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Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming in Fourth Quarter 2013: Modest Job Growth Continues

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The purpose of this article is to illustrate and describe employment and payroll changes between fourth quarter 2012 and fourth 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 $48.7 million (1.5%) in fourth quarter 2013. Employment rose by 1,507 jobs (0.5%) and average weekly wage increased by $8 (0.9%). In fourth quarter, employment grew faster than its five-year average (0.5% compared to -0.4%), total wages grew faster than their five-year average (1.5% compared to 1.1%), but average weekly wage grew slower than its five-year average (0.9% compared to 1.6%; see Table 1, page 3). Job losses in the mining sector (including oil & gas) were smaller than in third quarter (-409 jobs, or -1.5% compared to -729 jobs, or -2.7%). 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, 2014). Analysts have noted that "minerals related employment is one of the key predictors of sales and use tax revenue" in Wyoming (CREG 2010).

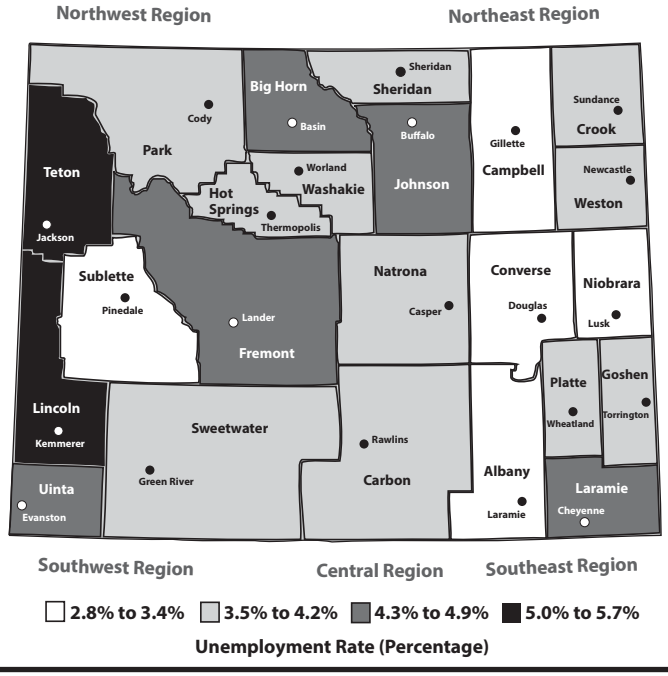
Despite the recent growth, overall employment remained approximately 7,000 jobs (2.4%) below its fourth quarter 2008 level. In short, the state has yet to make up all the job losses of 2009 and 2010.

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Of the 346 construction manager new hires in Wyoming from 2011Q4 to 2013Q3, 42.4% were nonresidents. Data from Research & Planning's New Hires Job Skills Survey can help educators, training providers, and employers identify these types of training needs in Wyoming. …** ***page 14***
- **Fatal occupational injury rates vary from state to state, largely due to each state's industry mix. …** ***page 22***

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 29) 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 13) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses using the same data sources and calculated to describe the components of change.

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2009 (2009Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2013 (2013Q4)

	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
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	0.3	-1.8	4.1	7.6	3.7	9.7
2013Q4[a]	0.5	-1.8	1.5	7.2	0.9	9.2
Five-Year Average for Q4	-0.4	-2.1	1.1	6.5	1.6	8.8

[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 2014.

Wages and salaries, while very important, are only one component of personal income. Figure 1 (see page 4) shows 2012 personal income for Wyoming, the U.S. and selected counties broken into three broad categories. Net earnings includes wages, salaries, proprietor's income, and supplements to wages & salaries, such as employer-paid benefits. In Wyoming, this category accounts for more than three-fifths (61.6%) of personal income (Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2014). The next largest category is dividends, interest, and rent (25.9% of personal income). Finally, transfer receipts make up 12.5% of personal income. Transfer receipts include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, and veteran's benefits.

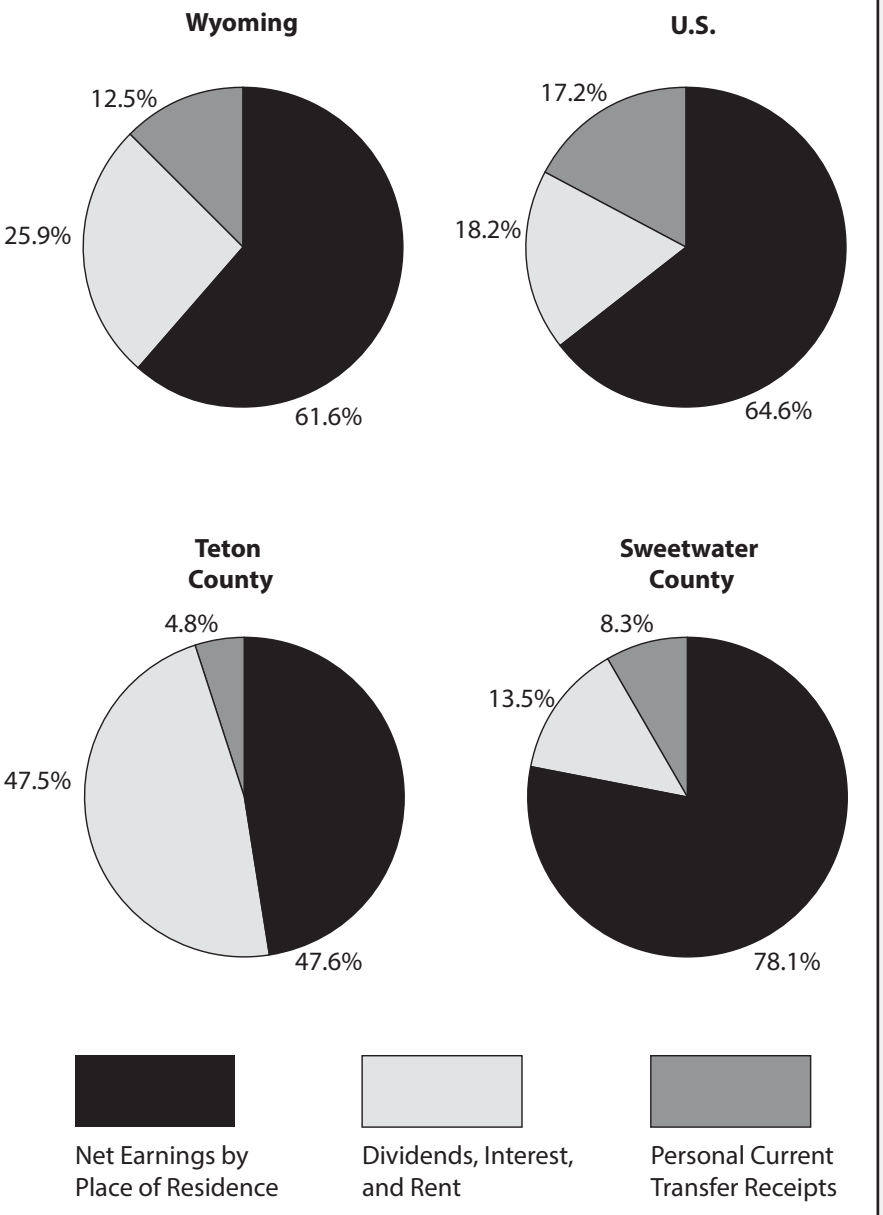
In the U.S., net earnings are slightly more important than in Wyoming (64.6% compared to 61.6%) and transfer receipts make up a larger part of personal income (17.2% compared to 12.5%). Dividends, interest, and rent account for a smaller part of U.S. personal income than in Wyoming (18.2% compared to 25.9%).

Teton County's per capita personal income is much higher than Wyoming's ($93,194, compared to $50,567). As can be seen in Figure 1, dividends, interest, and rent make up a larger part of Teton County's personal income (47.5%). Transfer receipts account for a considerably smaller part (4.8%) of personal income in Teton County than in the U.S. (17.2%) and Wyoming (12.5%).

Net earnings make up more than three-quarters

(78.1%) of personal income in Sweetwater County, and both transfer receipts and dividends, interest, & rent are relatively less important there.

As Figure 1 illustrates, wages & salaries vary in importance across areas. They account for less than half of all personal income in Teton County, but more than three-quarters in Sweetwater County. Thus, a similar level of growth or decline in total payroll could have a different economic impact on different areas of the state.



Source: State Income and Employment Summary, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
May not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 1: **Personal Income for the U.S., Wyoming, and Selected Counties, 2012**

Figure 2 shows Wyoming wage & salary employment by covered/non-covered status. Approximately 92% of wage & salary jobs in the state are covered by state unemployment insurance, while 2.6% of jobs are covered by federal unemployment insurance, and 0.9% are covered by unemployment insurance administered by the railroad retirement board. There are several categories of non-covered jobs, and together they account for approximately 5% of wage & salary

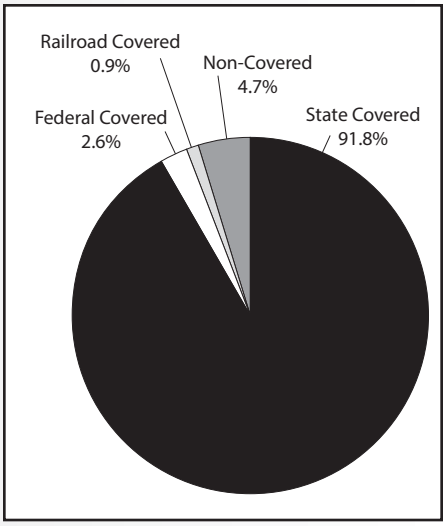


Figure 2: **Wyoming Wage & Salary Employment by Covered/Non-Covered Status, March 2011**

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2004 (2004Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2013 (2013Q4)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
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	0.5	1.9
2013Q4[a]	0.5	1.5

[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 2014.

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.

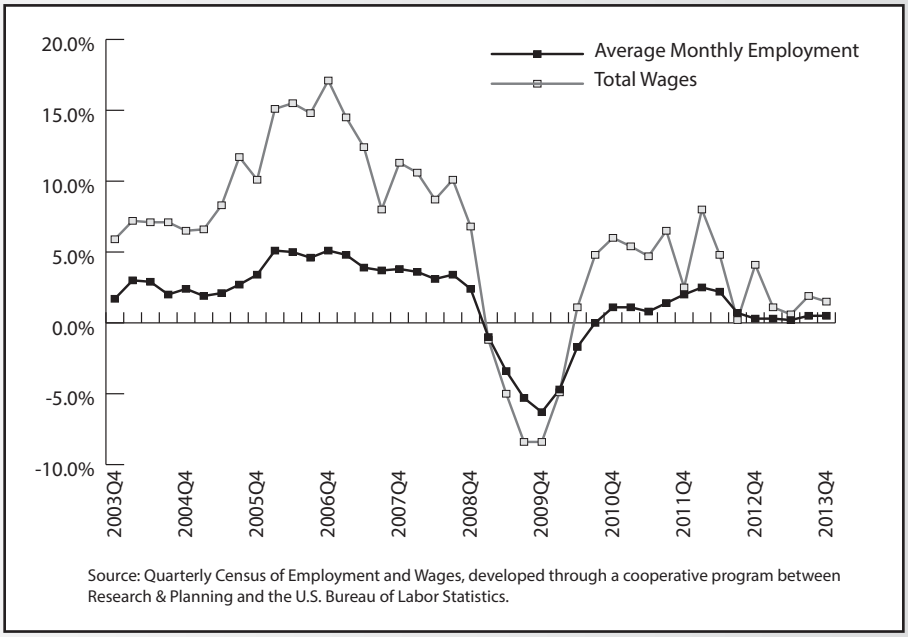
Figure 3 shows that the level of job growth fell from 2.5% in first quarter 2012 to 0.2% in second quarter 2013, its slowest pace since third quarter 2010. Job growth rebounded modestly in third quarter, increasing to 0.5%, and remained at that level in fourth quarter. Total payroll growth rose from 0.6% in second quarter to 1.5% in fourth quarter (see Table 2).

Employment and Wages by County

Employment rose in 13 counties and fell in 10 counties (see Table 3, page 6). Total payroll increased in 17 counties and decreased in 6 counties.

Teton County added 680 jobs (4.2%), but its total payroll fell by $1.7 million (-0.9%). Large job gains were seen in construction, retail trade, accommodation & food services, education, and professional & technical services. The decrease in total payroll appears

(Text continued on page 7)



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

Figure 3: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages, Fourth Quarter 2003 (2003Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2013 (2013Q4)

Table 3: **Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by County, 2012 and 2013[a]**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
County	2012	2013	n	%	2012	2013	$	%	2012	2013	$	%
Total	**278,934**	**280,441**	**1,507**	**0.5**	**$3,294,064,060**	**$3,342,813,651**	**$48,749,591**	**1.5**	**$908**	**$917**	**$8**	**0.9**
Albany	15,506	15,635	129	0.8	$143,212,410	$147,279,108	$4,066,698	2.8	$710	$725	$15	2.1
Big Horn	4,264	4,257	-7	-0.2	42,407,009	44,081,303	1,674,294	3.9	765	797	32	4.2
Campbell	27,693	27,789	96	0.3	400,281,968	405,736,249	5,454,281	1.4	1,112	1,123	11	1.0
Carbon	6,876	7,277	401	5.8	74,735,631	84,837,159	10,101,528	13.5	836	897	61	7.3
Converse	6,007	6,256	249	4.1	71,323,481	76,643,686	5,320,205	7.5	913	942	29	3.2
Crook	2,345	2,287	-58	-2.5	22,104,717	22,265,364	160,647	0.7	725	749	24	3.3
Fremont	16,939	16,751	-188	-1.1	171,205,065	175,308,980	4,103,915	2.4	777	805	28	3.6
Goshen	4,719	4,747	28	0.6	40,720,869	41,427,087	706,218	1.7	664	671	7	1.1
Hot Springs	2,111	2,090	-21	-1.0	19,309,663	20,390,684	1,081,021	5.6	704	750	46	6.5
Johnson	3,310	3,349	39	1.2	30,762,394	31,681,806	919,412	3.0	715	728	13	1.8
Laramie	44,337	45,632	1,295	2.9	500,163,410	491,155,767	-9,007,643	-1.8	868	828	-40	-4.6
Lincoln	5,738	5,667	-71	-1.2	63,455,165	65,145,347	1,690,182	2.7	851	884	33	3.9
Natrona	41,701	42,142	441	1.1	543,274,087	557,427,061	14,152,974	2.6	1,002	1,017	15	1.5
Niobrara	954	1,009	55	5.8	7,868,998	9,758,698	1,889,700	24.0	634	744	110	17.4
Park	13,326	13,167	-159	-1.2	131,192,759	132,104,907	912,148	0.7	757	772	15	2.0
Platte	3,350	3,423	73	2.2	31,791,588	33,788,035	1,996,447	6.3	730	759	29	4.0
Sheridan	12,886	13,143	257	2.0	136,948,908	133,343,391	-3,605,517	-2.6	818	780	-38	-4.6
Sublette	5,240	5,123	-117	-2.2	81,215,778	78,798,809	-2,416,969	-3.0	1,192	1,183	-9	-0.8
Sweetwater	25,227	24,552	-675	-2.7	361,102,979	356,529,217	-4,573,762	-1.3	1,101	1,117	16	1.5
Teton	16,375	17,055	680	4.2	192,143,397	190,460,002	-1,683,395	-0.9	903	859	-44	-4.9
Uinta	9,119	8,859	-260	-2.9	96,601,100	124,474,286	27,873,186	28.9	815	1,081	266	32.6
Washakie	3,971	3,832	-139	-3.5	39,216,697	38,664,489	-552,208	-1.4	760	776	16	2.1
Weston	2,360	2,362	2	0.1	21,239,702	21,698,604	458,902	2.2	692	707	15	2.2
Nonclassified[b]	4,579	4,038	-541	-11.8	71,786,285	59,813,612	-11,972,673	-16.7	1,206	1,139	-67	-5.5

[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 2014.

(Text continued from page 5)

related to the large bonuses that were paid in fourth quarter 2012, but not repeated in 2013. This was seen in management of companies & enterprises and finance & insurance.

Employment increased by 401 jobs (5.8%) in Carbon County and total payroll rose by $10.1 million (13.5%). Sizeable job gains occurred in construction, administrative & waste services, accommodation & food services, and health care & social assistance.

Sheridan County's employment rose by 257 jobs (2.0%), but its total payroll decreased by $3.6 million (-2.6%). Job gains were seen in construction, retail trade, accommodation & food services, and manufacturing. Total payroll decreased in health care & social assistance (-$1.8 million).

Converse County added 249 jobs (4.1%) and its total payroll rose by $5.3 million (7.5%). Employment increased in transportation & warehousing, mining (including oil & gas), construction, local government, manufacturing, and administrative & waste services.

Employment in Albany County rose by 129 jobs (0.8%) and total payroll increased by $4.1 million (2.8%). The largest job gains occurred in accommodation & food services, retail trade, and administrative & waste services.

Sweetwater County lost 675 jobs (-2.7%) and its total payroll fell by $4.6 million (-1.3%). Notable job losses were seen in construction (more than 450 jobs) and mining (including oil & gas; approximately 350 jobs). Employment increased in real estate & rental & leasing, management of companies & enterprises, and administrative & waste services.

Employment fell by 260 jobs (-2.9%) in Uinta County, but total payroll rose by $27.9 million (28.9%). Small job losses were seen in many sectors, including construction, mining, accommodation & food services, other services, and local government. Construction payroll increased by $28.6 million.

Employment in Fremont County decreased by 188 jobs (-1.1%), but total payroll rose by $4.1 million (2.4%). Job losses occurred in local government (including public schools & colleges), construction, retail trade, state government, professional & technical services, and wholesale trade. Modest job gains were seen in mining (including oil & gas), real estate & rental & leasing, and transportation & warehousing.

Park County lost 159 jobs (-1.2%), but its total payroll grew slightly ($0.9 million, or 0.7%). Employment fell in accommodation & food services; retail trade; mining (including oil & gas); and arts, entertainment, & recreation.

Washakie County's employment declined by 139 jobs (-3.5%) and its total payroll fell by $0.5 million (-1.4%). Job losses were seen in accommodation & food services, mining (including oil & gas), other services, and administrative & waste services.

Natrona County added 441 jobs (1.1%) and its total payroll rose by $14.2 million (2.6%). Job gains in accommodation & food services (164 jobs or 4.1%), wholesale trade (125 jobs, or 4.5%), local government

(including public schools & colleges; 116 jobs, or 2.7%), retail trade (112 jobs, or 2.3%), and health care & social assistance (109 jobs, or 1.9%) were partially offset by job losses in other services (-297 jobs, or -14.3%) and manufacturing (-153 jobs, or -8.2%).

Laramie County gained 1,295 jobs (2.9%), but its total payroll fell by $9.0 million (-1.8%). Large job growth was seen in construction (341 jobs, or 11.6%), retail trade (236 jobs, or 4.2%), transportation & warehousing (189 jobs, or 7.8%), accommodation & food services (158 jobs, or 3.8%), and other services (113 jobs, or 8.7%). The decline in total payroll in retail trade (-$16.6 million, or -30.2%) was related to a large bonus paid in fourth quarter 2012, but not repeated in 2013.

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

At the statewide level, the largest job gains occurred in accommodation & food services, retail trade, construction, administrative & waste services, real estate & rental & leasing, and transportation & warehousing (see Table 4, page 9). Job losses were seen in other services, mining, federal government, and state government.

Accommodation & food services added 406 jobs (1.4%) and its total payroll grew by $3.2 million (2.5%). Nearly all of the job growth was in food services & drinking places.

Employment in retail trade rose by 368 jobs (1.2%), but total payroll fell by $11.2 million (-5.0%). Large job gains in building material & garden supply stores; food & beverage stores; and sports, hobby, musical instrument & book stores were partially offset by job losses in general merchandise stores. The decline in total payroll was partially related to a bonus paid in fourth quarter 2012, but not repeated in 2013.

Construction employment grew by 359 jobs (1.6%) and its total payroll rose by $33.1 million (11.3%). Job gains in construction of buildings (approximately 200 jobs) and specialty trade contractors (approximately 500 jobs) more than offset job losses in heavy & civil engineering construction (more than 350 jobs).

Administrative & waste services added 326 jobs (4.3%) and its total payroll increased by $3.9 million (6.5%). Strong growth was seen in temporary help agencies and landscaping services.

Real estate & rental & leasing gained 257 jobs (6.2%) and its total payroll rose by $5.5 million (11.6%). The vast majority of job growth was found in rental & leasing services, especially rental of oilfield and construction machinery.

Transportation & warehousing added 254 jobs (2.6%) and its total payroll rose by $5.5 million (4.7%). Job growth was seen in truck transportation, support activities for transportation, couriers & messengers, and warehousing & storage.

Employment in other services fell by 487 jobs (-5.7%) and its total payroll decreased by $0.8 million (-1.0%). Repair & maintenance services lost approximately 250 jobs and private households lost approximately 150 jobs.

Mining lost 409 jobs (-1.5%), but its

(Text continued on page 10)

Table 4: **Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Industry, 2012 and 2013[a]**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
NAICS[b] Title	2012	2013	n	%	2012	2013	$	%	2012	2013	$	%
Total, All Industries	**278,934**	**280,441**	**1,507**	**0.5**	**$3,294,064,060**	**$3,342,813,651**	**$48,749,591**	**1.5**	**$908**	**$917**	**$9**	**1.0**
Total Private	211,198	213,079	1,881	0.9	$2,530,292,152	$2,575,589,441	$45,297,289	1.8	$922	$930	$8	0.9
Agriculture	2,481	2,572	91	3.7	22,998,282	24,810,215	1,811,933	7.9	713	742	29	4.1
Mining	27,236	26,827	-409	-1.5	581,212,005	593,370,740	12,158,735	2.1	1,642	1,701	59	3.6
Utilities	2,462	2,476	14	0.6	54,366,342	57,591,709	3,225,367	5.9	1,699	1,789	90	5.3
Construction	21,926	22,285	359	1.6	293,085,059	326,186,060	33,101,001	11.3	1,028	1,126	98	9.5
Manufacturing	9,683	9,767	84	0.9	141,266,781	145,635,301	4,368,520	3.1	1,122	1,147	25	2.2
Wholesale Trade	9,127	9,428	301	3.3	146,161,039	151,146,015	4,984,976	3.4	1,232	1,233	1	0.1
Retail Trade	29,819	30,187	368	1.2	222,259,332	211,043,162	-11,216,170	-5.0	573	538	-35	-6.1
Transportation & Warehousing	9,672	9,926	254	2.6	117,803,346	123,297,213	5,493,867	4.7	937	956	19	2.0
Information	3,847	3,802	-45	-1.2	42,073,893	42,902,015	828,122	2.0	841	868	27	3.2
Finance & Insurance	6,686	6,791	105	1.6	98,131,940	96,128,098	-2,003,842	-2.0	1,129	1,089	-40	-3.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,135	4,392	257	6.2	47,311,061	52,778,258	5,467,197	11.6	880	924	44	5.0
Professional & Technical Services	9,276	9,254	-22	-0.2	156,285,254	164,439,806	8,154,552	5.2	1,296	1,367	71	5.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	984	1,016	32	3.3	38,041,164	21,457,453	-16,583,711	-43.6	2,974	1,625	-1,349	-45.4
Administrative & Waste Services	7,588	7,914	326	4.3	59,860,609	63,735,842	3,875,233	6.5	607	620	13	2.1
Educational Services	1,682	1,754	72	4.3	12,630,306	13,491,866	861,560	6.8	578	592	14	2.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,855	23,986	131	0.5	280,162,587	267,843,122	-12,319,465	-4.4	903	859	-44	-4.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	9,349	9,500	151	1.6	168,016,931	154,828,315	-13,188,616	-7.8	1,382	1,254	-128	-9.3
Hospitals	3,081	3,038	-43	-1.4	41,637,511	41,822,941	185,430	0.4	1,040	1,059	19	1.8
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,567	4,524	-43	-0.9	33,548,614	33,585,247	36,633	0.1	565	571	6	1.1
Social Assistance	6,858	6,924	66	1.0	36,959,531	37,606,619	647,088	1.8	415	418	3	0.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,488	2,535	47	1.9	12,874,584	13,483,947	609,363	4.7	398	409	11	2.8
Accommodation & Food Services	29,768	30,174	406	1.4	127,542,251	130,787,128	3,244,877	2.5	330	333	3	0.9
Other Services	8,481	7,994	-487	-5.7	76,226,317	75,461,491	-764,826	-1.0	691	726	35	5.1
Total Government	67,736	67,362	-374	-0.6	$763,771,908	$767,224,210	$3,452,302	0.5	$867	$876	$9	1.0
Federal Government	7,274	7,128	-146	-2.0	108,899,760	99,289,364	-9,610,396	-8.8	1,152	1,071	-81	-7.0
State Government	13,156	13,013	-143	-1.1	171,361,710	172,840,201	1,478,491	0.9	1,002	1,022	20	2.0
State Government Education	3,564	3,533	-31	-0.9	44,054,968	46,643,185	2,588,217	5.9	951	1,016	65	6.8
Local Government	47,306	47,221	-85	-0.2	483,510,438	495,094,645	11,584,207	2.4	786	807	21	2.7
Local Government Education	24,887	24,797	-90	-0.4	244,714,562	248,891,214	4,176,652	1.7	756	772	16	2.1
Hospitals	6,976	7,056	80	1.2	91,462,901	97,253,065	5,790,164	6.3	1,009	1,060	52	5.1

[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 2014.

(Text continued from page 8)

total payroll rose by $12.2 million (2.1%). Coal mining employment fell by more than 300 jobs, metal ore mining fell by approximately 50 jobs, and oil & gas employment was essentially unchanged.

Federal government employment fell by 146 jobs (-2.0%) and its total payroll fell by $9.6 million (-8.8%). Small job losses were seen in many different federal agencies.

State government lost 143 jobs (-1.1%), but its total payroll increased slightly ($1.5 million or 0.9%). Employment decreased slightly in several agencies and institutions.

Overall job growth has remained slow and steady for the past several quarters. Employment grew in several areas of the state, most notably Laramie, Teton, Natrona, and Carbon counties, while job losses were seen in Sweetwater, Uinta, Fremont, and Park counties. It appears that oil & gas employment has mostly stabilized.

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Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2005Q1 to 2014Q1

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

Table continued on page 11

(Table continued from page 10)

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2005Q1 to 2014Q1

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
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%
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	$3,344,359,716	1.5%	280,701	0.6%	$3,971.44	0.9%
2013/1	$3,024,233,488		270,881		$3,721.48	
2014/1(p)	$3,121,576,339	3.2%	273,943	1.1%	$3,798.33	2.1%

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

Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, First Quarter 2014

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The number of new persons not previously found working in Wyoming declined from previous year levels for the fifth time in eight quarters.

The mean quarterly wage for persons working one job in Wyoming increased from $10,787 in 2013Q1 to $11,150 in 2014Q1, an increase of 3.4%. Mean quarterly wages also increased from previous year levels for all others holding two or more jobs.

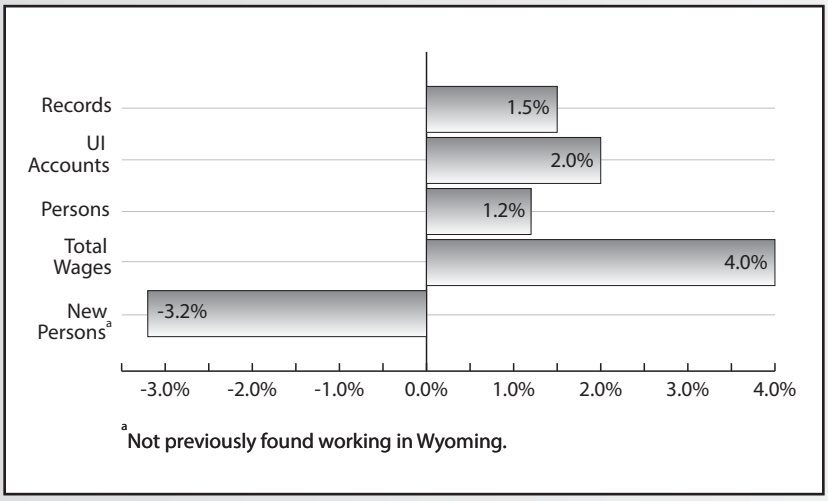


Figure 1: **Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 2014**

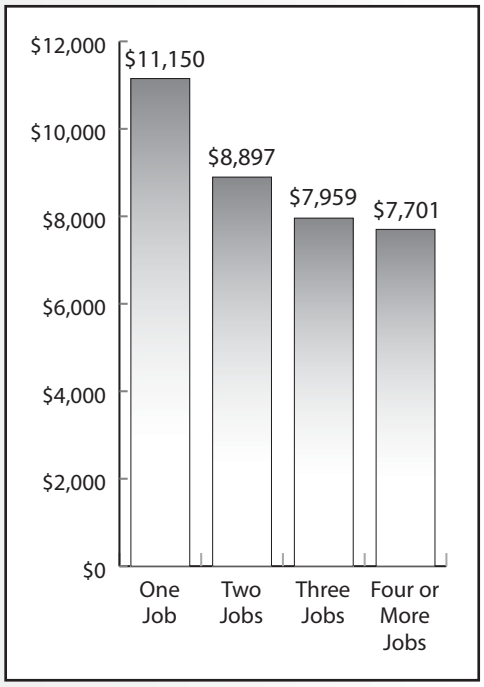


Figure 2: **Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, First Quarter 2014**

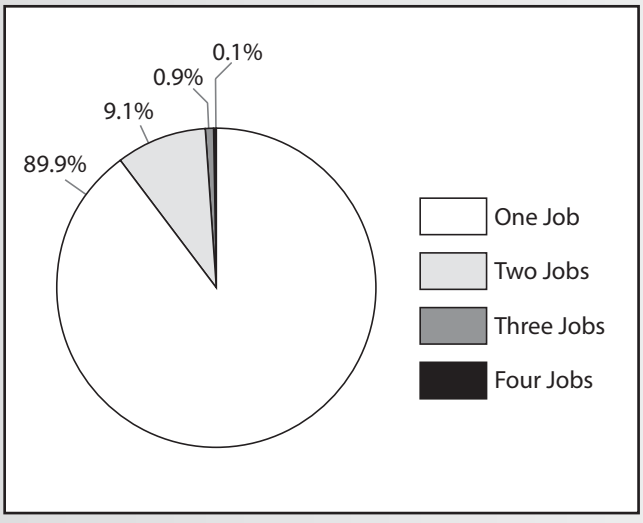


Figure 3: **Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, First Quarter 2014**

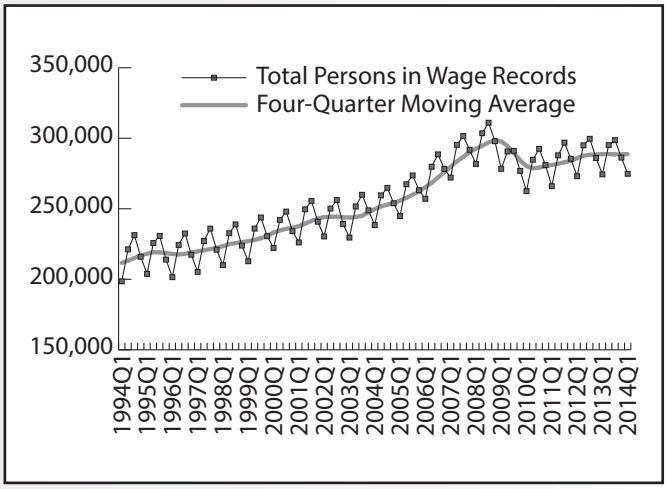


Figure 4: **Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 1994 (1994Q1) to First Quarter 2014 (2014Q1)**

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2013

The turnover rate for fourth quarter 2013 was 29.3%, almost identical to the 29.0% turnover rate from fourth quarter 2012. Turnover data dating back to 1992 can be found online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm.

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[b]	246	647	401	518	919	2,120	3,285	35.5	2.2
		Rates	7.5	19.7	12.2	15.8	28.0	64.5	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	2,429	3,404	975	2,307	3,282	23,211	28,922	19.7	0.2
		Rates	8.4	11.8	3.4	8.0	11.3	80.3	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	3,692	6,979	3,287	5,679	8,966	16,314	28,972	43.7	0.2
		Rates	12.7	24.1	11.3	19.6	30.9	56.3	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	904	1,422	518	942	1,460	8,748	11,112	21.3	0.2
		Rates	8.1	12.8	4.7	8.5	13.1	78.7	100.0		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,321	3,262	941	2,486	3,427	18,522	24,270	23.7	1.6
		Rates	9.6	13.4	3.9	10.2	14.1	76.3	100.0		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	4,837	7,071	2,234	5,150	7,384	25,033	37,254	32.8	0.4
		Rates	13.0	19.0	6.0	13.8	19.8	67.2	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	429	530	101	415	516	3,906	4,851	19.5	2.0
		Rates	8.8	10.9	2.1	8.6	10.6	80.5	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	870	1,280	410	1,153	1,563	10,165	12,598	19.3	-0.2
		Rates	6.9	10.2	3.3	9.2	12.4	80.7	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,623	5,064	2,441	3,990	6,431	14,848	23,902	37.9	0.8
		Rates	11.0	21.2	10.2	16.7	26.9	62.1	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	3,343	4,520	1,177	1,581	2,758	26,603	32,704	18.7	2.1
		Rates	10.2	13.8	3.6	4.8	8.4	81.3	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,038	3,910	872	3,101	3,973	28,976	35,987	19.5	-0.8
		Rates	8.4	10.9	2.4	8.6	11.0	80.5	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	7,301	11,529	4,228	10,966	15,194	24,160	46,655	48.2	-0.8
		Rates	15.6	24.7	9.1	23.5	32.6	51.8	100.0		
	Other Services	Transactions	953	1,901	948	1,404	2,352	6,910	10,215	32.4	4.0
		Rates	9.3	18.6	9.3	13.7	23.0	67.6	100.0		
	Public Admin.	Transactions	1,103	1,483	380	1,458	1,838	18,687	21,628	13.6	-0.9
		Rates	5.1	6.9	1.8	6.7	8.5	86.4	100.0		
	Unclassified	Transactions	61	190	129	79	208	76	345	78.0	29.8
		Rates	17.7	55.1	37.4	22.9	60.3	22.0	100.0		
Total		**Transactions**	**34,150**	**53,192**	**19,042**	**41,229**	**60,271**	**228,279**	**322,700**	**29.3**	**0.5**
		Rates	**10.6**	**16.5**	**5.9**	**12.8**	**18.7**	**70.7**	**100.0**		

(H) Hire Only. (B) Both Hire and Exit. (E) Exit Only. (C) Continuous Employment.
[a]Turnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.
[b]Jobs worked at any time during the quarter.
Historical turnover data can be found online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm.

Training for What?
Using New Hires Survey Data to Identify Training Opportunities

by: Michael Moore, Research Analyst, and Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

Wyoming employers are constantly hiring new workers, regardless of the overall state of the economy. Even as Wyoming's recovery from the economic downturn slowed in 2013, continuous hire and exit activity were ongoing; this is referred to as *turnover*. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, through access to administrative records, publishes turnover data on a quarterly basis. These administrative records allow R&P to identify turnover characteristics such as hires, exits, and continuous employment by county and industry.

However, administrative records do not tell the entire story. In 2009Q4, R&P began administering a New Hires Job Skills Survey in order to enhance what is already known about the dynamics of the labor market records by collecting a rich level of survey detail that is not available through administrative records.

This article will explain how R&P's New Hires Job Skills Survey supplements existing administrative records research by providing rich detail such as occupation, rate of compensation, benefits, skills, employer satisfaction with a new hire's skills, and more. This article will also help readers better understand New Hires Survey data that are available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm, and provide examples of how New Hires Survey data can be used to identify trends in Wyoming's labor market and possible training opportunities for employers, educators, and training providers.

Selected Characteristics from the New Hires Job Skills Survey

Demand Characteristics
- Educational Requirements
- Credentials
- Skills Requests

Supply Characteristics
- Residents-Nonresidents
- Youth-Adult
- Adequate Skills

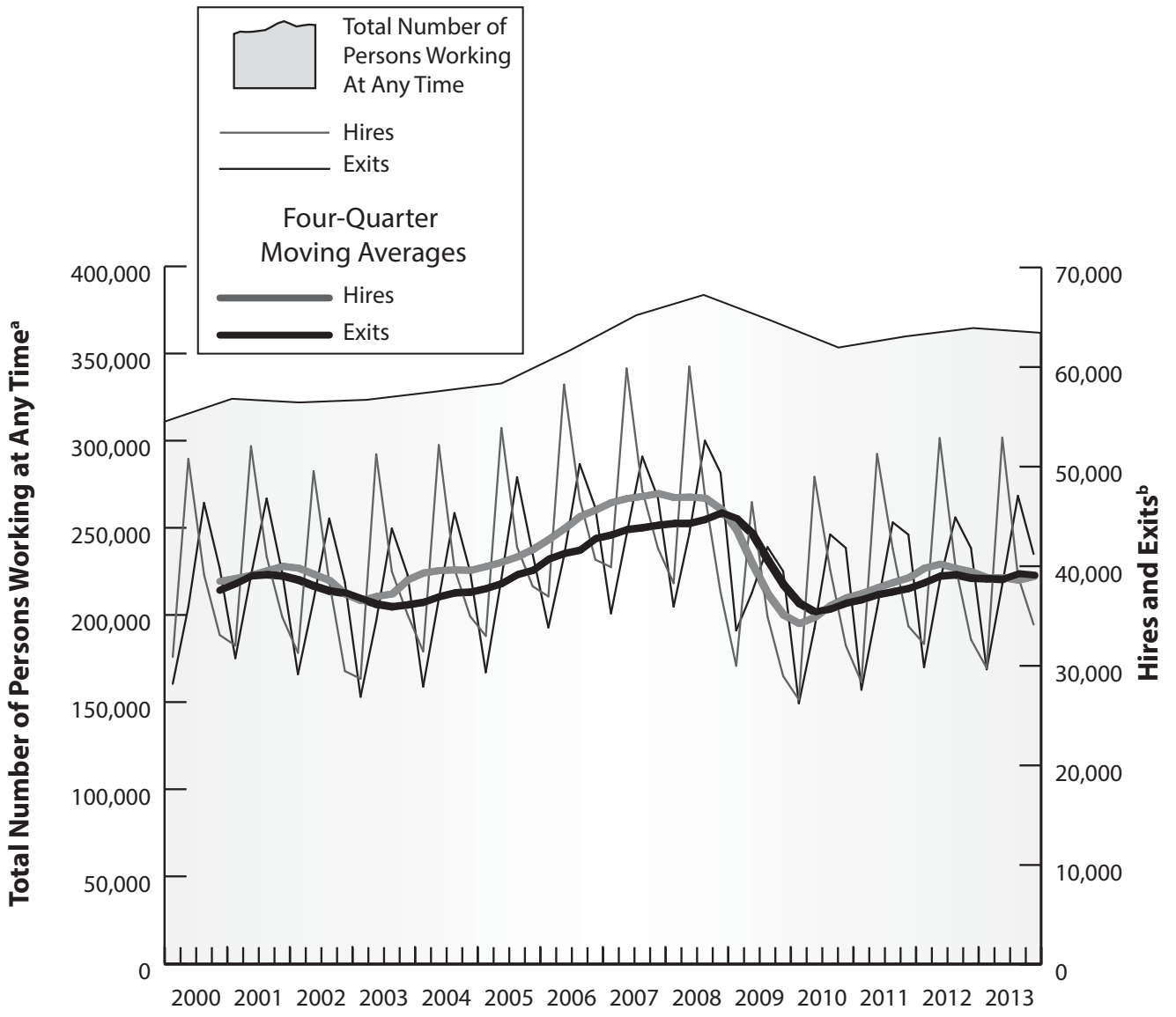
Introduction

After a period of rapid economic expansion that began in 2005 and continued through 2008, Wyoming entered an economic downturn that lasted from first quarter 2009 (2009Q1) to first quarter 2010 (2010Q1). During each of these five quarters, total employment, total payroll, and average weekly wage declined from previous-year levels, according to the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (Bullard, 2011). Wyoming's recovery from that economic downturn began in 2010Q2 and continues to this day. Since 2012, Wyoming's recovery from the economic downturn has slowed, and during 2013Q4, Wyoming's total employment remained approximately 7,000 jobs (2.4%) below its fourth quarter 2008 level (see related article on page 1).

Even though total employment has yet to return to its 2008 level, hires and exits are ongoing in Wyoming. In fourth quarter

2013 (2013Q4), there were 34,150 hires and 41,229 exits from jobs worked at any time during the quarter (see page 13).

Historic turnover statistics dating back to 1992Q1 are available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm. Figure 1 shows that the total number of persons working in Wyoming peaked in 2008 and then declined in 2009 and 2010, and has



[a]Source: Earnings by County, Age & Gender, 2000 to 2013 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2014/index.htm).

[b]Source: Wyoming Industry Turnover by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2013Q4 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm).

Figure 1: **Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time and Hires and Exits, 2000-2013**

been recovering ever since. Through all of this, a substantial amount of hire and exit activity has been ongoing.

A *new hire* is defined as an employee who, during a particular quarter, started working for an employer he or she had not worked for since at least 1992, the first year for which R&P has wage records (Knapp, 2011). The New Hires Job Skills Survey is sent to a random sample of employers each quarter. Since the start of the survey, R&P has attained at least a 70% response rate per quarter. The estimates presented in this article are based on New Hires Survey data collected over a two-year period from fourth quarter 2011 (2011Q4) through third quarter 2013 (2013Q3). More information on the methodology used for this survey and the full statistical results are available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm.

There are a variety of uses for the data collected through the New Hires Survey. This article presents two ways in which readers can use data collected through the New Hires Survey.

Training Opportunities

New Hires Survey data can be useful to Wyoming employers, educators, and training providers by identifying potential training opportunities. Table 1 (see page 17) shows 12 occupations that may present these types of opportunities. As previously mentioned, the New Hires Survey collects information on occupation, selected skills, gender, residency, and employer satisfaction. Each of these 12 occupations met three criteria:

- nonresidents made up a relatively high proportion of all new hires (20% or more);
- the average hourly wage was $20 or more; and
- the typical educational requirement was more than a high school diploma.

For example, Table 1 shows that of the estimated 346 new hires who were construction managers from 2011Q4 to 2013Q3, 42.4% (147) were nonresidents; R&P defines *nonresidents* as "individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming" (Jones, 2002) or those for whom demographic data are not available. The high percentage of nonresidents hired to fill this occupation seems to indicate that Wyoming employers had to look outside of the state to find workers to fill jobs for this particular occupation. This may present a training opportunity for Wyoming's educators and training providers to develop a program to prepare Wyoming residents to work as construction managers.

Table 1 also shows that of the 127 aircraft mechanics & service technician new hires during this two-year period, 36.4% (46) were nonresidents. In addition, only 18.2% of employers indicated that they were satisfied with their new hires' skills for this occupation, and only 54.5% of the new hires in this occupation were still working for the same employer one quarter after hire.

Career Paths

The New Hires Survey data also

(Text continued on page 18)

Table 1: **Selected New Hire Occupations Requiring More Than a High School Diploma and With an Average Hourly Wage of at Least $20 in Which Nonresidents Accounted for At Least 20% of All New Hires in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2011 (2011Q4) to Third Quarter 2013 (2013Q3)**

					Nonresidents[a]		Selected Job Skills Marked "Important" by Employers (%)					Employer Satisfaction with New Hires' Skills (%)				Turnover
SOC[b] Code	Occupation	Typical Education[c]	N	Average Hourly Wage ($)	%	N	Service Orientation	Critical Thinking	Reading Comp.	Tech. Design	Operation and Control	Satisfied	Not Satisfied	Neither	Other	% Still Working 1 Quarter After Hire
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment …	Post Secondary	3,316	20.00	20.0	646	42.6	90.2	53.5	45.2	94.4	61.9	1.5	16.5	20.1	81.2
11-9021	Construction Managers	Bachelors	346	43.26	42.4	147	87.3	88.5	88.5	65.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.5
39-1021	First-Line Super./ Manag., Personal Service Workers	Bachelors	278	20.19	29.2	81	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.0	5.9	83.4	0.0	16.6	0.0	100.0
29-9011	Occupational Health & Safety Specialists	Bachelors	276	30.77	24.5	68	85.6	100.0	98.8	49.0	71.5	89.7	0.0	3.4	6.9	96.5
29-1123	Physical Therapists	Masters	181	37.91	26.0	47	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.0
17-2151	Mining & Geological Engineers, Inc. Mining	Bachelors	177	41.15	26.2	46	41.8	79.1	58.2	79.1	68.7	63.3	15.8	0.0	20.9	100.0
11-9141	Property, Real Estate & Community Association Managers	Post Secondary	167	43.75	22.2	37	65.0	100.0	100.0	16.3	65.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.7
11-1011	Chief Executives	Bachelors	131	42.21	26.1	34	69.1	100.0	100.0	53.6	64.6	90.5	0.0	0.0	9.5	80.9
49-3011	Aircraft Mechanics & Service Technicians	Post Secondary	127	25.00	36.4	46	36.4	100.0	72.7	100.0	100.0	18.2	0.0	54.5	27.3	54.5
17-2051	Civil Engineers	Bachelors	122	23.00	23.1	28	61.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.3	76.9	0.0	0.0	23.1	100.0
17-2171	Petroleum Engineers	Bachelors	115	39.00	32.5	37	67.5	100.0	100.0	83.9	67.7	83.9	0.0	0.0	16.1	100.0
11-9199	Managers, All Other	Bachelors	105	43.75	28.8	30	69.3	92.4	87.0	40.6	41.6	92.4	0.0	0.0	7.6	100.0
	Total, All Occupations	**N/A**	**218,308**	**11.00**	**15.0**	**32,746**	**75.4**	**73.9**	**64.1**	**34.6**	**58.1**	**60.1**	**8.9**	**15.5**	**15.5**	**77.4**

Source: New Hires Survey, 2011Q4-2013Q3.

[a]Nonresidents: "individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming" (Jones, 2002; http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/1102/a1.htm).

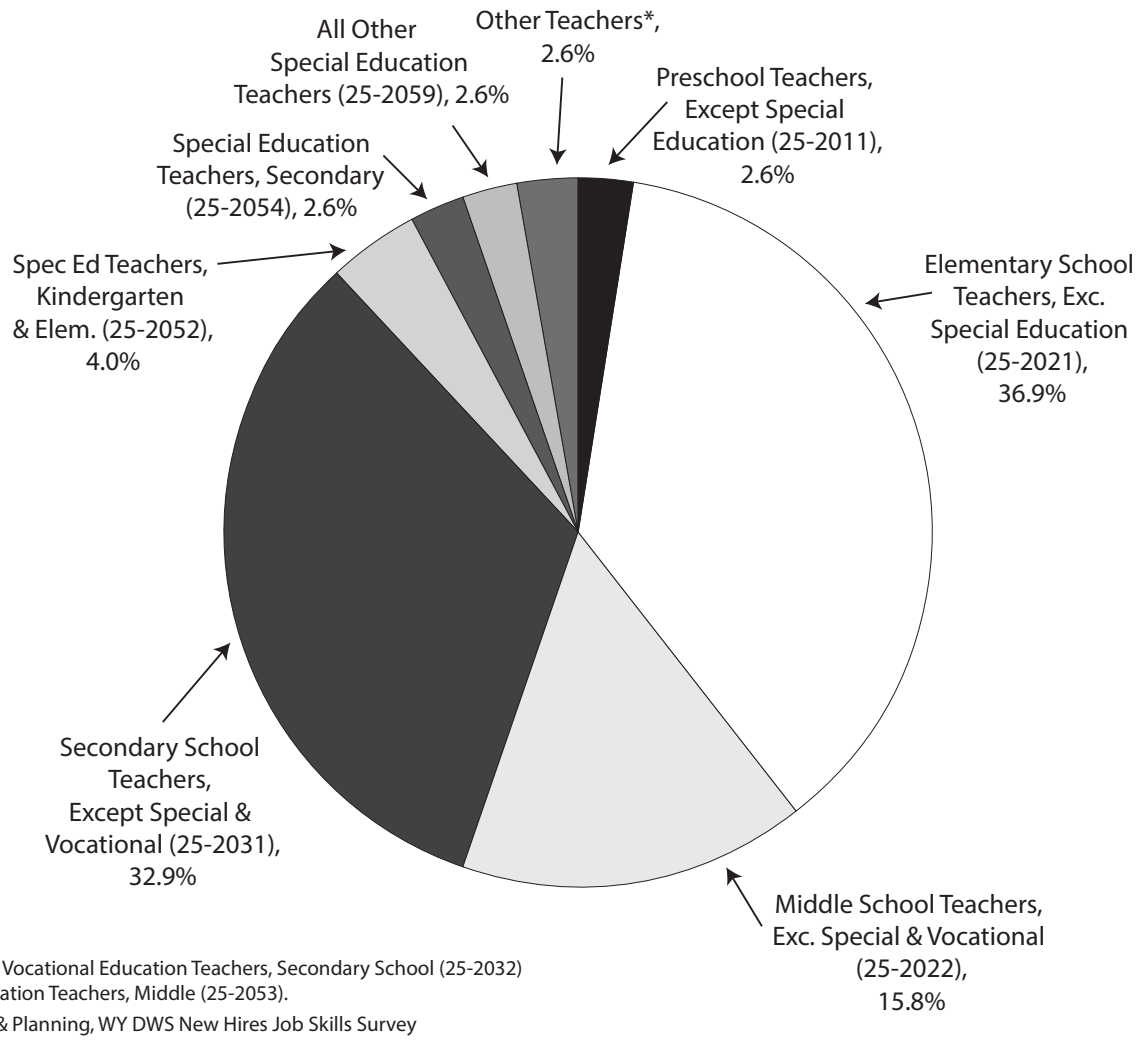
[b]Standard Occupational Classification System.

[c]Typical education source: O*Net Online (http://www.onetonline.org/).

(Text continued from page 16)

complements other published products from R&P to help job seekers identify career paths. For example, college students pursuing a teaching degree can use this information to identify which types of teachers Wyoming employers are hiring.

Figure 2 was created using New Hires Survey data, and shows the distribution of new hires in teaching occupations in educational services in Wyoming. Of the estimated 947 teacher new hires from 2011Q4 to 2013Q3, 36.9% (349) were elementary school teachers, except special education, and 32.9% (312) were secondary school teachers, except special



*Other teachers = Vocational Education Teachers, Secondary School (25-2032) and Special Education Teachers, Middle (25-2053).

Source: Research & Planning, WY DWS New Hires Job Skills Survey (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm).

Figure 2: Teacher New Hires in Educational Services in Wyoming by Occupation, Fourth Quarter 2011 (2011Q4) to Third Quarter 2013 (2013Q3) (N = 947)

& vocational education. An additional 15.8% (150) were middle school teachers, except special & vocational education.

The distribution of new hires in teaching occupations in educational services is similar to the distribution of all teachers employed in public schools in Wyoming as published in *Monitoring School District Human Resources Cost Pressures*. A Research & Planning analysis of Wyoming Department of Education (WDE) Contract Files obtained through a memorandum of understanding with WDE indicates that of the 7,443 teachers working in public schools in Wyoming during the 2012/13 school year, 28.9% (2,148) were elementary school teachers, 25.9% (1,927) were secondary school teachers, except special & vocational education; and 17.0% were middle school teachers, except special & vocational education (Bullard, 2013).

Note that the WDE Contract Files data from *Monitoring* represent a count of teachers working only in public schools in Wyoming, while the New Hires Survey data presented in this article provide estimates of new hires working in the educational services industry, and are not limited to just public schools. Even so, understanding and comparing the data from these sources can help students and jobseekers better understand the labor market for teachers in Wyoming.

Monitoring showed that 2,148 elementary school teachers made up the largest proportion (28.9%) of the 7,443 teachers in public schools in Wyoming in the 2012/13 school year. Of those 2,148 elementary school teachers, 21.6% (464) were age 55 or older, meaning they will reach the traditional retirement age of 65 within the next 10 years. New Hires Survey data show that the 349 new hires classified as elementary school teachers also accounted for the highest percentage (36.9%) of all teacher new hires in Wyoming's educational services industry. Some of this exit and hiring activity may be due to older teachers retiring from the labor force, and employers hiring younger teachers to take their places.

Summary

Data collected through R&P's New Hires Survey provide a rich level of detail not previously available from other surveys or administrative databases. This article showed just two of the many uses for these data that can benefit employers, educators, training providers, jobseekers, policymakers, and others. Full results from the New Hires Survey dating back to 2009Q4 can be found online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm. For more information, contact New Hires Survey administrator Lisa Knapp at (307) 473-3835 or lisa.knapp@wyo.gov.

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Understanding the New Hires Survey Data Tables

Tables containing detailed information on new hires by occupation and industry for 2011Q4 to 2013Q3 are available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm. These tables contain a variety of information about each occupation, including the estimated number of new hires, average hourly wage, percent offered selected benefits, job skills, employer satisfaction, demographics, and more.

Table 2 (see page 21) shows survey data for the top five occupations with the largest number of new hires for this two-year period across all industries, along with a total. This table is a sample of the larger tables that are available online. From 2011Q4 to 2013Q3, Wyoming employers added an estimated 218,308 new hires with an average hourly wage of $11.00. This table also shows the typical education required for each occupation, percentage of new hires offered selected benefits, the percentage of employers who identified selected skills as important, the percentage of employers satisfied with the skills of their new hires, the number of hours worked per week on average, demographics (gender and age), and the percentage of new hires still working for that employer one quarter after hire.

As an example, Table 2 shows that there were an estimated 8,605 new hires classified as truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer, an occupation that typically requires a high school diploma. The average hourly wage for this occupation was $18.00, with 16.1% of all new hires paid piece rate. Of these new hires, 52.0% were offered health insurance, 37.3% were offered retirement, and 39.7% were offered paid leave.

Of the employers who responded, 92.5% identified operation and control as important for truck drivers, while only 36.6% identified technology design as important. Of the Wyoming employers who added new hires as truck drivers during this two-year period, 59.8% were satisfied with their new hires' skills. On average, 85.5% of truck drivers worked 36 or more hours per week.

Among all new hires truck drivers, 81.4% were male, 7.8% were female, and 10.7% were nonresidents (see page 16 for definition). Nearly half of all new hires truck drivers fell into one of two age groups: 25-34 (21.5%) and 35-44 (24.1%). Of all new hires truck drivers, 76.9% were still employed by the same employer one quarter after hire.

Table 2: **Top 5 Occupations With the Highest Number of New Hires Across All Industries in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2011 (2011Q4) to Third Quarter 2013 (2013Q3)**

		Occupation and SOC[a] Code					
	Job Characteristics	Total, All Occupations	Cashiers (41-2011)	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Inc (35-3021)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer (53-3032)	Retail Salespersons (41-2031)	Construction Laborers (47-2061)
	Typical Education[b]	N/A	Less than High School Diploma	Less than High School Diploma	High School Diploma	High School Diploma	High School Diploma
	N	218,308	11,332	10,784	8,605	8,345	7,948
	Average Hourly Wage ($)	$11.00	$8.50	$8.00	$18.00	$9.00	$13.00
	% Paid Piece Rate	5.7	1.2	5.2	16.1	17.4	1.9
% Offered Selected Benefits	Health Insurance	34.5	17.8	19.1	52.0	26.7	27.2
	Retirement	26.3	12.6	12.0	37.3	17.2	18.2
	Paid Leave	32.3	13.7	14.7	39.7	19.7	22.0
Skills Selected as "Important" (%)	Service Orientation	75.4	94.8	93.3	67.3	93.2	40.9
	Critical Thinking	73.9	63.5	54.3	80.7	74.3	60.9
	Reading Comprehension	64.1	61.9	59.7	70.8	67.0	34.0
	Technology Design	34.6	27.8	12.9	36.6	28.3	23.8
	Operation and Control	58.1	51.7	48.3	92.5	42.2	50.5
Employer's Satisfaction with New Hires' Skills (%)	Satisfied	60.1	56.5	37.8	59.8	62.0	52.6
	Not Satisfied	8.9	14.9	10.4	10.5	8.6	10.3
	Neither	15.5	15.2	18.8	18.5	13.8	19.3
	Other	15.5	13.4	33.1	11.2	15.5	17.8
Average Weekly Hours Worked	20 or Less	20.4	31.7	36.4	4.9	38.7	6.5
	21-35	23.8	49.4	39.8	9.5	29.4	22.3
	36 or More	55.8	18.9	23.8	85.5	31.8	71.2
Gender	Female	37.1	59.1	45.9	7.8	54.3	3.5
	Male	47.9	27.7	34.7	81.4	35.9	75.0
	Nonresident	15.0	13.3	19.4	10.7	9.8	21.5
Age Group	19 and Younger	11.8	17.2	27.8	1.7	18.3	6.6
	20-24	17.3	19.7	18.3	10.5	23.9	21.9
	25-34	22.4	20.8	14.6	21.5	23.8	20.1
	35-44	14.2	12.2	10.1	24.1	10.0	10.7
	45-54	11.3	11.2	6.1	17.0	10.1	13.9
	55-64	6.1	5.1	3.0	11.3	2.5	5.2
	65 and Older	1.2	0.1	0.0	3.1	1.6	0.0
	Unknown	15.8	13.6	20.1	10.7	9.9	21.6
Turnover	% Still Working 1 Quarter After Hire	77.4	74.5	63.3	76.9	77.4	64.1

Source: Research & Planning, WY DWS New Hires Job Skills Survey (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm).
[a]Source:Standard Occupational Classification System.
[b]Source: O*Net ONline (http://www.onetonline.org/).

Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm

Explaining State-to-State Differences in Fatal Occupational Injury Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

In 2012, Wyoming had 35 fatal occupational injuries, or 12.2 fatalities per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers (BLS, 2014). This was the second highest rate of fatal occupational injuries of the 50 states. Table 1 shows the 50 states and the District of Columbia ranked by their 2012 fatal injury rates. However, state-to-state comparisons of fatal injury rates can be problematic. States can have dramatically different mixes of industries. For example, leisure & hospitality is important in Hawaii, mining is dominant in Wyoming, and the federal government has a large presence in the District of Columbia.

From national data, researchers know that certain industries are more dangerous than others. At the sector level, the industries with the highest rates of fatal occupational injuries in 2012 were production agriculture (22.8 fatalities per 100,000 workers) and mining (15.9 fatalities per 100,000 workers; BLS 2014). When the data are viewed at a more detailed level, the most dangerous industries were fishing, hunting & trapping (106.1 fatalities per 100,000 workers), logging (71.8 fatalities per 100,000 workers), and truck transportation (25.6 fatalities per 100,000 workers). Since employment data at the detailed level for these industries were not available for all 50 states, the broader sectors of production agriculture and mining were used for this analysis. The safest industries, in terms of occupational fatalities were hospitals (0.3 fatalities per 100,000 workers), finance & insurance (0.3 fatalities per 100,000 workers), and professional, scientific, & technical services (0.6 fatalities per 100,000 workers).

In an effort to understand the role that industry mix plays in state occupational fatality rates, a linear regression model was developed. The dependent variable was the occupational fatality rate. As seen in Table 1, this rate ranged from 1.4 in Massachusetts to 17.7 in North Dakota. The national average rate was 3.4.

Since analysts know that certain industries are more dangerous than others, and that the importance of these industries varies

Table 1: States Ranked by Fatal Occupational Injury Rate, 2012

State	Rate
North Dakota	17.7
Wyoming	**12.2**
Alaska	8.9
Montana	7.3
West Virginia	6.9
South Dakota	6.7
Iowa	6.6
Louisiana	6.4
Oklahoma	6.1
Kansas	5.7
Mississippi	5.5
Arkansas	5.4
Nebraska	5.2
Kentucky	4.9
New Mexico	4.8
Texas	4.8
Alabama	4.3
Indiana	4.2
Wisconsin	4.0
Tennessee	3.8
Virginia	3.8
District of Columbia	3.6
Nevada	3.6
Colorado	3.5
North Carolina	3.5
South Carolina	3.5
Vermont	3.5
Hawaii	3.4
Michigan	3.4
Pennsylvania	3.4
United States	**3.4**
Missouri	3.3
Maine	3.2
Delaware	3.1
Ohio	3.1
Utah	3.0
Florida	2.7
Idaho	2.7
Maryland	2.6
Minnesota	2.6
Oregon	2.6
Georgia	2.5
Illinois	2.5
New Jersey	2.4
New York State	2.4
Arizona	2.3
California	2.3
New Hampshire	2.2
Washington	2.2
Connecticut	2.1
Rhode Island	1.7
Massachusetts	1.4

Note: rates are the number of fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent workers.

Table 2: States Ranked by Proportion of Employment on Farms and in Mining, 2012

State	Rate
Wyoming	**11.6%**
North Dakota	10.8%
Oklahoma	9.1%
West Virginia	7.0%
Montana	6.6%
South Dakota	6.2%
New Mexico	5.5%
Kansas	5.3%
Idaho	4.9%
Kentucky	4.8%
Iowa	4.6%
Texas	4.6%
Alaska	4.4%
Arkansas	4.2%
Nebraska	4.1%
Louisiana	4.0%
Mississippi	3.7%
Oregon	3.1%
Missouri	3.1%
Colorado	2.9%
Minnesota	2.7%
Wisconsin	2.7%
Alabama	2.4%
Washington	2.4%
Vermont	2.4%
Tennessee	2.3%
United States	**2.2%**
Indiana	2.1%
Utah	2.0%
Pennsylvania	1.8%
Ohio	1.7%
Michigan	1.6%
Nevada	1.6%
Hawaii	1.5%
Arizona	1.4%
California	1.3%
Illinois	1.3%
Virginia	1.3%
South Carolina	1.3%
Maine	1.3%
North Carolina	1.3%
Georgia	1.2%
Florida	1.0%
New Hampshire	0.8%
Delaware	0.6%
Maryland	0.6%
New York	0.6%
Connecticut	0.5%
New Jersey	0.4%
Rhode Island	0.3%
Massachusetts	0.3%
District of Columbia	0.0%

greatly across states, an independent variable was created. Using Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) employment data for 2012, analysts summed production agriculture employment and mining employment and divided this figure by total employment. This percentage is shown in Table 2. Wyoming had the highest percentage of employment in these two sectors (11.6%) and North Dakota was second at 10.8%. The District of Columbia was last with 0.0%. Mining employment was nondisclosable in Delaware and Maine, and in those cases, the value for agricultural employment was used.

The Figure (see page 24) shows a scatterplot of states. The vertical axis is the occupational fatality rate and the horizontal axis is the percentage of total employment in farms and mining. The trend line is included and shows a clear positive slope, suggesting that at the state level, the fatality rate and the percentage of employment in farms and mining are positively correlated.

Regression results (see Table 3) show that this one independent variable explains nearly three-quarters (adjusted R-squared=0.72) of the variation in fatal occupational injury rates across states. The regression coefficient of 0.90 suggests that a one percentage point increase (or decrease) in the proportion of employment found in farming and mining will be associated with an increase (or decrease) of 0.90 fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers.

In summary, nearly three-fourths of the difference in state fatal occupational injury rates can be explained by the proportion of total employment in each state that is found in production agriculture and mining. At the national level, these are the most dangerous sectors and they have a clear

Table 3: Regression Model of State Fatal Occupational Injury Rates

Adjusted R-Squared=0.72
N=51

	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-Value	Significance
Constant	1.590	0.315	5.040	0.000
Percent of Total Employment in Farms and Mining	0.903	0.800	11.332	0.000

influence on state fatality rates. States that have a high percentage of employment in production agriculture and mining may have other similarities, and would probably benefit from working together to address workplace safety issues.

References

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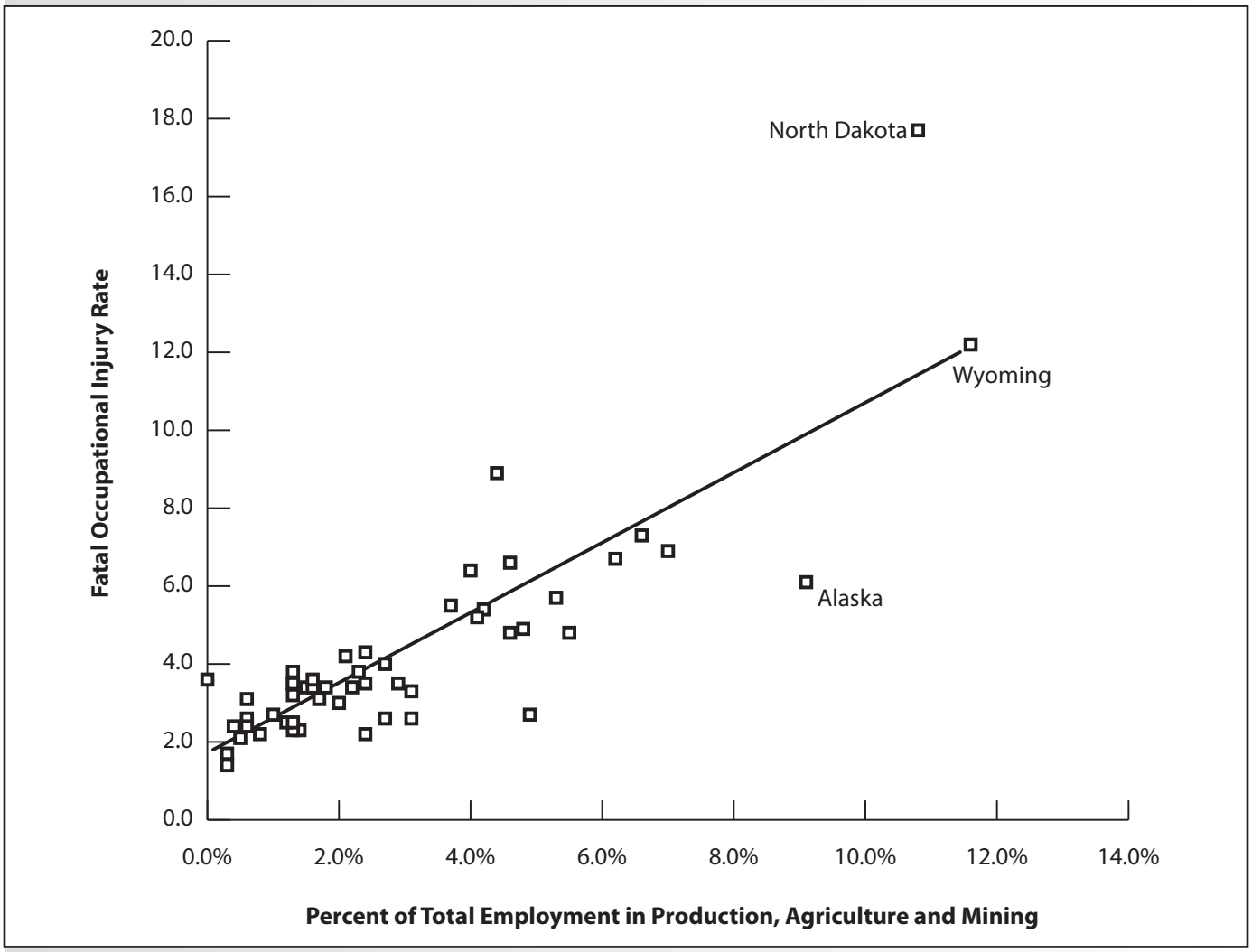


Figure: **Scatterplot of State Fatal Occupational Injury Rates and Percent of Total Employment in Production, Agriculture and Mining, 2012**

Wyoming Unemployment Rate at 3.8% in May 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted[1] unemployment rate rose slightly from 3.7% in April to 3.8% in May 2014 (not a statistically significant change). Wyoming's unemployment rate remained much lower than its May 2013 level of 4.6%, and significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 6.3%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased, rising by 192 individuals (0.1%) from April to May.

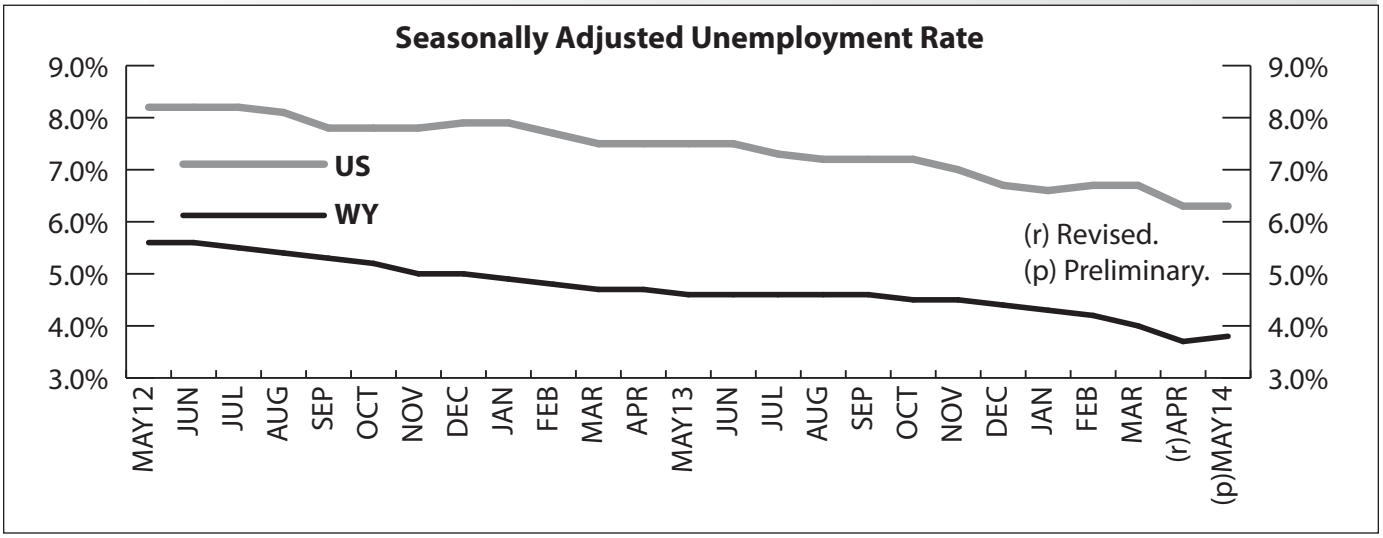
Most county unemployment rates increased marginally from April to May. It is normal to see some fluctuations in unemployment rates and sometimes unemployment increases in May as young people leave school and join the labor force. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Albany (up from 2.8% to 3.4%), Laramie (up from 3.7% to 4.3%), and Sweetwater (up from 3.0% to 3.6%) counties. Unemployment fell in Teton (down from 7.0% to 5.7%), Park (down from 4.1% to 3.9%), and Lincoln (down from 5.1% to 5.0%) counties.

From May 2013 to May 2014, nearly all unemployment rates fell slightly. The largest decreases occurred in Teton (down from 6.6% to 5.7%), Campbell (down from 3.8% to 2.9%), and Sheridan (down from 4.9% to 4.1%) counties. Carbon County's unemployment rate rose very slightly from 4.1% in May 2013 to 4.2% in May 2014.

Converse County reported the lowest unemployment rate in May (2.8%). It was followed by Sublette (2.9%), Campbell (2.9%), and Niobrara (3.1%) counties. The highest unemployment rates were found in Teton (5.7%), Lincoln (5.0%), Fremont (4.8%), and Johnson (4.8%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 291,600 in May 2013 to 293,300 in May 2014, a gain of 1,700 jobs (0.6%).

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



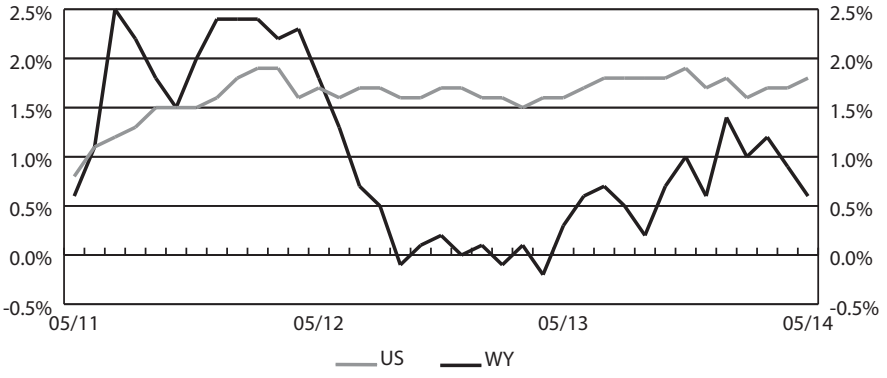
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, May 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

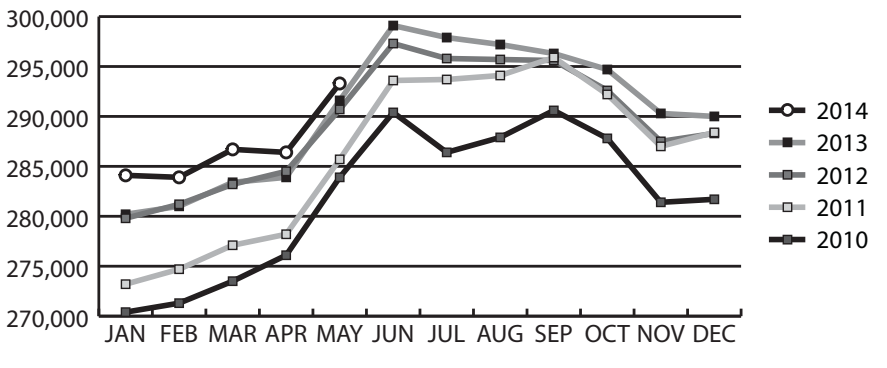
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	**294,612**	**293,300**	**-1,312**	**-0.4%**
Natural Resources & Mining	26,516	26,400	-116	-0.4%
Construction	23,242	22,900	-342	-1.5%
Manufacturing	9,252	9,500	248	2.6%
Wholesale Trade	9,685	9,600	-85	-0.9%
Retail Trade	29,931	30,700	769	2.5%
Transportation & Utilities	15,275	15,300	25	0.2%
Information	3,794	3,800	6	0.2%
Financial Activities	11,375	11,200	-175	-1.6%
Professional & Business Services	18,741	18,800	59	0.3%
Educational & Health Services	27,269	27,000	-269	-1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	34,043	32,900	-1,143	-3.5%
Other Services	11,233	11,500	267	2.3%
Government	74,256	73,700	-556	-0.8%

Projections were run in May 2014 and based on QCEW data through December 2013.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates May 2014 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.8
Rhode Island	8.2
Nevada	7.9
Kentucky	7.7
Mississippi	7.7
California	7.6
District of Columbia	7.5
Illinois	7.5
Michigan	7.5
Georgia	7.2
Connecticut	6.9
Oregon	6.9
Alabama	6.8
Arizona	6.8
New Jersey	6.8
New York	6.7
Missouri	6.6
New Mexico	6.5
Alaska	6.4
Arkansas	6.4
North Carolina	6.4
Tennessee	6.4
Florida	6.3
United States	**6.3**
West Virginia	6.3
Washington	6.1
Delaware	5.9
Colorado	5.8
Indiana	5.7
Maine	5.7
Wisconsin	5.7
Maryland	5.6
Massachusetts	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.6
Ohio	5.5
South Carolina	5.3
Texas	5.1
Virginia	5.1
Idaho	4.9
Louisiana	4.9
Kansas	4.8
Minnesota	4.6
Montana	4.6
Oklahoma	4.6
Hawaii	4.4
Iowa	4.4
New Hampshire	4.4
South Dakota	3.8
Wyoming	**3.8**
Nebraska	3.6
Utah	3.6
Vermont	3.3
North Dakota	2.6

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	Apr 2014 May 2014	May 2013 May 2014
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**28.9**	**28.1**	**27.9**	**2.8**	**3.6**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**23.5**	**22.9**	**22.7**	**2.6**	**3.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	**10.8**	**10.5**	**10.4**	**2.9**	**3.8**
Natural Resources & Mining	7.8	7.7	7.8	1.3	0.0
Construction	2.4	2.2	2.1	9.1	14.3
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**18.1**	**17.6**	**17.5**	**2.8**	**3.4**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.8	5.7	5.5	1.8	5.5
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	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	5.9
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
GOVERNMENT	**5.4**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**3.8**	**3.8**

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	Apr 2014 May 2014	May 2013 May 2014
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**25.0**	**24.8**	**25.4**	**0.8**	**-1.6**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**20.0**	**19.9**	**20.4**	**0.5**	**-2.0**
GOODS PRODUCING	**8.5**	**8.4**	**8.7**	**1.2**	**-2.3**
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	-1.8
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.6	7.1	-6.3
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**16.5**	**16.4**	**16.7**	**0.6**	**-1.2**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**5.0**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2014	Apr 2014	May 2013	Apr 2014 May 2014	May 2013 May 2014
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**17.3**	**16.1**	**16.5**	**7.5**	**4.8**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**14.8**	**13.8**	**14.1**	**7.2**	**5.0**
GOODS PRODUCING	**2.0**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**11.1**	**5.3**
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.9	1.7	1.8	11.8	5.6
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**15.3**	**14.3**	**14.6**	**7.0**	**4.8**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.8	1.6	1.8	12.5	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.0	5.5	5.6	9.1	7.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**8.7**	**4.2**

State Unemployment Rates
May 2014
Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.8
Rhode Island	8.2
Mississippi	8.0
Nevada	7.7
Georgia	7.5
Kentucky	7.5
Michigan	7.3
Illinois	7.2
California	7.1
Connecticut	6.9
District of Columbia	6.7
New Jersey	6.7
Arizona	6.6
North Carolina	6.6
Oregon	6.6
West Virginia	6.5
New York	6.4
Arkansas	6.3
Tennessee	6.3
Alabama	6.2
Alaska	6.1
Florida	6.1
Missouri	6.1
United States	**6.1**
Washington	6.1
Maine	5.9
New Mexico	5.9
Delaware	5.8
Indiana	5.8
Maryland	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.7
Colorado	5.5
Wisconsin	5.5
Virginia	5.4
Louisiana	5.3
Ohio	5.3
South Carolina	5.3
Massachusetts	5.2
Texas	5.1
Kansas	4.7
Oklahoma	4.6
Hawaii	4.4
New Hampshire	4.4
Idaho	4.3
Minnesota	4.2
Iowa	4.1
Montana	4.1
Wyoming	**3.9**
South Dakota	3.7
Nebraska	3.4
Utah	3.3
Vermont	3.2
North Dakota	2.4

Economic Indicators

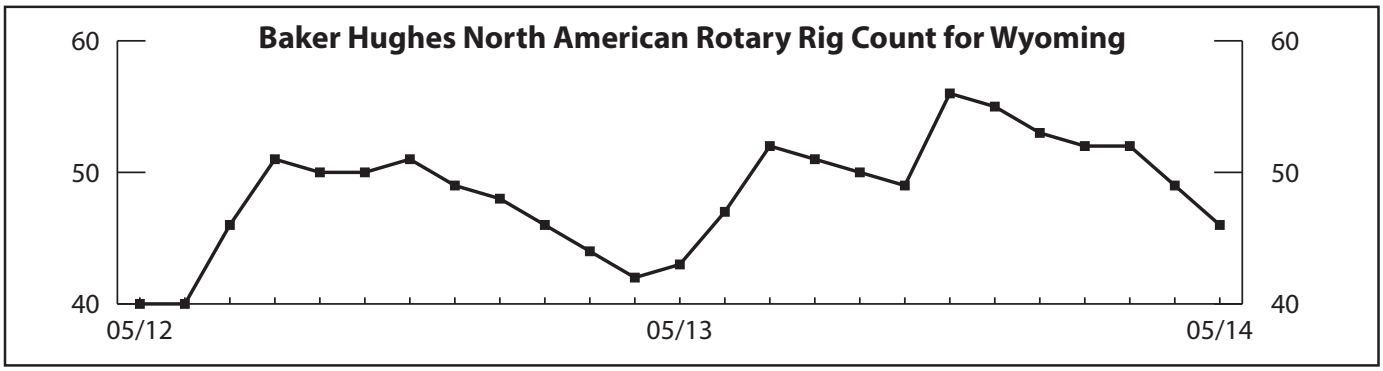
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose by 0.6% from May 2013 to May 2014.

	May 2014 (p)	Apr 2014 (r)	May 2013 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	**293,300**	**286,400**	**291,600**	**2.4**	**0.6**
Wyoming State Government	15,900	15,900	16,200	0.0	-1.9
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,000	45,700	46,400	0.7	-0.9
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,700	41,300	42,600	1.0	-2.1
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,305,000	7,162,000	7,123,000	2.0	2.6
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	697,000	783,000	780,000	-11.0	-10.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	6,960,000	7,243,000	7,618,000	-3.9	-8.6
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	12,935	19,432	18,710	-33.4	-30.9
Benefits Paid	$4,596,616	$6,833,506	$6,579,671	-32.7	-30.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$355.36	$351.66	$351.67	1.1	1.0
State Insured Covered Jobs[1]	272,892	265,981	269,453	2.6	1.3
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8%	2.2%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	237.9	237.1	232.9	0.3	2.1
Food & Beverages	242.1	241.1	236.5	0.4	2.4
Housing	232.7	231.7	226.9	0.5	2.6
Apparel	129.0	129.6	128.0	-0.5	0.8
Transportation	223.4	222.0	219.4	0.6	1.8
Medical Care	434.9	434.1	422.8	0.2	2.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	116.0	116.0	115.6	0.0	0.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	137.2	137.3	135.2	0.0	1.5
Other Goods & Services	407.2	407.0	400.0	0.0	1.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	208.0	208.4	204.1	-0.2	1.9
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	197	263	333	-25.1	-40.8
Valuation	$58,229,000	$52,407,000	$54,482,000	11.1	6.9
Single Family Homes	175	147	158	19.0	10.8
Valuation	$56,523,000	$44,704,000	$40,764,000	26.4	38.7
Casper MSA[2] Building Permits	26	40	31	-35.0	-16.1
Valuation	$5,827,000	$6,702,000	$4,488,000	-13.1	29.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	48	22	193	118.2	-75.1
Valuation	$6,925,000	$4,251,000	$18,629,000	62.9	-62.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	**46**	**49**	**43**	**-6.1**	**7.0**

(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

From May 2013 to May 2014, nearly all county unemployment rates fell slightly.

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
REGION	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May
County	2014	2014	2013	2014	2014	2013	2014	2014	2013	2014	2014	2013
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	**48,413**	**47,267**	**47,394**	**46,310**	**45,282**	**45,037**	**2,103**	**1,985**	**2,357**	**4.3**	**4.2**	**5.0**
Big Horn	5,370	5,215	5,252	5,123	4,997	4,993	247	218	259	4.6	4.2	4.9
Fremont	20,058	19,939	19,838	19,094	19,045	18,779	964	894	1,059	4.8	4.5	5.3
Hot Springs	2,705	2,680	2,625	2,607	2,586	2,511	98	94	114	3.6	3.5	4.3
Park	15,914	15,125	15,392	15,298	14,507	14,667	616	618	725	3.9	4.1	4.7
Washakie	4,366	4,308	4,287	4,188	4,147	4,087	178	161	200	4.1	3.7	4.7
NORTHEAST	**56,519**	**55,700**	**54,858**	**54,549**	**53,870**	**52,504**	**1,970**	**1,830**	**2,354**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**4.3**
Campbell	28,601	28,123	27,606	27,769	27,387	26,557	832	736	1,049	2.9	2.6	3.8
Crook	3,668	3,523	3,596	3,528	3,389	3,444	140	134	152	3.8	3.8	4.2
Johnson	4,146	4,002	4,111	3,949	3,817	3,904	197	185	207	4.8	4.6	5.0
Sheridan	16,681	16,672	16,215	16,005	16,013	15,414	676	659	801	4.1	4.0	4.9
Weston	3,423	3,380	3,330	3,298	3,264	3,185	125	116	145	3.7	3.4	4.4
SOUTHWEST	**65,153**	**64,759**	**63,717**	**62,387**	**62,040**	**60,731**	**2,766**	**2,719**	**2,986**	**4.2**	**4.2**	**4.7**
Lincoln	7,915	7,689	7,764	7,523	7,297	7,336	392	392	428	5.0	5.1	5.5
Sublette	7,019	6,890	6,600	6,813	6,697	6,376	206	193	224	2.9	2.8	3.4
Sweetwater	25,283	26,057	25,003	24,378	25,277	24,048	905	780	955	3.6	3.0	3.8
Teton	13,914	13,182	13,349	13,121	12,260	12,470	793	922	879	5.7	7.0	6.6
Uinta	11,022	10,941	11,001	10,552	10,509	10,501	470	432	500	4.3	3.9	4.5
SOUTHEAST	**78,714**	**79,328**	**77,933**	**75,579**	**76,625**	**74,530**	**3,135**	**2,703**	**3,403**	**4.0**	**3.4**	**4.4**
Albany	19,640	19,943	19,382	18,967	19,394	18,667	673	549	715	3.4	2.8	3.7
Goshen	6,709	6,674	6,559	6,445	6,438	6,248	264	236	311	3.9	3.5	4.7
Laramie	46,404	46,971	45,943	44,420	45,237	43,794	1,984	1,734	2,149	4.3	3.7	4.7
Niobrara	1,385	1,337	1,398	1,342	1,298	1,353	43	39	45	3.1	2.9	3.2
Platte	4,576	4,403	4,651	4,405	4,258	4,468	171	145	183	3.7	3.3	3.9
CENTRAL	**61,632**	**61,992**	**61,458**	**59,427**	**60,040**	**59,045**	**2,205**	**1,952**	**2,413**	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.9**
Carbon	8,238	8,061	8,258	7,890	7,764	7,921	348	297	337	4.2	3.7	4.1
Converse	8,455	8,425	8,378	8,221	8,221	8,105	234	204	273	2.8	2.4	3.3
Natrona	44,939	45,506	44,822	43,316	44,055	43,019	1,623	1,451	1,803	3.6	3.2	4.0
STATEWIDE	**310,432**	**309,044**	**305,358**	**298,252**	**297,855**	**291,847**	**12,180**	**11,189**	**13,511**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**4.4**
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.8	3.7	4.6
U.S.										6.1	5.9	7.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										6.3	6.3	7.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2014. Run Date 06/2014.

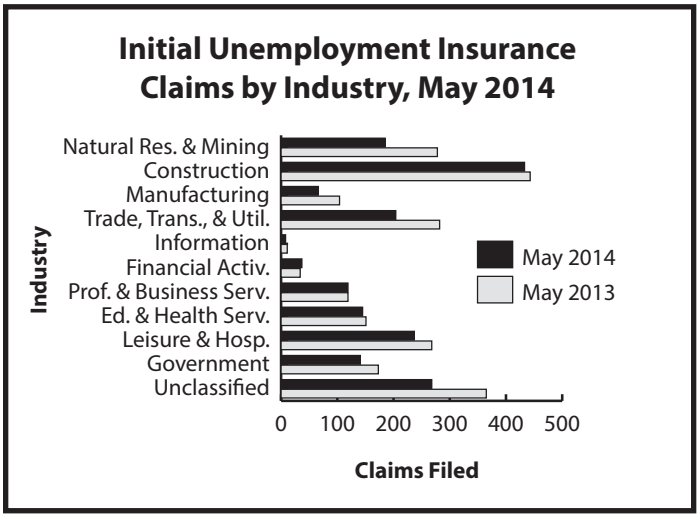
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

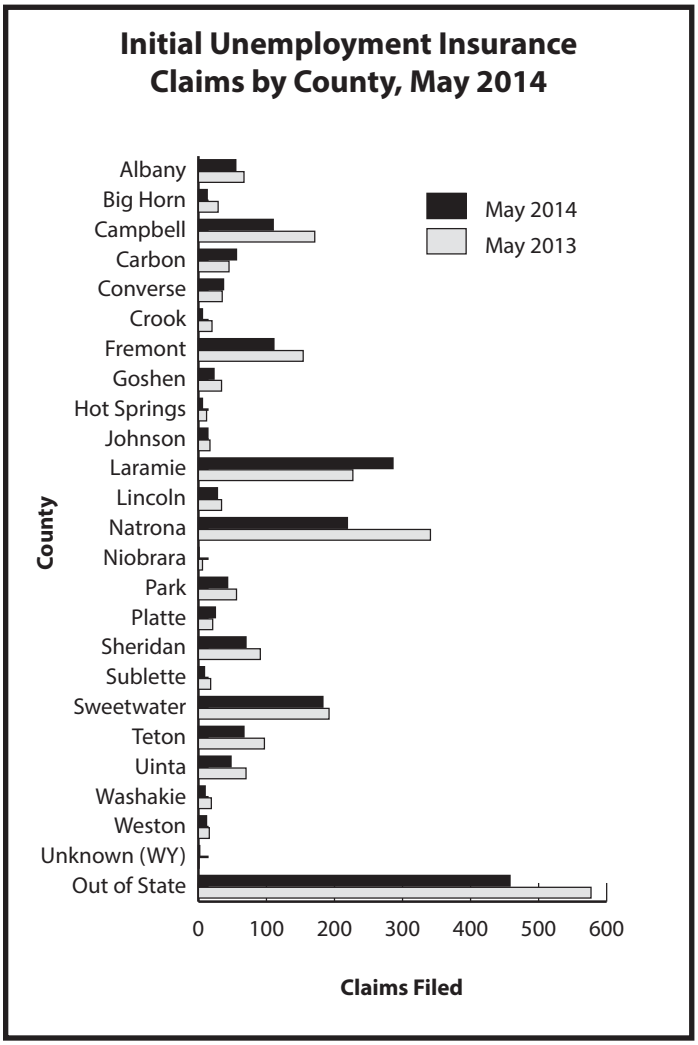
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

Initial claims decreased over the year by 19.4% with large decreases in other services (62.7%), manufacturing (36.5%), and trade, transportation, and utilities (27.7%).





Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change Claims Filed	
	May 14	Apr 14	May 13	May 14 Apr 14	May 14 May 13
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**1,893**	**2,724**	**2,348**	**-30.5**	**-19.4**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	685	791	827	-13.4	-17.2
Natural Res. & Mining	185	247	278	-25.1	-33.5
Mining	169	227	256	-25.6	-34.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	4	12	7	-66.7	-42.9
Construction	433	435	443	-0.5	-2.3
Manufacturing	66	107	104	-38.3	-36.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	797	1,485	982	-46.3	-18.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	204	334	282	-38.9	-27.7
Wholesale Trade	30	56	49	-46.4	-38.8
Retail Trade	112	148	138	-24.3	-18.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	62	130	95	-52.3	-34.7
Information	8	12	11	-33.3	-27.3
Financial Activities	37	47	34	-21.3	8.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	119	163	119	-27.0	0.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	145	121	151	19.8	-4.0
Leisure & Hospitality	237	750	268	-68.4	-11.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	41	50	110	-18.0	-62.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	141	161	173	-12.4	-18.5
Federal Government	36	61	33	-41.0	9.1
State Government	17	14	19	21.4	-10.5
Local Government	87	85	120	2.4	-27.5
Local Education	17	9	38	88.9	-55.3
UNCLASSIFIED	268	285	365	-6.0	-26.6
Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**285**	**288**	**226**	**-1.0**	**26.1**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	97	93	58	4.3	67.2
Construction	82	77	44	6.5	86.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	162	158	147	2.5	10.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	36	54	35	-33.3	2.9
Financial Activities	12	12	9	0.0	33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	52	55	24	-5.5	116.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	41	19	42	115.8	-2.4
Leisure & Hospitality	30	23	28	30.4	7.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17	25	16	-32.0	6.3
UNCLASSIFIED	8	10	5	-20.0	60.0
Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**218**	**273**	**341**	**-20.1**	**-36.1**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	84	129	163	-34.9	-48.5
Construction	44	75	56	-41.3	-21.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	122	135	154	-9.6	-20.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	41	46	40	-10.9	2.5
Financial Activities	5	4	2	25.0	150.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	32	30	31	6.7	3.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	25	33	17	-24.2	47.1
Leisure & Hospitality	27	27	25	0.0	8.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	10	1	16	900.0	-37.5
UNCLASSIFIED	1	7	6	-85.7	-83.3

[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.

Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

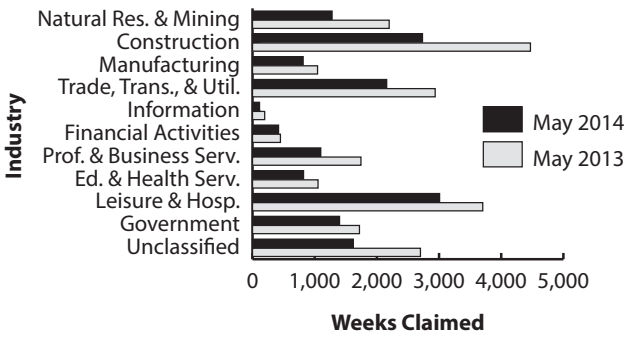
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

Continued weeks claimed decreased by 30.6% over the year with large decreases in other services (39.2%), wholesale trade (39.2%), and construction (38.8%).

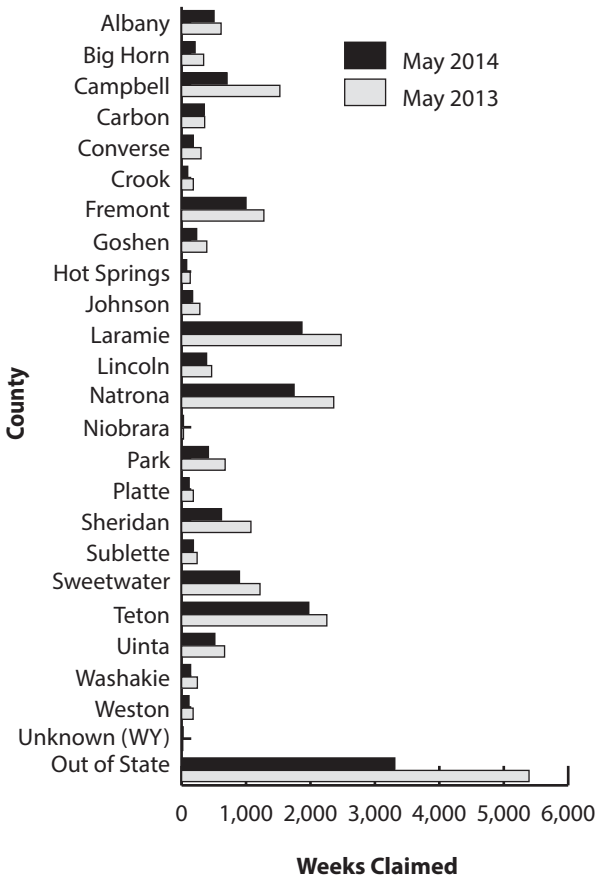
CONTINUED CLAIMS	Continued Weeks Claimed May 14	Apr 14	May 13	% Change Weeks Claimed May 14 Apr 14	May 14 May 13
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**15,878**	**20,204**	**22,884**	**-21.4**	**-30.6**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS[b]	4,790	5,470	6,219	-12.4	-23.0
Benefit Exhaustions	356	575	637	-38.1	-44.1
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	7.4%	10.5%	10.2%	-3.1%	-2.8%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	4,831	6,936	7,716	-30.3	-37.4
Natural Res. & Mining	1,280	1,382	2,198	-7.4	-41.8
Mining	1,153	1,259	2,002	-8.4	-42.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	111	143	168	-22.4	-33.9
Construction	2,734	4,563	4,470	-40.1	-38.8
Manufacturing	815	989	1,046	-17.6	-22.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	8,023	9,277	10,746	-13.5	-25.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,158	2,540	2,938	-15.0	-26.5
Wholesale Trade	338	443	556	-23.7	-39.2
Retail Trade	1,083	1,273	1,480	-14.9	-26.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	737	824	902	-10.6	-18.3
Information	113	126	196	-10.3	-42.3
Financial Activities	419	487	449	-14.0	-6.7
Prof. & Business Services	1,098	1,498	1,744	-26.7	-37.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	821	893	1,054	-8.1	-22.1
Leisure & Hospitality	3,009	3,267	3,703	-7.9	-18.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	397	461	653	-13.9	-39.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,400	1,833	1,720	-23.6	-18.6
Federal Government	529	866	689	-38.9	-23.2
State Government	204	210	186	-2.9	9.7
Local Government	666	756	845	-11.9	-21.2
Local Education	88	104	222	-15.4	-60.4
UNCLASSIFIED	1,622	2,157	2,701	-24.8	-39.9
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,868**	**2,318**	**2,475**	**-19.4**	**-24.5**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**554**	**622**	**699**	**-10.9**	**-20.7**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	503	777	653	-35.3	-23.0
Construction	388	665	545	-41.7	-28.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,067	1,221	1,425	-12.6	-25.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	391	425	493	-8.0	-20.7
Financial Activities	109	109	133	0.0	-18.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	276	398	388	-30.7	-28.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	176	168	210	4.8	-16.2
Leisure & Hospitality	110	123	183	-10.6	-39.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	253	269	273	-5.9	-7.3
UNCLASSIFIED	44	49	122	-10.2	-63.9
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,746**	**2,072**	**2,360**	**-15.7**	**-26.0**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**512**	**561**	**666**	**-8.7**	**-23.1**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	689	897	957	-23.2	-28.0
Construction	319	513	493	-37.8	-35.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	941	1,049	1,245	-10.3	-24.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	401	468	444	-14.3	-9.7
Financial Activities	61	65	67	-6.2	-9.0
Professional & Business Svcs.	206	248	385	-16.9	-46.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	210	193	145	8.8	44.8
Leisure & Hospitality	126	145	169	-13.1	-25.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	56	70	93	-20.0	-39.8
UNCLASSIFIED	58	55	64	5.5	-9.4

[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 2014



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, May 2014



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