

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

Detailed Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2010: Growth in Total Payroll Resumes

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Although total payroll (\$25,283,451, or 0.9%) and average weekly wage (\$21, or 2.7%) increased from second quarter 2009 to second quarter 2010, average monthly employment decreased (-5,209, or -1.9%) during the same period.

After five consecutive quarters of decreasing, total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$25.3 million (0.9%) in second quarter 2010. UI covered payroll represents approximately 92% of all wage and salary disbursements and 45% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007). Total payroll increased in 17 of the state's 23 counties. Although employment, payroll, and average weekly wage all grew at rates substantially lower than their five-year averages, they exhibited much higher growth than in second quarter 2009 (see Table 1, page 3). Total payroll is an important economic indicator because it is

often associated with consumer spending, retail sales, and sales tax revenue (Black & Evans, 1997).

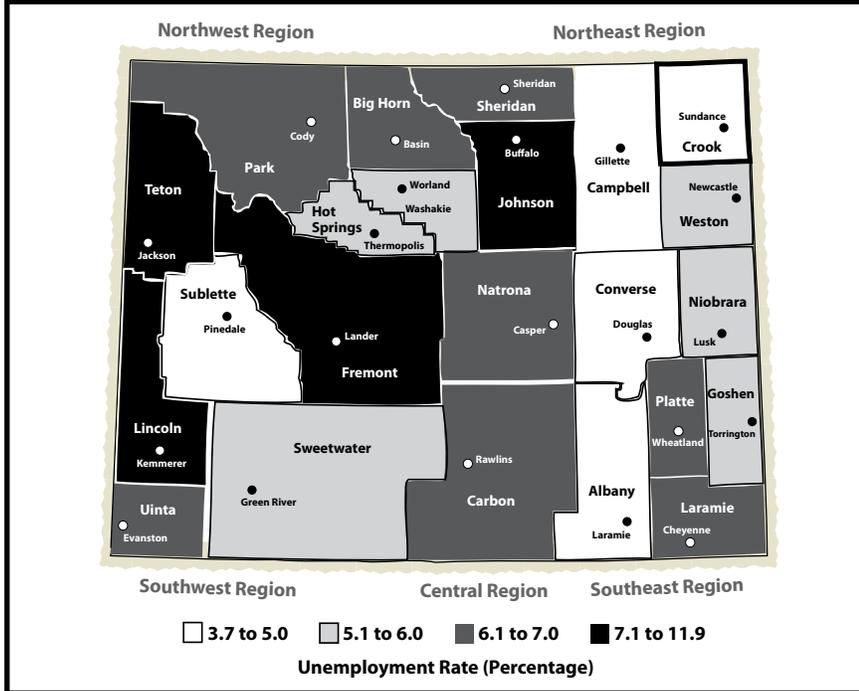
The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 33), which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons. When individuals work more than one job, each is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- For several years, Research & Planning has published annual estimates from the Wyoming Benefits Survey. This issue includes the first quarterly publication of Benefits Survey results, from 2009Q4 to 2010Q3. ... *page 16*
- For the first time in 11 quarters, the number of persons not previously found working in Wyoming increased compared to year-ago levels. ... *page 26*

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



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Turnover Statistics by Industry table (see page 27) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses.

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between second quarter 2009 and second quarter 2010. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

The Figure shows that job losses slowed from 4.7% in first quarter to 1.9% in second quarter of 2010. Growth in total payroll, which had declined steeply during 2009, rebounded to positive territory in second quarter 2010 (see Table 2, page 4).

Employment and Wages by County

As can be seen in Table 3 (see page 5), employment increased in 10 counties and decreased in 13 counties. Most of the employment increases were modest compared to the job losses, leaving an overall

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2006 (2006Q2) to Second Quarter 2010 (2010Q2)

	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
2006Q2	5.0	5.7	15.5	8.2	10.0	2.4
2007Q2	3.9	4.7	12.4	6.2	8.1	1.3
2008Q2	3.1	4.2	8.7	4.3	5.5	0.1
2009Q2	-3.4	1.6	-5.0	0.3	-1.6	-1.3
2010Q2 ^a	-1.9	4.6	0.9	6.5	2.7	1.8
Five-Year Average for Q2	1.3	4.2	6.5	5.1	5.0	0.9

^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: October 2010.

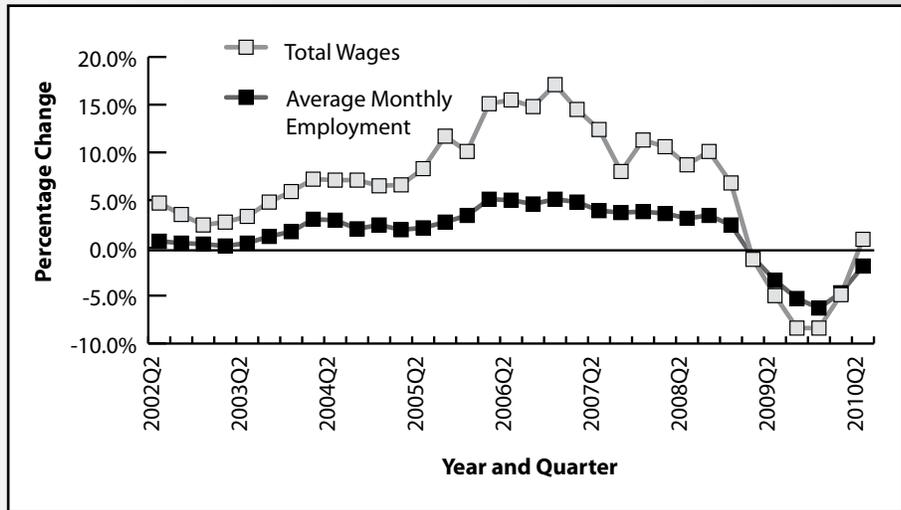


Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2002 (2002Q2) to Second Quarter 2010 (2010Q2)

net decrease of 5,209 jobs (-1.9%).

Big Horn County added 188 jobs (4.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$3.8 million (11.3%). Mining

gained nearly 100 jobs, and smaller increases were seen in local government, administrative & waste services, manufacturing, transportation & warehousing, and

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2003 (2003Q2) to Second Quarter 2010 (2010Q2)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2003Q2	0.5	3.3
2003Q3	1.2	4.8
2003Q4	1.7	5.9
2004Q1	3.0	7.2
2004Q2	2.9	7.1
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2	3.1	8.7
2008Q3	3.4	10.1
2008Q4	2.4	6.8
2009Q1	-1.0	-1.2
2009Q2	-3.4	-5.0
2009Q3	-5.3	-8.4
2009Q4	-6.3	-8.4
2010Q1	-4.7	-4.9
2010Q2 ^a	-1.9	0.9

^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: October 2010.

professional & technical services.

Platte County gained 94 jobs (2.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$4.1 million (11.4%). Small job gains were seen in local and federal government.

Carbon County's employment increased by 72 jobs (1.0%) and its total payroll rose by \$3.8 million (5.8%). Construction posted the largest job gains (approximately 250 jobs), followed by health care & social assistance (more than 50 jobs). Employment decreased in local government, retail trade, accommodation & food services, professional & technical services, state government, and administrative & waste services.

Hot Springs County added 70 jobs (3.3%) and its total payroll increased by \$1.0 million (6.6%). Modest job gains were seen in mining and retail trade.

Sublette County's employment increased by 66 jobs (1.2%) and its total payroll grew by \$5.5 million (7.9%). Job losses in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 150 jobs) were more than offset by job gains in construction (more than 300 jobs) and

local government.

Campbell County lost more jobs than any other county (-1,683 jobs, or -5.7%) and its total payroll fell by \$16.3 million (-4.3%). Construction employment fell by nearly 800 jobs, administrative & waste services lost approximately 200 jobs, and mining (including oil & gas) lost approximately 200 jobs. Large job losses were also seen in accommodation & food services, wholesale trade, and retail trade.

Teton County's employment fell by 602 jobs (-3.5%) and its total payroll decreased by \$9.4 million (-6.0%). By far, the largest job losses were in construction (more than 550 jobs). Employment also decreased in retail trade, finance & insurance, and administrative & waste services. In contrast to the statewide trend, employment increased in accommodation & food services (nearly 200 jobs).

Lincoln County lost 497 jobs (-7.6%) and its total payroll fell by \$9.9 million (-14.8%). Large job losses were seen in construction (more than 300 jobs) and retail trade (more than 100 jobs).

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by County, 2009 and 2010^a

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage				
	Second Quarter		Change	Second Quarter		Change	Second Quarter		Change		
	2009	2010	n %	2009	2010	\$ %	2009	2010	\$ %		
Total	277,897	272,688	-5,209 -1.9	\$2,773,191,493	\$2,798,474,944	\$25,283,451	0.9	\$768	\$789	\$21	2.7
Albany	15,734	15,263	-471 -3.0	\$137,922,551	\$141,111,851	\$3,189,300	2.3	\$674	\$711	\$37	5.5
Big Horn	4,063	4,251	188 4.6	33,246,072	37,014,120	3,768,048	11.3	629	670	41	6.5
Campbell	29,411	27,728	-1,683 -5.7	375,377,405	359,072,879	-16,304,526	-4.3	982	996	14	1.4
Carbon	6,961	7,033	72 1.0	66,104,633	69,929,864	3,825,231	5.8	730	765	35	4.8
Converse	5,447	5,505	58 1.1	59,220,148	60,524,171	1,304,023	2.2	836	846	10	1.2
Crook	2,358	2,422	64 2.7	19,976,346	21,008,030	1,031,684	5.2	652	667	15	2.3
Fremont	16,473	16,404	-69 -0.4	144,458,093	150,888,927	6,430,834	4.5	675	708	33	4.9
Goshen	4,515	4,548	33 0.7	32,295,732	34,467,056	2,171,324	6.7	550	583	33	6.0
Hot Springs	2,095	2,165	70 3.3	15,085,405	16,079,687	994,282	6.6	554	571	17	3.1
Johnson	3,376	3,309	-67 -2.0	26,320,848	25,230,674	-1,090,174	-4.1	600	587	-13	-2.2
Laramie	43,238	42,376	-862 -2.0	405,603,910	407,072,695	1,468,785	0.4	722	739	17	2.4
Lincoln	6,566	6,069	-497 -7.6	66,818,925	56,956,252	-9,862,673	-14.8	783	722	-61	-7.8
Natrona	38,671	38,073	-598 -1.5	391,726,341	401,467,726	9,741,385	2.5	779	811	32	4.1
Niobrara	878	885	7 0.8	6,335,126	6,745,029	409,903	6.5	555	586	31	5.6
Park	13,770	13,742	-28 -0.2	114,461,649	118,661,017	4,199,368	3.7	639	664	25	3.9
Platte	3,676	3,770	94 2.6	36,351,652	40,479,905	4,128,253	11.4	761	826	65	8.5
Sheridan	13,520	13,180	-340 -2.5	125,220,240	119,188,690	-6,031,550	-4.8	712	696	-16	-2.2
Sublette	5,489	5,555	66 1.2	69,668,245	75,189,569	5,521,324	7.9	976	1,041	65	6.7
Sweetwater	24,338	23,985	-353 -1.5	296,140,054	310,141,973	14,001,919	4.7	936	995	59	6.3
Teton	17,173	16,571	-602 -3.5	156,643,123	147,236,389	-9,406,734	-6.0	702	683	-19	-2.7
Uinta	9,627	9,130	-497 -5.2	92,810,780	91,640,535	-1,170,245	-1.3	742	772	30	4.0
Washakie	4,043	4,000	-43 -1.1	34,901,525	35,196,715	295,190	0.8	664	677	13	2.0
Weston	2,277	2,339	62 2.7	18,694,700	20,800,897	2,106,197	11.3	632	684	52	8.2
Nonclassified ^b	4,200	4,386	185 4.4	47,807,990	52,370,293	4,562,303	9.5	876	919	43	4.9

^aPreliminary.

^bThe 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: October 2010.

(Text continued from page 4)

Employment in Uinta County fell by 497 jobs (-5.2%) and total payroll decreased by \$1.2 million (-1.3%). Retail trade, mining, and accommodation & food services each lost more than 100 jobs.

Albany County's employment decreased by 471 jobs (-3.0%) but its total payroll increased by \$3.2 million (2.3%). Construction, state government, and administrative & waste services each lost more than 100 jobs.

Table 4 (see page 7) shows that Natrona County lost 598 jobs (-1.5%), but its total payroll grew by \$9.7 million (2.5%). The largest job losses occurred in other services (-209 jobs, or -11.2%), wholesale trade (-195 jobs, or -7.8%), retail trade (-188 jobs, or -3.8%), construction (-96 jobs, or -3.5%), and manufacturing (-57 jobs, or -3.5%). Notable job gains were seen in health care & social assistance (153 jobs, or 2.8%) and federal government (126 jobs, or 17.3%).

Laramie County's employment fell by 862 jobs (-2.0%) but its total payroll increased by \$1.5 million (0.4%; see Table 5, page 8). Employment fell in construction (-255 jobs, or -8.8%), accommodation & food services (-249 jobs, or -6.0%), and health care & social assistance (-129 jobs, or -3.4%). Job gains occurred in local government (92 jobs, or 1.3%), federal government (67 jobs, or 2.5%), and administrative & waste services (64 jobs, or 4.0%).

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Table 6 (see page 9) shows that

government and health care dominated job gains in second quarter. Job losses continued in construction, retail trade, mining, and accommodation & food services. Total payroll in government rose by \$27.8 million (3.7%), while total private payroll decreased slightly (-\$2.5 million, or -0.1%).

Local government added 668 jobs (1.5%) and its total payroll rose by \$11.5 million (2.4%). A large part of the growth in jobs was accounted for by local government education (including public schools and colleges; 529 jobs, or 2.3%).

Federal government employment increased by 605 jobs (7.4%) and total payroll grew by \$7.7 million (6.9%). At least part of the increased employment was the result of the U.S. Census Bureau hiring temporary workers to conduct the decennial census.

Health care & social assistance added 190 jobs (0.8%) and its total payroll rose by \$5.4 million (2.6%). Employment increased in ambulatory health care services (226 jobs, or 2.7%) and social assistance (70 jobs, or 1.1%), but decreased in nursing & residential care facilities (-110 jobs, or -2.4%).

Employment in private educational services increased by 143 jobs (9.4%) and its total payroll grew by \$1.1 million (10.9%). Small job gains were seen in private elementary & secondary schools, colleges & universities, technical & trade schools, other schools & instruction, and educational support services.

Management of companies & enterprises added 125 jobs (17.1%) and its payroll rose

(Text continued on page 10)

Table 4: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2009 and 2010^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter		Change	Second Quarter		Change	Second Quarter		Change
	2009	2010	n %	2009	2010	\$ %	2009	2010	\$ %
Total, All Industries	38,671	38,073	-598 -1.5	\$391,726,341	\$401,467,726	\$9,741,385 2.5	\$779	\$811	\$32 4.1
Total Private	32,790	32,102	-688 -2.1	\$322,415,777	\$329,391,525	\$6,975,748 2.2	\$756	\$789	\$33 4.4
Agriculture	170	141	-29 -17.1	897,194	719,211	-177,983 -19.8	406	392	-14 -3.4
Mining	2,999	2,972	-27 -0.9	51,984,639	56,124,116	4,139,477 8.0	1,333	1,453	120 9.0
Utilities	119	125	6 5.0	2,397,377	2,525,475	128,098 5	1,550	1,554	4 0
Construction	2,741	2,645	-96 -3.5	30,135,102	30,302,501	167,399 0.6	846	881	35 4.1
Manufacturing	1,616	1,559	-57 -3.5	18,750,791	17,638,010	-1,112,781 -5.9	893	870	-23 -2.6
Wholesale Trade	2,487	2,292	-195 -7.8	32,730,723	33,127,274	396,551 1.2	1,012	1,112	100 9.9
Retail Trade	5,010	4,822	-188 -3.8	32,556,061	31,755,563	-800,498 -2.5	500	507	7 1.4
Transportation & Warehousing	934	894	-40 -4.3	9,855,084	10,623,075	767,991 7.8	812	914	102 12.6
Information	502	497	-5 -1.0	4,394,958	4,433,030	38,072 0.9	673	686	13 1.9
Finance & Insurance	1,057	1,031	-26 -2.5	12,348,216	12,216,400	-131,816 -1.1	899	911	12 1.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	920	865	-55 -6.0	8,721,975	8,586,332	-135,643 -1.6	729	764	35 4.8
Professional & Technical Services	1,431	1,405	-26 -1.8	16,627,593	17,346,497	718,904 4.3	894	950	56 6.3
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	96	147	51 53.1	2,265,968	2,796,370	530,402 23	1,816	1,463	-353 -19.4
Administrative & Waste Services	1,311	1,302	-9 -0.7	8,749,416	9,212,786	463,370 5.3	513	544	31 6.0
Educational Services	124	123	-1 -0.8	546,082	558,639	12,557 2.3	339	349	10 2.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	5,380	5,533	153 2.8	57,868,325	61,420,243	3,551,918 6.1	827	854	27 3.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,794	1,845	51 2.8	27,386,579	29,250,742	1,864,163 6.8	1,174	1,220	46 3.9
Hospitals	1,647	1,721	74 4.5	18,702,555	20,094,173	1,391,618 7.4	874	898	24 2.7
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	955	942	-13 -1.4	6,782,858	7,008,656	225,798 3.3	546	572	26 4.8
Social Assistance	984	1,025	41 4.2	4,996,333	5,066,672	70,339 1.4	391	380	-11 -2.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	473	492	19 4.0	1,600,302	1,663,469	63,167 3.9	260	260	0 0.0
Accommodation & Food Services	3,544	3,592	48 1.4	13,051,649	13,379,461	327,812 2.5	283	287	4 1.4
Other Services	1,873	1,664	-209 -11.2	16,934,322	14,963,073	-1,971,249 -11.6	695	692	-3 -0.4
Total Government	5,881	5,971	90 1.5	\$69,310,564	\$72,076,201	\$2,765,637 4.0	\$907	\$929	\$22 2.4
Federal Government	727	853	126 17.3	10,922,281	12,763,642	1,841,361 16.9	1,156	1,151	-5 -0.4
State Government	704	702	-2 -0.3	8,720,122	9,124,358	404,236 4.6	953	1,000	47 4.9
Local Government	4,450	4,417	-33 -0.7	49,668,161	50,188,201	520,040 1.0	859	874	15 1.7
Local Government Education	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	ND	ND ND

^aPreliminary.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

ND - Not discloseable due to confidentiality of information.

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

Extract date: October 2010.

Table 5: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2009 and 2010^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter		Change	Second Quarter		Change	Second Quarter		Change
	2009	2010	n %	2009	2010	\$ %	2009	2010	\$ %
Total, All Industries	43,238	42,376	-862 -2.0	\$405,603,910	\$407,072,695	\$1,468,785 0.4	\$722	\$739	\$17 2.4
Total Private	29,445	28,507	-938 -3.2	\$235,639,558	\$232,095,994	-\$3,543,564 -1.5	\$616	\$626	\$10 1.6
Agriculture	276	287	11 4.0	1,976,984	2,052,913	75,929 3.8	551	550	-1 -0.2
Mining	93	51	-42 -45.2	1,305,093	628,277	-676,816 -51.9	1,079	948	-131 -12.1
Utilities	137	132	-5 -3.6	2,345,353	2,286,362	-58,991 -2.5	1,317	1,332	15 1.1
Construction	2,904	2,649	-255 -8.8	27,785,898	24,172,579	-3,613,319 -13.0	736	702	-34 -4.6
Manufacturing	1,472	1,402	-70 -4.8	17,228,353	18,009,545	781,192 4.5	900	988	88 9.8
Wholesale Trade	827	799	-28 -3.4	9,295,107	9,073,131	-221,976 -2.4	865	874	9 1.0
Retail Trade	5,266	5,182	-84 -1.6	31,867,955	32,248,912	380,957 1.2	466	479	13 2.8
Transportation & Warehousing	2,190	2,103	-87 -4.0	19,688,710	20,030,109	341,399 1.7	692	733	41 5.9
Information	1,089	1,081	-8 -0.7	11,101,272	10,957,779	-143,493 -1.3	784	780	-4 -0.5
Finance & Insurance	1,703	1,656	-47 -2.8	18,801,643	18,355,483	-446,160 -2.4	849	853	4 0.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	502	514	12 2.4	3,982,615	4,286,242	303,627 7.6	610	641	31 5.1
Professional & Technical Services	1,486	1,532	46 3.1	18,082,869	18,469,261	386,392 2.1	936	927	-9 -1.0
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	105	87	-18 -17.1	1,164,490	986,653	-177,837 -15.3	853	872	19 2.2
Administrative & Waste Services	1,591	1,655	64 4.0	9,781,698	10,050,271	268,573 2.7	473	467	-6 -1.3
Educational Services	205	231	26 12.7	1,361,063	1,432,444	71,381 5.2	511	477	-34 -6.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,843	3,714	-129 -3.4	35,597,324	35,116,678	-480,646 -1.4	713	727	14 2.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,719	1,651	-68 -4.0	23,173,231	22,873,674	-299,557 -1.3	1,037	1,066	29 2.8
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	921	899	-22 -2.4	6,022,980	6,221,684	198,704 3.3	503	532	29 5.8
Hospitals & Social Assistance	1,203	1,165	-38 -3.2	6,401,113	6,021,320	-379,793 -5.9	409	398	-11 -2.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	305	287	-18 -5.9	885,555	859,864	-25,691 -2.9	223	230	7 3.1
Accommodation & Food Services	4,175	3,926	-249 -6.0	14,672,232	14,611,813	-60,419 -0.4	270	286	16 5.9
Other Services	1,275	1,219	-56 -4.4	8,715,344	8,467,678	-247,666 -2.8	526	534	8 1.5
Total Government	13,793	13,869	76 0.6	\$169,964,352	\$174,976,701	\$5,012,349 2.9	\$948	\$970	\$22 2.3
Federal Government	2,696	2,763	67 2.5	40,711,585	42,973,574	2,261,989 5.6	1,162	1,196	34 2.9
State Government	4,077	3,996	-81 -2.0	54,822,743	56,468,786	1,646,043 3.0	1,034	1,087	53 5.1
Local Government	7,019	7,111	92 1.3	74,430,024	75,534,341	1,104,317 1.5	816	817	1 0.1
Local Government Education	3,585	3,737	153 4.3	36,242,731	37,967,862	1,725,131 4.8	778	781	4 0.5

^aPreliminary.^bNorth 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: October 2010.

Table 6: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2009 and 2010^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter	Change	%	Second Quarter	Change	%	Second Quarter	Change	%	
	2009	2010	n	2009	2010	\$	2009	2010	\$	
Total, All Industries	277,897	272,688	-5,209	\$2,773,191,493	\$2,798,474,944	\$25,283,451	0.9	\$768	\$789	2.7
Total Private	210,817	204,373	-6,444	\$2,013,560,210	\$2,011,015,430	-\$2,544,780	-0.1	\$735	\$757	3.0
Agriculture	2,465	2,493	28	15,493,627	16,349,538	855,911	5.5	483	504	4.3
Mining	25,238	24,551	-687	440,852,731	447,426,203	6,573,472	1.5	1,344	1,402	4.3
Utilities	2,510	2,494	-16	50,273,154	51,348,027	1,074,873	2.1	1,541	1,584	2.8
Construction	24,355	22,500	-1,855	266,441,137	255,886,272	-10,554,865	-4.0	842	875	3.9
Manufacturing	8,956	8,472	-484	109,382,458	108,051,242	-1,331,216	-1.2	939	981	4.5
Wholesale Trade	8,841	8,463	-378	109,826,478	106,367,453	-3,459,025	-3.1	956	967	1.2
Retail Trade	30,689	29,557	-1,132	186,511,072	184,533,788	-1,977,284	-1.1	467	480	2.8
Transportation & Warehousing	9,027	8,591	-436	91,678,930	92,418,435	739,505	0.8	781	828	6.0
Information	3,993	3,882	-111	36,313,641	35,901,957	-411,684	-1.1	700	711	1.6
Finance & Insurance	7,170	6,885	-285	78,590,987	77,586,621	-1,004,366	-1.3	843	867	2.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,131	3,975	-156	35,644,307	35,701,643	57,336	0.2	664	691	4.1
Professional & Technical Services	9,259	9,077	-182	109,894,826	112,163,321	2,268,495	2.1	913	951	3.8
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	731	856	125	18,555,805	21,195,956	2,640,151	14.2	1,953	1,905	-2.5
Administrative & Waste Services	7,537	7,325	-212	51,272,446	49,252,552	-2,019,894	-3.9	523	517	-1.1
Educational Services	1,526	1,669	143	10,040,612	11,134,915	1,094,303	10.9	506	513	1.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	22,924	23,114	190	209,808,792	215,232,531	5,423,739	2.6	704	716	1.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,380	8,606	226	108,807,572	114,187,728	5,380,156	4.9	999	1,021	2.2
Hospitals	3,275	3,278	3	36,329,055	36,325,822	-3,233	0.0	853	852	-0.1
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,648	4,538	-110	31,007,529	31,324,266	316,737	1.0	513	531	3.5
Social Assistance	6,621	6,691	70	33,664,636	33,394,715	-269,921	-0.8	391	384	-1.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,840	2,820	-20	11,237,735	11,542,274	304,539	2.7	304	315	3.6
Accommodation & Food Services	30,234	29,698	-536	113,241,496	112,552,580	-688,916	-0.6	288	292	1.4
Other Services	8,392	7,952	-440	68,499,976	66,370,122	-2,129,854	-3.1	628	642	2.2
Total Government	67,080	68,315	1,235	\$759,631,283	\$787,459,514	\$27,828,231	3.7	\$871	\$887	1.8
Federal Government	8,158	8,763	605	112,642,675	120,369,231	7,726,556	6.9	1,062	1,057	-0.5
State Government	13,424	13,386	-38	162,406,703	171,020,001	8,613,298	5.3	931	983	5.6
State Government Education	3,842	3,707	-135	46,412,440	48,193,102	1,780,662	3.8	929	1,000	7.6
Local Government	45,498	46,166	668	484,581,905	496,070,282	11,488,377	2.4	819	827	1.0
Local Government Education	23,455	23,985	529	270,838,212	278,762,966	7,924,754	2.9	888	894	0.7
Hospitals	6,540	6,571	30	76,973,752	78,054,115	1,080,363	1.4	905	914	0.9

^aPreliminary.

^bNorth 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: October 2010.

(Text continued from page 6)

by \$2.6 million (14.2%). The majority of job gains occurred in corporate, subsidiary, & regional managing offices.

Construction employment fell by 1,855 jobs (-7.6%) and its total payroll decreased by \$10.6 million (-4.0%). Job losses were seen in construction of buildings (approximately 700 jobs), heavy & civil engineering construction (approximately 400 jobs), and specialty trade contractors (more than 700 jobs).

Employment in retail trade decreased by 1,132 jobs (-3.7%) and its total payroll fell by \$2.0 million (-1.1%). The largest job losses occurred in general merchandise stores (more than 300 jobs), gasoline stations (more than 200 jobs), motor vehicle & parts dealers (nearly 200 jobs), food & beverage stores (approximately 150 jobs), and miscellaneous store retailers (more than 100 jobs). Smaller job losses were seen in furniture & home furnishings stores, building material & garden supply stores, health & personal care stores, and nonstore retailers.

Mining employment fell by 687 jobs (-2.7%), but its total payroll rose by \$6.6 million (1.5%). Oil & gas extraction added nearly 150 jobs, but mining, except oil & gas lost more than 100 jobs and support activities for mining lost approximately 700 jobs.

Accommodation & food services lost 536 jobs (-1.8%) and its total payroll decreased by \$0.7 million (-0.6%). Employment in food services & drinking places fell by more than 400 jobs and employment in accommodation decreased by approximately 100 jobs.

Manufacturing employment decreased

by 484 jobs (-5.4%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.3 million (-1.2%). The largest job losses occurred in fabricated metal product manufacturing (more than 150 jobs) and miscellaneous manufacturing (approximately 100 jobs). Smaller job losses were seen in wood product manufacturing, computer & electronic product manufacturing, and petroleum & coal products manufacturing. Employment increased slightly in chemical manufacturing and transportation equipment manufacturing.

Employment in other services fell by 440 jobs (-5.2%) and its total payroll decreased by \$2.1 million (-3.1%). Repair & maintenance services lost more than 300 jobs and personal & laundry services lost more than 100 jobs. Employment remained stable in membership associations & organizations.

In summary, although employment remained below year-ago levels in second quarter, total payroll and average weekly wage increased. Job losses were smaller than in the prior four quarters. It appears that Wyoming's economy was beginning to stabilize in second quarter and may be poised for modest growth in the coming months.

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Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization Revisited

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

The unemployment rate released each month by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Employment represents one of several calculated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The August 2009 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* included an article on alternative measures

of labor underutilization (Cowan, 2009). At that time, the BLS started publishing those numbers by state on an annualized basis. Since then, the BLS has published the number quarterly, annualizing the numbers for the last four quarters of data available. The BLS publishes the alternative measures for states on a four-quarter basis in order to increase the reliability of the Current

Population Survey (CPS) estimates, which are based on relatively small sample sizes at the state level, and to eliminate seasonality (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010).

The six measures of labor underutilization are defined as follows by the BLS (U.S. Department of Labor):

- U-1, Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-2, job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs, as a percent of the civilian labor force;
- U-3, total unemployed, as a percent of the civilian labor force (the definition of the official unemployment rate for the nation; see shaded area, Table 1);
- U-4, total unemployed plus discouraged

Table 1: Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for Wyoming and Surrounding States, Fourth Quarter 2009 Through Third Quarter 2010 Averages (percent)

State	Alternative Unemployment Rate Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
Colorado	4.8	5.2	8.4	8.7	9.3	14.8
Idaho	3.8	5.5	8.7	9.1	9.6	16.3
Montana	3.4	4.9	7.6	8.0	8.7	15.1
Nebraska	2.2	2.4	4.9	5.1	5.6	8.9
South Dakota	1.9	2.9	5.0	5.4	6.0	9.7
Utah	4.1	5.0	8.3	8.7	9.5	15.1
Wyoming	3.2	4.1	7.0	7.5	8.0	12.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>

workers, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers;

- U-5, total unemployed, plus discouraged workers, plus all other marginally attached workers¹, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers;
- U-6, total unemployed, plus all marginally attached workers, plus total employed part time for economic reasons, as a percent of the civilian labor force plus all marginally attached workers.

This article only compares Wyoming and surrounding states. Data for all states can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>.

Nebraska and South Dakota had the lowest overall U-1 through U-6 rates for fourth quarter 2009 through third quarter 2010 (see Table 1). In contrast, Wyoming had the lowest alternative measures during 2008 (see Table 2). Utah had the largest percentage changes, though

¹ Marginally attached workers are a group that includes discouraged workers. The criteria for the marginally attached are the same as for discouraged workers, with the exception that any reason could have been cited for the lack of job search in the prior 4 weeks (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics).

it did not have the highest U-1 through U-6 rates. With the exception of the U-1 rate, the highest rates were found in Idaho; Colorado had the highest U-1 rate of the seven states. During 2008, Colorado, Idaho, and

Montana had the highest rates for U-1.

Table 3 shows percentage point differences in alternative unemployment measures from 2008 annual averages to fourth quarter

Table 2: Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization for Wyoming and Surrounding States, 2008 Annual Averages (percent)

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
Colorado	1.5	2.5	4.8	4.9	5.4	9.2
Idaho	1.4	3.0	5.4	5.6	6.1	10.4
Montana	1.2	2.6	5.2	5.3	5.6	10.3
Nebraska	0.8	1.5	3.3	3.3	3.7	6.1
South Dakota	0.6	1.4	3.0	3.4	3.8	6.2
Utah	0.8	1.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	6.2
Wyoming	0.5	1.3	3.0	3.0	3.4	5.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>

Table 3: Percentage Point Differences in Alternative Unemployment Measures from 2008 Annual Averages to Fourth Quarter 2009 Through Third Quarter of 2010 Averages for Wyoming and Surrounding States

State	Measure					
	U-1	U-2	U-3	U-4	U-5	U-6
Colorado	3.3	2.7	3.6	3.8	3.9	5.6
Idaho	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	5.9
Montana	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.1	4.8
Nebraska	1.4	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.8
South Dakota	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	3.5
Utah	3.3	3.4	4.8	5.1	5.5	8.9
Wyoming	2.7	2.8	4.0	4.5	4.6	6.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, <http://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt.htm>

2009 through third quarter 2010 averages for Wyoming and surrounding states. Except for Colorado and Nebraska, the smallest percentage change was in U-1. In general the percentage point differences increased from U-1 to U-6. Nebraska and South Dakota had the smallest percentage increases in all six measures.

The increase of the U-1 measure over the two time periods shows that the number of long-term unemployed is up. Large increases in the U-4 through U-6 rates indicate that there is a larger number of discouraged workers. In addition, the large increase in the U-6 rate also indicates that the number of involuntary part-time workers is rising.

These numbers show that besides rising unemployment in general, increased long-term unemployment and rising underemployment are issues that also need to be addressed by policy makers.

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NOW ONLINE

New Hires Survey Results

<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/energy.htm>

The first table comprised of data collected by Research & Planning's New Hires Survey is now available online.

This table looks at new hires in 2009Q4 and 2010Q1 and how much they were paid, along with what benefits they were offered and what level of education was required for each job. Results from this survey include:

- Cashiers, combined food preparation & serving workers, retail salespersons, truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer, and waiters & waitresses accounted for the highest percentage of all new hires.
- Most occupations required on-the-job training, and not many employers indicated a need for postsecondary education for these occupations.
- Of all benefits, health insurance was most commonly offered to new hires.

Examining Benefits in Wyoming

by: Lisa Knapp, Research Analyst

Excerpted from *Wyoming Benefits Survey 2010* (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits.htm>)

Health and retirement benefits have long been important tools for employers in recruiting workers, but access and costs for these benefits, especially health insurance, vary by industry. While there are several benefits surveys conducted at the national level, it is important to collect and analyze these data at the state level as well.

Typically, national data tend to focus mostly on which employees have access to health and retirement benefits. The Wyoming Benefits Survey contains information not only on which employees have access to these benefits, but also which employers offer health insurance, retirement, and many other benefits based on industry, employer size-class, and full- or part-time work status.

The 2009 benefits survey questionnaires were mailed to a sample of 2,844 Wyoming employers, or approximately one-tenth of the state's employers. Of those, 2,169 (70.3%) were completed and returned. A total of 443 (15.5%)

employers were removed from the sample because valid data could not be collected due to a lack of address information, the company being out of business, or a refusal to participate. This resulted in a net total response rate of 90.4%.

Total compensation refers to the amount of money an employer spends on wages combined with

the amount spent on benefits. Contributions to insurance plans and retirement plans represent the majority of compensation other than wages. In Wyoming during 2009, 4.6% of total compensation consisted of contributions to defined-benefit and defined-contribution retirement plans and 12.6% went to medical, dental, and vision insurance plans (Figure 1).

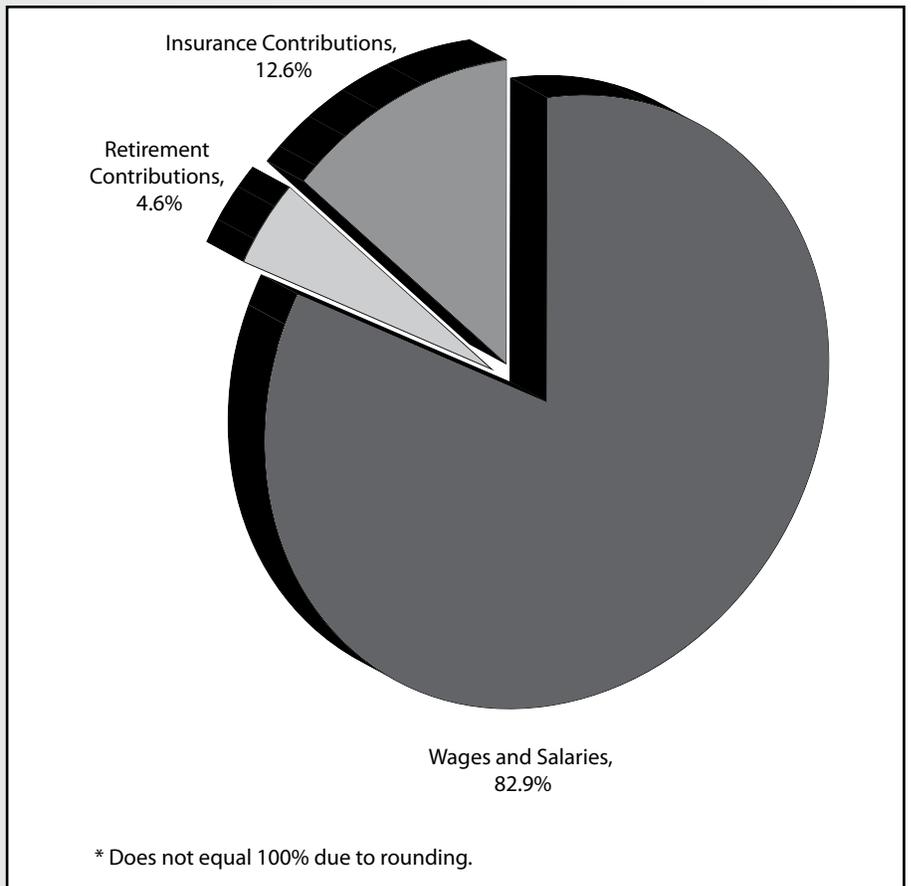


Figure 1: Wyoming Compensation Costs as a Percentage of Total Compensation Paid, 2009

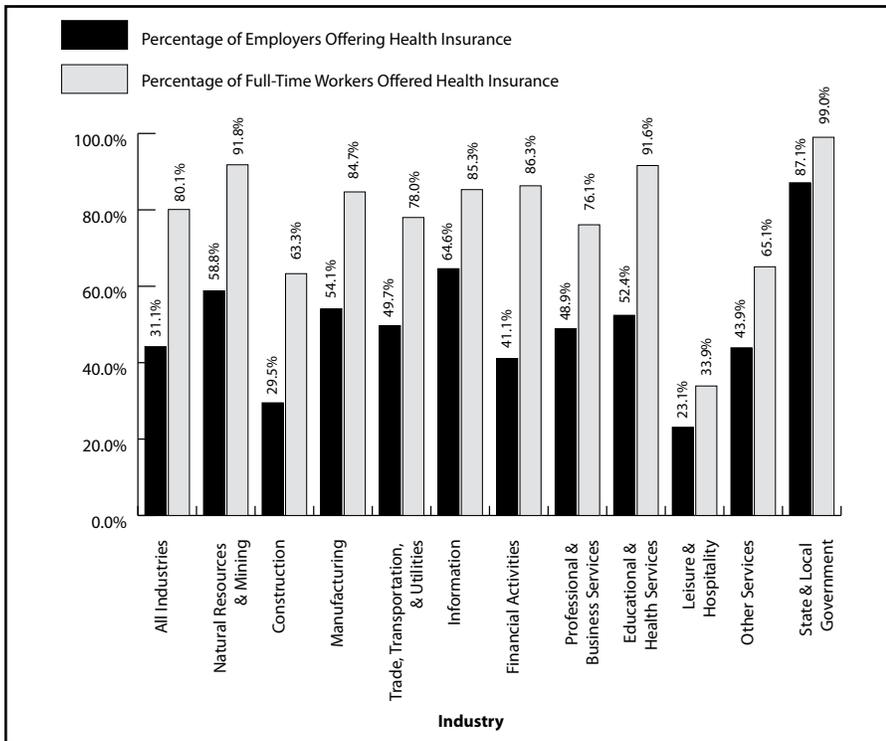


Figure 2: Percentage of Wyoming Employers Offering and Percentage of Full-Time Workers Offered Health Insurance by Industry, 2009

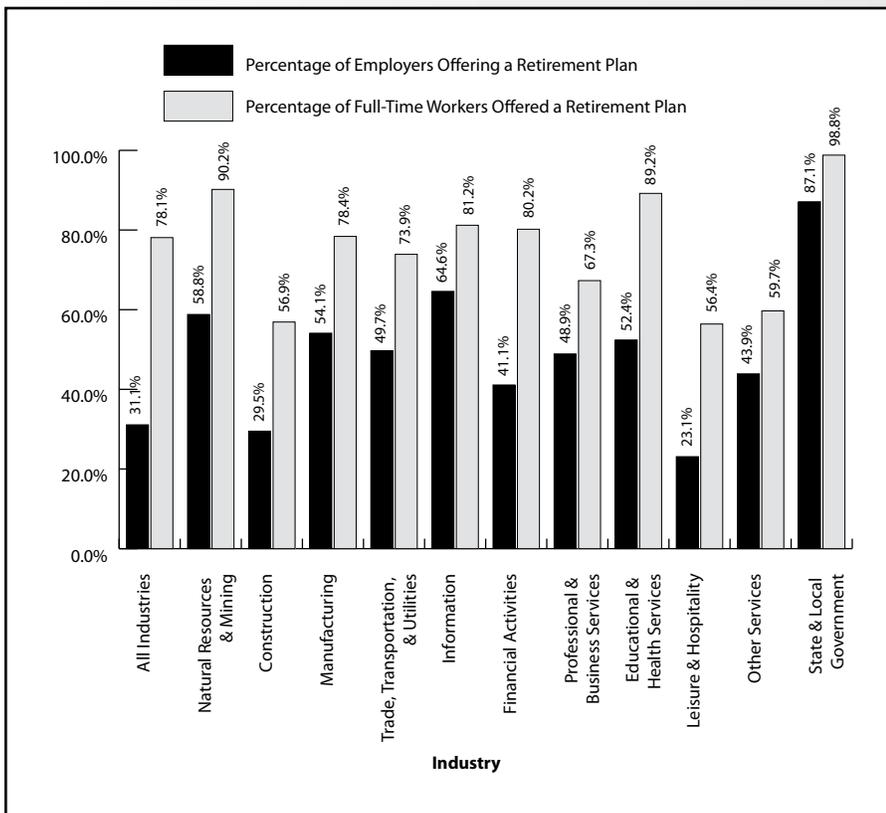


Figure 3: Percentage of Wyoming Employers Offering and Percentage of Full-Time Workers Offered a Retirement Plan by Industry, 2009

Figures 2 and 3 show the percentage of employers that offered health and retirement benefits in 2009 and the percentage of full-time employees who were offered those benefits by industry. Natural resources and mining (91.8%), educational and health services (91.6%), and state and local government (99.0%) had the highest proportion of workers offered health insurance. However, just over half of the employers in natural resources and mining (58.8%) and in educational and health services (52.4%) offered this benefit. Nearly 9 out of 10 (87.1%) of workers in state and local government were offered health insurance.

Natural resources and mining (90.2%), educational and health services (89.2%), and state and local government (98.8%) were also the industries with the largest proportion of workers offered retirement benefits. Information (64.6%) and state and local government (87.1%) had the largest percentage of employers offering the benefit.



Quarterly Benefits Analysis

by: *Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist*

Introduction

The landscape of employer-provided benefits is changing rapidly. Events such as the recent economic downturn and the passage of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010) and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act (2010) will have impacts now and in years to come on the structure of compensation (e.g., the balance between direct wages and indirect compensation).

In prior years, estimates from the Wyoming Benefits Survey were published on an annual basis. These estimates allow a variety of interested parties to observe how benefits offerings and usage have changed over time. However, given the events described above, Research & Planning (R&P) began developing quarterly estimates in 2010.

The purpose of the current research is to demonstrate how more frequent estimates may indicate early trends and changes in benefits offerings and usage in Wyoming. This article marks the first quarterly publication of Benefits Survey results; the time span for data collection in this report was from 2009Q4 to 2010Q3.

Methodology

The methods used to develop the quarterly estimates are the same as those described in the most recent annual

publication (Knapp, 2011). The only item that varies in the current analysis is the time span. Each set of estimates represents a four-quarter moving average of collected Benefits Survey data. For example, the most recent annual publication (Knapp, 2011) includes data collected from all four quarters of 2009. The next quarterly estimates period includes second, third, and 2009Q4, along with 2010Q1. This pattern repeats in subsequent quarters. To simplify reporting, this article will refer to each set of estimates by its most recent quarter of data collection. For example, the 2009 data will be referred to as 2009Q4, while the next set of quarterly estimates will be referred to as 2010Q1 and so forth.

Results

Response rates for each four-quarter analysis period held steady between 73.4% and 76.3%. Bear in mind that the estimates are a four-quarter moving average.

Table 1 (see page 17) displays the proportion of full-time employees offered selected benefits for the 2010Q3 analysis period. Among all industries, 81.3% of full-time workers were offered paid holidays, while slightly lower offering percentages occurred with health insurance (79.1%), dependent health insurance (75.6%), retirement plans (77.4%), and paid vacation (75.0%). Full-

(Text continued on page 18)

Table 1: Number and Percentage of Full-Time Workers in Wyoming Offered Selected Benefits: 2009Q4 - 2010Q3

Industry	Statistic	Paid Holidays	Health Insurance	Dependent			Industry Total
				Health Insurance	Retirement Plan	Paid Vacation	
Full-Time Employees							
Natural Resources & Mining	n Offered Benefit	21,389	22,636	22,214	21,220	22,874	24,042
	% Offered Benefit	89.0%	94.2%	92.4%	88.3%	95.1%	
Construction	n Offered Benefit	10,647	12,577	11,852	12,227	11,538	20,161
	% Offered Benefit	52.8%	62.4%	58.8%	60.6%	57.2%	
Manufacturing	n Offered Benefit	8,179	7,416	7,034	6,890	7,775	8,608
	% Offered Benefit	95.0%	86.2%	81.7%	80.0%	90.3%	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	n Offered Benefit	31,037	28,380	26,933	28,951	28,683	37,827
	% Offered Benefit	82.0%	75.0%	71.2%	76.5%	75.8%	
Information	n Offered Benefit	2,774	2,612	2,572	2,338	2,701	2,993
	% Offered Benefit	92.7%	87.2%	85.9%	78.1%	90.2%	
Financial Activities	n Offered Benefit	8,049	7,386	6,933	6,335	5,340	8,753
	% Offered Benefit	92.0%	84.4%	79.2%	72.4%	61.0%	
Professional & Business Services	n Offered Benefit	9,473	8,030	7,393	7,756	7,735	11,959
	% Offered Benefit	79.2%	67.1%	61.8%	64.9%	64.7%	
Educational & Health Services	n Offered Benefit	35,853	35,520	34,404	35,458	26,456	38,914
	% Offered Benefit	92.1%	91.3%	88.4%	91.1%	68.0%	
Leisure & Hospitality	n Offered Benefit	4,610	5,446	5,005	5,790	7,371	12,681
	% Offered Benefit	36.3%	42.9%	39.5%	45.7%	58.1%	
Other Services	n Offered Benefit	3,712	3,005	2,619	2,678	3,484	4,867
	% Offered Benefit	76.3%	61.7%	53.8%	55.0%	71.6%	
State & Local Government	n Offered Benefit	17,057	15,568	15,158	15,748	16,918	17,103
	% Offered Benefit	99.7%	91.0%	88.6%	92.1%	98.9%	
All Industries	n Offered Benefit	152,780	148,575	142,118	145,391	140,874	187,908
	% Offered Benefit	81.3%	79.1%	75.6%	77.4%	75.0%	100.0%
Part-Time Employees							
Natural Resources & Mining	n Offered Benefit	34	35	35	42	16	452
	% Offered Benefit	7.6%	7.7%	7.7%	9.2%	3.4%	
Construction	n Offered Benefit	165	484	449	320	52	2,369
	% Offered Benefit	7.0%	20.4%	19.0%	13.5%	2.2%	
Manufacturing	n Offered Benefit	89	32	26	125	29	714
	% Offered Benefit	12.5%	4.5%	3.6%	17.5%	4.0%	
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	n Offered Benefit	2,078	924	791	2,927	2,212	11,476
	% Offered Benefit	18.1%	8.1%	6.9%	25.5%	19.3%	
Information	n Offered Benefit	258	1	1	53	221	864
	% Offered Benefit	29.9%	0.1%	0.1%	6.2%	25.6%	
Financial Activities	n Offered Benefit	424	200	193	380	394	1,888
	% Offered Benefit	22.5%	10.6%	10.2%	20.1%	20.9%	
Professional & Business Services	n Offered Benefit	1,112	214	133	901	749	4,617
	% Offered Benefit	24.1%	4.6%	2.9%	19.5%	16.2%	
Educational & Health Services	n Offered Benefit	10,465	3,379	3,318	12,406	4,905	20,073
	% Offered Benefit	52.1%	16.8%	16.5%	61.8%	24.4%	
Leisure & Hospitality	n Offered Benefit	3,845	3,663	3,663	3,521	1,984	18,458
	% Offered Benefit	20.8%	19.8%	19.8%	19.1%	10.8%	
Other Services	n Offered Benefit	304	34	34	606	247	2,517
	% Offered Benefit	12.1%	1.4%	1.4%	24.1%	9.8%	
State & Local Government	n Offered Benefit	2,438	442	162	1,102	909	6,407
	% Offered Benefit	38.0%	6.9%	2.5%	17.2%	14.2%	
All Industries	n Offered Benefit	21,212	9,409	8,807	22,384	11,719	69,835
	% Offered Benefit	30.4%	13.5%	12.6%	32.1%	16.8%	100.0%

(Text continued from page 16)

time workers were the least likely to be offered the selected benefits in leisure & hospitality, where offering percentages ranged from 39.5% for dependent health insurance to 58.1% for paid vacation. The selected benefits were most likely to be offered in state & local government, where offering percentages ranged from 88.6% for dependent health insurance to 99.7% for paid holidays.

Offering proportions for part-time workers were considerably less than those for full-time workers. The percentages within all industries ranged from a high of 32.1% (retirement plan) to a low of 12.6% (dependent health insurance). Offering

proportions at the industry level were not as clear for part-time workers as they were for full-time workers. Education & health services appeared to have the most consistent offerings to part-time workers, ranging from 16.5% (dependent health insurance) to 61.8% (retirement plan). Part-time workers in educational & health services were most likely to be offered paid holidays (52.1%) or a retirement plan (61.8%).

In order to demonstrate that the four quarters ending with 2010Q3 may be a function of an economic downturn, Figure 1 illustrates the proportion of full-time employment in Wyoming for 11 quarters. The proportion of full-time workers in Wyoming increased from 75.4% in 2008Q1

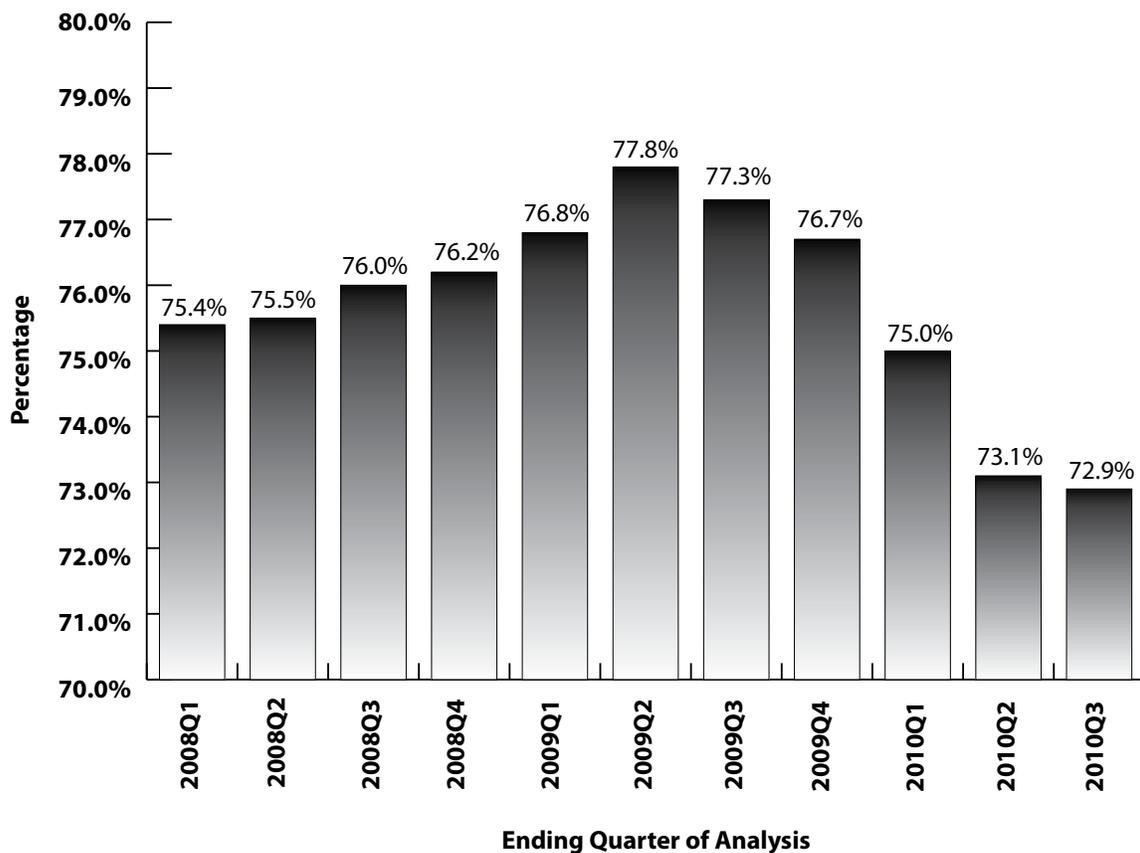


Figure 1: Percentage of Full-Time Workers in Wyoming by Ending Quarter of Analysis, First Quarter 2008 (2008Q1) to Third Quarter 2010 (2010Q2)

to a peak of 77.8% in 2009Q2. The ratio then declined steadily to 76.7% in 2009Q4 and then to 72.9% in 2010Q3.

Although the proportion of full-time workers declined, the proportion of employers offering selected benefits to those workers is steady to slightly greater during the most recent quarters for which data are available (see Figure 2). The denominator in this figure is the number of employers or firms. Of particular interest is the proportion of employers offering retirement plans to full-time workers. This proportion increased steadily from 31.0% in 2009Q4 to 32.7% in 2010Q3. This change was not significant. In addition, since the data consist of discrete samples, the estimates are not

a time series. An increasing number of employers offering this type of benefit to full-time workers may indicate a recovery in Wyoming's economy.

Figure 3 (see page 20) displays the proportion of full-time workers offered selected benefits. The denominator in Figure 3 is the estimated number of full-time workers. The proportion of full-time workers offered selected benefits generally declined over time by approximately 1.0% of full-time workers with the exception of retirement plans. The proportion of full-time workers offered a retirement plan increased from 76.6% in 2010Q2 to 77.4% in 2010Q3. This is not a significant change, but it can be monitored with the quarterly publication of benefits estimates.

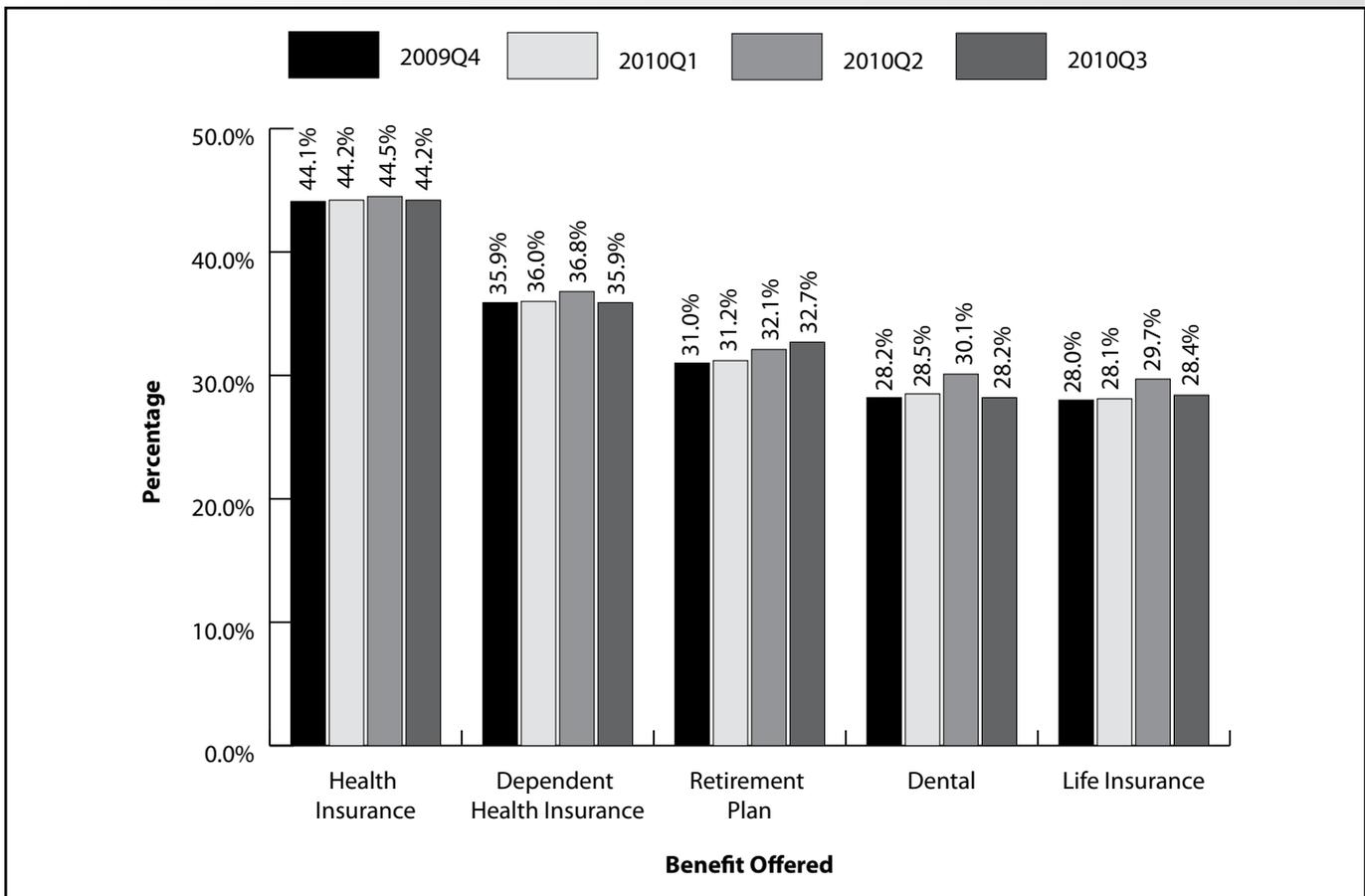


Figure 2: Percentage of Employers in Wyoming Offering Selected Benefits to Full-Time Workers, Fourth Quarter 2009 (2009Q4) to Third Quarter 2010 (2010Q3)

Although a greater percentage of full-time workers were offered health insurance than retirement plans in 2010Q3 (79.1% compared to 77.4%), the 2010Q3 proportion for health insurance was 1.1% less than the 2009Q4 result. A similar result occurred with the other selected benefits.

While the proportion of full-time workers offered selected benefits (except for retirement plans) generally declined, Figure 4 (see page 21) shows a somewhat different result with regard to take-up rates. Take-up rates are defined as the proportion of workers offered a benefit who enroll in a benefit. For each benefit except dependent health insurance, the take-up rates increased between

2010Q2 and 2010Q3. This was especially noticeable for retirement plans, where the take-up rate increased from 56.9% in 2010Q2 to 60.4% in 2010Q3 (change significant at $p < .05$). Not only were more employees offered these benefits, but they also were more likely to enroll in offered benefits. This may be indicative of improving economic conditions. As workers' incomes increase, they may be more likely to save a portion of their earnings in a retirement plan.

Conclusion

Monitoring results from the Wyoming Benefits Survey can provide insight into

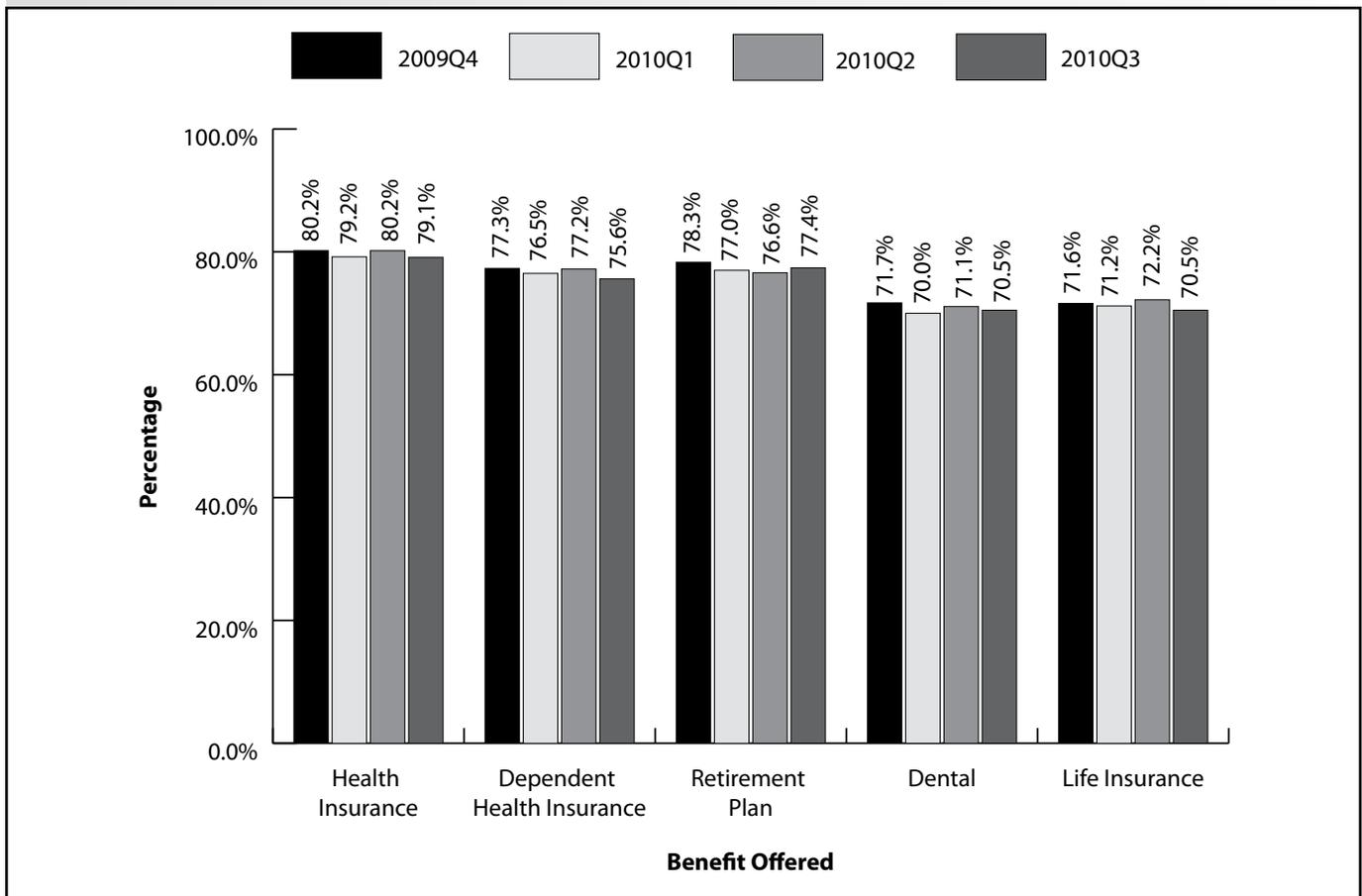


Figure 3: Percentage of Full-Time Workers in Wyoming Offered Selected Benefits, Fourth Quarter 2009 (2009Q4) to Third Quarter 2010 (2010Q3)

market responses to changes in law and economic events. While the effects of health care legislation have yet to substantially impact the results, the most recent downturn appears to have triggered responses from both employers and workers in regard to benefit choices. This was especially evident in the offering and take-up rates of full-time workers in regard to retirement plans. As more provisions of health care legislation take effect, expect to see further changes in survey results as well.

This article marks the first publication of quarterly estimates from the Wyoming Benefits Survey. Future articles will describe changes in the estimates to better understand trends

in benefits offerings by Wyoming’s employers.

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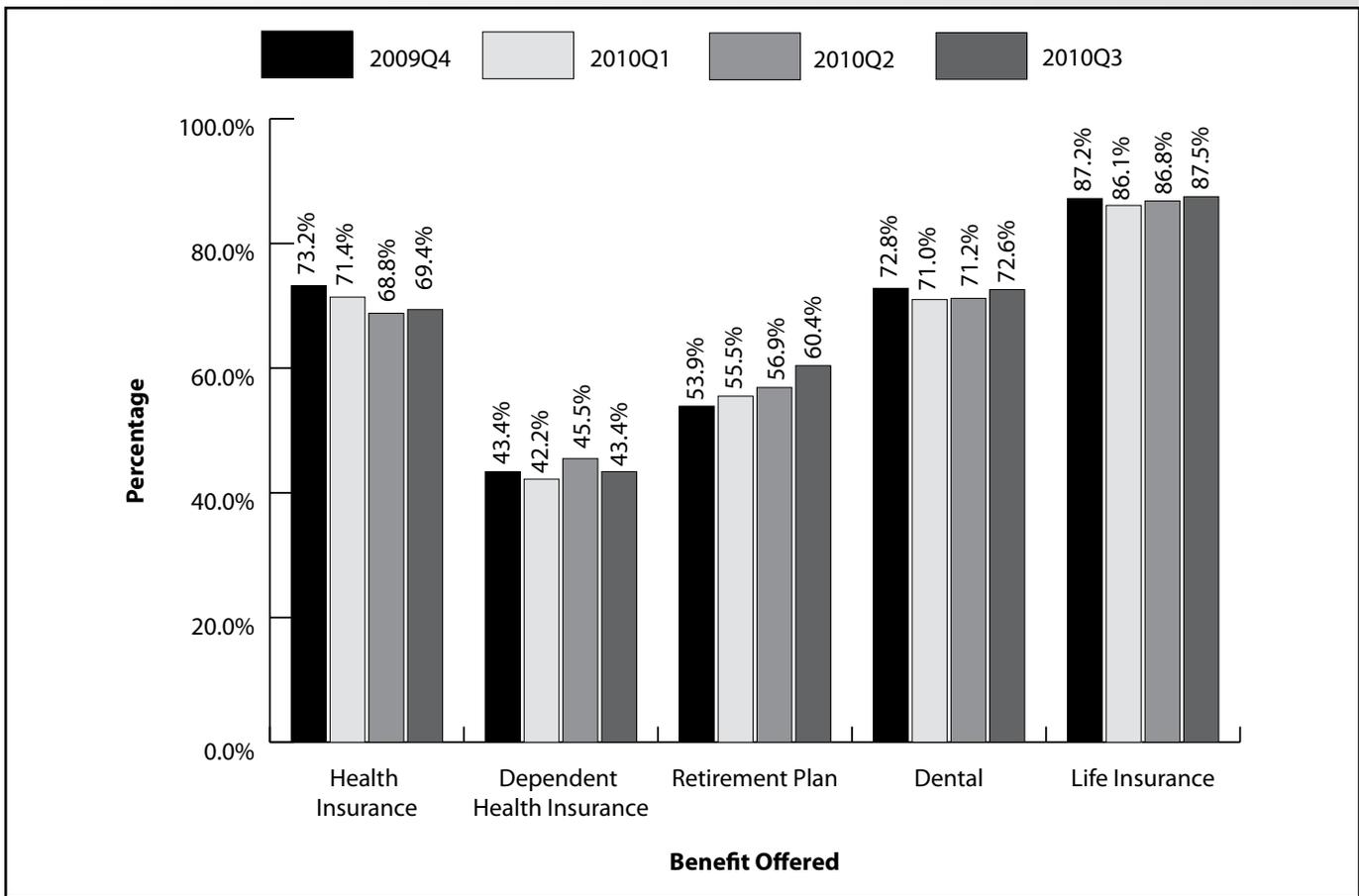


Figure 4: Percentage of Full-Time Workers in Wyoming Who Were Offered Selected Benefits and Chose to Enroll, Fourth Quarter 2009 (2009Q4) to Third Quarter 2010 (2010Q3)

Calculation of Workers' Compensation Claims: A Methodological Note

by: *Patrick Manning, Principal Economist*

The November 2010 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* included an article that listed initial and continued Workers' Compensation claims.

In this article, the definition of initial claims remains the same: An initial claim occurs in the quarter of injury when the claimant first files for workers' compensation.

The definition of a continued claim has been adjusted following re-analysis of the data. Previously, a continued claim was defined as one that remained in open status. After review, it was discovered that numerous claims remain in open status for years without any claimant activity. The revised definition of a continued claim is one that has any monetary activity in the quarter, either medical or compensation.

For example, assume a worker suffered a back injury in first quarter 2008 (2008Q1) and filed a workers' compensation claim. The worker received immediate medical treatment with no further treatment necessary at that time. There was no ongoing compensation paid to the worker, and he or she was able to resume employment with no impairment. The claim remained in open status in the workers' compensation database. Then in 2010Q2, the back injury became aggravated and required additional medical attention.

The majority of initial claims are medical only, meaning a claim is filed for medical expenses related to the workplace incident; there is no activity on the claim over long periods of time.

Continued claims are expected to be less volatile than initial claims in both incidence rates and percentage changes in number of claims. This is due to the nature of a

continued claim, especially compensation claims. Compensation claims are paid a monetary amount for a designated period due to temporary or permanent disabilities, and therefore may be counted in many quarters.

The number of transactions is the total number of jobs by industry subsector (or in total) in a given quarter. The number of transactions differs from the number of people employed in an industry subsector because a particular person could hold more than one job in a quarter.

The Table (see page 23) includes three additional columns that were not included in previous workers' compensation tables. The Table includes the rate of incidence, or the number of claims per 1,000 transactions.

For example, among all goods-producing industries in 2010Q3, there were 978 initial claims and 75,371 transactions (transactions are not shown in the Table). The rate of incidence is calculated by dividing the number of initial claims (978) by the number of transactions (75,371) and multiplying that number by 1,000. Therefore, the rate was 13 initial claims per 1,000 transactions.

The Table contains two percentage change columns that indicate over-the-year and over-the-quarter changes (see shaded area). For example, among all goods-producing industries, the number of initial claims increased by 6.5% over the quarter from 2010Q2 to 2010Q3, but decreased by 0.7% from 2009Q3 to 2010Q3.

These percentage change columns do not use the number of transactions as a denominator and therefore, may present a different representation (often showing

more volatile changes) than the rate of incidence columns.

To illustrate the difference in calculations, it was demonstrated that the percentage change in all Goods-Producing

claims was 6.5% from 2010Q2 to 2010Q3. However, 2010Q3 and 2010Q2, the incidence rates are the same at 13 claims per thousand transactions. The explanation for the lack of change in the incidence rates between the two time periods is that while

Table: Workers' Compensation Claims, 2010Q3

Initial Claims	2010Q3 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2010Q3	2010Q2	2009Q3	2010Q3 2010Q2	2010Q3 2009Q3	2010Q3	2010Q2	2009Q3
Wyoming Statewide									
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	3,540	3,596	3,237	3,503	11.1	2.7	11.0	10.2	10.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	964	978	918	985	6.5	-0.7	13.0	13.0	13.4
Natural Res. & Mining	373	379	332	325	14.2	16.6	12.1	11.1	10.9
Mining	298	301	259	247	16.2	21.9	10.6	9.6	9.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	29	29	36	32	-19.4	-9.4	6.4	8.0	7.6
Construction	394	397	374	465	6.1	-14.6	12.1	12.2	14.1
Manufacturing	198	202	212	195	-4.7	3.6	18.8	21.2	17.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,670	1,685	1,509	1,660	11.7	1.5	9.1	8.4	8.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	563	568	551	577	3.1	-1.6	9.5	9.5	9.6
Wholesale Trade	114	114	87	104	31.0	9.6	12.3	9.4	11.1
Retail Trade	285	289	305	314	-5.2	-8.0	7.6	8.3	8.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	157	158	149	152	6.0	3.9	12.6	12.5	12.5
Information, Financial Activities, and Prof.& Business Svcs.	235	236	205	200	15.1	18.0	6.0	5.4	5.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	316	317	335	354	-5.4	-10.5	11.0	11.8	12.4
Leisure & Hospitality	442	446	342	449	30.4	-0.7	9.2	7.5	9.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	115	118	76	80	55.3	47.5	12.3	8.0	8.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	847	867	755	808	14.8	7.3	13.3	11.3	12.3
State Government	175	180	185	177	-2.7	1.7	12.4	12.9	12.2
Local Government	672	687	570	631	20.5	8.9	13.7	11.0	12.6
Local Education	132	132	132	130	0.0	1.5	5.4	4.9	5.3
UNCLASSIFIED	62	66	55	50	20.0	32.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continued Claims									
Continued Claims	2010Q3 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2010Q3	2010Q2	2009Q3	2010Q3 2010Q2	2010Q3 2009Q3	2010Q3	2010Q2	2009Q3
Wyoming Statewide									
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	6,603	6,829	6,930	6,752	-1.5	1.1	20.9	21.9	20.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,242	2,296	2,376	2,328	-3.4	-1.4	30.6	33.7	31.6
Natural Res. & Mining	958	978	1,034	1,011	-5.4	-3.3	31.1	34.5	33.8
Mining	791	806	855	839	-5.7	-3.9	28.5	31.6	31.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	70	71	76	72	-6.6	-1.4	15.7	16.9	17.0
Construction	927	942	959	969	-1.8	-2.8	28.6	31.4	29.5
Manufacturing	363	376	383	348	-1.8	8.0	35.0	38.2	31.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,597	2,669	2,652	2,588	0.6	3.1	14.4	14.8	13.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,124	1,151	1,167	1,153	-1.4	-0.2	19.2	20.1	19.2
Wholesale Trade	185	186	187	195	-0.5	-4.6	20.0	20.2	20.7
Retail Trade	488	503	504	514	-0.2	-2.1	13.2	13.7	13.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	419	427	433	407	-1.4	4.9	34.0	36.3	33.4
Information, Financial Activities, and Prof.& Business Svcs.	369	377	374	372	0.8	1.3	9.7	9.8	9.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	545	560	534	517	4.9	8.3	19.4	18.8	18.1
Leisure & Hospitality	424	428	424	416	0.9	2.9	8.8	9.3	8.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	151	153	153	130	0.0	17.7	16.0	16.1	13.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,153	1,198	1,233	1,176	-2.8	1.9	18.4	18.5	17.9
State Government	245	254	251	257	1.2	-1.2	17.6	17.5	17.7
Local Government	910	944	982	919	-3.9	2.7	18.8	19.0	18.3
Local Education	213	220	238	221	-7.6	-0.5	9.0	8.8	9.0
UNCLASSIFIED	662	666	669	660	-0.4	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

there were 60 more claims in 2010Q3, the number of transactions increased such that the resulting incidence rates did not change.

The overall rate of initial workers' compensation claims was 11 claims per 1,000 transactions for 2010Q3. This rate stayed relatively constant over the quarters 2010Q3, 2010Q2, and 2009Q3. The manufacturing sector had the highest incidence rates over the three periods, with a rate of 19 claims per 1,000 transactions in 2010Q3. The lowest incidence rates over the three periods were in the Local Education subsector, with 5 claims per 1,000 for all three periods.

In terms of percentage changes, overall initial claims increased by 11.1% from

2010Q2 to 2010Q3. Natural Resources & Mining showed a 14.2% increase from the last quarter, but a subsector of that industry, Oil & Gas Extraction, showed a decrease of 19.4%.

As expected, there were no substantial changes in incidence rates or percentage changes in the number of continued claims. The number of claims in Oil & Gas Extraction decreased by 6.6% compared to the previous quarter, mirroring the decrease in initial claims. The incidence rates over the last year for each industry (and subsectors) have not changed substantially.

Historic tables can be found online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0111/a5_wc_tables.htm.

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2001Q3 to 2010Q3

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2001/3	\$1,685,283,523		245,724		\$2,286.15	
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330	3.5%	247,009	0.5%	\$2,354.39	3.0%
2001/4	\$1,798,744,300		238,653		\$2,512.36	
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069	2.2%	239,105	0.2%	\$2,563.98	2.1%
2002/1	\$1,636,196,080		230,173		\$2,369.52	
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923	2.7%	230,620	0.2%	\$2,427.97	2.5%
2002/2	\$1,722,950,712		242,186		\$2,371.39	
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184	3.4%	243,630	0.6%	\$2,437.94	2.8%
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330		247,009		\$2,354.39	
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523	4.8%	250,079	1.2%	\$2,437.02	3.5%
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069		239,105		\$2,563.98	
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484	5.9%	243,210	1.7%	\$2,669.66	4.1%
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923		230,620		\$2,427.97	
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857	7.2%	237,527	3.0%	\$2,527.04	4.1%
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184		243,630		\$2,437.94	
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013	7.1%	250,786	2.9%	\$2,537.63	4.1%
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523		250,079		\$2,437.02	
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343	7.1%	255,077	2.0%	\$2,559.20	5.0%

Table continued on page 25

Table continued from page 24

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2001Q3 to 2010Q3

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484		243,210		\$2,669.66	
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790	6.5%	248,966	2.4%	\$2,777.49	4.0%
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857		237,527		\$2,527.04	
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984	6.6%	243,759	2.6%	\$2,624.91	3.9%
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013		250,786		\$2,537.63	
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609	8.4%	258,031	2.9%	\$2,672.39	5.3%
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343		255,077		\$2,559.20	
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458	11.7%	263,747	3.4%	\$2,765.28	8.1%
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790		248,966		\$2,777.49	
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604	10.1%	259,256	4.1%	\$2,936.58	5.7%
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984		243,759		\$2,624.91	
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734	15.0%	254,302	4.3%	\$2,892.73	10.2%
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609		258,031		\$2,672.39	
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775	15.5%	268,726	4.1%	\$2,963.86	10.9%
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458		263,747		\$2,765.28	
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105	14.8%	274,060	3.9%	\$3,054.81	10.5%
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604		259,256		\$2,936.58	
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271	17.1%	270,498	4.3%	\$3,296.11	12.2%
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734		254,302		\$2,892.73	
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	\$3,161.89	9.3%
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%
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	\$2,864,271,505	4.7%	277,920	-0.1%	\$3,435.37	4.8%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

For the first time in 11 quarters, the number of persons not previously found working in Wyoming increased compared to year-ago levels.

The percentage of persons working two jobs in Wyoming topped 10% for the first time since fourth quarter 2008. Additionally, total wages increased by 5.0%, the first over-the-year growth since fourth quarter 2008.

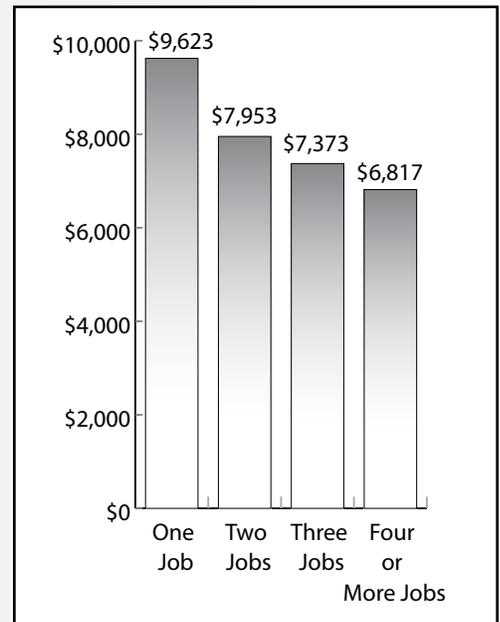
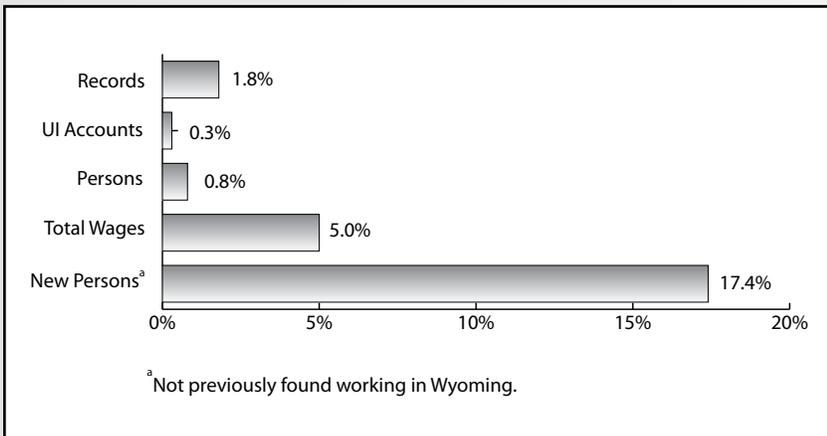


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Third Quarter 2010

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

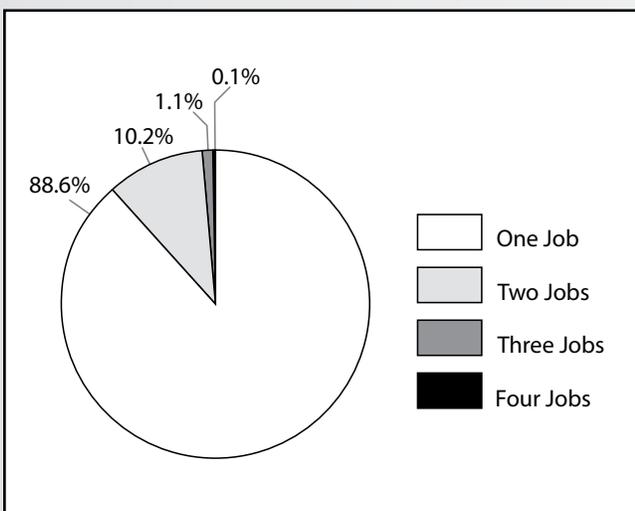


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Third Quarter 2010

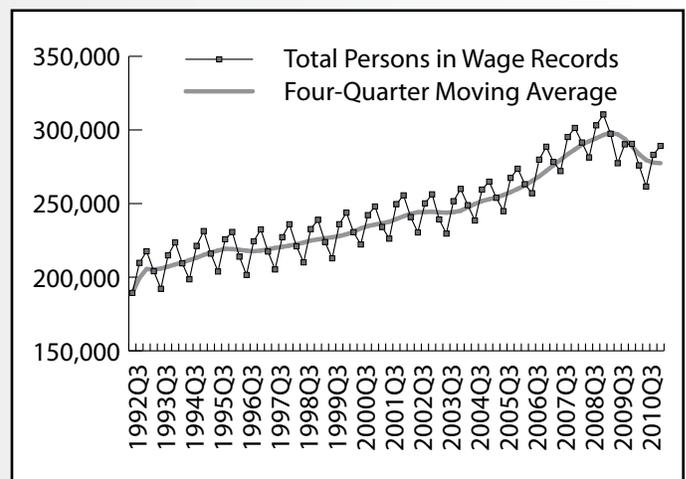


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Third Quarter 1992 (1992Q3) to Third Quarter 2010 (2010Q3)

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2010

Wyoming's turnover rate for second quarter 2010 was 31.6%, an increase of 0.3% from second quarter 2009. The state's turnover rate historically has peaked during the second quarter of each year.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Change Prior Year	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total		Rate ^a
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	724	953	229	234	463	1,977	3,164	37.5%	-2.4%
		Rates	23	30	7	7	15	63	100		
	Mining	Transactions	2,692	3,516	824	1,862	2,686	21,650	27,028	19.9%	0.1%
		Rates	10	13	3	7	10	80	100		
	Construction	Transactions	6,252	10,498	4,246	4,015	8,261	16,063	30,576	47.5%	2.8%
		Rates	20	34	14	13	27	53	100		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	889	1,118	229	637	866	8,261	10,016	17.5%	0.0%
		Rates	9	11	2	6	9	83	100		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,255	2,880	625	1,696	2,321	17,072	21,648	21.1%	1.8%
		Rates	10	13	3	8	11	79	100		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,955	7,819	1,864	4,490	6,354	24,529	36,838	33.4%	-0.1%
		Rates	16	21	5	12	17	67	100		
	Information	Transactions	388	466	78	418	496	4,098	4,982	17.7%	-5.6%
		Rates	8	9	2	8	10	82	100		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,062	1,413	351	1,016	1,367	9,478	11,907	20.4%	0.0%
		Rates	9	12	3	9	12	80	100		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	4,341	6,604	2,263	2,783	5,046	13,018	22,405	41.9%	2.2%
		Rates	19	30	10	12	23	58	100		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,031	3,319	1,288	4,379	5,667	25,736	33,434	23.0%	0.4%
		Rates	6	10	4	13	17	77	100		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,222	3,985	763	3,128	3,891	27,178	34,291	20.7%	-0.2%
		Rates	9	12	2	9	11	79	100		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	13,645	17,616	3,971	7,114	11,085	21,418	46,148	53.6%	-0.1%
		Rates	30	38	9	15	24	46	100		
	Other Services	Transactions	1,404	2,141	737	1,249	1,986	6,208	9,598	35.3%	0.6%
		Rates	15	22	8	13	21	65	100		
	Public Administration	Transactions	3,005	3,365	360	1,213	1,573	20,064	24,642	18.6%	-0.6%
Rates		12	14	2	5	6	81	100			
Unclassified	Transactions	58	138	80	217	297	124	479	74.1%	6.9%	
	Rates	12	29	17	45	62	26	100			
Total	Transactions	47,923	65,831	17,908	34,451	52,359	216,874	317,156	31.6	0.3	
	Rates	15	21	6	11	17	68	100			

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

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

Occupation Spotlight

There are an estimated 1,190 workers classified as tellers in Wyoming.

According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, Wyoming's tellers earn a mean wage of \$11.61 per hour. Those in the 90th percentile earn as much as \$14.98 per hour.



Tellers

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

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 6.6% in November 2010

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Employment has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate fell from 6.7% in October to 6.6% in November (not a statistically significant change). In contrast, the U.S. unemployment rate increased slightly from 9.6% in October to 9.8% in November. Modest job gains continued in November, as nonfarm employment increased by 2,800 jobs (1.0%) from a year earlier.

Over the year, Wyoming added 2,800 nonfarm jobs (1.0%). The largest job gains were seen in natural resources & mining (including oil & gas; 3,300 jobs, or 13.5%). Employment also increased in government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 1,100 jobs, or 1.5%), transportation & utilities (600 jobs, or 4.5%), and wholesale trade (600 jobs, or 7.1%). Job losses occurred in retail trade (-1,500 jobs, or -4.9%), leisure & hospitality (-1,300 jobs, or -4.5%), construction (-600 jobs, or -2.5%), and professional &

business services (-500 jobs, or -3.0%). Employment was unchanged from November 2009 in financial activities and other services.

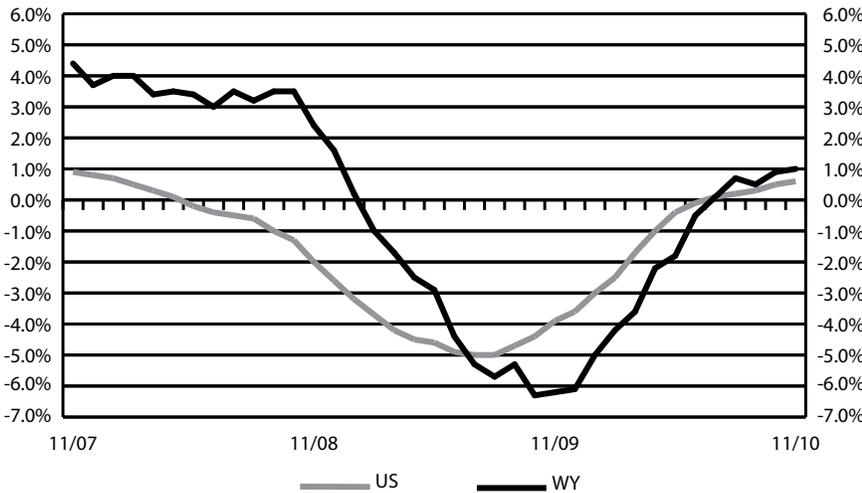
From October to November, total nonfarm employment decreased by 4,700 jobs (-1.6%). This level of decrease is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Job gains in natural resources & mining (500 jobs, or 1.8%) were more than offset by seasonal job losses in leisure & hospitality (-3,200 jobs, or -10.5%), construction (-700 jobs, or -2.9%), professional & business services (-600 jobs, or -3.5%), retail trade (-200 jobs, or -0.7%), and government (-200 jobs, or -0.3%).

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased slightly from October to November. Campbell County was the exception, where unemployment decreased from 4.9% in October to 4.8% in November. Teton County posted the highest unemployment rate in November (11.9%), followed by Lincoln County (8.3%) and Fremont and Johnson counties (both 7.1%).

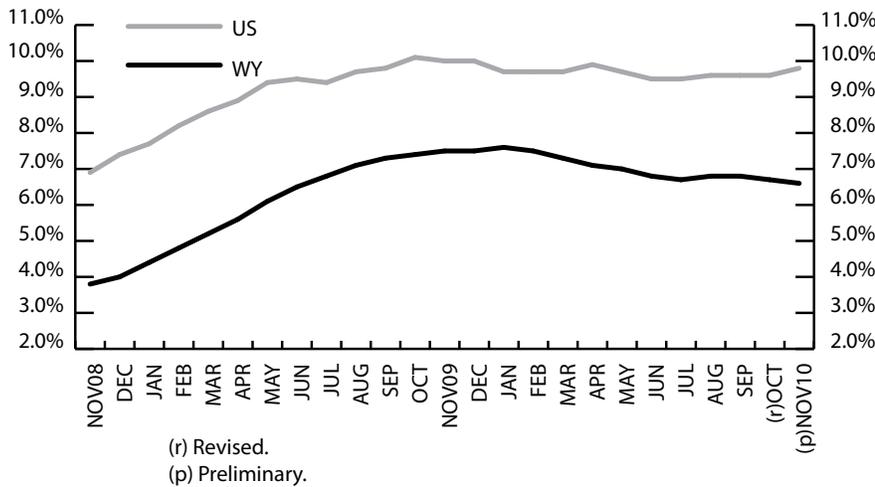


¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.

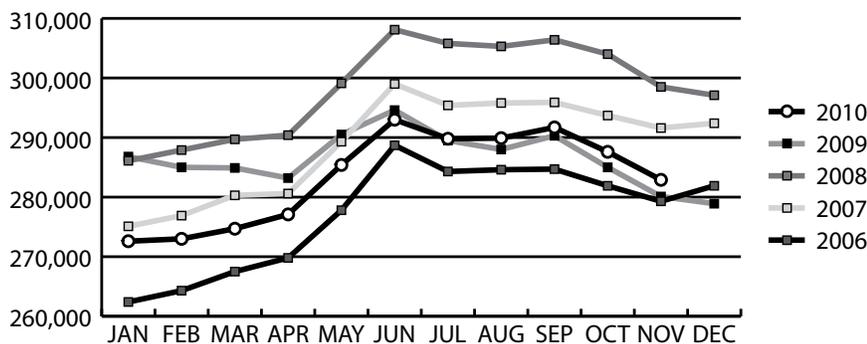
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



**State Unemployment Rates
November 2010
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.8
Nevada	14.3
California	12.4
Michigan	12.4
Florida	12.0
Rhode Island	11.6
Oregon	10.6
South Carolina	10.6
Kentucky	10.2
Georgia	10.1
Mississippi	9.9
District of Columbia	9.8
Indiana	9.8
Ohio	9.8
United States	9.8
North Carolina	9.7
Illinois	9.6
Arizona	9.4
Idaho	9.4
Missouri	9.4
Tennessee	9.4
West Virginia	9.3
New Jersey	9.2
Washington	9.2
Alabama	9.0
Connecticut	9.0
Colorado	8.6
Pennsylvania	8.6
New Mexico	8.5
Delaware	8.4
New York	8.3
Louisiana	8.2
Massachusetts	8.2
Texas	8.2
Alaska	8.0
Arkansas	7.9
Wisconsin	7.6
Utah	7.5
Maryland	7.4
Maine	7.3
Montana	7.2
Minnesota	7.1
Oklahoma	6.9
Kansas	6.8
Virginia	6.8
Iowa	6.6
Wyoming	6.6
Hawaii	6.4
Vermont	5.7
New Hampshire	5.4
Nebraska	4.6
South Dakota	4.5
North Dakota	3.8

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Employment in natural resources & mining (including oil & gas) rose by 13.5% from November 2009 to November 2010.

	% Change						% Change				
	Employment in			Total			Employment in			Total	
	Thousands			Employment			Thousands			Employment	
	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov		Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Nov
	10(p)	10(r)	09	10	10		10(p)	10(r)	09	10	10
WYOMING STATEWIDE											
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	282.9	287.6	280.1	-1.6	1.0						
TOTAL PRIVATE	208.9	213.4	207.2	-2.1	0.8						
GOODS PRODUCING	60.4	60.6	57.6	-0.3	4.9						
Natural Resources & Mining	27.7	27.2	24.4	1.8	13.5						
Mining	27.6	27.1	24.3	1.8	13.6						
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.3	4.0	2.3	10.0						
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.8	9.8	9.6	0.0	2.1						
Coal Mining	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	-1.4						
Support Activities for Mining	13.4	13.0	10.7	3.1	25.2						
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	8.8	8.7	8.0	1.1	10.0						
Construction	23.3	24.0	23.9	-2.9	-2.5						
Construction of Buildings	3.9	3.8	4.2	2.6	-7.1						
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	7.2	7.9	7.8	-8.9	-7.7						
Specialty Trade Contractors	12.2	12.3	11.9	-0.8	2.5						
Manufacturing	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	1.1						
Durable Goods	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2						
Non-durable Goods	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0						
SERVICE PROVIDING	222.5	227.0	222.5	-2.0	0.0						
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	52.1	52.4	52.4	-0.6	-0.6						
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.1	8.5	0.0	7.1						
Merch. Wholesalers, Durable	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	-3.6						
Retail Trade	29.0	29.2	30.5	-0.7	-4.9						
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-2.4						
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.6	4.8	2.2	-2.1						
Grocery Stores	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0						
Gasoline Stations	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-5.3						
General Merchandise Stores	6.4	6.2	6.9	3.2	-7.2						
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.7	1.8	1.8	-5.6	-5.6						
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	14.0	14.1	13.4	-0.7	4.5						
Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0						
Transp. & Warehousing	11.5	11.6	10.9	-0.9	5.5						
Truck Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0						
Information	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.0	-2.6						
Financial Activities	10.9	10.9	10.9	0.0	0.0						
Finance & Insurance	7.0	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4						
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.9	4.0	4.0	-2.5	-2.5						
Professional & Business Services	16.4	17.0	16.9	-3.5	-3.0						
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	8.8	8.8	8.9	0.0	-1.1						
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	2.7	2.8	2.7	-3.6	0.0						
Mgmt. of Co.s & Enterprises	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3						
Admin., Support, & Waste Svcs.	6.8	7.4	7.3	-8.1	-6.8						
Educational & Health Services	26.7	26.7	25.6	0.0	4.3						
Educational Services	3.1	2.9	2.7	6.9	14.8						
Health Care & Social Assistance	23.6	23.8	22.9	-0.8	3.1						
Ambulatory Health Care	8.9	9.0	8.4	-1.1	6.0						
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0						
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0						
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.6	4.7	4.5	-2.1	2.2						
Social Assistance	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	1.5						
Leisure & Hospitality	27.4	30.6	28.7	-10.5	-4.5						
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.2	2.7	2.3	-18.5	-4.3						
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	25.2	27.9	26.4	-9.7	-4.5						
Accommodation	7.7	9.7	8.0	-20.6	-3.8						
Food Svcs. & Drinking Places	17.5	18.2	18.4	-3.8	-4.9						
Other Services	11.2	11.4	11.2	-1.8	0.0						
Repair & Maintenance	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	74.0	74.2	72.9	-0.3	1.5						
Federal Government	7.2	7.4	7.2	-2.7	0.0						
State Government	17.2	17.2	16.6	0.0	3.6						
State Government Education	7.7	7.7	7.3	0.0	5.5						
Local Government	49.6	49.6	49.1	0.0	1.0						
Local Government Education	26.0	25.9	25.6	0.4	1.6						
Hospitals	6.7	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0						
LARAMIE COUNTY											
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	43.6	43.6	44.2	0.0	-1.4						
TOTAL PRIVATE	29.5	29.6	30.2	-0.3	-2.3						
GOODS PRODUCING	4.2	4.2	4.6	0.0	-8.7						
Natural Res., Mining, & Const.	2.8	2.8	3.1	0.0	-9.7						
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7						
SERVICE PROVIDING	39.4	39.4	39.6	0.0	-0.5						
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.0	8.9	9.2	1.1	-2.2						
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0						
Retail Trade	5.2	5.1	5.4	2.0	-3.7						
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0						
Information	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0						
Financial Activities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0						
Professional & Business Services	3.2	3.3	3.1	-3.0	3.2						
Educational & Health Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0						
Leisure & Hospitality	4.1	4.2	4.3	-2.4	-4.7						
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14.1	14.0	14.0	0.7	0.7						
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0						
State Government	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0						
Local Government	7.4	7.3	7.3	1.4	1.4						
Local Education	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.6						
NATRONA COUNTY											
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	38.2	38.4	38.0	-0.5	0.5						
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.1	32.2	31.9	-0.3	0.6						
GOODS PRODUCING	7.4	7.4	7.0	0.0	5.7						
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	2.8	0.0	14.3						
Construction	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-3.7						
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7						
SERVICE PROVIDING	30.8	31.0	31.0	-0.6	-0.6						
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.3	8.2	8.5	1.2	-2.4						
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0						
Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	5.1	2.1	-3.9						
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0						
Information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0						
Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0						
Professional & Business Services	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0						
Educational & Health Services	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.6						
Leisure & Hospitality	3.7	3.9	3.9	-5.1	-5.1						
Other Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6.1	6.2	6.1	-1.6	0.0						
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0						
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0						
Local Government	4.7	4.8	4.7	-2.1	0.0						
Local Education	3.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	0.0						

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

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	Nov 10	Oct 10	Nov 09	Nov 10	Nov 10
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.3	28.5	28.9	-0.7	-2.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.6	23.8	24.4	-0.8	-3.3
GOODS PRODUCING	11.8	11.9	12.2	-0.8	-3.3
Natural Resources & Mining	7.7	7.8	7.8	-1.3	-1.3
Construction	3.6	3.6	3.9	0.0	-7.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.5	16.6	16.7	-0.6	-1.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	-3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	2.0	2.0	-5.0	-5.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	4.4

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	Nov 10	Oct 10	Nov 09	Nov 10	Nov 10
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.6	24.8	23.7	-0.8	3.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.8	19.9	18.9	-0.5	4.8
GOODS PRODUCING	8.7	8.8	7.9	-1.1	10.1
Natural Resources & Mining	5.5	5.5	5.1	0.0	7.8
Construction	1.9	2.0	1.5	-5.0	26.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.9	16.0	15.8	-0.6	0.6
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.9	4.9	5.0	0.0	-2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.9	4.8	-2.0	0.0

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	Nov 10	Oct 10	Nov 09	Nov 10	Nov 10
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	14.1	16.0	14.5	-11.9	-2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	11.8	13.7	12.2	-13.9	-3.3
GOODS PRODUCING	1.8	1.9	2.1	-5.3	-14.3
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.6	1.7	1.9	-5.9	-15.8
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.3	14.1	12.4	-12.8	-0.8
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	1.9	2.0	2.1	-5.0	-9.5
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.8	0.8	-12.5	-12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	4.3	5.8	4.1	-25.9	4.9
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-20.0
GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates November 2010 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.4
Nevada	14.0
California	12.4
Florida	12.2
Michigan	11.3
Rhode Island	11.2
South Carolina	10.7
Oregon	10.5
Georgia	10.3
District of Columbia	10.2
Kentucky	9.9
North Carolina	9.9
Mississippi	9.8
Idaho	9.4
Indiana	9.4
Tennessee	9.4
Arizona	9.3
Ohio	9.3
United States	9.3
Illinois	9.2
Missouri	9.2
Washington	9.1
Alabama	9.0
New Jersey	9.0
West Virginia	8.8
Colorado	8.7
Connecticut	8.5
Texas	8.3
Delaware	8.2
New Mexico	8.2
New York	8.2
Massachusetts	8.1
Pennsylvania	8.1
Alaska	7.9
Louisiana	7.7
Arkansas	7.4
Maine	7.4
Maryland	7.4
Utah	7.2
Montana	7.1
Wisconsin	7.1
Kansas	6.7
Minnesota	6.6
Oklahoma	6.6
Virginia	6.6
Hawaii	6.5
Wyoming	6.4
Iowa	6.2
Vermont	5.7
New Hampshire	5.4
South Dakota	4.4
Nebraska	4.0
North Dakota	3.3

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

Wyoming's Unemployment Insurance benefits paid fell by 25.2% from November 2009 to November 2010.

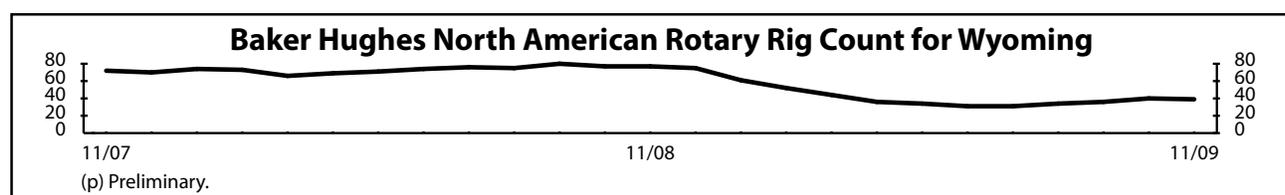
	Nov 2010 (p)	Oct 2010 (r)	Nov 2009 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force¹	292,643	292,865	292,609	-0.1	0.0
Unemployed	18,618	17,817	21,160	4.5	-12.0
Employed	274,025	275,048	271,449	-0.4	0.9
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.4%/6.6%	6.1%/6.7%	7.2%/7.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	9.3%/9.8%	9.0%/9.6%	9.4%/10.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,816,000	6,817,000	7,222,000	0.0	-5.6
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	4.9%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,282,000	1,219,000	861,000	5.2	48.9
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,670,000	8,408,000	8,894,000	3.1	-2.5
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$849.96	\$838.45	\$861.08	1.4	-1.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	40.9	41.8	0.7	-1.4
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$780.21	\$775.22	\$750.31	0.6	4.0
Average Weekly Hours	41.7	41.5	40.8	0.5	2.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	28,656	18,743	34,971	52.9	-18.1
Benefits Paid	\$8,793,196	\$5,957,806	\$11,749,825	47.6	-25.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$306.85	\$317.87	\$335.99	-3.5	-8.7
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	262,568	266,549	260,399	-1.5	0.8
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3%	2.1%	2.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	218.8	218.7	216.3	0.0	1.1
Food & Beverages	221.0	221.0	217.7	0.0	1.5
Housing	215.8	216.1	215.8	-0.1	0.0
Apparel	121.5	122.5	122.5	-0.8	-0.8
Transportation	195.7	194.3	188.6	0.7	3.7
Medical Care	391.7	391.2	379.6	0.1	3.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	112.8	113.0	113.8	-0.1	-0.9
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	130.9	131.0	128.8	0.0	1.6
Other Goods & Services	383.6	382.8	376.7	0.2	1.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	188.0	186.8	177.4	0.6	6.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	186	218	86	-14.7	116.3
Valuation	\$27,055,000	\$45,881,000	\$22,811,000	-41.0	18.6
Single Family Homes	67	190	86	-64.7	-22.1
Valuation	\$16,773,000	\$43,628,000	\$22,811,000	-61.6	-26.5
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	67	13	11	415.4	509.1
Valuation	\$7,068,000	\$4,590,000	\$3,702,000	54.0	90.9
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	31	30	8	3.3	287.5
Valuation	\$3,345,000	\$3,435,000	\$2,527,000	-2.6	32.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	44	44	39	0.0	12.8

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate at 3.7% in November 2010.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2010 (p)	Oct 2010 (r)	Nov 2009 (b)									
NORTHWEST	45,344	45,546	45,050	42,269	42,658	41,587	3,075	2,888	3,463	6.8	6.3	7.7
Big Horn	5,078	5,094	5,076	4,731	4,752	4,658	347	342	418	6.8	6.7	8.2
Fremont	19,134	18,994	18,897	17,770	17,677	17,381	1,364	1,317	1,516	7.1	6.9	8.0
Hot Springs	2,526	2,502	2,482	2,392	2,378	2,325	134	124	157	5.3	5.0	6.3
Park	14,162	14,540	14,239	13,171	13,654	13,138	991	886	1,101	7.0	6.1	7.7
Washakie	4,444	4,416	4,356	4,205	4,197	4,085	239	219	271	5.4	5.0	6.2
NORTHEAST	54,202	53,986	55,169	51,175	51,054	51,468	3,027	2,932	3,701	5.6	5.4	6.7
Campbell	27,193	27,101	28,514	25,892	25,783	26,697	1,301	1,318	1,817	4.8	4.9	6.4
Crook	3,589	3,552	3,488	3,421	3,400	3,275	168	152	213	4.7	4.3	6.1
Johnson	3,923	3,936	3,906	3,644	3,680	3,596	279	256	310	7.1	6.5	7.9
Sheridan	16,156	16,096	16,048	15,065	15,065	14,901	1,091	1,031	1,147	6.8	6.4	7.1
Weston	3,341	3,301	3,213	3,153	3,126	2,999	188	175	214	5.6	5.3	6.7
SOUTHWEST	62,292	63,315	62,043	57,898	59,297	56,921	4,394	4,018	5,122	7.1	6.3	8.3
Lincoln	7,987	8,135	7,985	7,324	7,520	7,313	663	615	672	8.3	7.6	8.4
Sublette	7,252	7,300	6,852	6,987	7,050	6,503	265	250	349	3.7	3.4	5.1
Sweetwater	23,916	23,884	23,388	22,574	22,555	21,634	1,342	1,329	1,754	5.6	5.6	7.5
Teton	12,121	12,990	12,558	10,673	11,838	11,083	1,448	1,152	1,475	11.9	8.9	11.7
Uinta	11,016	11,006	11,260	10,340	10,334	10,388	676	672	872	6.1	6.1	7.7
SOUTHEAST	75,335	74,674	75,113	70,780	70,222	70,406	4,555	4,452	4,707	6.0	6.0	6.3
Albany	20,126	20,017	20,337	19,281	19,170	19,436	845	847	901	4.2	4.2	4.4
Goshen	6,578	6,458	6,343	6,227	6,115	5,996	351	343	347	5.3	5.3	5.5
Laramie	43,137	42,733	43,203	40,115	39,787	40,111	3,022	2,946	3,092	7.0	6.9	7.2
Niobrara	1,276	1,272	1,242	1,208	1,209	1,172	68	63	70	5.3	5.0	5.6
Platte	4,218	4,194	3,988	3,949	3,941	3,691	269	253	297	6.4	6.0	7.4
CENTRAL	55,468	55,346	55,232	51,902	51,819	51,066	3,566	3,527	4,166	6.4	6.4	7.5
Carbon	7,644	7,721	7,635	7,135	7,240	7,051	509	481	584	6.7	6.2	7.6
Converse	7,658	7,639	7,453	7,281	7,274	6,973	377	365	480	4.9	4.8	6.4
Natrona	40,166	39,986	40,144	37,486	37,305	37,042	2,680	2,681	3,102	6.7	6.7	7.7
STATEWIDE	292,643	292,865	292,609	274,025	275,048	271,449	18,618	17,817	21,160	6.4	6.1	7.2
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										6.6	6.7	7.5
U.S.										9.3	9.0	9.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										9.8	9.6	10.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2010. Run Date 12/2010.

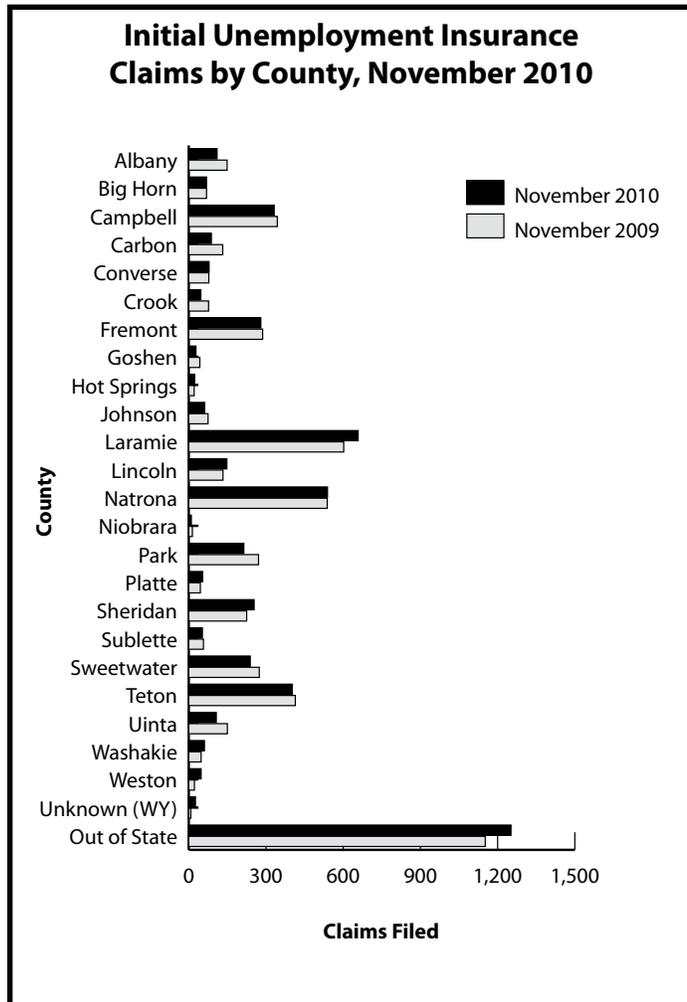
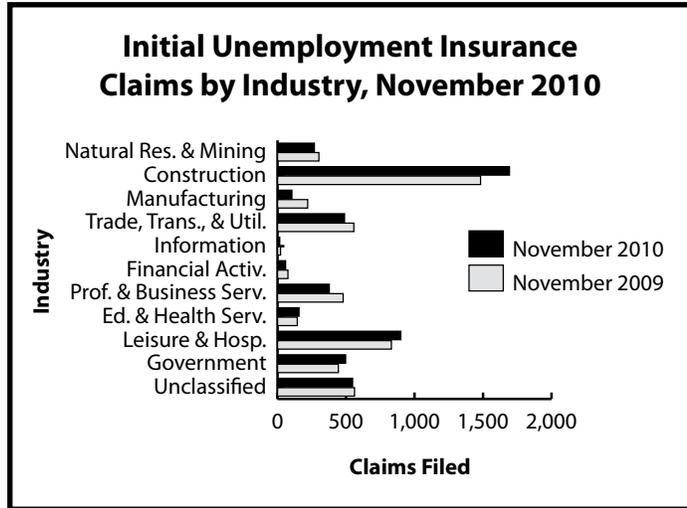
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Statewide initial claims declined 0.8% compared to November 2009. Claims in wholesale trade, construction, educational & health services, leisure & hospitality, and federal government were greater than in November 2009.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Nov 10	Oct 10	Nov 09	Oct 10	
	Nov 09	Oct 10	Nov 09	Nov 09	
Wyoming Statewide	5,184	4,732	5,227	9.6	-0.8
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,067	1,137	2,004	81.8	3.1
Natural Res. & Mining	269	142	302	89.4	-10.9
Mining	238	120	268	98.3	-11.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	18	13	28	38.5	-35.7
Construction	1,693	911	1,482	85.8	14.2
Manufacturing	105	84	220	25.0	-52.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,072	2,758	2,217	-24.9	-6.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	489	575	557	-15.0	-12.2
Wholesale Trade	103	107	71	-3.7	45.1
Retail Trade	268	332	324	-19.3	-17.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	118	136	162	-13.2	-27.2
Information	16	18	22	-11.1	-27.3
Financial Activities	59	73	76	-19.2	-22.4
Prof. and Business Svcs.	378	335	479	12.8	-21.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	157	158	144	-0.6	9.0
Leisure & Hospitality	900	1,530	831	-41.2	8.3
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	73	69	108	5.8	-32.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	497	432	444	15.0	11.9
Federal Government	301	280	249	7.5	20.9
State Government	25	37	32	-32.4	-21.9
Local Government	171	115	163	48.7	4.9
Local Education	19	28	32	-32.1	-40.6
UNCLASSIFIED	548	405	562	35.3	-2.5

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	658	461	601	42.7	9.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	326	175	297	86.3	9.8
Construction	312	155	266	101.3	17.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	252	219	257	15.1	-1.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	72	72	85	0.0	-15.3
Financial Activities	11	14	18	-21.4	-38.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	68	51	74	33.3	-8.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	50	35	30	42.9	66.7
Leisure & Hospitality	41	37	43	10.8	-4.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	45	48	31	-6.3	45.2
UNCLASSIFIED	35	19	16	84.2	118.8

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	537	432	538	24.3	-0.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	264	133	233	98.5	13.3
Construction	221	101	169	118.8	30.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	233	259	268	-10.0	-13.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	82	118	93	-30.5	-11.8
Financial Activities	8	8	10	0.0	-20.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	53	42	69	26.2	-23.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	23	31	26	-25.8	-11.5
Leisure & Hospitality	51	38	41	34.2	24.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	21	29	23	-27.6	-8.7
UNCLASSIFIED	19	11	14	72.7	35.7

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed increased 22.9% over the month and declined 22.0% over the year. The over-the-month increase in continued claims is the second lowest percentage increase for November since 1997.

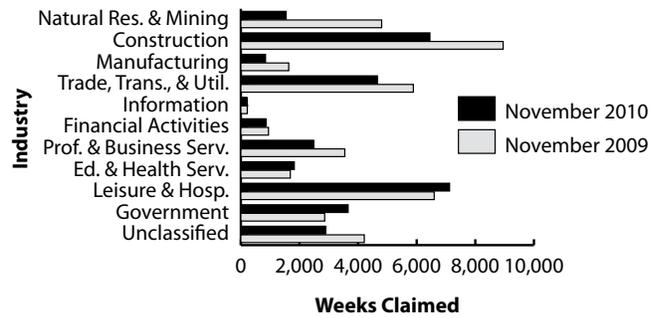
Continued Claims

	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Jul 10	Aug 09
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	33,236	27,045	42,604	22.9	-22.0
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	14,772	14,668	22,412	0.7	-34.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	9,880	8,093	12,272	22.1	-19.5
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	1,085	1,038	1,257	4.5	-13.7
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	11.0%	12.8%	10.2%	-1.8%	0.7%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	8,838	7,863	15,386	12.4	-42.6
Natural Res. & Mining	1,545	1,505	4,804	2.7	-67.8
Mining	1,376	1,373	4,553	0.2	-69.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	89	83	301	7.2	-70.4
Construction	6,451	5,464	8,949	18.1	-27.9
Manufacturing	842	894	1,633	-5.8	-48.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	17,847	13,516	20,146	32.0	-11.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	4,658	4,439	5,885	4.9	-20.8
Wholesale Trade	634	697	1,192	-9.0	-46.8
Retail Trade	3,029	2,838	3,055	6.7	-0.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	995	904	1,638	10.1	-39.3
Information	208	228	219	-8.8	-5.0
Financial Activities	849	799	943	6.3	-10.0
Prof. & Business Services	2,486	2,063	3,547	20.5	-29.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,824	1,744	1,688	4.6	8.1
Leisure and Hospitality	7,122	3,558	6,597	100.2	8.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	700	685	1,267	2.2	-44.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3,661	3,152	2,861	16.1	28.0
Federal Government	1,894	1,388	1,091	36.5	73.6
State Government	325	325	383	0.0	-15.1
Local Government	1,442	1,439	1,387	0.2	4.0
Local Education	450	467	403	-3.6	11.7
UNCLASSIFIED	2,890	2,514	4,211	15.0	-31.4
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,049	3,801	4,576	6.5	-11.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,216	1,094	1,362	11.2	-10.7
Total Goods-Producing	1,184	990	1,681	19.6	-29.6
Construction	997	787	1,365	26.7	-27.0
Total Service-Providing	2,131	2,079	2,391	2.5	-10.9
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	650	685	831	-5.1	-21.8
Financial Activities	167	168	175	-0.6	-4.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	428	402	558	6.5	-23.3
Educational and Health Svcs.	415	348	333	19.3	24.6
Leisure & Hospitality	303	291	319	4.1	-5.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	618	635	370	-2.7	67.0
UNCLASSIFIED	116	97	134	19.6	-13.4
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,849	3,771	5,065	2.1	-24.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,143	1,111	1,460	2.9	-21.7
Total Goods-Producing	964	914	1,938	5.5	-50.3
Construction	590	527	892	12.0	-33.9
Total Service-Providing	2,487	2,489	2,833	-0.1	-12.2
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	1,078	1,084	1,011	-0.6	6.6
Financial Activities	125	129	143	-3.1	-12.6
Professional & Business Svcs.	350	320	420	9.4	-16.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	375	378	328	-0.8	14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	376	394	398	-4.6	-5.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	308	299	207	3.0	48.8
UNCLASSIFIED	90	69	87	30.4	3.4

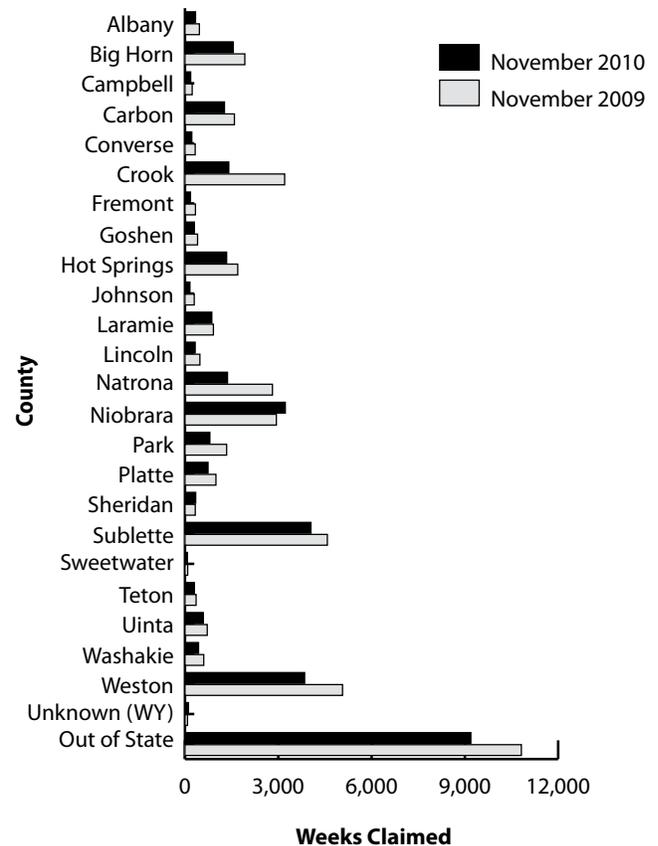
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^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, November 2010



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, November 2010



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

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