QUARTERLY UPDATE

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Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Mining Sector Contracts in Fourth Quarter 2012

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

Total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by $127.7 million (4.0%) in fourth quarter 2012. Employment rose by 866 jobs (0.3%) and average weekly wage increased by $32 (3.7%). In fourth quarter, total wages, employment, and average weekly wage grew slightly faster than their five year averages (see Table 1, page 3). However, large job losses in the mining sector (including oil & gas; -1,278 jobs, or -4.5%) caused overall job growth to slow to its lowest level in more than two years. Additionally, employment at temporary help agencies fell by nearly 400 jobs. Temporary employment is often cited nationally as a leading economic indicator, so this decrease may suggest continued weakness in the state's economy. 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 remains approximately 8,600 jobs (3.0%) below its fourth 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

- **As higher education enrollments and students' costs continue to increase, states will need a method to determine which skills or credentials are important to labor market success. Because skills and qualifications demanded by the labor market change, they need to be measured longitudinally – doing so gives states the ability to pinpoint constants in an ever-changing stream of variables. …** ***page 11***
- **The turnover rate in the manufacturing industry decreased by 6.1% from fourth quarter 2011 to fourth quarter 2012. …** ***page 16***

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, May 2013 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 21), which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons. When individuals work more than one job, each job is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry table (see page 16) 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 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

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2008 (2008Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2012 (2012Q4)

	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
2008Q4	2.4	-2.2	6.8	6.4	4.3	8.8
2009Q4	-6.3	-3.2	-8.4	6.4	-2.2	9.9
2010Q4	1.1	-2.1	6.0	7.7	4.8	10.0
2011Q4	2.0	-1.5	2.5	3.7	0.5	5.2
2012Q4[a]	0.3	-1.9	4.0	7.6	3.7	9.7
Five-Year Average for Q4	-0.1	-2.2	2.2	6.4	2.2	8.7

[a]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 2013.

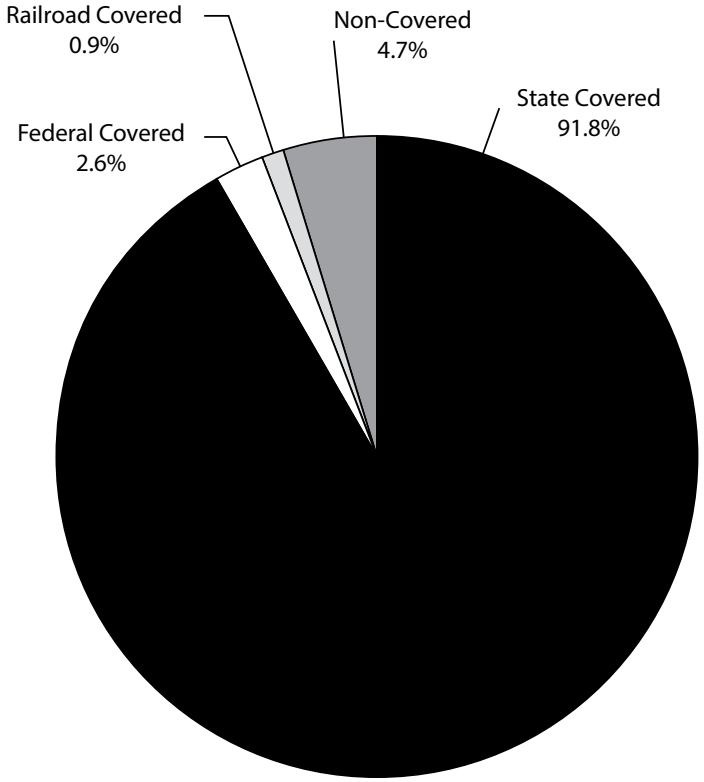


Figure 1: Wyoming Wage & Salary Employment by Covered/Non-Covered Status, March 2011

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2004 (2004Q1) to Fourth Quarter 2012 (2012Q4)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2004Q1	3.0	7.2
2004Q2	2.9	7.1
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2	3.1	8.7
2008Q3	3.4	10.1
2008Q4	2.4	6.8
2009Q1	-1.0	-1.2
2009Q2	-3.4	-5.0
2009Q3	-5.3	-8.4
2009Q4	-6.3	-8.4
2010Q1	-4.7	-4.9
2010Q2	-1.7	1.1
2010Q3	0.0	4.8
2010Q4	1.1	6.0
2011Q1	1.1	5.4
2011Q2	0.8	4.7
2011Q3	1.4	6.5
2011Q4	2.0	2.5
2012Q1	2.5	8.0
2012Q2	2.2	4.8
2012Q3	0.7	0.2
2012Q4[a]	0.3	4.0

aPreliminary.

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

Extract date: April 2013.

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.

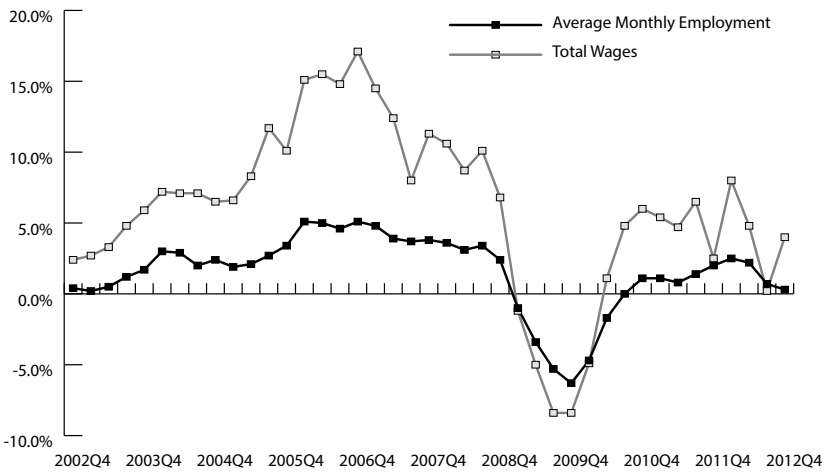
Figure 2 shows that the level of job growth fell from 2.5% in first quarter 2012 to 0.3% in fourth quarter, its slowest pace since third quarter 2010. Total payroll growth, which had slowed to 0.2% in third quarter, rebounded to 4.0% in fourth quarter (see Table 2). It is possible that the rebound in total payroll growth reflected employers paying bonuses in the fourth quarter in anticipation of tax increases they expected to occur in January.

Employment and Wages by County

Employment rose in 11 counties and fell in 12 counties (see Table 3, page 5). Total payroll increased in 19 counties and decreased in four counties.

Teton County added 534 jobs (3.4%) and its total payroll rose by $21.9 million (12.9%). Accommodation & food services added more than 300 jobs, while smaller gains occurred in administrative & waste

(Text continued on page 6)



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

Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages For Fourth Quarter 2002 (2002Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2012 (2012Q4)

Table 3: **Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by County, 2011 and 2012[a]**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
County	2011	2012	n	%	2011	2012	$	%	2011	2012	$	%
Total	**278,015**	**278,881**	**866**	**0.3**	**$3,165,745,021**	**$3,293,435,548**	**$127,690,527**	**4.0**	**$876**	**$908**	**$32**	**3.7**
Albany	15,578	15,493	-85	-0.5	$152,096,495	$143,123,399	-$8,973,096	-5.9	$751	$711	-$40	-5.3
Big Horn	4,344	4,274	-70	-1.6	41,705,225	42,446,581	741,356	1.8	739	764	25	3.4
Campbell	28,033	27,711	-322	-1.1	397,594,333	400,212,249	2,617,916	0.7	1,091	1,111	20	1.8
Carbon	6,593	6,861	268	4.1	74,068,680	74,483,611	414,931	0.6	864	835	-29	-3.4
Converse	5,753	6,036	283	4.9	65,041,008	72,208,963	7,167,955	11.0	870	920	50	5.7
Crook	2,319	2,333	14	0.6	20,758,857	22,029,565	1,270,708	6.1	689	726	37	5.4
Fremont	16,948	16,921	-27	-0.2	166,570,347	171,159,338	4,588,991	2.8	756	778	22	2.9
Goshen	4,769	4,689	-80	-1.7	39,852,475	40,315,911	463,436	1.2	643	661	18	2.8
Hot Springs	2,135	2,110	-25	-1.2	18,659,078	19,303,302	644,224	3.5	672	704	32	4.8
Johnson	3,261	3,304	43	1.3	27,866,067	30,752,052	2,885,985	10.4	657	716	59	9.0
Laramie	43,584	44,337	753	1.7	448,882,945	499,895,941	51,012,996	11.4	792	867	75	9.5
Lincoln	6,092	5,746	-346	-5.7	66,925,221	63,528,944	-3,396,277	-5.1	845	850	5	0.6
Natrona	40,321	41,693	1,372	3.4	499,237,798	542,648,249	43,410,451	8.7	952	1,001	49	5.1
Niobrara	924	955	31	3.4	7,348,836	7,878,918	530,082	7.2	612	635	23	3.8
Park	13,211	13,301	90	0.7	128,139,422	131,089,665	2,950,243	2.3	746	758	12	1.6
Platte	3,416	3,350	-66	-1.9	32,520,907	31,793,848	-727,059	-2.2	732	730	-2	-0.3
Sheridan	12,959	12,947	-12	-0.1	130,409,366	137,463,719	7,054,353	5.4	774	817	43	5.6
Sublette	6,177	5,238	-939	-15.2	92,534,522	81,134,521	-11,400,001	-12.3	1,152	1,192	40	3.5
Sweetwater	24,990	25,217	227	0.9	347,002,418	361,330,394	14,327,976	4.1	1,068	1,102	34	3.2
Teton	15,836	16,370	534	3.4	169,998,827	191,913,337	21,914,510	12.9	826	902	76	9.2
Uinta	9,254	9,107	-147	-1.6	95,466,604	96,625,669	1,159,065	1.2	794	816	22	2.8
Washakie	3,995	3,970	-25	-0.6	38,054,673	39,207,614	1,152,941	3.0	733	760	27	3.7
Weston	2,308	2,359	51	2.2	20,104,551	21,237,497	1,132,946	5.6	670	693	23	3.4
Nonclassified[b]	5,214	4,559	-655	-12.6	84,906,366	71,652,261	-13,254,105	-15.6	1,253	1,209	-44	-3.5

[a]Preliminary.
[b]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 2013.

(Text continued from page 4)

services, professional & technical services, and real estate, rental, & leasing.

Employment in Converse County rose by 283 jobs (4.9%) and its total payroll grew by $7.2 million (11.0%). The largest job gains occurred in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 150 jobs), local government, and transportation & warehousing.

Carbon County gained 268 jobs (4.1%) and its total payroll increased by $0.4 million (0.6%). Construction added more than 150 jobs and modest gains were seen in retail trade and professional & technical services.

Sweetwater County's employment increased by 227 jobs (0.9%) and its total payroll rose by $14.3 million (4.1%). Construction added more than 150 jobs and smaller increases occurred in health care & social assistance, accommodation & food services, retail trade, and wholesale trade. Job losses were seen in administrative & waste services, finance & insurance, and manufacturing.

Sublette County lost 939 jobs (-15.2%) and its total payroll fell by $11.4 million (-12.3%). Large job losses were seen in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 500 jobs) and construction (approximately 200 jobs).

Employment fell by 346 jobs (-5.7%) in Lincoln County and its total payroll decreased by $3.4 million (-5.1%). Construction lost approximately 150 jobs and employment also fell in mining (including oil & gas), accommodation & food services, and transportation & warehousing.

Campbell County's employment decreased by 322 jobs (-1.1%), but its total payroll increased slightly ($2.6 million, or 0.7%). Mining employment (including oil & gas) fell by approximately 500 jobs and smaller job losses were seen in administrative & waste services, other services, and transportation & warehousing. Job gains occurred in local government (including public schools & hospitals; nearly 200 jobs), retail trade (more than 100 jobs), and utilities (approximately 100 jobs).

Uinta County lost 147 jobs (-1.6%), but its total payroll rose by $1.2 million (1.2%). Employment fell in construction (approximately 150 jobs) and local government.

Natrona County added 1,372 jobs (3.4%) and its total payroll rose by $43.4 million (8.7%). The largest job gains occurred in construction (420 jobs, or 15.6%), accommodation & food services (170 jobs, or 4.5%), wholesale trade (153 jobs, or 5.9%), and transportation & warehousing (123 jobs, or 11.4%).

Employment in Laramie County grew by 753 jobs (1.7%) and its total payroll increased by $51.0 million (11.4%). Construction added 172 jobs (6.2%) and growth was also seen in local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 145 jobs, or 2.0%), wholesale trade (106 jobs, or 12.8%), and retail trade (94 jobs, or 1.7%). Employment fell in manufacturing (-143 jobs, or -9.7%), federal government (-48 jobs, or -1.8%), and professional & technical services (-29 jobs, or -1.9%). It appears that total payroll and average weekly wage in retail trade and ambulatory health care services were affected by the payment of large bonuses.

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

The largest job gains occurred in accommodation & food services, local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals), retail trade, and health care & social assistance (see Table 4, page 8). Employment decreased in mining (including oil & gas), administrative & waste services, and construction.

Accommodation & food services added 822 jobs (2.8%) and its payroll rose by $6.2 million (5.1%). The majority of job gains occurred in food services & drinking places (approximately 550 jobs) while accommodation gained more than 250 jobs.

Local government gained 745 jobs (1.6%) and its total payroll grew by $14.8 million (3.2%). Local government education, which includes school districts and community colleges, added 226 jobs (0.9%) and hospitals added 279 jobs (4.2%).

Employment in retail trade grew by 336 jobs (1.1%) and its total payroll increased by $26.3 million (13.4%). Modest job gains were seen in many different areas of retail trade.

Health care & social assistance added 225 jobs (1.0%) and its total payroll rose by $26.3 million (10.4%). Job gains in ambulatory health care services (333 jobs, or 3.7%) more than offset losses at private hospitals (-158 jobs, or -4.9%).

Job losses in Wyoming's mining sector continued to deepen in fourth quarter. Employment fell by 1,278 jobs (-4.5%) and total payroll fell by $2.4 million (-0.4%). Mining, except oil & gas lost approximately 200 jobs and support activities for mining (including oil & gas drilling and support services) lost more than 1,200 jobs. Employment rose in oil & gas extraction (nearly 200 jobs).

Administrative & waste services lost 384 jobs (-4.8%) and its payroll fell by $13.5 million (-18.4%). The largest job losses were found in employment services (including temporary help agencies; nearly 400 jobs). Job losses at temporary help agencies might suggest weak job growth in coming quarters.

Construction employment fell by 186 jobs (-0.8%), but its total payroll rose by $5.2 million (1.8%). Heavy & civil engineering construction lost approximately 500 jobs, while specialty trade contractors added approximately 250 jobs.

In summary, job losses in Wyoming's mining sector (including oil & gas) grew deeper in fourth quarter, causing overall job growth to fall to its lowest level in two years. Sublette and Campbell counties were particularly affected by the loss of oil & gas jobs. However, solid job gains continued in Converse, Natrona, Teton, Niobrara, and Carbon counties.

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Table 4: **Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Industry, 2011 and 2012[a]**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
NAICS[b] Title	2011	2012	n	%	2011	2012	$	%	2011	2012	$	%
Total, All Industries	**278,015**	**278,881**	**866**	**0.3**	**$3,165,745,021**	**$3,293,435,548**	**$127,690,527**	**4.0**	**$876**	**$908**	**$32**	**3.7**
Total Private	210,959	211,159	200	0.1	$2,414,147,080	$2,529,656,248	$115,509,168	4.8	$880	$922	$42	4.8
Agriculture	2,429	2,478	49	2.0	22,551,776	22,950,955	399,179	1.8	714	712	-2	-0.3
Mining	28,585	27,307	-1,278	-4.5	584,218,982	581,790,169	-2,428,813	-0.4	1,572	1,639	67	4.3
Utilities	2,467	2,463	-4	-0.2	51,023,930	54,366,342	3,342,412	6.6	1,591	1,698	107	6.7
Construction	22,121	21,935	-186	-0.8	287,945,971	293,161,266	5,215,295	1.8	1,001	1,028	27	2.7
Manufacturing	9,741	9,681	-60	-0.6	134,775,180	141,255,292	6,480,112	4.8	1,064	1,122	58	5.5
Wholesale Trade	9,004	9,111	107	1.2	139,801,918	146,111,827	6,309,909	4.5	1,194	1,234	40	3.4
Retail Trade	29,475	29,811	336	1.1	195,928,045	222,224,899	26,296,854	13.4	511	573	62	12.1
Transportation & Warehousing	9,569	9,668	99	1.0	117,085,119	117,825,285	740,166	0.6	941	937	-4	-0.4
Information	3,851	3,845	-6	-0.2	40,255,423	42,073,678	1,818,255	4.5	804	842	38	4.7
Finance & Insurance	6,683	6,684	1	0.0	85,581,833	98,118,769	12,536,936	14.6	985	1,129	144	14.6
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,971	4,131	160	4.0	45,673,494	47,170,314	1,496,820	3.3	885	878	-7	-0.8
Professional & Technical Services	9,111	9,208	97	1.1	143,803,311	155,477,998	11,674,687	8.1	1,214	1,299	85	7.0
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	872	984	112	12.8	18,071,235	38,041,164	19,969,929	110.5	1,594	2,974	1,380	86.6
Administrative & Waste Services	7,955	7,571	-384	-4.8	73,335,425	59,818,725	-13,516,700	-18.4	709	608	-101	-14.2
Educational Services	1,699	1,679	-20	-1.2	12,295,824	12,594,967	299,143	2.4	557	577	20	3.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,669	23,894	225	1.0	253,919,983	280,262,422	26,342,439	10.4	825	902	77	9.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	9,018	9,351	333	3.7	142,879,052	168,009,610	25,130,558	17.6	1,219	1,382	163	13.4
Hospitals	3,239	3,081	-158	-4.9	42,088,296	41,637,511	-450,785	-1.1	1,000	1,040	40	4.0
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,606	4,608	2	0.0	33,114,770	33,684,935	570,165	1.7	553	562	9	1.6
Social Assistance	6,806	6,853	47	0.7	35,837,865	36,930,366	1,092,501	3.0	405	415	10	2.5
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,450	2,481	31	1.3	12,134,359	12,803,449	669,090	5.5	381	397	16	4.2
Accommodation & Food Services	28,944	29,766	822	2.8	121,341,421	127,536,004	6,194,583	5.1	322	330	8	2.5
Other Services	8,364	8,462	98	1.2	74,403,851	76,072,723	1,668,872	2.2	684	692	8	1.2
Total Government	67,056	67,722	666	1.0	$751,597,941	$763,779,300	$12,181,359	1.6	$862	$868	$6	0.7
Federal Government	7,309	7,274	-35	-0.5	111,013,739	108,899,760	-2,113,979	-1.9	1,168	1,152	-16	-1.4
State Government	13,200	13,156	-44	-0.3	171,840,475	171,361,710	-478,765	-0.3	1,001	1,002	1	0.1
State Government Education	3,671	3,564	-107	-2.9	45,850,511	44,054,968	-1,795,543	-3.9	961	951	-10	-1.0
Local Government	46,547	47,292	745	1.6	468,743,727	483,517,830	14,774,103	3.2	775	786	11	1.4
Local Government Education	24,661	24,887	226	0.9	241,599,148	244,714,562	3,115,414	1.3	754	756	3	0.4
Hospitals	6,710	6,989	279	4.2	87,420,594	91,462,901	4,042,307	4.6	1,002	1,007	4	0.4

[a]Preliminary.
[b]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 2013.

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2004Q1 to 2013Q1

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
2004/1	$1,800,717,857		237,527		$2,527.04	
2005/1	$1,919,538,984	6.6%	243,759	2.6%	$2,624.91	3.9%
2004/2	$1,909,209,013		250,786		$2,537.63	
2005/2	$2,068,675,609	8.4%	258,031	2.9%	$2,672.39	5.3%
2004/3	$1,958,379,343		255,077		$2,559.20	
2005/3	$2,188,006,458	11.7%	263,747	3.4%	$2,765.28	8.1%
2004/4	$2,074,503,790		248,966		$2,777.49	
2005/4	$2,283,976,604	10.1%	259,256	4.1%	$2,936.58	5.7%
2005/1	$1,919,538,984		243,759		$2,624.91	
2006/1	$2,206,882,734	15.0%	254,302	4.3%	$2,892.73	10.2%
2005/2	$2,068,675,609		258,031		$2,672.39	
2006/2	$2,389,394,775	15.5%	268,726	4.1%	$2,963.86	10.9%
2005/3	$2,188,006,458		263,747		$2,765.28	
2006/3	$2,511,603,105	14.8%	274,060	3.9%	$3,054.81	10.5%
2005/4	$2,283,976,604		259,256		$2,936.58	
2006/4	$2,674,775,271	17.1%	270,498	4.3%	$3,296.11	12.2%
2006/1	$2,206,882,734		254,302		$2,892.73	
2007/1	$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	$3,161.89	9.3%
2006/2	$2,389,394,775		268,726		$2,963.86	
2007/2	$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	$3,203.87	8.1%
2006/3	$2,511,603,105		274,060		$3,054.81	
2007/3	$2,712,325,140	8.0%	284,317	3.7%	$3,179.93	4.1%
2006/4	$2,674,775,271		270,498		$3,296.11	
2007/4	$2,976,397,551	11.3%	280,888	3.8%	$3,532.13	7.2%
2007/1	$2,528,871,913		266,599		$3,161.89	
2008/1	$2,798,237,273	10.7%	276,195	3.6%	$3,377.13	6.8%
2007/2	$2,679,641,341		278,792		$3,203.87	
2008/2	$2,918,008,721	8.9%	287,780	3.2%	$3,379.91	5.5%
2007/3	$2,712,325,140		284,317		$3,179.93	
2008/3	$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	$3,386.44	6.5%
2007/4	$2,976,397,551		280,888		$3,532.13	
2008/4	$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	$3,684.02	4.3%
2008/1	$2,798,237,273		276,195		$3,377.13	
2009/1	$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008/2	$2,918,008,721		287,780		$3,379.91	
2009/2	$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008/3	$2,985,771,294		293,895		$3,386.44	
2009/3	$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008/4	$3,177,223,682		287,478		$3,684.02	
2009/4	$2,911,594,084	-8.4%	269,439	-6.3%	$3,602.04	-2.2%
2009/1	$2,764,364,307		273,471		$3,369.48	
2010/1	$2,627,558,836	-4.9%	260,726	-4.7%	$3,359.29	-0.3%
2009/2	$2,773,191,493		277,897		$3,326.40	
2010/2	$2,802,848,365	1.1%	273,044	-1.7%	$3,421.73	2.9%
2009/3	$2,736,056,780		278,234		$3,277.88	
2010/3	$2,866,694,334	4.8%	279,429	0.4%	$3,419.71	4.3%
2009/4	$2,911,594,084		269,439		$3,602.04	
2010/4	$3,087,069,661	6.0%	272,511	1.1%	$3,776.08	4.8%
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%

Table continued on page 10

Table continued from page 9

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2004Q1 to 2013Q1

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
2010/2	$2,802,848,365		273,044		$3,421.73	
2011/2	$2,933,492,659	4.7%	275,169	0.8%	$3,553.56	3.9%
2010/3	$2,866,694,334		279,429		$3,419.71	
2011/3	$3,053,914,162	6.5%	282,231	1.0%	$3,606.87	5.5%
2010/4	$3,087,069,661		272,511		$3,776.08	
2011/4	$3,165,745,021	2.5%	278,015	2.0%	$3,795.65	0.5%
2011/1	$2,769,072,169		263,558		$3,502.17	
2012/1	$2,991,246,352	8.0%	270,073	2.5%	$3,691.90	5.4%
2011/2	$2,933,492,659		275,169		$3,553.56	
2012/2	$3,074,207,136	4.8%	281,192	2.2%	$3,644.26	2.6%
2011/3	$3,053,914,162		282,231		$3,606.87	
2012/3	$3,060,122,560	0.2%	284,180	0.7%	$3,589.42	-0.5%
2011/4	$3,165,745,021		278,015		$3,795.65	
2012/4	$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(p)	$3,022,669,945	1.1%	270,533	0.2%	$3,724.34	0.9%

(p) Preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

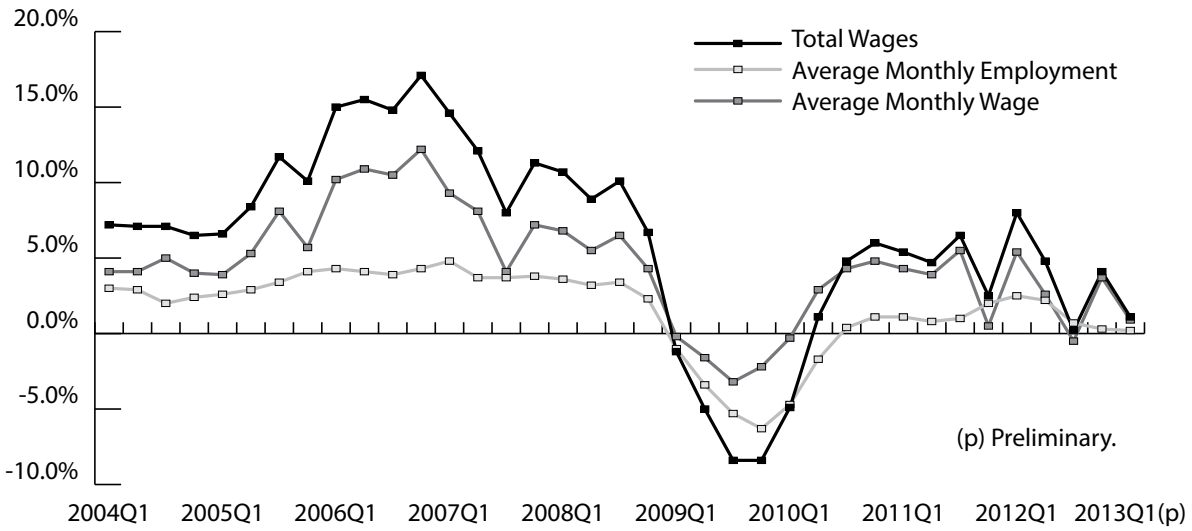

Figure: **Over-the-Year Change for Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2004Q1 to 2012Q4**

NOW ONLINE

Updated Growing and Declining Industries Tables for Fourth Quarter 2012
http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm

Revised and Final Data for the 2011 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses
http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/cfoi/toc.htm

Excerpt

The Cornerstone: Building an American Public Policy for Educational Attainment and Success in the Labor Market

by Michele Holmes, Public Relations Specialist

In the United States, the belief that higher education is the key to success in the labor market is "an article of faith" (Covaleskie, 2110, p.1). Although this belief is echoed by policymakers and educators alike, the requirements for success in the workforce shift based on changing industrial needs, technological advancements, war, changes in natural resources and social attitudes toward education (Ochsner & Solomon, 1979). Given our rapidly changing job market and global economy, it comes as no surprise America's education policy has become increasingly concerned with workforce development over the last 30 years. Preparing students for gainful employment in a competitive marketplace is not just one of many desired outcomes; it is a central charge for American schools.

The 1983 report of President Ronald Reagan's National Commission on Excellence in Education (NCEE), *A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform*, successfully rooted the language of workforce development into the national discussion on education. *Nation* did more than introduce the lexicon of workforce development into education policy, it sought, in part, to answer the question: what is school for? David Pierpont Gardner and the NCEE argue in *Nation* that one goal of education reform should be the creation of a "Learning Society," grounded in "the idea that education is important not only because of what it contributes to one's career goals but also because of the value it adds to the general quality of one's life" (1983, p. 22). The value education adds to one's life, while given theoretical mention in *Nation*, is not the cornerstone for the reform suggested in the report. *Nation* is concerned with human capital, competition, and education as a mechanism for attaining "the mature and informed judgment needed to secure gainful employment" (p. 16). The reason for the NCEE's concern was the rise of global competition, and America's uncertain future as an economic superpower. The report states "the time is long past when America's destiny was assured simply by an abundance of natural resources…we live among determined, well-educated, and strongly motivated competitors" (p. 14). The central "risk" in *Nation* is not, as the report claims, that America may drown in a "rising tide of mediocrity," but that the rest of the world has learned how to swim (p. 1).

The findings of *Nation*, namely that the academic performance of students in American high schools was dismal, framed the national dialog that our public schools were failing to produce competitive workers, and that this failure would undermine America's position of economic dominance. One problem with tasking schools with workforce development lies in the fact that

This article is an excerpt from "The Cornerstone: Building an American Public Policy for Educational Attainment and Success in the Labor Market," available in its entirety at http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/w_r_research/cornerstone.pdf. It is part of a series of articles forthcoming in* Wyoming Labor Force Trends *on the intersection of higher education and education & workforce policy in the United States.

students graduating from high school or college simply do not face the same job market from generation to generation. From World War II to 1965, there was a steady demand for college-educated workers in the United States (Ochsner & Solomon, 1979). By the late 1960s, some professions like elementary school teaching had already balanced supply with demand. Even so, the number of college graduates increased steadily. From 1950 to 1970, the number of college-educated workers quadrupled, from seven million to 28 million (Jaffe & Froomkin, 1978). Today, many of those graduating from college find themselves un- or under-employed (Vedder, Denhart, & Robe, 2013). Educational attainment, alone, it seems, is not enough to ensure labor market success in America.

College Tuition vs. Future Earnings for Graduates

According to the Center for College Affordability and Productivity (2013), the United States now produces far more graduates with a Bachelor's degree than are needed in the labor market. Data from 2010 show that of the 41.7 million working college graduates, 37% held jobs requiring a high-school diploma or less (Vedder, Denhart, & Robe, 2013). The "payoff" for a college degree seems increasingly elusive, as more new graduates find themselves un- or underemployed. Even before the Great Recession, Herbert (1999) found college students becoming "intensely job- and income-oriented," and claimed many understood "technical specialization," as the main requirement for entry-level positions in the workforce. Considering the large number of underemployed graduates, one must wonder how well our universities are meeting the criteria of technical specialization, and if meeting those criteria necessitates a four-year degree.

Herbert claims students' attitudes toward higher education are in large part shaping the phenomenon of a "market-driven university," where the student-patron demands a jobs-oriented curriculum (1999). Vedder, Denhart, and Robe take a slightly less optimistic view of the patron's power to determine curriculum, and predict enrollments in four-year programs will continue to rise despite underemployment of college graduates in the current labor market (2013). A continued rise in the number of college graduates with bachelor's degrees in an already saturated job market might eventually become self-correcting, as new graduates become discouraged with the limited career opportunities available. Until that time, however, guidance counselors and university enrollment personnel continue to paint an "overly rosy" picture of career opportunities and earning potentials for college students (p. 21).

Rather than address the labor market/skills gap existing in many university curriculums, institutions continue to "raise the credential bar," launching PhD programs targeted at occupations historically needing no more than an associate's degree. Capella University recently launched an online PhD specialization in nursing education, which aligns with the National League of Nursing Competencies (2008). The PhD specialization aims at filling the shortage of nursing faculty in the United States. Despite the shortage of faculty, the National Advisory Council on Nurse Education and Practice sought to "increase the percent of baccalaureate (BSN) prepared nurses in the workforce to at least two-thirds by 2010" (Graf, 2006). This push for an increase in BSN

prepared nurses came at a time when 37% of the working nurses and 60% of new nursing graduates were associate's-degree prepared. Further findings by Graf demonstrated that after projecting the lifetime earnings "for more than half of the AND-to-BSN graduates, the costs of education were greater than the salary increase" (p. 1).

Younger nurses were more likely to have a higher rate of return on a bachelor's degree, but for older nurses considering the BSN, the cost of the degree far outweighed future earnings. Graf's studies illustrate the importance of determining whether a student's degree path will yield a positive return on investment in the labor market.

Data-Driven Policy

In light of rising enrollments, the need for a skilled workforce, and the underemployment of young graduates, the role of workforce development in education begs further examination. Education and training have long been touted as the primary mechanisms for labor market success, but efforts to promote opportunity have resulted in raising the level of educational attainment without addressing the skills gaps found in the workforce. The America Competes Act and other policies seek to bridge the gap between educational attainment and the skills needed for labor market success, but skills required for success shift rapidly in a technology-driven climate.

The logical question following such legislation is whether policymakers, educational institutions, and students have enough information about the skills needed for success in today's shifting labor market. As higher education enrollments and students' costs continue to increase, states will need a method to determine which skills or credentials are important to labor market success. Because skills and qualifications demanded by the labor market change, they need to be measured longitudinally – doing so gives states the ability to pinpoint constants in an ever-changing stream of variables.

The United States has long recognized the importance of data in improving our education and workforce development systems, and has collected the data for decades. The federal government relies on data collection to track the results of its substantial investments in the education system. Dr. Mark Schneider, vice president of the American Institute for Research, pointed out in congressional testimony that for the hundreds of millions of dollars invested in linking student records to unemployment insurance data, the number of states that have made the data public "is close to zero" (Assessing College Data , 2012). Wyoming, because of its access to administrative databases outside the state, has the opportunity to improve education and workforce data – and move meaningful data into the public sphere. Wyoming is in the unique position to develop the products that will facilitate evidence-based decision making within its education and workforce development programs – today, and in the future.

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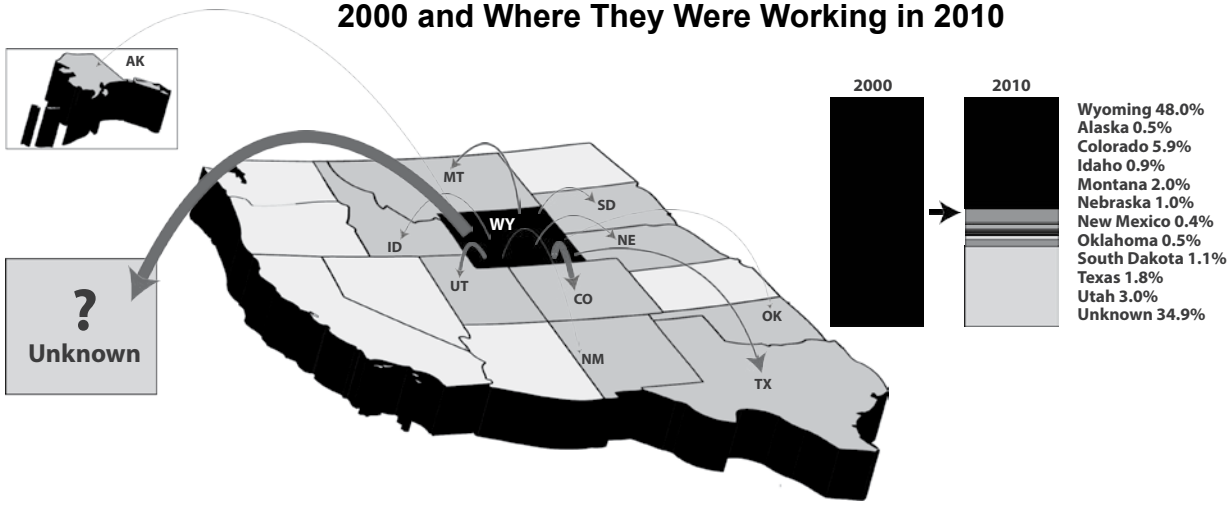
Where Did They Go? 2000 Cohort in 2010

Tracking the Exit of 18-Year-Olds Working in Wyoming in 2000 and Where They Were Working in 2010



Source: Research & Planning (R&P), Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.
Unknown includes those workers from those states with which R&P does not have a data-sharing agreement, those who exited the labor force for other reasons, and those who are deceased. For more Information, see http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/w_r_research/A_Decade_Later.pdf.
Figure prepared by Michael Moore, research analyst.

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

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The number of new persons appearing for the first time in the Wyoming Wage Records database declined by 9.9% from first quarter 2012 to first quarter 2013. Total wages increased by 1.9% over the year.

In Wyoming in first quarter 2013, slightly more than 90% of all workers in the Wyoming Wage Records database worked one job, and the average quarterly wage was $10,787. Persons working two jobs made up 8.6% of total persons in the database.

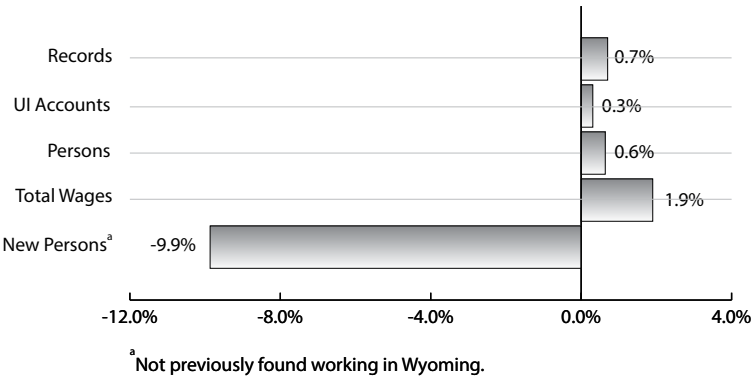


Figure 1: **Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 2013**

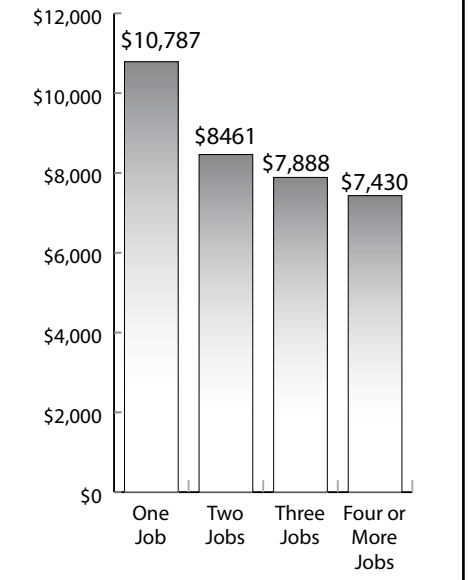


Figure 2: **Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, First Quarter 2013**

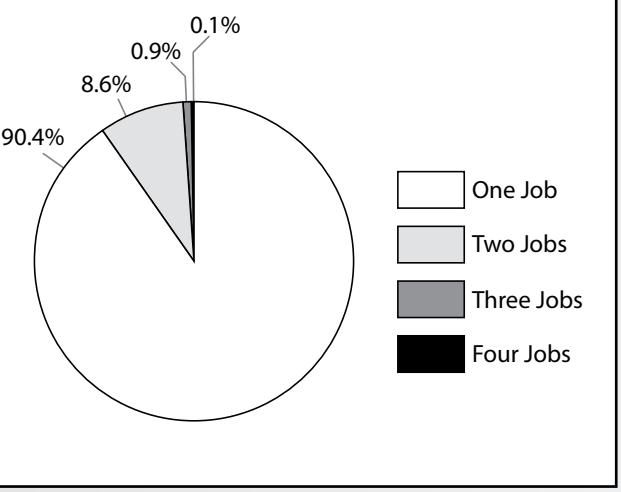


Figure 3: **Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, First Quarter 2013**

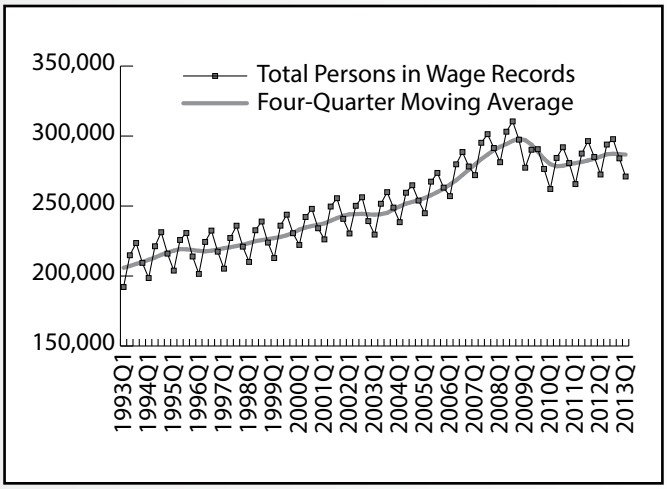


Figure 4: **Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 1993 (1993Q1) to First Quarter 2013 (2013Q1)**

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2012

The turnover rate in the manufacturing industry decreased by 6.1% from fourth quarter 2011 to fourth quarter 2012. Turnover rates in information and mining decreased over the year by 4.4% and 3.6%, respectively.

Sector	Major Industry		(H) Hire Only	(H)+(B) Total Hires	(B) Both Hire and Exit	(E) Exit Only	(E)+(B) Total Exits	(C) Continuous Employment	(H+E+B+C) Total	Turnover Rate[a]	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions	3,126	6,147	3,021	6,273	9,294	16,111	28,531	33.8%	0.3%
		Rates	11.0	21.5	10.6	22.0	32.6	56.5	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	854	1,424	570	935	1,505	8,688	11,047	19.9%	-3.6
		Rates	7.7	12.9	5.2	8.5	13.6	78.6	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	1,961	2,849	888	2,235	3,123	18,184	23,268	43.5%	-2.5
		Rates	8.4	12.2	3.8	9.6	13.4	78.2	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	4,694	7,108	2,414	5,044	7,458	24,782	36,934	21.4%	-6.1
		Rates	12.7	19.2	6.5	13.7	20.2	67.1	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	350	483	133	369	502	4,058	4,910	21.8%	-1.2
		Rates	7.1	9.8	2.7	7.5	10.2	82.6	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	890	1,287	397	1,067	1,464	9,820	12,174	32.9%	0.2%
		Rates	7.3	10.6	3.3	8.8	12.0	80.7	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	2,330	4,403	2,073	4,276	6,349	14,506	23,185	17.4%	-4.4%
		Rates	10.0	19.0	8.9	18.4	27.4	62.6	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	3,041	4,118	1,077	1,346	2,423	26,961	32,425	19.3%	-2.9%
		Rates	9.4	12.7	3.3	4.2	7.5	83.1	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,242	4,137	895	3,130	4,025	28,336	35,603	37.4%	-1.6%
		Rates	9.1	11.6	2.5	8.8	11.3	79.6	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	7,465	11,578	4,113	10,887	15,000	23,367	45,832	16.9%	-1.6%
		Rates	16.3	25.3	9.0	23.8	32.7	51.0	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	1,017	1,578	561	1,551	2,112	7,177	10,306	20.4%	1.3%
		Rates	9.9	15.3	5.4	15.0	20.5	69.6	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	1,133	1,499	366	1,624	1,990	18,894	22,017	49.0%	0.7%
		Rates	5.1	6.8	1.7	7.4	9.0	85.8	100.0		
	Other Services	Transactions	135	234	99	141	240	150	525	30.4%	1.9%
		Rates	25.7	44.6	18.9	26.9	45.7	28.6	100.0		
	Public Admin.	Transactions	32,332	50,233	17,901	42,316	60,217	226,284	318,833	14.2%	-0.5%
		Rates	10.1	15.8	5.6	13.3	18.9	71.0	100.0		
	Unclassified	Transactions	20	32	12	48	60	45	125	71.4%	21.0%
		Rates	16.0	25.6	9.6	38.4	48.0	36.0	100.0		
Total		**Transactions**	**31,582**	**49,470**	**17,888**	**42,665**	**60,553**	**219,863**	**311,998**	**29.0%**	**-0.9%**
		Rates	**10.1**	**15.9**	**5.7**	**13.7**	**19.4**	**70.5**	**100.0**		

(H) Hire Only. (B) Both Hire and Exit. (E) Exit Only. (C) Continuous Employment.
[a]Turnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.
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 4.6% in May 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted[1] unemployment rate fell from 4.8% in April to 4.6% in May (not a statistically significant change). It remained significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 7.6%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased slightly, rising by 983 individuals (0.3%) from April to May.

Across all of Wyoming's 23 counties, unemployment rates followed their normal pattern and fell from April to May. Typically, job gains are seen in many sectors in May, including construction, professional & business services, leisure & hospitality, and government. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Teton (down from 9.0% to 6.4%), Lincoln (down from 6.8% to 5.3%), and Johnson (down from 6.1% to 4.9%) counties.

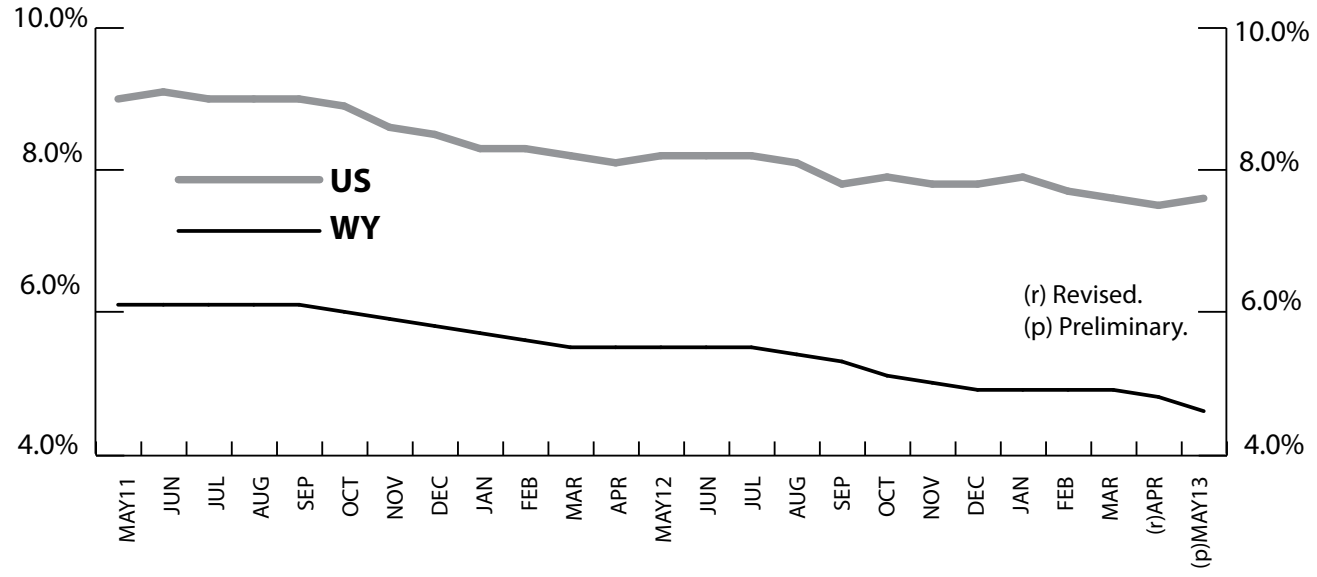
The highest unemployment rates were found in Teton (6.4%), Lincoln (5.3%), and Fremont (5.2%) counties. Niobrara County posted the lowest unemployment rate (3.1%). It was followed by Sublette (3.2%), Converse (3.2%), and Albany (3.4%) counties.

From May 2012 to May 2013, unemployment rates decreased in every county, possibly suggesting modest improvement in the state's economy. The largest declines were seen in Teton (down from 9.3% to 6.4%), Lincoln (down from 7.9% to 5.3%), and Laramie (down from 6.0% to 4.5%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) fell from 291,600 in May 2012 to 290,700 in May 2013, a decline of 900 jobs (-0.3%).

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

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



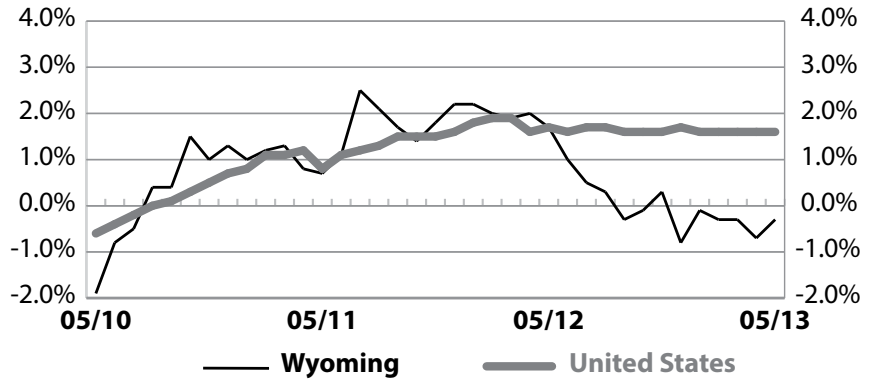
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, May 2013

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

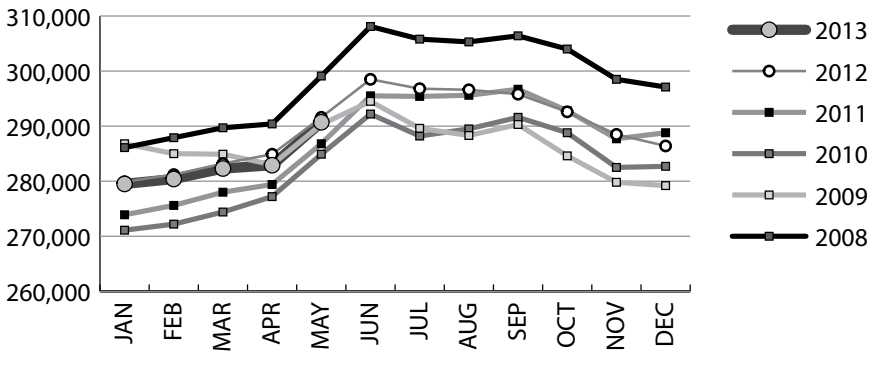
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	**293,008**	**290,700**	**-2,308**	**-0.8%**
Natural Resources & Mining	26,712	25,100	-1,612	-6.4%
Construction	22,462	23,900	1,438	6.0%
Manufacturing	9,193	9,700	507	5.2%
Wholesale Trade	9,255	9,700	445	4.6%
Retail Trade	29,434	29,700	266	0.9%
Transportation & Utilities	15,024	14,600	-424	-2.9%
Information	3,828	3,800	-28	-0.7%
Financial Activities	10,899	10,900	1	0.0%
Professional & Business Services	18,368	17,400	-968	-5.6%
Educational & Health Services	26,841	26,600	-241	-0.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	33,487	32,900	-587	-1.8%
Other Services	10,732	10,700	-32	-0.3%
Government	76,773	75,700	-1,073	-1.4%

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

Nonagricultural Employment Growth
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates
May 2013
Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.4
Nevada	9.5
Illinois	9.1
Mississippi	9.1
Rhode Island	8.9
North Carolina	8.8
California	8.6
New Jersey	8.6
District of Columbia	8.5
Michigan	8.4
Georgia	8.3
Indiana	8.3
Tennessee	8.3
Kentucky	8.1
Connecticut	8.0
South Carolina	8.0
Arizona	7.8
Oregon	7.8
New York	7.6
United States	**7.6**
Pennsylvania	7.5
Arkansas	7.3
Delaware	7.2
Florida	7.1
Ohio	7.0
Wisconsin	7.0
Colorado	6.9
Alabama	6.8
Louisiana	6.8
Maine	6.8
Missouri	6.8
Washington	6.8
Maryland	6.7
New Mexico	6.7
Massachusetts	6.6
Texas	6.5
Idaho	6.2
West Virginia	6.2
Alaska	5.9
Kansas	5.7
Montana	5.4
Minnesota	5.3
New Hampshire	5.3
Virginia	5.3
Oklahoma	5.0
Hawaii	4.7
Iowa	4.6
Utah	4.6
Wyoming	**4.6**
Vermont	4.1
South Dakota	4.0
Nebraska	3.8
North Dakota	3.2

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2013	Apr 2013	May 2012	Apr 2013 May 2013	May 2012 May 2013
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**28.2**	**27.9**	**28.7**	**1.1**	**-1.7**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**23.1**	**22.8**	**23.7**	**1.3**	**-2.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	**10.5**	**10.3**	**11.2**	**1.9**	**-6.2**
Natural Resources & Mining	7.8	7.7	8.4	1.3	-7.1
Construction	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.8	-4.3
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**17.7**	**17.6**	**17.5**	**0.6**	**1.1**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**5.1**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**0.0**	**2.0**

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2013	Apr 2013	May 2012	Apr 2013 May 2013	May 2012 May 2013
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**26.1**	**25.7**	**25.8**	**1.6**	**1.2**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**21.0**	**20.8**	**20.7**	**1.0**	**1.4**
GOODS PRODUCING	**9.5**	**9.4**	**9.1**	**1.1**	**4.4**
Natural Resources & Mining	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	2.0	1.9	1.6	5.3	25.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**16.6**	**16.3**	**16.7**	**1.8**	**-0.6**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	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	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**5.1**	**4.9**	**5.1**	**4.1**	**0.0**

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2013	Apr 2013	May 2012	Apr 2013 May 2013	May 2012 May 2013
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**16.7**	**15.3**	**15.9**	**9.2**	**5.0**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**14.2**	**13.0**	**13.5**	**9.2**	**5.2**
GOODS PRODUCING	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.8**	**11.8**	**5.6**
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.8	1.6	1.7	12.5	5.9
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**14.8**	**13.6**	**14.1**	**8.8**	**5.0**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	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	1.7	1.5	1.6	13.3	6.2
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.0	5.3	5.5	13.2	9.1
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**8.7**	**4.2**

State Unemployment Rates
May 2013
Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.4
Mississippi	9.2
Nevada	9.2
Rhode Island	9.2
North Carolina	8.9
Illinois	8.7
New Jersey	8.7
Georgia	8.5
Michigan	8.4
District of Columbia	8.3
Kentucky	8.3
Tennessee	8.3
California	8.1
Connecticut	8.1
Indiana	8.1
South Carolina	7.8
Oregon	7.6
Arizona	7.4
New York	7.4
Pennsylvania	7.4
Arkansas	7.3
United States	**7.3**
Florida	7.0
Louisiana	7.0
Delaware	6.9
Maryland	6.9
Ohio	6.9
Colorado	6.8
Maine	6.8
Massachusetts	6.8
Missouri	6.7
Wisconsin	6.7
Washington	6.6
Texas	6.5
New Mexico	6.4
Alabama	6.3
Alaska	6.0
Idaho	5.9
West Virginia	5.9
Kansas	5.8
Virginia	5.6
Oklahoma	5.3
New Hampshire	5.1
Minnesota	4.9
Montana	4.9
Utah	4.6
Hawaii	4.5
Iowa	4.3
Vermont	4.2
Wyoming	**4.2**
Nebraska	3.8
South Dakota	3.8
North Dakota	2.8

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The number of building permits issued in the Cheyenne Metropolitan Statistical Area increased from 38 in May 2012 to 193 in May 2013, a 407.9% increase.

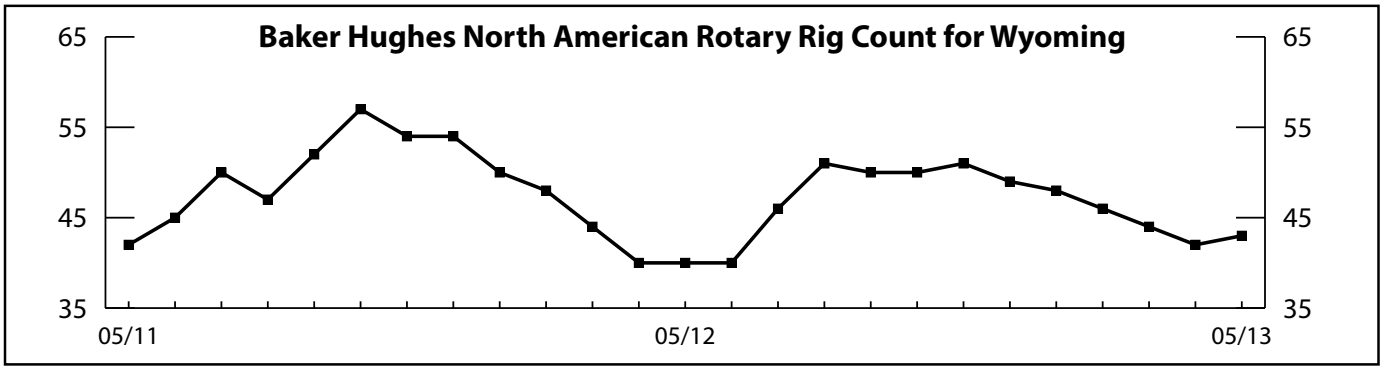
	May 2013 (p)	Apr 2013 (r)	May 2012 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	**290,700**	**282,900**	**291,600**	**2.8**	**-0.3**
Wyoming State Government	17,800	17,600	18,000	1.1	-1.1
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,200	45,600	44,800	1.3	3.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,300	40,800	41,400	1.2	-0.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,123,000	7,029,000	7,174,000	1.3	-0.7
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	4.9%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	780,000	835,000	830,000	-6.6	-6.0
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,618,000	7,709,000	7,837,000	-1.2	-2.8
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	18,710	25,468	21,845	-26.5	-14.4
Benefits Paid	$6,579,671	$8,920,898	$7,401,054	-26.2	-11.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$351.67	$350.28	$338.80	0.4	3.8
State Insured Covered Jobs[1]	269,961	263,066	267,671	2.6	0.9
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5%	3.0%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	232.9	232.5	229.8	0.2	1.4
Food & Beverages	236.5	236.8	233.3	-0.1	1.4
Housing	226.9	226.0	222.0	0.4	2.2
Apparel	128.0	128.9	127.7	-0.7	0.2
Transportation	219.4	218.6	220.8	0.4	-0.6
Medical Care	422.8	423.8	413.7	-0.2	2.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	115.6	115.4	114.7	0.2	0.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.2	135.2	133.5	0.0	1.3
Other Goods & Services	400.0	400.2	392.9	-0.1	1.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	204.2	203.6	201.9	0.3	1.1
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	333	206	184	61.7	81.0
Valuation	$54,482,000	$48,838,000	$54,355,000	11.6	0.2
Single Family Homes	158	177	170	-10.7	-7.1
Valuation	$40,764,000	$45,421,000	$52,945,000	-10.3	-23.0
Casper MSA[2] Building P ermits	31	24	41	29.2	-24.4
Valuation	$4,488,000	$6,184,000	$7,994,000	-27.4	-43.9
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	193	47	38	310.6	407.9
Valuation	$18,629,000	$8,156,000	$6,658,000	128.4	179.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	**43**	**42**	**40**	**2.4**	**7.5**

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

[1]Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

[2]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

Across all of Wyoming's 23 counties, unemployment rates followed their normal pattern and fell from April to May.

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
REGION	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May
County	2013	2013	2012	2013	2013	2012	2013	2013	2012	2013	2013	2012
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	**47,869**	**46,477**	**47,990**	**45,585**	**43,835**	**45,243**	**2,284**	**2,642**	**2,747**	**4.8**	**5.7**	**5.7**
Big Horn	5,300	5,135	5,253	5,049	4,845	4,938	251	290	315	4.7	5.6	6.0
Fremont	19,898	19,744	19,797	18,872	18,555	18,584	1,026	1,189	1,213	5.2	6.0	6.1
Hot Springs	2,663	2,604	2,631	2,553	2,484	2,518	110	120	113	4.1	4.6	4.3
Park	15,637	14,695	15,925	14,934	13,880	15,050	703	815	875	4.5	5.5	5.5
Washakie	4,371	4,299	4,384	4,177	4,071	4,153	194	228	231	4.4	5.3	5.3
NORTHEAST	**55,227**	**54,906**	**55,269**	**52,955**	**52,285**	**52,566**	**2,272**	**2,621**	**2,703**	**4.1**	**4.8**	**4.9**
Campbell	27,787	27,948	27,865	26,780	26,819	26,708	1,007	1,129	1,157	3.6	4.0	4.2
Crook	3,643	3,502	3,668	3,496	3,326	3,488	147	176	180	4.0	5.0	4.9
Johnson	4,112	3,941	4,103	3,911	3,700	3,871	201	241	232	4.9	6.1	5.7
Sheridan	16,318	16,201	16,303	15,542	15,275	15,331	776	926	972	4.8	5.7	6.0
Weston	3,367	3,314	3,330	3,226	3,165	3,168	141	149	162	4.2	4.5	4.9
SOUTHWEST	**64,708**	**63,641**	**64,534**	**61,828**	**60,200**	**60,753**	**2,880**	**3,441**	**3,781**	**4.5**	**5.4**	**5.9**
Lincoln	7,889	7,684	7,851	7,473	7,163	7,231	416	521	620	5.3	6.8	7.9
Sublette	6,785	6,634	7,307	6,571	6,382	7,034	214	252	273	3.2	3.8	3.7
Sweetwater	25,642	25,710	25,056	24,725	24,700	23,936	917	1,010	1,120	3.6	3.9	4.5
Teton	13,323	12,710	13,030	12,475	11,569	11,824	848	1,141	1,206	6.4	9.0	9.3
Uinta	11,069	10,903	11,290	10,584	10,386	10,728	485	517	562	4.4	4.7	5.0
SOUTHEAST	**78,911**	**78,796**	**78,013**	**75,615**	**75,160**	**73,796**	**3,296**	**3,636**	**4,217**	**4.2**	**4.6**	**5.4**
Albany	20,819	20,775	20,815	20,118	20,037	19,929	701	738	886	3.4	3.6	4.3
Goshen	6,540	6,470	6,609	6,238	6,135	6,249	302	335	360	4.6	5.2	5.4
Laramie	45,713	45,989	44,716	43,642	43,677	42,035	2,071	2,312	2,681	4.5	5.0	6.0
Niobrara	1,417	1,349	1,393	1,373	1,300	1,337	44	49	56	3.1	3.6	4.0
Platte	4,422	4,213	4,480	4,244	4,011	4,246	178	202	234	4.0	4.8	5.2
CENTRAL	**60,337**	**60,214**	**59,561**	**58,019**	**57,661**	**56,737**	**2,318**	**2,553**	**2,824**	**3.8**	**4.2**	**4.7**
Carbon	7,995	7,779	7,991	7,666	7,408	7,566	329	371	425	4.1	4.8	5.3
Converse	8,301	8,235	8,144	8,039	7,947	7,809	262	288	335	3.2	3.5	4.1
Natrona	44,041	44,200	43,426	42,314	42,306	41,362	1,727	1,894	2,064	3.9	4.3	4.8
STATEWIDE	**307,052**	**304,030**	**305,368**	**294,003**	**289,138**	**289,096**	**13,049**	**14,892**	**16,272**	**4.2**	**4.9**	**5.3**

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted	4.6	4.8	5.5
U.S.	7.3	7.1	7.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted	7.6	7.5	8.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2013. Run Date 06/2013.

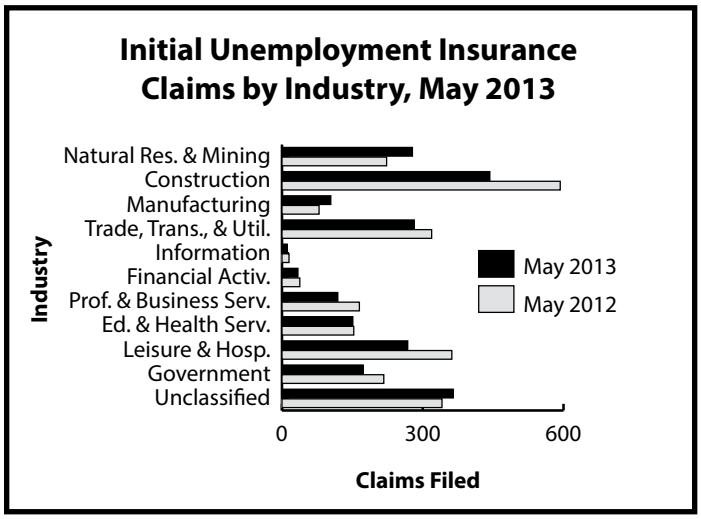
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

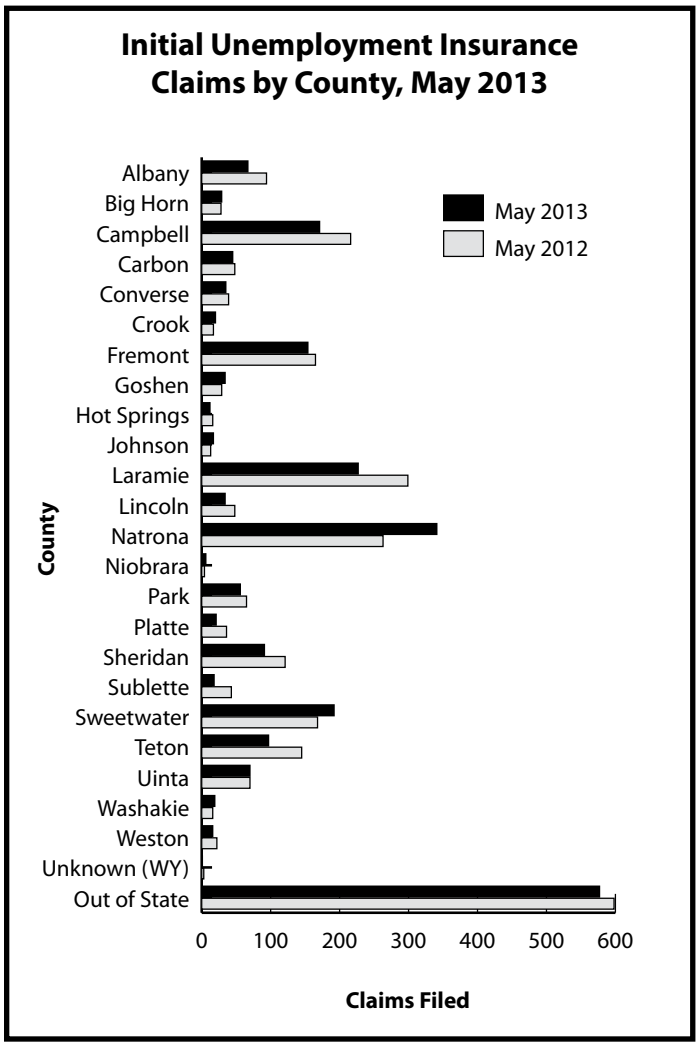
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Total initial claims filed in Wyoming decreased by 8.5% from May 2012 to May 2013. Initial claims in state government decreased by 26.9% over the same period.





Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change Claims Filed	
	May 13	Apr 13	May 12	May 13 Apr 13	May 13 May 12
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**2,348**	**4,124**	**2,567**	**-43.1**	**-8.5**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	827	1,529	897	-45.9	-7.8
Natural Res. & Mining	278	370	223	-24.9	24.7
Mining	256	353	208	-27.5	23.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	7	10	8	-30.0	-12.5
Construction	443	998	593	-55.6	-25.3
Manufacturing	104	160	79	-35.0	31.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	982	1,975	1,111	-50.3	-11.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	282	492	319	-42.7	-11.6
Wholesale Trade	49	70	64	-30.0	-23.4
Retail Trade	138	216	159	-36.1	-13.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	95	206	96	-53.9	-1.0
Information	11	14	15	-21.4	-26.7
Financial Activities	34	41	38	-17.1	-10.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	119	245	165	-51.4	-27.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	151	110	153	37.3	-1.3
Leisure & Hospitality	268	968	362	-72.3	-26.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	110	99	52	11.1	111.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	173	193	217	-10.4	-20.3
Federal Government	33	70	37	-52.9	-10.8
State Government	19	21	26	-9.5	-26.9
Local Government	120	101	153	18.8	-21.6
Local Education	38	23	43	65.2	-11.6
UNCLASSIFIED	365	425	341	-14.1	7.0
Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**226**	**505**	**298**	**-55.2**	**-24.2**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	58	248	88	-76.6	-34.1
Construction	44	227	77	-80.6	-42.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	147	208	169	-29.3	-13.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	35	67	44	-47.8	-20.5
Financial Activities	9	8	6	12.5	50.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	18	55	32	-67.3	-43.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	42	24	38	75.0	10.5
Leisure & Hospitality	28	39	34	-28.2	-17.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16	30	22	-46.7	-27.3
UNCLASSIFIED	5	17	18	-70.6	-72.2
Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**341**	**466**	**263**	**-26.8**	**29.7**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	163	271	92	-39.9	77.2
Construction	56	173	61	-67.6	-8.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	154	177	145	-13.0	6.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	32	62	44	-48.4	-27.3
Financial Activities	2	4	1	-50.0	100.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	31	50	27	-38.0	14.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	17	15	25	13.3	-32.0
Leisure & Hospitality	25	33	34	-24.2	-26.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16	5	12	220.0	33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	6	11	12	-45.5	-50.0

[a]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[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

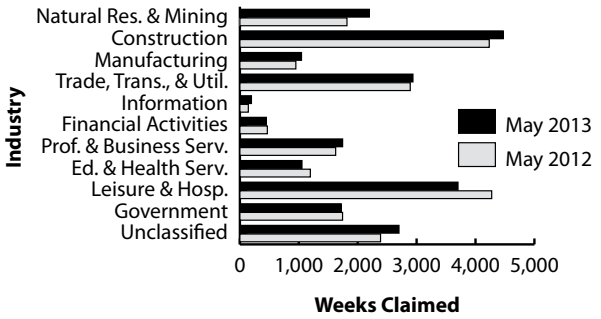
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

The number of extended weeks claimed decreased by nearly half (48.2%) from May 2012 to May 2013. Total unique claimants in Natrona County increased by 42.3% over the year.

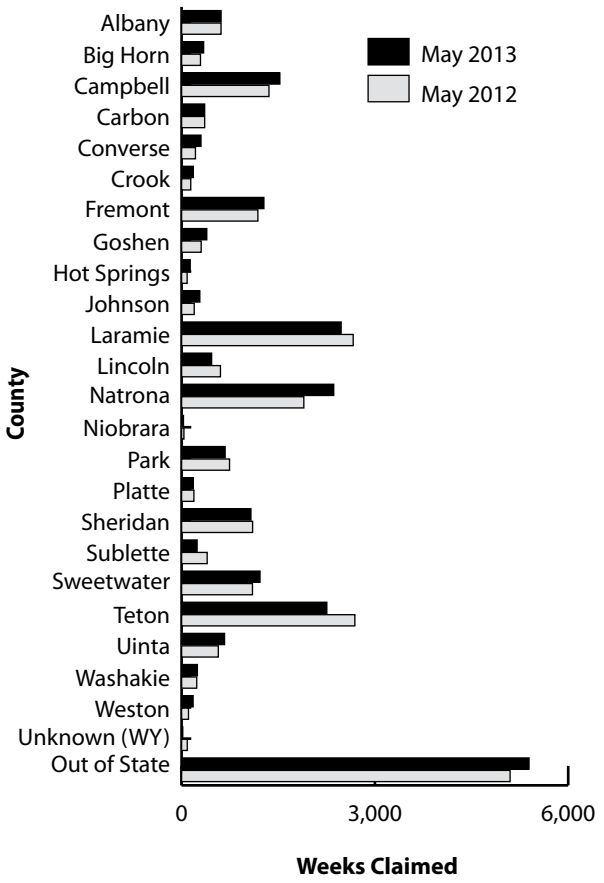
CONTINUED CLAIMS	Continued Weeks Claimed May 13	Apr 13	May 12	% Change Weeks Claimed May 13 / Apr 13	May 13 / May 12
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	22,884	27,250	22,263	-16.0	2.8
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	4,349	4,716	8,403	-7.8	-48.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS[b]	6,219	8,310	5,756	-25.2	8.0
Benefit Exhaustions	637	795	601	-19.9	6.0
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	10.2%	9.6%	10.4%	0.7%	-0.2%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	7,716	10,270	7,002	-24.9	10.2
Natural Res. & Mining	2,198	2,144	1,818	2.5	20.9
Mining	2,002	1,923	1,633	4.1	22.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	168	173	136	-2.9	23.5
Construction	4,470	6,780	4,233	-34.1	5.6
Manufacturing	1,046	1,344	950	-22.2	10.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	10,746	11,784	11,128	-8.8	-3.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,938	3,245	2,892	-9.5	1.6
Wholesale Trade	556	575	406	-3.3	36.9
Retail Trade	1,480	1,725	1,643	-14.2	-9.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	902	945	843	-4.6	7.0
Information	196	217	143	-9.7	37.1
Financial Activities	449	559	466	-19.7	-3.6
Prof. & Business Services	1,744	2,194	1,626	-20.5	7.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,054	1,108	1,196	-4.9	-11.9
Leisure & Hospitality	3,703	3,831	4,275	-3.3	-13.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	653	621	523	5.2	24.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,720	2,236	1,743	-23.1	-1.3
Federal Government	689	1,090	634	-36.8	8.7
State Government	186	240	212	-22.5	-12.3
Local Government	845	906	896	-6.7	-5.7
Local Education	222	238	187	-6.7	18.7
UNCLASSIFIED	2,701	2,959	2,388	-8.7	13.1
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,475	3,041	2,662	-18.6	-7.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	699	904	660	-22.7	5.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	653	1,012	704	-35.5	-7.2
Construction	545	880	458	-38.1	19.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,425	1,617	1,480	-11.9	-3.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	493	562	358	-12.3	37.7
Financial Activities	133	155	124	-14.2	7.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	307	373	409	-17.7	-24.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	210	230	256	-8.7	-18.0
Leisure & Hospitality	183	196	235	-6.6	-22.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	273	280	344	-2.5	-20.6
UNCLASSIFIED	122	132	133	-7.6	-8.3
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,360	2,664	1,896	-11.4	24.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	666	822	468	-19.0	42.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	957	1,202	652	-20.4	46.8
Construction	493	731	382	-32.6	29.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,245	1,323	1,091	-5.9	14.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	348	470	331	-26.0	5.1
Financial Activities	67	81	59	-17.3	13.6
Professional & Business Svcs.	385	370	283	4.1	36.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	145	172	233	-15.7	-37.8
Leisure & Hospitality	169	180	133	-6.1	27.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	93	74	96	25.7	-3.1
UNCLASSIFIED	64	62	56	3.2	14.3

[a]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.
[b]Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, May 2013



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, May 2013



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