

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2008

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Economist

This article summarizes the 2008 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses results and compares them to previous years. The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature, part of body, source, and event or exposure that caused the injury or illness. Also included are worker demographics, such as age and gender. State and local government data are discussed briefly. An estimated 3,210 occupational injuries and illnesses occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2008, a 6.2% decrease from 3,420 in 2007. The number of serious injury or illness cases has remained at 3,800 or below for the past six years.

Research & Planning (R&P) annually conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey data identify the estimated incidence rates (see Definitions, page 11) of injuries and illnesses at the industry level. Detailed characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses (those that result in days away from work) also are identified by the survey. This information can be used by employers and safety awareness groups to focus on

prevention. The data are also used by regulatory agencies for tracking injury and illness trends to target safety resources.

Background

For this survey, approximately 2,450 Wyoming private and 300 public sector (state and local government) employers

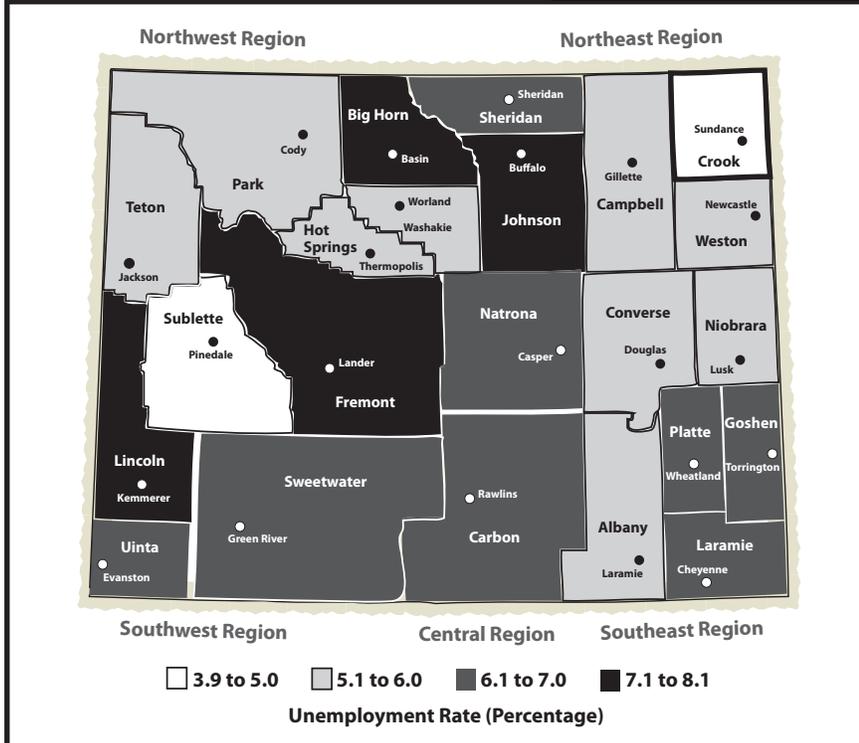
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SEE PAGE 12

Wyoming Wage Gap Narrows in 2009

- The average wage for women in Wyoming increased from 2008 to 2009 (3.8%), while the average wage for men decreased (-3.4%)
- Wyoming's work force lost 11,845 nonresident workers (-16.3%) and 9,514 resident male workers (-5.7%) from 2008 to 2009
- Significant changes in employment were seen in the construction (-11,040 workers, or -20.8%) and natural resources & mining (-5,779 workers, or -13.7%) industries

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

were notified in December 2007 to keep records of their firms' work-related injuries and illnesses during calendar year (CY) 2008 using the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) 300 form. Along with data from the original firms sampled, occupational injury and illness data for approximately 200 employers (from the mining, except oil and gas, and railroad industries) were added by two federal agencies: the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety & Health Administration (MSHA) and the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) at the direction of the BLS. In January 2009, both public and private employers were sent a pamphlet describing how to transfer data from the OSHA 300 form to questionnaires available by the Internet or e-mail, the first year in which BLS attempted to collect the majority of data using electronic methods.

Employers were asked to respond within 30 days. Two subsequent mailings were sent to increase response rates, after which employers were contacted by phone to acquire the information. Employers were also contacted to verify and/or correct data. All told the data collection period lasted approximately seven months. After the data collection period, data and results were reviewed by regional and national BLS staff and incidence rates calculated.

Approximately 12% of both the private and public sector employers in the original sample were determined to be *out of scope*, had gone out of business since the sample was drawn, had a duplicate record, could not be mailed a questionnaire, or otherwise did not meet the criteria for inclusion. Of

the remaining employers in the original sample as well as the mining, except oil and gas, and the railroad employers, 94% provided useable responses for the survey.

Several data collection problems occurred with CY 2008 SOII data. One problem was that some smaller Wyoming employers did not have access to the Internet or e-mail. Firms that lacked Internet or e-mail access contacted R&P to be sent a 12-page booklet to enable them to provide the information. A second and related problem was that some employers who had Internet or e-mail access had trouble using the BLS website and/or the Adobe electronic form (employers were sent the Adobe form by e-mail upon request). The national office would then track down what was wrong and correct it. Despite these challenges, Wyoming achieved a 94% response rate. Some of these problems experienced with collecting CY 2008 data were dealt with prior to data collection for CY 2009, and the electronic response rates are expected to increase.

Methodology

Data were reported by employers on the basis of unique incidents and employees. If an employee experienced more than one work-related injury or illness during the calendar year, each incident was reported separately and is called a case. If an incident injured more than one employee, each employee was reported on the questionnaire. To be categorized as a recordable case, an injury or illness must have required medical treatment beyond first aid (for additional information see the OSHA Recordkeeping Handbook online

at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/handbook/index.html#1904.5>).

The BLS estimates incidence rates from the gathered data. Incidence rates by industry indicate the number of illnesses or injuries per 100 employees. National rates are determined from standard surveys conducted throughout the country. The incidents deemed the most serious are those which involve days away from work. The BLS counts up to a cap of 180 days away from work per case, even though there are cases with more than that. Cases associated with employees who do not require time off from work beyond the day of injury are not included. Cases with days of restricted duty or job transfer are counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses. Also, other recordable cases, those requiring medical treatment beyond first aid, are also counted in the summary. These latter two categories are not detailed in the case and demographics, just the cases with days away from work.

Incidence Rates

In 2008 the total (including all ownerships)

estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all ownerships was 4.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees. The private sector estimated incidence rate was 4.6. The rate for state and local government was 5.4. For state government alone, the rate was 3.7; for local government alone, the rate was 6.2. Four of the 10 subsectors with the highest estimated incidence rates nationally were also found in Wyoming's top 10 (See Figures 1 and 2). The relative standard error

published by BLS was used to calculate the estimates, with a 95% confidence interval. The tables with the relative standard errors are available upon request.

Case and Demographic Data

Table 1 (see page 6) shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics

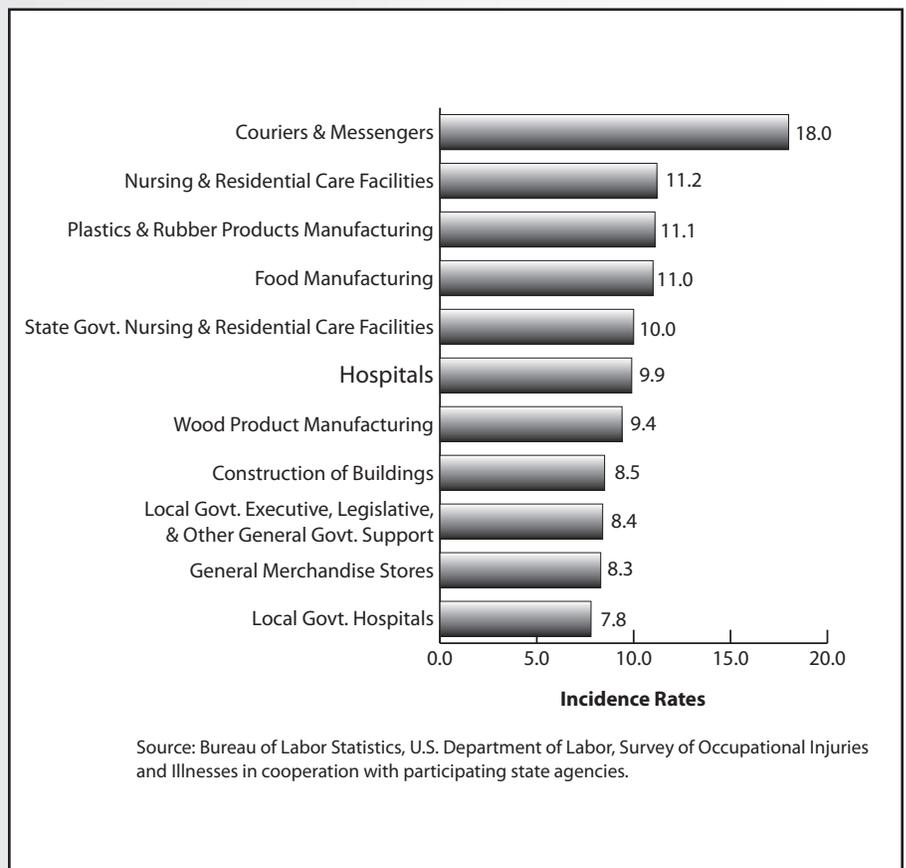


Figure 1: Wyoming Subsectors with the Highest Estimated Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-time Employees for Total Cases, All Ownerships, 2008

for Wyoming from 2003 to 2008. These data show only cases with days away from work; they do not include cases that resulted solely in job transfer or restricted duty or those that were other recordable cases.

Worker Characteristics

In 2008, 76.7% of Wyoming’s total male population was in the

state’s workforce (BLS, 2009). Of the total work-related injuries and illnesses in 2008, 72.9% involved men. This contrasts with the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (CFOI) data showing that 96.9% of Wyoming fatalities in 2008 were men (CFOI, 2009). The percentage of the population of women in Wyoming who were working was 62.0% in 2008 (BLS, 2009), but only 25.2% of workers who became injured or

ill in 2008 were women¹. In the natural resources & mining industry, 330 men and 20 women were injured or became ill on the job. Trade, transportation, & utilities had twice the number of men (620) than women (310) who suffered cases with days away from work. More women than men were hurt or became ill in the educational & health services industry (260 and 70, respectively).

The major occupational groups construction & extraction and transportation & material moving had higher-than-average injury and illness rates (see Figure 4, page 8). Far more men than women worked in these occupational groups. These workers included salespersons, truck drivers, and laborers. However, more women than men were injured in service occupations such as nursing aides and maids & housekeeping cleaners; more women than men were employed in these occupations.

The highest percentage of injuries and illnesses by age group in 2008 was

(Text continued on page 8)

¹ Data is not available to determine if the remaining 1.9% of people who became injured or ill in 2008 were men or women.

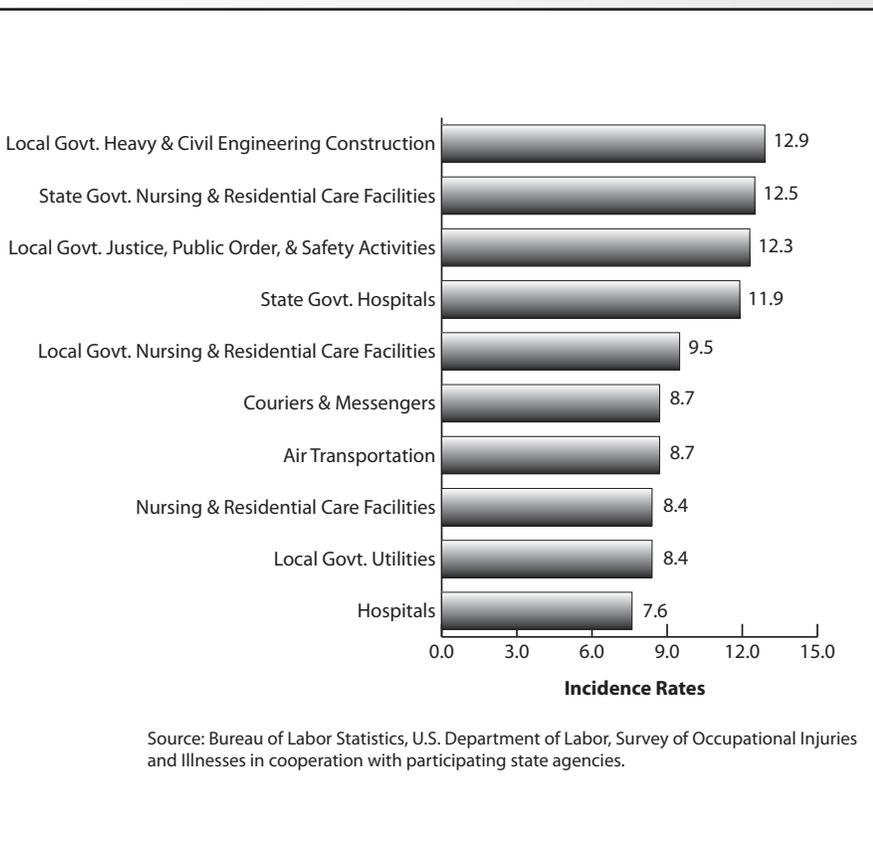


Figure 2: United States Subsectors with the Highest Estimated Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-time Employees for Total Cases, All Ownerships, 2008

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work^a by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics and Total Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2003-2008

	Total Private Industry ^{b,c,d}					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total						
Gender						
Males	2,430	2,360	2,710	2,260	2,350	2,340
Females	1,280	1,100	1,060	950	1,020	810
Age						
16 to 19	260	150	200	120	230	180
20 to 24	520	560	520	470	470	470
25 to 34	810	780	910	730	840	640
35 to 44	880	800	890	750	730	780
45 to 54	910	660	830	750	650	670
55 to 64	320	420	370	340	420	370
65 and over	60	140	80	100	80	100
Length of service with employer						
Less than 3 months	930	950	1,030	900	1,010	790
3 months to 11 months	750	840	1,040	810	800	750
1 year to 5 years	1,180	940	1,030	900	970	1,010
More than 5 years	840	740	670	600	590	590
Number of days away from work						
Cases involving 1 day	500	550	550	320	300	410
Cases involving 2 days	410	330	450	350	310	300
Cases involving 3-5 days	800	520	720	640	750	760

Table continued on page 7

^aDays away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

^bExcludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

^cData for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

^dData for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

^eMedian days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Table 1: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work^a by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics and Total Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2003-2008

	Total Private Industry ^{b,c,d}					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<i>Table continued from page 6</i>						
Cases involving 6-10 days	460	390	460	400	590	320
Cases involving 11-20 days	400	560	430	440	380	370
Cases involving 21-30 days	290	260	250	220	190	190
Cases involving 31 or more days	920	890	940	890	910	860
Median days away from work ^e	7	10	7	10	8	7
Nature of injury, illness						
Sprains, strains	2,080	1,630	1,880	1,600	1,550	1520
Fractures	290	380	370	380	450	550
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	260	340	330	240	260	270
Bruises, contusions	360	200	390	490	330	310
Heat burns	60	110	110	50	100	40
Chemical burns	--	30	30	--	--	20
Multiple traumatic injuries	140	140	80	50	120	70
Soreness, Pain	90	70	40	30	30	20
All other	400	520	530	350	390	380
Day of the week						
Sunday	150	260	250	170	210	140
Monday	760	540	660	600	490	520
Tuesday	640	580	640	570	650	660
Wednesday	540	720	730	620	530	550
Thursday	660	560	680	530	720	590
Friday	630	550	600	520	590	520

^aDays away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

^bExcludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

^cData for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

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Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

(Text continued from page 5)

for workers age 35 to 44 (24.3%; see Figure 5, page 9). In contrast, the age group with the most injuries and illnesses in 2007 was age 25 to 34 at 24.6%.

Injury and Illness Characteristics

For injuries resulting in days away from work, the largest percentage for nature of injury or illness was due to sprains and strains (47.4% in 2008; see Figure 6, page 9). Often the injuries were caused by falling, lifting, twisting and bending, standing or sitting, throwing, or reaching. In fact, sprains and strains were the leading cause of injuries resulting in days away from work from 2002 through 2008. This suggests that employers should place additional emphasis on sprain and strain prevention.

Occupation

Table 2 (see page 10) shows five out of nine selected occupations that had high numbers of cases from 2005 through 2008.

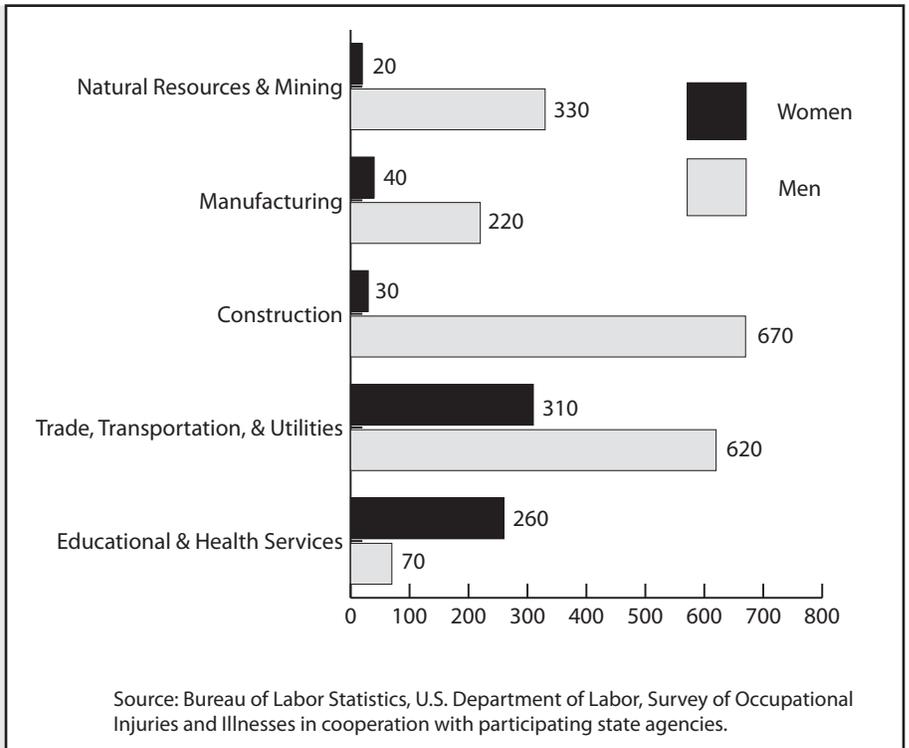


Figure 3: Estimated Numbers of Men and Women in Cases With Days Away From Work by Selected Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2008

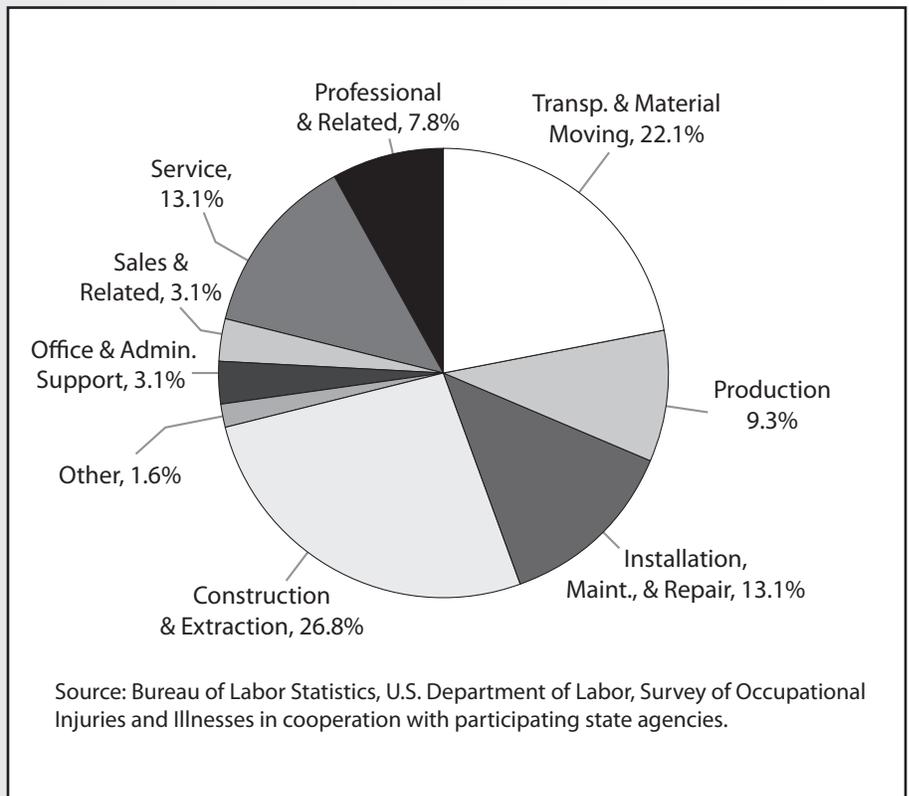


Figure 4: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Major Occupational Group, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2008

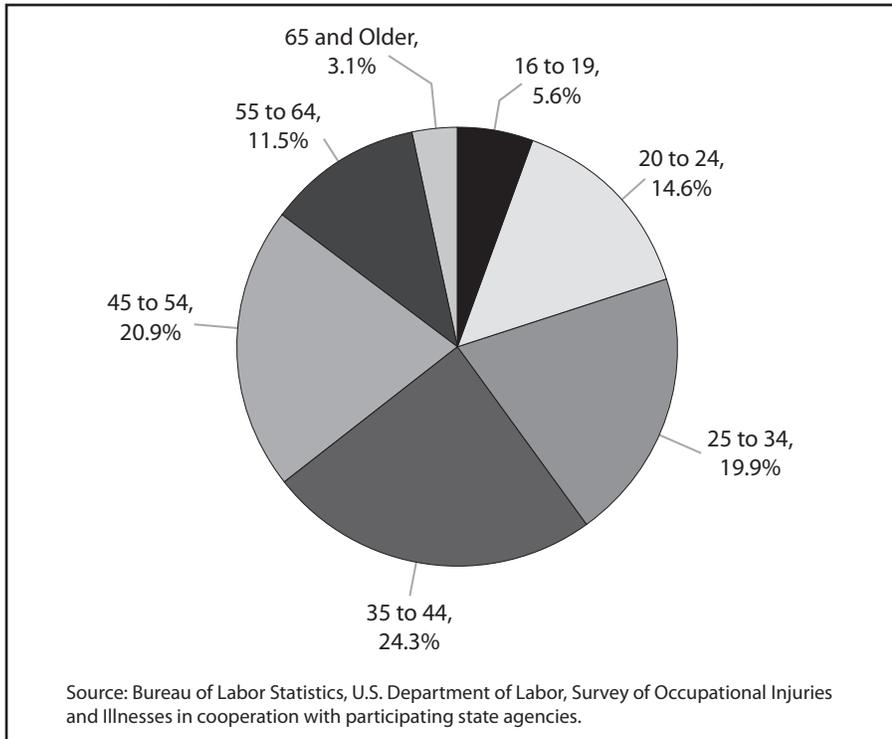


Figure 5: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Age of Worker, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2008

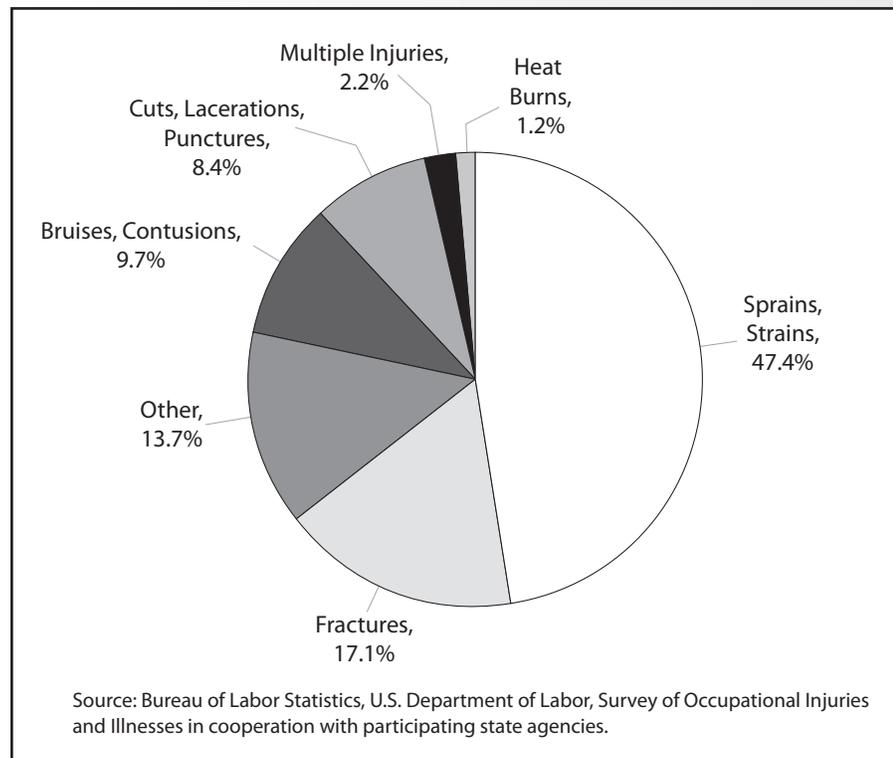


Figure 6: Percent Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2008

Over-the-year increases occurred in several occupations, including carpenters (60 to 150) and truck drivers, light and delivery services (50 to 90). Decreases occurred as well, with laborers & freight, stock & material movers, hand from 310 to 210 and with construction laborers (240 to 200).

In 2008, truck drivers, heavy & tractor trailer, had the most injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work (220). This occupation also had a high number of cases in 2007 (230). The second highest number of cases by occupation in 2008 was for laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand (210), whereas this occupation had the most cases in 2007 (310).

Much of the annual variation in the number of work-related injuries and illnesses could be related to the nature of Wyoming's jobs. Another factor could be an increase or decrease in employment for certain occupations. For example, in 2007 there were an estimated 3,230 laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand in Wyoming, (Wyoming Occupational Employment and Wages, 2008). In 2008, that number increased to 3,440 workers (6.5%; Wyoming

Occupational Employment and Wages, 2009). The percentage of these employees who were injured in 2008 was 6.1%; 9.6% were injured in 2007.

Summary

R&P research has shown that the number of work place fatalities is related to changes in overall employment (Manning, 2010). This may also be true for

occupational injuries and illnesses. From 2007 to 2008, Wyoming experienced an estimated decrease of 210 work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work for private industry. Overall, men continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than women. This was likely due, in part, to higher ratios of men to women employed in industries with higher incidence rates; the exception was educational & health services. In general, older workers in more dangerous

(Text continued on page 12)

Table 2: Selected Occupations with High Numbers of Cases with Days Away from Work^a and the Relative Standard Error, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2005 - 2008

Occupation	2005			2006			2007			2008		
	Total Cases: 3,800 OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c	Total Cases: 3,250 OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c	Total Cases: 3,420 OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c	Total Cases: 3,210 OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-trailer	5,500	90	15.6	6,060	140	8.8	6,450	230	8.5	6,270	220	10.1
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	3,190	180	11.8	3,800	290	6.6	3,230	310	7.8	3,440	210	10.3
Construction Laborers	2,270	270	10.2	2,300	110	9.8	2,730	240	8.4	2,960	200	10.5
Carpenters	2,470	170	12.0	2,890	190	7.7	3,140	60	14.4	3,100	150	11.6
Extraction Workers, All Other	1,690	250	10.5	1,390	200	7.5	1,480	140	10.3	1,590	130	12.2
Cooks, Restaurant	2,310	50	21.3	2,250	30	17.8	2,340	120	10.7	2,510	130	12.2
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	1,630	90	15.8	1,440	80	11.0	--	50	15.7	2,020	90	14.2
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	2,990	160	12.5	2,950	80	10.9	3,080	70	13.2	3,070	90	14.2
Electricians	2,020	100	15.0	1,910	40	15.1	1,980	60	14.7	--	80	15.2
Employment and Case Column Totals	24,070	1,360		24,990	1,160		24,430	1,280		24,960	1,300	

^aDays-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

^bOccupational Employment Statistics; data includes all ownerships.

^cRelative Standard Error; the higher the number, the less statistically significant the estimate.

Note: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Numbers in bold are in the top ten for years 2005, 2006, and 2007.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies.

Definitions

Case of job transfer: An injured or ill employee was assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day other than the day of injury or illness.

Case of restricted duty: An employee was kept from performing one or more routine functions (work activities the employee performed at least once per week) of his or her job, or was kept from working a full workday, or a licensed health care professional recommended either of the above.

Cases with days away from work: Severe cases that counted the day after the injury or onset of the illness, which may or may not include days of job transfer or restriction. Up to 180 days away from work (and/or days of job transfer or restriction) are counted for each injury.

Event or exposure: The manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion.

Incidence rate: Represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers, calculated as $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where:

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Nature of injury or illness: The physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts, fractures, or sprains.

Other recordable cases: Cases not involving days away from work or days of job transfer or restricted duty but requiring medical treatment beyond first aid. Other recordable cases include, for example, stitches, prescription medication, a concussion, loss of consciousness, medical removal from job site, musculoskeletal disorders, or other significant diagnosed injury or illness.

Out of scope: An employer who did not have employees for the survey year or an employer whose employment size class or industry code changed.

Part of body: The part of the body directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Relative Standard Error (RSE): A percentage of the estimate. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error.

Source of injury or illness: The object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly caused the disabling condition, such as chemical, vehicle, or machinery.



(Text continued from page 10)

professions who had less job experience incurred more work-related injuries and illnesses in 2008; the same was also generally true of prior years. More detail on 2008 data, as well as historical data and documentation is available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

For more information, contact Valerie A. Davis at (307) 473-3838 or vdavi@state.wy.us.

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Wyoming Earnings by Age, Gender, Industry, and County for Persons Who Worked at Any Time During the Year

Now online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2010/index.htm

The wage gap between men and women in Wyoming narrowed from 2008 to 2009, due in large part to the loss of jobs among resident male workers.

From 2008 to 2009, the number of workers for whom demographic data is not available (nonresident workers) declined by 11,845 (-16.3%). The number of resident male workers decreased by 9,514 (-5.7%) while the number of resident female workers decreased by 5,528 (-3.9%).

The most significant changes in

employment were seen in the construction (-11,040, or -20.8%) and natural resources & mining (-5,779, or -13.7%) industries, two industries which rely heavily on nonresident workers and resident male workers, respectively. The number of nonresident workers in the construction industry declined from 20,964 in 2008 to 14,311 in 2009 (-31.7%). The number of resident male workers in the natural resources & mining industry decreased from 29,976 in 2008 to 26,595 in 2009 (-11.3%).

Wyoming women earned an average

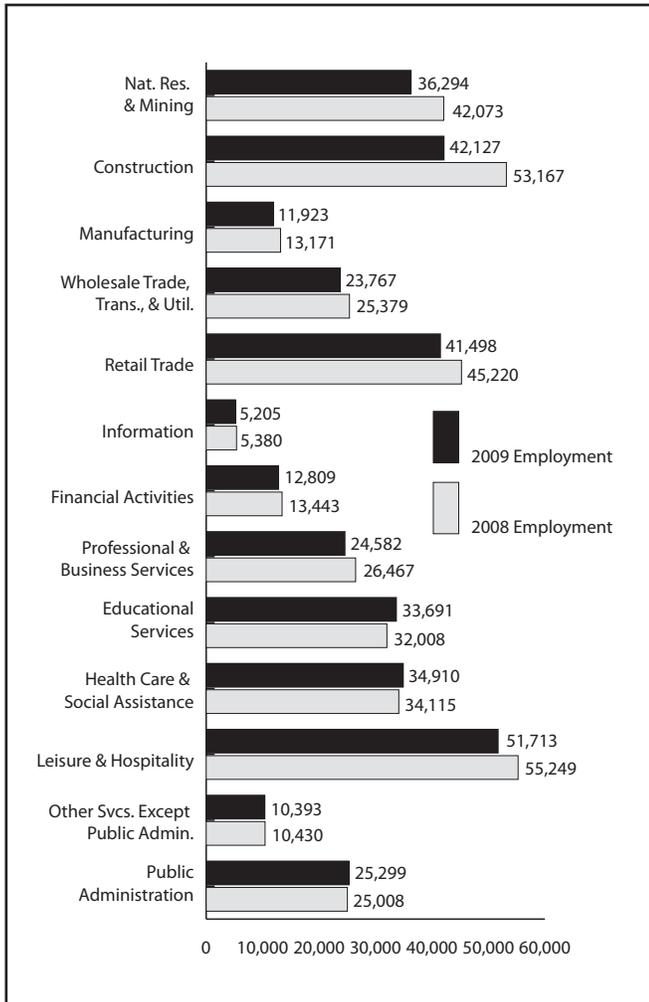


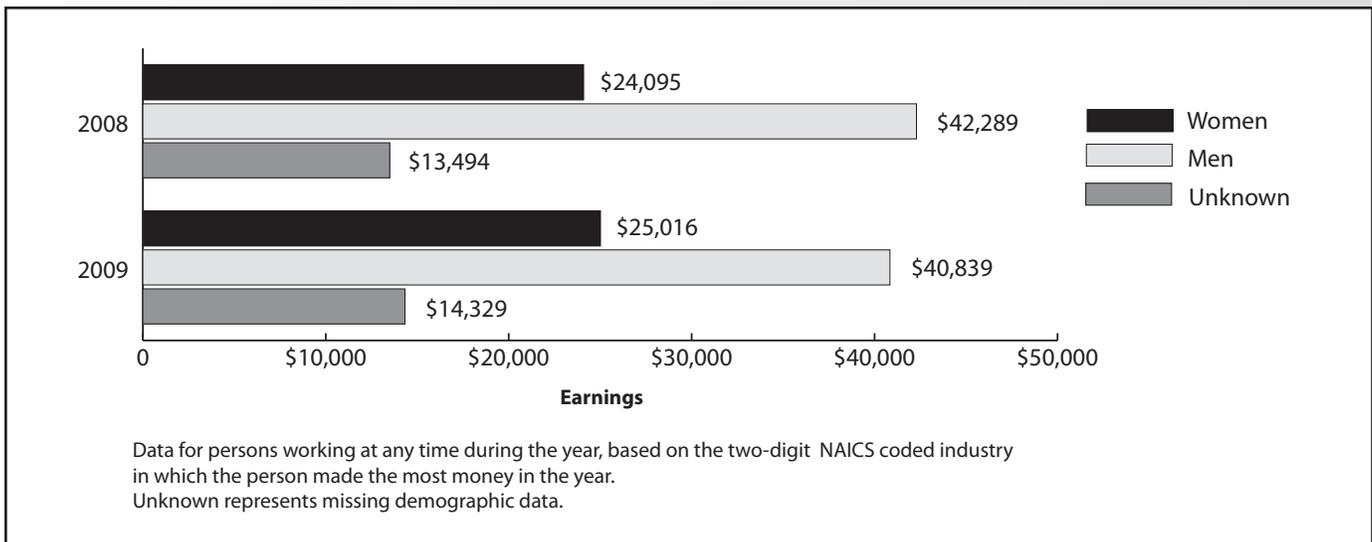
Figure 1: Wyoming Employment by Industry, 2008 and 2009

annual wage of \$25,016 in 2009, up from \$24,095 in 2008 (3.8%). Men in Wyoming earned an average annual wage of \$40,839 in 2009, down from \$42,289 in 2008 (-3.4%). In 2008, the average annual wage for women was 57.0% of male workers; in 2009, due largely to declining earnings for men, the ratio rose to 61.3%.

Men accounted for 44.7% of Wyoming’s work force in 2009, while women made up 38.1%.

Among all industries in 2009, health care & social assistance had the largest wage disparity between men and women. Despite making up 74.83% of the work force in this industry, the average annual wage for women was 54.3% lower than the average wage for men. Men had an average annual wage of \$64,333, while women had an annual wage of \$29,370.

The average annual wage decreased in four industries from 2008 to 2009: natural resources & mining (-\$862.50, or -1.6%), wholesale trade (-\$86.10, or -0.2%), financial activities (-\$2,084.65, or -5.5%), and other services (-\$723.56, or -2.9%).



Data for persons working at any time during the year, based on the two-digit NAICS coded industry in which the person made the most money in the year. Unknown represents missing demographic data.

Figure 2: Average Annual Wage by Gender for All Industries in Wyoming

New Hires Survey Results Parallel Occupational Projections

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

Twenty-one of the top 25 occupations with the highest projected growth over the next decade were captured in the first round of Research & Planning's (R&P) New Hires Survey.

The New Hires Survey, funded by the Labor Market Information Improvement Grant, is designed to capture data related to necessary skills, education, and an employer's satisfaction with newly hired employees.

Table: Wyoming Projected Detailed Occupational Growth for the Top 25 Highest Net Growth Occupations, 2008 and 2018 (Projected)

Occupation	Employment		Projected Change		Number Captured in New Hire Survey
	2008	2018 (Projected)	Net Change	% Change	
Registered Nurses	4,842	6,231	1,389	28.69%	27
Home Health Aides	1,356	2,054	698	51.47%	5
Retail Salespersons	8,740	9,410	670	7.67%	66
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	3,265	3,896	631	19.33%	n/a
Personal & Home Care Aides	905	1,482	577	63.76%	17
Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Incl. Fast Food	4,003	4,569	566	14.14%	2
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	2,573	3,101	528	20.52%	1
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	6,166	6,680	514	8.34%	n/a
Operating Engineers & Other Construction Eqpt. Operators	4,950	5,459	509	10.28%	15
Teacher Assistants	3,666	4,164	498	13.58%	21
Maintenance & Repair Workers, General	4,034	4,477	443	10.98%	10
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	2,256	2,640	384	17.02%	18
Waiters & Waitresses	5,522	5,897	375	6.79%	59
Medical Secretaries	1,326	1,680	354	26.7%	14
Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers	2,237	2,560	323	14.44%	22
Accountants & Auditors	1,897	2,217	320	16.87%	20
Construction Laborers	3,846	4,144	298	7.75%	43
Customer Service Representatives	1,505	1,797	292	19.4%	18
Middle School Teachers, Exc. Special and Voc. Ed.	1,279	1,535	256	20.02%	n/a
Fitness Trainers & Aerobics Instructors	673	928	255	37.89%	10
First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Office & Admin.	2,229	2,478	249	11.17%	3
Petroleum Engineers	789	1,035	246	31.18%	2
Secondary School Teachers, Exc. Special & Voc. Ed.	1,844	2,088	244	13.23%	n/a
Hotel, Motel, & Resort Desk Clerks	1,710	1,949	239	13.98%	8
Coaches & Scouts	755	990	235	31.13%	10
Total all occupations	306,763	312,067	5,304	1.73%	2,757

The first round of the survey captured data on 373 occupations for 2,757 new hires from fourth quarter 2009. Random sampling insured that data collected were representative of major industry, unemployment insurance claimants, and registered Wyoming at Work clients. Combining the survey data with R&P's administrative databases allows for analysis of job durability and wage progression arrayed against industry, occupation, age, gender, workforce services received, and labor exchange

training programs.

An in-depth article examining the results of the New Hires Survey will be included in a future issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

The latest occupational projections are available online from R&P at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/LT_occ_0818.htm.



O*NET Offers Career, Human Resources Tools

by: Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist

Adapted from About O*NET, <http://www.onetcenter.org/overview.html>

O*NET OnLine is an interactive occupational database for exploring occupations. Occupation titles are standardized to make it easier to look for jobs with different titles but similar tasks.

Career counselors can use this website to help individuals learn about careers, both for those new to the labor market and those looking to make a change. O*NET offers students tools for career exploration and self-assessments. For employers, O*NET provides guidance in writing job descriptions, which helps employees identify skills they need to advance in the workplace.

Among the tools offered are those for exploring careers. The O*NET Interest Profiler (<http://www.onetcenter.org/IP.html?p=3>) is designed as a career exploration tool that is available as software and a PDF file. The Interest Profiler helps explorers identify interests and the types of work to which those interests relate. This information helps searchers decide the types of jobs and careers to consider learning more about.

For more information about O*NET and how it can help you, go to <http://www.onetcenter.org/overview.html>.

New!

The latest commuting data for Wyoming from first quarter 2005 to fourth quarter 2009 is now available online at
<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute/commute2010/index.htm>

Statewide and county-specific data are available for interstate commuting inflow, intercounty commuting flows, intercounty commuting average wages, intracounty flows and wages, and more.

Occupation Spotlight

There are an estimated 4,700 workers classified as registered nurses in Wyoming. According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, Wyoming's registered nurses earn a mean wage of \$28.16 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.



Registered Nurses

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Decreases to 6.7% in July 2010

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Employment has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate decreased from 6.8% in June to 6.7% in July. It remained significantly lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 9.5% and slightly lower than its July 2009 level of 6.8%. Wyoming saw its first over-the-year job gain in 17 months, as employment increased by 1,000 jobs, or 0.3% from a year earlier.

Over the year, employment increased by 1,000 jobs, or 0.3%. Natural resources & mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job gains (1,700 jobs, or 6.9%) followed by government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals (1,600 jobs, or 2.4%). Smaller job gains were seen in many sectors, such as transportation & utilities (400 jobs, or 2.8%), educational & health services (400 jobs, or 1.6%), manufacturing (300 jobs, or 3.3%), wholesale trade (300 jobs, or 3.4%),

professional & business services (300 jobs, or 1.7%), and leisure & hospitality (300 jobs, or 0.8%). Job losses continued in construction (-2,600 jobs, or -10.1%), other services (-700 jobs, or -5.8%), and retail trade (-600 jobs, or -1.9%).

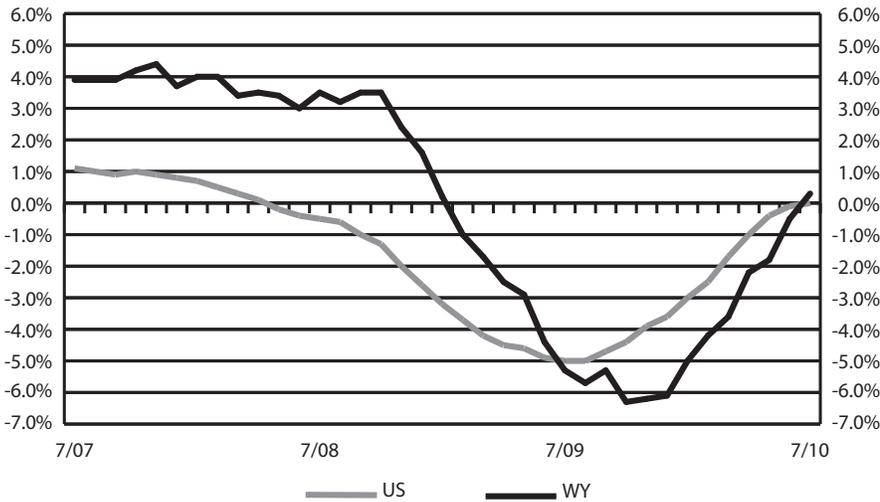
From June to July, Wyoming employment fell by 2,500 jobs, or 0.9%. This level of decrease is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Seasonal job gains in leisure & hospitality (1,700 jobs, or 4.6%), construction (1,400 jobs, or 6.4%), natural resources & mining (700 jobs, or 2.7%), and other services (400 jobs, or 3.6%) were more than offset by job losses in government (-6,700 jobs, or -9.0%). Much of the decrease in government employment was related to the summer break at public schools.

Across Wyoming's 23 counties most unemployment rates decreased slightly from June to July. Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment (3.9%) followed by Crook County (4.8%). Unemployment rates decreased from July 2009 to July 2010 in 13 counties.

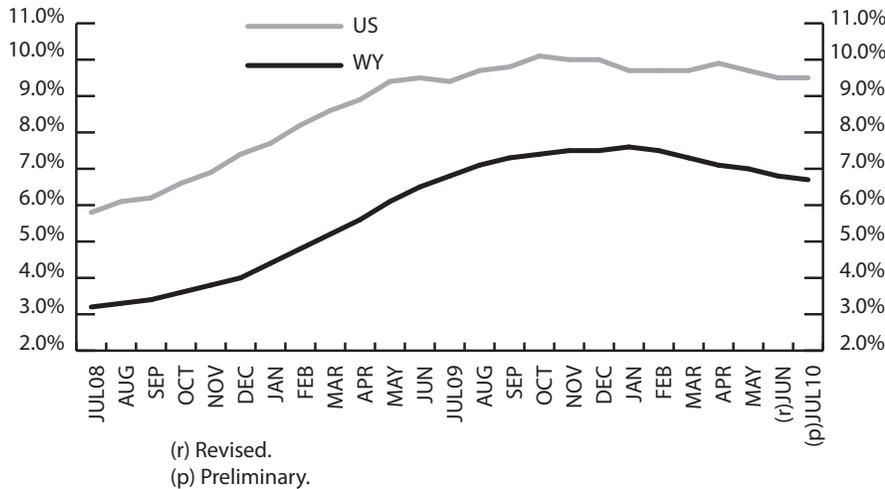


¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.

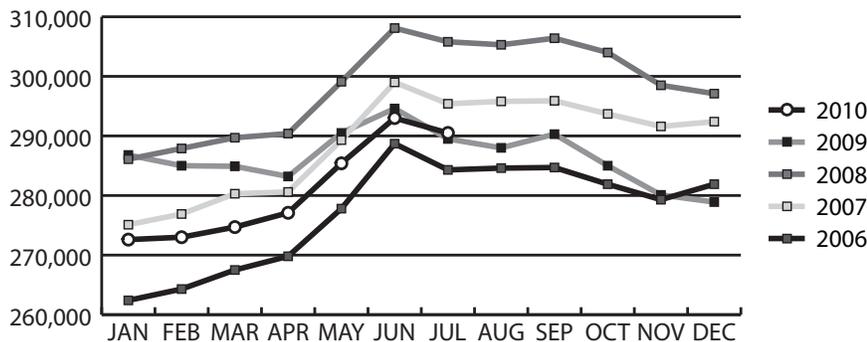
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.1
Nevada	14.3
Michigan	13.1
California	12.3
Rhode Island	11.9
Florida	11.5
Mississippi	10.8
South Carolina	10.8
Oregon	10.6
Illinois	10.3
Ohio	10.3
Indiana	10.2
Georgia	9.9
Kentucky	9.9
District of Columbia	9.8
North Carolina	9.8
Tennessee	9.8
Alabama	9.7
New Jersey	9.7
Arizona	9.6
United States	9.5
Pennsylvania	9.3
Missouri	9.2
Massachusetts	9.0
Connecticut	8.9
Washington	8.9
Idaho	8.8
West Virginia	8.6
Delaware	8.4
New Mexico	8.2
New York	8.2
Texas	8.2
Maine	8.1
Colorado	8.0
Wisconsin	7.8
Alaska	7.7
Arkansas	7.4
Montana	7.3
Louisiana	7.2
Utah	7.2
Maryland	7.1
Virginia	7.0
Oklahoma	6.9
Iowa	6.8
Minnesota	6.8
Wyoming	6.7
Kansas	6.5
Hawaii	6.3
Vermont	6.0
New Hampshire	5.8
Nebraska	4.7
South Dakota	4.4
North Dakota	3.6

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Natural resources & mining added 1,700 jobs (6.9%) from July 2009 to July 2010.

	% Change Total Employment					% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Employment Jun 10 Jul 09		Employment in Thousands			Employment Jun 10 Jul 09	
	Jul 10(p)	Jun 10(r)	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jul 10	Jul 10(p)	Jun 10(r)	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jul 10
WYOMING STATEWIDE										
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	290.5	293.0	289.5	-0.9	0.3					
TOTAL PRIVATE	222.9	218.7	223.5	1.9	-0.3					
GOODS PRODUCING	58.9	56.8	59.5	3.7	-1.0					
Natural Resources & Mining	26.3	25.6	24.6	2.7	6.9					
Mining	26.1	25.5	24.5	2.4	6.5					
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0					
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.9	9.9	9.8	0.0	1.0					
Coal Mining	7.0	7.1	7.2	-1.4	-2.8					
Support Activities for Mining	12.1	11.5	10.6	5.2	14.2					
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	8.4	8.2	8.2	2.4	2.4					
Construction	23.2	21.8	25.8	6.4	-10.1					
Construction of Buildings	4.1	3.6	4.7	13.9	-12.8					
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	7.1	6.9	8.1	2.9	-12.3					
Specialty Trade Contractors	12.0	11.3	13.0	6.2	-7.7					
Manufacturing	9.4	9.4	9.1	0.0	3.3					
Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1					
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5					
SERVICE PROVIDING	231.6	236.2	230.0	-1.9	0.7					
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	54.6	54.5	54.5	0.2	0.2					
Wholesale Trade	9.0	9.0	8.7	0.0	3.4					
Merch. Wholesalers, Durable	5.3	5.3	5.6	0.0	-5.4					
Retail Trade	31.1	31.1	31.7	0.0	-1.9					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	-4.7					
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	-2.1					
Grocery Stores	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-2.4					
Gasoline Stations	3.8	3.8	4.1	0.0	-7.3					
General Merchandise Stores	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	-1.4					
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	14.5	14.4	14.1	0.7	2.8					
Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0					
Transp. & Warehousing	12.0	11.9	11.6	0.8	3.4					
Truck Transportation	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5					
Information	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5					
Financial Activities	11.0	11.0	11.3	0.0	-2.7					
Finance & Insurance	7.0	7.0	7.1	0.0	-1.4					
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.0	4.0	4.2	0.0	-4.8					
Professional & Business Services	18.3	18.4	18.0	-0.5	1.7					
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	9.2	9.4	9.2	-2.1	0.0					
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0					
Mgmt. of Co.s & Enterprises	0.8	0.7	0.8	14.3	0.0					
Admin., Support, & Waste Svcs.	8.3	8.3	8.0	0.0	3.8					
Educational & Health Services	26.0	26.0	25.6	0.0	1.6					
Educational Services	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6					
Health Care & Social Assistance	23.1	23.2	22.8	-0.4	1.3					
Ambulatory Health Care	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.0	2.4					
Offices of Physicians	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2					
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0					
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-2.2					
Social Assistance	6.6	6.7	6.4	-1.5	3.1					
Leisure & Hospitality	38.8	37.1	38.5	4.6	0.8					
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.7	3.3	3.7	12.1	0.0					
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	35.1	33.8	34.8	3.8	0.9					
Accommodation	14.7	13.8	14.6	6.5	0.7					
Food Svcs. & Drinking Places	20.4	20.0	20.2	2.0	1.0					
Other Services	11.4	11.0	12.1	3.6	-5.8					
Repair & Maintenance	3.8	3.8	3.9	0.0	-2.6					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	67.6	74.3	66.0	-9.0	2.4					
Federal Government	8.9	8.9	8.7	0.0	2.3					
State Government	16.1	16.3	15.9	-1.2	1.3					
State Government Education	6.4	6.6	6.3	-3.0	1.6					
Local Government	42.6	49.1	41.4	-13.2	2.9					
Local Government Education	17.2	24.3	16.5	-29.2	4.2					
Hospitals	6.7	6.8	6.6	-1.5	1.5					
LARAMIE COUNTY										
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	44.0	44.3	44.5	-0.7	-1.1					
TOTAL PRIVATE	30.4	30.2	30.9	0.7	-1.6					
GOODS PRODUCING	4.3	4.2	4.8	2.4	-10.4					
Natural Res., Mining, & Const.	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.6	-12.1					
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7					
SERVICE PROVIDING	39.7	40.1	39.7	-1.0	0.0					
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.3	9.3	9.2	0.0	1.1					
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0					
Retail Trade	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3					
Information	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					
Financial Activities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0					
Professional & Business Services	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0					
Educational & Health Services	4.0	4.1	3.9	-2.4	2.6					
Leisure & Hospitality	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.5	-2.1					
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13.6	14.1	13.6	-3.5	0.0					
Federal Government	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0					
State Government	4.0	4.1	4.1	-2.4	-2.4					
Local Government	6.8	7.2	6.7	-5.6	1.5					
Local Education	3.2	3.7	3.1	-13.5	3.2					
NATRONA COUNTY										
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	38.3	38.6	38.5	-0.8	-0.5					
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.7	32.3	33.0	1.2	-0.9					
GOODS PRODUCING	7.2	7.0	7.2	2.9	0.0					
Natural Resources & Mining	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.4	11.1					
Construction	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.8	-6.9					
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3					
SERVICE PROVIDING	31.1	31.6	31.3	-1.6	-0.6					
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	-2.3					
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-4.2					
Retail Trade	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	-2.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					
Information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0					
Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0					
Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0					
Educational & Health Services	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.6					
Leisure & Hospitality	4.2	4.0	4.3	5.0	-2.3					
Other Services	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.6	6.3	5.5	-11.1	1.8					
Federal Government	0.8	0.9	0.7	-11.1	14.3					
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0					
Local Government	4.1	4.7	4.1	-12.8	0.0					
Local Education	2.4	3.1	2.4	-22.6	0.0					

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

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jul 10
	10	10	09	10	10
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.3	29.1	29.0	-2.7	-2.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	24.8	24.4	25.6	1.6	-3.1
GOODS PRODUCING	12.5	12.2	13.1	2.5	-4.6
Natural Resources & Mining	8.2	8.1	8.1	1.2	1.2
Construction	3.8	3.6	4.4	5.6	-13.6
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.8	16.9	15.9	-6.5	-0.6
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.6	5.5	5.5	1.8	1.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-5.3
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	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
GOVERNMENT	3.5	4.7	3.4	-25.5	2.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jul 10
	10	10	09	10	10
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.1	24.0	23.8	-3.7	-2.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.0	19.1	19.8	-0.5	-4.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7.9	8.0	8.3	-1.3	-4.8
Natural Resources & Mining	5.0	5.1	5.2	-2.0	-3.8
Construction	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.2	16.0	15.5	-5.0	-1.9
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.8	4.8	5.0	0.0	-4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	-8.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.1	4.9	4.0	-16.3	2.5

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jul 10	Jul 10
	10	10	09	10	10
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	19.8	19.1	20.3	3.7	-2.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.6	16.6	18.1	6.0	-2.8
GOODS PRODUCING	2.0	1.9	2.3	5.3	-13.0
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.8	1.8	2.2	0.0	-18.2
Manufacturing	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	100.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.8	17.2	18.0	3.5	-1.1
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	-3.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	8.8	8.0	8.6	10.0	2.3
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.2	2.5	2.2	-12.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates July 2010 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.9
Nevada	14.4
Michigan	14.0
California	12.8
Florida	12.0
Rhode Island	12.0
Mississippi	11.5
South Carolina	11.2
Illinois	10.6
Oregon	10.6
District of Columbia	10.3
Ohio	10.3
Georgia	10.2
Indiana	10.1
New Jersey	10.1
Arizona	10.0
Kentucky	9.9
North Carolina	9.9
United States	9.7
Tennessee	9.6
Alabama	9.4
Connecticut	9.4
Missouri	9.4
Pennsylvania	9.3
Massachusetts	9.1
New Mexico	8.9
Idaho	8.6
Washington	8.6
West Virginia	8.6
Texas	8.5
Delaware	8.4
New York	8.4
Colorado	8.0
Maine	7.9
Wisconsin	7.8
Arkansas	7.7
Louisiana	7.6
Maryland	7.6
Utah	7.4
Virginia	7.1
Alaska	6.9
Kansas	6.9
Hawaii	6.8
Minnesota	6.8
Montana	6.8
Oklahoma	6.8
Iowa	6.5
Wyoming	6.3
New Hampshire	5.8
Vermont	5.7
Nebraska	4.7
South Dakota	4.3
North Dakota	3.5

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming increased by 13.2% from June to July.

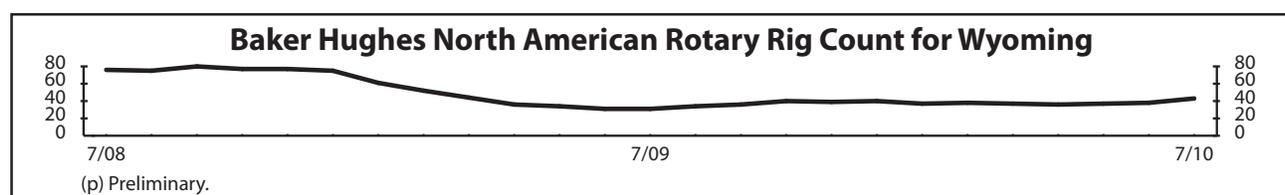
	Jul 2010 (p)	Jun 2010 (r)	Jul 2009 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force¹	295,931	295,278	300,223	0.2	-1.4
Unemployed	18,518	19,234	19,150	-3.7	-3.3
Employed	277,413	276,044	281,073	0.5	-1.3
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.3%/6.7%	6.5%/6.8%	6.4%/6.8	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	9.7%/9.5%	9.6%/9.5%	9.7%/9.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,579,000	6,899,000	7,282,000	-4.6	-9.7
As a percent of all workers	4.7%	4.9%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,185,000	1,207,000	796,000	-1.8	48.9
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,737,000	8,867,000	9,103,000	-1.5	-4.0
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$805.56	\$794.77	\$807.81	1.4	-0.3
Average Weekly Hours	39.2	39.6	39.1	-1.0	0.3
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$756.02	\$759.94	\$721.12	-0.5	4.8
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	41.1	39.6	-0.7	3.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	23,321	32,271	39,863	-27.7	-41.5
Benefits Paid	\$7,705,320	\$10,682,087	\$14,123,104	-27.9	-45.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$330.40	\$331.01	\$354.29	-0.2	-6.7
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	268,079	273,479	265,913	-2.0	0.8
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5%	2.5%	3.1%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	218.0	218.0	215.4	0.0	1.2
Food & Beverages	219.5	219.6	217.6	0.0	0.9
Housing	217.1	216.8	218.1	0.1	-0.5
Apparel	115.2	118.3	115.6	-2.6	-0.3
Transportation	193.0	192.7	182.8	0.2	5.6
Medical Care	387.9	388.2	375.7	-0.1	3.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.7	113.8	114.6	-0.1	-0.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	129.6	129.3	126.9	0.2	2.1
Other Goods & Services	383.2	380.9	372.9	0.6	2.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	184.2	183.7	172.5	0.3	6.8
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	200	209	185	-4.3	8.1
Valuation	\$39,858,000	\$57,765,000	\$37,194,000	-31.0	7.2
Single Family Homes	151	148	159	2.0	-5.0
Valuation	\$36,389,000	\$53,189,000	\$34,550,000	-31.6	5.3
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	19	20	22	-5.0	-13.6
Valuation	\$4,367,000	\$3,119,000	\$2,941,000	40.0	48.5
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	38	45	15	-15.6	153.3
Valuation	\$4,331,000	\$5,195,000	\$2,600,000	-16.6	66.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	43	38	31	13.2	38.7

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

The highest unemployment rates were found in Lincoln (8.1%), Fremont (7.5%), and Johnson (7.3%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2010 (p)	Jun 2010 (r)	Jul 2009 (b)									
NORTHWEST	47,100	46,912	47,582	44,045	43,745	44,344	3,055	3,167	3,238	6.5	6.8	6.8
Big Horn	5,006	5,105	5,018	4,649	4,743	4,589	357	362	429	7.1	7.1	8.5
Fremont	18,799	18,837	19,071	17,391	17,356	17,526	1,408	1,481	1,545	7.5	7.9	8.1
Hot Springs	2,554	2,586	2,563	2,425	2,454	2,410	129	132	153	5.1	5.1	6.0
Park	16,414	16,088	16,508	15,512	15,167	15,673	902	921	835	5.5	5.7	5.1
Washakie	4,327	4,296	4,422	4,068	4,025	4,146	259	271	276	6.0	6.3	6.2
NORTHEAST	54,452	55,081	55,860	51,240	51,669	52,514	3,212	3,412	3,346	5.9	6.2	6.0
Campbell	27,653	27,939	28,301	26,208	26,391	26,707	1,445	1,548	1,594	5.2	5.5	5.6
Crook	3,522	3,621	3,618	3,353	3,414	3,420	169	207	198	4.8	5.7	5.5
Johnson	3,987	4,023	4,242	3,695	3,721	3,939	292	302	303	7.3	7.5	7.1
Sheridan	16,055	16,253	16,414	14,936	15,096	15,378	1,119	1,157	1,036	7.0	7.1	6.3
Weston	3,235	3,245	3,285	3,048	3,047	3,070	187	198	215	5.8	6.1	6.5
SOUTHWEST	64,858	64,490	66,468	60,920	60,351	62,112	3,938	4,139	4,356	6.1	6.4	6.6
Lincoln	8,275	8,390	8,286	7,601	7,697	7,646	674	693	640	8.1	8.3	7.7
Sublette	6,905	6,811	7,202	6,634	6,509	6,826	271	302	376	3.9	4.4	5.2
Sweetwater	22,962	23,045	23,642	21,485	21,539	21,919	1,477	1,506	1,723	6.4	6.5	7.3
Teton	15,445	15,097	15,756	14,663	14,223	15,002	782	874	754	5.1	5.8	4.8
Uinta	11,271	11,147	11,582	10,537	10,383	10,719	734	764	863	6.5	6.9	7.5
SOUTHEAST	73,409	73,070	73,713	68,742	68,267	69,407	4,667	4,803	4,306	6.4	6.6	5.8
Albany	18,047	18,082	18,463	17,112	17,100	17,612	935	982	851	5.2	5.4	4.6
Goshen	6,241	6,342	6,040	5,863	5,945	5,694	378	397	346	6.1	6.3	5.7
Laramie	43,725	43,126	43,958	40,709	40,043	41,153	3,016	3,083	2,805	6.9	7.1	6.4
Niobrara	1,280	1,298	1,273	1,213	1,229	1,207	67	69	66	5.2	5.3	5.2
Platte	4,116	4,222	3,979	3,845	3,950	3,741	271	272	238	6.6	6.4	6.0
CENTRAL	56,109	55,721	56,604	52,464	52,012	52,698	3,645	3,709	3,906	6.5	6.7	6.9
Carbon	8,008	8,093	8,098	7,488	7,565	7,520	520	528	578	6.5	6.5	7.1
Converse	7,509	7,507	7,463	7,106	7,080	7,030	403	427	433	5.4	5.7	5.8
Natrona	40,592	40,121	41,043	37,870	37,367	38,148	2,722	2,754	2,895	6.7	6.9	7.1
STATEWIDE	295,931	295,278	300,223	277,413	276,044	281,073	18,518	19,234	19,150	6.3	6.5	6.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										6.7	6.8	6.8
U.S.										9.7	9.6	9.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										9.5	9.5	9.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2010. Run Date 08/2010.

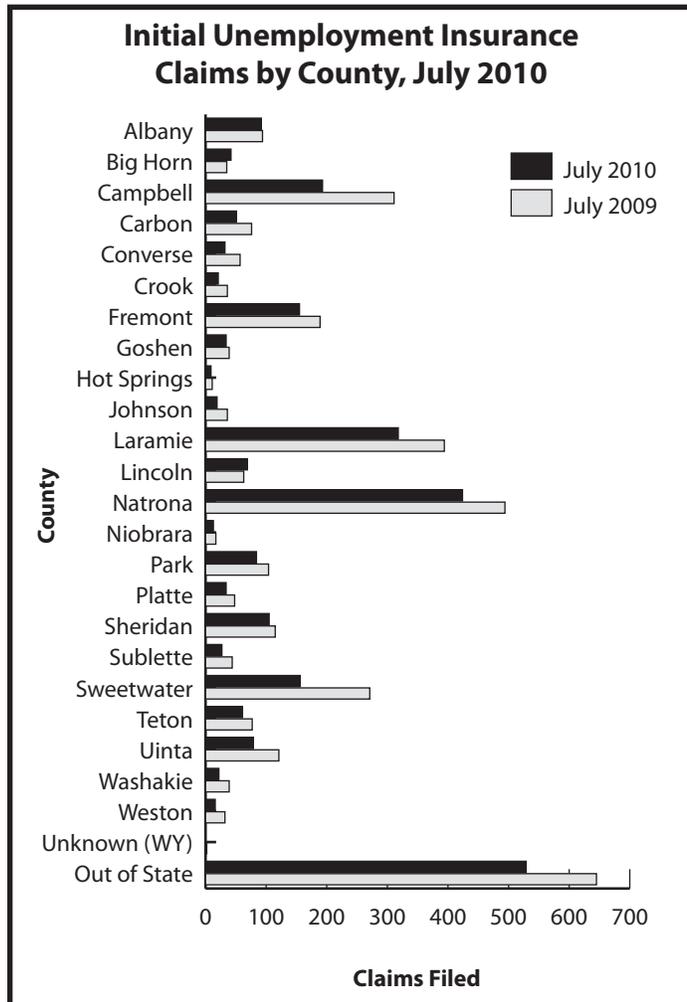
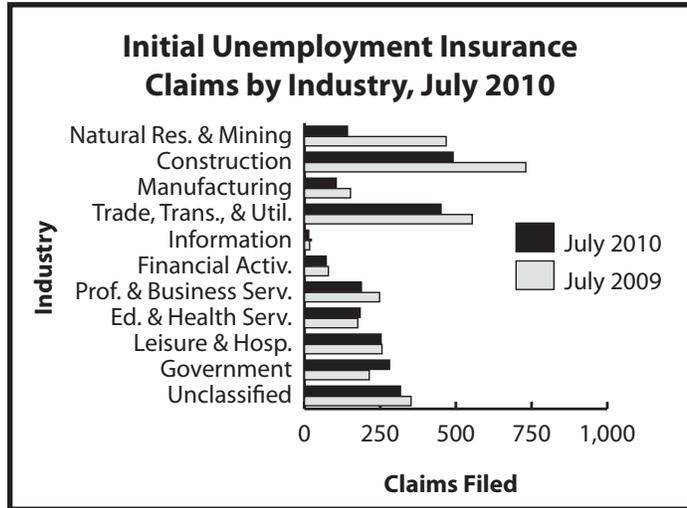
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims declined by 12.8% from June to July and 22.7% compared to July 2009. Claims declines in natural resources & mining led all industries on an over-the-year percentage basis.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 10	Jul 09	
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jun 10	
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,585	2,964	3,346	-12.8	-22.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	738	940	1,351	-21.5	-45.4
Natural Res. & Mining	142	172	468	-17.4	-69.7
Mining	127	162	449	-21.6	-71.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	9	10	23	-10.0	-60.9
Construction	491	677	731	-27.5	-32.8
Manufacturing	105	91	152	15.4	-30.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,249	1,277	1,429	-2.2	-12.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	451	441	554	2.3	-18.6
Wholesale Trade	152	126	104	20.6	46.2
Retail Trade	221	223	242	-0.9	-8.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	78	92	208	-15.2	-62.5
Information	14	14	17	0.0	-17.6
Financial Activities	72	42	79	71.4	-8.9
Prof. and Business Svcs.	188	169	248	11.2	-24.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	184	241	176	-23.7	4.5
Leisure & Hospitality	253	269	256	-5.9	-1.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	87	101	99	-13.9	-12.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	281	346	214	-18.8	31.3
Federal Government	102	136	43	-25.0	137.2
State Government	31	31	42	0.0	-26.2
Local Government	148	179	129	-17.3	14.7
Local Education	48	101	42	-52.5	14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	317	401	352	-20.9	-9.9

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	316	396	393	-20.2	-19.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	65	112	106	-42.0	-38.7
Construction	55	97	82	-43.3	-32.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	197	214	241	-7.9	-18.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	76	84	118	-9.5	-35.6
Financial Activities	13	7	12	85.7	8.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	38	20	37	90.0	2.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	27	46	35	-41.3	-22.9
Leisure & Hospitality	26	44	29	-40.9	-10.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	40	54	29	-25.9	37.9
UNCLASSIFIED	14	16	17	-12.5	-17.6

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	422	408	495	3.4	-14.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	120	128	189	-6.3	-36.5
Construction	56	80	76	-30.0	-26.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	263	232	279	13.4	-5.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	106	85	101	24.7	5.0
Financial Activities	15	12	12	25.0	25.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	24	27	47	-11.1	-48.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	35	41	42	-14.6	-16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	55	52	40	5.8	37.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	29	36	15	-19.4	93.3
UNCLASSIFIED	10	12	12	-16.7	-16.7

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

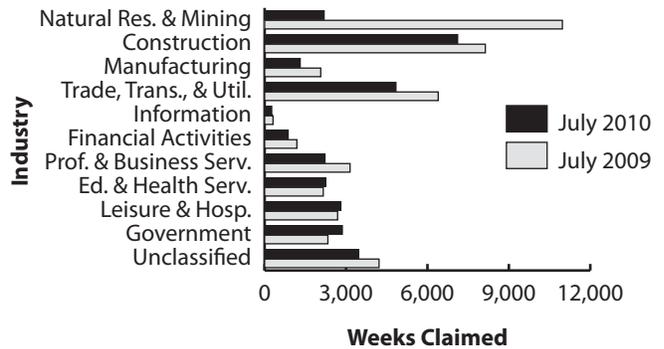
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Although extended benefit weeks claimed were 62.4% greater than at this time last year, total weeks claimed fell by 30.2% during the same period. Claims levels in natural resources & mining were one-fifth of their year ago levels.

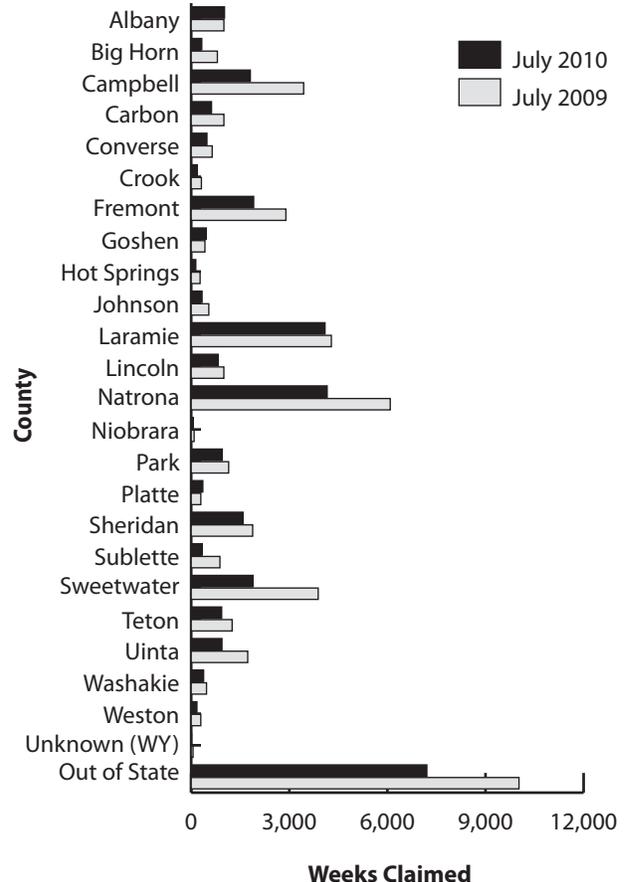
Continued Claims

	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Jul 10	Jun 10	Jul 09	Jun 10	Jul 09
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	31,193	36,010	44,696	-13.4	-30.2
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	13,724	16,663	8,449	-17.6	62.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	8,815	8,870	10,565	-0.6	-16.6
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	1,365	1,391	1,268	-1.9	7.6
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	15.5%	15.7%	12.0%	-0.2%	3.5%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	10,612	13,245	21,172	-19.9	-49.9
Natural Res. & Mining	2,191	2,830	10,972	-22.6	-80.0
Mining	2,025	2,593	10,686	-21.9	-81.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	131	158	465	-17.1	-71.8
Construction	7,111	8,745	8,133	-18.7	-12.6
Manufacturing	1,310	1,670	2,067	-21.6	-36.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	14,253	16,389	16,977	-13.0	-16.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	4,838	5,412	6,397	-10.6	-24.4
Wholesale Trade	971	1,004	1,537	-3.3	-36.8
Retail Trade	2,884	3,211	2,935	-10.2	-1.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	983	1,197	1,925	-17.9	-48.9
Information	260	300	310	-13.3	-16.1
Financial Activities	865	1,020	1,189	-15.2	-27.2
Prof. & Business Services	2,223	2,604	3,148	-14.6	-29.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	2,252	2,140	2,160	5.2	4.3
Leisure and Hospitality	2,808	3,856	2,689	-27.2	4.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	1,007	1,057	1,084	-4.7	-7.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,862	2,711	2,331	5.6	22.8
Federal Government	854	775	493	10.2	73.2
State Government	386	352	432	9.7	-10.6
Local Government	1,622	1,584	1,406	2.4	15.4
Local Education	462	398	425	16.1	8.7
UNCLASSIFIED	3,466	3,665	4,216	-5.4	-17.8
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,094	4,484	4,285	-8.7	-4.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,136	1,115	1,056	1.9	7.6
Total Goods-Producing	938	1,269	1,089	-26.1	-13.9
Construction	751	1,024	760	-26.7	-1.2
Total Service-Providing	2,456	2,565	2,666	-4.2	-7.9
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	930	930	984	0.0	-5.5
Financial Activities	188	203	161	-7.4	16.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	327	413	520	-20.8	-37.1
Educational and Health Svcs.	435	398	449	9.3	-3.1
Leisure & Hospitality	347	373	371	-7.0	-6.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	577	523	346	10.3	66.8
UNCLASSIFIED	123	127	184	-3.1	-33.2
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,157	4,344	6,087	-4.3	-31.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,182	1,058	1,420	11.7	-16.8
Total Goods-Producing	1,312	1,471	2,876	-10.8	-54.4
Construction	681	839	662	-18.8	2.9
Total Service-Providing	2,568	2,582	2,853	-0.5	-10.0
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	947	949	1,165	-0.2	-18.7
Financial Activities	165	187	220	-11.8	-25.0
Professional & Business Svcs.	327	334	421	-2.1	-22.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	457	428	313	6.8	46.0
Leisure & Hospitality	459	421	337	9.0	36.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	202	204	176	-1.0	14.8
UNCLASSIFIED	75	87	182	-13.8	-58.8

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2010



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2010



^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.

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

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