

TRENDS

Estimating the Impact of Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments on Wyoming's Economy

by: *Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist*

Spending in Wyoming by resident unemployment insurance benefit recipients resulted in the retention of approximately 990 jobs statewide.

The impacts of the current recession make daily headlines. Debate rages in political circles where unemployment benefits extensions are concerned (Olmacher, 2010). Although the efficacy of benefit payments usually revolves around the impact on the households receiving unemployment insurance (UI) payments, the impacts of UI on the broader economy appear to garner less attention. This is especially important when we consider declines in wages and salaries during the current recession. Recent research (Bullard & Brennan, 2010) indicates that from fourth quarter 2008 to fourth quarter 2009, total UI covered payroll decreased by \$267.7 million (-8.4%). UI covered payroll represents approximately 92% of all wage and salary disbursements and 45% of

personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007).

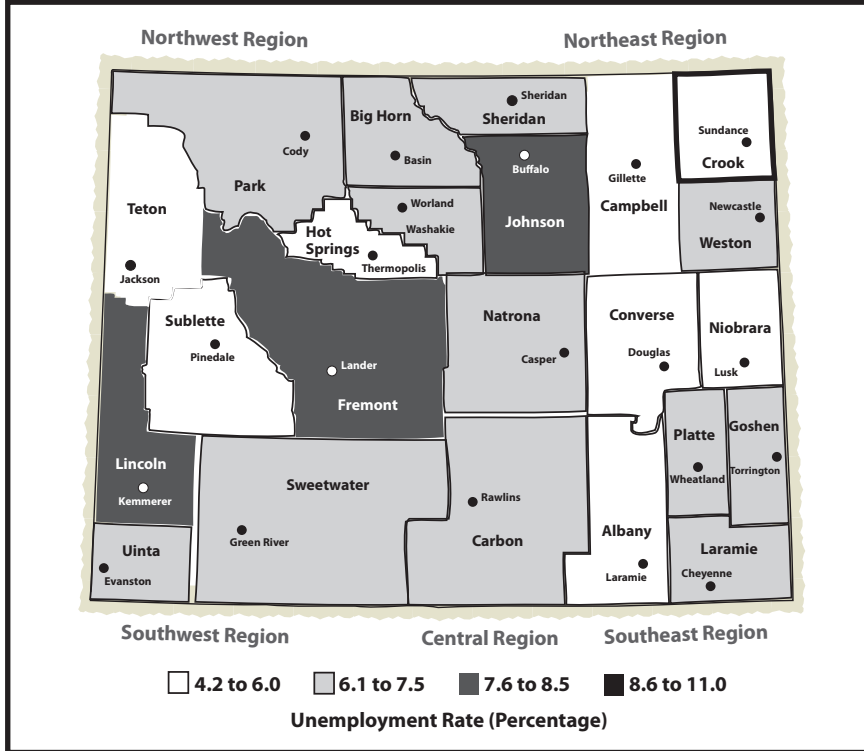
UI programs were designed to counteract (at least in part) recessionary impacts on the economy and to provide temporary subsistence to households experiencing a job loss. In addition, unemployment benefits help sustain the level of income and hence the demand for goods and services in areas hard hit by unemployment. In short, UI supports consumer buying power (Francis, 2002). According to research done in the 1990s, the fundamental objective of the UI system is the provision of insurance in the form of temporary, partial wage replacement to workers experiencing involuntary

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Wyoming occupational fatalities declined from 33 in 2008 to 19 in 2009, the lowest number of work-related deaths since 1992. ... page 10**
- **Research shows employment changes in Wyoming are directly related to changes in the number of workplace fatalities. ... page 12**
- **Initial unemployment insurance claims increased substantially in federal government, likely a result of a loss of temporary Census employment. ... page 22**

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



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IN THIS ISSUE

Estimating the Impact of Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments in Wyoming's Economy	1
Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Drop to Record Low in 2009.....	10
Employment Change and Impacts on Workplace Fatalities in Wyoming	12
Occupation Spotlight: Derrick Operators	16
Natural Resources & Mining Adds 900 Jobs in June 2010 ...	16
State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)	17
Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	18
Economic Indicators	20
Wyoming County Unemployment Rates	21
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims	22
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims	23

(Text continued from page 1)

unemployment (Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation, 1996). The UI system has become even more important during the recent recession. In 2009 alone, 37,312 Wyoming workers applied for UI benefits. Of those, 12,069 exhausted their regular state UI benefits by year end (Wen, 2010). When workers exhaust their regular state UI benefits they may continue to receive benefits through federal extended benefit programs.

In this article, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Employment attempts to quantify the economic impact of UI payments on Wyoming's economy. The impacts described are in terms of jobs retained in the economy, which R&P estimates would have been lost had no UI payments been made in addition to the dollar impacts of such payments.

Methodology

R&P estimated the impacts of UI payments on Wyoming's economy using IMPLAN economic modeling software¹.

IMPLAN was originally developed by the U.S. Forest Service in cooperation with the Federal Emergency Management Administration and the Bureau of Land Management to assist in land and resource management planning. The IMPLAN package includes (1) estimates of final demands and final payments for counties developed from government data; (2) a national average matrix of technical

coefficients; (3) mathematical tools that help the user build the I-O (Input-Output) model; and (4) tools that allow the user to change data, conduct impact analysis and generate reports (CH2MHill, 2010).

Software programs such as IMPLAN have been used to estimate impacts from projects of new school and power plant construction to military base closures. IMPLAN provides analysts with three types of estimates:

1. Direct Impacts: economic impacts as a result of actual project spending, such as the hiring of a general contractor to perform a construction project that subsequently increases employment to complete the project.

2. Indirect Impacts: economic impacts as a result of business-to-business spending when projects or events occur, such as a ready-mix company that purchases aggregate from an outside supplier because of a new project.

3. Induced Impacts: economic impacts as a result of household spending changes because of project or event occurrence, such as an electrician who wires a new school building and then takes his family out to dinner because of the increase in wages.

A practical example of these impacts can be found in Chapter 5 of the Reno Junction Wind Energy Project Section 109 Permit Application located at http://deq.state.wy.us/isd/downloads/TPWRJ_Wyoming_ISA_Application_Combined_4-22-10.pdf.

The focus of this article is on induced impacts. The geographic area analyzed was the entire state of Wyoming. The monetary input to the IMPLAN model was

¹ Detailed information regarding the IMPLAN software package, how it operates, and what it produces can be found at www.implan.com.

estimated using the values shown in Table 1. As can be seen in Table 1, Row A, the total amount of UI funds paid to claimants through the state's UI Trust Fund (\$218.2 million) during the 2009 calendar year (CY2009). This amount includes regular UI and Federal Extended Benefits programs. According to administrative records from the UI program, 21.7% of UI claims paid through Wyoming's trust fund went to workers who have out-of-state addresses (see Table 1, Rows B – E)². Therefore, R&P estimates the UI payments going to nonresidents was 21.7% of the starting amount (Row A) or approximately \$47.4 million. The difference between Row A and

Row E (\$170,850,600) is the estimated amount of UI funds paid to Wyoming residents through the state's UI trust fund. It is important to remove the amount paid to nonresidents because our focus is on the impact of UI funds within the state.

The final step in the input calculation is to add the estimated funds paid to Wyoming residents from other states' UI trust funds. R&P queried Wyoming's PROMIS database to determine how many claims were filed by Wyoming residents against other states' UI systems³. PROMIS contains the claims counts for each month, specifically the week of the 12th of each month. This is to match the collection times for other federal statistical programs. To change the weeks claimed number into an annual estimate,

² Out-of-state workers can file claims against Wyoming employers thereby making the Wyoming UI Trust Fund and those employers liable for their claims. Likewise, Wyoming residents can file UI claims against out-of-state employers because they were separated from the jobs they held in other states.

³ PROMIS stands for PROgram to Measure Insured Unemployed Statistics.

Table 1: Estimates of Dollar Impact to Wyoming's Economy from Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments

Row		
Begin		
A	2009 UI Claims Paid Including Federal Extended Benefits Through Wyoming UI Trust Fund	\$218,200,000
Less		
B	Total Normalized Continued Claims, 2009	521,479
C	Normalized Continued Claims, Nonresidents	113,072
D	Proportion Paid to Nonresidents (Row C / Row B)	21.7%
E	Amount Paid to Nonresidents (Row D* Row A)	\$47,349,400
F	Net Paid to Wyoming Residents Through Wyoming UI Trust Fund (Row A - Row E)	\$170,850,600
Add		
G	Est. Weeks Paid to Claimants Living in Wyo. and Drawing UI Benefits from Another State	8,197
H	Adjustment Factor from Week of 12th to Annual (52/12)	4.3333
I	Estimated Total Weeks Paid Through Other States' UI Trust Funds to Wyoming Residents (Row G* Row H)	35,520
J	Estimated Average Amount Paid Per Week Claimed Estimated from Wyoming Data (Row A / Row B)	\$418.43
K	Net Paid to Wyoming Residents Through Other States' UI Trust Funds (Row I * Row J)	\$14,862,633
L	Net Paid to Wyoming Residents for Impact Estimates (Row F + Row K)	\$185,713,234

R&P multiplied this amount by 52/12 (number of weeks in the year divided by the number of weeks including the 12th each month; see Table 1, Rows G & H). The estimated dollar amount of claims was estimated by multiplying the annualized number of weeks claimed in Row J by the average weekly claim payment (estimated from Wyoming data). This result is shown in Table 1, Row K. The net amount of UI payments to Wyoming residents is calculated as follows from Table 1: Row A - Row E + Row K. The net amount used in the IMPLAN model was \$185,713,234 in benefit payments.

IMPLAN provides several options for calculating UI payment impacts. In this case, R&P estimates these impacts at the household level because that is where the funds are paid and subsequently spent. Although many household income levels are available for analysis in IMPLAN, R&P chose the \$50,000 - \$75,000 because this range includes recent estimates of Wyoming median household income for 2008 (\$53,096; Census Bureau, 2009). R&P used household income to simulate spending patterns of the average households and how that spending impacts the state's economy. The impacts of UI payments on Wyoming's economy were then estimated in IMPLAN (using the amount from Table 1, Row L,

\$185,713,234) and the state's median household income data.

Results

The results of the IMPLAN model are shown in Tables 2 and 3 (see page 6). Table 2 shows the summary effects of UI payments. An estimated 990 jobs were retained in the state's economy because of UI claims payments. The total net output to the state's economy was nearly \$115 million. This is less than the estimated \$185 million in net UI payments because of model assumptions regarding household savings, taxes⁴, and spending on imports. Import spending is spending related to goods and services produced either in whole or in part in another state or country.

Table 3 shows detailed impact information for the top 10 industries by employment. Food services and drinking places receive the greatest impact from UI expenditures (134 jobs and \$7.4 million). The top 10 industries accounted for 477 of the 990 retained jobs and \$40 million of the \$115 million of dollar impact.

⁴ For the current analysis, IMPLAN estimates expenditures for federal, state, and local tax impacts based on household expenditure patterns.

Table 2: Economic Impact Summary of 2009 Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Indirect Effect	0.0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Induced Effect	989.8	\$33,321,884	\$69,294,640	\$114,995,680
Total Effect	989.8	\$33,321,884	\$69,294,640	\$114,995,680

Note: Effects are net of household savings and expenditures for imports (other states and/or countries).

Conclusion

In this article R&P examined how modeling could be used to quantify the economic impacts of UI claims payments on Wyoming's economy. R&P demonstrated how to calculate the net funds paid to residents as a major input to the model, and then used UI administrative data and Census data to configure the model. The model estimated that approximately 990 jobs were retained in the economy as a result of spending in the state by resident UI recipients. The model presented is one example of myriad analyses available when studying economic impacts.

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Table 3: Economic Impact Summary of 2009 Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments, Top 10 Industries

Industry	Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Food services & drinking places	133.9	\$2,379,997	\$3,450,131	\$7,363,156
Real estate establishments	61.4	\$1,605,041	\$7,102,353	\$9,308,456
Offices of physicians, dentists, & other health care practitioners	56.6	\$4,032,399	\$4,672,809	\$6,997,238
Wholesale trade businesses	39.8	\$2,759,298	\$4,757,675	\$7,143,606
Retail Stores - General merchandise	38.9	\$993,832	\$1,478,673	\$2,300,348
Retail Stores - Food & beverage	30.5	\$855,347	\$1,308,679	\$2,050,696
Nursing & residential care facilities	30.0	\$1,034,325	\$1,074,308	\$1,479,502
Individual & family services	29.4	\$513,269	\$572,951	\$1,084,525
Private household operations	28.8	\$136,361	\$156,276	\$158,898
Retail Stores - Motor vehicle & parts	27.0	\$1,200,934	\$1,508,398	\$2,071,385

Note: Effects are net of household savings and expenditures for imports (other states and/or countries).

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Effects of Changes in Household Income on Household Spending

This article assumes that household incomes would be approximately at the median level through a period of unemployment. While this simplifies the model considerably, it may not accurately portray what happens in reality. As an example of what might happen when a wage earner loses a job, we cite Table 2 of the 2008 Consumer Expenditure Survey (BLS, 2008; see page 8).

This table provides information about how much income is spent in various categories of goods and services based on pre-tax income. In several instances, average annual expenditures exceed average annual income before taxes; this could be due to missing values from income data. In other instances, some consumer units may be spending from savings or loans rather than wage income (BLS).

In this example, we will assume that prior to the layoff event the total pre-tax income is between \$50,000 and \$69,999. After the layoff event occurs total pre-tax income is assumed to be between \$30,000 and \$39,000 (see Figures 1 and 2 on page 9). When the layoff event occurs in this example, total food spending declines by 19.7% from \$6,388 to \$5,130 on an annual basis. In addition, food spending away from

home declines by 28.1% from \$2,626 to \$1,887 on an annual basis. In the context of the IMPLAN model, this translates to less spending in grocery stores and restaurants, which further translates into lower employment in those establishments. Consequently, the establishments depending upon the spending of grocery store and food service workers also lose business. Other notable changes in spending include transportation (including new and used vehicles; -31.2%), entertainment (-36.1%), and housing (-26.5%). These results suggest that our IMPLAN UI impacts likely exceeds what happens in the real economy.

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Table: Income Before Taxes: Average U.S. Annual Expenditures and Characteristics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2008

Item	All Consumer Units	Less than \$5,000	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 to \$39,999	\$40,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$69,999	\$70,000 and More
Consumer units (thousands)	120,770	4,463	5,340	7,883	7,625	14,700	12,198	11,287	18,287	38,987
Consumer unit characteristics										
Income before taxes	\$63,563	-\$1,092	\$8,003	\$12,662	\$17,461	\$24,896	\$34,708	\$44,733	\$59,319	\$128,930
Income after taxes	\$61,774	-\$814	\$8,214	\$13,119	\$17,840	\$25,355	\$35,027	\$44,621	\$58,610	\$123,254
Age of ref. person	49.1	41.9	48.9	56.2	55.6	52.5	49.4	47.9	47.0	47.1
Avg. annual expenditures	\$50,486	\$23,036	\$19,125	\$21,120	\$25,536	\$30,367	\$35,778	\$40,527	\$50,465	\$83,700
Food	\$6,443	\$3,872	\$3,184	\$3,320	\$3,556	\$4,209	\$5,130	\$5,446	\$6,388	\$9,884
Food at home	\$3,744	\$2,493	\$2,166	\$2,286	\$2,474	\$2,751	\$3,243	\$3,338	\$3,762	\$5,253
Food away from home	\$2,698	\$1,379	\$1,018	\$1,035	\$1,081	\$1,458	\$1,887	\$2,108	\$2,626	\$4,631
Alcoholic beverages	\$444	\$269	\$175	\$190	\$137	\$230	\$317	\$374	\$445	\$749
Housing	\$17,109	\$9,020	\$7,640	\$8,657	\$10,083	\$11,241	\$12,541	\$14,599	\$17,056	\$26,789
Shelter	\$10,183	\$5,908	\$4,595	\$4,879	\$5,874	\$6,502	\$7,266	\$8,590	\$10,062	\$16,171
Util., fuels, & public svcs.	\$3,649	\$1,859	\$1,967	\$2,359	\$2,595	\$2,971	\$3,244	\$3,488	\$3,876	\$4,875
Household operations	\$998	\$259	\$234	\$374	\$483	\$505	\$541	\$620	\$940	\$1,878
Housekeeping supplies	\$654	\$309	\$280	\$420	\$388	\$443	\$515	\$533	\$630	\$1,007
Household furn. & eqpt.	\$1,624	\$685	\$564	\$625	\$744	\$819	\$975	\$1,369	\$1,548	\$2,858
Apparel and services	\$1,801	\$1,006	\$845	\$983	\$929	\$1,105	\$1,381	\$1,241	\$1,713	\$2,945
Transportation	\$8,604	\$3,088	\$2,931	\$2,987	\$4,457	\$5,591	\$6,436	\$7,225	\$9,359	\$13,805
Vehicle purch. (net outlay)	\$2,755	\$430	\$810	\$606	\$1,346	\$1,770	\$2,069	\$2,098	\$3,093	\$4,615
Gasoline & motor oil	\$2,715	\$1,225	\$1,090	\$1,179	\$1,464	\$1,922	\$2,310	\$2,620	\$3,033	\$3,967
Other vehicle expenses	\$2,621	\$1,131	\$755	\$1,006	\$1,494	\$1,688	\$1,803	\$2,248	\$2,841	\$4,192
Public transportation	\$513	\$303	\$277	\$196	\$153	\$211	\$254	\$259	\$393	\$1,031
Healthcare	\$2,976	\$1,384	\$1,207	\$1,660	\$2,108	\$2,403	\$2,696	\$2,741	\$3,229	\$4,087
Entertainment	\$2,835	\$1,393	\$917	\$961	\$1,169	\$1,629	\$1,874	\$2,122	\$2,936	\$4,875
Personal care prod. & svcs.	\$616	\$379	\$254	\$277	\$336	\$378	\$467	\$503	\$591	\$994
Reading	\$116	\$51	\$40	\$50	\$73	\$74	\$77	\$91	\$118	\$190
Education	\$1,046	\$1,059	\$839	\$489	\$286	\$316	\$406	\$495	\$613	\$2,171
Tobacco prod. & supplies	\$317	\$227	\$241	\$305	\$264	\$313	\$317	\$347	\$392	\$307
Miscellaneous	\$840	\$358	\$191	\$236	\$441	\$440	\$623	\$693	\$899	\$1,414
Cash contributions	\$1,737	\$533	\$362	\$545	\$834	\$865	\$1,106	\$1,188	\$1,529	\$3,262
Personal ins. & pensions	\$5,605	\$397	\$299	\$461	\$865	\$1,573	\$2,406	\$3,462	\$5,197	\$12,228
Life & other personal ins.	\$317	\$94	\$47	\$98	\$83	\$142	\$181	\$211	\$282	\$625
Pensions & Social Sec.	\$5,288	\$303	\$252	\$363	\$782	\$1,431	\$2,226	\$3,251	\$4,915	\$11,603

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2008). Table 2. Income before taxes: Average annual expenditures and characteristics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2008. Retrieved August 25, 2010 from <http://www.bls.gov/cex/2008/Standard/income.pdf>.

U.S. Average Annual Expenditures for Selected Income Levels

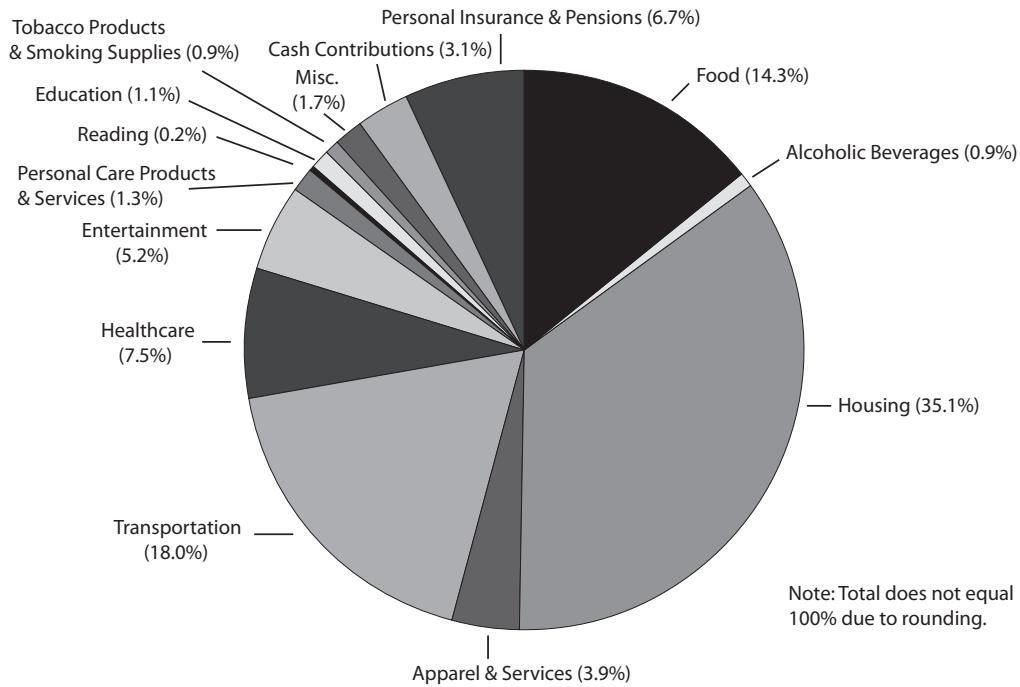
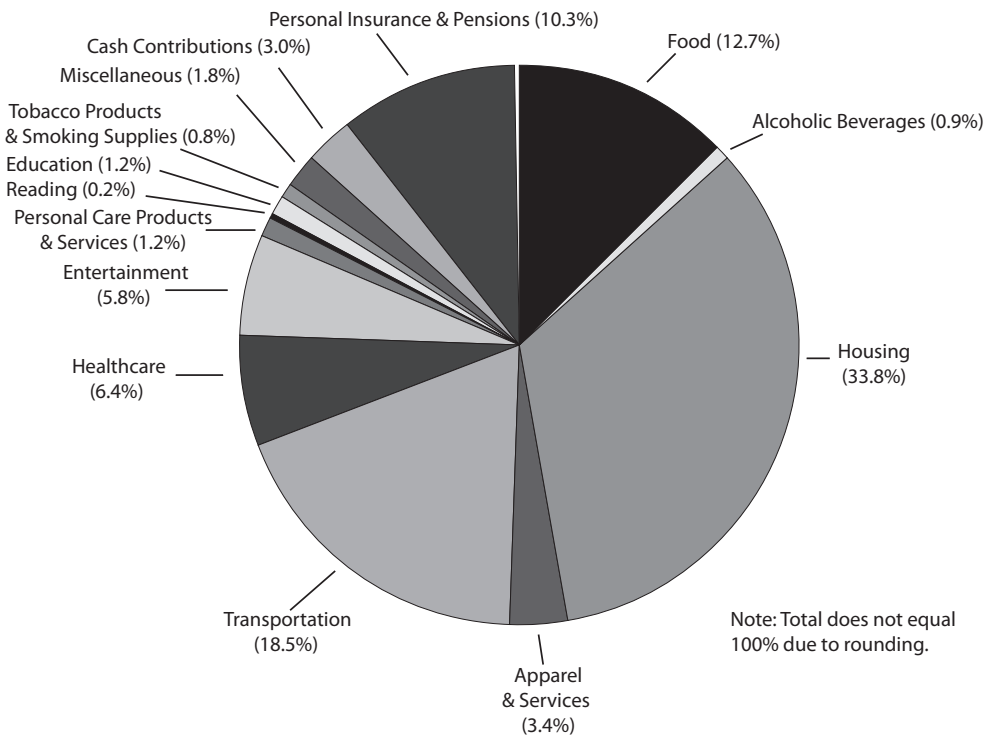


Figure 1: U.S. Average Annual Expenditures, \$30,000 to \$39,999 Income Range



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2008).

Figure 2: U.S. Average Annual Expenditures, \$50,000 to \$69,999 Income Range

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Drop to Record Low in 2009

by: Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist

Wyoming occupational fatalities declined by 14, from 33 in 2008 to 19 in 2009, a 42.4% decrease (see Figure). Additionally, in 2009 the number of work-related deaths fell to their lowest level since the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries program began collecting data in

1992. The reduction was associated with a 35.3% drop in transportation accidents (11 in 2009 compared to 17 in 2008). Three industries each had four fatalities: Natural Resources & Mining; Construction; and Wholesale & Retail Trade. Transportation & Warehousing had three deaths, all of

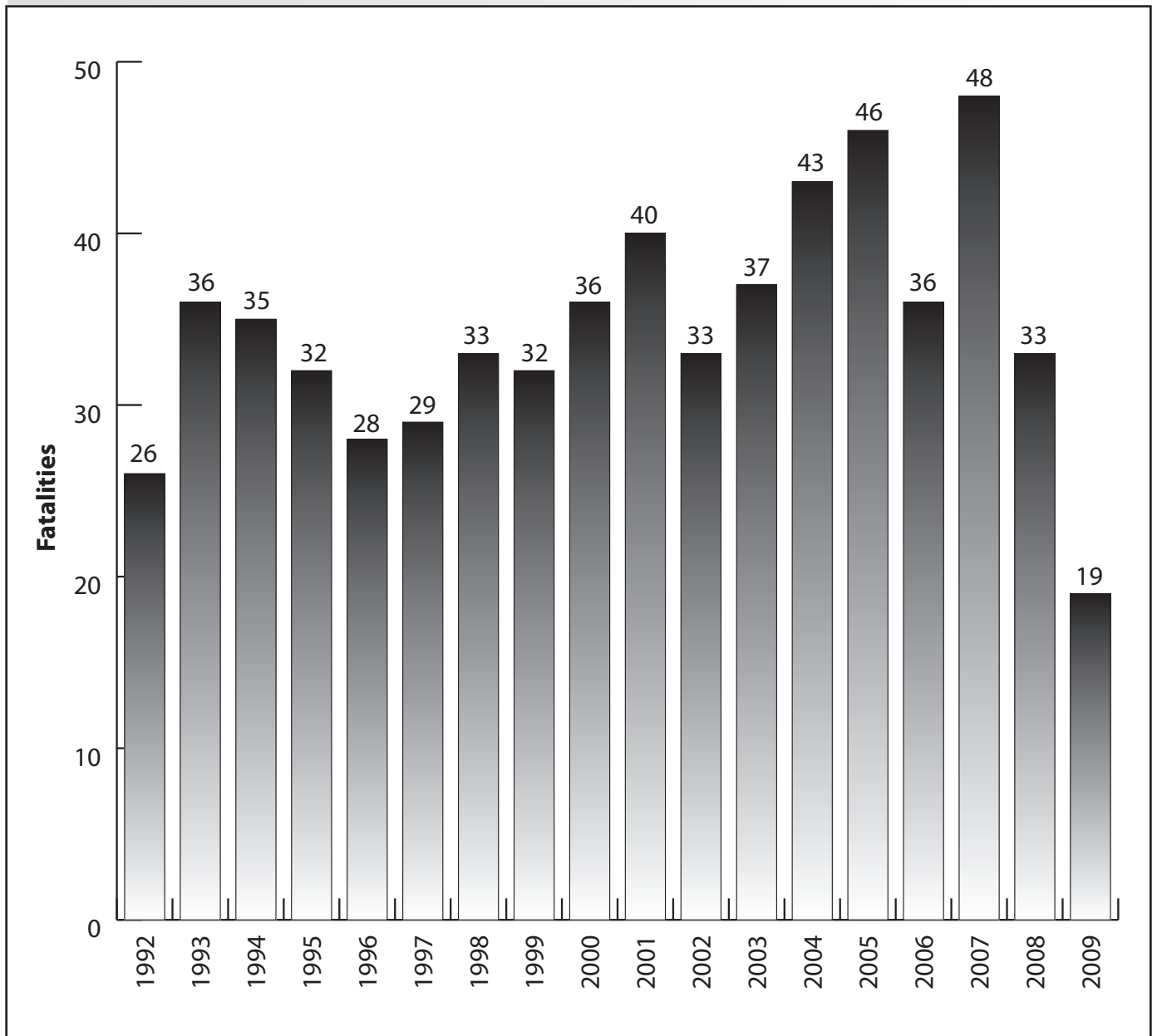


Figure: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2009

which were transportation accidents. The remainder occurred in three other industries: Manufacturing; Accommodation & Food Services; and Other Services except Public Administration. More than half of all fatalities were the result of transportation accidents (57.9%), a result consistent with other years.

Transportation accidents are the most common cause of work-related death. As seen in Table 1a, from 2001 to 2009, a total of 310 people died while on the job. Of the total, 47.1% (146) resulted from transportation accidents. Nearly one-third of all deaths occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (32.6%), followed by Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (30.3%).

Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. The only events that show a consistent pattern in Wyoming are transportation events, highway accidents in particular. For historical analysis and data go to <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>.

Table 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry and Event, 2009

Industry	Total		Transportation Accidents ^a	
	n	Col. %	n	Row %
Natural Resources & Mining	4	21.1%	ND	ND
Construction	4	21.1%	ND	ND
Manufacturing	ND	ND	ND	ND
Wholesale & Retail Trade	4	21.1%	3	75.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	3	15.8%	3	ND
Accommodation & Food Services	ND	ND	ND	ND
Other Services Exc. Public Admin.	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total	19	100.0%	11	57.9%

Table 1a: Summary of Wyoming Occupational Fatalities for Selected Industries, Total and Transportation Accidents, 2001-2009

Industry	Total		Transportation Accidents ^a	
	n	Col. %	n	Row %
Natural Resources & Mining	101	32.6%	35	34.7%
Construction	49	15.8%	22	44.9%
Manufacturing	7	2.3%	ND	ND
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	94	30.3%	65	69.1%
Transportation & Warehousing	70	22.6%	51	72.9%
Information	ND	ND	ND	ND
Financial Activities	ND	ND	ND	ND
Professional & Business Services	15	4.8%	7	46.7%
Education & Health Services	4	1.3%	0	0.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	12	3.9%	4	33.3%
Other Services Exc. Public Administration	7	2.3%	ND	ND
Public Administration	17	5.5%	8	47.1%
Total Fatalities, 2001-2009	310	100.0%	146	47.1%

^aTransportation accidents involve transportation vehicles, powered industrial vehicles or powered mobile industrial equipment in which at least one vehicle (or mobile equipment) is in normal operation and the injury/illness was due to collision or other type of traffic accident regardless of the location where the event occurred. Examples of vehicles included are airplanes, trucks, forklifts, and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs).

ND - Not disclosable due to confidentiality of information.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Employment Change and Impacts on Workplace Fatalities in Wyoming

by: *Patrick Manning, Principal Economist*

Research spanning the 18-year period from 1992 to 2009 shows that employment changes in Wyoming are directly related to changes in the number of workplace fatalities; for example, as total employment increases or decreases, so does the number of workplace fatalities.

Various statistical techniques yield similar results. One method used in this

research shows that a 1% increase in employment is associated with an increase of 2.7 fatalities. Using another method produced similar results, as a 1% increase in employment was directly associated with an increase of 2.4 fatalities.

For those interested in more thorough statistical analysis on this subject, see pages 12 and 13.

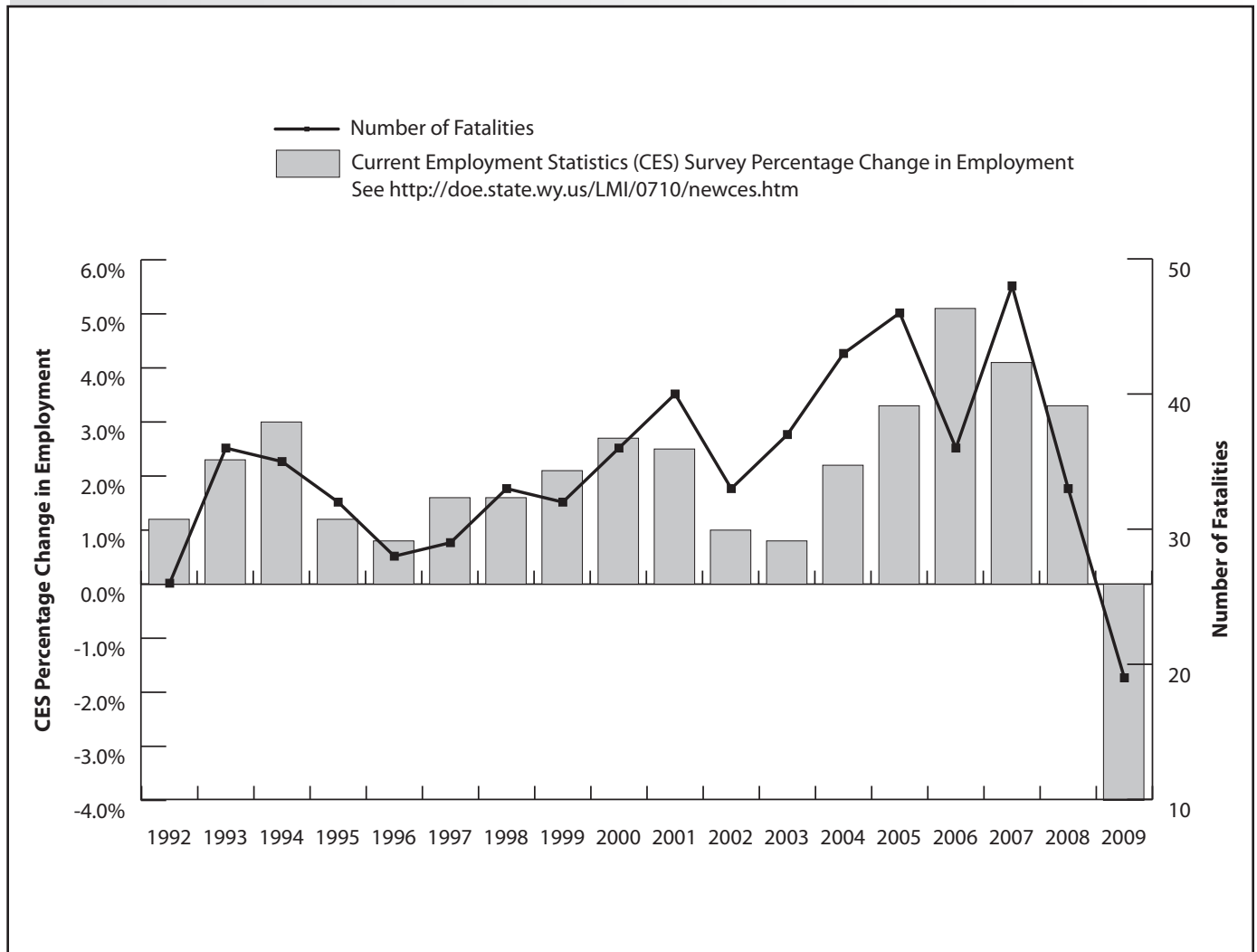


Figure: Percentage Change in Employment and Number of Fatalities per Year, 1992-2009

Methodology and Statistics

Introduction

This study examined the relationship of changes in overall employment by place of work on the number of workplace fatalities. The hypothesis is that greater exposure (number of people employed, total hours worked, hours worked per person, etc.) is associated with the number of fatalities. By analogy, as the amount of traffic through an intersection increases, the number of potential accidents increases.

More information about workplace fatalities can be found in the article titled, “Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Drop to Record Low in 2009” on page 9.

Methodology

This study examines annual fatalities from 1992-2009. Employment data are from the Current Employment Statistics Survey (CES). The wage information is from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Some descriptive statistics of the relevant variables are shown in Table 1. A correlation matrix was

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

Statistics	Fatalities	Total Employment	% Change in Employment
N observations	18		
Minimum	19.0	205.6	-4.0%
Maximum	48.0	298.2	5.1%
Mean	34.6	245.1	1.9%
Standard Deviation	7.0	28.3	1.9%

produced containing the relevant variables.

In this analysis, the concept of exposure is measured by change in employment levels and change in the average wage in Wyoming. Change in the average wage serves as a proxy for the amount of time worked by place of work. It is important to note a distinction between measuring employment by place of work (as in this analysis) and measuring employment by place of residence. These two measurements can be substantially different in Wyoming. This is due to the fact that “Wyoming’s workforce is different from most states because it is comprised of a core group of residents and adds or subtracts nonresidents to maintain staffing levels.” The percentage of nonresidents in the Wyoming workforce has been as high as 22.7% (Jones, 2010).

As a demonstration, an Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression model is provided and explained. As this study is comprised of count data (data that is discrete and non-negative), a more appropriate modeling technique using a Poisson distribution is shown. SAS® PROC REG, PROC GENMOD and PROC COUNTREG were used in the regression analysis (SAS). Several model specifications were tested for each modeling technique.

Results

The correlation matrix shown in Table 2 (see page 13) indicates a strong positive relationship between the dependent variable (fatalities) and the measure of change in employment of 0.73. The Figure on page 9 demonstrates this correlation. There is also a strong relationship with the

percentage change in average wages. The OLS regression results are shown in Table 3 (see page 15). The best model was chosen by examining the R^2 (a statistical measure of how well the linear regression model fits the data), the adjusted R^2 , and the significance of the independent variable(s). The best model contained the employment percentage change as the only independent variable. The R^2 indicates that the model explains 53% of the variation in fatalities over the time period analyzed. The effect of the employment percentage change variable is highly significant. The parameter estimate of 2.7 indicates that a 1% increase in employment is associated with an increase of 2.7 fatalities.

The Poisson regression results are shown in Table 4 (see page 15). The best model was selected based on the significance of the independent variable(s) as well as two information measures - Akaike's information criterion (AIC) and Schwarz's Bayesian information criterion (SBC) - which can be used to compare competing Poisson models. As was the case in the OLS modeling, the best Poisson model contained the CES employment percentage change as the only independent variable. The impact of the employment percentage change variable is highly significant. The impact of the parameter estimate of 0.088 is interpreted differently than the OLS model. Using the

average number of fatalities across the time span of 34.6, the impact of a 1% increase in employment would be calculated as $e^{\ln(34.6) + 0.088} = 36.9$, which is an increase in fatalities of 2.4.

Possible Future Research

Further research could be conducted on more granular data (i.e. quarterly or monthly data as opposed to annual data). While this data is collected, it is not currently available for analysis. The number of observations in the dataset would greatly increase (i.e. from 18 annual to 72 quarterly to 216 monthly observations), therefore allowing for the production of more precise regression models.

References

- Jones, S. (2009). Wyoming workforce characteristics: Nonresident influences. *Wyoming Workforce Annual Report 2009*. Retrieved August 16, 2010, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual_report_09.pdf
- SAS Institute Inc. (2008). SAS/STAT 9.2 User's Guide. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc.

Table 2: Correlation Matrix

	Fatalities	Total Employment	Employment % Change	Average Wage	Average Wage % Change
Fatalities	1				
CES ¹ Total Employment	0.26	1			
CES Employment % Change	0.73	0.07	1		
Average Wage	0.20	0.99	0.02	1	
Average Wage Percentage Change	0.63	0.41	0.84	0.37	1

¹ Current Employment Statistics.

Table 3: Ordinary Least Squares Regression Model

The REG Procedure
Model: MODEL1
Dependent Variable: Fatalities

Number of Observations Read: 18

Number of Observations Used: 18

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	1	443.36005	443.36005	18.14	0.0006
Error	16	391.08440	24.44277		
Corrected Total	17	834.44444			

Root MSE	4.94396
Dependent Mean	34.55556
Coeff Var	14.30729
R-Square	0.5313
Adj R-Sq	0.5020

Parameter Estimates

Variable	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t value	Pr > t
Intercept	1	29.27488	1.70155	17.20	<.0001
CES_emp_pct_chg	1	2.71581	0.63767	4.26	0.0006

Table 4: Poisson Regression Results

The COUNTREG Procedure**Model Fit Summary**

Dependent Variable	Fatalities	Maximum Absolute Gradient	5.7238E-7
Number of Observations	18	Number of Iterations	2
Data Set	CFOI.COMPLETE	Optimization Method	Newton-Raphson
Model	Poisson	AIC	111.52018
Log Likelihood	-53.76009	SBC	113.30092

Algorithm converged.

Parameter Estimates

Parameter	DF	Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Approx. Pr. > t
Intercept	1	3.360350	0.067135	50.05	<.0001
CES_emp_pct_chg	1	0.087592	0.024399	3.59	0.0003

Occupation Spotlight

There are an estimated 1,580 workers classified as derrick operators, oil and gas, in Wyoming.

According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, these derrick operators earn a mean wage of \$23.61 per hour across the state, with an average entry wage of \$17.87 per hour. Those in the 90th percentile earn as much as \$31.34 per hour.

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



Derrick Operators

Natural Resources & Mining Adds 900 Jobs in June 2010

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Employment has reported that for the first time in 16 months, the natural resources & mining sector added jobs in over-the-year comparisons (900 jobs, or 3.6%). The state’s seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate continued to decrease, falling from 7.0% in May to 6.8% in June.

Over the year, Wyoming employment decreased by 1,800 jobs (-0.6%). Sizable job losses continued in construction (-3,700 jobs, or -14.6%), other services (-1,200 jobs, or -9.8%), and leisure & hospitality (-500 jobs, or -1.4%). Job gains were seen in government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 1,400 jobs, or 1.9%), natural resources & mining (900 jobs, or 3.6%), educational & health services (700 jobs, or 2.7%), manufacturing (600 jobs, or 6.7%), professional & business services (500

jobs, or 2.8%), and transportation & utilities (200 jobs, or 1.4%). Employment in wholesale trade was unchanged from a year earlier.

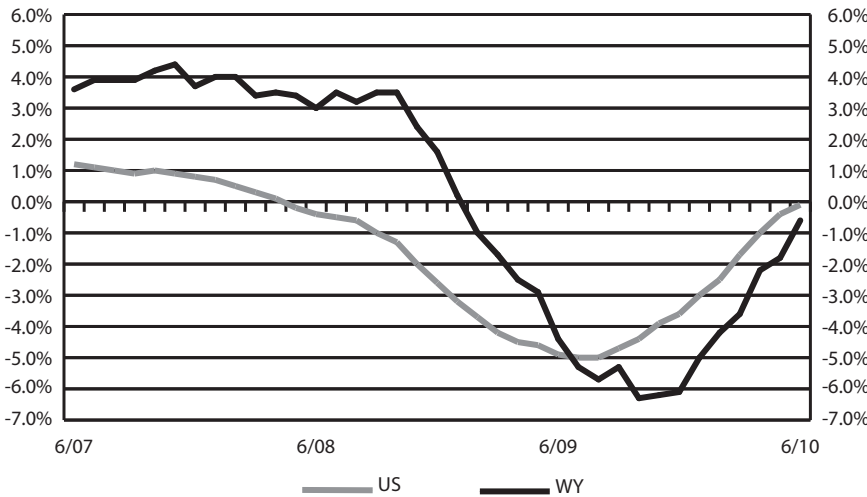
From May to June, Wyoming added 7,400 jobs (2.6%). This level of increase is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Large seasonal job gains were seen in leisure & hospitality (5,000 jobs, or 16.0%), professional & business services (1,100 jobs, or 6.4%), natural resources & mining (800 jobs, or 3.2%), and retail trade (600 jobs, or 2.0%). Employment decreased in government (-800 jobs, or -1.1%) and construction (-400 jobs, or -1.8%).

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased from May to June. The highest rates were found in Lincoln (8.5%), Johnson (7.9%), and Fremont (7.8%) counties. Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate (4.2%) followed by Niobrara County (5.2%).

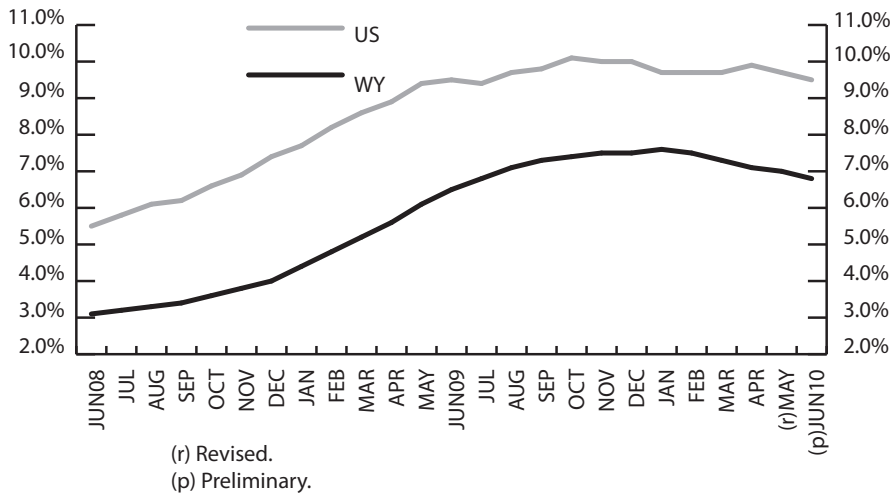


¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.

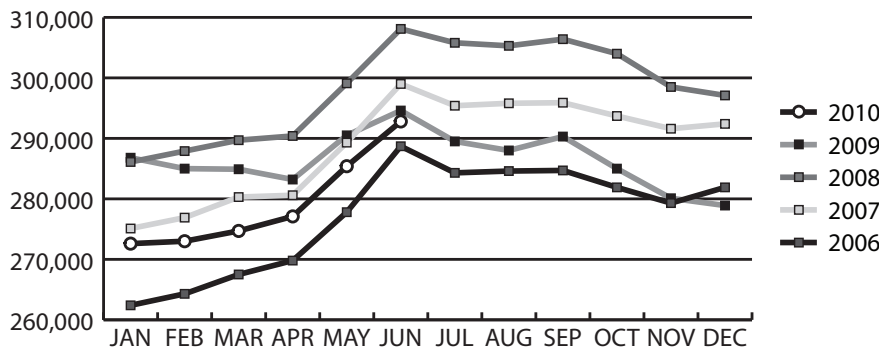
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.3
Nevada	14.2
Michigan	13.2
California	12.3
Rhode Island	12.0
Florida	11.4
Mississippi	11.0
South Carolina	10.7
Ohio	10.5
Oregon	10.5
Illinois	10.4
Alabama	10.3
Indiana	10.1
Tennessee	10.1
District of Columbia	10.0
Georgia	10.0
Kentucky	10.0
North Carolina	10.0
Arizona	9.6
New Jersey	9.6
United States	9.5
Pennsylvania	9.2
Missouri	9.1
Massachusetts	9.0
Washington	8.9
Connecticut	8.8
Idaho	8.8
Delaware	8.5
West Virginia	8.5
New Mexico	8.2
New York	8.2
Texas	8.2
Colorado	8.0
Maine	8.0
Alaska	7.9
Wisconsin	7.9
Arkansas	7.5
Montana	7.3
Utah	7.2
Maryland	7.1
Louisiana	7.0
Virginia	7.0
Iowa	6.8
Minnesota	6.8
Oklahoma	6.8
Wyoming	6.8
Kansas	6.5
Hawaii	6.3
Vermont	6.0
New Hampshire	5.9
Nebraska	4.8
South Dakota	4.5
North Dakota	3.6

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands		Employment		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	Jun 10
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.7	29.1	30.4	2.1	-2.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	25.0	24.5	25.8	2.0	-3.1
GOODS PRODUCING	12.3	11.9	13.0	3.4	-5.4
Natural Resources & Mining	7.7	7.6	8.0	1.3	-3.8
Construction	4.0	3.8	4.4	5.3	-9.1
Manufacturing	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.4	17.2	17.4	1.2	0.0
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.0	1.2	10.0	-8.3
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.2

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands		Employment		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	Jun 10
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.4	23.8	24.7	-1.7	-5.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.6	18.8	19.9	-1.1	-6.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7.6	7.8	8.3	-2.6	-8.4
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	4.9	5.2	-2.0	-7.7
Construction	1.5	1.6	1.8	-6.3	-16.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.8	16.0	16.4	-1.3	-3.7
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.8	4.8	5.1	0.0	-5.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.2	2.5	4.5	-8.0
Other Services	0.7	0.8	0.8	-12.5	-12.5
GOVERNMENT	4.8	5.0	4.8	-4.0	0.0

	% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands		Employment		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	Jun 10	Jun 10
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	19.6	16.2	19.7	21.0	-0.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.1	13.8	17.2	23.9	-0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	2.0	1.9	2.4	5.3	-16.7
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.9	1.8	2.3	5.6	-17.4
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.6	14.3	17.3	23.1	1.7
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.6	2.2	2.6	18.2	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.8	0.9	12.5	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.8	1.6	1.8	12.5	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	0.9	1.0	11.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.1	5.7	7.8	42.1	3.8
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0

State Unemployment Rates June 2010 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.6
Nevada	14.2
Michigan	13.1
California	12.2
Florida	11.6
Rhode Island	11.6
Mississippi	11.1
South Carolina	11.0
Illinois	10.6
District of Columbia	10.5
Ohio	10.4
Oregon	10.4
Alabama	10.3
Georgia	10.3
Indiana	10.1
Kentucky	10.1
North Carolina	10.1
Tennessee	10.1
Arizona	9.7
United States	9.6
New Jersey	9.5
Missouri	9.2
Pennsylvania	9.2
Connecticut	8.9
Massachusetts	8.8
Delaware	8.7
Washington	8.7
West Virginia	8.6
New Mexico	8.5
Texas	8.5
Idaho	8.4
Colorado	8.3
Louisiana	8.3
New York	8.2
Wisconsin	8.1
Alaska	7.7
Maine	7.7
Arkansas	7.4
Maryland	7.4
Utah	7.3
Montana	7.2
Oklahoma	7.1
Virginia	7.1
Hawaii	6.9
Minnesota	6.8
Iowa	6.6
Kansas	6.5
Wyoming	6.5
Vermont	5.9
New Hampshire	5.7
Nebraska	5.0
South Dakota	4.3
North Dakota	4.1

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

Wyoming unemployment insurance benefits paid decreased by 36.6% from June 2009 to June 2010.

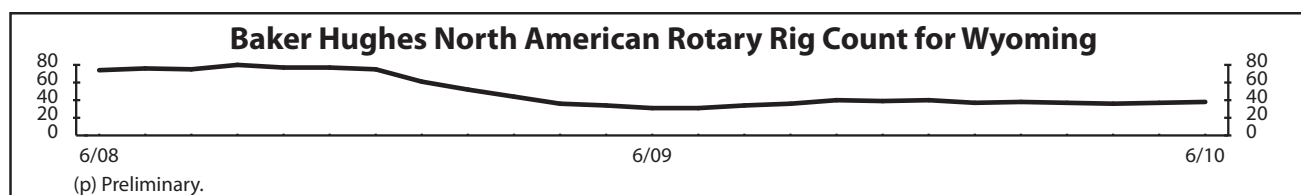
	Jun 2010 (p)	May 2010 (r)	Jun 2009 (b)	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force¹	295,701	291,337	300,129	1.5	-1.5
Unemployed	19,144	19,853	19,166	-3.6	-0.1
Employed	275,957	271,484	280,963	1.6	-1.8
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.5%/6.8%	6.8%/7.0%	6.4%/6.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	9.6%/9.5%	9.3%/9.7%	9.7%/9.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,899,000	7,261,000	7,067,000	-5.0	-2.4
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	5.2%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,207,000	1,083,000	793,000	11.4	52.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,867,000	8,513,000	9,301,000	4.2	-4.7
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$778.51	\$806.41	\$810.84	-3.5	-4.0
Average Weekly Hours	39.2	40.1	40.3	-2.2	-2.7
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$760.35	\$767.56	\$720.56	-0.9	5.5
Average Weekly Hours	41.1	41.4	39.7	-0.7	3.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	32,271	32,116	47,876	0.5	-32.6
Benefits Paid	\$10,682,087	\$10,668,445	\$16,845,399	0.1	-36.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$331.01	\$332.18	\$351.85	-0.4	-5.9
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	273,479	265,485	271,204	3.0	0.8
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5%	3.4%	3.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	218.0	218.2	215.7	-0.1	1.1
Food & Beverages	219.6	219.7	218.0	-0.1	0.7
Housing	216.8	216.0	218.1	0.4	-0.6
Apparel	118.3	121.0	118.8	-2.2	-0.4
Transportation	192.7	194.8	183.7	-1.1	4.9
Medical Care	388.2	387.8	375.1	0.1	3.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.8	113.7	114.6	0.1	-0.7
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	129.3	129.3	126.5	0.0	2.2
Other Goods & Services	390.9	379.7	370.6	3.0	5.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	183.7	185.0	174.1	-0.7	5.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	209	160	166	30.6	25.9
Valuation	\$57,765,000	\$32,593,000	\$35,201,000	77.2	64.1
Single Family Homes	148	107	137	38.3	8.0
Valuation	\$53,189,000	\$25,485,000	\$32,586,000	108.7	63.2
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	20	14	18	42.9	11.1
Valuation	\$3,119,000	\$2,336,000	\$2,824,000	33.5	10.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	45	10	29	350.0	55.2
Valuation	\$5,195,000	\$1,793,000	\$4,341,000	189.7	19.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	38	37	31	2.7	22.6

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate in June 2010 (4.2%), followed by Niobrara County (5.2%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2010	May 2010	Jun 2009	Jun 2010	May 2010	Jun 2009	Jun 2010	May 2010	Jun 2009	Jun 2010	May 2010	Jun 2009
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	44,873	44,042	47,159	41,722	40,874	43,833	3,151	3,168	3,326	7.0	7.2	7.1
Big Horn	4,855	4,737	5,071	4,494	4,380	4,627	361	357	444	7.4	7.5	8.8
Fremont	18,922	18,783	19,078	17,449	17,307	17,527	1,473	1,476	1,551	7.8	7.9	8.1
Hot Springs	2,478	2,443	2,564	2,346	2,318	2,398	132	125	166	5.3	5.1	6.5
Park	14,343	13,863	15,964	13,427	12,926	15,080	916	937	884	6.4	6.8	5.5
Washakie	4,275	4,216	4,482	4,006	3,943	4,201	269	273	281	6.3	6.5	6.3
NORTHEAST	55,576	54,840	56,804	52,182	51,212	53,415	3,394	3,628	3,389	6.1	6.6	6.0
Campbell	28,847	28,302	28,906	27,307	26,639	27,349	1,540	1,663	1,557	5.3	5.9	5.4
Crook	3,519	3,478	3,742	3,314	3,268	3,536	205	210	206	5.8	6.0	5.5
Johnson	3,826	3,824	4,205	3,525	3,500	3,878	301	324	327	7.9	8.5	7.8
Sheridan	16,150	16,018	16,663	14,999	14,793	15,587	1,151	1,225	1,076	7.1	7.6	6.5
Weston	3,234	3,218	3,288	3,037	3,012	3,065	197	206	223	6.1	6.4	6.8
SOUTHWEST	64,477	62,348	66,150	60,348	57,724	61,842	4,129	4,624	4,308	6.4	7.4	6.5
Lincoln	8,150	7,887	8,627	7,458	7,146	7,978	692	741	649	8.5	9.4	7.5
Sublette	7,055	7,168	7,351	6,756	6,855	6,992	299	313	359	4.2	4.4	4.9
Sweetwater	23,121	23,076	23,921	21,618	21,562	22,235	1,503	1,514	1,686	6.5	6.6	7.0
Teton	15,384	13,528	14,987	14,507	12,239	14,182	877	1,289	805	5.7	9.5	5.4
Uinta	10,767	10,689	11,264	10,009	9,922	10,455	758	767	809	7.0	7.2	7.2
SOUTHEAST	74,266	74,810	73,463	69,489	70,168	69,123	4,777	4,642	4,340	6.4	6.2	5.9
Albany	18,562	19,671	18,750	17,585	18,726	17,865	977	945	885	5.3	4.8	4.7
Goshen	6,398	6,286	6,332	6,003	5,918	5,975	395	368	357	6.2	5.9	5.6
Laramie	43,893	43,550	42,994	40,828	40,535	40,206	3,065	3,015	2,788	7.0	6.9	6.5
Niobrara	1,317	1,315	1,316	1,248	1,255	1,245	69	60	71	5.2	4.6	5.4
Platte	4,096	3,988	4,071	3,825	3,734	3,832	271	254	239	6.6	6.4	5.9
CENTRAL	55,906	55,299	56,553	52,216	51,509	52,750	3,690	3,790	3,803	6.6	6.9	6.7
Carbon	7,584	7,482	8,107	7,057	6,933	7,516	527	549	591	6.9	7.3	7.3
Converse	7,598	7,558	7,649	7,174	7,124	7,211	424	434	438	5.6	5.7	5.7
Natrona	40,724	40,259	40,797	37,985	37,452	38,023	2,739	2,807	2,774	6.7	7.0	6.8
STATEWIDE	295,101	291,337	300,129	275,957	271,484	280,963	19,144	19,853	19,166	6.5	6.8	6.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										6.8	7.0	6.5
U.S.										9.6	9.3	9.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										9.5	9.7	9.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2010. Run Date 07/2010.

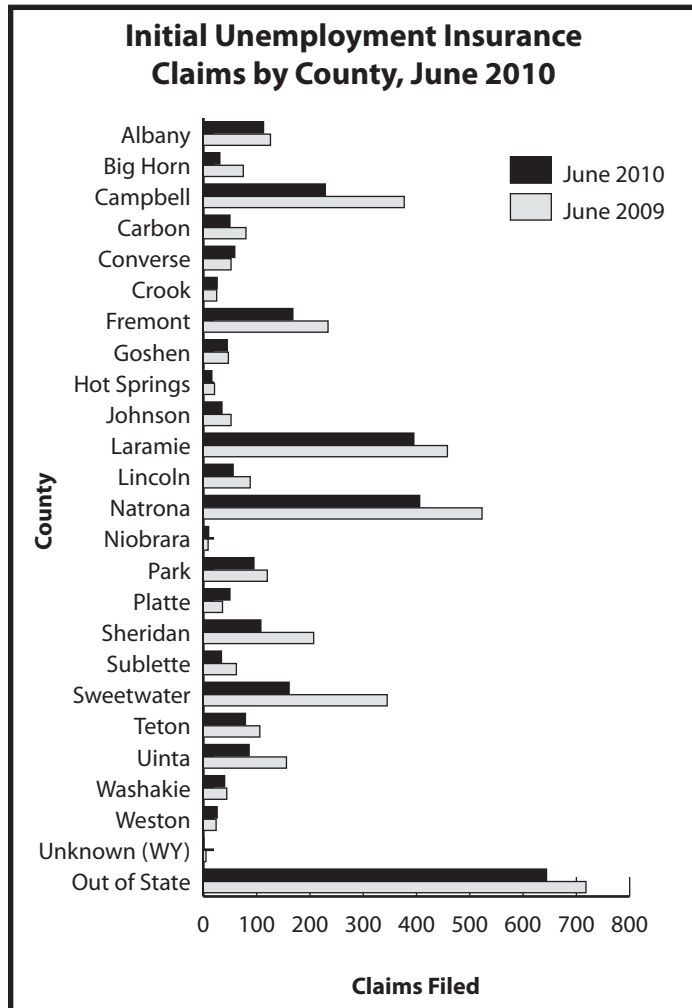
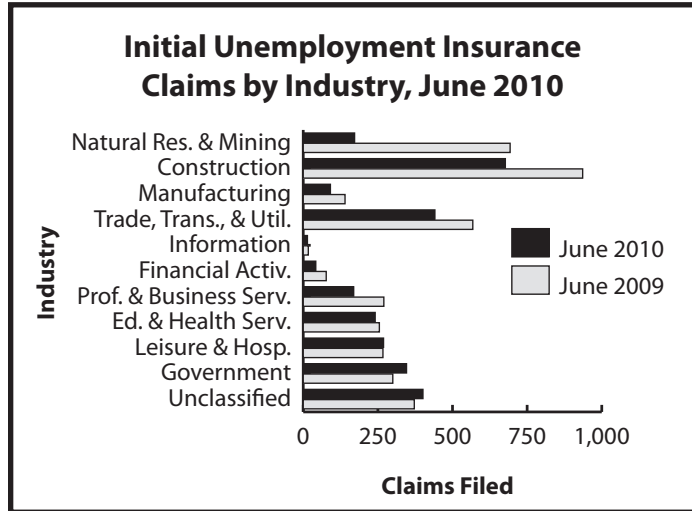
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims declined by 25.6% compared to June 2009. Claims increased substantially in federal government (+72.2%), most likely a result of a loss of temporary Census employment.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	May 10	
Wyoming Statewide	2,964	3,647	3,986	-18.7	-25.6
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	940	1,492	1,769	-37.0	-46.9
Natural Res. & Mining	172	278	693	-38.1	-75.2
Mining	162	252	666	-35.7	-75.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	10	13	14	-23.1	-28.6
Construction	677	1,090	936	-37.9	-27.7
Manufacturing	91	124	140	-26.6	-35.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,277	1,475	1,545	-13.4	-17.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	441	503	568	-12.3	-22.4
Wholesale Trade	126	124	119	1.6	5.9
Retail Trade	223	251	254	-11.2	-12.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	92	128	195	-28.1	-52.8
Information	14	16	17	-12.5	-17.6
Financial Activities	42	83	77	-49.4	-45.5
Prof. and Business Svcs.	169	195	270	-13.3	-37.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	241	191	255	26.2	-5.5
Leisure & Hospitality	269	408	267	-34.1	0.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	101	79	91	27.8	11.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	346	236	300	46.6	15.3
Federal Government	136	82	79	65.9	72.2
State Government	31	18	54	72.2	-42.6
Local Government	179	136	167	31.6	7.2
Local Education	101	39	94	159.0	7.4
UNCLASSIFIED	401	444	372	-9.7	7.8

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	396	486	457	-18.5	-13.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	112	196	179	-42.9	-37.4
Construction	97	173	142	-43.9	-31.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	214	238	229	-10.1	-6.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	84	76	77	10.5	9.1
Financial Activities	7	14	13	-50.0	-46.2
Prof. & Business Svcs.	20	31	34	-35.5	-41.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	46	37	54	24.3	-14.8
Leisure & Hospitality	44	63	33	-30.2	33.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	54	34	26	58.8	107.7
UNCLASSIFIED	16	18	23	-11.1	-30.4

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	408	482	522	-15.4	-21.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	128	207	228	-38.2	-43.9
Construction	80	161	87	-50.3	-8.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	232	261	264	-11.1	-12.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	85	104	109	-18.3	-22.0
Financial Activities	12	14	15	-14.3	-20.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	27	36	33	-25.0	-18.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	41	38	33	7.9	24.2
Leisure & Hospitality	52	54	37	-3.7	40.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	36	9	19	300.0	89.5
UNCLASSIFIED	12	5	11	140.0	9.1

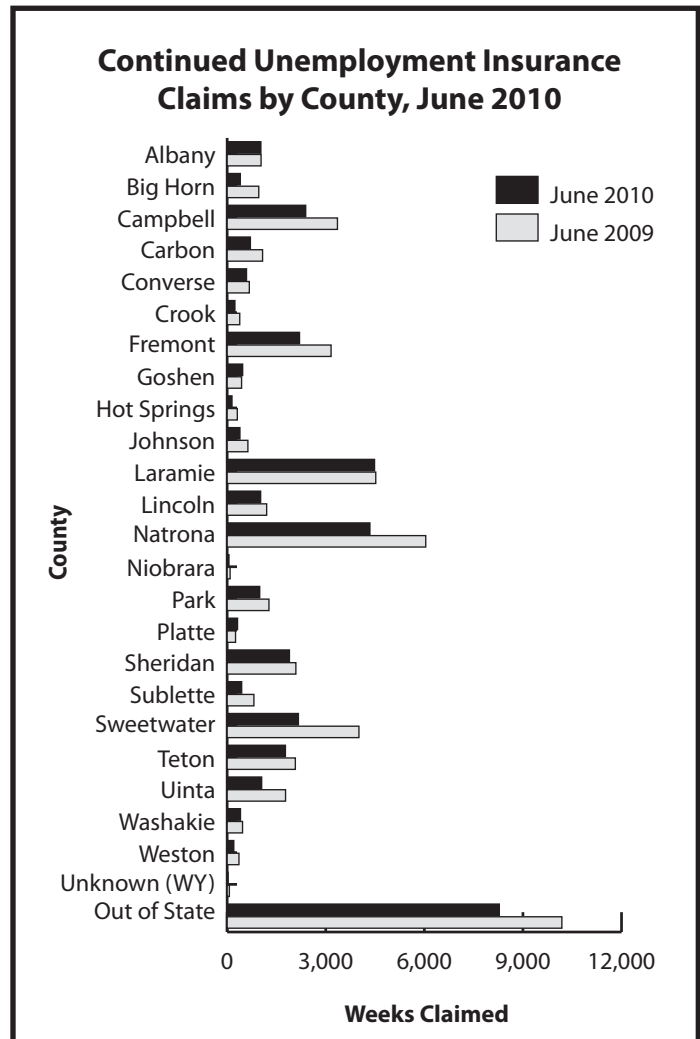
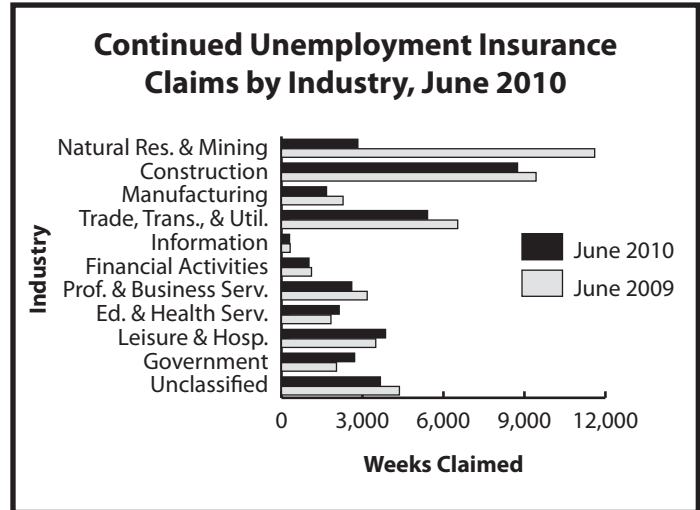
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed declined by 16.8% compared to May and 23.8% compared to June 2009. Several industries posted large over-the-year percentage declines, including mining (-77.1%).

Continued Claims	Percent Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed		Weeks Claimed		
	Jun 10	May 10	Jun 09	May 10	Jun 09
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	36,010	43,281	47,257	-16.8	-23.8
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	16,663	20,628	6,981	-19.2	138.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	8,870	12,678	13,487	-30.0	-34.2
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	1,391	1,557	1,007	-10.7	38.1
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	15.7%	12.3%	7.5%	3.4%	8.2%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	13,245	16,547	23,316	-20.0	-43.2
Natural Res. & Mining	2,830	3,355	11,602	-15.6	-75.6
Mining	2,593	3,068	11,339	-15.5	-77.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	158	181	596	-12.7	-73.5
Construction	8,745	11,150	9,431	-21.6	-7.3
Manufacturing	1,670	2,042	2,283	-18.2	-26.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	16,389	20,245	17,532	-19.0	-6.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	5,412	6,359	6,529	-14.9	-17.1
Wholesale Trade	1,004	1,009	1,527	-0.5	-34.3
Retail Trade	3,211	3,734	2,938	-14.0	9.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,197	1,616	2,064	-25.9	-42.0
Information	300	329	323	-8.8	-7.1
Financial Activities	1,020	1,045	1,113	-2.4	-8.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	2,604	3,256	3,176	-20.0	-18.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	2,140	1,853	1,834	15.5	16.7
Leisure and Hospitality	3,856	6,343	3,493	-39.2	10.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	1,057	1,060	1,064	-0.3	-0.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,711	2,739	2,039	-1.0	33.0
Federal Government	775	823	412	-5.8	88.1
State Government	352	364	337	-3.3	4.5
Local Government	1,584	1,552	1,290	2.1	22.8
Local Education	398	289	304	37.7	30.9
UNCLASSIFIED	3,665	3,750	4,370	-2.3	-16.1
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,484	5,066	4,520	-11.5	-0.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,115	1,506	1,341	-26.0	-16.9
Total Goods-Producing	1,269	1,718	1,337	-26.1	-5.1
Construction	1,024	1,417	936	-27.7	9.4
Total Service-Providing	2,565	2,695	2,579	-4.8	-0.5
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	930	1,040	982	-10.6	-5.3
Financial Activities	203	236	111	-14.0	82.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	413	501	532	-17.6	-22.4
Educational and Health Svcs.	398	343	411	16.0	-3.2
Leisure & Hospitality	373	348	376	7.2	-0.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	523	531	362	-1.5	44.5
UNCLASSIFIED	127	122	242	4.1	-47.5
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,344	4,607	6,042	-5.7	-28.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,058	1,374	1,701	-23.0	-37.8
Total Goods-Producing	1,471	1,737	2,941	-15.3	-50.0
Construction	839	1,054	799	-20.4	5.0
Total Service-Providing	2,582	2,559	2,792	0.9	-7.5
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	949	956	1,168	-0.7	-18.8
Financial Activities	187	164	193	14.0	-3.1
Professional & Business Svcs.	334	443	428	-24.6	-22.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	428	402	264	6.5	62.1
Leisure & Hospitality	421	336	371	25.3	13.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	204	200	127	2.0	60.6
UNCLASSIFIED	87	111	182	-21.6	-52.2



^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.
^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

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