

# TRENDS

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Research &amp; Planning

## Occupational Projections: Most Jobs Require On-the-Job Training

by: *Michael Moore, Associate Editor*

*Wyoming is projected to add a net 34,438 jobs from 2009 to 2019. The articles in this issue examine where those jobs will be found at the occupation and industry levels. Also, as workers leave Wyoming's labor market, their departure will create employment opportunities in the state (see page 12).*

In 2009, occupations requiring on-the-job training accounted for 73.3% of all jobs in Wyoming. This is expected to continue over the next 10 years. By 2019, Wyoming is projected to add a net 34,438 jobs, growing from 282,070 to 316,508 (12.2%). In 2019, an estimated 72.1% of all jobs in Wyoming will require on-the-job training.

Of the 34,438 projected new jobs, 62.6% will require on-the-job training. These types of job do not require any sort of postsecondary education, such as vocational education or a bachelor's degree. Occupations requiring on-the-job training will grow by 21,566, or 10.4% (see Table 1, page 3).

degree or higher accounted for 17.3% of all occupations in Wyoming in 2009 and are expected to make up a similar percentage (17.7%) in 2019. These types of occupations are projected to grow from 48,677 to 56,108 (7,431, or 15.3%) during this period.

Occupations requiring postsecondary education less than a bachelor's degree – such as an associate's degree or vocational education – made up 9.3% of all of Wyoming's occupations in 2009; these types of occupations are expected to account for a slightly higher percentage (10.0%) in 2019. According to the projections, Wyoming will add 5,361 of these types of jobs during this 10-year period, the highest percentage growth

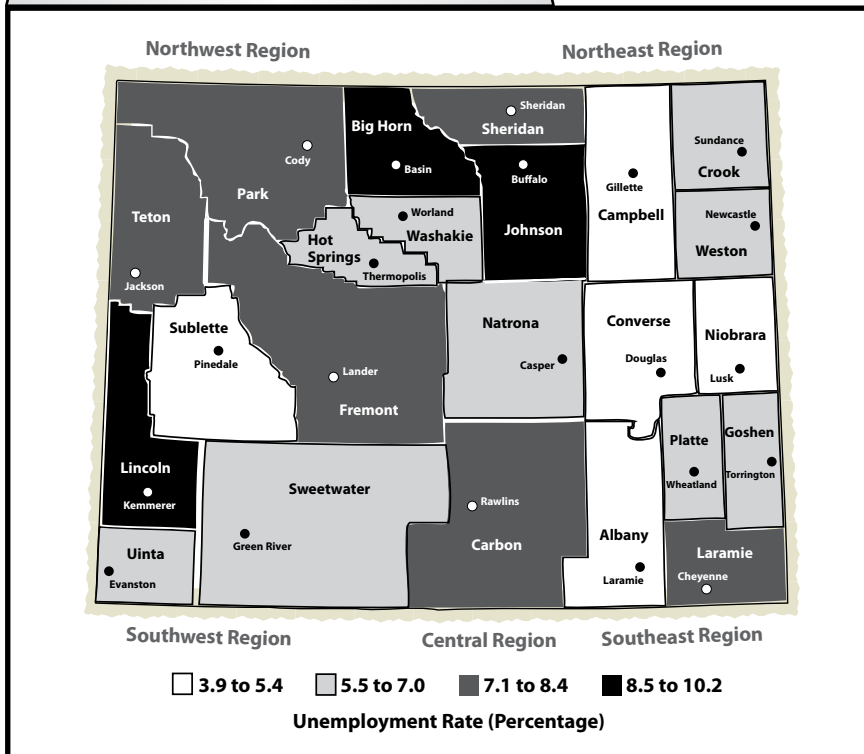
Occupations requiring a bachelor's

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **The Economic Indicators table has been revised to include total nonfarm employment for Wyoming, and employment information for state government, along with employment data for Laramie and Natrona counties. ... page 16**
- **Initial and continued employment insurance claims both saw substantial decreases compared to March 2010. ... page 18**

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, March 2011 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(20.5%) of all levels of educational attainment.

Among the 25 occupations with the largest growth from 2009 to 2019, 20 require on-the-job training (see Table 2, page 4). The largest growth among these types of occupations will be seen in operating engineers & other construction equipment operators (947, or 20.4%); secretaries, except legal,

medical, & executive (855, or 12.2%); and maids & housekeeping cleaners (763, or 20.0%).

Only 3 of the top 25 occupations with the largest growth require bachelor's degrees: general & operations managers (573, 10.7%); elementary school teachers, except special education (294, or 10.4%); & accountants and auditors (288, or

17.2%). Only 2 of these 25 occupations require postsecondary education less than a bachelor's degree: registered nurses (1,381, or 27.7%) and nursing aides, orderlies, & attendants (835, or 25.8%).

Some occupations are projected to shrink during this period (see Table 3, page 5). All of the top 10 occupations projected to see the highest level of job loss require on-the-job training. Three of these occupations are directly tied to the U.S. postal service: postal service mail carriers, postal service mail sorters, processor, & processing machine sorters, and postal service clerks. These three occupations are projected to lose a combined 274 jobs in Wyoming.

### Levels of Education

Table 4 (see page 5) shows that among the top 10 occupations requiring on-the-job training projected to see the largest amount of growth, 4 have average annual wages under \$30,000: secretaries, except legal, medical, & executive (\$29,245); maids & housekeeping cleaners (\$20,197); child care workers

(Text continued on page 5)

**Table 1: Wyoming Employment Growth for the Five Largest-Growth Detailed Occupations by Educational Attainment Level\*, 2009-2019**

Occupation	Change			
	2009	2019	n	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,070</b>	<b>316,508</b>	<b>34,438</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>On-the-Job Training</b>				
Operating Enginr & Other Const Equip Op	4,646	5,593	947	20.4
Secretaries, Exc. Legal, Medical, & Exec.	7,026	7,881	855	12.2
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,819	4,582	763	20.0
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	5,831	6,496	665	11.4
Child Care Workers	1,497	1,972	474	31.7
Total, All Occupations	206,772	228,338	21,566	10.4
<b>Postsecondary Education Less than a Bachelor's Degree</b>				
Registered Nurses	4,985	6,366	1,381	27.7
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attend	3,235	4,070	835	25.8
Preschool Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	734	970	236	32.2
Fitness Trainers & Aerobics Instructors	612	844	232	38.0
Licensed Practical & Licensed Voc. Nurses	781	989	208	26.7
Total, All Occupations	26,207	31,568	5,361	20.5
<b>Bachelor's Degree or Higher</b>				
General & Operations Managers	5,330	5,903	573	10.7
Elem. School Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	2,827	3,121	294	10.4
Accountants & Auditors	1,676	1,965	288	17.2
Farm, Ranch, & O Agricultural Mgr	1,216	1,467	250	20.6
Sec. School Teachers, Exc. Special & Voc. I Ed.	2,026	2,219	193	9.5
Total, All Occupations	48,677	56,108	7,431	15.3
<b>Other</b>				
Total, All Occupations	413	494	81	19.6

\* Some occupations have multiple educational requirements. The occupations in this table are sorted by the highest level of education required.

Table 2: Wyoming Employment Growth for the 25 Largest-Growth Detailed Occupations, 2009-2019

Rank	Occupation	Estimated Projected		Change		Education Required	Hourly Wage	Annual Wage
		2009	2019	n	%			
1	Registered Nurses	4,985	6,366	1,381	27.7	Post-Secondary Vocational Training	\$28.43	\$59,134
2	Operating Engineer & Other Const. Equip Operator	4,646	5,593	947	20.4	On-the-Job Training	23.12	48,090
3	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	7,026	7,881	855	12.2	On-the-Job Training	14.06	29,245
4	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	3,235	4,070	835	25.8	Post-Secondary Vocational Training	13.28	27,622
5	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,819	4,582	763	20.0	On-the-Job Training	9.71	20,197
6	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	5,831	6,496	665	11.4	On-the-Job Training	16.68	34,694
7	General & Operations Managers	5,330	5,903	573	10.7	Bachelor's Degree	44.35	92,248
8	Child Care Workers	1,497	1,972	474	31.7	On-the-Job Training	10.68	22,214
9	Medical Secretaries	1,370	1,825	455	33.2	On-the-Job Training	14.68	30,534
10	Electricians	2,775	3,229	454	16.4	On-the-Job Training	24.82	51,626
11	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	2,236	2,664	429	19.2	On-the-Job Training	26.76	55,661
12	Teacher Assistants	4,002	4,427	425	10.6	On-the-Job Training	N/A	23,859
13	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	3,819	4,245	425	11.1	On-the-Job Training	19.19	39,915
14	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,794	5,198	404	8.4	On-the-Job Training	12.42	25,834
15	Personal & Home Care Aides	921	1,302	380	41.3	On-the-Job Training	10.62	22,090
16	Roustabouts, Oil & Gas	2,742	3,089	347	12.6	On-the-Job Training	19.72	41,018
17	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	6,335	6,675	340	5.4	On-the-Job Training	20.21	42,037
18	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	3,654	3,978	325	8.9	On-the-Job Training	31.02	64,522
19	Home Health Aides	1,490	1,803	314	21.1	On-the-Job Training	11.96	24,877
20	Waiters & Waitresses	5,257	5,565	308	5.9	On-the-Job Training	8.79	18,283
21	Retail Salespersons	8,120	8,419	298	3.7	On-the-Job Training	11.79	24,523
22	First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office & Administrative Support Workers	2,190	2,486	296	13.5	On-the-Job Training	21.34	44,387
23	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,827	3,121	294	10.4	Bachelor's Degree	N/A	57,128
24	Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks	1,446	1,739	294	20.3	On-the-Job Training	10.03	20,862
25	Accountants & Auditors	1,676	1,965	288	17.2	Bachelor's Degree	30.15	62,712
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>282,070</b>	<b>316,508</b>	<b>34,438</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>

(Text continued from page 3)

(\$22,214); and teacher assistants (\$23,859). Many of the higher paying jobs in this group of occupations are related to the construction and natural resources & mining industries, including operating engineers & other construction equipment operators (\$48,087); electricians (\$51,626); and industrial machinery mechanics (\$55,661).

Many of the top 10 occupations requiring postsecondary education less than a bachelor’s degree are related to healthcare (see Table 5, page 6). From 2009 to 2019, registered nurses (1,381, or

27.7%) will experience the largest increase of jobs among all occupations. Other healthcare-related occupations expected to see a high level of growth include nursing aides, orderlies, & attendants (835, or 25.8%); licensed practical & licensed vocational nurses (208, or 26.7%); dental hygienists (144, or 35.9%); and emergency medical technicians & paramedics (123, or 21.3%).

Although the majority of occupations in Wyoming require on-the-job training, the highest-paying jobs are those that require a bachelor’s degree or higher (see Table 6, page 6). Wyoming is expected to

**Table 3: Wyoming Employment Loss for the 10 Largest Declining Detailed Occupations, 2009-2019**

Rank	Occupation	Estimated	Projected	Change		Education Required
		2009	2019	n	%	
1	Carpenters	3,037	2,689	-348	-11.4	On-the-Job Training
2	Cashiers	6,210	5,974	-237	-3.8	On-the-Job Training
3	Helpers – Carpenters	715	596	-119	-16.6	On-the-Job Training
4	Postal Service Mail Carriers	408	294	-114	-28.0	On-the-Job Training
5	Postal Serv Mail Sorters, Processor	352	246	-106	-30.2	On-the-Job Training
6	All Other Construction & Related Workers	151	83	-68	-45.1	On-the-Job Training
7	Cabinetmakers & Bench Carpenters	156	89	-67	-42.9	On-the-Job Training
8	Telemarketers	391	332	-59	-15.1	On-the-Job Training
9	Postal Service Clerks	207	153	-54	-26.2	On-the-Job Training
10	Team Assemblers	189	139	-50	-26.3	On-the-Job Training

**Table 4: Wyoming Employment Growth for the 10 Largest Growth Detailed Occupations Requiring On-the-Job Training, 2009-2019**

Rank	Occupation	Estimated	Projected	Change		Hourly Wage	Annual Wage
		2009	2019	n	%		
1	Operating Engineers & Other Const. Equipment Operators	4,646	5,593	947	20.4	\$23.12	\$48,087
2	Secretaries, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	7,026	7,881	855	12.2	14.06	29,245
3	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	3,819	4,582	763	20.0	9.71	20,197
4	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	5,831	6,496	665	11.4	16.68	34,694
5	Child Care Workers	1,497	1,972	474	31.7	10.68	22,214
6	Medical Secretaries	1,370	1,825	455	33.2	14.68	30,534
7	Electricians	2,775	3,229	454	16.4	24.82	51,626
8	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	2,236	2,664	429	19.2	26.76	55,661
9	Teacher Assistants	4,002	4,427	425	10.6	N/A	23,859
10	Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	3,819	4,245	425	11.1	19.19	39,915

add 573 general & operations managers from 2009 to 2019; those working in this occupation are paid an average annual wage of \$92,248. Among the top 10 occupations requiring a bachelor's degree or higher, child, family, & school social workers had the lowest average annual wage (\$44,762).

## Conclusion

As Wyoming's labor market grows over

the next 10 years, it will continue to be comprised largely of occupations that require on-the-job training. The largest gains will be seen in the all other office & administrative support, construction & extraction, and healthcare practitioners & technical major occupational groups.

More detailed information on occupational and industry projections for 2009 to 2019 is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.



**Table 5: Wyoming Employment Growth for the 10 Largest Growth Detailed Occupations Requiring Postsecondary Education Less Than a Bachelor's Degree, 2009-2019**

Rank	Occupation	Estimated	Projected	Change		Hourly Wage	Annual Wage
		2009	2019	n	%		
1	Registered Nurses	4,985	6,366	1,381	27.7	\$28.43	\$59,134
2	Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attend	3,235	4,070	835	25.8	13.28	27,622
3	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	734	970	236	32.2	12.91	26,853
4	Fitness Trainers & Aerobics Instructors	612	844	232	38.0	10.95	22,776
5	Licensed Practical & Licensed Vocational Nurses	781	989	208	26.7	19.41	40,373
6	Bus & Truck Mechanics & Diesel Engine Specialists	1,149	1,343	194	16.9	23.74	49,379
7	Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers	2,436	2,618	182	7.5	24.03	49,982
8	Dental Hygienists	400	544	144	35.9	31.32	65,146
9	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	1,538	1,681	143	9.3	18.69	38,875
10	Emergency Medical Technicians & Paramedics	577	700	123	21.3	15.69	32,635

**Table 6: Wyoming Employment Growth for the 10 Largest-Growth Detailed Occupations Requiring a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 2009-2019**

Rank	Occupation	Estimated	Projected	Change		Hourly Wage	Annual Wage
		2009	2019	n	%		
1	General & Operations Managers	5,330	5,903	573	10.7	\$44.35	\$92,248
2	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,827	3,121	294	10.4	N/A	57,128
3	Accountants & Auditors	1,676	1,965	288	17.2	30.15	62,712
4	Farm, Ranch, & Other Agricultural Managers	1,216	1,467	250	20.6	N/A	N/A
5	Secondary School Teachers, Exc. Special & Voc. Education	2,026	2,219	193	9.5	N/A	58,566
6	Petroleum Engineers	772	942	170	22.1	42.38	88,150
7	Child, Family, & School Social Workers	703	862	159	22.6	21.52	44,762
8	Physical Therapists	440	587	147	33.5	36.63	76,190
9	Middle School Teachers, Except Special & Voc. Education	1,406	1,543	136	9.7	N/A	59,114
10	Family & General Practitioners	396	525	129	32.6	90.03	187,262

# What Is the Difference Between an Industry and an Occupation?

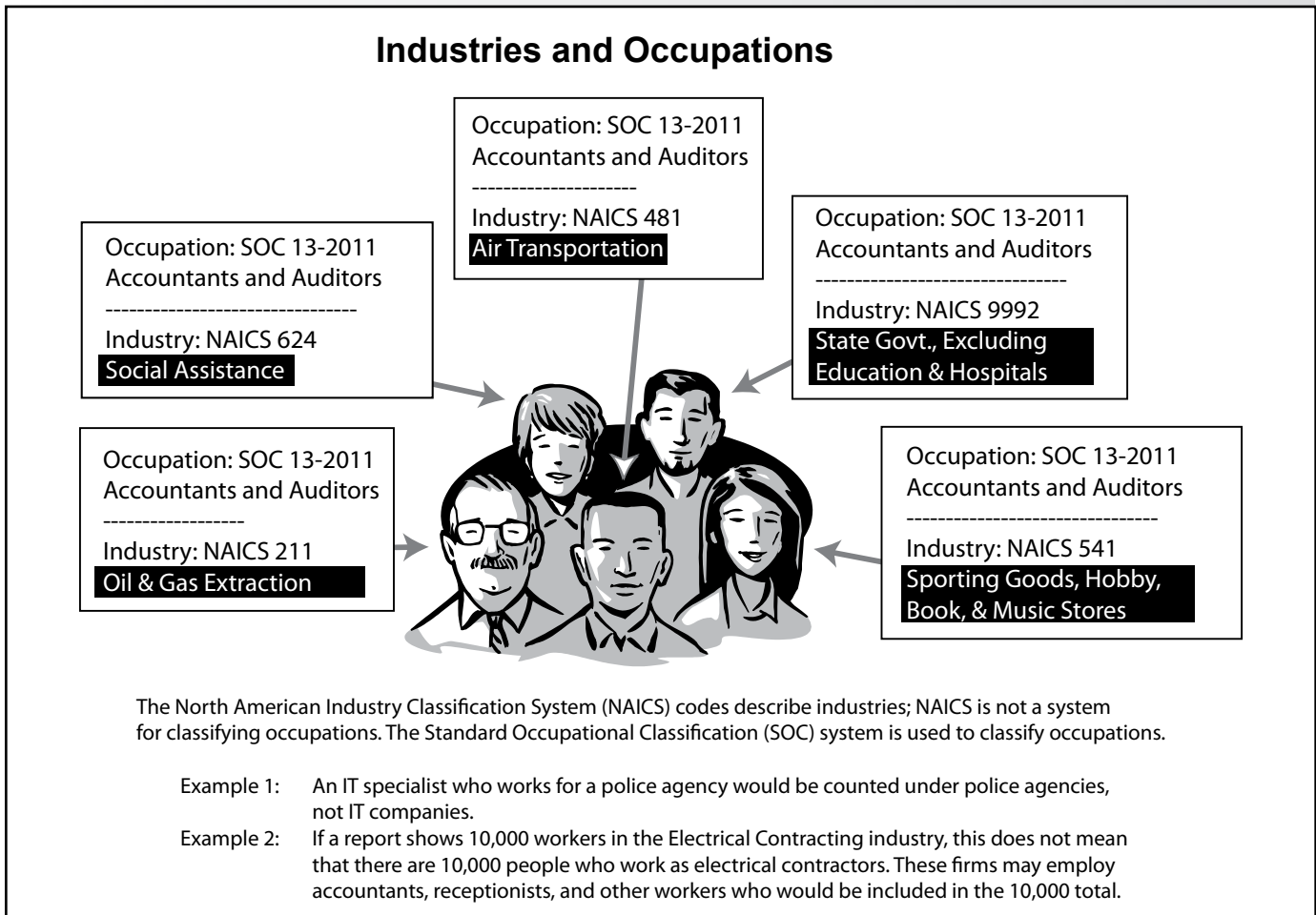
In general, an industry refers to the type of firm for which a person works. Rather than grouping firms according to the final product or service, the North American Industry Classification System categorizes firms based on production process.

However, the final product or service is usually similar for establishments within an industry. On the other hand, an occupation refers to a specific task or set of tasks performed by an individual. Consider the occupation of roustabouts, oil & gas. The Standard Occupational Classification manual defines the occupation as follows: “Assemble or repair oil field equipment using hand and power tools. Perform other

tasks as needed” (Office of Management & Budget, 2000, p. 173). A single occupation may be present in a variety of industries. For example, accountants, in addition to working in accounting firms, may also work for mining companies, hospitals, state or local government, and many other industries.

## References

Office of Management & Budget. (2000, October). Standard Occupational Classification manual. Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service and Berman Associates.



## Industry Projections: Growth Expected in Most Sectors

by: Michael Moore, Associate Editor

As the total number of jobs in Wyoming grows from 2009 to 2019, most industry sectors are projected to increase.

Wyoming is projected to add a net 34,438 jobs (12.2%) from 2009 to 2019 (see Table 1). The industry sectors projected to see the highest level of growth are health care & social assistance (9,895, or 30.6%), natural resources & mining (5,971, or 19.7%), public administration (4,566, or 18.8%), and leisure & hospitality (4,479, or 13.7%). Job losses are projected in the manufacturing (-1,438, or -15.1%), retail trade (-322, or -1.0%), and information (-168, or -3.6%) industries.

The industries in this article are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), which uses a 6-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into 20 industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and 15 are entirely services-producing sectors. NAICS allows for the identification of approximately

1,170 industries. An example of this can be seen in the related box on page 10, which shows the NAICS breakdown for the public administration industry. This industry consists of a variety of activities such as executive bodies, legislative offices, courts, police protection, fire protection, American Indian and Alaska Native tribal governments, and more (NAICS, 2007).

Figure 1 (see page 10) shows the 15 industry subsectors that are projected to grow the most between 2009 and 2019. The subsectors with the largest projected growth rates include amusement, gambling, & recreation (45.4%, 1,226 jobs) and social assistance (38.3%, 2,620 jobs). The support activities for mining subsector is projected to grow by 4,201 jobs (36.7%) and ambulatory healthcare services is projected to grow by 2,944 jobs (33.5%). Employment in hospitals is projected to increase by 3,189 jobs (27.9%).

Job growth is projected in all regions of Wyoming (see Table 2, page 11). The

Table 1: Industry Projections in Wyoming by Sector, 2009 to 2019

Industry	Estimated 2009	Projected 2019	Change	
			n	%
Natural Resources & Mining	30,243	36,214	5,971	19.7%
Construction	26,666	28,279	1,613	6.0%
Manufacturing	9,543	8,106	-1,438	-15.1%
Wholesale Trade, Transp., & Utilities	22,475	25,737	3,263	14.5%
Retail Trade	31,444	31,123	-322	-1.0%
Information	4,687	4,519	-168	-3.6%
Financial Activities	11,465	13,066	1,601	14.0%
Professional & Business Services	18,394	19,723	1,330	7.2%
Educational Services (Public and Private Sectors)	28,894	31,737	2,843	9.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	32,319	42,214	9,895	30.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	32,641	37,119	4,479	13.7%
Other Services, Except Public Admin.	8,970	9,777	807	9.0%
Public Administration	24,332	28,898	4,566	18.8%
<b>Total – All Industries</b>	<b>282,070</b>	<b>316,508</b>	<b>34,438</b>	<b>12.2%</b>



regions of the state with the highest levels of employment in the natural resources & mining and leisure & hospitality industries are projected to see the highest growth during this period. The Northeast region of Wyoming – which includes Campbell, Crook,

Johnson, Sheridan, and Weston counties – is projected to add 9,980 jobs (19.3%). The Southwest region of the state – which includes Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Teton, and Uinta counties – is projected to add 9,009 jobs (14.1%).

## How are Projections Used?

The Research & Planning (R&P) Section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services annually publishes long-term statewide projections by industry and occupation. These projections are regularly used by employers, educators, policymakers, jobseekers, and more.

In its Clinical Education Plan (University of Wyoming, 2010), the University of Wyoming College of Health Sciences wrote, “Currently there are shortages of practitioners in virtually all of the health professions and projections indicate that these shortages will increase. The Wyoming Department of Employment in May 2010 released the long-term industry projections for Wyoming for 2008-2018 and the largest gains are projected to be in the healthcare and social assistance industry, an increase of 24.1%.”

During a recent presentation, Gallagher compared the number of annual openings from the recent occupational projections to the number of college completers for a specific occupation (Gallagher, 2012). For example, based on 2009-2010 occupational projections, there were 102 openings for licensed practical & licensed vocational nurses in 2010. However, there were 15 fewer people who graduated from one of Wyoming’s colleges in 2009 with a degree specific to this occupation. This indicates a need for more workers to be trained and

educated for this type of occupation.

The Wyoming Career Explorer 2011 (WYDOE, 2011) uses occupational projections to inform students who are just starting to select a career path. This product links occupational projections with data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey to determine what types of jobs are expected to be in demand, and how much people working in those jobs in Wyoming can expect to be paid.

All of R&P’s products can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>.

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## Understanding the North American Industry Classification System

NAICS uses a 6-digit format, with each digit representing a specific industry level. For example:

- 92 is the Public Administration *sector*.
- 922 is the Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities *subsector*.
- 9221 is the Justice, Public Order, and Safety Activities *group*.
- 92212 is the Police Protection *industry*.
- 922120 is the Police Protection *U.S. industry*.

Source: North American Industry Classification System (<http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>).

The Northwest region – which includes Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Park, and Washakie counties – is projected to add 4,967 jobs (12.3%). The Central-Southeast Region – which is made up of Albany, Carbon, Converse, Goshen, and Platte counties – is projected to add 3,207 jobs (8.6%). The Cheyenne metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is projected to add 5,267 jobs (12.0%), while the Casper MSA is projected to add 4,752 (12.0%).

### Emerging Technologies and Projections

These projections do not take into consideration new and emerging technologies that are likely to play an important role in Wyoming’s economy over the next 10 years. As

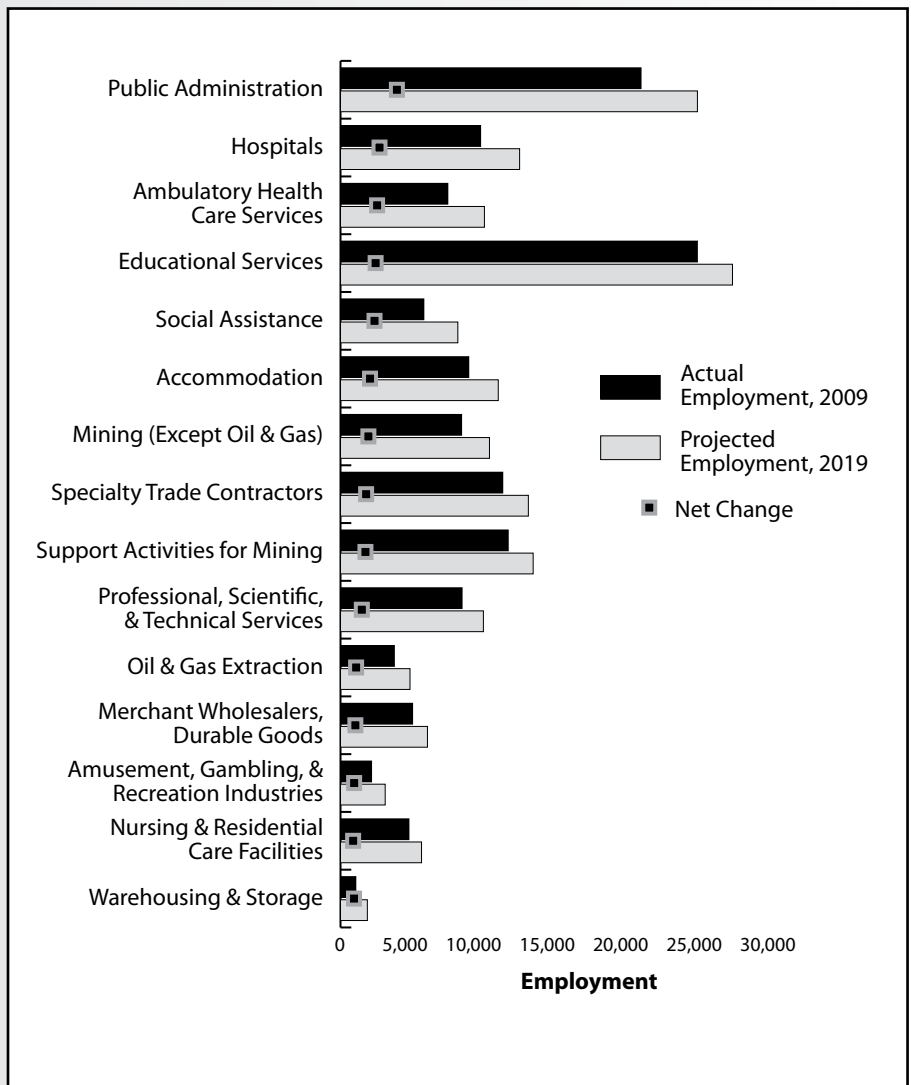


Figure 1: Fifteen Industries in Wyoming with the Greatest Projected Net Growth by Subsector, 2009-2019

technology sectors such as wind energy, commercial carbon capture and sequestration, smart grid transmission, solar, and geothermal continue to be developed, new jobs likely will be created (Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain Consortium, 2011).

As each new technology develops, it will require jobs for construction, operation, and maintenance. In addition, regulatory jobs likely will be necessary to oversee

the environmental impact of these new technologies.

More detailed information on projections for 2009 to 2019 is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

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North American Industry Classification System. (2007). Retrieved June 21, 2011, from <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>

Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain Consortium. (2011). *Researching the Green Economy: Final Summary Report*. Retrieved June 22, 2011, from [http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/energy/New\\_and\\_Emerging\\_Technologies\\_Report.pdf](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/energy/New_and_Emerging_Technologies_Report.pdf)



**Table 2: Projected Employment Change in Wyoming by Region, 2009-2019**

Region	2009	2019	Change, 2009-2019	
			n	%
Northeast	51,769	61,748	9,980	19.3%
Central-Southeast	37,436	40,643	3,207	8.6%
Cheyenne MSA	43,736	49,003	5,267	12.0%
Other	5,329	2,588	-2,741	-51.4%
Southwest	63,573	72,762	9,009	14.1%
Northwest	40,532	45,319	4,967	12.3%
Casper MSA	39,696	44,448	4,752	12.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>282,070</b>	<b>316,508</b>	<b>34,438</b>	<b>12.2%</b>

**Research & Planning E-Mail Addresses**

Effective July 1, 2011

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## Departure of Workers Creates Significant Job Openings

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

While Wyoming is projected to add a net 34,438 jobs from 2009 to 2019, the most significant source of employment opportunities in the state will come from the need to replace current workers.

The need to replace current workers is created by permanent exits from Wyoming's labor force. A *permanent exit* is defined as a person who was employed in Wyoming's labor market for the four quarters prior to the reference date, but is not employed in the subsequent three quarters. These exits are attributed to relocation, withdrawal from the market to care for a family member, retirements, or death.

The types of projected annual job openings are illustrated in the Figure. For

example, in 2019, 3,444 jobs will be added in Wyoming via projected net growth. However, an estimated 30,132 job openings are expected to occur due to permanent exits, including 7,424 openings due to retirement. While the openings created from projected net growth will add jobs to the labor force, openings created by the need to replace current workers will not affect overall employment growth.

Although long-term projections indicate where jobs will be added, some of these jobs may be filled through internal hiring. Forthcoming articles in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* will examine at what point new hires are entering Wyoming's labor market, and provide a more detailed description of employment opportunities due to replacement need.

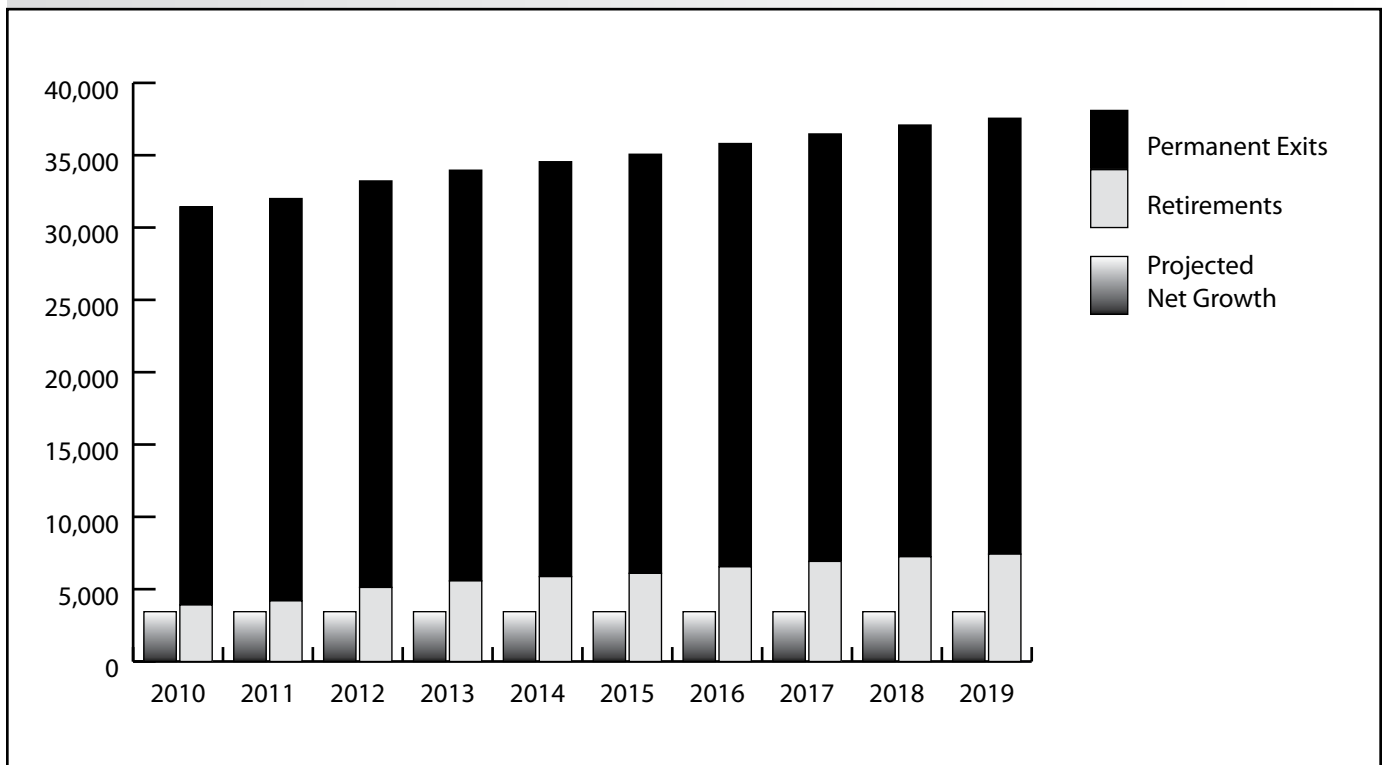


Figure: Projected Annual Job Openings in Wyoming by Source, 2010-2019

## R&P Discontinues Publication of Employment by Industry Data

Effective with the March 2011 figures, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics took over production of the state and metropolitan area (Laramie County and Natrona County) employment estimates. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services is no longer directly involved with development of the employment by industry numbers and thus R&P is unable to authoritatively

explain or take responsibility for these estimates. Therefore, the employment by industry tables will no longer be published in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

Complete employment data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics at <http://stats.bls.gov/sae/> and total nonfarm employment for Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County are now included in the Economic Indicators table on page 16.

## Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 6.2% in March 2011

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate was unchanged from February at 6.2%. It remained significantly lower than its March 2010 level of 7.3% and the current U.S. rate of 8.8%. Seasonally adjusted employment in Wyoming increased by 1,119 individuals (0.4%) from February to March.

The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (3.9%), Albany (4.9%), and Campbell (5.0%) counties. Lincoln County posted the highest unemployment rate (10.2%) followed by Johnson (9.2%) and Big Horn (8.6%) counties.

From February to March, the unemployment rate decreased in 19 counties, increased in 1 county, and was unchanged in 3 counties. It is normal

for most county unemployment rates to decrease in March as milder weather allows for construction employment to increase. Johnson County reported the largest decline in unemployment, falling from 9.8% in February to 9.2% in March. The unemployment rate decreased by four-tenths of a percentage point in Weston, Fremont, Park, Converse, Laramie, and Natrona counties. Goshen County's unemployment rate increased from 6.1% in February to 6.2% in March, possibly reflecting seasonal layoffs in manufacturing.

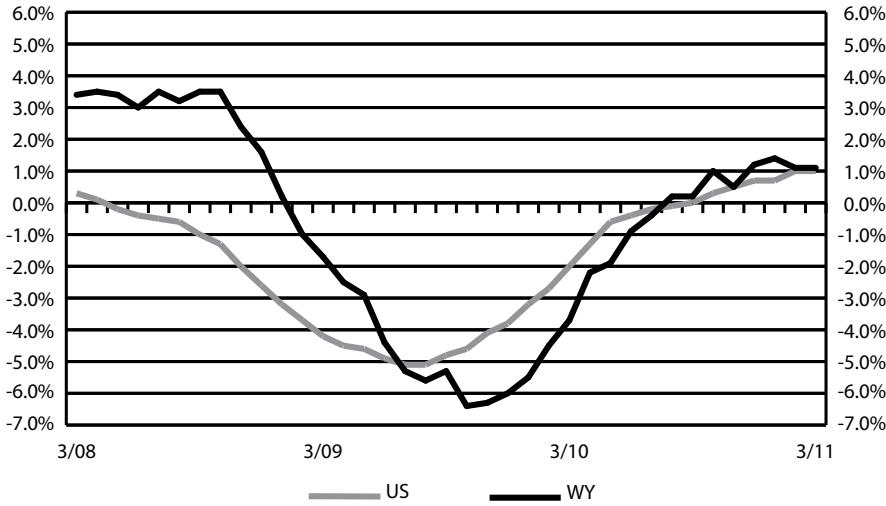
From March 2010 to March 2011 the unemployment rate fell in all 23 counties. The largest decreases in unemployment rates occurred in Sweetwater (down from 8.0% to 5.6%), Campbell (down from 7.2% to 5.0%), and Uinta (down from 8.3% to 6.3%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment rose to 277,300 in March, a gain of 2,900 jobs (1.1%) from its year-ago level.

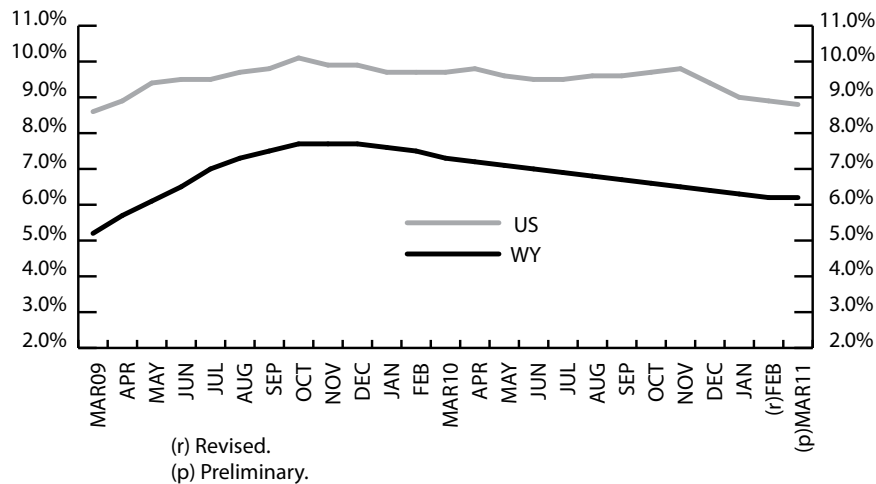


<sup>1</sup> Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.

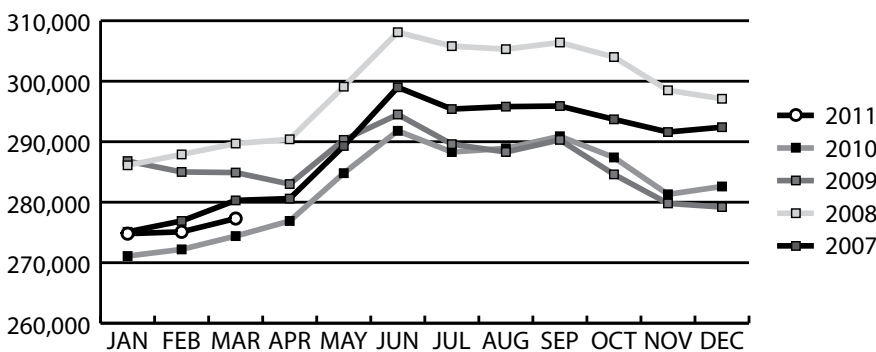
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth  
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



**Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)**



**Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.9
Nevada	13.2
California	12.0
Florida	11.1
Rhode Island	11.0
Michigan	10.3
Kentucky	10.2
Mississippi	10.2
Georgia	10.0
Oregon	10.0
South Carolina	9.9
Idaho	9.7
North Carolina	9.7
Arizona	9.5
District of Columbia	9.5
Tennessee	9.5
New Jersey	9.3
Alabama	9.2
Colorado	9.2
Washington	9.2
Connecticut	9.1
Missouri	9.1
West Virginia	9.1
Ohio	8.9
Illinois	8.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Indiana	8.5
Delaware	8.4
Louisiana	8.1
New Mexico	8.1
Texas	8.1
Massachusetts	8.0
New York	8.0
Arkansas	7.8
Pennsylvania	7.8
Maine	7.6
Utah	7.6
Alaska	7.4
Montana	7.4
Wisconsin	7.4
Maryland	6.9
Kansas	6.8
Minnesota	6.6
Hawaii	6.3
Virginia	6.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Iowa	6.1
Oklahoma	6.1
Vermont	5.4
New Hampshire	5.2
South Dakota	4.9
Nebraska	4.2
North Dakota	3.6

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 11	Feb 11	Mar 10	Feb 11	Mar 11
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	7.9	7.9	7.7	0.0	2.6
Construction	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	-6.3
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
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	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	22.2
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 11	Feb 11	Mar 10	Feb 11	Mar 11
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.6	5.2	0.0	7.7
Construction	1.6	1.5	1.4	6.7	14.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	4.2
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.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 11	Feb 11	Mar 10	Mar 11	Mar 11
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.3	6.4	5.9	-1.6	6.8
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>

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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.8
Nevada	13.2
California	12.3
Rhode Island	11.5
Michigan	11.0
Florida	10.6
Oregon	10.5
Idaho	10.4
Kentucky	10.2
Mississippi	10.2
District of Columbia	10.0
Georgia	9.8
North Carolina	9.7
Washington	9.7
West Virginia	9.7
New Jersey	9.6
South Carolina	9.6
Tennessee	9.5
Arizona	9.3
Connecticut	9.3
Colorado	9.2
Missouri	9.2
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.2</b>
Illinois	9.1
Alabama	9.0
Ohio	9.0
Indiana	8.8
Maine	8.5
Alaska	8.3
Delaware	8.3
Massachusetts	8.2
Montana	8.1
Texas	8.1
Wisconsin	8.1
Arkansas	8.0
Louisiana	8.0
New York	8.0
Pennsylvania	8.0
Utah	7.6
New Mexico	7.4
Minnesota	7.3
Kansas	7.1
Maryland	7.0
Iowa	6.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Virginia	6.3
Hawaii	6.1
Vermont	6.0
Oklahoma	5.7
South Dakota	5.5
New Hampshire	5.2
Nebraska	4.5
North Dakota	4.2

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*Laramie County nonfarm employment increased by 1.6% from March 2010 to March 2011.*

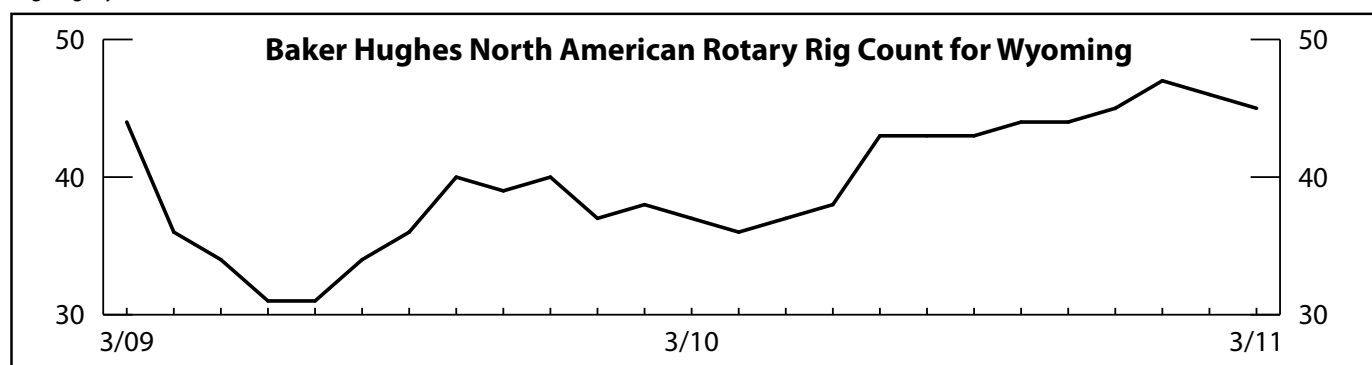
	Mar 2011 (p)	Feb 2011 (r)	Mar 2010 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>277,300</b>	<b>275,100</b>	<b>274,400</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Wyoming State Government	17,200	17,000	16,800	1.2	2.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	43,400	43,100	42,700	0.7	1.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,200	37,800	37,900	1.1	0.8
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,809,000	6,882,000	7,063,000	-1.1	-3.6
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	921,000	1,020,000	994,000	-9.7	-7.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,737,000	8,749,000	9,343,000	-0.1	-6.5
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	37,443	33,421	51,158	12.0	-26.8
Benefits Paid	\$12,063,896	\$10,682,167	\$17,210,435	12.9	-29.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$322.19	\$319.62	\$336.42	0.8	-4.2
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	253,578	251,656	250,612	0.8	1.2
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.2%	3.4%	4.5%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b>					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	223.5	221.3	217.6	1.0	2.7
Food & Beverages	225.5	224.0	219.4	0.6	2.8
Housing	217.7	217.3	216.0	0.2	0.8
Apparel	121.3	118.4	122.1	2.5	-0.6
Transportation	211.0	203.0	192.1	3.9	9.8
Medical Care	397.7	397.1	387.1	0.2	2.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.3	113.2	113.3	0.1	-0.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	130.7	130.7	129.2	0.0	1.1
Other Goods & Services	385.6	385.4	378.8	0.1	1.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	199.1	195.5	183.3	1.8	8.6
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	153	75	176	104.0	-13.1
Valuation	\$29,105,000	\$13,045,000	\$38,210,000	123.1	-23.8
Single Family Homes	99	50	173	98.0	-42.8
Valuation	\$24,965,000	\$11,125,000	\$37,377,000	124.4	-33.2
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	27	12	29	125.0	-6.9
Valuation	\$3,237,000	\$1,281,000	\$4,689,000	152.7	-31.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	51	25	28	104.0	82.1
Valuation	\$5,434,000	\$2,934,000	\$4,307,000	85.2	26.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>21.6</b>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>





## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From March 2010 to March 2011 the unemployment rate fell in all 23 counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Mar 2011 (p)	Feb 2011 (r)	Mar 2010 (b)	Mar 2011 (p)	Feb 2011 (r)	Mar 2010 (b)	Mar 2011 (p)	Feb 2011 (r)	Mar 2010 (b)	Mar 2011 (p)	Feb 2011 (r)	Mar 2010 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>44,764</b>	<b>44,485</b>	<b>45,245</b>	<b>41,313</b>	<b>40,900</b>	<b>41,264</b>	<b>3,451</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>3,981</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Big Horn	4,896	4,904	4,985	4,477	4,476	4,519	419	428	466	8.6	8.7	9.3
Fremont	19,082	18,948	19,304	17,540	17,337	17,506	1,542	1,611	1,798	8.1	8.5	9.3
Hot Springs	2,498	2,474	2,541	2,358	2,329	2,389	140	145	152	5.6	5.9	6.0
Park	14,070	13,919	14,108	13,014	12,820	12,901	1,056	1,099	1,207	7.5	7.9	8.6
Washakie	4,218	4,240	4,307	3,924	3,938	3,949	294	302	358	7.0	7.1	8.3
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>53,514</b>	<b>53,036</b>	<b>54,946</b>	<b>50,093</b>	<b>49,495</b>	<b>50,495</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>4,451</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Campbell	27,363	27,071	28,042	26,007	25,670	26,009	1,356	1,401	2,033	5.0	5.2	7.2
Crook	3,309	3,322	3,495	3,112	3,113	3,249	197	209	246	6.0	6.3	7.0
Johnson	3,766	3,766	3,866	3,419	3,398	3,465	347	368	401	9.2	9.8	10.4
Sheridan	15,838	15,665	16,188	14,528	14,324	14,671	1,310	1,341	1,517	8.3	8.6	9.4
Weston	3,238	3,212	3,355	3,027	2,990	3,101	211	222	254	6.5	6.9	7.6
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>63,041</b>	<b>62,548</b>	<b>62,333</b>	<b>59,008</b>	<b>58,430</b>	<b>57,185</b>	<b>4,033</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>5,148</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Lincoln	7,953	7,941	8,080	7,143	7,129	7,157	810	812	923	10.2	10.2	11.4
Sublette	7,159	7,078	6,926	6,880	6,794	6,527	279	284	399	3.9	4.0	5.8
Sweetwater	24,230	23,789	23,551	22,882	22,398	21,671	1,348	1,391	1,880	5.6	5.8	8.0
Teton	12,467	12,632	12,643	11,582	11,704	11,624	885	928	1,019	7.1	7.3	8.1
Uinta	11,232	11,108	11,133	10,521	10,405	10,206	711	703	927	6.3	6.3	8.3
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>74,696</b>	<b>73,937</b>	<b>75,331</b>	<b>69,824</b>	<b>68,949</b>	<b>69,680</b>	<b>4,872</b>	<b>4,988</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Albany	19,728	19,492	19,832	18,752	18,532	18,710	976	960	1,122	4.9	4.9	5.7
Goshen	6,191	6,175	6,396	5,807	5,801	5,977	384	374	419	6.2	6.1	6.6
Laramie	43,611	43,116	43,551	40,415	39,785	39,867	3,196	3,331	3,684	7.3	7.7	8.5
Niobrara	1,199	1,207	1,293	1,138	1,144	1,213	61	63	80	5.1	5.2	6.2
Platte	3,967	3,947	4,259	3,712	3,687	3,913	255	260	346	6.4	6.6	8.1
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,623</b>	<b>54,821</b>	<b>56,473</b>	<b>51,899</b>	<b>50,942</b>	<b>52,032</b>	<b>3,724</b>	<b>3,879</b>	<b>4,441</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Carbon	7,379	7,338	7,668	6,801	6,741	7,000	578	597	668	7.8	8.1	8.7
Converse	7,340	7,278	7,697	6,947	6,859	7,192	393	419	505	5.4	5.8	6.6
Natrona	40,904	40,205	41,108	38,151	37,342	37,840	2,753	2,863	3,268	6.7	7.1	7.9
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>291,638</b>	<b>288,828</b>	<b>294,327</b>	<b>272,138</b>	<b>268,716</b>	<b>270,655</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>20,112</b>	<b>23,672</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										6.2	6.2	7.3
U.S. ....										9.2	9.5	10.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										8.8	8.9	9.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2011. Run Date 04/2011.

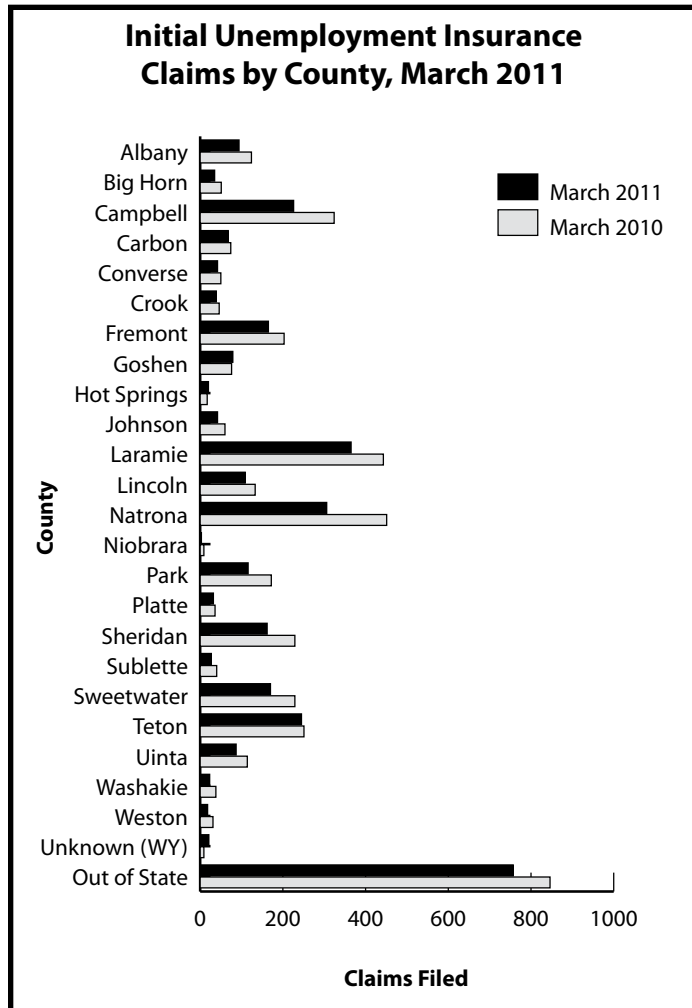
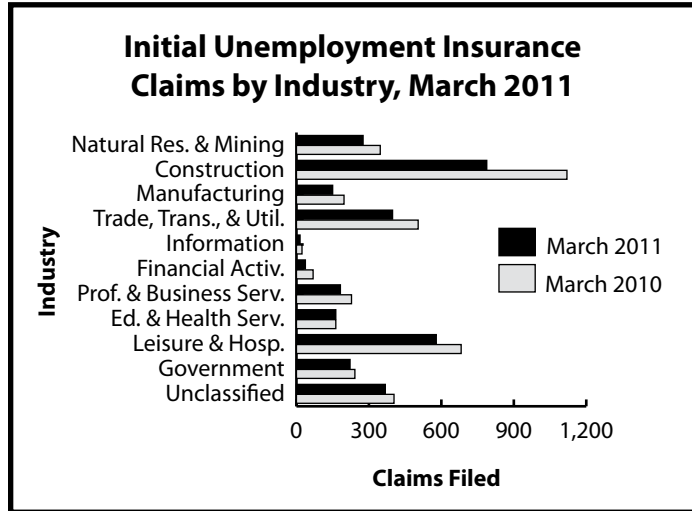
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims declined by 5.0% over the month and 19.9% over the year. Over-the-year claims increased in oil & gas extraction and local education while declining in the other reported industries.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Mar 11	Mar 10	Mar 11	Mar 10
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-19.9</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>3,252</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-19.9</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>1,664</b>	<b>-22.7</b>	<b>-27.0</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	276	347	30.8	-20.5
Mining	248	302	27.8	-17.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	19	14	72.7	35.7
Construction	788	1,120	-34.1	-29.6
Manufacturing	150	197	-9.1	-23.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>-17.3</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	398	504	-9.5	-21.0
Wholesale Trade	46	68	-23.3	-32.4
Retail Trade	236	282	0.4	-16.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	116	154	-20.0	-24.7
Information	15	23	-11.8	-34.8
Financial Activities	37	69	-35.1	-46.4
Prof. and Business Svcs.	182	228	-23.2	-20.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	163	163	3.8	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	579	682	97.6	-15.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	74	81	-9.8	-8.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-8.3</b>
Federal Government	89	89	7.2	0.0
State Government	23	29	-8.0	-20.7
Local Government	110	124	-7.6	-11.3
Local Education	27	25	-3.6	8.0
UNCLASSIFIED	368	404	7.9	-8.9

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>-18.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-30.8</b>	<b>-25.0</b>
Construction	113	161	151	-29.8	-25.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>-14.9</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	54	74	69	-27.0	-21.7
Financial Activities	9	13	14	-30.8	-35.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	35	30	30	16.7	16.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	27	28	24	-3.6	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	34	23	43	47.8	-20.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>-12.2</b>
UNCLASSIFIED	15	15	14	0.0	7.1

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>-32.0</b>	<b>-31.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>-38.0</b>	<b>-39.8</b>
Construction	87	166	129	-47.6	-32.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>-26.1</b>	<b>-23.7</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	49	75	80	-34.7	-38.8
Financial Activities	6	4	9	50.0	-33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	28	39	32	-28.2	-12.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	27	35	44	-22.9	-38.6
Leisure & Hospitality	36	39	37	-7.7	-2.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-46.7</b>	<b>-42.9</b>
UNCLASSIFIED	9	12	12	-25.0	-25.0

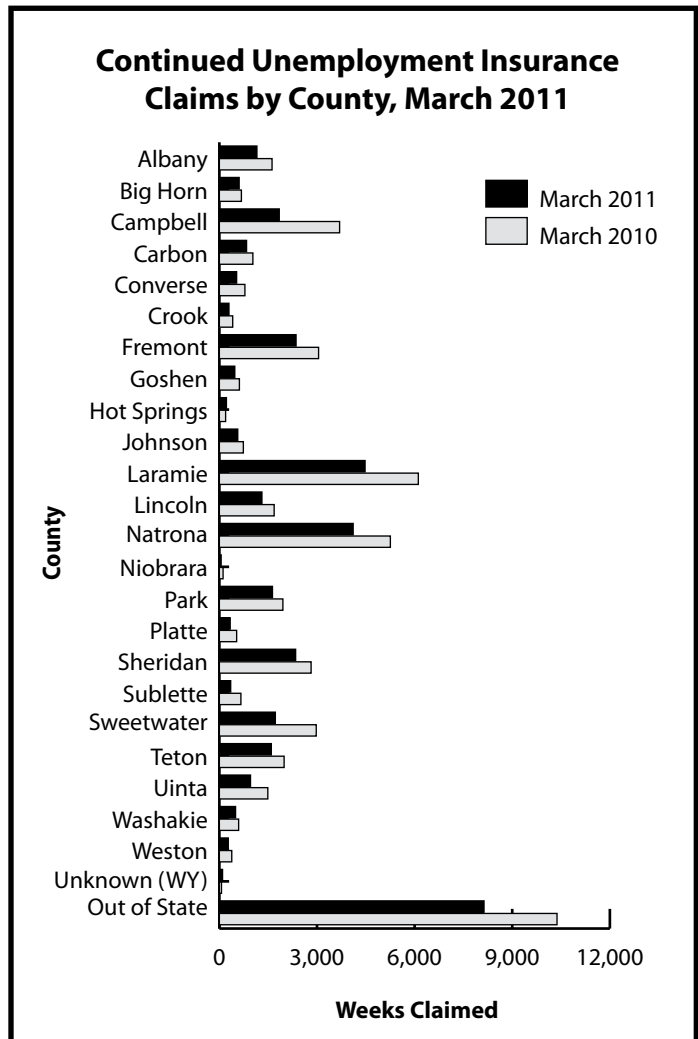
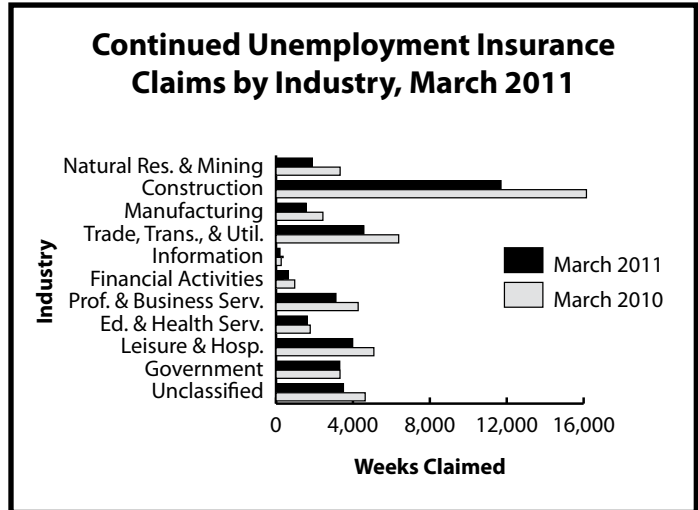
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

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

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed declined by 13,045 compared to a year ago. Total unique claimants declined by 24.6% compared to March 2010.

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Mar 11	Feb 11	Mar 10	Feb 11	Mar 10
	<b>Continued Claims</b>				
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	36,765	40,458	49,810	-9.1	-26.2
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	18,698	18,854	27,209	-0.8	-31.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS <sup>b</sup>	8,937	11,305	11,849	-20.9	-24.6
Benefit Exhaustions	1,055	960	1,474	9.9	-28.4
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	11.8%	8.5%	12.4%	3.3%	-0.6%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Natural Res. & Mining	1,890	2,023	3,333	-6.6	-43.3
Mining	1,630	1,717	2,975	-5.1	-45.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	129	148	204	-12.8	-36.8
Construction	11,702	13,004	16,146	-10.0	-27.5
Manufacturing	1,564	1,512	2,438	3.4	-35.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	4,568	4,866	6,380	-6.1	-28.4
Wholesale Trade	620	624	1,015	-0.6	-38.9
Retail Trade	2,884	3,165	3,745	-8.9	-23.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,064	1,077	1,620	-1.2	-34.3
Information	205	213	268	-3.8	-23.5
Financial Activities	634	715	972	-11.3	-34.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	3,116	3,486	4,271	-10.6	-27.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,626	1,661	1,778	-2.1	-8.5
Leisure and Hospitality	3,987	4,546	5,089	-12.3	-21.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Adm.	653	655	1,170	-0.3	-44.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
Federal Government	1,618	1,881	1,368	-14.0	18.3
State Government	281	262	305	7.3	-7.9
Local Government	1,415	1,601	1,655	-11.6	-14.5
Local Education	249	347	360	-28.2	-30.8
UNCLASSIFIED	3,506	4,033	4,637	-13.1	-24.4
<b>Laramie County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,476	5,143	6,112	-13.0	-26.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,116	1,455	1,485	-23.3	-24.8
Total Goods-Producing	1,902	2,358	2,660	-19.3	-28.5
Construction	1,645	2,037	2,220	-19.2	-25.9
Total Service-Providing	2,030	2,171	2,916	-6.5	-30.4
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	665	669	1,063	-0.6	-37.4
Financial Activities	131	115	222	13.9	-41.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	501	596	712	-15.9	-29.6
Educational and Health Svcs.	405	441	334	-8.2	21.3
Leisure & Hospitality	226	244	417	-7.4	-45.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	438	486	396	-9.9	10.6
UNCLASSIFIED	106	128	140	-17.2	-24.3
<b>Natrona County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,113	4,560	5,252	-9.8	-21.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,010	1,285	1,253	-21.4	-19.4
Total Goods-Producing	1,460	1,648	2,284	-11.4	-36.1
Construction	1,085	1,224	1,623	-11.4	-33.1
Total Service-Providing	2,376	2,600	2,612	-8.6	-9.0
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	944	1,086	839	-13.1	12.5
Financial Activities	84	97	134	-13.4	-37.3
Professional & Business Svcs.	424	478	547	-11.3	-22.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	322	345	356	-6.7	-9.6
Leisure & Hospitality	381	393	421	-3.1	-9.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	193	225	229	-14.2	-15.7
UNCLASSIFIED	84	87	127	-3.4	-33.9



<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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