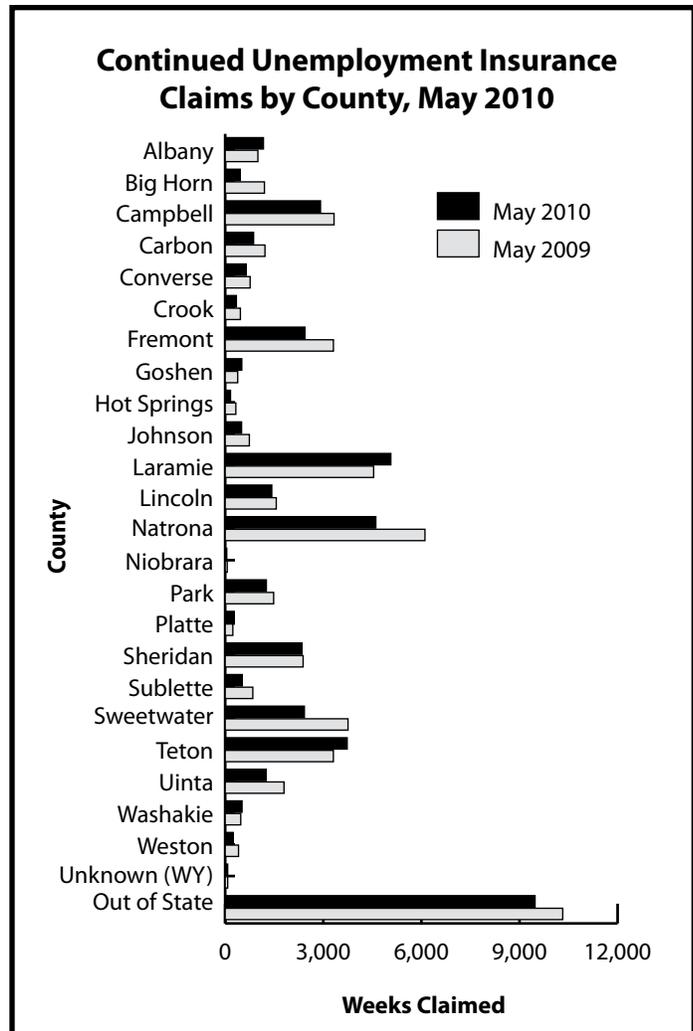
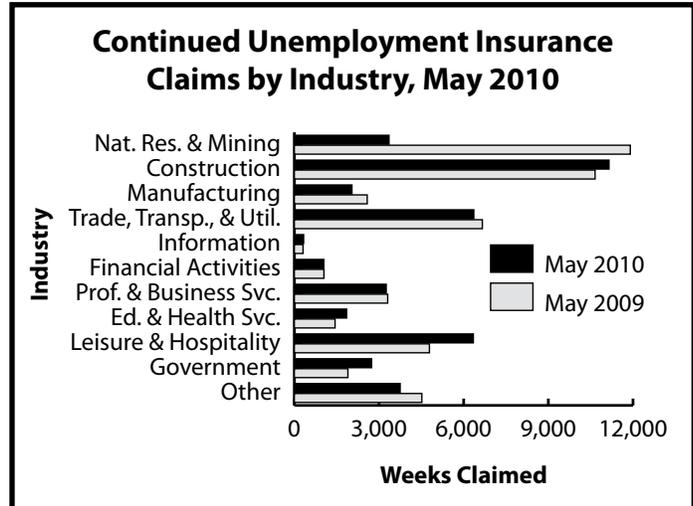
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Statewide continued weeks claimed declined by 13.6% compared to May 2009. However, the number of extended benefit weeks claimed was nearly four times the level seen in May 2009.

Continued Claims	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	May 10	Apr 10	May 09	May 10	May 09
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>43,281</b>	<b>49,571</b>	<b>50,097</b>	<b>-12.7</b>	<b>-13.6</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>20,628</b>	<b>21,786</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>250.2</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>12,678</b>	<b>14,592</b>	<b>14,293</b>	<b>-13.1</b>	<b>-11.3</b>
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	1,557	1,965	923	-20.8	68.7
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	12.3%	13.5%	6.5%	-1.2%	5.8%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>16,547</b>	<b>20,126</b>	<b>25,143</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>-34.2</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	3,355	3,725	11,904	-9.9	-71.8
Mining	3,068	3,389	11,621	-9.5	-73.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	181	205	633	-11.7	-71.4
Construction	11,150	14,035	10,657	-20.6	4.6
Manufacturing	2,042	2,366	2,582	-13.7	-20.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>20,245</b>	<b>21,784</b>	<b>18,538</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	6,359	6,733	6,662	-5.6	-4.5
Wholesale Trade	1,009	1,060	1,477	-4.8	-31.7
Retail Trade	3,734	4,020	3,068	-7.1	21.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,616	1,653	2,117	-2.2	-23.7
Information	329	345	309	-4.6	6.5
Financial Activities	1,045	1,082	1,049	-3.4	-0.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	3,256	3,835	3,308	-15.1	-1.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,853	1,925	1,443	-3.7	28.4
Leisure and Hospitality	6,343	6,696	4,787	-5.3	32.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	1,060	1,168	980	-9.2	8.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>3,308</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>44.3</b>
Federal Government	823	1,136	460	-27.6	78.9
State Government	364	380	327	-4.2	11.3
Local Government	1,552	1,792	1,111	-13.4	39.7
Local Education	289	386	205	-25.1	41.0
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>4,518</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>-17.0</b>
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>5,066</b>	<b>5,882</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>-13.9</b>	<b>11.6</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>-12.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Total Goods-Producing	1,718	2,222	1,450	-22.7	18.5
Construction	1,417	1,831	1,021	-22.6	38.8
Total Service-Providing	2,695	2,980	2,511	-9.6	7.3
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	1,040	1,152	1,026	-9.7	1.4
Financial Activities	236	220	121	7.3	95.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	501	582	504	-13.9	-0.6
Educational and Health Svcs.	343	345	294	-0.6	16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	348	417	408	-16.5	-14.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>58.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>-14.1</b>	<b>-49.6</b>
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>5,060</b>	<b>6,109</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>-24.6</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,748</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-21.4</b>
Total Goods-Producing	1,737	2,064	3,147	-15.8	-44.8
Construction	1,054	1,299	1,024	-18.9	2.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>2,640</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	956	945	1,111	1.2	-14.0
Financial Activities	164	170	182	-3.5	-9.9
Professional & Business Svcs.	443	473	429	-6.3	3.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	402	392	245	2.6	64.1
Leisure & Hospitality	336	382	332	-12.0	1.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>57.5</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>-43.1</b>

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

<sup>b</sup>Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.



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

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