

TRENDS

Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2009: Mining Payroll Declines by \$120.9 Million

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On an over-the-year basis, employment fell by 15,980 jobs (-5.4%) and the average weekly wage decreased by \$26 (-3.3%) from third quarter 2008 to third quarter 2009. Employment decreased in 20 counties and increased in 3.

From third quarter 2008 to third quarter 2009, total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll decreased by \$255.0 million (-8.5%). Mining (including oil & gas) was the largest contributor to this decrease, declining by \$120.9 million (-22.0%). Total payroll also fell dramatically in construction (-\$74.6 million, or -20.5%). 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).

Table 1 (see page 3) shows the sharp contrast between the large job losses in third quarter 2009 and the rapid growth

seen in earlier years. Total payroll is an important economic indicator because it is often associated with consumer spending, retail sales, and sales tax revenue (Black & Evans, 1997).

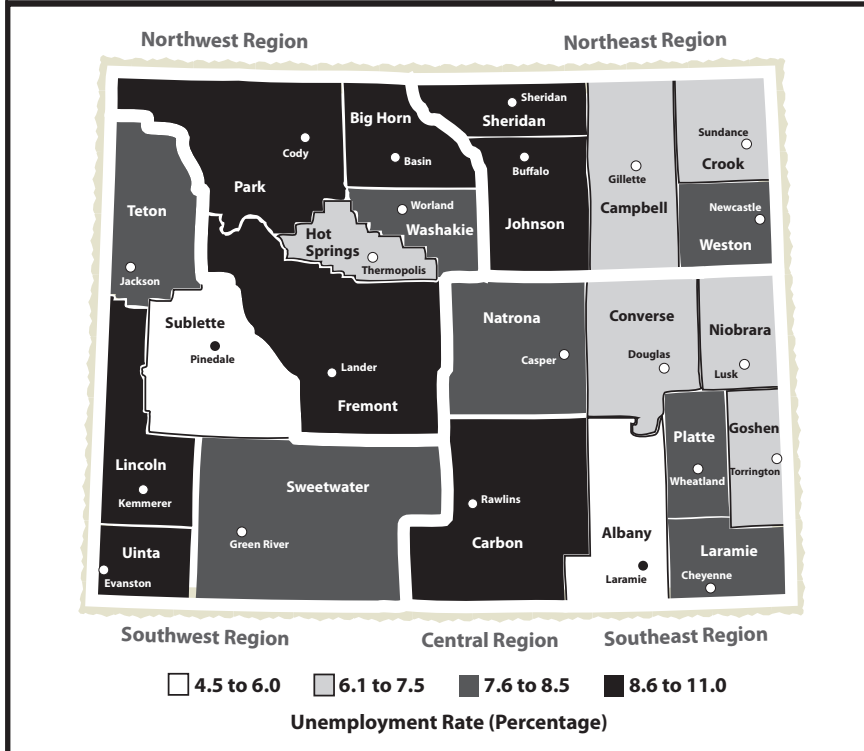
The covered payroll and employment data in this article are measured by place of work in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 25) which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not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

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Average weekly hours are an important economic indicator. . . . page 12
- Over the year, turnover rates declined in all industries except educational services in second quarter 2009. . . . page 19
- For the first time since February 2008, Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased. February's unemployment rate was 7.5%, down from 7.6% in January. . . . page 20

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



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(Text continued from page 1)

each is counted separately.

The Figure shows that growth in total wages, which peaked at 17.1% in fourth quarter 2006, turned negative in first quarter 2009 and decreased to -8.5% in third quarter. Employment growth continued to decline, reaching -5.4% (see Table 2, page 4).

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

Employment and Wages by County

Table 3 (see page 5) shows that employment increased in 3 counties and decreased in 20. All 3 counties where employment increased were located in the southeast region of the state.

Albany County added

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2005 (2005Q3) to Third Quarter 2009 (2009Q3)

	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
2005Q3	2.7	2.4	11.7	5.8	8.7	3.3
2006Q3	4.6	2.0	14.8	5.1	9.8	3.1
2007Q3	3.7	1.8	8.0	1.0	4.1	-0.8
2008Q3	3.4	2.1	10.1	2.3	6.5	0.2
2009Q3 ^a	-5.4	0.0	-8.5	-1.5	-3.3	-1.5
Five-Year Average for Q3	1.8	1.7	7.2	2.5	5.2	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: January 2010.

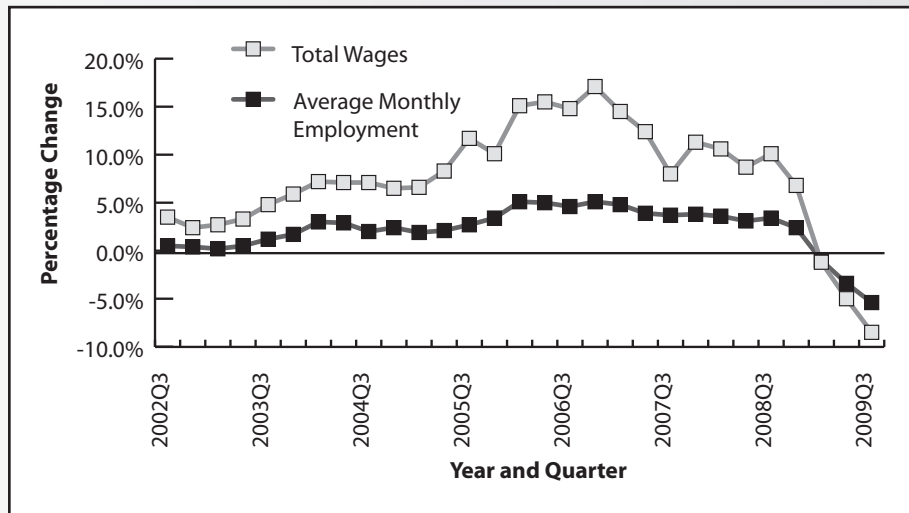


Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2003 (2002Q3) to Third Quarter 2009 (2009Q3)

221 jobs (1.4%) and its total payroll grew by \$5.3 million (3.9%). State government employment increased by approximately 500 jobs and smaller gains were

seen in federal government, agriculture, construction, and health care & social assistance. These job gains were partially offset by job losses in manufacturing

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2002 (2002Q3) to Third Quarter 2009 (2009Q3)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2002Q3	0.5	3.5
2002Q4	0.4	2.4
2003Q1	0.2	2.7
2003Q2	0.5	3.3
2003Q3	1.2	4.8
2003Q4	1.7	5.9
2004Q1	3.0	7.2
2004Q2	2.9	7.1
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2	3.1	8.7
2008Q3	3.4	10.1
2008Q4	2.4	6.8
2009Q1	-1.0	-1.2
2009Q2	-3.4	-5.0
2009Q3 ^a	-5.4	-8.5

^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: January 2010.

(approximately 100 jobs), professional & technical services (approximately 100 jobs), and accommodation & food services (approximately 100 jobs).

Platte County gained 81 jobs (2.5%) and its total payroll increased by \$1.1 million (4.4%). Modest job gains were seen in agriculture, local government, manufacturing, and other sectors.

Employment in Niobrara County grew by 33 jobs (3.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$0.7 million (12.8%). Job gains occurred in retail trade, health care & social assistance, and other services. Employment decreased slightly in accommodation & food services and construction.

In Sweetwater County employment fell by 2,520 jobs (-9.7%) and total payroll decreased by \$53.1 million (-16.3%). The largest job losses occurred in mining (including oil & gas; nearly 1,000 jobs) and construction (more than 800 jobs). Smaller job losses were reported in many sectors, including wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation & warehousing, professional & technical services, and administrative & waste services.

Teton County lost 1,825 jobs (-8.4%) and its total payroll fell by \$28.9 million (-14.1%). Construction posted the largest job losses (more than 600 jobs) followed by accommodation & food services (approximately 400 jobs) and retail trade (approximately 200 jobs). Employment increased slightly in local government (including public schools).

Uinta County's total payroll decreased by \$12.5 million (-12.2%) and employment fell by 1,035 jobs (-9.7%). As in many other counties, the largest job losses occurred in construction (more than 500 jobs). Employment also decreased in mining (including oil & gas; more than 150 jobs), wholesale trade, retail trade, and accommodation & food services.

In Sheridan County, employment decreased by 763 jobs (-5.4%) and total payroll fell by \$12.4 million (-9.5%). Job losses were seen in mining (including oil & gas; more than 250 jobs), construction (more than 250 jobs), retail trade (more than 100 jobs), and health care & social assistance (approximately 100 jobs).

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by County, 2008 and 2009^a

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change			
	2008	2009	n %	2008	2009	\$ %	2008	2009	\$ %			
Total	293,901	277,920	-15,980	-5.4	\$2,985,790,416	\$2,730,762,195	-\$255,028,221	-8.5	\$781	\$756	-\$26	-3.3
Albany	15,398	15,619	221	1.4	\$133,336,958	\$138,597,664	\$5,260,706	3.9	\$666	\$683	\$17	2.6
Big Horn	4,394	4,184	-210	-4.8	35,567,086	33,127,214	-2,439,872	-6.9	623	609	-14	-2.2
Campbell	29,327	28,603	-724	-2.5	376,761,137	365,130,128	-11,631,009	-3.1	988	982	-6	-0.6
Carbon	7,776	7,021	-755	-9.7	75,497,424	61,905,135	-13,592,289	-18.0	747	678	-69	-9.2
Converse	5,506	5,325	-181	-3.3	56,335,164	53,271,795	-3,063,369	-5.4	787	770	-17	-2.2
Crook	2,405	2,388	-17	-0.7	19,526,713	18,787,874	-738,839	-3.8	625	605	-20	-3.2
Fremont	16,886	16,476	-410	-2.4	142,777,930	138,790,860	-3,987,070	-2.8	650	648	-2	-0.3
Goshen	4,326	4,324	-2	0.0	30,041,922	30,389,184	347,262	1.2	534	541	7	1.3
Hot Springs	2,117	2,113	-4	-0.2	16,219,266	15,683,197	-536,069	-3.3	589	571	-18	-3.1
Johnson	3,785	3,499	-286	-7.6	31,578,000	28,350,900	-3,227,100	-10.2	642	623	-19	-3.0
Laramie	44,347	43,396	-951	-2.1	414,484,010	416,876,977	2,392,967	0.6	719	739	20	2.8
Lincoln	6,556	6,142	-414	-6.3	59,522,356	56,195,459	-3,326,897	-5.6	698	704	6	0.9
Natrona	40,687	37,852	-2,835	-7.0	436,086,552	390,800,987	-45,285,565	-10.4	824	794	-30	-3.6
Niobrara	844	877	33	3.9	5,578,877	6,292,649	713,772	12.8	508	552	44	8.7
Park	15,186	14,894	-292	-1.9	128,758,505	123,866,948	-4,891,557	-3.8	652	640	-12	-1.8
Platte	3,251	3,332	81	2.5	25,750,825	26,888,575	1,137,750	4.4	609	621	12	2.0
Sheridan	14,023	13,260	-763	-5.4	130,032,546	117,614,708	-12,417,838	-9.5	713	682	-31	-4.3
Sublette	5,854	5,480	-374	-6.4	81,335,666	69,552,223	-11,783,443	-14.5	1,069	976	-93	-8.7
Sweetwater	25,918	23,398	-2,520	-9.7	325,966,117	272,818,858	-53,147,259	-16.3	967	897	-70	-7.2
Teton	21,630	19,805	-1,825	-8.4	205,708,615	176,800,684	-28,907,931	-14.1	732	687	-45	-6.1
Uinta	10,675	9,640	-1,035	-9.7	102,279,933	89,760,550	-12,519,383	-12.2	737	716	-21	-2.8
Washakie	4,169	3,999	-170	-4.1	35,131,484	33,548,169	-1,583,315	-4.5	648	645	-3	-0.5
Weston	2,336	2,247	-89	-3.8	20,357,851	17,253,756	-3,104,095	-15.2	670	591	-79	-11.8
Nonclassified ^b	6,505	4,044	-2,462	-37.8	97,155,479	48,457,701	-48,697,778	-50.1	1,149	922	-227	-19.8

^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: January 2010.

(Text continued from page 4)

Carbon County saw its total payroll decrease by \$13.6 million (-18.0%) and employment fall by 755 jobs (-9.7%). As in several other counties, the largest job losses were in construction (approximately 400 jobs) and mining (including oil & gas; nearly 200 jobs).

Campbell County lost 724 jobs (-2.5%) and its total payroll fell by \$11.6 million (-3.1%). Mining employment (including oil & gas) decreased by more than 500 jobs and smaller job losses were seen in administrative & waste services (more than 100 jobs), transportation & warehousing (approximately 100 jobs), retail trade (approximately 100 jobs), and construction (fewer than 100 jobs). Job gains occurred in local government (including public schools), wholesale trade, and health care & social assistance.

Table 4 (see page 7) shows that Natrona County lost 2,835 jobs (-7.0%) and its total payroll fell by \$45.3 million (-10.4%). Mining (including oil & gas) had the largest job losses (-1,062 jobs, or -28.0%) and the largest decrease in total payroll (-\$26.8 million, or -35.5%). Sizeable job losses also occurred in construction (-382 jobs, or -11.8%), manufacturing (-389 jobs, or -20.2%), wholesale trade (-374 jobs, or -13.6%), and accommodation & food services (-309 jobs, or -7.9%). Health care & social assistance posted the largest job gains (172 jobs, or 3.3%) followed by local government (127 jobs, or 3.2%).

In Laramie County total payroll increased slightly (\$2.4 million, or 0.6%) and job losses were much smaller than in Natrona County (-951 jobs, or -2.1%; see Table 5, page 8). The largest job

losses occurred in retail trade (-338 jobs, or -6.0%), manufacturing (-202 jobs, or -11.9%), and accommodation & food services (-195 jobs, or -4.3%). Employment increased in federal government (126 jobs, or 4.8%), local government (including public schools & colleges; 103 jobs, or 1.6%), finance & insurance (81 jobs, or 5.0%), and health care & social assistance (79 jobs, or 2.1%).

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Table 6 (see page 9) shows that job gains occurred in local government, health care & social assistance, state government, and federal government. Large job losses were reported in mining, construction, retail trade, accommodation & food services, and administrative & waste services.

Local government added 1,355 jobs (3.5%) and its total payroll increased by \$18.6 million (5.1%). Employment in public hospitals increased by 160 jobs (2.5%) and educational services (including public schools and colleges) added 692 jobs (4.2%). Public administration (including cities, towns, and counties) gained more than 250 jobs.

Employment in health care & social assistance increased by 772 jobs (3.5%). Social assistance gained 442 jobs (7.2%) and its total payroll grew by \$1.2 million (3.6%). Ambulatory health care services, which includes doctor's offices, added 279 jobs (3.4%) and private hospitals added 51 jobs (1.6%).

(Text continued on page 10)

Table 4: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2008 and 2009^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	Third Quarter	Change	%	Third Quarter	Change	%	Third Quarter	Change	%			
	2008	2009	n	2008	2009	\$	2008	2009	\$			
Total, All Industries	40,687	37,852	-2,835	-7.0	\$436,086,552	\$390,800,987	-\$45,285,565	-10.4	\$824	\$794	-\$30	-3.6
Total Private	35,418	32,436	-2,982	-8.4	\$377,050,837	\$328,298,698	-\$48,752,139	-12.9	\$819	\$779	-\$40	-4.9
Agriculture	151	169	18	11.9	824,758	866,420	41,662	5.1	420	394	-26	-6.2
Mining	3,790	2,728	-1,062	-28.0	75,694,443	48,860,139	-26,834,304	-35.5	1,536	1,378	-158	-10.3
Utilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction	3,239	2,857	-382	-11.8	38,379,050	34,205,400	-4,173,650	-10.9	911	921	10	1.1
Manufacturing	1,930	1,541	-389	-20.2	22,137,395	18,246,260	-3,891,135	-17.6	882	911	29	3.3
Wholesale Trade	2,743	2,369	-374	-13.6	39,360,997	30,957,162	-8,403,835	-21.4	1,104	1,005	-99	-9.0
Retail Trade	5,242	5,071	-171	-3.3	34,800,010	32,193,125	-2,606,885	-7.5	511	488	-23	-4.5
Transportation & Warehousing	928	928	0	0.0	10,969,568	10,141,635	-827,933	-7.5	909	841	-68	-7.5
Information	546	494	-52	-9.5	4,893,979	4,241,268	-652,711	-13.3	689	660	-29	-4.2
Finance & Insurance	1,075	1,054	-21	-2.0	13,882,581	12,546,627	-1,335,954	-9.6	993	916	-77	-7.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	965	899	-66	-6.8	9,819,812	8,269,018	-1,550,794	-15.8	783	708	-75	-9.6
Professional & Technical Services	1,436	1,404	-32	-2.2	17,577,933	16,741,186	-836,747	-4.8	942	917	-25	-2.7
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Administrative & Waste Services	1,503	1,318	-185	-12.3	10,584,013	9,426,909	-1,157,104	-10.9	542	550	8	1.5
Educational Services	88	102	14	15.9	475,498	547,442	71,944	15.1	416	413	-3	-0.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	5,229	5,401	172	3.3	59,138,974	61,017,158	1,878,184	3.2	870	869	-1	-0.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,737	1,804	67	3.9	26,013,562	27,352,867	1,339,305	5.1	1,152	1,166	14	1.2
Hospitals	1,655	1,681	26	1.6	21,563,840	21,835,787	271,947	1.3	1,002	999	-3	-0.3
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	926	934	8	0.9	6,860,054	7,000,457	140,403	2.0	570	577	7	1.2
Social Assistance	910	981	71	7.8	4,701,518	4,828,047	126,529	2.7	397	379	-18	-4.5
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	548	566	18	3.3	2,338,828	6,829,371	4,490,543	192.0	328	928	600	182.9
Accommodation & Food Services	3,899	3,590	-309	-7.9	13,563,854	13,526,329	-37,525	-0.3	268	290	22	8.2
Other Services	1,893	1,733	-160	-8.5	18,512,193	15,429,127	-3,083,066	-16.7	752	685	-67	-8.9
Total Government	5,268	5,416	148	2.8	\$59,035,715	\$62,502,289	\$3,466,574	5.9	\$862	\$888	\$26	3.0
Federal Government	661	678	17	2.6	10,211,820	10,399,883	188,063	1.8	1,188	1,180	-8	-0.7
State Government	697	700	3	0.4	8,539,560	8,997,077	457,517	5.4	942	989	47	5.0
Local Government	3,911	4,038	127	3.2	40,284,335	43,105,329	2,820,994	7.0	792	821	29	3.7
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: January 2010.

Table 5: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2008 and 2009^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment		Total Payroll		Average Weekly Wage	
	Third Quarter 2008	Third Quarter 2009	Third Quarter 2008	Third Quarter 2009	Third Quarter 2008	Third Quarter 2009
Total, All Industries	44,347	43,396	\$414,484,010	\$416,876,977	\$719	\$739
Total Private	31,144	29,986	\$256,355,931	\$250,305,722	\$633	\$642
Agriculture	253	286	1,821,634	2,057,431	554	553
Mining	105	97	1,211,704	1,281,158	888	1,016
Utilities	141	132	2,746,527	2,380,322	1,498	1,387
Construction	3,326	3,197	34,134,790	32,613,649	789	785
Manufacturing	1,698	1,496	20,403,872	19,186,038	924	987
Wholesale Trade	885	838	10,098,037	9,669,811	878	888
Retail Trade	5,665	5,327	35,083,816	31,886,772	476	460
Transportation & Warehousing	2,286	2,172	21,578,056	20,247,424	726	717
Information	1,096	1,078	11,553,764	11,580,670	811	826
Finance & Insurance	1,618	1,699	17,161,168	18,501,363	816	838
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	553	503	4,201,109	3,900,582	584	597
Professional & Technical Services	1,599	1,472	20,510,412	22,280,295	987	1,164
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	148	108	1,916,475	1,285,756	996	916
Administrative & Waste Services	1,738	1,695	9,997,391	10,488,276	442	476
Educational Services	193	198	1,321,504	1,411,036	527	548
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,725	3,804	35,712,721	36,065,569	737	729
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,712	1,716	23,420,708	23,332,447	1,052	1,046
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	906	902	6,111,356	6,463,400	519	551
Hospitals & Social Assistance	1,107	1,186	6,180,657	6,269,722	429	407
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	320	322	1,020,698	966,032	245	231
Accommodation & Food Services	4,486	4,291	16,436,495	15,545,680	282	279
Other Services	1,310	1,271	9,445,758	8,957,858	555	542
Total Government	13,203	13,410	\$158,128,079	\$166,571,255	\$921	\$955
Federal Government	2,603	2,729	36,210,862	39,238,483	1,070	1,106
State Government	4,058	4,035	54,207,096	56,241,601	1,028	1,072
Local Government	6,542	6,645	67,710,121	71,091,171	796	823
Local Government Education	3,109	3,174	33,416,037	34,479,513	827	836
Change	n	%	\$	%	\$	%
Total, All Industries	-951	-2.1	\$2,392,967	0.6	\$20	2.8
Total Private	-1,158	-3.7	-\$6,050,209	-2.4	\$9	1.4
Agriculture	33	13.0	235,797	12.9	-1	-0.2
Mining	-8	-7.6	69,454	5.7	128	14.4
Utilities	-9	-6.4	-366,205	-13.3	-111	-7.4
Construction	-129	-3.9	-1,521,141	-4.5	-4	-0.5
Manufacturing	-202	-11.9	-1,217,834	-6.0	63	6.8
Wholesale Trade	-47	-5.3	-428,226	-4.2	10	1.1
Retail Trade	-338	-6.0	-3,197,044	-9.1	-16	-3.4
Transportation & Warehousing	-114	-5.0	-1,330,632	-6.2	-9	-1.2
Information	-18	-1.6	26,906	0.2	15	1.8
Finance & Insurance	81	5.0	1,340,195	7.8	22	2.7
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	-50	-9.0	-300,527	-7.2	13	2.2
Professional & Technical Services	-127	-7.9	1,769,883	8.6	177	17.9
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	-40	-27.0	-630,719	-32.9	-80	-8.0
Administrative & Waste Services	-43	-2.5	490,885	4.9	34	7.7
Educational Services	5	2.6	89,532	6.8	21	4.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	79	2.1	352,848	1.0	-8	-1.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	4	0.2	-88,261	-0.4	-6	-0.6
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	-4	-0.4	352,044	5.8	32	6.2
Hospitals & Social Assistance	79	7.1	89,065	1.4	-22	-5.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2	0.6	-54,666	-5.4	-14	-5.7
Accommodation & Food Services	-195	-4.3	-890,815	-5.4	-3	-1.1
Other Services	-39	-3.0	-487,900	-5.2	-13	-2.3
Total Government	207	1.6	\$8,443,176	5.3	\$34	3.7
Federal Government	126	4.8	3,027,621	8.4	36	3.4
State Government	-23	-0.6	2,034,505	3.8	44	4.3
Local Government	103	1.6	3,381,050	5.0	27	3.4
Local Government Education	65	2.1	1,063,476	3.2	9	1.1

^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: January 2010.

Table 6: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2008 and 2009^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment		Total Payroll		Average Weekly Wage	
	Third Quarter 2008	Third Quarter 2009	Third Quarter 2008	Third Quarter 2009	Third Quarter 2008	Third Quarter 2009
Total, All Industries	293,901	277,920	\$2,985,790,416	\$2,730,762,195	\$781	\$756
Total Private	234,361	216,152	\$2,354,358,790	\$2,067,190,115	\$773	\$736
Agriculture	2,558	2,598	17,813,223	16,750,425	536	496
Mining	30,037	24,332	548,618,267	427,765,392	1,405	1,352
Utilities	2,527	2,489	44,130,768	44,856,547	1,343	1,386
Construction	30,517	25,545	364,384,015	289,832,485	918	873
Manufacturing	10,009	9,098	119,073,177	111,004,468	915	939
Wholesale Trade	9,198	8,581	120,043,368	108,355,901	1,004	971
Retail Trade	33,046	31,394	201,651,173	189,244,327	469	464
Transportation & Warehousing	9,624	9,001	106,865,470	94,313,011	854	806
Information	4,063	3,953	37,391,323	36,865,555	708	717
Finance & Insurance	7,273	7,092	97,123,014	77,864,036	1,027	845
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,578	4,162	40,416,968	34,206,663	679	632
Professional & Technical Services	9,975	9,147	122,278,406	113,230,320	943	952
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	816	741	13,842,395	13,833,711	1,305	1,436
Administrative & Waste Services	8,875	7,855	64,461,001	55,188,355	559	540
Educational Services	1,544	1,636	10,951,339	12,037,610	546	566
Health Care & Social Assistance	22,143	22,915	208,257,383	214,553,709	723	720
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,210	8,489	105,150,216	108,416,748	985	982
Hospitals	3,282	3,333	39,814,009	41,153,572	933	950
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,535	4,536	30,864,594	31,393,117	524	532
Social Assistance	6,115	6,557	32,428,564	33,590,272	408	394
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,572	3,495	17,393,066	20,815,034	375	458
Accommodation & Food Services	35,432	33,934	151,593,558	144,395,633	329	327
Other Services	8,574	8,184	68,070,876	62,076,933	611	583
Total Government	59,539	61,768	\$631,431,626	\$663,572,080	\$816	\$826
Federal Government	8,116	8,431	108,889,769	113,186,287	1,032	1,033
State Government	12,913	13,471	158,032,484	167,288,925	941	955
State Government Education	3,480	3,991	43,462,531	47,910,157	961	924
Local Government	38,511	39,866	364,509,373	383,096,868	728	739
Local Government Education	16,520	17,212	158,042,670	163,930,427	736	733
Hospitals	6,462	6,622	72,392,403	77,324,005	862	898

^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: January 2010.

(Text continued from page 6)

Total payroll in state government grew by \$9.3 million (5.9%) and employment increased by 558 jobs (4.3%). Most of the increase in employment occurred in state government education (511 jobs, or 14.7%).

Federal government added 315 jobs (3.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$4.3 million (3.9%). Hospitals gained more than 100 jobs and administration of environmental programs gained approximately 100 jobs.

Wyoming's mining sector saw its total payroll decrease by \$120.9 million (-22.0%) and employment fall by 5,705 jobs (-19.0%). The largest job losses occurred in support activities for mining (approximately 4,800 jobs). Oil & gas extraction lost approximately 700 jobs and mining, except oil & gas lost nearly 200 jobs.

Construction employment fell by 4,972 jobs (-16.3%) and its total payroll decreased by \$74.6 million (-20.5%). Job losses were seen in all areas of construction. Construction of buildings lost approximately 550 jobs, heavy & civil engineering construction lost nearly 2,400 jobs, and specialty trade contractors lost more than 2,000 jobs.

Employment also decreased in retail trade, where 1,652 jobs (-5.0%) were lost and total payroll fell by \$12.4 million (-6.2%). Sizeable job losses were seen in motor vehicle & parts dealers (approximately 350 jobs), gasoline stations (more than 300 jobs), nonstore retailers (nearly 300 jobs), and building material & garden supply stores (approximately 200 jobs).

Employment in accommodation & food services decreased by 1,498 jobs (-4.2%). Total payroll fell by \$7.2 million (-4.7%). Food services & drinking places lost nearly 700 jobs and accommodation lost approximately 800 jobs.

Administrative & waste services lost 1,020 jobs (-11.5%) and its total payroll fell by \$9.3 million (-14.4%). By far the largest job losses were in employment services (including temporary help agencies; more than 700 jobs). Employment also decreased in services to buildings & dwellings (approximately 150 jobs) and business support services (approximately 100 jobs).

In summary, large job losses were seen in most sectors of Wyoming's economy and in all but three counties during third quarter. Mining and construction, two sectors that grew rapidly in 2006 and 2007 saw large employment declines. Together, their total payroll decreased by nearly \$200 million.

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

By: David Bullard, Senior Economist

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

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

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

report is one month after the end of the quarter (third quarter ended September 30 and the taxes were due on October 31). Then the data must be scanned, edited, and cleaned up. Missing reports must be researched and errors corrected. Despite the time lag, QCEW provides employment and wage data at the county and industry level that are not available from any other source.

Each quarter, QCEW data are revised to reflect the receipt of late reports and corrections from employers. At the total level, these revisions are usually quite small. For example, when data for third quarter 2008 were first published in April 2009 *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, total employment was shown in the tables as 293,422. However, the tables accompanying the article beginning on page 1 show third quarter 2008 total employment as 293,901, a revision of 479 jobs (0.2%).

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<http://www.census.gov/naics/2007/NAICOD07HTM>

A New Economic Indicator for Wyoming: Average Weekly Hours of All Employees on Private Nonfarm Payrolls

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

At a time when the economy is a focus of much attention and speculation, wouldn't it be helpful to have a new economic indicator at the state level? Starting this month, Research & Planning will include a new table in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* featuring average weekly hours of all employees on private nonfarm payrolls.

These data are produced as part of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, which also produces monthly estimates of employment by industry sector (see table on page 22).

For many years the Economic Indicators Table (see page 24) has included average weekly hours and earnings for manufacturing production workers in the state. Valuable as these data may be, they represent a relatively small group of workers (approximately 6,400 employees in Wyoming). In contrast, the newly available average weekly hours series (see Table 1, page 13) represent the hours of all private nonfarm wage and salary workers (approximately 200,000 employees). Therefore, these hours series account for a much larger and broader portion of the state's economy. Further, Table 1 provides industry detail allowing data users to compare trends across sectors. Comparing annual averages shows, for example, that average hours in natural resources & mining increased from 45.4 in 2007 to 46.4 in 2008 and then decreased to 43.4 in 2009. Average hours at the total private level followed a similar pattern by increasing in 2008 and then decreasing in 2009.

Comparison with Other Average Weekly Hours Series

In an effort to validate the average weekly hours series from the CES program, they were compared with unpublished hours data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of households. Figure 1 (see page 14) shows the annual averages of the two series from 2007 to 2009.

There are several key differences between the two data series that help explain why the CPS series is higher than the CES series. First, the CPS data are a total of weekly hours worked at all jobs (i.e. multiple jobholders add up the hours spent at each job) and are therefore higher than the CES data which represent the average number of hours per job (including both full and part-time workers). Also, CPS data are reported by residents of the state (regardless of place of work), while the CES data are for individuals working in Wyoming (regardless of place of residence). Recent tables published by Research & Planning suggest that nonresidents are much more likely to be found working in certain industries (construction and leisure & hospitality, for example) than others (Glover, 2009).

While CPS average weekly hours did not change from 2007 to 2008, they decreased by 1.5 hours from 2008 to 2009. The CES hours increased from 2007 to 2008, and then decreased by 1.1 hours from 2008 to

(Text continued on page 14)

Table 1: Average Weekly Hours of all Employees on Private Nonfarm Payrolls in Wyoming, 2007-2009

	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	Jun 07	Jul 07	Aug 07	Sep 07	Oct 07	Nov 07	Dec 07	Avg.
Total Private	34.7	36.0	35.8	36.1	36.0	36.8	37.4	37.5	36.1	35.6	35.7	36.5	36.2
Goods Producing	39.3	42.2	41.5	40.9	42.2	42.6	43.4	44.0	43.1	43.5	42.7	43.3	42.4
Private Svc. Providing	32.8	33.6	33.5	34.1	33.4	34.5	35.0	34.9	33.3	32.3	32.7	33.7	33.7
Nat. Res. & Mining	42.4	45.8	44.1	44.5	45.1	45.5	46.0	46.4	46.1	45.2	46.0	47.1	45.4
Construction	37.6	40.9	40.5	39.1	41.6	41.9	43.0	44.0	42.7	43.7	42.1	41.8	41.6
Trade, Transp., & Util.	34.9	35.7	36.6	36.9	36.4	36.6	36.4	37.2	35.7	34.0	34.8	36.3	36.0
Prof. & Bus. Svcs.	32.7	32.6	31.2	31.6	31.1	32.2	34.8	35.7	36.8	35.8	35.4	35.7	33.8
Ed. & Health Svcs.	31.4	33.3	33.8	34.1	33.8	35.1	35.8	34.4	32.6	31.7	31.8	32.5	33.4
Leisure & Hospitality	25.1	26.2	24.8	25.7	25.0	27.0	28.1	27.3	26.1	24.8	24.9	25.4	25.9
Other Services	31.1	33.2	33.1	32.5	32.6	32.8	32.7	33.8	32.3	31.1	30.8	31.0	32.3
Natrona County Total Private	36.4	37.9	36.5	36.8	37.0	37.3	38.4	38.0	37.6	36.8	36.2	37.4	37.2
Laramie County Total Private	33.3	33.4	33.0	34.1	33.9	34.4	34.5	34.4	33.6	32.9	33.1	35.6	33.9
	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Avg.
Total Private	36.1	36.1	36.5	36.3	36.3	37.3	37.1	37.4	37.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.7
Goods Producing	42.6	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.6	44.2	43.8	43.9	44.0	43.5	43.5	42.9	43.5
Private Svc. Providing	33.4	33.3	33.8	33.5	33.2	34.5	34.3	34.6	34.1	33.7	34.2	33.4	33.9
Nat. Res. & Mining	46.7	47.2	47.1	46.6	45.3	46.2	46.6	46.0	46.8	45.9	46.6	45.3	46.4
Construction	41.0	41.5	42.1	42.3	43.3	43.7	43.0	43.4	43.0	42.6	42.0	41.6	42.5
Trade, Transp., & Util.	35.5	35.1	35.8	35.6	35.0	36.3	36.5	36.4	36.0	36.1	36.5	35.7	35.9
Prof. & Bus. Svcs.	34.5	34.9	34.3	33.8	33.4	34.6	34.2	33.8	34.6	34.1	35.1	34.1	34.3
Ed. & Health Svcs.	32.2	31.9	32.9	31.8	32.4	33.4	33.0	33.4	33.0	32.4	33.1	32.7	32.7
Leisure & Hospitality	25.8	26.4	26.9	26.8	26.5	27.5	27.9	28.3	27.3	25.8	25.6	25.2	26.7
Other Services	31.1	31.1	31.0	30.4	30.1	31.3	30.4	30.1	28.7	29.0	29.7	28.1	30.1
Natrona County Total Private	36.7	36.7	37.4	36.8	37.1	38.3	38.2	38.4	37.9	37.7	37.9	36.7	37.5
Laramie County Total Private	35.1	34.3	35.0	34.3	34.0	35.5	35.1	34.9	35.3	35.3	36.1	34.9	35.0
	Jan 09	Feb 09	Mar 09	Apr 09	May 09	Jun 09	Jul 09	Aug 09	Sep 09	Oct 09	Nov 09	Dec 09	Avg.
Total Private	35.8	36.3	35.5	35.1	35.3	35.2	35.5	36.7	35.2	35.1	36.1	34.9	35.6
Goods Producing	41.9	41.9	41.0	40.8	41.2	39.8	41.3	42.9	40.9	40.8	41.8	41.1	41.3
Private Svc. Providing	33.4	34.1	33.4	32.8	33.1	33.6	33.4	34.4	33.1	32.9	33.9	32.7	33.4
Nat. Res. & Mining	44.4	43.5	42.8	42.6	41.6	41.4	42.6	43.7	44.2	44.2	44.7	44.8	43.4
Construction	41.0	41.6	39.9	40.0	41.2	38.8	41.0	42.9	39.8	39.5	40.8	39.2	40.5
Trade, Transp., & Util.	35.7	36.6	36.7	37.1	36.5	36.6	36.0	37.3	36.0	36.0	37.2	35.7	36.5
Prof. & Bus. Svcs.	34.9	34.7	33.9	34.1	34.5	34.9	35.2	35.8	34.8	34.4	35.1	33.9	34.7
Ed. & Health Svcs.	32.4	33.1	32.9	31.9	33.2	33.9	33.5	34.6	33.8	33.7	34.5	33.5	33.4
Leisure & Hospitality	25.5	25.8	25.0	24.7	25.5	27.4	27.7	29.2	27.3	26.7	26.6	25.9	26.5
Other Services	29.9	29.5	29.8	30.2	30.4	29.5	28.9	29.8	27.3	27.8	29.1	28.0	29.2
Natrona County Total Private	36.0	36.6	36.2	36.4	36.3	37.4	36.5	37.4	36.3	37.2	37.9	37.1	36.8
Laramie County Total Private	35.2	36.4	35.2	34.6	35.9	35.1	35.4	35.9	35.3	34.4	35.5	34.8	35.3

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

(Text continued from page 12)

2009. Given the limited data available on average weekly hours in Wyoming, the CES hours seem reasonable because they follow the same general trend as the CPS hours series.

Lead Indicator of Employment

Economists have long recognized that average hours are an important economic indicator. “Average weekly hours are a sensitive barometer of labor demand. Employers generally prefer to increase or decrease hours worked before hiring or laying off workers” (Frumkin, 1990 p. 13).

In other words, average hours tend to be a leading indicator of employment trends. Figure 2 (see page 15) shows the average weekly hours from 2007 to 2009 compared to total nonfarm employment over the same period. While there is some month-to-month variability in the hours series, it appears that hours followed a similar pattern to employment, by increasing in 2008 and decreasing in 2009.

Table 2 (see page 15) shows that average hours increased from February 2009 to February 2010 in the natural resources & mining sector. This may signal that firms in this sector have increased their demand for labor, and increased hiring may follow. In contrast, hours in the construction sector

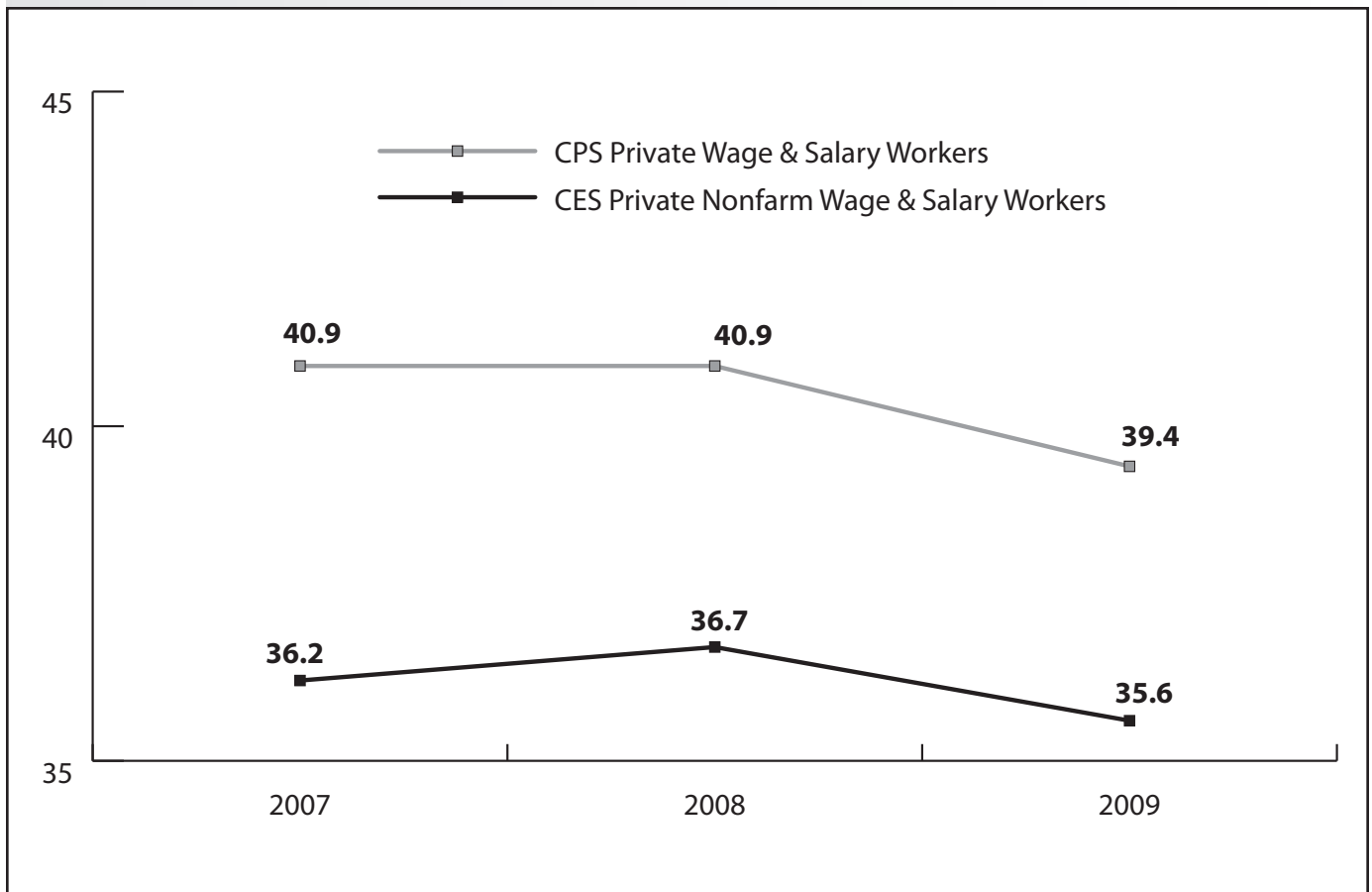


Figure 1: Average Weekly Hours from Current Population Survey (CPS) and Current Employment Survey (CES), 2007-2009

decreased by 5.5% from February 2009 to February 2010, possibly indicating lower future employment levels in this sector.

Data Quality Issues

There are approximately 2,700 employing locations in the CES survey in Wyoming and the January response rate was 70.9%. Collectively, organizations responding to the survey in January 2010 accounted for 118,234 employees, or approximately 43.4% of total nonfarm employment. However, not all employers that respond to the survey report their workers' hours and earnings. In fact, fewer than three-fifths (59.6%) of firms that reported employment levels in February 2010 also reported hours and earnings.

Table 2: Average Weekly Hours of all Employees on Private Nonfarm Payrolls in Wyoming, February 2010

Wyoming Statewide	Feb 2010	Jan 2010	Feb 2009	% Change	
				Month	Year
Total Private	35.4	35.4	36.3	0.0%	-2.5%
Goods Producing	41.0	42.1	41.9	-2.6%	-2.2%
Private Svc. Providing	33.4	33.0	34.1	1.2%	-2.1%
Nat. Res. & Mining	45.1	45.6	43.5	-1.1%	3.7%
Construction	39.3	40.5	41.6	-3.0%	-5.5%
Trade, Transp., & Util.	36.5	36.1	36.6	1.1%	-0.3%
Prof. & Bus. Svcs.	34.6	33.8	34.7	2.4%	-0.3%
Ed. & Health Svcs.	33.3	33.6	33.1	-0.9%	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	27.1	26.4	25.8	2.7%	5.0%
Other Services	27.6	28.0	29.5	-1.4%	-6.4%
Natrona Co. Total Private	36.5	36.6	36.6	-0.3%	-0.3%
Laramie Co. Total Private	35.5	34.7	36.4	2.3%	-2.5%

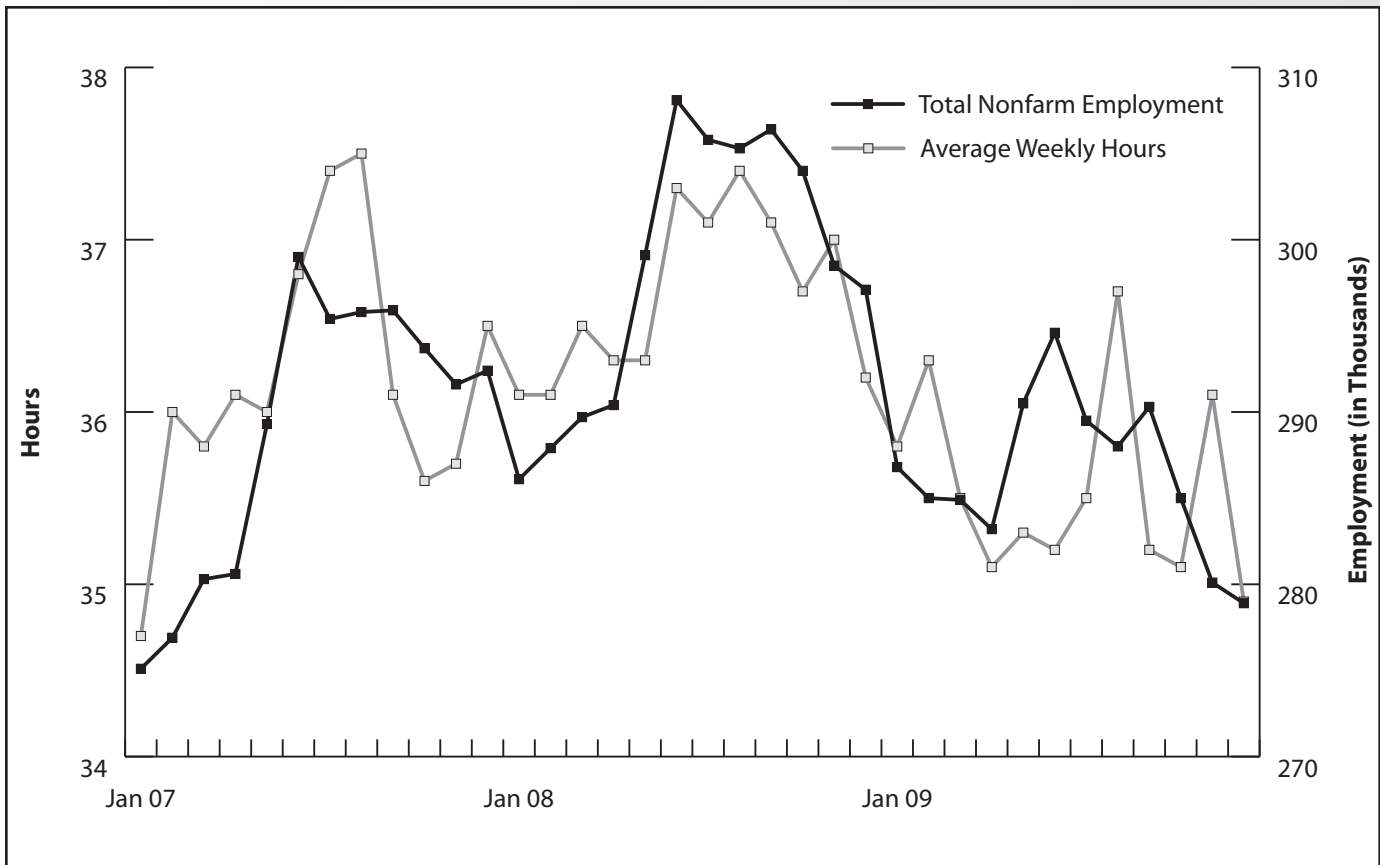


Figure 2: Average Weekly Hours and Total Nonfarm Employment for Wyoming, 2007-2009

Statisticians call this phenomena item nonresponse and to ensure data quality, the federal government has a standard of at least 70% for item response (OMB, 2006). Since all private sector firms in the sample are asked to report hours and earnings, and the 40% who do not are not randomly distributed there is the significant possibility of a bias in the estimates of average weekly hours.

In summary, while the new average weekly hours series have great potential as economic indicators for the state, and appear reasonable compared to other economic series, questions remain about data quality issues, including the possibility of bias because of a high level of item nonresponse.

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Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2001/2	\$1,645,964,811		240,402		\$2,282.24	
2002/2	\$1,722,950,712	4.7%	242,186	0.7%	\$2,371.39	3.9%
2001/3	\$1,685,283,523		245,724		\$2,286.15	
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330	3.5%	247,009	0.5%	\$2,354.39	3.0%
2001/4	\$1,798,744,300		238,653		\$2,512.36	
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069	2.2%	239,105	0.2%	\$2,563.98	2.1%
2002/1	\$1,636,196,080		230,173		\$2,369.52	
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923	2.7%	230,620	0.2%	\$2,427.97	2.5%
2002/2	\$1,722,950,712		242,186		\$2,371.39	
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184	3.4%	243,630	0.6%	\$2,437.94	2.8%
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330		247,009		\$2,354.39	
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523	4.8%	250,079	1.2%	\$2,437.02	3.5%
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069		239,105		\$2,563.98	
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484	5.9%	243,210	1.7%	\$2,669.66	4.1%
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923		230,620		\$2,427.97	
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857	7.2%	237,527	3.0%	\$2,527.04	4.1%
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184		243,630		\$2,437.94	
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013	7.1%	250,786	2.9%	\$2,537.63	4.1%
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523		250,079		\$2,437.02	
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343	7.1%	255,077	2.0%	\$2,559.20	5.0%
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484		243,210		\$2,669.66	
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790	6.5%	248,966	2.4%	\$2,777.49	4.0%

Table continued on page 17

Table continued from page 16

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857		237,527		\$2,527.04	
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984	6.6%	243,759	2.6%	\$2,624.91	3.9%
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013		250,786		\$2,537.63	
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609	8.4%	258,031	2.9%	\$2,672.39	5.3%
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343		255,077		\$2,559.20	
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458	11.7%	263,747	3.4%	\$2,765.28	8.1%
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790		248,966		\$2,777.49	
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604	10.1%	259,256	4.1%	\$2,936.58	5.7%
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984		243,759		\$2,624.91	
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734	15.0%	254,302	4.3%	\$2,892.73	10.2%
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609		258,031		\$2,672.39	
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775	15.5%	268,726	4.1%	\$2,963.86	10.9%
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458		263,747		\$2,765.28	
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105	14.8%	274,060	3.9%	\$3,054.81	10.5%
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604		259,256		\$2,936.58	
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271	17.1%	270,498	4.3%	\$3,296.11	12.2%
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734		254,302		\$2,892.73	
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	\$3,161.89	9.3%
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105		274,060		\$3,054.81	
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140	8.0%	284,317	3.7%	\$3,179.93	4.1%
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271		270,498		\$3,296.11	
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551	11.3%	280,888	3.8%	\$3,532.13	7.2%
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913		266,599		\$3,161.89	
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273	10.7%	276,195	3.6%	\$3,377.13	6.8%
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341		278,792		\$3,203.87	
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721	8.9%	287,780	3.2%	\$3,379.91	5.5%
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140		284,317		\$3,179.93	
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	\$3,386.44	6.5%
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551		280,888		\$3,532.13	
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	\$3,684.02	4.3%
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273		276,195		\$3,377.13	
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	\$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721		287,780		\$3,379.91	
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	\$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294		293,895		\$3,386.44	
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	\$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682		287,478		\$3,684.02	
2009/4	\$2,909,548,259	-8.4%	269,361	-6.3%	\$3,600.56	-2.3%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Fourth Quarter 2009

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

In fourth quarter 2009, 90.1% of all workers in Wyoming worked one job, up from 88.3% in fourth quarter 2008. They earned a mean quarterly wage of \$10,347, down from \$10,558 during the same period in 2008.¹

From fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009, the number of new persons – those not previously working in the state – declined by 44.6%. Total wages also declined over the year by 9.8%, and the number of unemployment insurance-covered accounts fell by 2.4%.

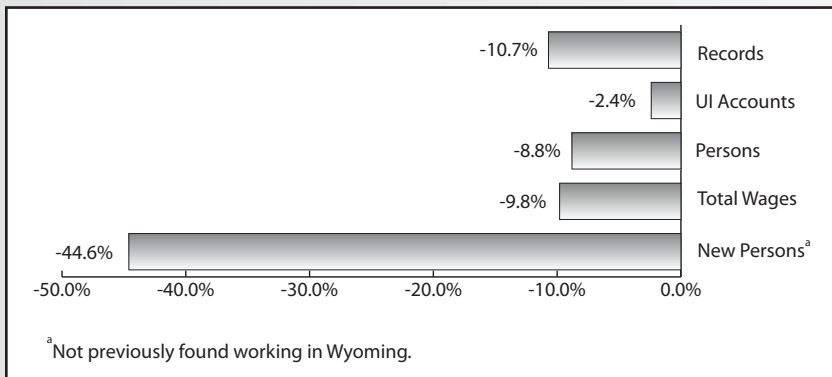


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 2009

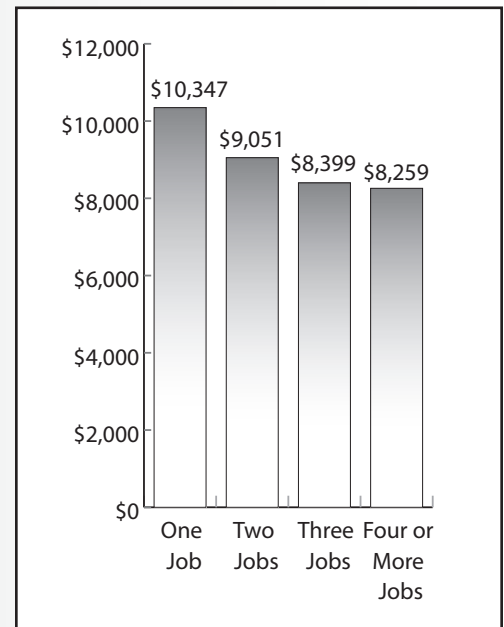


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Fourth Quarter 2009

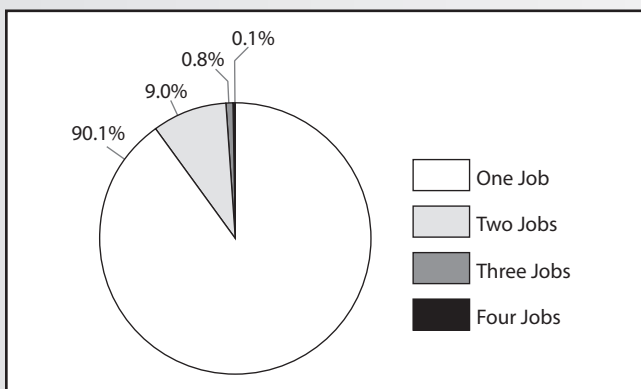


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2009

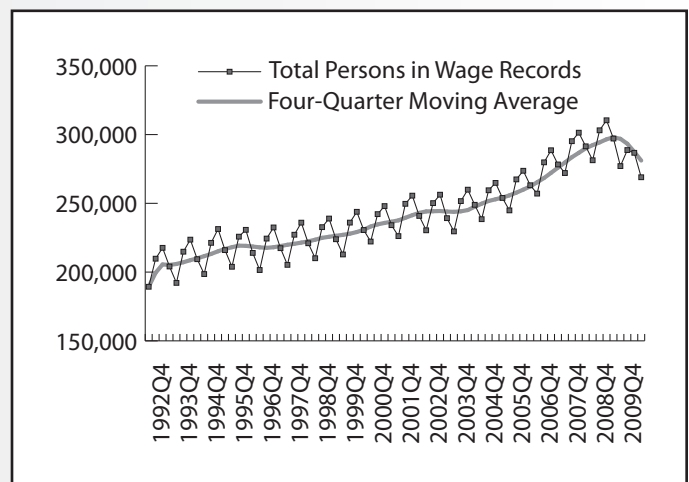


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 1992 (1992Q1) to Fourth Quarter 2009 (2009Q4)

¹ Source: Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Fourth Quarter 2008. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* 46(4).

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2009

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Statewide turnover declined by 5.4% compared to second quarter 2008. Over the year, turnover rates declined in all industries except educational services. The greatest declines in turnover rates (over the year) were seen in construction (-7.1%), retail trade (-7.1%), and leisure & hospitality (-7.0%). There were 14,380 fewer hires in second quarter 2009 than in second quarter 2008.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	747	1,016	269	225	494	1,863	3,104	40.0%	-0.9%
		Rates	24.1%	32.7%	8.7%	7.2%	15.9%	60.0%	100.0%		
	Mining	Transactions	1,839	2,270	431	3,274	3,705	22,490	28,034	19.8%	-5.0%
		Rates	6.6%	8.1%	1.5%	11.7%	13.2%	80.2%	100.0%		
	Construction	Transactions	6,265	9,966	3,701	4,450	8,151	17,834	32,250	44.7%	-7.1%
		Rates	19.4%	30.9%	11.5%	13.8%	25.3%	55.3%	100.0%		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	811	1,052	241	871	1,112	8,767	10,690	18.0%	-6.8%
		Rates	7.6%	9.8%	2.3%	8.1%	10.4%	82.0%	100.0%		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,787	2,364	577	1,995	2,572	17,651	22,010	19.8%	-5.9%
		Rates	8.1%	10.7%	2.6%	9.1%	11.7%	80.2%	100.0%		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,526	8,147	2,621	4,756	7,377	25,531	38,434	33.6%	-7.1%
		Rates	14.4%	21.2%	6.8%	12.4%	19.2%	66.4%	100.0%		
	Information	Transactions	429	746	317	444	761	3,897	5,087	23.4%	-2.6%
		Rates	8.4%	14.7%	6.2%	8.7%	15.0%	76.6%	100.0%		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,080	1,377	297	1,213	1,510	9,742	12,332	21.0%	-2.8%
		Rates	8.8%	11.2%	2.4%	9.8%	12.2%	79.0%	100.0%		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,760	5,924	2,164	3,172	5,336	13,524	22,620	40.2%	-5.3%
		Rates	16.6%	26.2%	9.6%	14.0%	23.6%	59.8%	100.0%		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,213	3,579	1,366	3,862	5,228	25,425	32,866	22.6%	0.1%
		Rates	6.7%	10.9%	4.2%	11.8%	15.9%	77.4%	100.0%		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,217	4,063	846	3,049	3,895	26,772	33,884	21.0%	-3.7%
		Rates	9.5%	12.0%	2.5%	9.0%	11.5%	79.0%	100.0%		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	13,380	17,823	4,443	7,718	12,161	22,062	47,603	53.7%	-7.0%
		Rates	28.1%	37.4%	9.3%	16.2%	25.5%	46.3%	100.0%		
	Other Services	Transactions	1,429	2,271	842	1,249	2,091	6,639	10,159	34.6%	-1.7%
		Rates	14.1%	22.4%	8.3%	12.3%	20.6%	65.4%	100.0%		
Public Administration	Transactions	3,017	3,491	474	1,231	1,705	20,042	24,764	19.1%	-2.1%	
	Rates	12.2%	14.1%	1.9%	5.0%	6.9%	80.9%	100.0%			
Unclassified	Transactions	23	58	35	55	90	117	230	49.1%	2.2%	
	Rates	10.0%	25.2%	15.2%	23.9%	39.1%	50.9%	100.0%			
Total	Transactions	45,523	64,147	18,624	37,564	56,188	222,356	324,067	31.4%	-5.4%	
	Rates	14.0%	19.8%	5.7%	11.6%	17.3%	68.6%	100.0%			

(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.

Employer Information Seminars Heading to Gillette June 24

The Wyoming Department of Employment is sponsoring the 2010 Employer Seminars, with the next stop scheduled in Gillette on Thursday, June 24.

The seminars provide information about workers' compensation, risk management, unemployment insurance, labor standards, and labor market information. The Gillette Seminar will be

held on the Gillette College campus, 300 Sinclair Street. Cost is \$26 per attendee, which includes lunch. Upcoming seminars are scheduled for Rock Springs (August 19) and Cheyenne (October 21).

Register online through the Department of Employment at <http://doe.state.wy.us/employerseminars/> or Call (307) 777-3581 or (307) 777-7672 to request registration information.

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Decreases in February

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Employment reported today that for the first time since February 2008, the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate decreased. Wyoming's unemployment rate steadily increased from 2.7% in February 2008 to 7.6% in January 2010. However, it decreased to 7.5% in February 2010. Additionally, over-the-year job losses have slowed somewhat from -6.3% in October 2009 to -4.5% in February 2010.

Over the year, the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Wyoming decreased by 12,800 (-4.5%). It appears that over-the-year job losses have been slowing since October 2009 when they stood at -6.3%. Large job losses were seen in natural resources & mining (-3,200 jobs, or -11.4%), construction (-3,000 jobs, or -13.6%), leisure & hospitality (-1,600 jobs, or -5.2%), other services (-1,400 jobs, or -11.7%), and professional & business

services (-1,400 jobs, or -8.2%). Employment increased modestly in educational & health services (200 jobs, or 0.8%) and government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 200 jobs, or 0.3%).

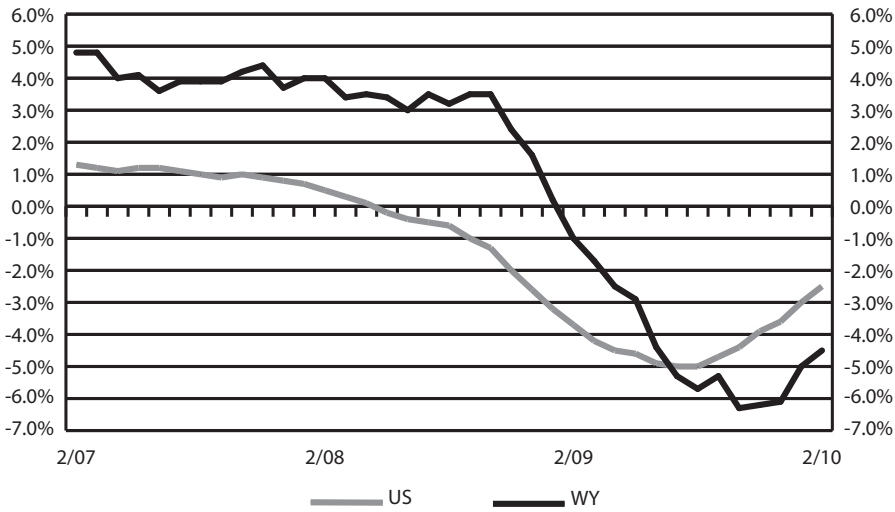
From January to February, Wyoming lost 400 nonagricultural wage and salary jobs (-0.1%). This decrease is not consistent with historical seasonal patterns. On average, employment tends to increase in February by approximately 1,000 jobs (0.4%). Natural resources & mining (including oil & gas) added 300 jobs (1.2%), but construction employment fell by 1,100 jobs (-5.5%). Government employment (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals) increased by 1,300 jobs (1.8%).

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased slightly from January to February. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Albany (5.4%), Sublette (5.6%), and Hot Springs (6.3%) counties. Unemployment rates were higher in February 2010 than a year earlier in all 23 counties.

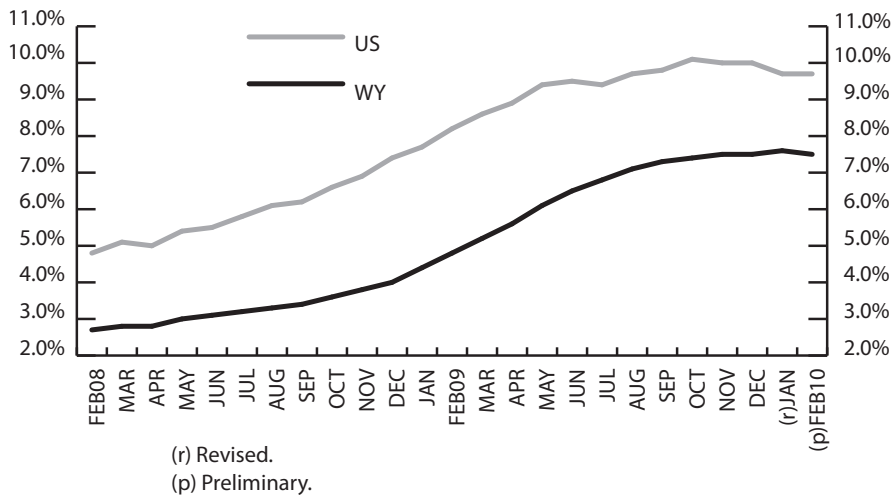
¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



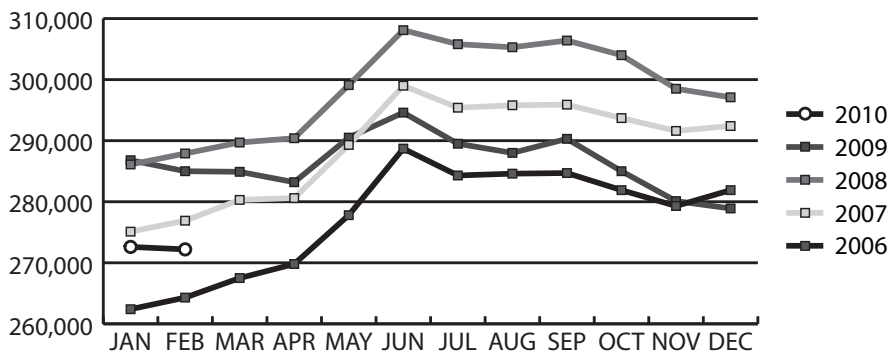
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.0
Michigan	14.1
Nevada	13.2
Rhode Island	12.7
California	12.5
South Carolina	12.5
Florida	12.2
District of Columbia	11.9
Illinois	11.4
Mississippi	11.4
North Carolina	11.2
Alabama	11.1
Kentucky	10.9
Ohio	10.9
Tennessee	10.7
Georgia	10.5
Oregon	10.5
Indiana	9.8
New Jersey	9.8
United States	9.7
Arizona	9.5
Idaho	9.5
Massachusetts	9.5
Washington	9.5
West Virginia	9.5
Missouri	9.4
Delaware	9.2
Connecticut	9.1
Pennsylvania	8.9
New York	8.8
New Mexico	8.7
Wisconsin	8.7
Alaska	8.5
Maine	8.3
Texas	8.2
Arkansas	7.7
Colorado	7.7
Maryland	7.7
Wyoming	7.5
Louisiana	7.3
Minnesota	7.3
Virginia	7.2
New Hampshire	7.1
Utah	7.1
Hawaii	6.9
Montana	6.9
Iowa	6.7
Oklahoma	6.7
Vermont	6.6
Kansas	6.5
Nebraska	4.8
South Dakota	4.8
North Dakota	4.1

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Over the year, the number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Wyoming decreased by 12,800 (-4.5%). It appears that over-the-year job losses have been slowing since October 2009.

	% Change						% Change				
	Employment in			Total			Employment in			Total	
	Thousands	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb		Thousands	Jan	Feb	Jan	Feb
	10(p)	10(r)	09	10	10		10(p)	10(r)	09	10	10
WYOMING STATEWIDE											
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	272.2	272.6	285.0	-0.1	-4.5						
TOTAL PRIVATE	200.2	201.9	213.2	-0.8	-6.1						
GOODS PRODUCING	53.0	53.8	59.3	-1.5	-10.6						
Natural Resources & Mining	24.9	24.6	28.1	1.2	-11.4						
Mining	24.7	24.5	28.1	0.8	-12.1						
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	-7.1						
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.7	9.7	9.8	0.0	-1.0						
Coal Mining	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	1.4						
Support Activities for Mining	11.1	10.9	14.1	1.8	-21.3						
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	7.7	7.7	10.8	0.0	-28.7						
Construction	19.0	20.1	22.0	-5.5	-13.6						
Construction of Buildings	3.5	3.8	4.3	-7.9	-18.6						
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	5.6	5.9	6.3	-5.1	-11.1						
Specialty Trade Contractors	9.9	10.4	11.4	-4.8	-13.2						
Manufacturing	9.1	9.1	9.2	0.0	-1.1						
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.9	2.2	-4.1						
Non-durable Goods	4.4	4.5	4.3	-2.2	2.3						
SERVICE PROVIDING	219.2	218.8	225.7	0.2	-2.9						
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	51.6	51.8	53.5	-0.4	-3.6						
Wholesale Trade	8.5	8.6	9.0	-1.2	-5.6						
Merch. Wholesalers, Durable	5.3	5.5	5.8	-3.6	-8.6						
Retail Trade	29.3	29.5	30.1	-0.7	-2.7						
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-2.4						
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2						
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0						
Gasoline Stations	3.7	3.7	3.9	0.0	-5.1						
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.4	6.4	-1.6	-1.6						
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6						
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	13.8	13.7	14.4	0.7	-4.2						
Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0						
Transp. & Warehousing	11.3	11.2	11.9	0.9	-5.0						
Truck Transportation	3.8	3.8	4.3	0.0	-11.6						
Information	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5						
Financial Activities	10.8	10.9	11.3	-0.9	-4.4						
Finance & Insurance	6.9	7.0	7.1	-1.4	-2.8						
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	-7.1						
Professional & Business Services	15.6	15.8	17.0	-1.3	-8.2						
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	8.6	8.5	9.6	1.2	-10.4						
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6						
Mgmt. of Co.s & Enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0						
Admin., Support, & Waste Svcs.	6.3	6.6	6.7	-4.5	-6.0						
Educational & Health Services	25.5	25.7	25.3	-0.8	0.8						
Educational Services	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0						
Health Care & Social Assistance	22.8	23.1	22.6	-1.3	0.9						
Ambulatory Health Care	8.3	8.6	8.2	-3.5	1.2						
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.2	3.0	-3.1	3.3						
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0						
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-2.2						
Social Assistance	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	3.1						
Leisure & Hospitality	29.2	29.2	30.8	0.0	-5.2						
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0						
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	26.9	27.0	28.5	-0.4	-5.6						
Accommodation	9.4	9.4	10.4	0.0	-9.6						
Food Svcs. & Drinking Places	17.5	17.6	18.1	-0.6	-3.3						
Other Services	10.6	10.8	12.0	-1.9	-11.7						
Repair & Maintenance	3.6	3.6	4.1	0.0	-12.2						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	72.0	70.7	71.8	1.8	0.3						
Federal Government	7.0	6.9	7.1	1.4	-1.4						
State Government	16.6	15.9	16.9	4.4	-1.8						
State Government Education	7.2	6.6	7.4	9.1	-2.7						
Local Government	48.4	47.9	47.8	1.0	1.3						
Local Government Education	25.2	24.6	25.1	2.4	0.4						
Hospitals	6.8	6.8	6.6	0.0	3.0						
LARAMIE COUNTY											
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	43.2	42.8	43.6	0.9	-0.9						
TOTAL PRIVATE	29.0	29.0	29.6	0.0	-2.0						
GOODS PRODUCING	3.9	3.9	4.2	0.0	-7.1						
Natural Res., Mining, & Const.	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	-7.4						
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7						
SERVICE PROVIDING	39.3	38.9	39.4	1.0	-0.3						
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.9	8.9	9.1	0.0	-2.2						
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0						
Retail Trade	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9						
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	-3.2						
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	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	-3.2						
Educational & Health Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.5						
Leisure & Hospitality	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-2.3						
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14.2	13.8	14.0	2.9	1.4						
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8						
State Government	4.1	4.0	4.2	2.5	-2.4						
Local Government	7.4	7.1	7.2	4.2	2.8						
Local Education	3.8	3.6	3.8	5.6	0.0						
NATRONA COUNTY											
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	37.1	37.1	39.4	0.0	-5.8						
TOTAL PRIVATE	31.0	31.0	33.5	0.0	-7.5						
GOODS PRODUCING	6.7	6.7	8.0	0.0	-16.3						
Natural Resources & Mining	2.8	2.8	3.6	0.0	-22.2						
Construction	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	-7.7						
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.0	-16.7						
SERVICE PROVIDING	30.4	30.4	31.4	0.0	-3.2						
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.3	8.4	8.8	-1.2	-5.7						
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.6	0.0	-11.5						
Retail Trade	4.9	5.0	5.0	-2.0	-2.0						
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3						
Information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0						
Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0						
Professional & Business Services	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	-7.4						
Educational & Health Services	5.6	5.5	5.4	1.8	3.7						
Leisure & Hospitality	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	-5.3						
Other Services	1.9	1.9	2.3	0.0	-17.4						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	3.4						
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7						
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0						
Local Government	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2						
Local Education	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	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	
	Feb 10	Jan 10	Feb 09	Jan 10	Feb 10
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.0	29.2	29.6	-0.7	-2.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	24.6	24.7	25.2	-0.4	-2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	12.2	12.3	12.6	-0.8	-3.2
Natural Resources & Mining	7.5	7.6	8.2	-1.3	-8.5
Construction	4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	7.9
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.8	16.9	17.0	-0.6	-1.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	-1.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.5	4.4	-2.2	0.0

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	Feb 10	Jan 10	Feb 09	Jan 10	Feb 10
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.1	23.0	25.5	0.4	-9.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.4	18.4	20.9	0.0	-12.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.3	7.3	9.0	0.0	-18.9
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	4.8	6.1	0.0	-21.3
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.0	-25.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.8	15.7	16.5	0.6	-4.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	-5.7
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	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	-18.2
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	-8.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.2

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	Feb 10	Jan 10	Feb 09	Jan 10	Feb 10
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	15.8	15.9	16.8	-0.6	-6.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	13.5	13.6	14.5	-0.7	-6.9
GOODS PRODUCING	1.5	1.6	2.2	-6.3	-31.8
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.4	1.5	2.1	-6.7	-33.3
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.3	14.3	14.6	0.0	-2.1
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-4.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
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 February 2010 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.8
Michigan	14.6
Nevada	13.7
Rhode Island	13.2
California	12.8
South Carolina	12.7
Florida	12.2
Illinois	12.0
Kentucky	12.0
Mississippi	12.0
North Carolina	11.8
Ohio	11.8
District of Columbia	11.7
Alabama	11.4
Oregon	11.4
Tennessee	11.1
West Virginia	11.0
Georgia	10.8
Indiana	10.7
Idaho	10.5
United States	10.4
Washington	10.4
New Jersey	10.3
Missouri	10.1
Massachusetts	10.0
Delaware	9.9
Alaska	9.8
Arizona	9.8
Connecticut	9.8
Pennsylvania	9.8
Wisconsin	9.7
Maine	9.4
New York	9.3
New Mexico	8.9
Arkansas	8.6
Colorado	8.3
Maryland	8.3
Texas	8.3
Minnesota	8.1
Montana	8.1
Wyoming	8.1
Utah	7.8
New Hampshire	7.7
Virginia	7.7
Iowa	7.5
Oklahoma	7.3
Vermont	7.1
Kansas	6.8
Hawaii	6.7
Louisiana	6.7
Nebraska	5.3
South Dakota	5.3
North Dakota	4.8

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The consumer price index increased 2.1% from February 2009 to February 2010.

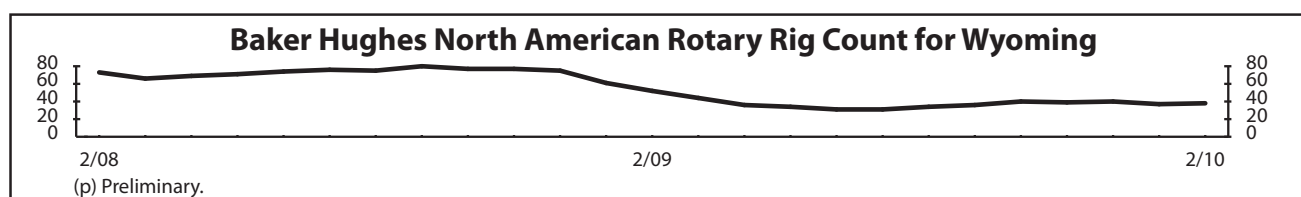
	Feb 2010 (p)	Jan 2010 (r)	Feb 2009 (b)	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force¹	288,875	289,961	290,700	-0.4	-0.6
Unemployed	23,466	24,955	16,242	-6.0	44.5
Employed	265,409	265,006	274,458	0.2	-3.3
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	8.1%/7.5%	8.6%/7.6%	5.6%/4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	10.4%/9.7%	10.6%/9.7%	8.9%/8.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,161,000	6,751,000	7,676,000	6.1	-6.7
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	4.9%	5.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,204,000	1,065,000	731,000	13.1	64.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	9,282,000	9,290,000	9,170,000	-0.1	1.2
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$854.07	\$837.43	\$868.08	2.0	-1.6
Average Weekly Hours	41.5	40.3	41.2	3.0	0.7
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$738.40	\$749.88	\$709.52	-1.5	4.1
Average Weekly Hours	40.0	40.6	39.2	-1.5	2.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	44,526	45,103	33,054	-1.3	34.7
Benefits Paid	\$14,975,761	\$15,233,944	\$10,914,092	-1.7	37.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$336.34	\$337.76	\$330.19	-0.4	1.9
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	256,185	256,163	261,350	0.0	-2.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	4.7%	4.7%	2.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	216.7	216.7	212.2	0.0	2.1
Food & Beverages	219.1	219.2	219.3	0.0	-0.1
Housing	215.8	215.9	217.2	0.0	-0.6
Apparel	118.9	116.7	118.8	1.9	0.0
Transportation	189.6	190.5	169.5	-0.5	11.8
Medical Care	385.9	382.7	372.4	0.8	3.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.3	113.3	114.5	0.0	-1.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	129.1	129.1	126.2	0.0	2.3
Other Goods & Services	378.0	377.7	351.2	0.1	7.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	180.9	182.0	169.3	-0.6	6.9
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	387	68	76	469.1	409.2
Valuation	\$37,408,000	\$26,720,000	\$11,705,000	40.0	219.6
Single Family Homes	69	68	57	1.5	21.1
Valuation	\$13,174,000	\$26,720,000	\$10,996,000	-50.7	19.8
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	328	2	2	16,300.0	16,300.0
Valuation	\$25,383,000	\$188,000	\$245,000	13,401.6	10,260.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	27	24	10	12.5	170.0
Valuation	\$3,439,000	\$4,111,000	\$1,689,000	-16.3	103.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	38	37	52	2.7	-26.9

(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

The lowest unemployment rates were found in Albany (5.4%), Sublette (5.6%), and Hot Springs (6.3%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2010	Jan 2010	Feb 2009	Feb 2010	Jan 2010	Feb 2009	Feb 2010	Jan 2010	Feb 2009	Feb 2010	Jan 2010	Feb 2009
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	44,394	44,572	43,625	40,437	40,278	40,557	3,957	4,294	3,068	8.9	9.6	7.0
Big Horn	4,931	5,002	4,762	4,470	4,464	4,338	461	538	424	9.3	10.8	8.9
Fremont	18,803	18,821	18,718	17,010	16,899	17,334	1,793	1,922	1,384	9.5	10.2	7.4
Hot Springs	2,403	2,410	2,438	2,252	2,240	2,305	151	170	133	6.3	7.1	5.5
Park	13,996	14,005	13,477	12,785	12,708	12,609	1,211	1,297	868	8.7	9.3	6.4
Washakie	4,261	4,334	4,230	3,920	3,967	3,971	341	367	259	8.0	8.5	6.1
NORTHEAST	54,942	55,250	54,509	50,555	50,644	51,741	4,387	4,606	2,768	8.0	8.3	5.1
Campbell	28,310	28,671	27,883	26,328	26,535	26,782	1,982	2,136	1,101	7.0	7.5	3.9
Crook	3,432	3,417	3,448	3,193	3,164	3,273	239	253	175	7.0	7.4	5.1
Johnson	3,928	3,885	3,964	3,511	3,471	3,694	417	414	270	10.6	10.7	6.8
Sheridan	16,099	16,093	15,989	14,604	14,551	14,953	1,495	1,542	1,036	9.3	9.6	6.5
Weston	3,173	3,184	3,225	2,919	2,923	3,039	254	261	186	8.0	8.2	5.8
SOUTHWEST	61,463	61,868	63,891	56,296	56,519	60,452	5,167	5,349	3,439	8.4	8.6	5.4
Lincoln	8,064	8,122	8,116	7,175	7,228	7,451	889	894	665	11.0	11.0	8.2
Sublette	7,016	7,058	7,207	6,622	6,648	6,967	394	410	240	5.6	5.8	3.3
Sweetwater	22,801	22,914	24,188	20,891	20,902	23,067	1,910	2,012	1,121	8.4	8.8	4.6
Teton	12,658	12,725	13,139	11,646	11,696	12,355	1,012	1,029	784	8.0	8.1	6.0
Uinta	10,924	11,049	11,241	9,962	10,045	10,612	962	1,004	629	8.8	9.1	5.6
SOUTHEAST	73,996	73,634	73,324	68,476	67,742	69,339	5,520	5,892	3,985	7.5	8.0	5.4
Albany	19,900	19,382	19,519	18,834	18,278	18,845	1,066	1,104	674	5.4	5.7	3.5
Goshen	6,115	6,113	6,079	5,725	5,693	5,740	390	420	339	6.4	6.9	5.6
Laramie	42,778	42,963	42,496	39,121	39,048	39,836	3,657	3,915	2,660	8.5	9.1	6.3
Niobrara	1,234	1,222	1,262	1,152	1,129	1,196	82	93	66	6.6	7.6	5.2
Platte	3,969	3,954	3,968	3,644	3,594	3,722	325	360	246	8.2	9.1	6.2
CENTRAL	54,081	54,640	55,353	49,646	49,825	52,370	4,435	4,815	2,983	8.2	8.8	5.4
Carbon	7,419	7,484	7,631	6,765	6,775	7,087	654	709	544	8.8	9.5	7.1
Converse	7,338	7,398	7,269	6,842	6,851	6,893	496	547	376	6.8	7.4	5.2
Natrona	39,324	39,758	40,453	36,039	36,199	38,390	3,285	3,559	2,063	8.4	9.0	5.1
STATEWIDE	288,875	289,961	290,700	265,409	265,006	274,458	23,466	24,955	16,242	8.1	8.6	5.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										7.5	7.6	4.8
U.S.										10.4	10.6	8.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										9.7	9.7	8.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2009. Run Date 3/2010.

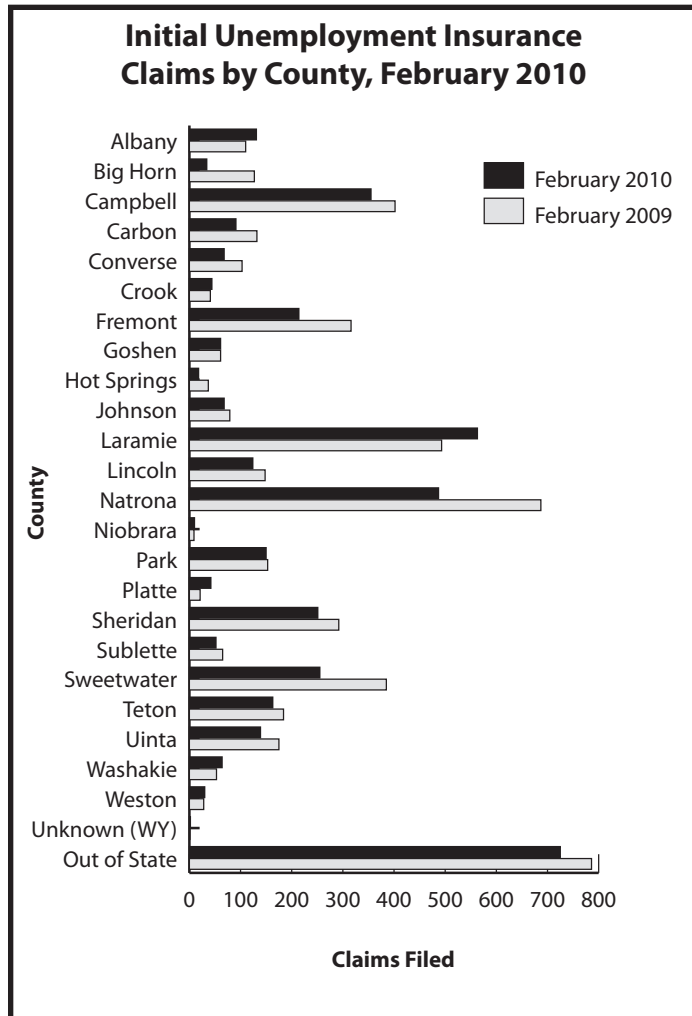
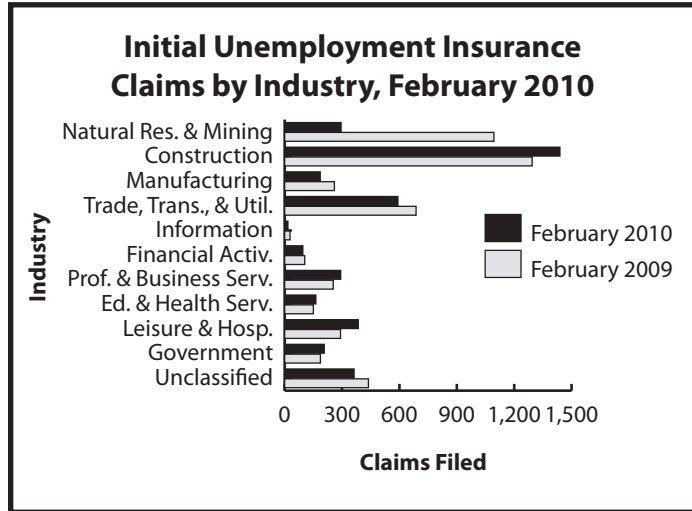
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Statewide initial claims declined by 15.2% compared to the same month last year. Over-the-year claims were substantially lower in several industries, especially natural resources & mining.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Feb 10	Jan 10	Feb 10	Feb 09
	Feb 10	Jan 10	Feb 09	Jan 10

Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	4,144	5,859	4,885	-29.3	-15.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,920	2,629	2,648	-27.0	-27.5
Natural Res. & Mining	295	388	1,094	-24.0	-73.0
Mining	273	340	1,078	-19.7	-74.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	14	22	62	-36.4	-77.4
Construction	1,439	1,882	1,294	-23.5	11.2
Manufacturing	186	359	260	-48.2	-28.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,654	2,339	1,612	-29.3	2.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	592	785	687	-24.6	-13.8
Wholesale Trade	83	84	122	-1.2	-32.0
Retail Trade	340	491	315	-30.8	7.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	169	210	250	-19.5	-32.4
Information	17	18	28	-5.6	-39.3
Financial Activities	95	81	105	17.3	-9.5
Prof. and Business Svcs.	293	460	254	-36.3	15.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	163	235	150	-30.6	8.7
Leisure & Hospitality	385	623	292	-38.2	31.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	109	137	96	-20.4	13.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	207	388	187	-46.6	10.7
Federal Government	75	178	57	-57.9	31.6
State Government	18	38	32	-52.6	-43.8
Local Government	114	172	98	-33.7	16.3
Local Education	36	27	23	33.3	56.5
UNCLASSIFIED	363	503	438	-27.8	-17.1

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	561	730	491	-23.2	14.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	235	354	209	-33.6	12.4
Construction	202	263	142	-23.2	42.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	274	323	226	-15.2	21.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	126	138	91	-8.7	38.5
Financial Activities	17	19	16	-10.5	6.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	37	82	38	-54.9	-2.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	39	23	28	69.6	39.3
Leisure & Hospitality	39	52	34	-25.0	14.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	36	35	33	2.9	9.1
UNCLASSIFIED	16	18	23	-11.1	-30.4

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	487	644	686	-24.4	-29.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	217	311	373	-30.2	-41.8
Construction	170	228	179	-25.4	-5.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	247	296	281	-16.6	-12.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	73	103	99	-29.1	-26.3
Financial Activities	20	7	25	185.7	-20.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	48	51	50	-5.9	-4.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	40	35	30	14.3	33.3
Leisure & Hospitality	43	56	46	-23.2	-6.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	25	14	-56.0	-21.4
UNCLASSIFIED	12	12	18	0.0	-33.3

^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

Statewide continued claims were 42.9% greater than at this time last year. Natural resources & mining was the only industry to register an over-the-year decline in continued weeks claimed (-24.3%).

Continued Claims

	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Feb 10	Jan 10	Feb 09	Jan 10	Feb 09

Wyoming Statewide

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	56,632	56,345	39,622	0.5	42.9
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	22,822	23,894	3,477	-4.5	556.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	15,659	16,099	11,355	-2.7	37.9
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	1,599	1,466	504	9.1	217.3
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	10.2%	9.1%	4.4%	1.1%	5.8%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	24,464	24,321	20,533	0.6	19.1
Natural Res. & Mining	4,229	4,491	5,586	-5.8	-24.3
Mining	3,807	4,096	5,331	-7.1	-28.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	265	275	607	-3.6	-56.3
Construction	17,518	17,281	12,535	1.4	39.8
Manufacturing	2,717	2,549	2,412	6.6	12.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	22,708	22,197	13,440	2.3	69.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	7,269	6,976	4,411	4.2	64.8
Wholesale Trade	1,086	1,116	620	-2.7	75.2
Retail Trade	4,292	4,115	2,550	4.3	68.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,891	1,745	1,241	8.4	52.4
Information	315	283	301	11.3	4.7
Financial Activities	1,030	980	716	5.1	43.9
Prof. & Business Services	4,977	4,780	3,181	4.1	56.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,971	1,919	1,020	2.7	93.2
Leisure and Hospitality	5,739	5,910	3,157	-2.9	81.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	1,407	1,349	654	4.3	115.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3,948	3,800	2,385	3.9	65.5
Federal Government	1,715	1,655	1,074	3.6	59.7
State Government	377	438	215	-13.9	75.3
Local Government	1,856	1,707	1,096	8.7	69.3
Local Education	402	403	225	-0.2	78.7
UNCLASSIFIED	5,512	6,027	3,264	-8.5	68.9

Laramie County

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,085	6,866	5,356	3.2	32.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,983	1,978	1,554	0.3	27.6
Total Goods-Producing	2,980	3,014	2,482	-1.1	20.1
Construction	2,456	2,506	1,853	-2.0	32.5
Total Service-Providing	3,483	3,249	2,373	7.2	46.8
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	1,225	1,076	945	13.8	29.6
Financial Activities	225	203	106	10.8	112.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	928	905	563	2.5	64.8
Educational and Health Svcs.	379	361	275	5.0	37.8
Leisure & Hospitality	518	517	318	0.2	62.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	442	427	267	3.5	65.5
UNCLASSIFIED	180	176	234	2.3	-23.1

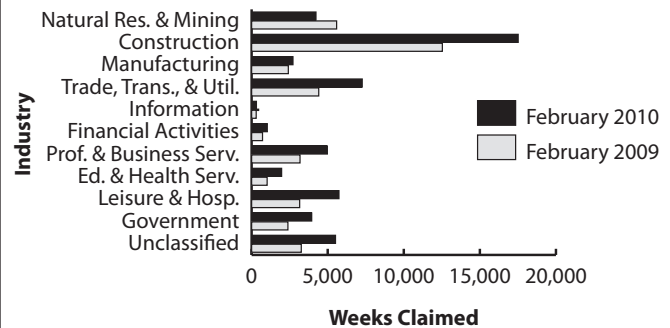
Natrona County

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	6,207	6,692	4,135	-7.2	50.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,737	1,918	1,241	-9.4	40.0
Total Goods-Producing	2,689	3,067	2,361	-12.3	13.9
Construction	1,833	2,090	1,321	-12.3	38.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,128	3,213	1,543	-2.6	102.7
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	1,035	1,099	491	-5.8	110.8
Financial Activities	138	108	93	27.8	48.4
Professional & Business Svcs.	596	583	351	2.2	69.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	401	419	214	-4.3	87.4
Leisure & Hospitality	501	535	215	-6.4	133.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	259	270	115	-4.1	125.2
UNCLASSIFIED	131	142	116	-7.7	12.9

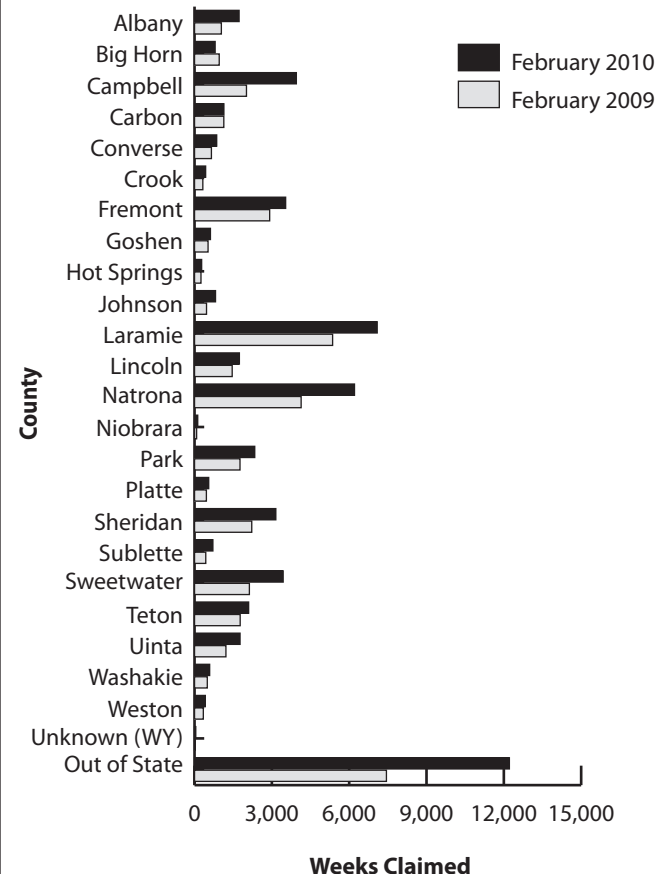
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, February 2010



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, February 2010



**Wyoming Department
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Research & Planning
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