

# TRENDS

## Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Modest Improvement in Job Growth in Third Quarter 2013

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*The purpose of this article is to illustrate and describe employment and payroll changes between third quarter 2012 and third quarter 2013. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming’s economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.*

Total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$65.7 million (2.1%) in third quarter 2013. Employment rose by 1,269 jobs (0.4%) and average weekly wage increased by \$14 (1.7%). In third quarter, employment grew faster than its five year average (0.4% compared to -0.6%), total wages grew faster than their five-year average (2.1% compared to 1.1%), and average weekly wage grew marginally faster than its five year average (1.7% compared to 1.6%; see Table 1, page 3). Job losses in the mining sector (including oil & gas; -729 jobs, or -2.7%; see Table 7, page 11) were much smaller than in second quarter (-1,469 jobs, or -5.3%) and overall job growth was slightly better than

in second quarter. In terms of dollars, UI covered payroll represents approximately 91.5% of all wage and salary disbursements and 43.8% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013). Analysts have noted that “minerals related employment is one of the key predictors of sales and use tax revenue” in Wyoming (CREG 2010).

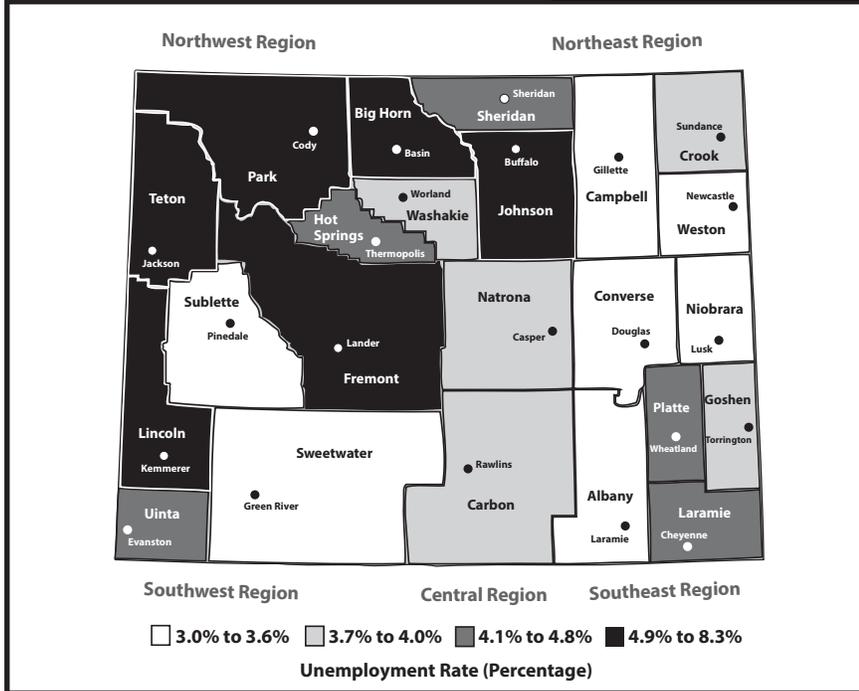
Despite the recent growth, overall employment remained approximately 8,450 jobs (2.9%) below its third quarter 2008 level. In short, the state has yet to make up all the job losses of 2009 and 2010.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Females were paid an average of approximately 60 cents for every dollar paid to males across all industries in 2013 in Wyoming. This has remained relatively consistent since 2011. ... *page 15*
- The number of new persons not previously found working in Wyoming increased 9.6% from 2012Q4 to 2013Q4. This was the most substantial over-the-year increase since 2012Q1 (16.3%). ... *page 19*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, February 2014 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

Construction employment increased statewide (134 jobs, or 0.6%; see Table 7, page 11), in Natrona County (209 jobs, or 6.7%; see Table 5, page 9), and in Laramie County (690 jobs, or 22.6%; see Table 6, page 10).

The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated 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 job is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry table (see page 20) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses using the same data sources and calculated to describe the components of change.

Figure 1 shows Wyoming wage & salary employment by covered/non-covered status. Approximately 92% of wage & salary jobs in the state are covered by state unemployment

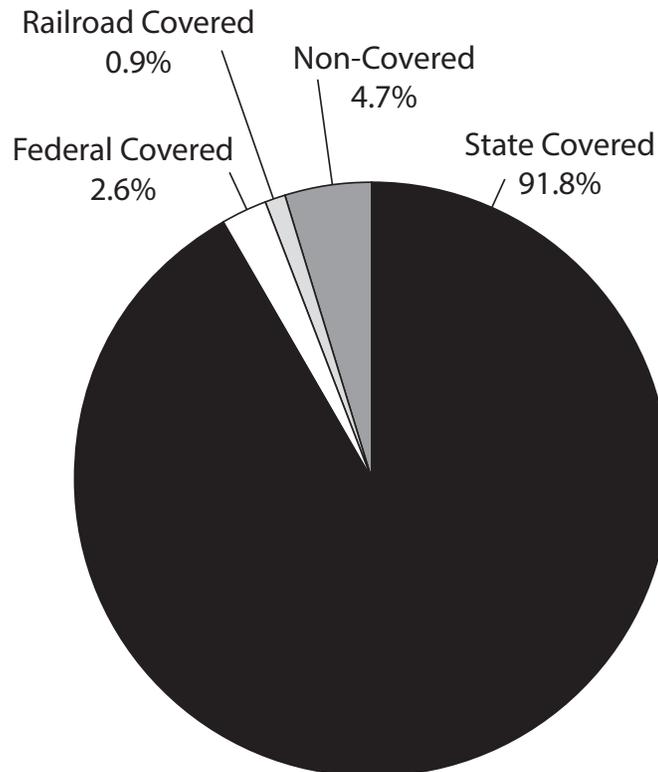
**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2009 (2009Q3) to Third Quarter 2013 (2013Q3)**

	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
2009Q3	-5.3	0.1	-8.4	-1.3	-3.2	-1.5
2010Q3	0.0	1.9	4.8	2.3	4.8	0.3
2011Q3	1.4	2.6	6.5	4.1	5.0	1.5
2012Q3	0.7	1.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-1.5
2013Q3 <sup>a</sup>	0.4	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.7	-0.3
Five-Year Average for Q3	-0.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.6	-0.3

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: January 2014.



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

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

Some may wonder how important wage & salary income is to most households. The answer, of course, depends on a number of factors, such as age and income level. Young people, who have had less time to amass wealth, tend to be highly dependent on wages as a source of income. Table 2 shows that for 18- to 25-year-olds, salaries & wages made up 93.1% of total income. Older individuals, who may have retirement income as well as earnings from investments, etc., rely less on salaries & wages. For individuals over 65, only 22.9% of their income was from wages (Internal Revenue Service, 2014).

Households with incomes in the middle ranges tend

to rely heavily on salaries & wages (see Figure 2). On average, only in the upper income ranges, where adjusted gross income exceeds \$1 million, do salaries & wages make up less than half of total income. In 2011, median household income in the United States was \$51,100 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2013). For a median household, salaries & wages accounted for 76.3% of total income.

The data in Table 2 and Figure 2 support the idea that wages & salaries are indeed the most important component of personal income for working age

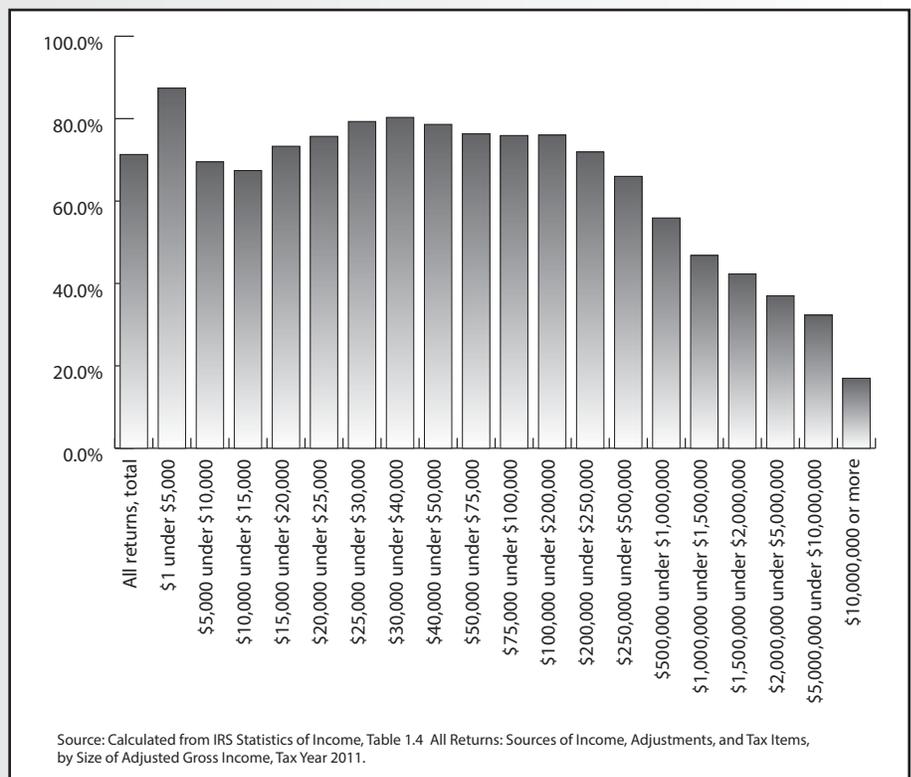
people, and for those in the middle of the income distribution.

Figure 3 (see page 5) shows that the level of job growth fell from 2.5% in first quarter 2012 to 0.2% in second quarter 2013, its

**Table 2: Salaries & Wages as a Percentage of All Income by Age, Tax Year 2011**

Age	%
<b>All Returns</b>	<b>71.3%</b>
under 18	72.1%
18-24	93.1%
25-34	91.4%
35-44	85.8%
45-54	79.7%
55-64	66.8%
65 and over	22.9%

Source: Calculated from Table 1.5, IRS Statistics of Income Division



**Figure 2: Salaries & Wages as a Percentage of Total Income by Adjusted Gross Income, Tax Year 2011**

**Table 3: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2004 (2004Q3) to Third Quarter 2013 (2013Q3)**

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2	3.1	8.7
2008Q3	3.4	10.1
2008Q4	2.4	6.8
2009Q1	-1.0	-1.2
2009Q2	-3.4	-5.0
2009Q3	-5.3	-8.4
2009Q4	-6.3	-8.4
2010Q1	-4.7	-4.9
2010Q2	-1.7	1.1
2010Q3	0.0	4.8
2010Q4	1.1	6.0
2011Q1	1.1	5.4
2011Q2	0.8	4.7
2011Q3	1.4	6.5
2011Q4	2.0	2.5
2012Q1	2.5	8.0
2012Q2	2.2	4.8
2012Q3	0.7	0.2
2012Q4	0.3	4.1
2013Q1	0.3	1.1
2013Q2	0.2	0.6
2013Q3 <sup>a</sup>	0.4	2.1

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: January 2014.

slowest pace since third quarter 2010. Job growth rebounded very modestly in third quarter, increasing to 0.4%. Total payroll growth rose from 0.6% in second quarter to 2.1% in third quarter (see Table 3).

### Employment and Wages by County

Employment rose in 12 counties and fell in 11 counties (see Table 4, page 6). Total payroll increased in 21 counties and decreased in only two counties.

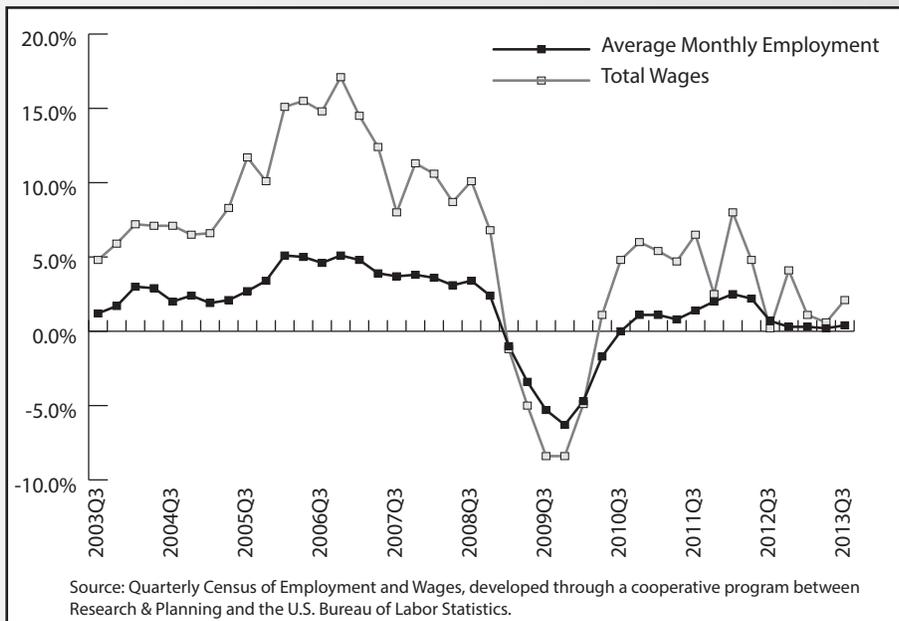
Teton County added 872 jobs (4.3%) and its total payroll rose by \$7.5 million

(4.0%). Job growth was seen in retail trade; construction; administrative & waste services; arts, entertainment, & recreation; and health care & social assistance.

Carbon County gained 222 jobs (3.1%) and its total payroll increased by \$5.0 million (6.9%). Several sectors added jobs, including construction, health care & social assistance, transportation & warehousing, and accommodation & food services.

Employment rose by 213 jobs (6.6%) in Platte County and total payroll increased by \$3.6 million

(Text continued on page 7)



**Figure 3: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages, Third Quarter 2003 (2003Q3) to Third Quarter 2013 (2013Q3)**

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by County, 2012 and 2013<sup>a</sup>

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Third Quarter 2012	Third Quarter 2013	Change n %	Third Quarter 2012	Third Quarter 2013	Change \$	Third Quarter 2012	Third Quarter 2013	Change \$ %
<b>Total</b>	<b>284,180</b>	<b>285,450</b>	<b>1,269 0.4</b>	<b>\$3,060,122,560</b>	<b>\$3,125,831,216</b>	<b>\$65,708,656</b>	<b>\$828</b>	<b>\$842</b>	<b>\$14 1.7</b>
Albany	15,228	15,267	39 0.3	\$140,026,406	\$141,492,685	\$1,466,279	\$707	\$713	\$6 0.8
Big Horn	4,324	4,338	14 0.3	38,153,797	39,491,951	1,338,154	679	700	21 3.1
Campbell	27,499	27,130	-369 -1.3	367,608,803	371,566,993	3,958,190	1,028	1,054	26 2.5
Carbon	7,111	7,333	222 3.1	71,650,075	76,625,166	4,975,091	775	804	29 3.7
Converse	5,881	5,985	104 1.8	64,846,346	68,104,213	3,257,867	848	875	27 3.2
Crook	2,376	2,321	-55 -2.3	21,183,137	22,086,978	903,841	686	732	46 6.7
Fremont	16,908	16,721	-187 -1.1	163,087,956	163,352,647	264,691	742	751	9 1.2
Goshen	4,551	4,449	-102 -2.2	35,544,200	36,422,101	877,901	601	630	29 4.8
Hot Springs	2,174	2,186	12 0.6	17,599,864	18,879,816	1,279,952	623	664	41 6.6
Johnson	3,424	3,483	59 1.7	27,379,734	29,443,575	2,063,841	615	650	35 5.7
Laramie	44,057	45,640	1,583 3.6	456,020,440	482,429,487	26,409,047	796	813	17 2.1
Lincoln	5,692	5,716	24 0.4	56,309,862	57,317,703	1,007,841	761	771	10 1.3
Natrona	41,256	41,973	717 1.7	483,227,857	495,036,929	11,809,072	901	907	6 0.7
Niobrara	925	924	-1 -0.1	6,634,532	7,214,134	579,602	552	601	49 8.9
Park	15,549	15,122	-427 -2.7	133,772,441	140,106,235	6,333,794	662	713	51 7.7
Platte	3,242	3,455	213 6.6	29,980,952	33,568,584	3,587,632	711	747	36 5.1
Sheridan	12,977	13,134	157 1.2	118,289,640	120,795,968	2,506,328	701	707	6 0.9
Sublette	5,422	5,240	-182 -3.4	71,995,274	74,061,954	2,066,680	1,021	1,087	66 6.5
Sweetwater	24,914	24,689	-225 -0.9	336,023,358	347,185,177	11,161,819	1,037	1,082	45 4.3
Teton	20,197	21,069	872 4.3	188,613,277	196,131,991	7,518,714	718	716	-2 -0.3
Uinta	9,084	8,924	-160 -1.8	90,816,710	89,204,053	-1,612,657	769	769	0 0.0
Washakie	3,974	3,884	-90 -2.3	37,409,608	36,694,731	-714,877	724	727	3 0.4
Weston	2,300	2,296	-4 -0.2	19,936,171	20,322,892	386,721	667	681	14 2.1
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	5,114	4,171	-942 -18.4	84,012,120	58,295,253	-25,716,867	1,264	1,075	-189 -14.9

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

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

Extract date: January 2014.

(Text continued from page 5)

(12.0%). The largest job gains were seen in construction, administrative & waste services, transportation & warehousing, and state government.

Sheridan County added 157 jobs (1.2%) and its total payroll rose by \$2.5 million (2.1%). Job gains in construction, accommodation & food services, and retail trade were partially offset by job losses in mining (including oil & gas), other services, and health care & social assistance.

Park County lost 427 jobs (-2.7%), but its total payroll rose by \$6.3 million (4.7%). Employment fell in retail trade, construction, federal government, health care & social assistance, and accommodation & food services.

Employment fell by 369 jobs (-1.3%) in Campbell County, but total payroll increased by \$4.0 million (1.1%). The largest job losses occurred in coal mining (more than 400 jobs) and employment also fell in construction, other services, and administrative & waste services. Job gains were seen in accommodation & food services, local government (including public schools & hospitals), and manufacturing.

Sweetwater County saw its employment fall by 225 jobs (-0.9%), but its total payroll rose by \$11.2 million (3.3%). Construction lost nearly 400 jobs and mining (including oil & gas) lost approximately 150 jobs. Employment increased in real estate & rental & leasing, management of companies & enterprises, and manufacturing.

Fremont County lost 187 jobs (-1.1%) and its total payroll was practically unchanged (+\$264,691, or +0.2%). Job losses were seen in construction, local

government (including public schools & colleges), and wholesale trade.

Employment fell by 182 jobs (-3.4%) in Sublette County, but total payroll increased by \$2.1 million (2.9%). Job losses in mining (including oil & gas) and several other sectors were partially offset by job gains in construction.

Uinta County lost 160 jobs (-1.8%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.6 million (-1.8%). Modest job losses were seen in many sectors, including construction, mining, health care & social assistance, information, and real estate & rental & leasing.

Table 5 (see page 9) shows that Natrona County gained 717 jobs (1.7%) and its total payroll rose by \$11.8 million (2.4%). The largest job growth occurred in accommodation & food services (373 jobs, or 9.5%), construction (209 jobs, or 6.7%), health care & social assistance (166 jobs, or 3.0%), and wholesale trade (101 jobs, or 3.7%). Job losses were seen in other services (-285 jobs, or 13.3%) and manufacturing (-160 jobs, or -8.5%).

Laramie County added 1,583 jobs (3.6%), which was the largest increase of any county (see Table 6, page 10). Total payroll grew by \$26.4 million (5.8%), also the largest increase in the state. Notable job gains were seen in construction (690 jobs, or 22.6%), retail trade (304 jobs, or 5.6%), professional & technical services (129 jobs, or 8.9%), and accommodation & food services (123 jobs, or 2.9%).

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

At the statewide level, the largest job

gains occurred in accommodation & food services (621 jobs, or 1.8%), retail trade (497 jobs, or 1.6%), real estate & rental & leasing (282 jobs, or 6.7%), transportation & warehousing (276 jobs, or 2.9%), and health care & social assistance (241 jobs, or 1.0%; see Table 7, page 11). Employment decreased in mining (including oil & gas; -729 jobs, or -2.7%), other services (-489 jobs, or -5.5%), federal government (-145 jobs, or -1.8%), and information (-122 jobs, or -3.1%).

Accommodation & food services added 621 jobs (1.8%) and its total payroll rose by \$5.4 million (3.4%). Food services & drinking places gained nearly 550 jobs, while accommodation gained more than 50 jobs.

Employment in retail trade rose by 497 jobs (1.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$5.9 million (2.9%). The largest job gains were seen in building material & garden equipment & supplies dealers (approximately 300 jobs); food & beverage stores (approximately 250 jobs); and sporting goods, hobby, musical instrument & book stores (nearly 200 jobs). Employment fell in general merchandise stores (including warehouse clubs and supercenters; more than 250 jobs).

Real estate & rental & leasing gained 282 jobs (6.7%) and its total payroll increased by \$3.1 million (6.9%). Employment in real estate rose by more than 50 jobs and employment in rental & leasing rose by more than 200 jobs.

Transportation & warehousing added 276 jobs (2.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$5.9 million (5.2%). Job gains in truck transportation (nearly 200 jobs), support activities for transportation (more than 50 jobs), and warehousing & storage

(more than 50 jobs) were partially offset by small job losses in air transportation and pipeline transportation.

Employment in health care & social assistance grew by 241 jobs (1.0%) and its total payroll rose by \$4.3 million (1.9%). Ambulatory health care services added 178 jobs (1.9%) and social assistance added 133 jobs (2.0%). Job losses were seen in private hospitals (-56 jobs, or -1.8%) and nursing & residential care facilities (-14 jobs, or -0.3%).

The mining sector lost 729 jobs (-2.7%), but its total payroll rose by \$3.7 million (0.7%). Coal mining lost more than 400 jobs and support activities for mining (including oil & gas well drilling) lost approximately 250 jobs.

Employment in other services fell by 489 jobs (-5.5%) and its total payroll decreased by \$3.5 million (-4.5%). Job losses were seen in repair & maintenance services (more than 300 jobs) and private households (more than 150 jobs).

Federal government lost 145 jobs (-1.8%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.0 million (-0.9%). Employment fell in administration of environmental quality programs.

The information sector lost 122 jobs (-3.1%) and its total payroll fell slightly (-\$152,738, or -0.4%). Small employment decreases were seen in publishing industries, motion picture & sound recording industries, broadcasting, and telecommunications.

In summary, overall job growth

(Text continued on page 12)

Table 5: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2012 and 2013<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage				
	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change		
	2012	2013	n %	2012	2013	\$ %	2012	2013	\$ %		
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>41,256</b>	<b>41,973</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>\$483,227,857</b>	<b>\$11,809,072</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>\$901</b>	<b>\$907</b>	<b>\$6</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Total Private	35,861	36,568	707	2.0	\$417,753,097	\$10,721,708	2.6	\$896	\$901	\$5	0.6
Agriculture	127	123	-4	-3.1	776,206	8,252	1.1	470	491	21	4.5
Mining	4,043	4,102	59	1.5	88,402,213	2,091,197	2.4	1,682	1,697	15	0.9
Utilities	136	138	2	1.5	2,384,126	192,161	8.1	1,348	1,436	88	6.5
Construction	3,098	3,307	209	6.7	40,132,630	3,785,636	9.4	996	1,022	26	2.6
Manufacturing	1,877	1,717	-160	-8.5	23,436,384	-866,496	-3.7	960	1,011	51	5.3
Wholesale Trade	2,735	2,836	101	3.7	40,022,729	1,416,081	3.5	1,126	1,124	-2	-0.2
Retail Trade	4,795	4,870	75	1.6	33,576,857	281,433	0.8	539	535	-4	-0.7
Transportation & Warehousing	1,156	1,219	63	5.4	15,960,544	1,029,897	6.5	1,062	1,072	10	0.9
Information	469	456	-13	-2.8	4,674,538	196,184	4.2	767	822	55	7.2
Finance & Insurance	1,046	1,085	39	3.7	13,636,393	658,849	4.8	1,003	1,013	10	1.0
Real Est. & Rental & Leasing	939	1,017	78	8.3	12,919,181	-519,784	-4.0	1,058	938	-120	-11.3
Professional & Technical Services	1,482	1,493	11	0.7	20,513,096	301,220	1.5	1,065	1,072	7	0.7
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	219	192	-27	-12.3	3,861,527	-151,668	-3.9	1,356	1,486	130	9.6
Administrative & Waste Services	1,442	1,476	34	2.4	11,589,095	332,104	2.9	618	621	3	0.5
Educational Services	121	124	3	2.5	885,224	-79,821	-9.0	563	500	-63	-11.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	5,592	5,758	166	3.0	64,403,667	3,121,209	4.8	886	902	16	1.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	2,014	2,120	106	5.3	31,404,292	2,224,300	7.1	1,199	1,220	21	1.8
Hospitals	1,619	1,609	-10	-0.6	20,815,273	171,080	0.8	989	1,003	14	1.4
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	904	944	40	4.4	6,798,014	495,127	7.3	578	594	16	2.8
Social Assistance	1,055	1,085	30	2.8	5,386,088	230,702	4.3	393	398	5	1.3
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	511	495	-16	-3.1	2,023,410	-12,299	-0.6	305	313	8	2.6
Accommodation & Food Services	3,937	4,310	373	9.5	16,076,426	1,750,636	10.9	314	318	4	1.3
Other Services	2,135	1,850	-285	-13.3	22,478,851	-2,813,083	-12.5	810	818	8	1.0
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>5,395</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>\$65,474,760</b>	<b>\$1,087,364</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>\$934</b>	<b>\$947</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Federal Government	690	660	-30	-4.3	11,522,009	-402,141	-3.5	1,285	1,296	11	0.9
State Government	732	730	-2	-0.3	9,754,008	85,229	0.9	1,025	1,037	12	1.2
Local Government	3,973	4,015	42	1.1	44,198,743	1,404,276	3.2	856	874	18	2.1
Local Government Education	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

ND-Not disclosable 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: January 2014.

Table 6: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2012 and 2013<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change			
	2012	2013	n	%	2012	2013	\$	%	2012	2013	\$	%
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>44,057</b>	<b>45,640</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>\$456,020,440</b>	<b>\$482,429,487</b>	<b>\$26,409,047</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>\$796</b>	<b>\$813</b>	<b>\$17</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Total Private	30,754	32,305	1,551	5.0	\$279,598,921	\$303,807,440	\$24,208,519	8.7	\$699	\$723	\$24	3.4
Agriculture	322	341	19	5.9	2,378,979	2,549,226	170,247	7.2	568	575	7	1.2
Mining	201	260	59	29.4	3,677,476	4,955,325	1,277,849	34.7	1,407	1,466	59	4.2
Utilities	136	148	12	8.8	2,748,741	3,014,377	265,636	9.7	1,555	1,567	12	0.8
Construction	3,059	3,749	690	22.6	32,712,828	46,564,035	13,851,207	42.3	823	955	132	16.0
Manufacturing	1,340	1,355	15	1.1	18,087,830	18,494,028	406,198	2.2	1,038	1,050	12	1.2
Wholesale Trade	930	980	50	5.4	11,722,570	12,295,338	572,768	4.9	970	965	-5	-0.5
Retail Trade	5,435	5,739	304	5.6	35,397,790	37,444,231	2,046,441	5.8	501	502	1	0.2
Transportation & Warehousing	2,431	2,517	86	3.5	25,046,498	27,383,003	2,336,505	9.3	793	837	44	5.5
Information	1,145	1,128	-17	-1.5	12,274,724	12,687,462	412,738	3.4	825	865	40	4.8
Finance & Insurance	1,627	1,682	55	3.4	19,857,493	20,769,740	912,247	4.6	939	950	11	1.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	569	579	10	1.8	5,134,094	5,522,818	388,724	7.6	694	734	40	5.8
Professional & Technical Services	1,444	1,573	129	8.9	21,719,950	21,865,225	145,275	0.7	1,157	1,069	-88	-7.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	78	91	13	16.7	1,239,030	1,442,572	203,542	16.4	1,222	1,219	-3	-0.2
Administrative & Waste Services	1,763	1,771	8	0.5	11,242,760	10,956,035	-286,725	-2.6	491	476	-15	-3.1
Educational Services	239	237	-2	-0.8	1,542,389	1,578,193	35,804	2.3	496	512	16	3.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,024	4,008	-16	-0.4	43,397,077	44,022,836	625,759	1.4	830	845	15	1.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,940	2,024	84	4.3	30,411,882	31,367,714	955,832	3.1	1,206	1,192	-14	-1.2
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	868	860	-8	-0.9	6,254,162	6,310,336	56,174	0.9	554	564	10	1.8
Hospitals & Social Assistance	1,216	1,125	-91	-7.5	6,731,033	6,344,786	-386,247	-5.7	426	434	8	1.9
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	328	340	12	3.7	1,025,856	1,229,121	203,265	19.8	241	278	37	15.4
Accommodation & Food Services	4,275	4,398	123	2.9	17,289,814	17,996,093	706,279	4.1	311	315	4	1.3
Other Services	1,407	1,408	1	0.1	13,103,022	13,037,782	-65,240	-0.5	716	712	-4	-0.6
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>13,304</b>	<b>13,335</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>\$176,421,519</b>	<b>\$178,622,047</b>	<b>\$2,200,528</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>\$1,020</b>	<b>\$1,030</b>	<b>\$10</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Federal Government	2,557	2,599	42	1.6	41,545,823	41,337,948	-207,875	-0.5	1,250	1,223	-27	-2.2
State Government	3,976	3,944	-32	-0.8	57,226,461	57,064,470	-161,991	-0.3	1,107	1,113	6	0.5
Local Government	6,770	6,792	22	0.3	77,649,235	80,219,629	2,570,394	3.3	882	909	27	3.1
Local Government Education	3,759	3,788	29	0.8	39,570,807	39,546,984	-23,823	-0.1	810	803	-7	-0.8

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

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

Extract date: January 2014.

Table 7: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2012 and 2013<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	Third Quarter 2012	Third Quarter 2013	Change	Third Quarter 2012	Third Quarter 2013	Change	Third Quarter 2012	Third Quarter 2013	Change			
	n	n	%	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%			
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>284,180</b>	<b>285,450</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>\$3,060,122,560</b>	<b>\$3,125,831,216</b>	<b>\$65,708,656</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>\$828</b>	<b>\$842</b>	<b>\$14</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Total Private	221,363	222,850	1,487	0.7	\$2,351,173,782	\$2,400,572,705	\$49,398,923	2.1	\$817	\$829	\$12	1.5
Agriculture	2,757	2,775	18	0.7	19,475,250	20,291,682	816,432	4.2	543	562	19	3.5
Mining	27,506	26,777	-729	-2.7	548,024,809	551,712,015	3,687,206	0.7	1,533	1,585	52	3.4
Utilities	2,473	2,489	16	0.6	49,190,178	50,513,466	1,323,288	2.7	1,530	1,561	31	2.0
Construction	23,385	23,519	134	0.6	287,270,139	288,535,006	1,264,867	0.4	945	944	-1	-0.1
Manufacturing	9,440	9,575	135	1.4	127,360,173	134,778,131	7,417,958	5.8	1,038	1,083	45	4.3
Wholesale Trade	9,196	9,299	103	1.1	127,741,708	130,923,926	3,182,218	2.5	1,069	1,083	14	1.3
Retail Trade	30,265	30,762	497	1.6	199,169,941	205,037,241	5,867,300	2.9	506	513	7	1.4
Transportation & Warehousing	9,638	9,914	276	2.9	113,801,831	119,732,963	5,931,132	5.2	908	929	21	2.3
Information	3,939	3,817	-122	-3.1	39,719,709	39,566,971	-152,738	-0.4	776	797	21	2.7
Finance & Insurance	6,669	6,846	177	2.7	80,935,634	85,497,920	4,562,286	5.6	934	961	27	2.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,229	4,511	282	6.7	45,745,174	48,889,148	3,143,974	6.9	832	834	2	0.2
Professional & Technical Services	9,202	9,221	19	0.2	127,206,411	128,307,420	1,101,009	0.9	1,063	1,070	7	0.7
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	985	1,040	55	5.6	19,400,647	21,591,577	2,190,930	11.3	1,515	1,597	82	5.4
Administrative & Waste Services	8,543	8,619	76	0.9	64,871,320	66,266,766	1,395,446	2.2	584	591	7	1.2
Educational Services	1,666	1,691	25	1.5	12,979,035	12,959,198	-19,837	-0.2	599	590	-9	-1.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,689	23,930	241	1.0	232,340,096	236,684,463	4,344,367	1.9	754	761	7	0.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	9,325	9,503	178	1.9	126,752,166	129,187,777	2,435,611	1.9	1,046	1,046	0	0.0
Hospitals	3,081	3,025	-56	-1.8	38,286,546	38,615,278	328,732	0.9	956	982	26	2.7
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,575	4,561	-14	-0.3	32,202,591	33,013,897	811,306	2.5	541	557	16	3.0
Social Assistance	6,708	6,841	133	2.0	35,098,793	35,867,511	768,718	2.2	402	403	1	0.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,487	3,638	151	4.3	16,822,402	18,240,599	1,418,197	8.4	371	386	15	4.0
Accommodation & Food Services	35,437	36,058	621	1.8	161,355,198	166,792,657	5,437,459	3.4	350	356	6	1.7
Other Services	8,858	8,369	-489	-5.5	77,764,127	74,251,556	-3,512,571	-4.5	675	682	7	1.0
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>62,817</b>	<b>62,600</b>	<b>-217</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>\$708,948,778</b>	<b>\$725,258,511</b>	<b>\$16,309,733</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>\$868</b>	<b>\$891</b>	<b>\$23</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Federal Government	8,124	7,979	-145	-1.8	120,392,249	119,355,143	-1,037,106	-0.9	1,140	1,151	11	1.0
State Government	13,552	13,432	-120	-0.9	175,282,859	174,287,731	-995,128	-0.6	995	998	3	0.3
State Government Education	3,809	3,782	-27	-0.7	47,500,810	47,397,251	-103,559	-0.2	959	964	5	0.5
Local Government	41,142	41,189	47	0.1	413,273,670	431,615,637	18,341,967	4.4	773	806	33	4.3
Local Government Education	17,818	17,813	-5	0.0	173,437,400	187,178,775	13,741,375	7.9	749	808	60	8.0
Hospitals	6,923	7,019	96	1.4	90,224,945	94,752,044	4,527,099	5.0	1,003	1,038	36	3.6

<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: January 2014.

(Text continued from page 8)

increased very slightly from second quarter to third quarter (up from 0.2% to 0.4%). Job losses in mining (including oil & gas) slowed and strong growth continued in accommodation & food services and retail trade. Employment increased in approximately half of the state's counties and fell in the other half.

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## Occupation Spotlight: Coaches and Scouts

Instruct or coach groups or individuals in the fundamentals of sports. Demonstrate techniques and methods of participation. May evaluate athletes' strengths and weaknesses as possible recruits or to improve the athletes' technique to prepare them for competition. Those required to hold teaching degrees should be reported in the appropriate teaching category. Exclude "Athletic Trainers" (29-9091).

**Statewide Employment: 520**  
**Mean Annual Wage: \$32,651**

### **Northwest Region**

Employment: **100**  
Mean Annual Wage: **\$21,901**

### **Southwest Region**

Employment: **130**  
Mean Annual Wage: **\$30,208**



### **Northeast Region**

Employment: **70**  
Mean Annual Wage: **\$25,670**

### **Central-Southeast Region**

Employment: **140**  
Mean Annual Wage: **\$43,486**

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

## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2004Q4 to 2013Q4

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790		248,966		\$2,777.49	
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604	10.1%	259,256	4.1%	\$2,936.58	5.7%
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984		243,759		\$2,624.91	
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734	15.0%	254,302	4.3%	\$2,892.73	10.2%
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609		258,031		\$2,672.39	
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775	15.5%	268,726	4.1%	\$2,963.86	10.9%
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458		263,747		\$2,765.28	
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105	14.8%	274,060	3.9%	\$3,054.81	10.5%
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604		259,256		\$2,936.58	
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271	17.1%	270,498	4.3%	\$3,296.11	12.2%
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734		254,302		\$2,892.73	
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	\$3,161.89	9.3%
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105		274,060		\$3,054.81	
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140	8.0%	284,317	3.7%	\$3,179.93	4.1%
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271		270,498		\$3,296.11	
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551	11.3%	280,888	3.8%	\$3,532.13	7.2%
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913		266,599		\$3,161.89	
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273	10.7%	276,195	3.6%	\$3,377.13	6.8%
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341		278,792		\$3,203.87	
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721	8.9%	287,780	3.2%	\$3,379.91	5.5%
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140		284,317		\$3,179.93	
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	\$3,386.44	6.5%
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551		280,888		\$3,532.13	
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	\$3,684.02	4.3%
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273		276,195		\$3,377.13	
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	\$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721		287,780		\$3,379.91	
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	\$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294		293,895		\$3,386.44	
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	\$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682		287,478		\$3,684.02	
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084	-8.4%	269,439	-6.3%	\$3,602.04	-2.2%
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307		273,471		\$3,369.48	
2010/1	\$2,627,558,836	-4.9%	260,726	-4.7%	\$3,359.29	-0.3%
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493		277,897		\$3,326.40	
2010/2	\$2,802,848,365	1.1%	273,044	-1.7%	\$3,421.73	2.9%
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780		278,234		\$3,277.88	
2010/3	\$2,866,694,334	4.8%	279,429	0.4%	\$3,419.71	4.3%
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084		269,439		\$3,602.04	
2010/4	\$3,087,069,661	6.0%	272,511	1.1%	\$3,776.08	4.8%
2010/1	\$2,627,558,836		260,726		\$3,359.29	
2011/1	\$2,769,072,169	5.4%	263,558	1.1%	\$3,502.17	4.3%
2010/2	\$2,802,848,365		273,044		\$3,421.73	
2011/2	\$2,933,492,659	4.7%	275,169	0.8%	\$3,553.56	3.9%
2010/3	\$2,866,694,334		279,429		\$3,419.71	
2011/3	\$3,053,914,162	6.5%	282,231	1.0%	\$3,606.87	5.5%
2010/4	\$3,087,069,661		272,511		\$3,776.08	
2011/4	\$3,165,745,021	2.5%	278,015	2.0%	\$3,795.65	0.5%

Table continued on page 14

(Table continued from page 13)

## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2004Q4 to 2013Q4

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
2011/1	\$2,769,072,169		263,558		\$3,502.17	
2012/1	\$2,991,246,352	8.0%	270,073	2.5%	\$3,691.90	5.4%
2011/2	\$2,933,492,659		275,169		\$3,553.56	
2012/2	\$3,074,207,136	4.8%	281,192	2.2%	\$3,644.26	2.6%
2011/3	\$3,053,914,162		282,231		\$3,606.87	
2012/3	\$3,060,122,560	0.2%	284,180	0.7%	\$3,589.42	-0.5%
2011/4	\$3,165,745,021		278,015		\$3,795.65	
2012/4	\$3,294,064,060	4.1%	278,934	0.3%	\$3,936.49	3.7%
2012/1	\$2,991,246,352		270,073		\$3,691.90	
2013/1	\$3,024,233,488	1.1%	270,881	0.3%	\$3,721.48	0.8%
2012/2	\$3,074,207,136		281,192		\$3,644.26	
2013/2	\$3,093,096,086	0.6%	281,707	0.2%	\$3,659.94	0.4%
2012/3	\$3,060,122,560		284,180		\$3,589.42	
2013/3	\$3,119,244,931	1.9%	285,726	0.5%	\$3,638.97	1.4%
2012/4	\$3,294,064,060		278,934		\$3,936.49	
2013/4(p)	\$3,342,813,651	1.5%	280,441	0.5%	\$3,973.28	0.9%

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

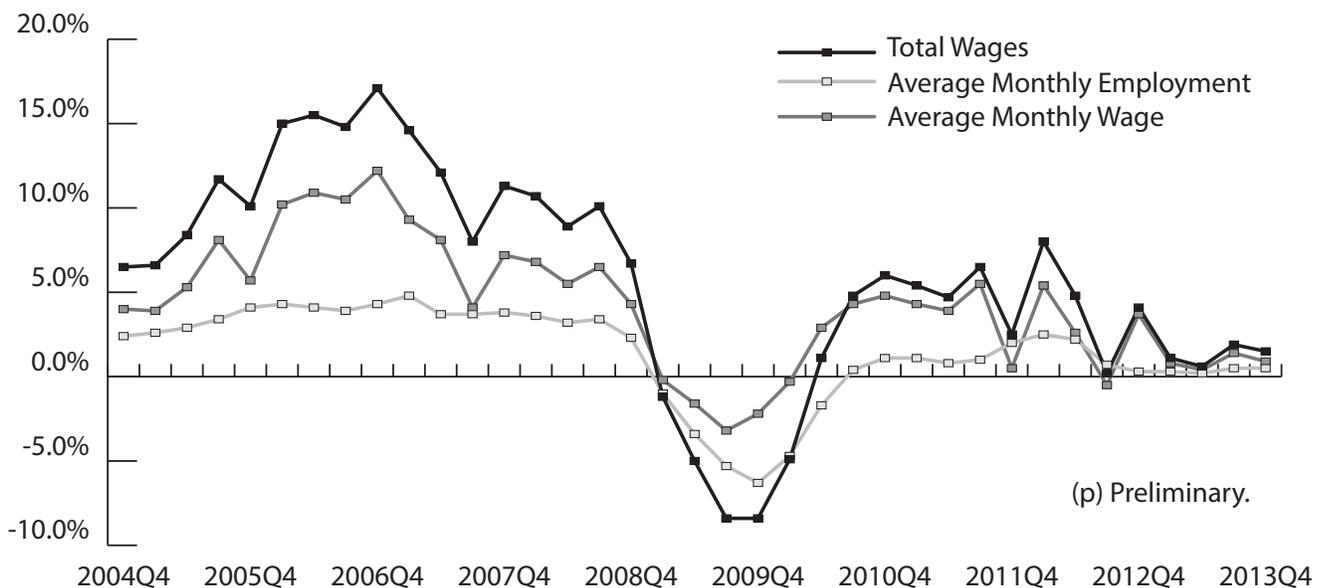


Figure: Over-the-Year Change for Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2004Q4 to 2013Q4

## Gender Wage Gap Stays Near 60% for Third Straight Year in 2013

by: Michele Holmes, Public Relations Specialist

Females were paid an average of approximately 60 cents for every dollar paid to males across all industries in Wyoming in 2013. This gender wage gap has remained relatively consistent since 2011 (see Figure 1).

The most recent earnings tables by county, industry, age, and gender (2000 to 2013) are now available from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services at [http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables/2014/index.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2014/index.htm).

There are many factors that influence the gap in pay other than wages. These factors include the type of job worked, the industry in which the individual worked, and the number of hours worked each week.

The wage gap between males and females in Wyoming is often attributed to the industrial mix in the state – oil, gas, and mining jobs that are dominated by males typically pay well in Wyoming, offering a high average annual wage compared to other industries. One factor

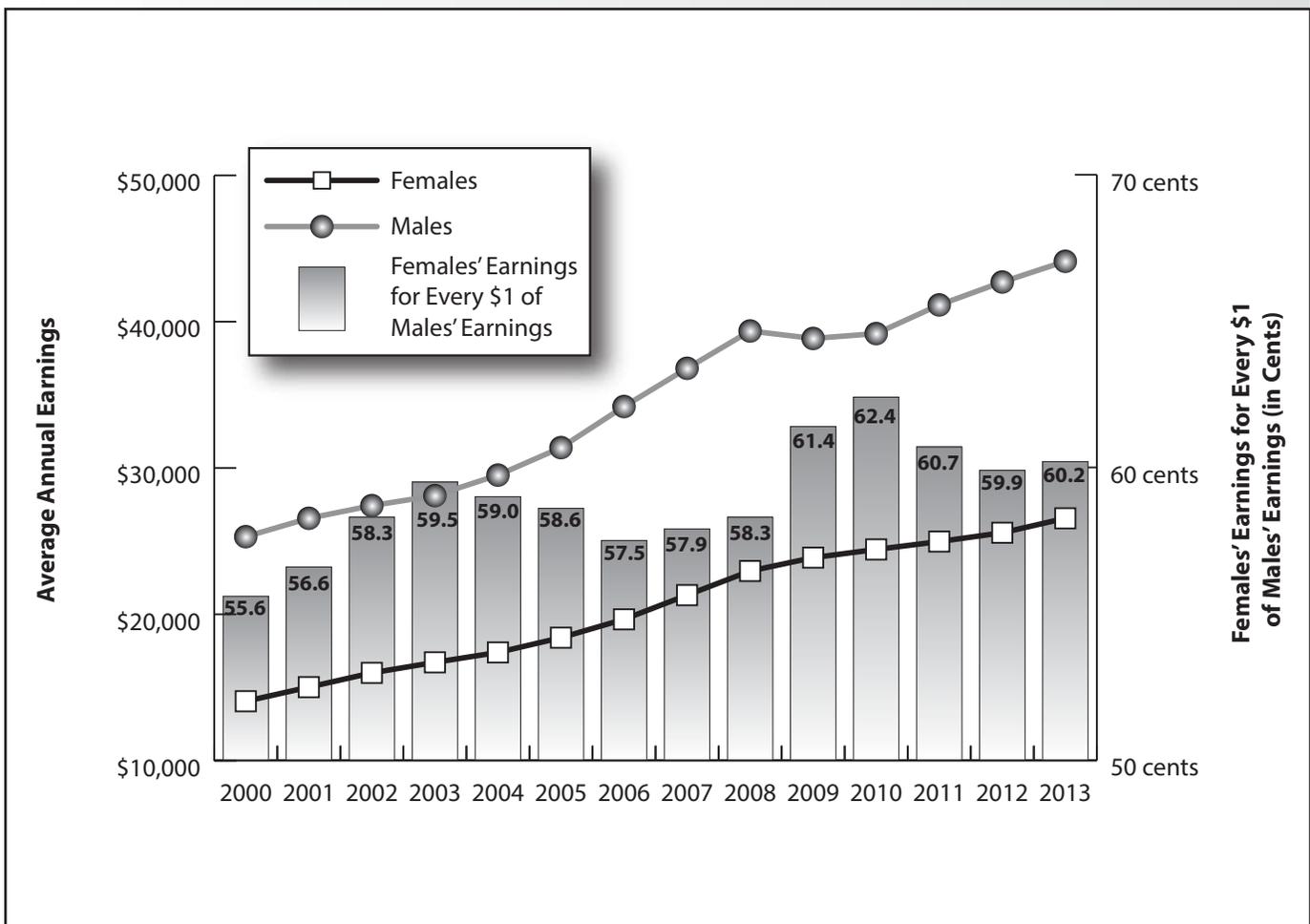


Figure 1: Average Annual Earnings for Males and Females Working in Wyoming at Any Time, 2000-2013

in the persistent wage gap may be “that men in Wyoming, especially those working in an expansion-related industry, receive comparatively high pay while women in Wyoming receive comparatively low or average pay” (Jones, 2008).

As previously demonstrated by R&P (Holmes, 2014), in counties where a high percentage of the total jobs worked are in the mining industry, the wage

gap is wider than those counties where mining makes up a smaller portion of the industrial composition. For example, mining jobs made up approximately 35% of all jobs worked in Sublette and Campbell counties. These two counties had two of the widest gender wage gaps in the state, with females earning approximately 50 cents less per dollar earned by males (see Figure 2). Converse and Sweetwater counties also had large

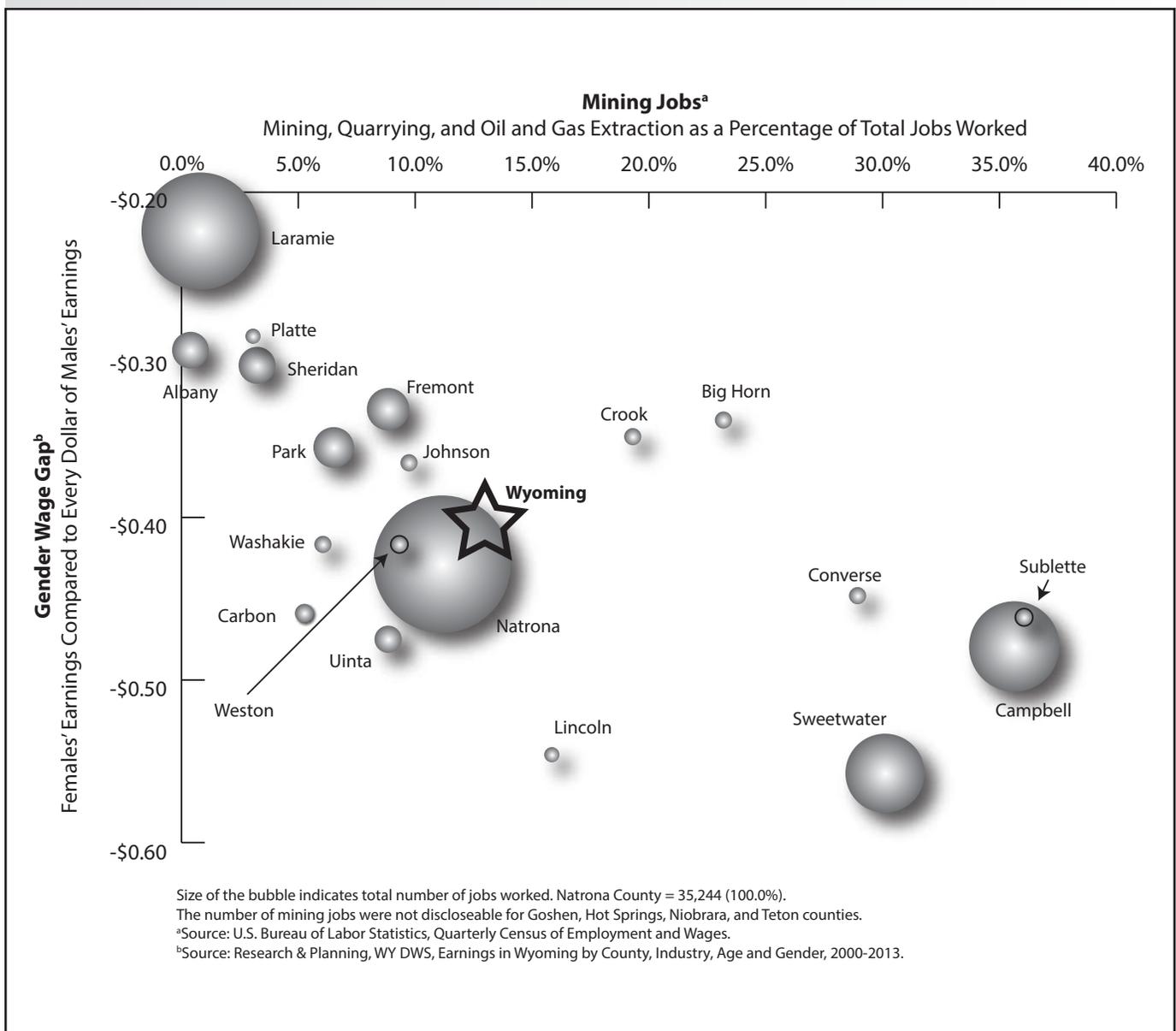


Figure 2: Gender Wage Gap and Mining Jobs as a Percentage of Total Jobs Worked in Wyoming by County, 2012

gaps in pay and mining jobs made up approximately 30% of all jobs worked in each county.

The wage gap is narrower in counties with large public administration and health care sectors, which include jobs that typically pay females a competitive wage. The educational services industry also tends to offer competitive wages for females. For example, in 2013, females working in the public administration industry in Wyoming earned 80.7% of males' earnings on average. For a list of the gender wage

gap by industry, see Table 1.

In both Laramie and Albany counties, mining jobs made up less than 1% of the total number of jobs worked. Laramie County has a high proportion of jobs in the public administration industry which, as previously noted, typically pay females a competitive wage compared to males. In Laramie County in 2013, females earned an average of 76.7 cents for every dollar males earned, and Laramie County had one of the narrowest wage gaps in the state (see Table 2, page 18). Albany County

**Table 1: Total Number of Persons Working At Any Time and Average Annual Wages in Wyoming by Gender and Industry, 2013**

Industry	Employment							Earnings				
	Total N	Total %	Females N	Females %	Males N	Males %	Nonresidents N	Nonresidents %	Gender Females	Gender Males	Wage Gap Difference	Wage Gap % <sup>a</sup>
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>362,418</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>140,596</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>171,106</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>50,716</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>\$26,563</b>	<b>\$44,125</b>	<b>-\$17,563</b>	<b>60.2%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	36,973	100.0%	3,952	10.7%	28,000	75.7%	5,021	13.6%	\$45,350	\$67,702	-\$22,352	67.0%
Construction	39,331	100.0%	3,150	8.0%	24,944	63.4%	11,237	28.6%	\$25,306	\$32,224	-\$6,918	78.5%
Manufacturing	11,967	100.0%	2,237	18.7%	8,731	73.0%	999	8.3%	\$29,409	\$54,394	-\$24,985	54.1%
Wholesale Trade, Trans., & Util.	25,521	100.0%	4,969	19.5%	18,429	72.2%	2,123	8.3%	\$31,428	\$53,189	-\$21,762	59.1%
Retail Trade	40,609	100.0%	19,168	47.2%	16,745	41.2%	4,696	11.6%	\$17,136	\$27,293	-\$10,157	62.8%
Information	5,051	100.0%	2,219	43.9%	2,509	49.7%	323	6.4%	\$26,863	\$44,086	-\$17,223	60.9%
Financial Activities	13,184	100.0%	7,639	57.9%	4,670	35.4%	875	6.6%	\$33,527	\$62,727	-\$29,200	53.4%
Professional & Business Services	26,904	100.0%	9,417	35.0%	13,232	49.2%	4,255	15.8%	\$27,106	\$44,094	-\$16,988	61.5%
Educational Services	33,652	100.0%	21,560	64.1%	10,282	30.6%	1,810	5.4%	\$33,926	\$43,319	-\$9,393	78.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	37,027	100.0%	28,392	76.7%	6,669	18.0%	1,966	5.3%	\$31,670	\$68,118	-\$36,448	46.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	55,792	100.0%	22,824	40.9%	17,995	32.3%	14,973	26.8%	\$11,270	\$14,637	-\$3,367	77.0%
Other Services Exc. Public Admin.	11,023	100.0%	4,288	38.9%	5,259	47.7%	1,476	13.4%	\$20,688	\$37,123	-\$16,435	55.7%
Public Administration	24,344	100.0%	10,471	43.0%	13,180	54.1%	693	2.8%	\$35,604	\$44,123	-\$8,519	80.7%
Nonclassified Industry	1,040	100.0%	310	29.8%	461	44.3%	269	25.9%	\$15,802	\$25,265	-\$9,463	62.5%

<sup>a</sup>% = Females' earnings as a percentage of males' earnings.

had one of the lowest wage gaps in the state, with females earning an average of 72.4 cents for every dollar males earned.

Platte, Sheridan, and Fremont counties also had fairly narrow wage gaps compared to the rest of the state, with females earning nearly 70% of what males earned annually in 2013.

## References

Holmes, M. (2014). The gender wage gap in Wyoming. *2014 Annual Report*.

Jones, S. (2007). Examining the wage gap in Wyoming's counties. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 45(8).

**Table 2: Total Number of Persons Working At Any Time and Average Annual Wages in Wyoming by Gender and County, 2013**

County	Employment								Earnings			
	Total		Females		Males		Nonresidents		Gender		Wage Gap	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	Females	Males	Difference	% <sup>a</sup>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>362,418</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>140,596</b>	<b>38.8%</b>	<b>171,106</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>50,716</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>\$26,563</b>	<b>\$44,125</b>	<b>-\$17,562</b>	<b>60.2%</b>
Albany	17,990	100.0%	7,884	43.8%	8,408	46.7%	1,698	9.4%	\$26,673	\$36,829	-\$10,156	72.4%
Big Horn	5,188	100.0%	2,095	40.4%	2,653	51.1%	440	8.5%	\$24,252	\$37,587	-\$13,335	64.5%
Campbell	33,300	100.0%	12,120	36.4%	18,425	55.3%	2,755	8.3%	\$30,494	\$59,150	-\$28,656	51.6%
Carbon	8,329	100.0%	3,367	40.4%	3,886	46.7%	1,076	12.9%	\$24,161	\$43,873	-\$19,712	55.1%
Converse	7,083	100.0%	3,013	42.5%	3,407	48.1%	663	9.4%	\$24,615	\$43,831	-\$19,216	56.2%
Crook	2,630	100.0%	1,184	45.0%	1,138	43.3%	308	11.7%	\$22,906	\$35,944	-\$13,038	63.7%
Fremont	21,071	100.0%	9,570	45.4%	9,584	45.5%	1,917	9.1%	\$25,145	\$37,092	-\$11,947	67.8%
Goshen	5,450	100.0%	2,584	47.4%	2,425	44.5%	441	8.1%	\$23,617	\$31,883	-\$8,266	74.1%
Hot Springs	2,615	100.0%	1,234	47.2%	1,166	44.6%	215	8.2%	\$22,435	\$37,871	-\$15,436	59.2%
Johnson	4,309	100.0%	1,839	42.7%	1,973	45.8%	497	11.5%	\$22,365	\$33,823	-\$11,458	66.1%
Laramie	53,937	100.0%	23,721	44.0%	25,580	47.4%	4,636	8.6%	\$28,572	\$36,825	-\$8,253	77.6%
Lincoln	6,610	100.0%	2,891	43.7%	3,121	47.2%	598	9.0%	\$21,173	\$43,684	-\$22,511	48.5%
Natrona	51,206	100.0%	20,736	40.5%	26,253	51.3%	4,217	8.2%	\$27,974	\$49,241	-\$21,267	56.8%
Niobrara	1,092	100.0%	587	53.8%	434	39.7%	71	6.5%	\$23,035	\$29,347	-\$6,312	78.5%
Park	15,827	100.0%	7,091	44.8%	6,998	44.2%	1,738	11.0%	\$24,510	\$38,485	-\$13,975	63.7%
Platte	4,135	100.0%	1,825	44.1%	1,850	44.7%	460	11.1%	\$22,285	\$31,808	-\$9,523	70.1%
Sheridan	15,270	100.0%	7,026	46.0%	6,827	44.7%	1,417	9.3%	\$25,534	\$37,301	-\$11,767	68.5%
Sublette	7,040	100.0%	2,052	29.1%	3,573	50.8%	1,415	20.1%	\$29,364	\$59,143	-\$29,779	49.6%
Sweetwater	29,554	100.0%	10,515	35.6%	16,112	54.5%	2,927	9.9%	\$28,235	\$59,361	-\$31,126	47.6%
Teton	24,743	100.0%	7,779	31.4%	10,116	40.9%	6,848	27.7%	\$28,048	\$35,495	-\$7,447	79.0%
Uinta	11,300	100.0%	4,775	42.3%	5,100	45.1%	1,425	12.6%	\$22,762	\$43,327	-\$20,565	52.5%
Washakie	4,722	100.0%	1,979	41.9%	2,292	48.5%	451	9.6%	\$22,863	\$38,313	-\$15,450	59.7%
Weston	2,784	100.0%	1,339	48.1%	1,254	45.0%	191	6.9%	\$22,168	\$37,917	-\$15,749	58.5%
Unspecified	26,233	100.0%	3,390	12.9%	8,531	32.5%	14,312	54.6%	\$19,305	\$34,781	-\$15,476	55.5%

<sup>a</sup>% = Females' earnings as a percentage of males' earnings.

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**Growing and Declining Industries Through 2013Q3**

[http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G\\_DInd/G\\_D\\_Industries.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm)

# Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Fourth Quarter 2013

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The mean quarterly wage for persons working one job in Wyoming during 2013Q4 was \$11,488, up from \$10,370 in 2013Q3 and \$11,307 in 2012Q4.

The number of new persons not previously found working in Wyoming increased 9.6% from 2012Q4 to 2013Q4. This was the most substantial over-the-year increase since 2012Q1 (16.3%).

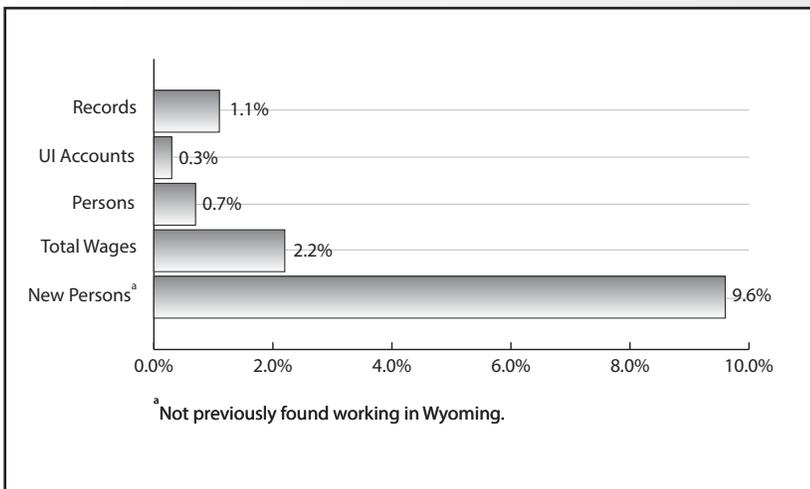


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 2013

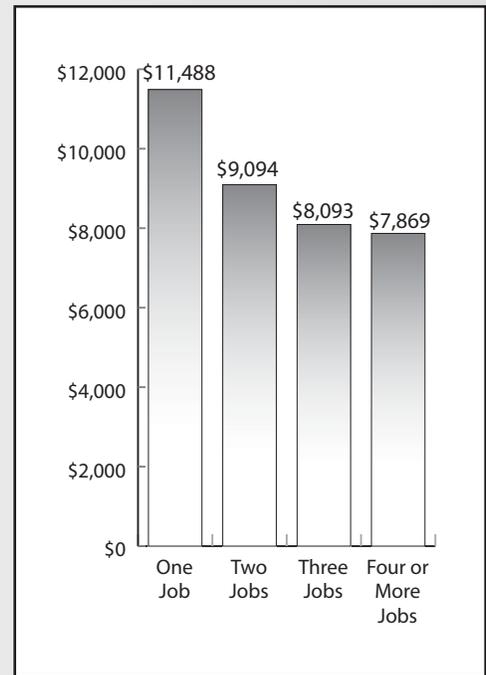


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Fourth Quarter 2013

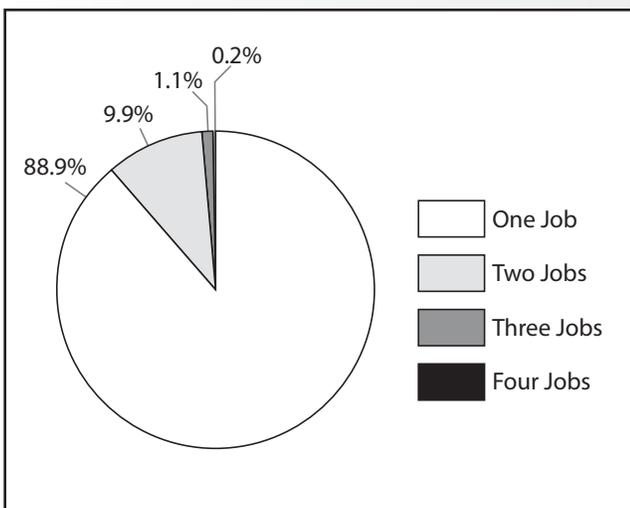


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2013

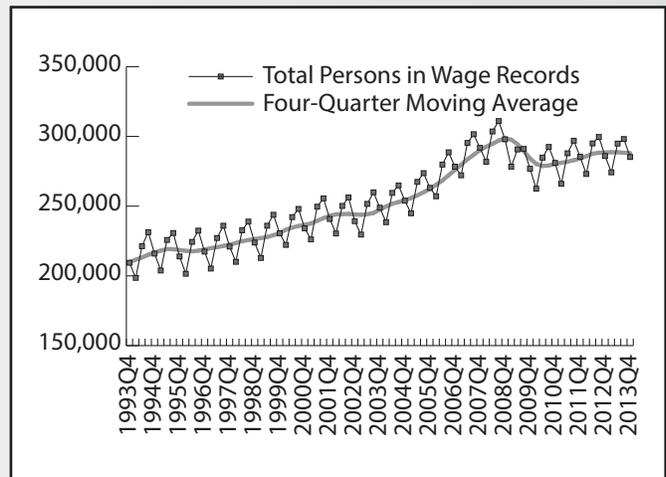


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 1993 (1993Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2013 (2013Q4)

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2013

The turnover rate for Wyoming's construction industry during 2013Q3 was 44.8%, down 1.5% from 2012Q3.

Major Sector	Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total		
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	361	660	299	597	896	2,260	3,517	35.7	-0.2
		Rates	10.3	18.8	8.5	17.0	25.5	64.3	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	2,541	3,535	994	2,592	3,586	22,961	29,088	21.1	1.9
		Rates	8.7	12.2	3.4	8.9	12.3	78.9	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	4,778	8,503	3,725	5,344	9,069	17,054	30,901	44.8	-1.5
		Rates	15.5	27.5	12.1	17.3	29.3	55.2	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,131	1,552	421	986	1,407	8,549	11,087	22.9	0.2
		Rates	10.2	14.0	3.8	8.9	12.7	77.1	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,302	3,194	892	2,391	3,283	18,670	24,255	23.0	-0.5
		Rates	9.5	13.2	3.7	9.9	13.5	77.0	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,370	8,010	2,640	6,164	8,804	24,709	38,883	36.5	0.8
		Rates	13.8	20.6	6.8	15.9	22.6	63.5	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	446	585	139	509	648	3,869	4,963	22.0	2.2
		Rates	9.0	11.8	2.8	10.3	13.1	78.0	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,154	1,564	410	1,253	1,663	10,117	12,934	21.8	-1.0
		Rates	8.9	12.1	3.2	9.7	12.9	78.2	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,334	6,061	2,727	3,897	6,624	15,397	25,355	39.3	0.9
		Rates	13.1	23.9	10.8	15.4	26.1	60.7	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,798	3,708	910	2,498	3,408	25,529	31,735	19.6	-0.1
		Rates	8.8	11.7	2.9	7.9	10.7	80.4	100.0		
Health Services	Transactions	3,456	4,370	914	3,673	4,587	28,528	36,571	22.0	-0.9	
	Rates	9.5	11.9	2.5	10.0	12.5	78.0	100.0			
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,962	16,694	7,732	12,472	20,204	25,941	55,107	52.9	0.9	
	Rates	16.3	30.3	14.0	22.6	36.7	47.1	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	1,272	2,050	778	1,765	2,543	6,844	10,659	35.8	0.8	
	Rates	11.9	19.2	7.3	16.6	23.9	64.2	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,081	1,927	846	2,870	3,716	18,952	23,749	20.2	-2.9	
	Rates	4.6	8.1	3.6	12.1	15.6	79.8	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	19	82	63	57	120	59	198	70.2	17.9	
	Rates	9.6	41.4	31.8	28.8	60.6	29.8	100.0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>Transactions</b>	<b>39,005</b>	<b>62,495</b>	<b>23,490</b>	<b>47,068</b>	<b>70,558</b>	<b>229,439</b>	<b>339,002</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	
	<b>Rates</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

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

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

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

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

## Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 4.2% in February 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 4.3% in January to 4.2% in February. Wyoming’s unemployment rate is now at its lowest point since December 2008, when it was 3.9%. Unemployment remained well below its year-ago level of 4.8% and was significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 6.7%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased, rising by 1,639 individuals (0.6%) from January to February.

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased slightly from January to February. In Wyoming, during a typical year, almost all county unemployment rates peak in January, and then decline through the spring and summer months, reaching

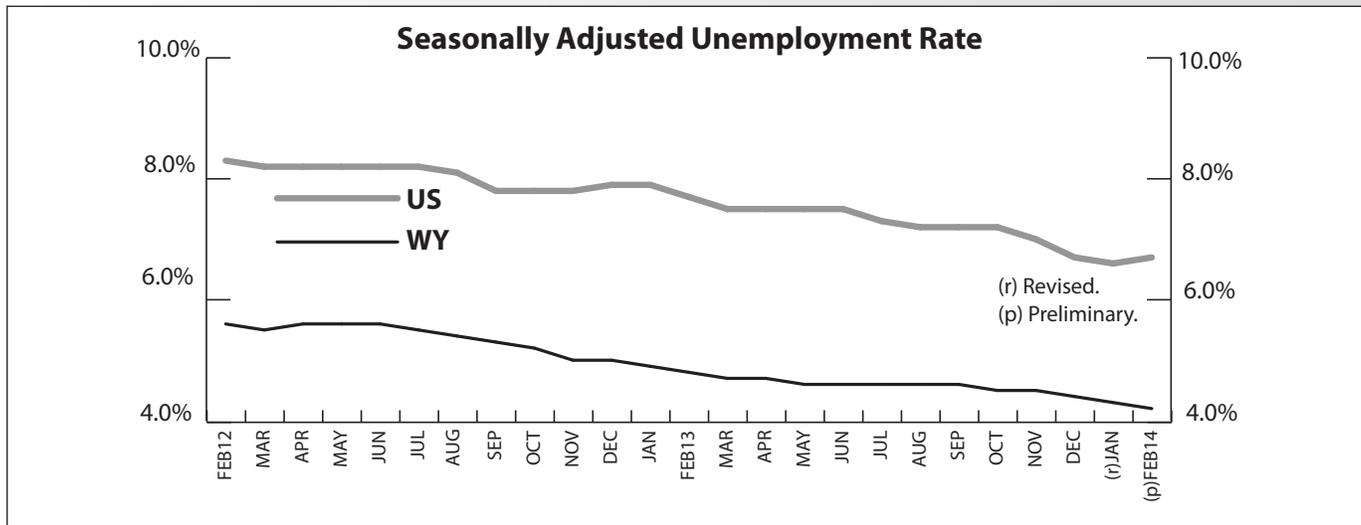
their lowest point in August or September. The largest over-the-month unemployment rate decreases were seen in Platte (down from 5.5% to 5.0%), Weston (down from 4.7% to 4.3%), and Park (down from 6.2% to 5.9%) counties.

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment rates fell in every county, perhaps indicating continued economic recovery. The largest declines were reported in Sheridan (down from 7.1% to 5.7%), Teton (down from 5.5% to 4.4%), and Sublette (down from 4.5% to 3.4%) counties.

The highest unemployment rates were found in Lincoln (6.9%), Johnson (6.5%), and Fremont (6.4%) counties. Sublette and Converse counties tied for the lowest unemployment rate (3.4%) and they were followed by Campbell (3.7%), Niobrara (3.8%), and Albany (3.9%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 281,000 in February 2013 to 284,000 in February 2014, a gain of 3,000 jobs (1.1%).

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



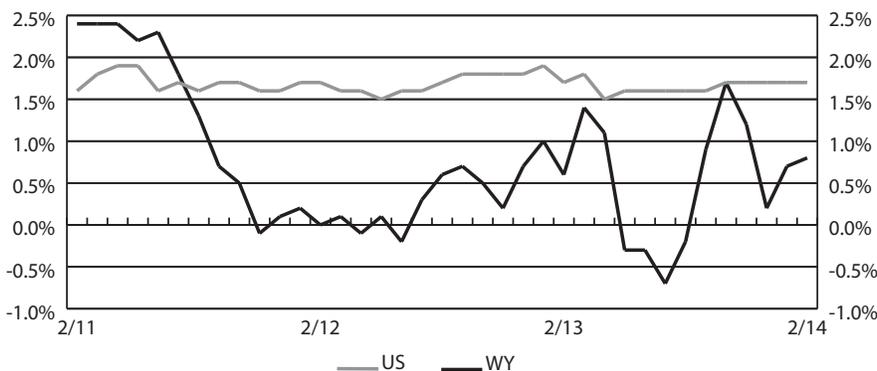
## Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, February 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

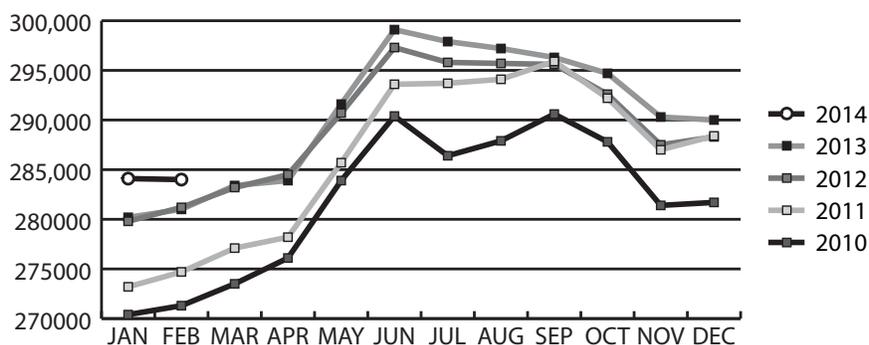
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>282,069</b>	<b>284,000</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	26,243	26,300	57	0.2%
Construction	18,220	19,000	780	4.1%
Manufacturing	9,200	9,400	200	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	9,307	9,200	-107	-1.2%
Retail Trade	28,530	29,500	970	3.3%
Transportation & Utilities	14,991	15,200	209	1.4%
Information	3,762	3,800	38	1.0%
Financial Activities	11,181	11,400	219	1.9%
Professional & Business Services	17,294	17,400	106	0.6%
Educational & Health Services	27,269	27,000	-269	-1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	31,871	32,000	129	0.4%
Other Services	11,441	11,500	59	0.5%
Government	72,760	72,300	-460	-0.6%

Projections were run in February 2014 and based on QCEW data through September 2013.

### Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



### State Unemployment Rates February 2014 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.0
Rhode Island	9.0
Illinois	8.7
Nevada	8.5
California	8.0
Kentucky	7.8
Michigan	7.7
District of Columbia	7.4
Mississippi	7.4
Arizona	7.3
Arkansas	7.1
Georgia	7.1
New Jersey	7.1
Connecticut	7.0
Oregon	6.9
Tennessee	6.9
New York	6.8
New Mexico	6.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Alaska	6.5
Massachusetts	6.5
Ohio	6.5
Alabama	6.4
Missouri	6.4
North Carolina	6.4
Washington	6.4
Florida	6.2
Pennsylvania	6.2
Colorado	6.1
Indiana	6.1
Maine	6.1
Wisconsin	6.1
Delaware	6.0
West Virginia	6.0
Maryland	5.7
South Carolina	5.7
Texas	5.7
Idaho	5.3
Montana	5.1
Oklahoma	5.0
Kansas	4.9
Virginia	4.9
Minnesota	4.8
New Hampshire	4.7
Hawaii	4.6
Louisiana	4.5
Iowa	4.4
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Utah	3.9
Vermont	3.7
Nebraska	3.6
South Dakota	3.6
North Dakota	2.6

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 2014	Jan 2014	Feb 2013	Jan 2014	Feb 2013
	Feb 2014	Jan 2014	Feb 2013	Feb 2014	Feb 2014
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	7.5	7.6	8.0	-1.3	-6.3
Construction	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	-10.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.4	0.0	3.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	10.0
Other Services	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 2014	Jan 2014	Feb 2013	Jan 2014	Feb 2013
	Feb 2014	Jan 2014	Feb 2013	Feb 2014	Feb 2014
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.1	5.0	-2.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 2014	Jan 2014	Feb 2013	Jan 2014	Feb 2013
	Feb 2014	Jan 2014	Feb 2013	Feb 2014	Feb 2014
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
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	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.4	6.3	6.4	1.6	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>

## State Unemployment Rates February 2014 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.5
Illinois	9.4
Rhode Island	9.4
Kentucky	9.0
Nevada	8.7
California	8.5
Michigan	8.5
District of Columbia	8.1
Mississippi	8.0
Alaska	7.8
New Jersey	7.8
Oregon	7.8
New York	7.7
Missouri	7.6
Arkansas	7.5
Connecticut	7.4
Alabama	7.3
New Mexico	7.3
Tennessee	7.3
Washington	7.3
West Virginia	7.3
Georgia	7.2
Arizona	7.1
Maine	7.0
Ohio	7.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Wisconsin	7.0
Indiana	6.9
Massachusetts	6.8
Colorado	6.7
Pennsylvania	6.7
North Carolina	6.6
Delaware	6.4
Florida	6.3
Idaho	6.2
Maryland	6.0
Texas	5.9
Montana	5.8
Kansas	5.5
Minnesota	5.5
South Carolina	5.4
Iowa	5.3
Oklahoma	5.3
Virginia	5.3
New Hampshire	5.2
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Hawaii	4.6
South Dakota	4.4
Utah	4.4
Louisiana	4.2
Nebraska	4.1
Vermont	4.0
North Dakota	3.5

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The amount of benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell 18.4% from February 2013 to February 2014.

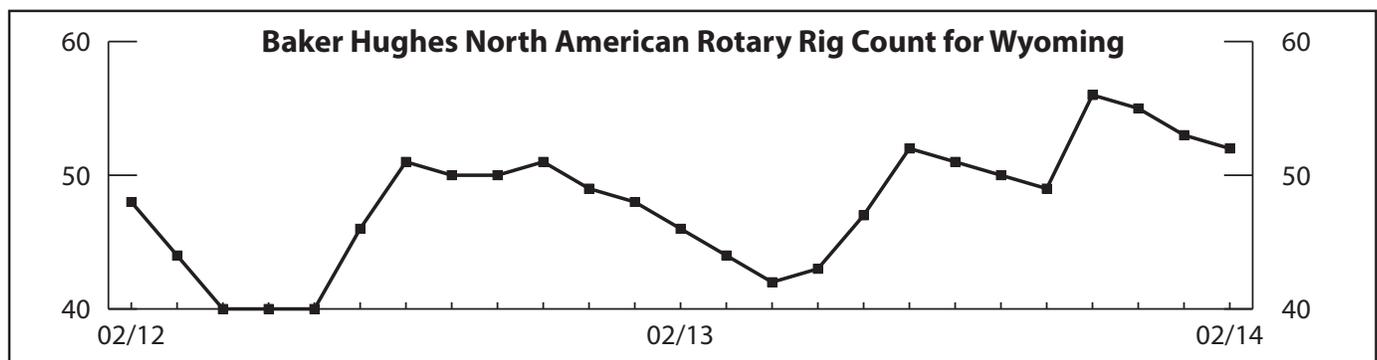
	Feb 2014 (p)	Jan 2014 (r)	Feb 2013 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>284,000</b>	<b>284,100</b>	<b>281,000</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Wyoming State Government	15,900	15,500	16,100	2.6	-1.2
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	44,500	45,300	44,400	-1.8	0.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,100	41,200	41,300	-0.2	-0.5
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,163,000	6,685,000	7,435,000	7.2	-3.7
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	4.7%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	755,000	837,000	885,000	-9.8	-14.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,397,000	7,771,000	8,298,000	-4.8	-10.9
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	21,044	22,707	26,145	-7.3	-19.5
Benefits Paid	\$7,419,048	\$8,011,435	\$9,096,188	-7.4	-18.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$352.55	\$352.82	\$347.91	-0.1	1.3
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	263,465	263,322	259,380	0.1	1.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.9%	3.5%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	234.8	233.9	232.2	0.4	1.1
Food & Beverages	239.5	238.8	236.2	0.3	1.4
Housing	230.9	230.3	225.4	0.3	2.5
Apparel	125.5	124.3	126.3	1.0	-0.6
Transportation	214.7	213.5	219.5	0.6	-2.2
Medical Care	432.8	429.6	423.2	0.7	2.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	115.7	115.3	115.4	0.3	0.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	137.0	137.0	135.5	0.0	1.1
Other Goods & Services	405.9	405.1	398.3	0.2	1.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	206.0	203.5	204.3	1.2	0.8
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	122	69	138	76.8	-11.6
Valuation	\$37,110,000	\$19,443,000	\$28,183,000	90.9	31.7
Single Family Homes	97	69	116	40.6	-16.4
Valuation	\$35,297,000	\$19,443,000	\$26,678,000	81.5	32.3
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	37	16	53	131.3	-30.2
Valuation	\$4,908,000	\$2,155,000	\$6,802,000	127.7	-27.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	24	11	31	118.2	-22.6
Valuation	\$4,740,000	\$1,969,000	\$5,297,000	140.7	-10.5
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>

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

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

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

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



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

*The largest over-the-year declines in unemployment were reported in Sheridan (down from 7.1% to 5.7%), Teton (down from 5.5% to 4.4%), and Sublette (down from 4.5% to 3.4%) counties.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2014 (p)	Jan 2014 (r)	Feb 2013 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>46,893</b>	<b>46,771</b>	<b>45,900</b>	<b>44,073</b>	<b>43,871</b>	<b>42,785</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Big Horn	5,163	5,187	4,981	4,857	4,867	4,659	306	320	322	5.9	6.2	6.5
Fremont	19,951	19,803	19,877	18,674	18,499	18,451	1,277	1,304	1,426	6.4	6.6	7.2
Hot Springs	2,631	2,620	2,550	2,504	2,495	2,405	127	125	145	4.8	4.8	5.7
Park	14,833	14,792	14,278	13,957	13,881	13,327	876	911	951	5.9	6.2	6.7
Washakie	4,315	4,369	4,214	4,081	4,129	3,943	234	240	271	5.4	5.5	6.4
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>55,465</b>	<b>55,304</b>	<b>54,504</b>	<b>52,923</b>	<b>52,629</b>	<b>51,483</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Campbell	28,059	27,952	28,086	27,033	26,839	26,841	1,026	1,113	1,245	3.7	4.0	4.4
Crook	3,521	3,520	3,465	3,349	3,344	3,262	172	176	203	4.9	5.0	5.9
Johnson	4,003	4,003	3,829	3,743	3,738	3,553	260	265	276	6.5	6.6	7.2
Sheridan	16,523	16,461	15,835	15,583	15,497	14,711	940	964	1,124	5.7	5.9	7.1
Weston	3,359	3,368	3,289	3,215	3,211	3,116	144	157	173	4.3	4.7	5.3
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>64,964</b>	<b>64,967</b>	<b>63,854</b>	<b>61,969</b>	<b>61,857</b>	<b>60,478</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>3,376</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Lincoln	7,745	7,771	7,689	7,213	7,216	7,098	532	555	591	6.9	7.1	7.7
Sublette	7,009	7,039	6,436	6,769	6,788	6,144	240	251	292	3.4	3.6	4.5
Sweetwater	25,823	25,803	25,431	24,749	24,695	24,247	1,074	1,108	1,184	4.2	4.3	4.7
Teton	13,514	13,447	13,284	12,914	12,822	12,559	600	625	725	4.4	4.6	5.5
Uinta	10,873	10,907	11,014	10,324	10,336	10,430	549	571	584	5.0	5.2	5.3
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>78,612</b>	<b>78,506</b>	<b>77,316</b>	<b>74,798</b>	<b>74,554</b>	<b>73,093</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>3,952</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Albany	19,876	19,335	19,681	19,091	18,536	18,793	785	799	888	3.9	4.1	4.5
Goshen	6,610	6,625	6,454	6,323	6,318	6,124	287	307	330	4.3	4.6	5.1
Laramie	46,509	46,919	45,841	44,032	44,365	43,108	2,477	2,554	2,733	5.3	5.4	6.0
Niobrara	1,340	1,346	1,273	1,289	1,291	1,223	51	55	50	3.8	4.1	3.9
Platte	4,277	4,281	4,067	4,063	4,044	3,845	214	237	222	5.0	5.5	5.5
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>61,696</b>	<b>61,782</b>	<b>61,393</b>	<b>58,993</b>	<b>58,891</b>	<b>58,495</b>	<b>2,703</b>	<b>2,891</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Carbon	7,970	7,990	7,749	7,573	7,579	7,317	397	411	432	5.0	5.1	5.6
Converse	8,381	8,394	8,396	8,100	8,084	8,058	281	310	338	3.4	3.7	4.0
Natrona	45,345	45,398	45,248	43,320	43,228	43,120	2,025	2,170	2,128	4.5	4.8	4.7
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>307,627</b>	<b>307,331</b>	<b>302,965</b>	<b>292,754</b>	<b>291,801</b>	<b>286,333</b>	<b>14,873</b>	<b>15,530</b>	<b>16,632</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....	4.2	4.3	4.8
U.S.....	7.0	7.0	8.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....	6.7	6.6	7.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2014. Run Date 03/2014.

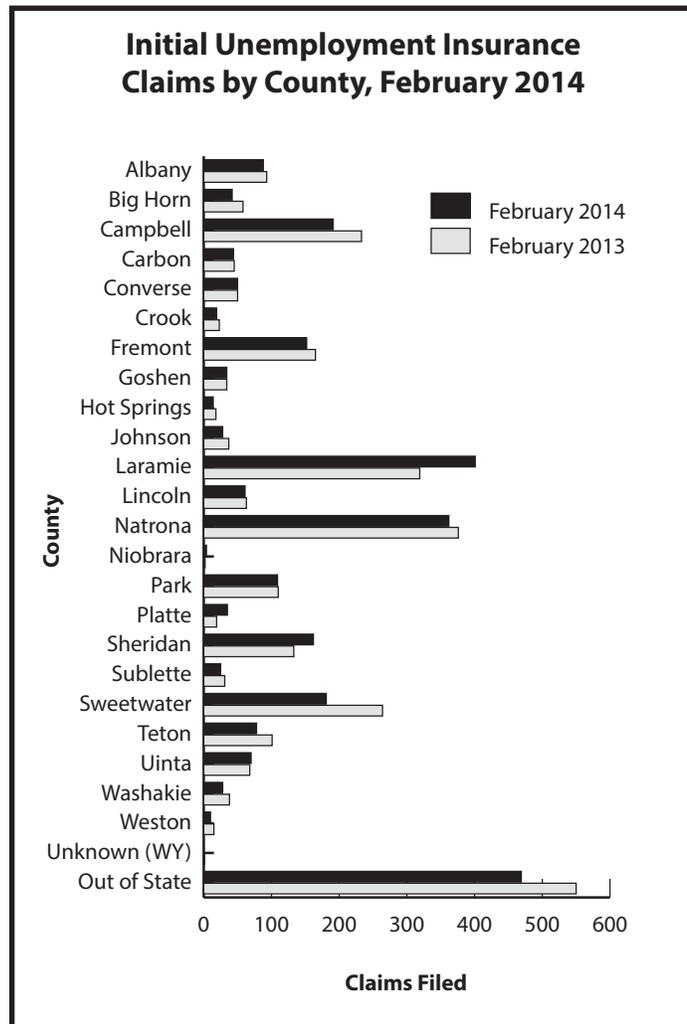
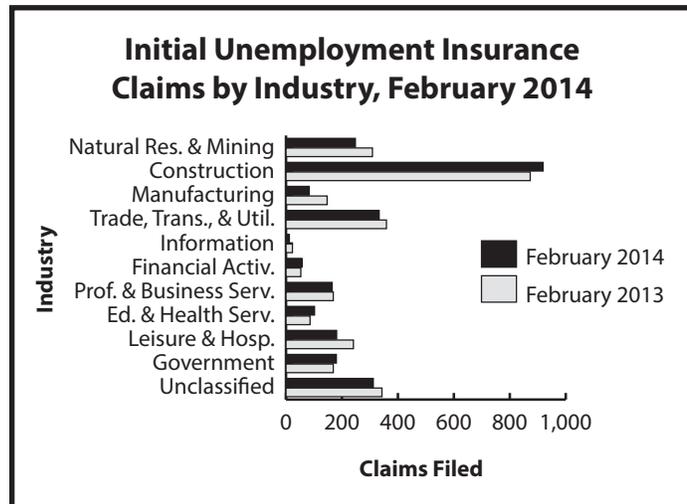
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: *Patrick Harris, Principal Economist*

*Initial claims decreased by 6.7% over the year with a substantial decrease in leisure & hospitality (-24.9%).*



INITIAL CLAIMS	Claims Filed			% Change Claims Filed	
	Feb 14	Jan 14	Feb 13	Jan 14	Feb 13
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>2,655</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>-27.0</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	1,251	1,691	1,330	-26.0	-5.9
Natural Res. & Mining	248	297	309	-16.5	-19.7
Mining	234	272	291	-14.0	-19.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	5	12	20	-58.3	-75.0
Construction	919	1,214	873	-24.3	5.3
Manufacturing	83	178	147	-53.4	-43.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	910	1,321	1,003	-31.1	-9.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	333	451	359	-26.2	-7.2
Wholesale Trade	67	85	56	-21.2	19.6
Retail Trade	149	249	187	-40.2	-20.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	117	117	116	0.0	0.9
Information	12	16	23	-25.0	-47.8
Financial Activities	57	44	53	29.5	7.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	165	285	169	-42.1	-2.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	102	100	86	2.0	18.6
Leisure & Hospitality	181	370	241	-51.1	-24.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	53	47	66	12.8	-19.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	180	256	169	-29.7	6.5
Federal Government	71	119	56	-40.3	26.8
State Government	28	20	27	40.0	3.7
Local Government	81	116	86	-30.2	-5.8
Local Education	15	26	15	-42.3	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	312	367	343	-15.0	-9.0

### Laramie County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>-25.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	193	291	128	-33.7	50.8
Construction	173	253	115	-31.6	50.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	167	207	153	-19.3	9.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	51	82	61	-37.8	-16.4
Financial Activities	15	3	11	400.0	36.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	39	56	29	-30.4	34.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	23	15	14	53.3	64.3
Leisure & Hospitality	22	38	23	-42.1	-4.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	27	25	25	8.0	8.0
UNCLASSIFIED	11	11	10	0.0	10.0

### Natrona County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>-19.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	192	236	201	-18.6	-4.5
Construction	127	169	123	-24.9	3.3
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	154	188	159	-18.1	-3.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	92	94	90	-2.1	2.2
Financial Activities	9	6	11	50.0	-18.2
Prof. & Business Svcs.	28	51	27	-45.1	3.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	16	24	15	-33.3	6.7
Leisure & Hospitality	29	32	28	-9.4	3.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	11	10	6	10.0	83.3
UNCLASSIFIED	2	11	8	-81.8	-75.0

<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: *Patrick Harris, Principal Economist*

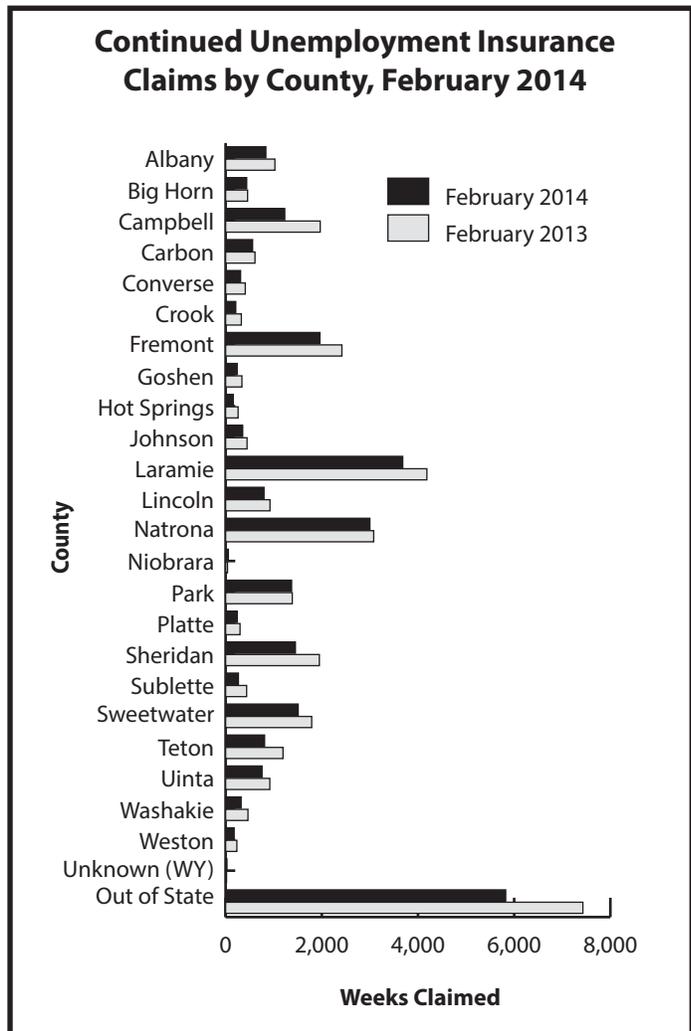
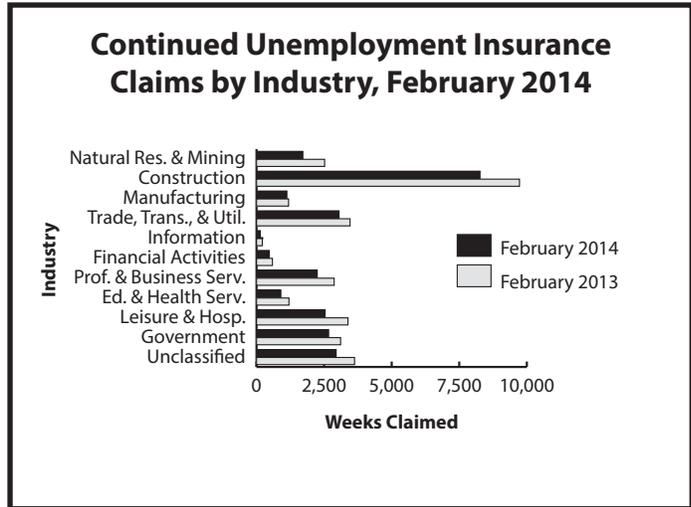
*Extended benefit legislation expired January 1, 2014, resulting in large decreases in these claims over the month (-96.9%) and year (-99.3%).*

CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed Feb 14		Feb 14		Feb 14
	Feb 14	Jan 14	Feb 13	Jan 14	Feb 13

Wyoming Statewide					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>26,602</b>	<b>27,109</b>	<b>32,607</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>-96.9</b>	<b>-99.3</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>7,521</b>	<b>6,733</b>	<b>9,078</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>-17.2</b>
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>-26.5</i>
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	<i>6.8%</i>	<i>7.2%</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>-0.4%</i>	<i>-0.9%</i>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>11,110</b>	<b>10,674</b>	<b>13,433</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-17.3</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	1,715	1,665	2,519	3.0	-31.9
Mining	1,520	1,467	2,200	3.6	-30.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	149	170	169	-12.4	-11.8
Construction	8,269	7,970	9,728	3.8	-15.0
Manufacturing	1,124	1,037	1,185	8.4	-5.1
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>10,181</b>	<b>12,436</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-20.6</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,051	2,913	3,460	4.7	-11.8
Wholesale Trade	550	468	717	17.5	-23.3
Retail Trade	1,661	1,519	1,835	9.3	-9.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	840	926	908	-9.3	-7.5
Information	137	114	213	20.2	-35.7
Financial Activities	470	514	588	-8.6	-20.1
Prof. & Business Services	2,245	2,117	2,872	6.0	-21.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	901	1,040	1,200	-13.4	-24.9
Leisure & Hospitality	2,536	2,927	3,382	-13.4	-25.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Adm.	530	549	715	-3.5	-25.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2,668</b>	<b>2,922</b>	<b>3,110</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>-14.2</b>
Federal Government	1,324	1,459	1,549	-9.3	-14.5
State Government	240	281	271	-14.6	-11.4
Local Government	1,103	1,182	1,289	-6.7	-14.4
Local Education	168	187	271	-10.2	-38.0
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>2,945</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>3,626</b>	<b>-11.6</b>	<b>-18.8</b>

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>3,477</b>	<b>4,184</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-12.0</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,045</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>-10.2</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,886</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Construction	1,700	1,499	1,668	13.4	1.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,473</b>	<b>1,896</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-19.9</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	523	502	592	4.2	-11.7
Financial Activities	85	114	145	-25.4	-41.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	557	406	612	37.2	-9.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	155	191	237	-18.8	-34.6
Leisure & Hospitality	183	201	245	-9.0	-25.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-25.2</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-60.9</b>

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>3,130</b>	<b>3,078</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,576</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Construction	1,043	1,106	994	-5.7	4.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>1,369</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>-12.0</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	587	553	623	6.1	-5.8
Financial Activities	66	59	61	11.9	8.2
Professional & Business Svcs.	366	334	419	9.6	-12.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	208	209	183	-0.5	13.7
Leisure & Hospitality	195	273	272	-28.6	-28.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-16.7</b>



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

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