

# TRENDS

## Detailed Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2010: Mining Leads Payroll Growth

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*Total payroll (4.7%) and average weekly wage (4.9%) increased in third quarter 2010 compared to third quarter 2009, but average monthly employment (-0.1%) decreased slightly. Total payroll and average weekly wage have grown over the last two quarters, but over-the-year total employment has decreased every quarter dating back to first quarter 2009.*

Total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$128.2 million (4.7%) in third quarter 2010. This was the second consecutive quarter that payroll has increased but overall job losses continued. The largest job gains (1,291 jobs, or 5.3%) and increases in total payroll (\$45.4 million, or 10.5%) occurred in mining (including oil & gas). UI covered payroll represents approximately 91% of all wage and salary disbursements and 43% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011).

than its five-year average (4.7% compared to 5.8%), it grew faster than in third quarter 2009 (-8.4%; see Table 1, page 3). Employment decreased by 0.1%, which was a much smaller job loss than in third quarter 2009 (-5.3%). Analysts have noted that “minerals related employment is one of the key predictors of sales and use tax income” in Wyoming (CREG 2010).

The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates

Although payroll grew at a slower rate

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- In fiscal year 2009 the federal government spent \$6.3 billion in Wyoming. Federal grants accounted for \$2.6 billion (41.3%) of that total . . . *page 9*
- The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Employment will discontinue the publication of employment by industry data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program following the April 2011 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. . . *page 20*



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(see page 25) which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons. When individuals work more than one job, each is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry table (see page 19) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses.

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between third quarter 2009 and third 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 total payroll growth fell sharply from 10.1% in third quarter 2008 to -8.4% in fourth quarter 2009. Employment growth decreased from 3.4% in third quarter 2008 to -6.3% at the end of 2009. Growth in total payroll has rebounded at a faster pace than employment, rising to 4.7% in third quarter 2010 (see Table 2, page 4).

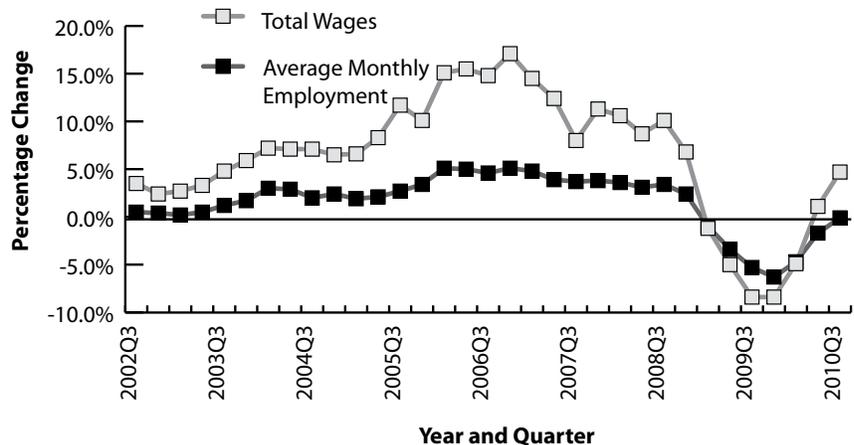
**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2006 (2006Q3) to Third Quarter 2010 (2010Q3)**

	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
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	-5.3	0.1	-8.4	-1.3	-3.2	-1.5
2010Q3 <sup>a</sup>	-0.1	1.8	4.7	2.2	4.8	0.4
<b>Five-Year Average for Q3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: January 2011.



**Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2002 (2002Q3) to Third Quarter 2010 (2010Q3)**

**Employment and Wages by County**

As can be seen in

Table 3 (see page 5), total payroll increased in 18 counties and decreased in 5. Employment rose in approximately half of Wyoming's counties. It is possible that some of the

**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2003 (2003Q3) to Third Quarter 2010 (2010Q3)**

	<b>Average Monthly Employment</b>	<b>Total Wages</b>
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	-1.7	1.1
2010Q3 <sup>a</sup>	-0.1	4.7

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Extract date: January 2011.

job gains in the southeast region of the state may be related to oil development in the Niobrara formation.

Sweetwater County added 479 jobs (2.0%) and its total payroll increased by \$19.8 million (7.3%). The largest job gains were in mining (including oil & gas; more than 250 jobs), construction (approximately 150 jobs), professional & technical services (approximately 100 jobs), and local government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; approximately 100 jobs).

Employment in Sublette County increased by 357 jobs (6.5%) and total payroll grew by \$11.5 million (16.6%). Construction added nearly 300 jobs and mining (including oil & gas) added approximately 100 jobs.

Fremont County gained 249 jobs (1.5%) and its total payroll increased by \$11.4 million (8.2%). The largest job gains occurred in local government (including public schools & colleges; approximately 100 jobs), mining (including oil & gas; more than 50 jobs), health care & social assistance (approximately 50 jobs), and professional & technical services (approximately 50 jobs). Job losses were seen in

manufacturing and retail trade.

Converse County added 102 jobs (1.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$1.5 million (2.8%). Mining (including oil & gas) added nearly 200 jobs, and smaller job gains were seen in local government, administrative & waste services, and health care & social assistance. Employment fell noticeably in construction.

Campbell County lost 682 jobs (-2.4%), but its total payroll increased by \$7.3 million (2.0%). The largest job losses were seen in construction (approximately 300 jobs), retail trade (approximately 150 jobs), and manufacturing (more than 50 jobs).

Albany County's employment fell by 637 jobs (-4.1%) and its total payroll decreased by \$1.6 million (-1.2%). Sizeable job losses occurred in construction (approximately 250 jobs), state government (more than 150 jobs), and administrative & waste services (approximately 100 jobs).

Employment in Carbon County decreased by 257 jobs (-3.6%) and its total payroll fell by \$0.7 million

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by County, 2009 and 2010<sup>a</sup>

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage				
	Third Quarter 2009	Third Quarter 2010	Change n %	Third Quarter 2009	Third Quarter 2010	Change \$ %	Third Quarter 2009	Third Quarter 2010	Change \$ %		
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,234</b>	<b>277,920</b>	<b>-314 -0.1</b>	<b>\$2,736,056,780</b>	<b>\$2,864,271,505</b>	<b>\$128,214,725</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>\$756</b>	<b>\$793</b>	<b>\$37</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Albany	15,626	14,989	-637 -4.1	\$138,591,139	\$136,997,128	-\$1,594,011	-1.2	\$682	\$703	\$21	3.1
Big Horn	4,197	4,263	66 1.6	33,164,857	36,121,782	2,956,925	8.9	608	652	44	7.2
Campbell	28,545	27,863	-682 -2.4	368,107,962	375,354,148	7,246,186	2.0	992	1,036	44	4.4
Carbon	7,045	6,788	-257 -3.6	62,038,003	61,299,848	-738,155	-1.2	677	695	18	2.7
Converse	5,338	5,440	102 1.9	53,268,900	54,749,978	1,481,078	2.8	768	774	6	0.8
Crook	2,398	2,390	-8 -0.3	18,866,235	19,956,491	1,090,256	5.8	605	642	37	6.1
Fremont	16,511	16,760	249 1.5	138,973,508	150,346,992	11,373,484	8.2	647	690	43	6.6
Goshen	4,329	4,399	70 1.6	30,501,759	32,761,492	2,259,733	7.4	542	573	31	5.7
Hot Springs	2,116	2,174	58 2.7	15,646,595	17,052,408	1,405,813	9.0	569	603	34	6.0
Johnson	3,529	3,385	-144 -4.1	28,440,618	25,391,780	-3,048,838	-10.7	620	577	-43	-6.9
Laramie	43,402	42,928	-474 -1.1	416,803,629	418,300,008	1,496,379	0.4	739	750	11	1.5
Lincoln	6,150	6,147	-3 0.0	56,171,537	58,355,018	2,183,481	3.9	703	730	27	3.8
Natrona	37,871	38,228	357 0.9	391,017,920	434,167,035	43,149,115	11.0	794	874	80	10.1
Niobrara	884	871	-13 -1.5	6,306,409	6,162,859	-143,550	-2.3	549	544	-5	-0.9
Park	14,929	14,943	14 0.1	124,545,861	127,961,351	3,415,490	2.7	642	659	17	2.6
Platte	3,337	3,402	65 1.9	26,905,911	29,363,769	2,457,858	9.1	620	664	44	7.1
Sheridan	13,268	13,050	-218 -1.6	117,632,632	115,829,579	-1,803,053	-1.5	682	683	1	0.1
Sublette	5,491	5,848	357 6.5	69,600,247	81,149,342	11,549,095	16.6	975	1,067	92	9.4
Sweetwater	23,436	23,915	479 2.0	273,355,299	293,184,798	19,829,499	7.3	897	943	46	5.1
Teton	19,825	19,778	-47 -0.2	176,859,817	180,289,644	3,429,827	1.9	686	701	15	2.2
Uinta	9,674	9,687	13 0.1	89,850,757	100,851,131	11,000,374	12.2	714	801	87	12.2
Washakie	4,008	4,005	-3 -0.1	33,581,530	35,588,124	2,006,594	6.0	645	684	39	6.0
Weston	2,259	2,266	7 0.3	17,338,002	18,909,498	1,571,496	9.1	590	642	52	8.8
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	4,067	4,401	334 8.2	48,487,653	54,127,302	5,639,649	11.6	917	946	29	3.2

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

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

Extract date: January 2011.

(Text continued from page 4)

(-1.2%). Substantial job losses were seen in local government (including public schools; approximately 100 jobs), retail trade (approximately 50 jobs), and administrative & waste services (approximately 50 jobs).

Sheridan County lost 218 jobs (-1.6%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.8 million (-1.5%). Relatively small job losses were seen in several sectors, including construction, retail trade, professional & technical services, manufacturing, finance & insurance, and wholesale trade.

Teton County lost 47 jobs (-0.2%) and its total payroll increased by \$3.4 million (1.9%). Large job losses in construction (approximately 400 jobs) and retail trade (more than 100 jobs) more than offset job gains in accommodation & food services (approximately 300 jobs) and arts, entertainment, & recreation (approximately 100 jobs).

Natrona County gained 357 jobs (0.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$43.1 million (11.0%). The largest job gains occurred in mining (including oil & gas; 583 jobs, or 21.3%), administrative & waste services (141 jobs, or 10.7%), and health care & social assistance (128 jobs, or 2.4%). Retail trade posted the largest job losses (-394 jobs, or -7.8%).

Laramie County lost 474 jobs (-1.1%) but its total payroll increased very slightly (\$1.5 million, or 0.4%). Substantial job losses were noted in construction (-316 jobs, or -9.9%) and retail trade (-171 jobs, or -3.2%). Employment increased in local government (96 jobs, or 1.4%), transportation & warehousing (89 jobs, or 4.1%), and administrative & waste services (88 jobs, or 5.2%).

Detailed tables for Natrona and Laramie counties can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0411/a1.htm>.

## Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job gains, followed by administrative & waste services, federal government, health care & social assistance, local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals), and transportation & warehousing (see Table 4, page 7). Sizeable job losses were noted in retail trade, construction, finance & insurance, and manufacturing.

Mining (including oil & gas) gained 1,291 jobs (5.3%) and its total payroll grew by \$45.4 million (10.5%). Oil & gas extraction added approximately 100 jobs, mining, except oil & gas added approximately 50 jobs, and support activities for mining added approximately 1,100 jobs.

Administrative & waste services gained 305 jobs (3.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$2.3 million (4.1%). Employment services (including temporary help agencies) added nearly 300 jobs, while job losses were seen in business support services.

Federal government added 275 jobs (3.3%) and its total payroll increased by \$0.8 million (0.7%). At least part of the increased employment was related to the U.S. Census Bureau hiring temporary workers to conduct the decennial census.

Health care & social assistance gained 262 jobs (1.1%) and its total payroll grew by

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2009 and 2010<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	2009	2010	Change n %	2009	2010	Change \$ %	2009	2010	Change \$ %	
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>278,234</b>	<b>277,920</b>	<b>-314 -0.1</b>	<b>\$2,736,056,780</b>	<b>\$2,864,271,505</b>	<b>\$128,214,725</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>\$756</b>	<b>\$793</b>	<b>\$37 4.9</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>216,425</b>	<b>215,572</b>	<b>-853 -0.4</b>	<b>\$2,072,325,017</b>	<b>\$2,185,552,144</b>	<b>\$113,227,127</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>\$737</b>	<b>\$780</b>	<b>\$43 5.8</b>
Agriculture	2,626	2,657	31 1.2	16,875,340	17,544,592	669,252	4.0	494	508	14 2.8
Mining	24,387	25,678	1,291 5.3	431,582,548	476,934,967	45,352,419	10.5	1,361	1,429	68 5.0
Utilities	2,489	2,495	6 0.2	44,856,547	47,360,811	2,504,264	5.6	1,386	1,460	74 5.3
Construction	25,571	24,558	-1,013 -4.0	290,317,489	293,010,615	2,693,126	0.9	873	918	45 5.2
Manufacturing	9,104	8,776	-328 -3.6	110,932,836	111,242,517	309,681	0.3	937	975	38 4.1
Wholesale Trade	8,598	8,491	-107 -1.2	108,482,306	113,276,909	4,794,603	4.4	971	1,026	55 5.7
Retail Trade	31,414	30,134	-1,280 -4.1	189,312,821	193,423,462	4,110,641	2.2	464	494	30 6.5
Transportation & Warehousing	9,001	9,166	165 1.8	94,318,238	103,872,689	9,554,451	10.1	806	872	66 8.2
Information	3,952	3,905	-47 -1.2	36,910,537	37,983,756	1,073,219	2.9	718	748	30 4.2
Finance & Insurance	7,105	6,775	-330 -4.6	77,865,650	76,490,477	-1,375,173	-1.8	843	868	25 3.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,159	4,052	-107 -2.6	34,221,318	36,745,316	2,523,998	7.4	633	698	65 10.3
Professional & Technical Services	9,163	9,205	42 0.5	113,384,007	116,931,239	3,547,232	3.1	952	977	25 2.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	724	865	141 19.5	13,723,796	17,006,216	3,282,420	23.9	1,458	1,512	54 3.7
Administrative & Waste Services	7,893	8,198	305 3.9	55,255,891	57,512,788	2,256,897	4.1	539	540	1 0.2
Educational Services	1,637	1,763	126 7.7	12,011,897	13,095,637	1,083,740	9.0	564	571	7 1.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	22,936	23,198	262 1.1	214,760,398	227,557,786	12,797,388	6.0	720	755	35 4.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,481	8,752	271 3.2	108,529,819	118,984,291	10,454,472	9.6	984	1,046	62 6.3
Hospitals	3,326	3,291	-35 -1.1	41,153,572	43,105,406	1,951,834	4.7	952	1,008	56 5.9
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,544	4,537	-7 -0.2	31,396,031	31,538,567	142,536	0.5	531	535	4 0.8
Social Assistance	6,585	6,617	32 0.5	33,680,976	33,929,522	248,546	0.7	393	394	1 0.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,506	3,475	-31 -0.9	20,813,125	18,527,283	-2,285,842	-11.0	457	410	-47 -10.3
Accommodation & Food Services	33,953	34,068	115 0.3	144,526,509	148,744,069	4,217,560	2.9	327	336	9 2.8
Other Services	8,207	8,114	-93 -1.1	62,173,764	78,291,015	16,117,251	25.9	583	742	159 27.3
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>61,809</b>	<b>62,348</b>	<b>539 0.9</b>	<b>\$663,731,763</b>	<b>\$678,719,361</b>	<b>\$14,987,598</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>\$826</b>	<b>\$837</b>	<b>\$11 1.3</b>
Federal Government	8,431	8,706	275 3.3	113,216,550	113,974,818	758,268	0.7	1,033	1,007	-26 -2.5
State Government	13,471	13,552	81 0.6	167,290,338	171,647,004	4,356,666	2.6	955	974	19 2.0
State Government Education	3,991	3,810	-181 -4.5	47,910,157	47,766,998	-143,159	-0.3	924	964	41 4.4
Local Government	39,907	40,090	183 0.5	383,224,875	393,097,539	9,872,664	2.6	739	754	15 2.0
Local Government Education	17,213	17,406	193 1.1	163,930,427	169,196,087	5,265,660	3.2	733	748	15 2.1
Hospitals	6,623	6,586	-37 -0.6	77,326,105	79,769,027	2,442,922	3.2	898	932	34 3.7

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract date: January 2011.

(Text continued from page 6)

\$12.8 million (6.0%). Employment increased substantially in ambulatory health care services (271 jobs, or 3.2%), while minor job losses were seen in private hospitals (-35 jobs, or -1.1%), and nursing & residential care facilities (-7 jobs, or -0.2%).

Employment in local government increased by 183 jobs (0.5%) and its total payroll rose by \$9.9 million (2.6%). Job gains in local government education (including school districts and community colleges; 193 jobs, or 1.1%) were partially offset by small job losses in hospitals (-37 jobs, or -0.6%).

Transportation & warehousing added 165 jobs (1.8%) and its total payroll increased by \$9.6 million (10.1%). Modest growth occurred in air transportation, truck transportation, transit & ground passenger transportation, couriers & messengers, and warehousing & storage.

Retail trade employment fell by 1,280 jobs (-4.1%), but its total payroll increased by \$4.1 million (2.2%). General merchandise stores (including warehouse clubs and supercenters) posted the largest job losses (more than 300 jobs). Employment decreases were also seen in food & beverage stores (more than 250 jobs), miscellaneous store retailers (more than 150 jobs), nonstore retailers (more than 150 jobs), gasoline stations (more than 150 jobs), and motor vehicle & parts dealers (approximately 150 jobs).

Construction lost 1,013 jobs (-4.0%), but its total payroll rose by \$2.7 million (0.9%). Employment fell in construction of buildings (approximately 700 jobs) and specialty trade contractors (approximately 600 jobs), but increased in heavy & civil engineering

construction (more than 300 jobs).

Employment in finance & insurance decreased by 330 jobs (-4.6%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.4 million (-1.8%). Credit intermediation & related activities lost approximately 250 jobs while insurance carriers & related activities lost approximately 50 jobs.

Manufacturing employment fell by 328 jobs (-3.6%), but its total payroll increased modestly (\$0.3 million, or 0.3%). Job losses were seen in fabricated metal product manufacturing (approximately 100 jobs), miscellaneous manufacturing (approximately 100 jobs), petroleum & coal products manufacturing (more than 50 jobs), nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing (more than 50 jobs), furniture & related product manufacturing (approximately 50 jobs), and machinery manufacturing (approximately 50 jobs). Transportation equipment manufacturing added more than 100 jobs, and chemical manufacturing added nearly 50 jobs.

In summary, Wyoming's labor market continued to recover in third quarter. Total payroll increased by \$128.2 million (4.7%) and net job losses were very small (-314 jobs, or -0.1%). The largest job gains (1,291 jobs, or 5.3%) and increases in total payroll (\$45.4 million, or 10.5%) occurred in the mining sector.

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## Federal Expenditures in Wyoming: Still an Important Part of the State's Economy

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The federal budget has been in the news recently as the Senate, House, and President Obama have struggled to agree on appropriate spending levels. How much of the federal budget comes to Wyoming and what effect does it have on the state's economy? This article provides a brief overview of federal spending in Wyoming, how federal spending compares to tax collections in the state, and the statistical relationship between federal spending and job growth.

In fiscal year 2009 (October 2008 through September 2009) the federal government spent \$6.3 billion in Wyoming (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010). This can be divided into several components. The largest category was grants at \$2.6 billion, followed by retirement & disability (\$1.6 billion) and other direct payments for individuals (\$1.2 billion). The smallest categories were procurement (\$0.3 billion) and salaries and wages (\$0.7 billion).

The federal government makes grants for many different purposes. Within Wyoming, the agencies that distributed the most grant money in 2009 were the Department of Interior (\$1.1 billion in

grants), the Department of Health and Human Services (\$487 million in grants), the Department of Transportation (\$485 million in grants), and the Department of Education (\$213 million in grants). When the Department of Interior makes payments such as coal lease bonuses and federal mineral royalties to state and local governments, these are considered grants.

Retirement & disability spending includes Social Security, federal employee retirement and disability benefits, and selected Veterans' Administration programs. Other direct payments include Medicare, health insurance for federal workers, unemployment compensation, and food stamps. Wages & salaries refers to federal government salaries and wages, including the Department of Defense and Postal Service. Procurement occurs when the federal government purchases goods or services within the state.

Figure 1 (see page 10) shows federal expenditures in Wyoming by component over the past several fiscal years. The largest increases during this time frame were grants and other direct payments. Procurement, the smallest component of

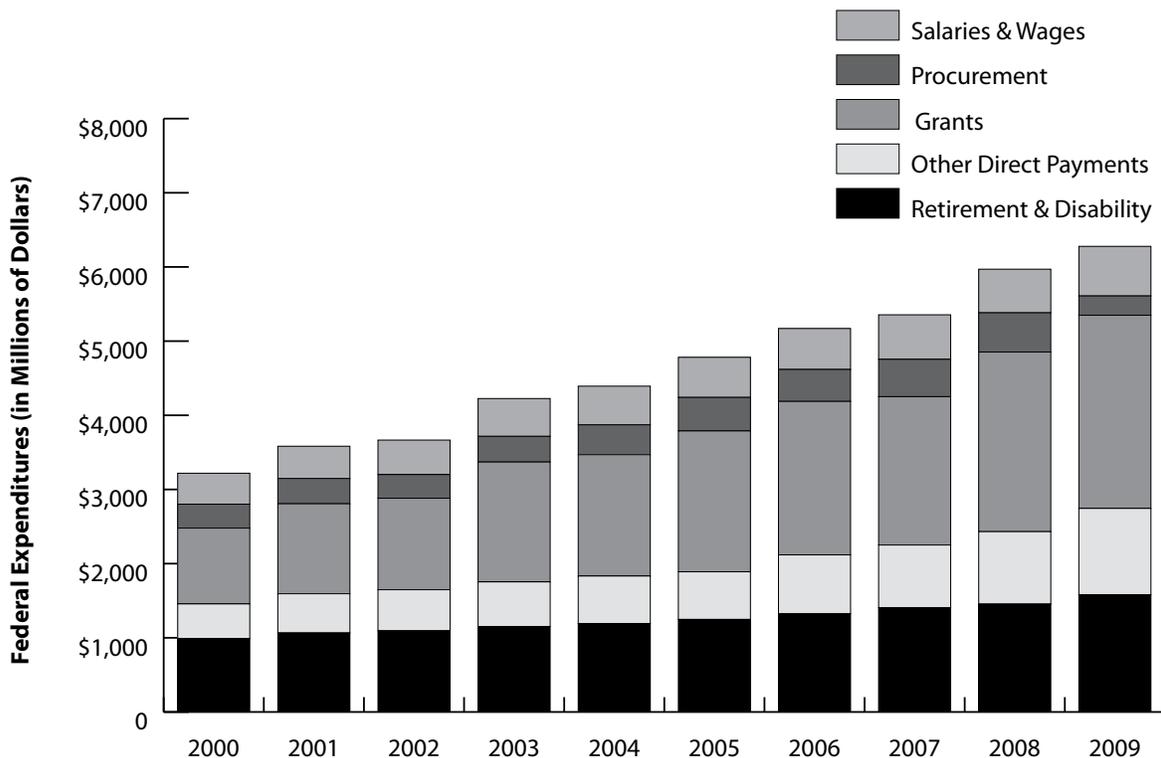
federal expenditures, decreased from 2000 to 2009.

transfer receipts (12.8%), which includes Social Security payments, unemployment compensation, and veterans' benefits.

### Relative Size of Federal Expenditures

To put the \$6.3 billion in federal spending in context, it can be compared to other measures of Wyoming's overall economy. Figure 2 (see page 11) shows the components of personal income for Wyoming in 2009. Wages & salaries are by far the largest component, comprising 40.9% of personal income (BEA, 2011). The next largest components are dividends, interest, & rent (28.0%) and current

The largest source of data on wages and salaries is Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered wages. In calendar year 2009 Wyoming UI covered wages totaled \$11.2 billion (BLS, 2011). Table 1 (see page 12) ranks the 50 states and the District of Columbia on the size of federal expenditures compared to their total UI covered wages. In 1996, Wyoming ranked 15th, but by 2009, Wyoming had fallen to 29th, suggesting that the state may be relatively less dependent on federal expenditures than it was in the past (Bullard, 1997). It should be noted that the



Source: Census Bureau Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2009: State and County Areas (<http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/cffr-09.pdf>)

Figure 1: Federal Expenditures in Wyoming by Component, 2000-2009 (in Millions of Dollars)

nation was in a recession during most of fiscal year 2009, which tends to increase government expenditures while wages decrease.

How does federal spending in Wyoming compare to the amount of federal taxes collected in the state? Table 2 (see page 13) shows that in fiscal year 2009, the federal government collected \$3.8 billion in taxes in Wyoming (IRS, 2009). In other words, the federal

government spent \$2.4 billion more in Wyoming than it collected in taxes. In 2009, there were only five states where the federal government collected more revenue than it paid out in expenditures. Wyoming ranked 22nd among the 50 states and the District of Columbia for net inflows of federal dollars.

Another way to look at the relationship between federal spending and tax collections at the state level is the ratio of inflows

to outflows, which can be expressed in dollars. By that measure, Wyoming received \$1.64 in federal spending for each dollar in federal taxes paid. In contrast, Delaware received \$0.59 in federal expenditures for each dollar of federal taxes, and Hawaii received \$3.65 in spending for each dollar of taxes. Regardless of the measure used, Wyoming ranked near the middle of the 50 states and received more dollars in federal spending than was collected in taxes.

**Statistical Model**

In 1997 Research & Planning (R&P) published a statistical model suggesting that growth in federal spending in Wyoming accounted for approximately one-fourth of growth in nonfarm employment in the state and that an increase of \$1 million in federal spending in the state was associated with an employment increase of 39 people (Bullard, 1997). Now, with several more years of data available, the statistical model has been updated. Analysts ran a linear regression with the year-to-year change in nonfarm employment as the dependent variable and the

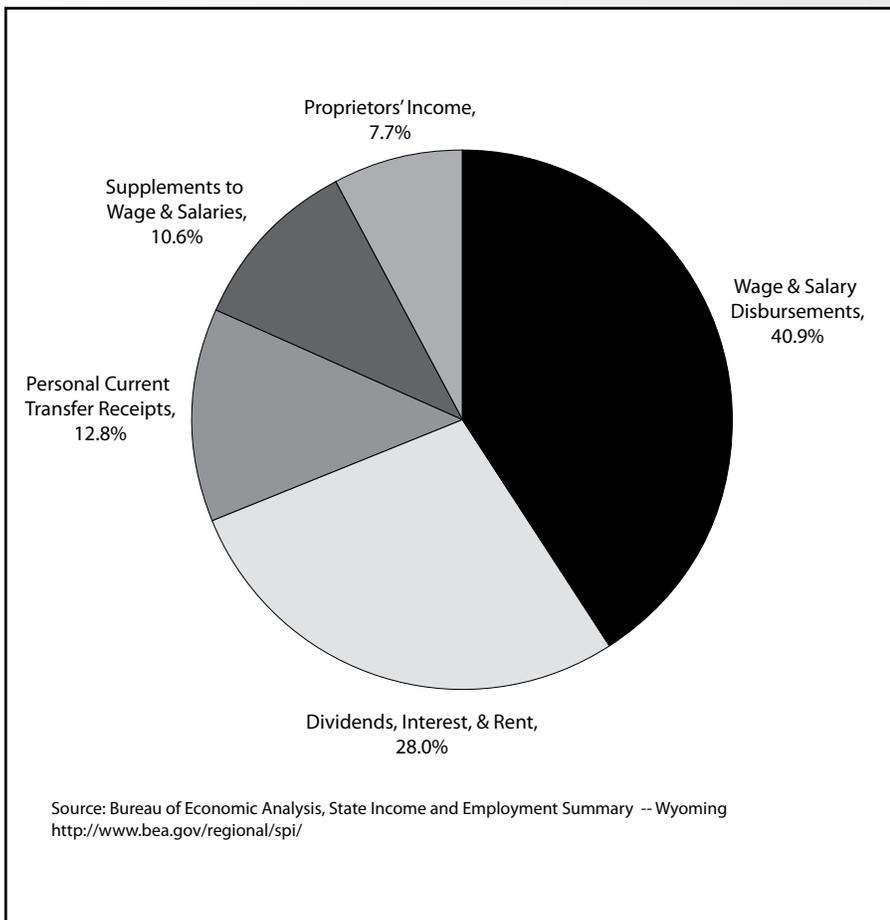


Figure 2: Components of Wyoming Personal Income, 2009

year-to-year change in federal expenditures in Wyoming as the independent variable. The results (shown in Table 3; see page 14) indicate that change in federal expenditures explained about one-10th of the change in nonfarm employment and that growth of \$1 million in federal spending was associated with an employment increase of 14 jobs. In short, it appears that federal spending has a smaller effect on the state's economy than previously thought. This may be related to the strong growth in the state's energy sector from 2003-2008.

It should be noted that the employment projections produced by R&P have the implicit assumption that growth in federal spending will continue as in the past. If future federal spending deviates significantly from historical patterns, this could cause employment to be higher or lower than projected levels.

## Conclusion

In summary, federal expenditures make up a large proportion of

(Text continued on page 14)

Table 1: Total Federal Spending by State Compared to Covered Wages, Fiscal Year 2009

In Millions of Dollars				
Rank	State	2009 Federal Expenditures	2009 Covered Wages	Federal Spending as a Percentage of Covered Wages
1	Hawaii	\$24,610	\$24,473	100.6%
2	Alaska	\$14,215	\$14,781	96.2%
3	District of Columbia	\$49,889	\$52,834	94.4%
4	Virginia	\$155,554	\$171,039	90.9%
5	New Mexico	\$27,472	\$30,496	90.1%
6	Mississippi	\$32,848	\$36,594	89.8%
7	West Virginia	\$19,808	\$25,532	77.6%
8	Kentucky	\$50,012	\$64,999	76.9%
9	Montana	\$10,925	\$14,233	76.8%
10	Alabama	\$54,674	\$72,121	75.8%
11	Maryland	\$92,155	\$124,480	74.0%
12	South Dakota	\$9,499	\$12,986	73.1%
13	South Carolina	\$46,904	\$64,906	72.3%
14	Idaho	\$14,898	\$20,946	71.1%
15	Kansas	\$34,705	\$50,250	69.1%
16	North Dakota	\$8,618	\$12,574	68.5%
17	Arkansas	\$27,302	\$40,492	67.4%
18	Oklahoma	\$37,516	\$55,776	67.3%
19	Maine	\$14,242	\$21,304	66.9%
20	Tennessee	\$68,546	\$103,233	66.4%
21	Missouri	\$67,942	\$104,360	65.1%
22	Louisiana	\$48,357	\$75,042	64.4%
23	Vermont	\$7,092	\$11,339	62.5%
24	Arizona	\$63,029	\$102,642	61.4%
25	Florida	\$175,684	\$294,282	59.7%
26	Wisconsin	\$61,280	\$103,470	59.2%
27	Rhode Island	\$11,517	\$19,497	59.1%
28	Indiana	\$61,149	\$103,533	59.1%
<b>29</b>	<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>\$6,278</b>	<b>\$11,185</b>	<b>56.1%</b>
30	Michigan	\$92,003	\$164,779	55.8%
31	North Carolina	\$84,830	\$152,335	55.7%
32	Pennsylvania	\$135,687	\$245,132	55.4%
33	Iowa	\$29,369	\$53,716	54.7%
34	Ohio	\$107,975	\$202,208	53.4%
35	Georgia	\$83,917	\$162,875	51.5%
36	Oregon	\$33,594	\$65,534	51.3%
37	Nebraska	\$16,526	\$33,033	50.0%
38	Washington	\$66,560	\$134,637	49.4%
39	Texas	\$227,108	\$463,763	49.0%
40	Massachusetts	\$83,890	\$176,426	47.5%
41	Colorado	\$47,806	\$103,161	46.3%
42	Utah	\$20,702	\$44,703	46.3%
43	California	\$345,970	\$754,406	45.9%
44	Connecticut	\$42,589	\$93,321	45.6%
45	New Hampshire	\$11,844	\$27,184	43.6%
46	Illinois	\$116,070	\$268,481	43.2%
47	Delaware	\$8,137	\$19,220	42.3%
48	New York	\$194,975	\$481,763	40.5%
49	Minnesota	\$45,691	\$116,455	39.2%
50	Nevada	\$18,894	\$48,643	38.8%
51	New Jersey	\$80,647	\$208,056	38.8%

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2009: State and County Areas (<http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/cffr-09.pdf>)

Bureau of Labor Statistics Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (<http://data.bls.gov/pdq/querytool.jsp?survey=en>)

Table 2: Total Federal Spending by State Compared to IRS Collections, Fiscal Year 2009

Rank	State	In Millions of Dollars				Ratio of Expenditures to Collections
		2009 Federal Expenditures	2009 IRS Collections	Difference (\$)	Difference (%)	
1	Hawaii	\$24,610	\$6,748	\$17,862	264.7%	\$3.65
2	Mississippi	\$32,848	\$9,603	\$23,245	242.1%	\$3.42
3	New Mexico	\$27,472	\$8,189	\$19,283	235.5%	\$3.35
4	West Virginia	\$19,808	\$6,332	\$13,476	212.8%	\$3.13
5	Alaska	\$14,215	\$4,670	\$9,545	204.4%	\$3.04
6	Alabama	\$54,674	\$20,093	\$34,581	172.1%	\$2.72
7	Virginia	\$155,554	\$58,598	\$96,956	165.5%	\$2.65
8	Montana	\$10,925	\$4,136	\$6,789	164.1%	\$2.64
9	South Carolina	\$46,904	\$17,807	\$29,097	163.4%	\$2.63
10	District of Columbia	\$49,889	\$19,488	\$30,401	156.0%	\$2.56
11	Maine	\$14,242	\$6,106	\$8,136	133.3%	\$2.33
12	Idaho	\$14,898	\$6,860	\$8,038	117.2%	\$2.17
13	Kentucky	\$50,012	\$23,314	\$26,698	114.5%	\$2.15
14	Vermont	\$7,092	\$3,367	\$3,725	110.7%	\$2.11
15	North Dakota	\$8,618	\$4,116	\$4,502	109.4%	\$2.09
16	Maryland	\$92,155	\$44,485	\$47,670	107.2%	\$2.07
17	Arizona	\$63,029	\$32,372	\$30,657	94.7%	\$1.95
18	South Dakota	\$9,499	\$4,889	\$4,610	94.3%	\$1.94
19	Kansas	\$34,705	\$20,374	\$14,331	70.3%	\$1.70
20	Iowa	\$29,369	\$17,614	\$11,755	66.7%	\$1.67
21	Michigan	\$92,003	\$56,051	\$35,952	64.1%	\$1.64
<b>22</b>	<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>\$6,278</b>	<b>\$3,834</b>	<b>\$2,444</b>	<b>63.8%</b>	<b>\$1.64</b>
23	Florida	\$175,684	\$110,157	\$65,527	59.5%	\$1.59
24	Wisconsin	\$61,280	\$38,642	\$22,638	58.6%	\$1.59
25	Tennessee	\$68,546	\$44,048	\$24,498	55.6%	\$1.56
26	Oregon	\$33,594	\$21,737	\$11,857	54.6%	\$1.55
27	Oklahoma	\$37,516	\$24,297	\$13,219	54.4%	\$1.54
28	Missouri	\$67,942	\$44,310	\$23,632	53.3%	\$1.53
29	Indiana	\$61,149	\$42,109	\$19,040	45.2%	\$1.45
30	Utah	\$20,702	\$14,271	\$6,431	45.1%	\$1.45
31	Georgia	\$83,917	\$59,486	\$24,431	41.1%	\$1.41
32	Louisiana	\$48,357	\$34,883	\$13,474	38.6%	\$1.39
33	Nevada	\$18,894	\$13,771	\$5,123	37.2%	\$1.37
34	Washington	\$66,560	\$48,588	\$17,972	37.0%	\$1.37
35	New Hampshire	\$11,844	\$8,740	\$3,104	35.5%	\$1.36
36	North Carolina	\$84,830	\$63,348	\$21,482	33.9%	\$1.34
37	California	\$345,970	\$264,868	\$81,102	30.6%	\$1.31
38	Pennsylvania	\$135,687	\$106,614	\$29,073	27.3%	\$1.27
39	Colorado	\$47,806	\$38,485	\$9,321	24.2%	\$1.24
40	Massachusetts	\$83,890	\$70,108	\$13,782	19.7%	\$1.20
41	Texas	\$227,108	\$200,522	\$26,586	13.3%	\$1.13
42	Arkansas	\$27,302	\$25,727	\$1,575	6.1%	\$1.06
43	Rhode Island	\$11,517	\$10,909	\$608	5.6%	\$1.06
44	Ohio	\$107,975	\$103,638	\$4,337	4.2%	\$1.04
45	Nebraska	\$16,526	\$16,200	\$326	2.0%	\$1.02
46	New York	\$194,975	\$193,447	\$1,528	0.8%	\$1.01
47	Illinois	\$116,070	\$116,131	-\$61	-0.1%	\$1.00
48	Connecticut	\$42,589	\$44,684	-\$2,095	-4.7%	\$0.95
49	New Jersey	\$80,647	\$103,549	-\$22,902	-22.1%	\$0.78
50	Minnesota	\$45,691	\$67,647	-\$21,956	-32.5%	\$0.68
51	Delaware	\$8,137	\$13,683	-\$5,546	-40.5%	\$0.59

Sources:

U.S. Census Bureau Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2009: State and County Areas (<http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/cffr-09.pdf>)Internal Revenue Service Data Book, 2009 (<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-soi/09databk.pdf>)

(Text continued from page 12)

Wyoming's economy. The federal government spends more in Wyoming than it collects in revenue, and federal spending in the state is a significant predictor of employment growth. Others, such as the Northeast-Midwest Institute (2011), and the U.S. Government Accountability Office (2011) have acknowledged the importance of federal spending and track federal spending by state. R&P has periodically addressed the issue of federal spending because of its significance to Wyoming. Despite the prevalence of political rhetoric surrounding issues of federal spending, R&P recognizes that there are impartial ways of presenting factual material on this issue and hopes to continue to do so in the future.

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**Table 3: Year-to-Year Change in Wyoming Nonfarm Employment Regressed on Year-to-Year Change in Federal Spending**

Variable	Coefficient (SE)	t-statistic
Constant	422.263 (1852.699)	0.228
Year-to-Year Change in Federal Expenditures in Millions	14.42* (7.353)	1.961
Adjusted R-squared = 0.102		
Durbin Watson = 1.266		
n=26		
F=3.846		

\* Significant at the 90% level (p<.10).

## Workers' Compensation Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Initial claims increased by 8.0% from fourth quarter 2009 to fourth quarter 2010. The largest increases were seen in natural resources & mining (37.0%) and information, financial activities, & professional & business services (24.1%). Continued claims increased slightly (1.7%) over the year.

Table: Workers' Compensation Claims, 2010Q4

Initial Claims	2010Q4 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2010Q4	2010Q3	2009Q4	2010Q4 2010Q3	2010Q4 2009Q4	2010Q4	2010Q3	2009Q4
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>									
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>3,332</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	961	969	991	787	-2.2	23.1	13.4	13.1	11.2
Natural Res. & Mining	374	378	384	276	-1.6	37.0	12.0	12.2	9.3
Mining	309	312	304	227	2.6	37.4	10.9	10.7	8.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	22	22	30	26	-26.7	-15.4	4.9	6.6	6.2
Construction	358	360	404	317	-10.9	13.6	12.0	12.2	10.6
Manufacturing	229	231	203	194	13.8	19.1	21.9	18.8	17.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,489	1,510	1,703	1,467	-11.3	2.9	8.6	9.1	8.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	565	569	570	554	-0.2	2.7	9.8	9.5	9.6
Wholesale Trade	104	106	114	108	-7.0	-1.9	11.5	12.2	11.9
Retail Trade	283	285	291	265	-2.1	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	168	168	158	169	6.3	-0.6	13.4	12.6	14.1
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	235	237	237	191	0.0	24.1	6.3	6.0	5.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	329	335	319	364	5.0	-8.0	11.7	11.0	13.0
Leisure & Hospitality	285	289	454	272	-36.3	6.3	7.0	9.2	6.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	76	80	123	86	-35.0	-7.0	8.8	12.5	9.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	761	779	870	784	-10.5	-0.6	12.2	13.3	12.2
State Government	196	204	180	178	13.3	14.6	15.0	12.4	12.9
Local Government	565	575	690	606	-16.7	-5.1	11.5	13.7	12.2
Local Education	159	160	132	160	21.2	0.0	6.0	5.3	6.1
UNCLASSIFIED	74	74	66	46	12.1	60.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Continued Claims</b>									
Continued Claims	2010Q4 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2010Q4	2010Q3	2009Q4	2010Q4 2010Q3	2010Q4 2009Q4	2010Q4	2010Q3	2009Q4
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>									
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>6,619</b>	<b>6,821</b>	<b>6,870</b>	<b>6,706</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.8</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,264	2,312	2,311	2,326	0.0	-0.6	32.1	30.6	33.1
Natural Res. & Mining	969	995	983	1,011	1.2	-1.6	31.6	31.2	34.2
Mining	812	830	809	831	2.6	-0.1	28.9	28.5	31.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	76	76	72	79	5.6	-3.8	16.8	16.0	18.9
Construction	937	950	950	969	0.0	-2.0	31.6	28.7	32.3
Manufacturing	361	367	378	346	-2.9	6.1	34.9	35	32
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,574	2,644	2,683	2,554	-1.5	3.5	15.1	14.3	14.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,116	1,142	1,157	1,111	-1.3	2.8	19.6	19.2	19.2
Wholesale Trade	185	187	186	182	0.5	2.7	20.3	19.8	20.1
Retail Trade	475	489	503	486	-2.8	0.6	13.4	13.1	13.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	420	426	433	406	-1.6	4.9	34.0	34.4	34.0
Information, Financial Activities, and Prof.& Business Svcs.	372	377	378	360	-0.3	4.7	10.1	9.6	9.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	522	541	564	520	-4.1	4.0	18.9	19.5	18.6
Leisure & Hospitality	425	431	431	431	0.0	0.0	10.4	8.8	10.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	153	153	153	132	0.0	15.9	16.8	15.6	14.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,193	1,226	1,207	1,163	1.6	5.4	19.2	18.4	18.1
State Government	245	255	256	238	-0.4	7.1	18.7	17.7	17.2
Local Government	949	971	951	925	2.1	5.0	19.5	18.9	18.6
Local Education	224	227	221	222	2.7	2.3	8.5	8.9	8.4
UNCLASSIFIED	634	639	669	663	-4.5	-3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Definitions and methodological notes on workers' compensation claims can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0111/a5.htm>.

## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2001Q4 to 2010Q4

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

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: 2001Q4 to 2010Q4

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140		284,317		\$3,179.93	
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	\$3,386.44	6.5%
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551		280,888		\$3,532.13	
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	\$3,684.02	4.3%
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273		276,195		\$3,377.13	
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	\$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721		287,780		\$3,379.91	
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	\$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294		293,895		\$3,386.44	
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	\$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682		287,478		\$3,684.02	
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084	-8.4%	269,439	-6.3%	\$3,602.04	-2.2%
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307		273,471		\$3,369.48	
2010/1	\$2,627,558,836	-4.9%	260,726	-4.7%	\$3,359.29	-0.3%
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493		277,897		\$3,326.40	
2010/2	\$2,802,848,365	1.1%	273,044	-1.7%	\$3,421.73	2.9%
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780		278,234		\$3,277.88	
2010/3	\$2,866,694,334	4.8%	279,429	0.4%	\$3,419.71	4.3%
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084		269,439		\$3,602.04	
2010/4	\$3,086,136,830	6.0%	272,357	1.1%	\$3,777.07	4.9%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

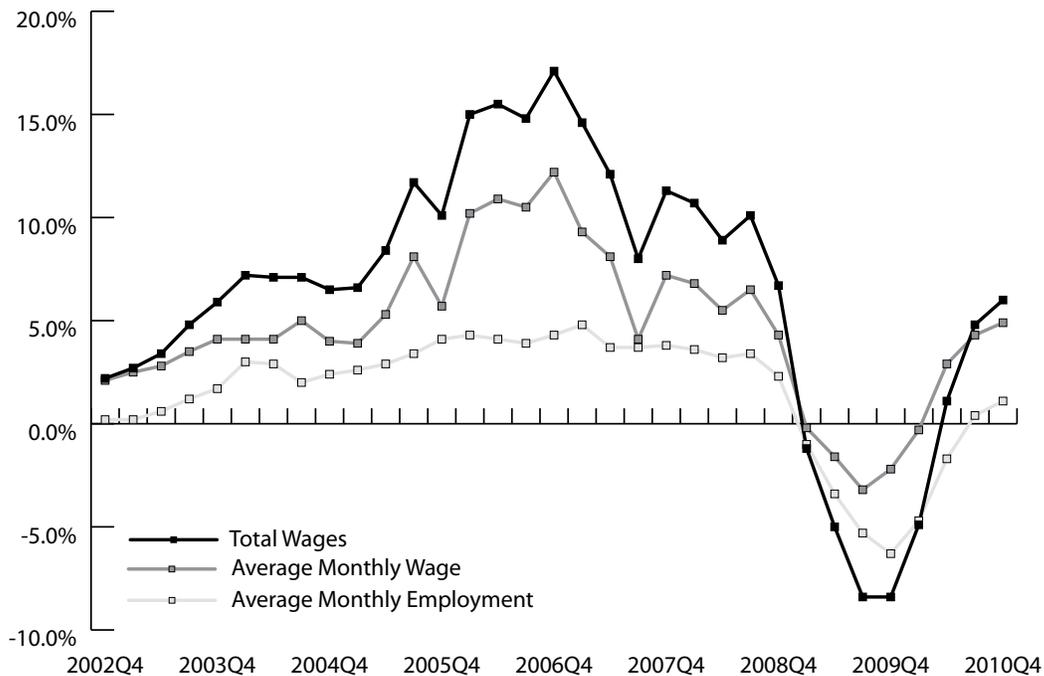


Figure: Over-the-Year Change for Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2002Q4 to 2010Q4

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

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

For the second consecutive quarter, the number of new persons not previously found working in Wyoming increased from year-ago levels. Beginning in first quarter 2008, this number decreased for 10 straight quarters.

Persons working in one job were paid a mean quarterly wage of \$10,808, the highest amount for any given quarter dating back to second quarter 2007, when Research & Planning began publishing this data.

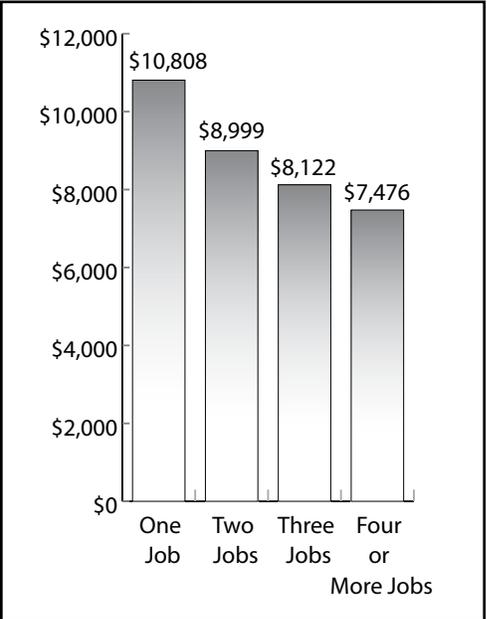
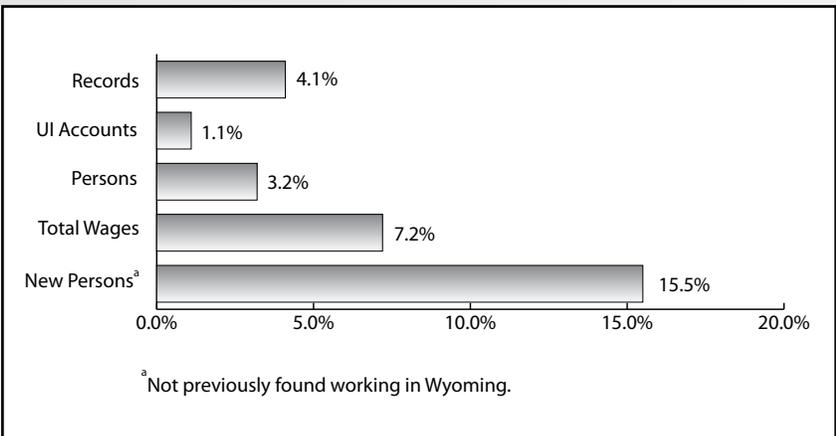


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 2010

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

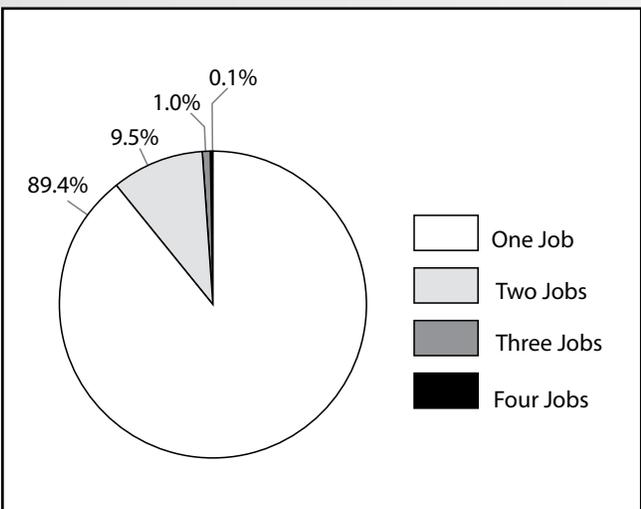


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2010

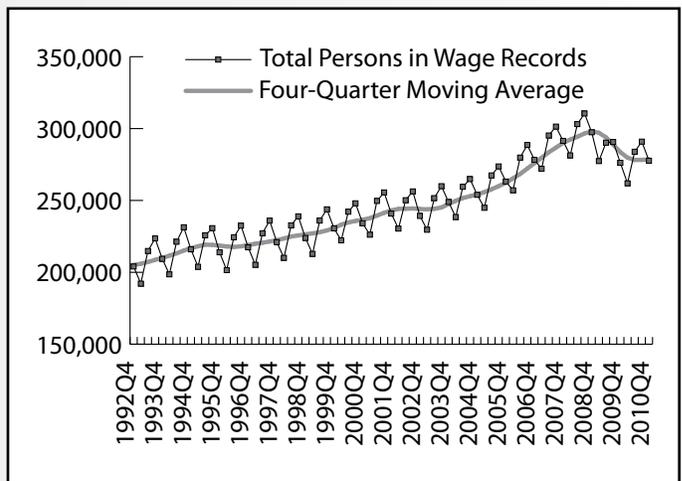


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 1992 (1992Q4) to Fourth Quarter 2010 (2010Q4)

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2010

Wyoming's turnover rate for third quarter 2010 was 32.3%, up 2.1% from third quarter 2009. The highest turnover rates were found in leisure & hospitality (51.0%), construction (48.4%), and professional & business services (40.9%).

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 <sup>a</sup>
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	306	632	326	609	935	2,108	3,349	37.1%	-0.9%
		Rates	9	19	10	18	28	63	100		
	Mining	Transactions	2,842	3,963	1,121	2,254	3,375	22,136	28,353	21.9%	4.8%
		Rates	10	14	4	8	12	78	100		
	Construction	Transactions	6,457	10,750	4,293	5,313	9,606	17,123	33,186	48.4%	5.8%
		Rates	20	32	13	16	29	52	100		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,180	1,622	442	1,190	1,632	7,984	10,796	26.0%	5.5%
		Rates	11	15	4	11	15	74	100		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,005	3,024	1,019	2,145	3,164	17,328	22,497	23.0%	2.4%
		Rates	9	13	5	10	14	77	100		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,197	7,667	2,470	6,161	8,631	24,477	38,305	36.1%	3.6%
		Rates	14	20	6	16	23	64	100		
	Information	Transactions	368	503	135	470	605	4,034	5,007	19.4%	-1.6%
		Rates	7	10	3	9	12	81	100		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	945	1,297	352	1,190	1,542	9,424	11,911	20.9%	0.4%
		Rates	8	11	3	10	13	79	100		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,174	5,983	2,809	3,612	6,421	13,891	23,486	40.9%	3.5%
		Rates	14	26	12	15	27	59	100		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,548	3,593	1,045	2,220	3,265	25,691	31,504	18.5%	-0.4%
		Rates	8	11	3	7	10	82	100		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,262	4,174	912	3,477	4,389	27,027	34,678	22.1%	-0.3%
		Rates	9	12	3	10	13	78	100		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,135	14,730	6,595	10,827	17,422	24,539	50,096	51.0%	0.3%
		Rates	16	29	13	22	35	49	100		
	Other Services	Transactions	1,242	2,121	879	1,380	2,259	6,431	9,932	35.2%	3.0%
		Rates	13	21	9	14	23	65	100		
	Public Administration	Transactions	1,174	2,227	1,053	2,922	3,975	20,326	25,475	20.2%	1.2%
Rates		5	9	4	12	16	80	100			
Unclassified	Transactions	3	4	1	181	182	35	220	84.1%	44.6%	
	Rates	1	2	1	82	83	16	100			
<b>Total</b>	<b>Transactions</b>	<b>38,838</b>	<b>62,290</b>	<b>23,452</b>	<b>43,951</b>	<b>67,403</b>	<b>222,554</b>	<b>328,795</b>	<b>32.3%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	
	<b>Rates</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100</b>			

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

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

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

## R&P to Discontinue Publication of Employment by Industry Data

The Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment table (see page 22) will no longer be included in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* following this issue.

Effective with the March 2011 figures, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics will take over production of the state and metropolitan area (Laramie County & Natrona County) employment estimates.

Research & Planning (R&P) will no longer be directly involved with development of the employment by industry numbers and will not be able to authoritatively explain or take responsibility for these estimates.

The Economic Indicators table (see page 24) will be modified to include total nonfarm employment for Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County.

## Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 6.2% in February 2011

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Employment has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate decreased from 6.3% in January to 6.2% in February. It has been steadily decreasing since December 2009 when it was 7.7% and is now at its lowest level since May 2009. The U.S. unemployment rate also decreased, falling from 9.0% in January to 8.9% in February. It remained significantly higher than Wyoming's unemployment rate.

Over the year, Wyoming added 2,000 nonfarm jobs (0.7%). Natural resources & mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job gains (1,900 jobs, or 7.9%) followed by transportation & utilities (600 jobs, or 4.5%), professional & business services (500 jobs, or 3.2%), and educational & health services (400 jobs, or 1.5%). Job losses were seen in retail trade (-1,200 jobs, or -4.2%), leisure & hospitality (-600 jobs, or -2.0%), and other

services (-200 jobs, or -1.8%). Employment remained stable in wholesale trade, information, and financial activities.

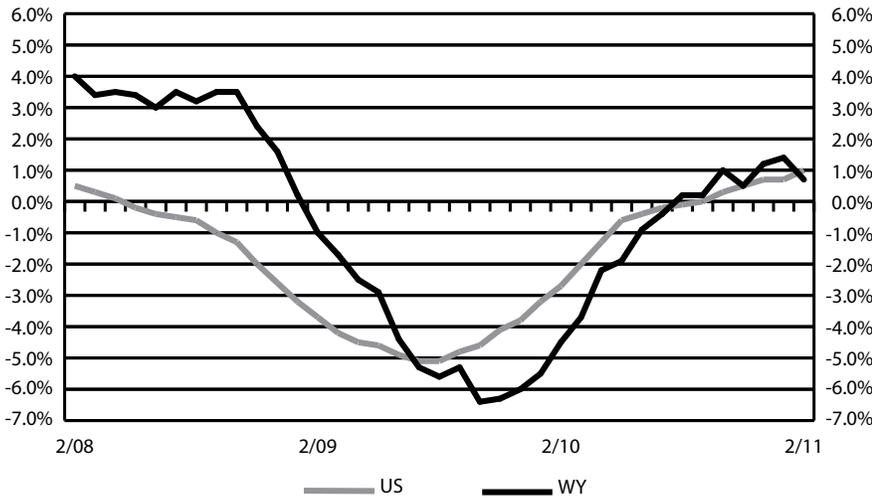
From January to February, total nonfarm employment fell by 600 jobs (-0.2%). While this over-the-month decline is not statistically significant, the normal seasonal pattern is for employment to rise by approximately 1,000 jobs in February. Seasonal job gains in government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 1,200 jobs, or 1.7%) were more than offset by seasonal job losses in retail trade (-800 jobs, or -2.8%), professional & business services (-300 jobs, or -1.8%), construction (-200 jobs, or -1.0%), and natural resources & mining (-200 jobs, or -0.8%).

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased slightly from January to February. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (4.0%), Albany (4.9%), and Campbell and Niobrara counties (both 5.2%).

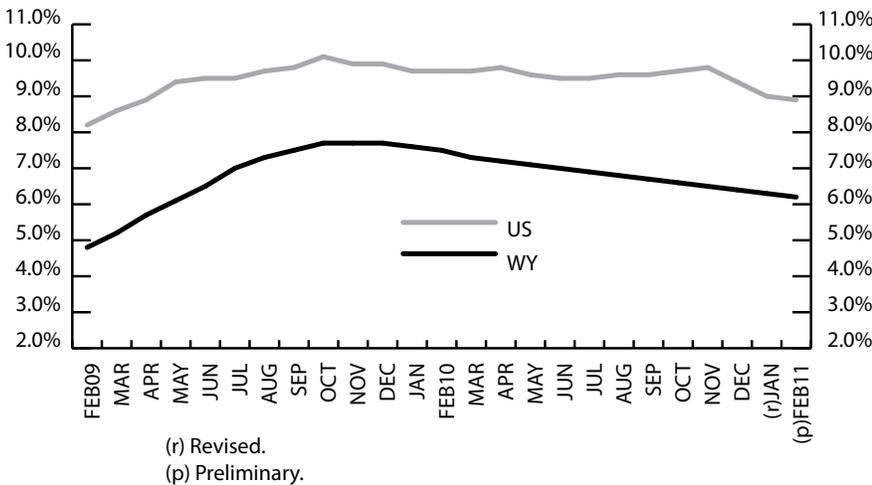


<sup>1</sup> Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.

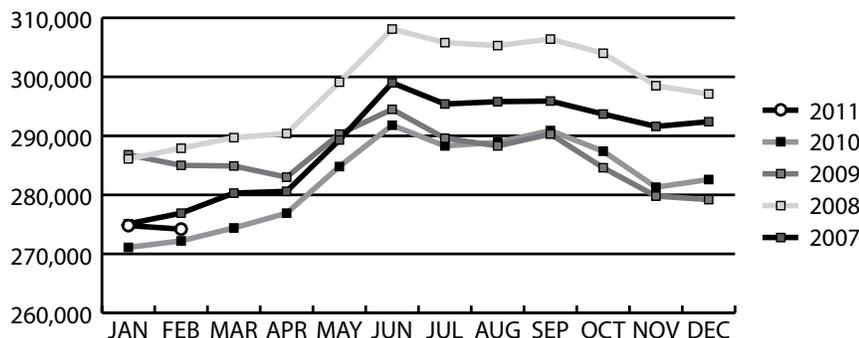
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth  
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



**Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)**



**Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**



**State Unemployment Rates  
February 2011  
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.1
Nevada	13.6
California	12.2
Florida	11.5
Rhode Island	11.2
Kentucky	10.4
Michigan	10.4
Georgia	10.2
Mississippi	10.2
Oregon	10.2
South Carolina	10.2
Idaho	9.7
North Carolina	9.7
Arizona	9.6
Tennessee	9.6
District of Columbia	9.5
Missouri	9.4
West Virginia	9.4
Alabama	9.3
Colorado	9.3
New Jersey	9.2
Ohio	9.2
Washington	9.1
Connecticut	9.0
Illinois	8.9
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.9</b>
Indiana	8.8
New Mexico	8.7
Delaware	8.5
Massachusetts	8.2
New York	8.2
Texas	8.2
Pennsylvania	8.0
Louisiana	7.9
Arkansas	7.8
Utah	7.7
Alaska	7.6
Maine	7.5
Montana	7.4
Wisconsin	7.4
Maryland	7.1
Kansas	6.8
Minnesota	6.7
Oklahoma	6.5
Virginia	6.4
Hawaii	6.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Iowa	6.1
Vermont	5.6
New Hampshire	5.4
South Dakota	4.8
Nebraska	4.3
North Dakota	3.7

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From February 2010 to February 2011 natural resources & mining posted the largest job gains (1,900 jobs, or 7.9%).

	% Change					% Change				
	Employment in			Total		Employment in			Total	
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Employment	Employment	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Employment	Employment
	Feb	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb	Feb	Jan	Feb	Feb	Feb
	11(p)	11(r)	10	11	11	11(p)	11(r)	10	11	11
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>										
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>274.2</b>	<b>274.8</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>					
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>201.3</b>	<b>203.1</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>					
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>					
Natural Resources & Mining	25.9	26.1	24.0	-0.8	7.9					
Mining	25.8	26.0	23.9	-0.8	7.9					
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-2.4					
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.7	9.7	9.5	0.0	2.1					
Coal Mining	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	1.4					
Support Activities for Mining	12.1	12.3	10.3	-1.6	17.5					
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	8.9	8.9	7.9	0.0	12.7					
Construction	19.7	19.9	19.5	-1.0	1.0					
Construction of Buildings	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	-8.6					
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	5.8	6.2	5.8	-6.5	0.0					
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.7	10.6	10.2	0.9	4.9					
Manufacturing	8.6	8.7	8.4	-1.1	2.4					
Durable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0					
Non-durable Goods	4.5	4.6	4.3	-2.2	4.7					
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>220.0</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>					
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	49.7	50.5	50.3	-1.6	-1.2					
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0					
Merch. Wholesalers, Durable	5.2	5.3	5.3	-1.9	-1.9					
Retail Trade	27.5	28.3	28.7	-2.8	-4.2					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0					
Food & Beverage Stores	4.2	4.3	4.5	-2.3	-6.7					
Grocery Stores	3.6	3.7	3.8	-2.7	-5.3					
Gasoline Stations	3.5	3.6	3.6	-2.8	-2.8					
General Merchandise Stores	5.9	6.0	6.0	-1.7	-1.7					
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	13.9	13.9	13.3	0.0	4.5					
Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0					
Transp. & Warehousing	11.4	11.4	10.8	0.0	5.6					
Truck Transportation	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	5.4					
Information	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0					
Financial Activities	10.7	10.7	10.7	0.0	0.0					
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	-1.4					
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6					
Professional & Business Services	16.3	16.6	15.8	-1.8	3.2					
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	9.1	9.0	9.1	1.1	0.0					
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-3.7					
Mgmt. of Co.s & Enterprises	0.8	0.9	0.8	-11.1	0.0					
Admin., Support, & Waste Svcs.	6.4	6.7	5.9	-4.5	8.5					
Educational & Health Services	26.4	26.4	26.0	0.0	1.5					
Educational Services	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3					
Health Care & Social Assistance	23.3	23.4	23.0	-0.4	1.3					
Ambulatory Health Care	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.0	2.4					
Offices of Physicians	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2					
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0					
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.6	4.5	-2.2	0.0					
Social Assistance	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	1.5					
Leisure & Hospitality	29.0	29.1	29.6	-0.3	-2.0					
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0					
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	26.7	26.8	27.3	-0.4	-2.2					
Accommodation	9.5	9.4	9.8	1.1	-3.1					
Food Svcs. & Drinking Places	17.2	17.4	17.5	-1.1	-1.7					
Other Services	11.1	11.2	11.3	-0.9	-1.8					
Repair & Maintenance	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	2.8					
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>					
Federal Government	6.9	7.0	7.2	-1.4	-4.2					
State Government	17.0	16.4	16.8	3.7	1.2					
State Government Education	7.4	6.8	7.2	8.8	2.8					
Local Government	49.0	48.3	48.7	1.4	0.6					
Local Government Education	26.1	25.2	25.8	3.6	1.2					
Hospitals	6.7	6.7	6.5	0.0	3.1					
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>										
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>					
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>					
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>					
Natural Res., Mining, & Const.	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0					
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0					
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>					
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.6	8.7	8.8	-1.1	-2.3					
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0					
Retail Trade	4.8	4.9	5.1	-2.0	-5.9					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4					
Information	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					
Financial Activities	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0					
Professional & Business Services	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2					
Educational & Health Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.5					
Leisure & Hospitality	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0					
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0					
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>					
Federal Government	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.8	0.0					
State Government	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0					
Local Government	7.5	7.2	7.2	4.2	4.2					
Local Education	4.1	3.8	3.9	7.9	5.1					
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>										
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>					
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>					
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>					
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.0	17.9					
Construction	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0					
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2					
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>					
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	7.7	7.8	8.2	-1.3	-6.1					
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0					
Retail Trade	4.3	4.4	4.8	-2.3	-10.4					
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	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8					
Educational & Health Services	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0					
Leisure & Hospitality	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0					
Other Services	2.1	2.0	1.9	5.0	10.5					
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>-1.6</b>					
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	4.6	4.5	4.7	2.2	-2.1					
Local Education	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	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 11	Jan 11	Feb 10	Jan 11	Feb 10
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	-1.3
Construction	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	-1.9
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	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	Feb 11	Jan 11	Feb 10	Jan 11	Feb 10
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.0</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.6	5.2	0.0	7.7
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.0	15.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment	
	Feb 11	Jan 11	Feb 10	Jan 11	Feb 10
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-18.8</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.0	-20.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-9.1
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	3.3
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## State Unemployment Rates February 2011 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.0
Nevada	13.6
California	12.3
Rhode Island	11.8
Kentucky	11.2
Florida	11.0
Michigan	11.0
Oregon	11.0
Idaho	10.7
Mississippi	10.4
South Carolina	10.3
West Virginia	10.3
Georgia	10.2
Tennessee	10.2
North Carolina	10.1
Missouri	9.9
New Jersey	9.9
Ohio	9.8
Washington	9.8
Alabama	9.7
Colorado	9.7
Connecticut	9.6
Arizona	9.5
District of Columbia	9.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Illinois	9.4
Indiana	9.4
Delaware	9.0
New Mexico	8.9
Massachusetts	8.7
New York	8.7
Alaska	8.5
Maine	8.5
Pennsylvania	8.5
Wisconsin	8.5
Arkansas	8.4
Montana	8.2
Texas	8.2
Utah	8.1
Louisiana	8.0
Minnesota	7.4
Maryland	7.3
Kansas	7.2
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Oklahoma	6.9
Iowa	6.8
Virginia	6.6
Hawaii	6.3
Vermont	6.0
New Hampshire	5.8
South Dakota	5.4
Nebraska	4.7
North Dakota	4.5

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*The consumer price index for transportation increased by 7.1% from February 2010 to February 2011, possibly reflecting the impact of higher gasoline prices.*

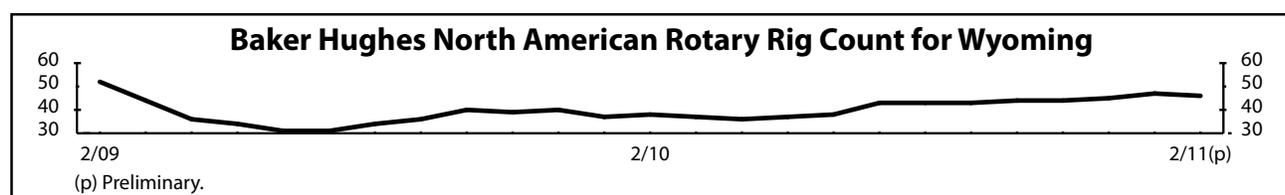
	Feb 2011 (p)	Jan 2011 (r)	Feb 2010 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>288,743</b>	<b>288,127</b>	<b>292,699</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Unemployed	20,115	21,240	24,061	-5.3	-16.4
Employed	268,628	266,887	268,638	0.7	0.0
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	7.0%/6.2%	7.4%/6.3%	8.2%/7.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	9.5%/8.9%	9.8%/9.0%	10.4%/9.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,882,000	6,621,000	7,161,000	3.9	-3.9
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	4.8%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,020,000	993,000	1,204,000	2.7	-15.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,749,000	9,187,000	9,282,000	-4.8	-5.7
<b>Hours &amp; Earnings for Production Workers</b>					
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$843.09	\$850.91	\$824.18	-0.9	2.3
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	40.5	40.5	-1.5	-1.5
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$775.46	\$773.98	\$739.60	0.2	4.8
Average Weekly Hours	40.9	40.8	40.0	0.2	2.3
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	33,421	32,494	44,526	2.9	-24.9
Benefits Paid	\$10,682,167	\$10,395,251	\$14,975,761	2.8	-28.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$319.62	\$319.91	\$336.34	-0.1	-5.0
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	251,656	251,620	249,068	0.0	1.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.4%	3.4%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	221.3	220.2	216.7	0.5	2.1
Food & Beverages	224.0	223.2	219.1	0.4	2.2
Housing	217.3	216.7	215.8	0.2	0.7
Apparel	118.4	116.7	118.9	1.5	-0.4
Transportation	203.0	200.8	189.6	1.1	7.1
Medical Care	397.1	393.9	385.9	0.8	2.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.2	112.6	113.3	0.5	-0.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	130.7	130.7	129.1	0.0	1.2
Other Goods & Services	385.4	384.7	378.0	0.2	2.0
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	195.5	192.2	181.0	1.7	8.0
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	75	84	387	-10.7	-80.6
Valuation	\$13,045,000	\$14,646,000	\$37,408,000	-10.9	-65.1
Single Family Homes	50	64	69	-21.9	-27.5
Valuation	\$11,125,000	\$12,940,000	\$13,174,000	-14.0	-15.6
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	12	9	328	33.3	-96.3
Valuation	\$1,281,000	\$1,349,000	\$25,383,000	-5.0	-95.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	25	24	27	4.2	-7.4
Valuation	\$2,934,000	\$2,938,000	\$3,439,000	-0.1	-14.7
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan 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 Sublette (4.0%), Albany (4.9%), and Campbell and Niobrara counties (both 5.2%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2011 (p)	Jan 2011 (r)	Feb 2010 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>44,539</b>	<b>44,693</b>	<b>44,589</b>	<b>40,951</b>	<b>40,865</b>	<b>40,549</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>3,828</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Big Horn	4,911	4,958	4,824	4,482	4,518	4,353	429	440	471	8.7	8.9	9.8
Fremont	18,970	18,911	19,010	17,358	17,224	17,177	1,612	1,687	1,833	8.5	8.9	9.6
Hot Springs	2,476	2,483	2,516	2,332	2,330	2,364	144	153	152	5.8	6.2	6.0
Park	13,937	14,004	13,960	12,836	12,796	12,723	1,101	1,208	1,237	7.9	8.6	8.9
Washakie	4,245	4,337	4,279	3,943	3,997	3,932	302	340	347	7.1	7.8	8.1
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>53,074</b>	<b>53,217</b>	<b>54,735</b>	<b>49,535</b>	<b>49,471</b>	<b>50,227</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>4,508</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Campbell	27,078	27,139	28,047	25,681	25,630	26,006	1,397	1,509	2,041	5.2	5.6	7.3
Crook	3,327	3,345	3,463	3,117	3,130	3,216	210	215	247	6.3	6.4	7.1
Johnson	3,771	3,782	3,863	3,402	3,420	3,439	369	362	424	9.8	9.6	11.0
Sheridan	15,683	15,705	16,057	14,341	14,290	14,516	1,342	1,415	1,541	8.6	9.0	9.6
Weston	3,215	3,246	3,305	2,994	3,001	3,050	221	245	255	6.9	7.5	7.7
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>62,300</b>	<b>62,163</b>	<b>62,051</b>	<b>58,176</b>	<b>57,778</b>	<b>56,764</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>5,287</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Lincoln	7,948	7,969	8,072	7,138	7,140	7,162	810	829	910	10.2	10.4	11.3
Sublette	7,086	7,147	6,871	6,802	6,831	6,459	284	316	412	4.0	4.4	6.0
Sweetwater	23,505	23,438	23,338	22,113	21,919	21,385	1,392	1,519	1,953	5.9	6.5	8.4
Teton	12,655	12,461	12,820	11,719	11,470	11,785	936	991	1,035	7.4	8.0	8.1
Uinta	11,106	11,148	10,950	10,404	10,418	9,973	702	730	977	6.3	6.5	8.9
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>75,335</b>	<b>74,674</b>	<b>75,113</b>	<b>70,780</b>	<b>70,222</b>	<b>70,406</b>	<b>4,555</b>	<b>4,452</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Albany	19,515	18,787	19,791	18,555	17,840	18,682	960	947	1,109	4.9	5.0	5.6
Goshen	6,184	6,218	6,316	5,809	5,840	5,913	375	378	403	6.1	6.1	6.4
Laramie	43,107	42,974	43,649	39,782	39,441	39,905	3,325	3,533	3,744	7.7	8.2	8.6
Niobrara	1,208	1,225	1,277	1,145	1,157	1,194	63	68	83	5.2	5.6	6.5
Platte	3,949	3,989	4,192	3,691	3,699	3,856	258	290	336	6.5	7.3	8.0
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>54,867</b>	<b>54,861</b>	<b>56,096</b>	<b>50,984</b>	<b>50,798</b>	<b>51,547</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>4,063</b>	<b>4,549</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Carbon	7,343	7,404	7,579	6,747	6,781	6,903	596	623	676	8.1	8.4	8.9
Converse	7,285	7,297	7,619	6,867	6,871	7,113	418	426	506	5.7	5.8	6.6
Natrona	40,239	40,160	40,898	37,370	37,146	37,531	2,869	3,014	3,367	7.1	7.5	8.2
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>288,743</b>	<b>288,127</b>	<b>292,699</b>	<b>268,628</b>	<b>266,887</b>	<b>268,638</b>	<b>20,115</b>	<b>21,240</b>	<b>24,061</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										6.2	6.3	7.5
U.S. ....										9.5	9.8	10.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										8.9	9.0	9.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2011. Run Date 03/2011.

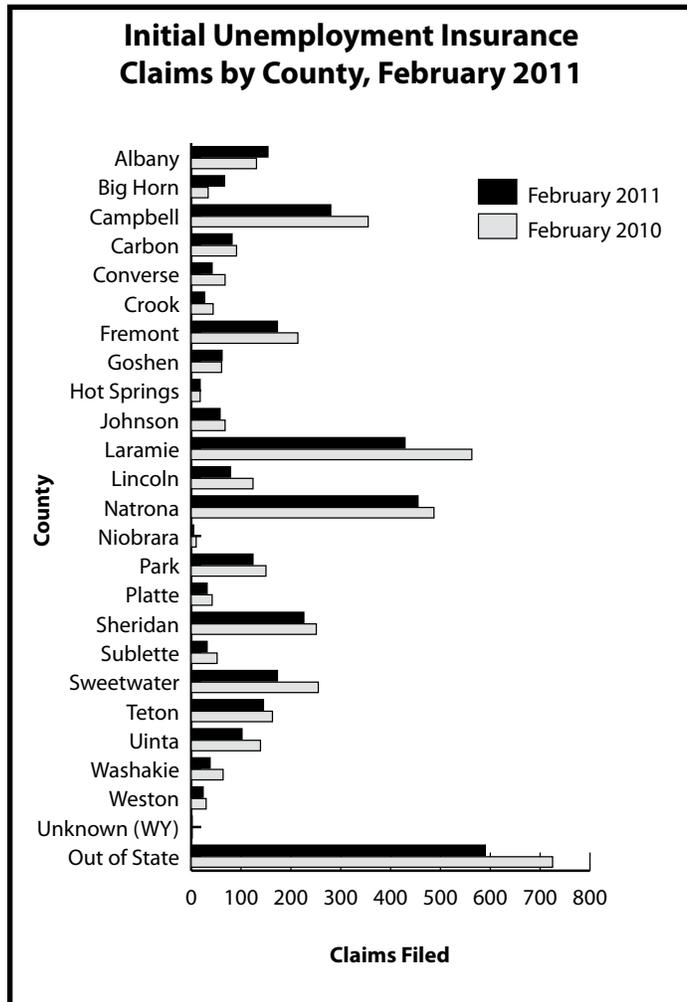
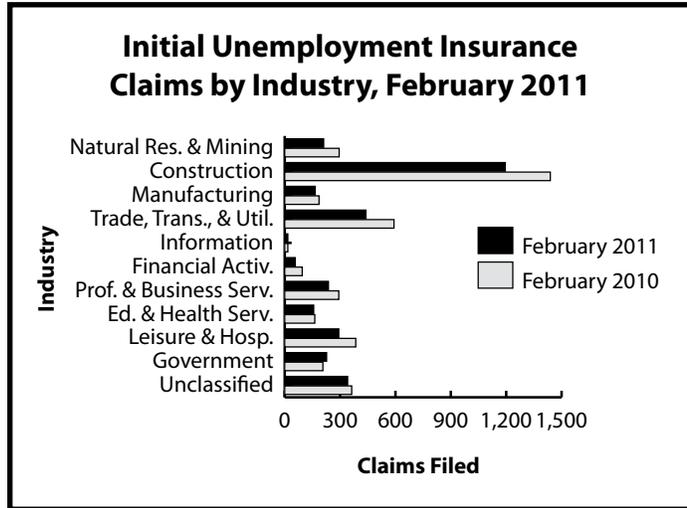
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

February's statewide initial claims total of 3,422 was 17.4% less than in February 2010 and 39.8% less than January 2011.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Feb 11	Jan 11	Feb 11	Feb 11
	Feb 11	Jan 11	Feb 10	Jan 11
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>				
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>3,422</b>	<b>5,687</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>-39.8 -17.4</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,571	2,573	1,920	-38.9 -18.2
Natural Res. & Mining	211	368	295	-42.7 -28.5
Mining	194	318	273	-39.0 -28.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	11	24	14	-54.2 -21.4
Construction	1,195	1,908	1,439	-37.4 -17.0
Manufacturing	165	297	186	-44.4 -11.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,283	2,132	1,654	-39.8 -22.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	440	658	592	-33.1 -25.7
Wholesale Trade	60	83	83	-27.7 -27.7
Retail Trade	235	401	340	-41.4 -30.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	145	174	169	-16.7 -14.2
Information	17	26	17	-34.6 0.0
Financial Activities	57	58	95	-1.7 -40.0
Prof. and Business Svcs.	237	492	293	-51.8 -19.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	157	196	163	-19.9 -3.7
Leisure & Hospitality	293	626	385	-53.2 -23.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	82	76	109	7.9 -24.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	227	403	207	-43.7 9.7
Federal Government	83	165	75	-49.7 10.7
State Government	25	29	18	-13.8 38.9
Local Government	119	209	114	-43.1 4.4
Local Education	28	47	36	-40.4 -22.2
UNCLASSIFIED	341	579	363	-41.1 -6.1

Laramie County				
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>-42.8 -24.1</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	195	373	235	-47.7 -17.0
Construction	161	287	202	-43.9 -20.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	187	300	274	-37.7 -31.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	74	106	126	-30.2 -41.3
Financial Activities	13	9	17	44.4 -23.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	30	84	37	-64.3 -18.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	28	34	39	-17.6 -28.2
Leisure & Hospitality	23	54	39	-57.4 -41.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	29	53	36	-45.3 -19.4
UNCLASSIFIED	15	19	16	-21.1 -6.3

Natrona County				
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>-30.3 -7.0</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	200	282	217	-29.1 -7.8
Construction	166	202	170	-17.8 -2.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	226	336	247	-32.7 -8.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	75	116	73	-35.3 2.7
Financial Activities	4	16	20	-75.0 -80.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	39	78	48	-50.0 -18.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	35	43	40	-18.6 -12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	39	51	43	-23.5 -9.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	16	11	-6.3 36.4
UNCLASSIFIED	12	16	12	-25.0 0.0

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

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

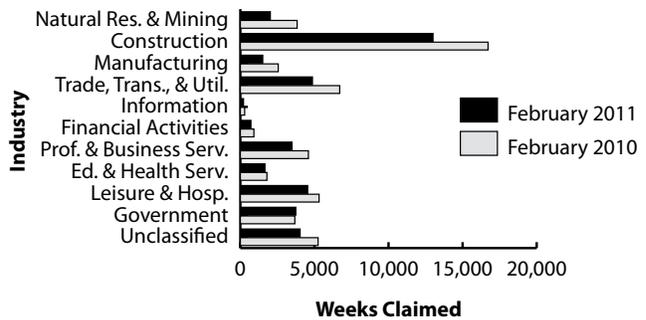
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued claims (40,458) for February 2011 were 23.6% less than in February 2010.

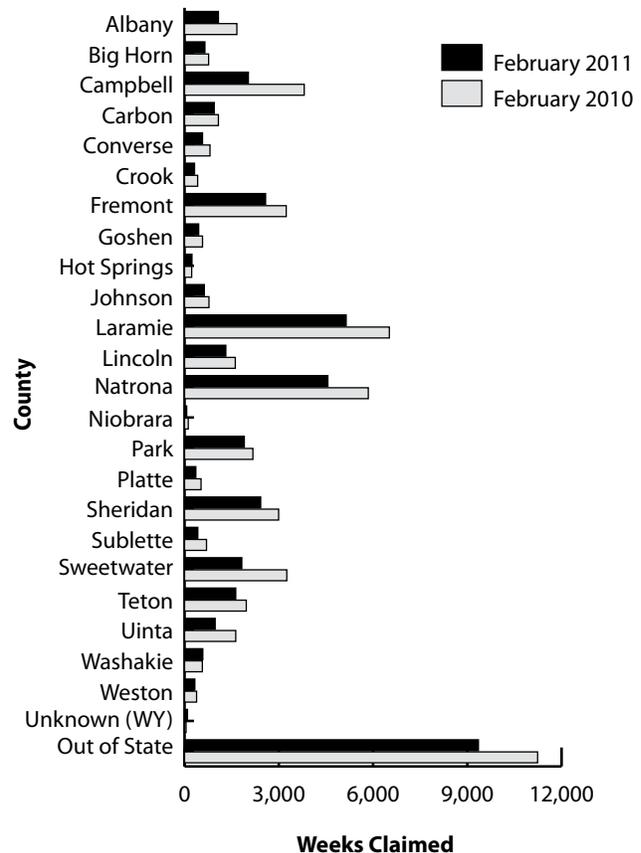
## Continued Claims

	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Feb 11	Jan 11	Feb 10	Jan 11	Feb 10
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>40,458</b>	<b>39,670</b>	<b>52,934</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-23.6</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>18,854</b>	<b>19,006</b>	<b>26,520</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-28.9</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>11,305</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>14,578</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-22.5</b>
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	960	902	1,386	6.4	-30.7
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	8.5%	7.7%	9.5%	0.8%	-1.0%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>16,539</b>	<b>15,517</b>	<b>23,108</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-28.4</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	2,023	1,899	3,832	6.5	-47.2
Mining	1,717	1,614	3,418	6.4	-49.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	148	147	231	0.7	-35.9
Construction	13,004	12,246	16,718	6.2	-22.2
Manufacturing	1,512	1,372	2,558	10.2	-40.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>16,142</b>	<b>16,214</b>	<b>20,901</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-22.8</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	4,866	4,646	6,706	4.7	-27.4
Wholesale Trade	624	611	1,008	2.1	-38.1
Retail Trade	3,165	3,006	3,967	5.3	-20.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,077	1,029	1,731	4.7	-37.8
Information	213	175	292	21.7	-27.1
Financial Activities	715	763	914	-6.3	-21.8
Prof. & Business Services	3,486	3,259	4,593	7.0	-24.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,661	1,786	1,794	-7.0	-7.4
Leisure and Hospitality	4,546	4,919	5,314	-7.6	-14.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	655	666	1,288	-1.7	-49.1
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>3,788</b>	<b>3,678</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Federal Government	1,881	2,083	1,627	-9.7	15.6
State Government	262	250	336	4.8	-22.0
Local Government	1,601	1,455	1,715	10.0	-6.6
Local Education	347	337	353	3.0	-1.7
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>4,151</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-23.1</b>
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>6,515</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-21.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-19.9</b>
Total Goods-Producing	2,358	2,187	2,813	7.8	-16.2
Construction	2,037	1,890	2,331	7.8	-12.6
Total Service-Providing	2,171	2,238	3,171	-3.0	-31.5
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	669	680	1,134	-1.6	-41.0
Financial Activities	115	137	208	-16.1	-44.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	596	558	857	6.8	-30.5
Educational and Health Svcs.	441	439	321	0.5	37.4
Leisure & Hospitality	244	309	475	-21.0	-48.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>-21.0</b>	<b>-15.8</b>
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>4,557</b>	<b>5,848</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-22.0</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>1,640</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-21.6</b>
Total Goods-Producing	1,648	1,726	2,565	-4.5	-35.8
Construction	1,224	1,271	1,784	-3.7	-31.4
Total Service-Providing	2,600	2,475	2,913	5.1	-10.7
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	1,086	1,065	956	2.0	13.6
Financial Activities	97	100	107	-3.0	-9.3
Professional & Business Svcs.	478	428	572	11.7	-16.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	345	321	370	7.5	-6.8
Leisure & Hospitality	393	391	472	0.5	-16.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>-19.6</b>	<b>-8.9</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>-29.3</b>

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, February 2011



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, February 2011



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

<sup>b</sup>Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

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