

TRENDS

Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Construction Sector Sheds Jobs in Second Quarter 2011; Mining Shows Gains

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Wyoming's construction sector continued to shed large numbers of jobs in second quarter 2011, marking 11 consecutive quarters of decline. The largest job gains again occurred in mining (including oil & gas).

Total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll in Wyoming increased by \$129.7 million (4.6%) in second quarter 2011. Employment rose by 2,227 jobs (0.8%) and average weekly wage increased by \$29 (3.7%). These increases are very similar to their five-year averages (see Table 1, page 3). The mining sector (including oil & gas) added the largest number of new jobs, while construction employment continued to fall. UI covered payroll represents approximately 91% of all wage and salary disbursements and 43% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011). Analysts have noted that “minerals related employment is one of the key predictors

of sales and use tax income” in the state (CREG, 2010).

The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 33), which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons. When individuals work more than one job, each is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly Turnover Statistics

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 2,510 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2010. The incidence rate of 4.0 remained unchanged from 2009. page 10
- Initial workers' compensation claims in oil & gas extraction increased by 86.7% from second quarter 2011 to third quarter 2011 page 28

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by Industry table (see page 27) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses using the same data sources and calculated to describe the components of change.

Figure 1 shows Wyoming wage & salary employment by covered/non-covered status. Approximately 92% of wage & salary jobs in the state are covered by state unemployment insurance, while 2.6% of jobs are covered by federal unemployment insurance, and 1% are covered by unemployment insurance administered by the railroad retirement board. There are several categories of non-covered jobs, and together they account for nearly 5% of wage & salary jobs in the state. Some examples of non-covered employment include elected officials, students working at educational institutions, employees of churches, and workers at small non-profit organizations.

The purpose of this article is to illustrate and describe employment and payroll changes between second quarter 2010 and second quarter 2011. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2007 (2007Q2) to Second Quarter 2011 (2011Q2)

	Average Monthly Employment Percentage Change Over the Previous		Total Wages Percentage Change Over the Previous		Average Weekly Wage Percentage Change Over the Previous	
	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter
2007Q2	3.9	4.7	12.4	6.2	8.1	1.3
2008Q2	3.1	4.2	8.7	4.3	5.5	0.1
2009Q2	-3.4	1.6	-5.0	0.3	-1.6	-1.3
2010Q2	-1.7	4.7	1.1	6.7	2.9	1.9
2011Q2 ^a	0.8	4.4	4.6	5.9	3.7	1.4
Five-Year Average for Q2	0.5	3.9	4.4	4.7	3.7	0.7

^aPreliminary.

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

Extract date: October 2011.

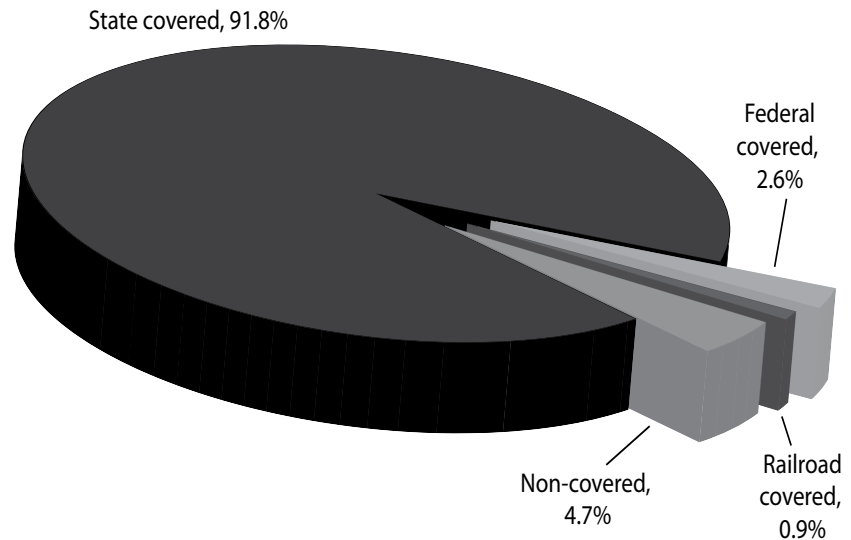


Figure 1: Wyoming Wage & Salary Employment by Covered/Non-Covered Status, March 2011

of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

Total payroll growth has been fairly stable for the past four quarters, ranging from 4.6% to 6.0% (see Table 2, page 5). This is approximately one-third to one-half of the level seen during much of 2006-2008.

Employment growth has also been modest in recent quarters (see Figure 2). Second quarter's job growth rate of 0.8% was marginally slower than in the two previous quarters.

Employment and Wages by County

Employment increased in 13 counties, decreased in 9 counties, and was unchanged in one county (see Table 3, page 6). Total payroll increased in all but three counties.

In Sweetwater County employment grew by 686 jobs (2.9%) and total payroll increased by \$25.9 million (8.4%). Mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job gains (approximately 500 jobs), followed by administrative & waste services (more than 150 jobs), transportation

& warehousing (more than 100 jobs), and local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; approximately 100 jobs). Employment fell in construction (more than 150 jobs) and other services (nearly 200 jobs).

Fremont County added 256 jobs (1.6%) and its total payroll rose by \$7.3 million (4.8%). Job gains were seen in mining (nearly 150 jobs), construction (more than 100 jobs), agriculture (more than 50 jobs), and professional & technical services (more than 50 jobs). Employment fell in federal government, local government, and retail trade.

Park County gained 240 jobs (1.7%) and its total payroll increased by \$4.5 million (3.8%). Accommodation & food

services added more than 100 jobs and smaller job gains were seen in mining, construction, and wholesale trade. Job losses occurred in federal government and retail trade.

Carbon County lost 365 jobs (-5.2%) and its total payroll decreased by \$4.7 million (-6.8%). Employment fell by approximately 400 jobs in construction. Smaller job losses were seen in retail trade and health care & social assistance. Employment grew slowly in transportation & warehousing, professional & technical services, administrative & waste services, accommodation & food services, and local government.

Teton County's employment fell by 315 jobs

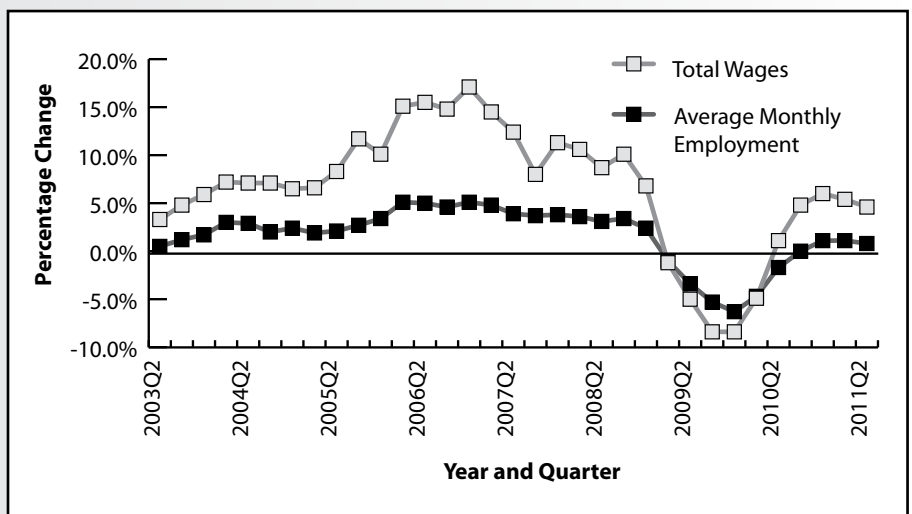


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2003 (2003Q2) to Second Quarter 2011 (2011Q2)

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2004 (2004Q2) to Second Quarter 2011 (2011Q2)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2004Q2	2.9	7.1
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2	3.1	8.7
2008Q3	3.4	10.1
2008Q4	2.4	6.8
2009Q1	-1.0	-1.2
2009Q2	-3.4	-5.0
2009Q3	-5.3	-8.4
2009Q4	-6.3	-8.4
2010Q1	-4.7	-4.9
2010Q2	-1.7	1.1
2010Q3	0.0	4.8
2010Q4	1.1	6.0
2011Q1	1.1	5.4
2011Q2 ^a	0.8	4.6

^aPreliminary.

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

(-1.9%), but its total payroll rose by \$5.3 million (3.6%). Employment decreased in construction (approximately 100 jobs), accommodation & food services (approximately 100 jobs), and federal government (more than 50 jobs).

Sheridan County lost 274 jobs (-2.1%) and its total payroll fell by \$200,000 (-0.2%). Construction employment fell by more than 150 jobs, accommodation & food services fell by more than 50 jobs, retail trade fell by approximately 50 jobs, and professional & technical services fell by approximately 50 jobs. Employment increased slightly in health care & social assistance.

Campbell County's employment fell by 231 jobs (-0.8%), but its total payroll rose by \$10.2 million (2.9%). Job losses in construction (nearly 1,000 jobs) more than offset gains in mining (including oil & gas; more than 350 jobs), other services (more than 100 jobs), and administrative & waste services (approximately 100 jobs).

Natrona County added 1,090 jobs (2.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$37.7 million (9.4%). Mining (including

oil & gas) grew by 726 jobs (24.4%). Large job gains were seen in other services (222 jobs, or 13.3%), wholesale trade (172 jobs, or 7.5%), and manufacturing (161 jobs, or 10.3%). Job losses occurred in retail trade (-194 jobs, or -4.0%), federal government (-157 jobs, or -18.4%), and construction (-64 jobs, or -2.4%).

Employment in Laramie County grew by 825 jobs (1.9%). Transportation & warehousing added 226 jobs (10.7%), accommodation & food services added 189 jobs (4.8%), and health care & social assistance added 159 jobs (4.2%). Mining (including oil & gas) grew by 74 jobs (145.1%). Federal government employment declined because of the completion of the decennial census.

**Statewide
Employment and
Wages by Industry**

When viewed from an industry perspective, the largest job gains occurred in mining (including oil & gas), transportation & warehousing, administrative & waste services, manufacturing, and other services (see Table 4, page 7, and Figure 3, page 9).

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by County, 2010 and 2011^a

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter 2010	Second Quarter 2011	Change n %	Second Quarter 2010	Second Quarter 2011	Change \$ %	Second Quarter 2010	Second Quarter 2011	Change \$ %
Total	273,044	275,271	2,227 0.8	\$2,802,848,365	\$2,932,597,067	\$129,748,702 4.6	\$790	\$819	\$29 3.7
Albany	15,255	15,445	190 1.2	\$141,114,566	\$143,187,541	\$2,072,975 1.5	\$712	\$713	\$1 0.1
Big Horn	4,252	4,383	131 3.1	37,028,418	38,644,314	1,615,896 4.4	670	678	8 1.2
Campbell	27,755	27,524	-231 -0.8	359,209,563	369,452,990	10,243,427 2.9	996	1,033	37 3.7
Carbon	7,027	6,662	-365 -5.2	69,595,490	64,895,853	-4,699,637 -6.8	762	749	-13 -1.7
Converse	5,512	5,509	-3 -0.1	60,516,237	61,053,155	536,918 0.9	845	852	7 0.8
Crook	2,433	2,375	-58 -2.4	21,032,173	21,056,264	24,091 0.1	665	682	17 2.6
Fremont	16,412	16,668	256 1.6	150,504,032	157,801,780	7,297,748 4.8	705	728	23 3.3
Goshen	4,550	4,593	43 0.9	34,497,084	36,760,207	2,263,123 6.6	583	616	33 5.7
Hot Springs	2,166	2,176	10 0.5	16,076,037	17,433,885	1,357,848 8.4	571	616	45 7.9
Johnson	3,315	3,315	0 0.0	25,252,470	26,006,837	754,367 3.0	586	603	17 2.9
Laramie	42,521	43,346	825 1.9	410,889,645	428,172,542	17,282,897 4.2	743	760	17 2.3
Lincoln	6,091	6,272	181 3.0	57,024,133	68,833,677	11,809,544 20.7	720	844	124 17.2
Natrona	38,088	39,178	1,090 2.9	401,332,149	439,058,435	37,726,286 9.4	811	862	51 6.3
Niobrara	885	909	24 2.7	6,745,029	7,251,148	506,119 7.5	586	614	28 4.8
Park	13,746	13,986	240 1.7	118,728,332	123,222,394	4,494,062 3.8	664	678	14 2.1
Platte	3,762	3,746	-16 -0.4	40,477,993	41,326,842	848,849 2.1	828	849	21 2.5
Sheridan	13,189	12,915	-274 -2.1	119,281,581	119,073,686	-207,895 -0.2	696	709	13 1.9
Sublette	5,586	5,741	155 2.8	76,216,131	82,204,622	5,988,491 7.9	1,050	1,101	51 4.9
Sweetwater	23,982	24,668	686 2.9	309,671,042	335,593,030	25,921,988 8.4	993	1,046	53 5.3
Teton	16,599	16,284	-315 -1.9	147,225,777	152,535,500	5,309,723 3.6	682	721	39 5.7
Uinta	9,154	8,944	-210 -2.3	91,914,613	87,132,806	-4,781,807 -5.2	772	749	-23 -3.0
Washakie	4,001	4,023	22 0.5	35,203,581	37,044,911	1,841,330 5.2	677	708	31 4.6
Weston	2,352	2,286	-66 -2.8	21,054,852	22,560,853	1,506,001 7.2	689	759	70 10.2
Nonclassified ^b	4,409	4,323	-86 -2.0	52,257,437	52,293,795	36,358 0.1	912	931	19 2.1

^aPreliminary.^bThe employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

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

Extract date: October 2011.

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2010 and 2011^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	Second Quarter	Change	%	Second Quarter	Change	%	Second Quarter	Change	%			
	2010	2011	n	2010	2011	\$	2010	2011	\$			
Total, All Industries	273,044	275,271	2,227	0.8	\$2,802,848,365	\$2,932,597,067	\$129,748,702	4.6	\$790	\$819	\$29	3.7
Total Private	204,708	207,529	2,821	1.4	\$2,015,278,842	\$2,133,003,849	\$117,725,007	5.8	\$757	\$791	\$34	4.5
Agriculture	2,497	2,557	60	2.4	16,350,571	16,829,665	479,094	2.9	504	506	2	0.4
Mining	24,562	26,779	2,217	9.0	447,465,110	510,276,387	62,811,277	14.0	1,401	1,466	65	4.6
Utilities	2,494	2,510	16	0.6	51,348,027	51,952,135	604,108	1.2	1,584	1,592	8	0.5
Construction	22,556	20,701	-1,855	-8.2	256,095,442	232,412,366	-23,683,076	-9.2	873	864	-9	-1.0
Manufacturing	8,472	8,942	470	5.5	108,157,608	120,102,245	11,944,637	11.0	982	1,033	51	5.2
Wholesale Trade	8,469	8,810	341	4.0	106,384,902	116,786,504	10,401,602	9.8	966	1,020	54	5.6
Retail Trade	29,594	29,085	-509	-1.7	184,542,957	182,885,712	-1,657,245	-0.9	480	484	4	0.8
Transportation & Warehousing	8,619	9,233	614	7.1	92,613,684	104,401,019	11,787,335	12.7	827	870	43	5.2
Information	3,895	3,846	-49	-1.3	35,994,558	37,658,500	1,663,942	4.6	711	753	42	5.9
Finance & Insurance	6,886	6,716	-170	-2.5	77,583,552	78,225,123	641,571	0.8	867	896	29	3.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,983	4,025	42	1.1	35,713,838	43,698,355	7,984,517	22.4	690	835	145	21.0
Professional & Technical Services	9,079	8,982	-97	-1.1	112,214,359	116,978,741	4,764,382	4.2	951	1,002	51	5.4
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	857	868	11	1.3	21,221,186	21,314,499	93,313	0.4	1,905	1,889	-16	-0.8
Administrative & Waste Services	7,372	7,941	569	7.7	49,446,749	57,030,164	7,583,415	15.3	516	552	36	7.0
Educational Services	1,669	1,646	-23	-1.4	11,134,915	12,076,289	941,374	8.5	513	564	51	9.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,193	23,716	523	2.3	218,610,752	233,855,294	15,244,542	7.0	725	759	34	4.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,697	8,977	280	3.2	117,478,558	125,029,577	7,551,019	6.4	1,039	1,071	32	3.1
Hospitals	3,278	3,356	78	2.4	36,325,822	41,570,842	5,245,020	14.4	852	953	101	11.9
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,538	4,553	15	0.3	31,324,266	31,985,732	661,466	2.1	531	540	9	1.7
Social Assistance	6,679	6,830	151	2.3	33,482,106	35,269,143	1,787,037	5.3	386	397	11	2.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,820	2,771	-49	-1.7	11,540,527	11,394,758	-145,769	-1.3	315	316	1	0.3
Accommodation & Food Services	29,746	30,095	349	1.2	112,483,818	116,684,058	4,200,240	3.7	291	298	7	2.4
Other Services	7,948	8,306	358	4.5	66,376,287	68,442,035	2,065,748	3.1	642	634	-8	-1.2
Total Government	68,336	67,742	-594	-0.9	\$787,569,523	\$799,593,218	\$12,023,695	1.5	\$887	\$908	\$21	2.4
Federal Government	8,775	7,830	-945	-10.8	120,502,377	118,973,532	-1,528,845	-1.3	1,056	1,169	113	10.7
State Government	13,387	13,454	67	0.5	171,020,001	172,017,888	997,887	0.6	983	984	1	0.1
State Government Education	3,707	3,741	34	0.9	48,193,102	48,374,821	181,719	0.4	1,000	995	-5	-0.5
Local Government	46,175	46,458	283	0.6	496,047,145	508,601,798	12,554,653	2.5	826	842	16	1.9
Local Government Education	23,987	24,234	247	1.0	278,762,966	290,709,450	11,946,484	4.3	894	923	29	3.2
Hospitals	6,571	6,583	12	0.2	78,054,115	80,907,926	2,853,811	3.7	914	945	32	3.5

^aPreliminary.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

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

(Text continued from page 6)

Sizeable job losses were seen in construction, federal government, retail trade, and finance & insurance.

Mining employment continued to grow at a rapid pace, gaining 2,217 jobs (9.0%). Its total payroll increased by \$62.8 million (14.0%). Mining, except oil & gas added approximately 250 jobs and support activities for mining added approximately 1,900 jobs.

Transportation & warehousing added 614 jobs (7.1%) and its total payroll rose by \$11.8 million (12.7%). Truck transportation grew by nearly 500 jobs and warehousing & storage grew by more than 100 jobs. Growth in trucking employment may be related to recent increases in oil & gas activity in the state.

Administrative & waste services gained 569 jobs (7.7%) and its total payroll increased by \$7.6 million (15.3%). The largest employment increases were seen in temporary help services (nearly 450 jobs) and waste management & remediation services (approximately 100 jobs).

Employment in health care & social assistance increased by 523 jobs (2.3%) and its total payroll rose by \$15.2 million (7.0%). Ambulatory health care services added 280 jobs (3.2%) and social assistance added 151 jobs (2.3%).

Manufacturing added 470 jobs (5.5%) and its total payroll increased by \$11.9 million (11.0%). The largest job gains occurred in fabricated metal product manufacturing (approximately 200 jobs), chemical manufacturing (approximately 100 jobs), and transportation equipment manufacturing (approximately 50 jobs).

Employment also increased in wood product manufacturing, printing & related support activities, plastics & rubber products manufacturing, machinery manufacturing, and electrical equipment & appliance manufacturing.

Construction lost 1,855 jobs (-8.2%) and its total payroll fell by \$23.7 million (-9.2%). Construction of buildings lost nearly 200 jobs, heavy & civil engineering construction lost approximately 1,250 jobs, and specialty trade contractors lost more than 400 jobs. Sizable job losses occurred in oil & gas pipeline & related structures construction (nearly 800 jobs).

Federal government employment fell by 945 jobs (-10.8%) and its total payroll decreased by \$1.5 million (-1.3%). Practically all of this decrease in jobs was related to the completion of the decennial census.

Employment in retail trade decreased by 509 jobs (-1.7%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.7 million (-0.9%). The largest job losses occurred in nonstore retailers (including catalog & Internet retailers; more than 200 jobs), food & beverage stores (nearly 200 jobs), and miscellaneous store retailers (nearly 100 jobs). Job gains were seen in motor vehicle & parts dealers (approximately 100 jobs) and general merchandise stores (including warehouse clubs & supercenters; approximately 100 jobs).

Finance & insurance lost 170 jobs (-2.5%), but its total payroll increased very slightly (\$0.6 million, or 0.8%). Employment decreases were seen in credit intermediation & related activities (more than 100 jobs) and insurance carriers & related activities (approximately 50 jobs).

In summary, growth in employment and wages was similar to recent quarters, with strong job gains in mining (including oil & gas) being partially offset by large job losses in construction.

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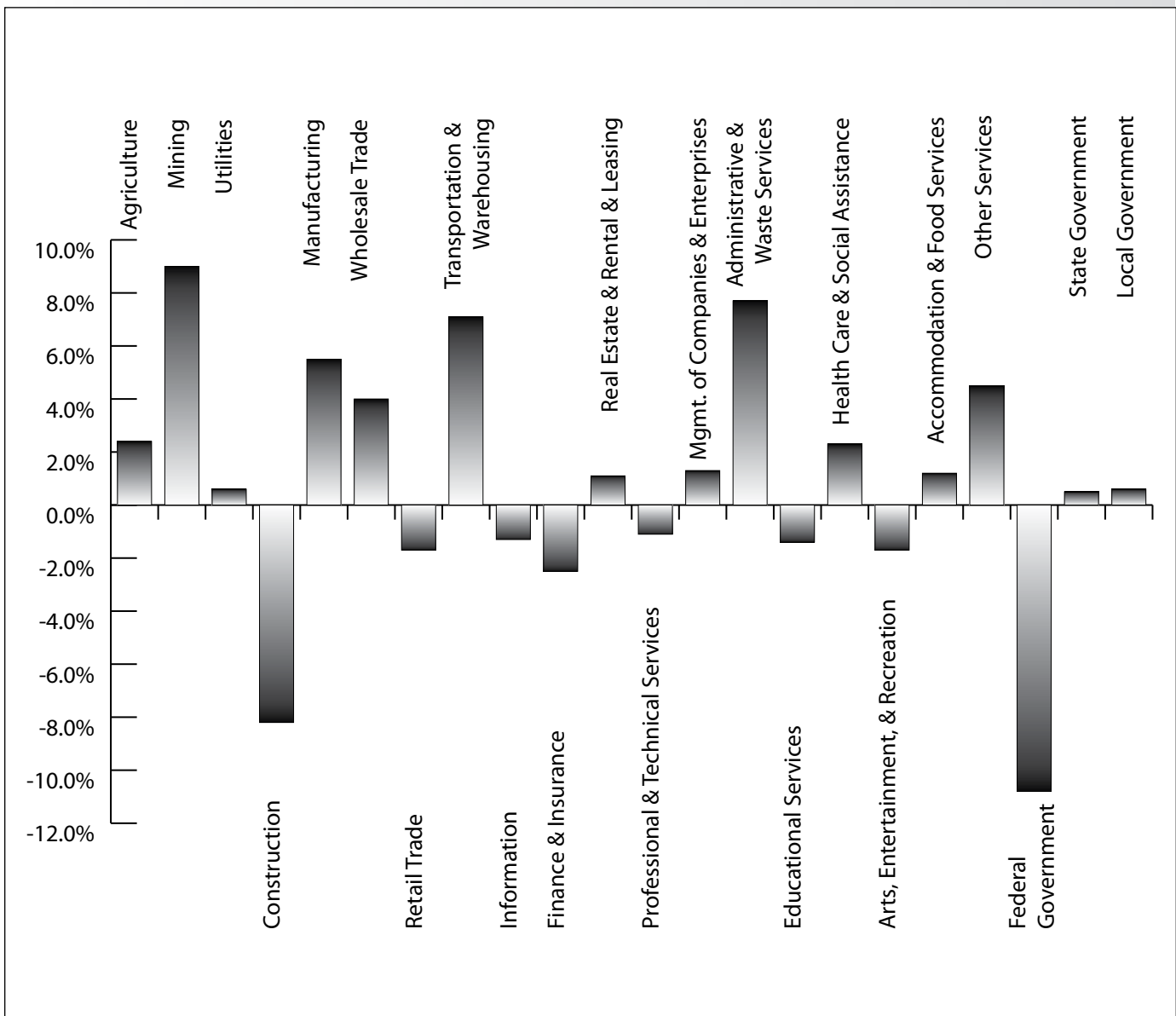


Figure 3: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Monthly Employment in Wyoming by Industry, 2010Q2 and 2011Q2

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2009 and 2010

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Statistician

This article summarizes the results of the 2009 and 2010 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The data include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Also included are some worker demographics, such as age and gender. State and local government data are discussed briefly. An estimated 2,710 occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work occurred in private industry in Wyoming in 2009, and 2,510 in 2010, both with incidence rates of 4.0.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services annually conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) as part of a nationwide data collection effort. The survey data identify the estimated incidence rates (see Definitions on page 22) 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.

Data from Wyoming's Workers' Compensation files are also available for comparison, as they should correspond with the SOII data (see http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety/Workers_Compensation_Quarterly_Tables.xls). For example, as an average there were 3,392 total initial claims in 2009 and 3,373 in 2010 (R&P, 2011). The estimated number of occupational injury and illness cases with days away from work for 2009 for all ownerships was 3,420 and for 2010 it was 3,200. The SOII numbers are based on samples, while the workers' compensation number are based on actual counts.

Background

For this mandatory survey (see Definitions), 2,200 Wyoming private and 290 public sector (state and local government) employers were notified in December 2009 to keep records of their firms' work-related injuries and illnesses during 2010 using the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) 300 forms. Along with data from the original firms sampled, occupational injury and illness data for 202 employers (from the mining, except oil & gas, and railroad industries) were added from administrative records developed during required incident reporting provided to BLS 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). In December 2008, R&P notified 2,296 Wyoming private and 304 public sector (state and local government) employers to keep records during 2009. The 2009 sample from MSHA and FRA included 199 employers. In January of both survey years, public and private employers were sent a pamphlet describing how to transfer data from the OSHA 300 form to questionnaires

available on the Internet or by e-mail.

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

Between 10.0% and 11.0% of units were determined to be out of scope, had gone out of business since the sample was drawn, had a duplicate record, or otherwise did not meet the criteria for inclusion in the survey. Of the remaining sampled employers, 95% in 2009 and 94% in 2010 provided useable responses for the survey.

Methodology

Data were reported by employers on the basis of a single incident or occurrence. If an employee experienced more than one work-related injury or illness during the calendar year, each incident was reported separately and is referred to as a case. If an incident injured more than one employee, each employee was reported as a case 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 produces incidence rate estimates from the gathered data.

Incidence rates by industry indicate the number of illnesses or injuries per 100 full-time employees. The cases deemed the most serious are those that 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 days. Cases associated with employees who do not require time off 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 counted in the summary. These latter two categories were not detailed in the case and demographics for 2009 or 2010, only cases with days away from work. In 2011, cases with job transfer or restriction for the following six private North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sectors will also have demographic and injury/illness characteristics provided by employers:

- 238 – Specialty trade contractors
- 311 – Food manufacturing
- 444 – Building materials & garden equipment supplies dealers
- 481 – Air transportation
- 493 – Warehousing & storage
- 623 – Nursing & residential care facilities

Several data collection problems occurred in both the 2009 and 2010 survey rounds. 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 or the electronic PDF form (employers were sent

the PDF form by e-mail upon request). The national office would then track down problems and correct them. Despite these challenges, Wyoming achieved a 95% response rate in 2009 overall; due to these and some additional changes in the collection process for 2010, the response rate decreased to 94%.

Results

Incidence Rates

The total estimated incidence rate in Wyoming for all ownerships was 4.1 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees each in 2009 and 2010. The private sector estimated incidence rate was 4.0 for both years. The rate for state and local government was 4.9 (2009) and 4.7 (2010). For state government alone, the rate was 2.8 (2009) and 3.4 (2010); for local government alone, the rate was 5.7 (2009) and 5.2 (2010). Four of the 10 subsectors with the highest estimated incidence rates nationally were also found in Wyoming's top 10 for 2009; 3 of the 10 subsectors nationally were also found in Wyoming's top 10 for 2010 (See Figures 1a and 1b, and Figures 2a, and 2b, page 13). The relative standard error computed by BLS was used

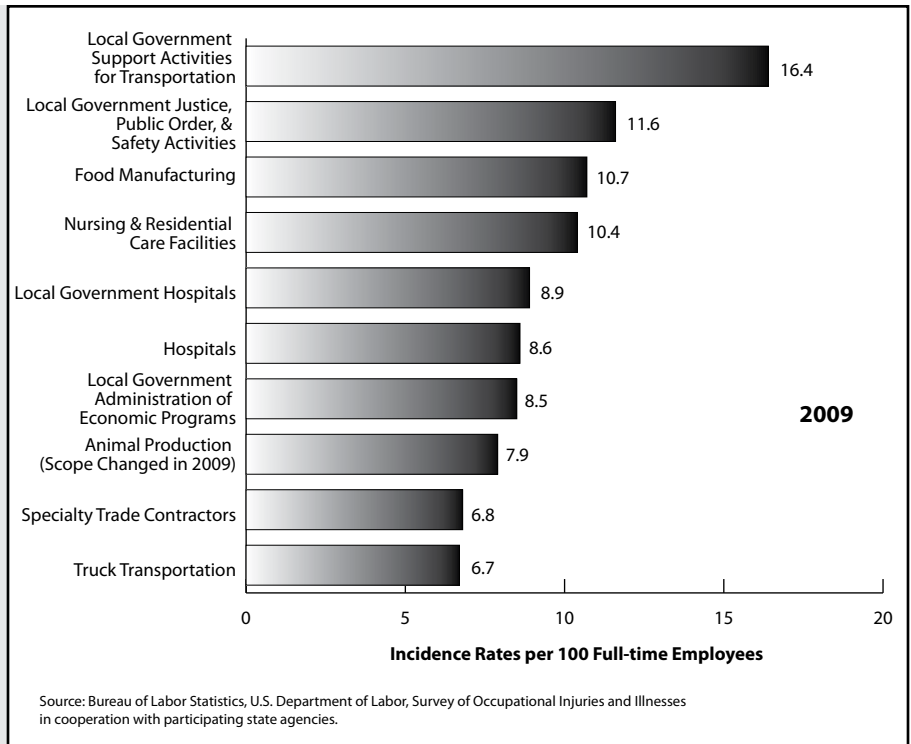


Figure 1a: Wyoming Subsectors with the Highest Estimated Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-time Employees for Total Cases, All Ownerships, 2009

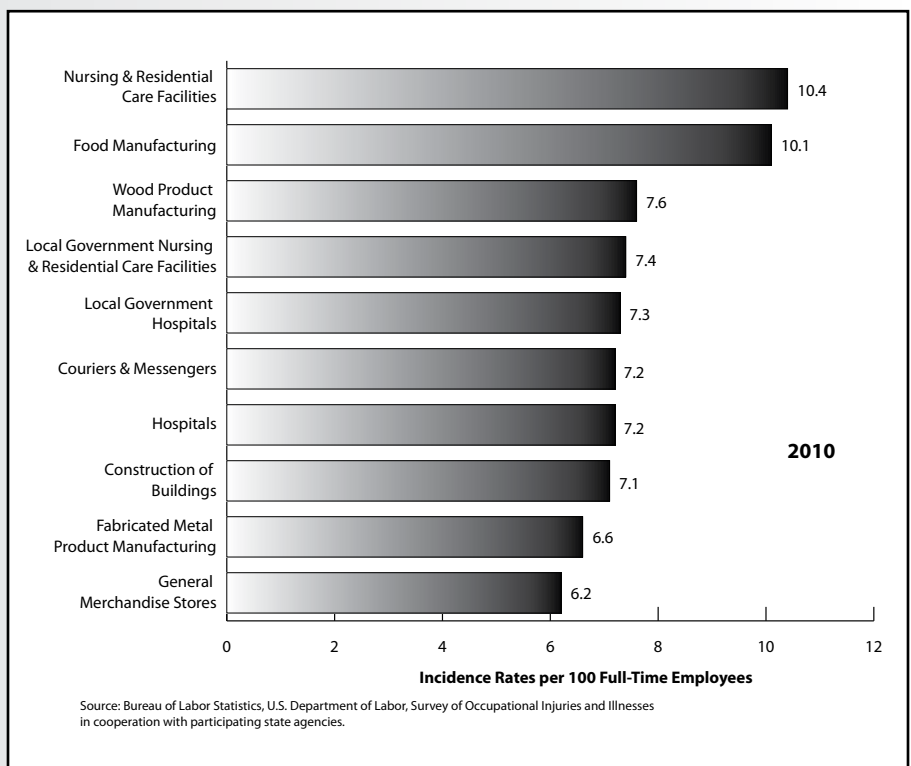


Figure 1b: Wyoming Subsectors with the Highest Estimated Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-time Employees for Total Cases, Wyoming, All Ownerships, 2010

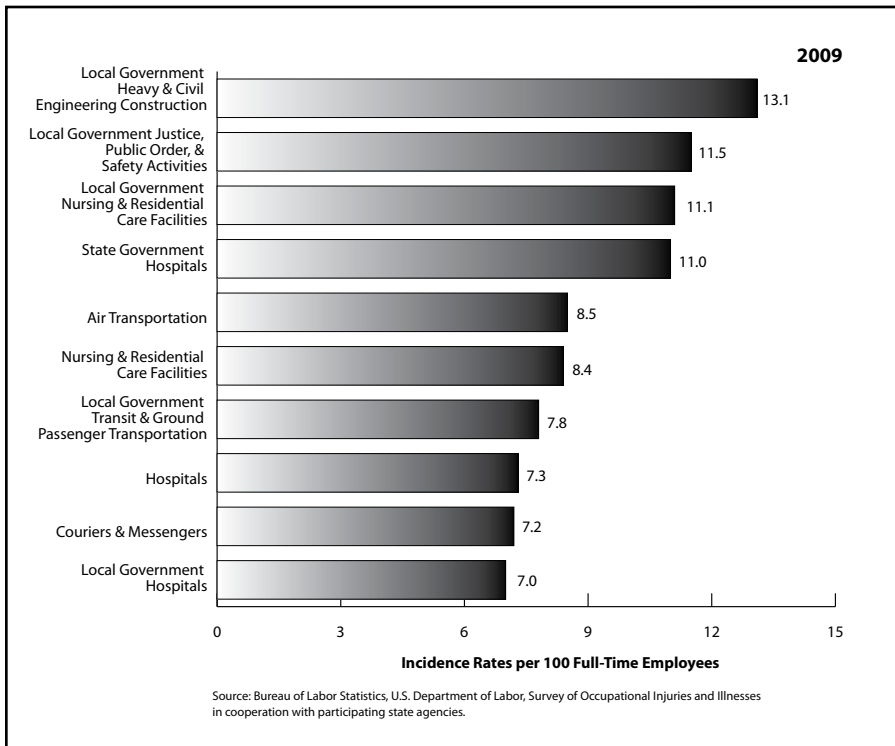


Figure 2a: United States Subsectors with the Highest Estimated Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-time Employees for Total Cases, All Ownerships, 2009

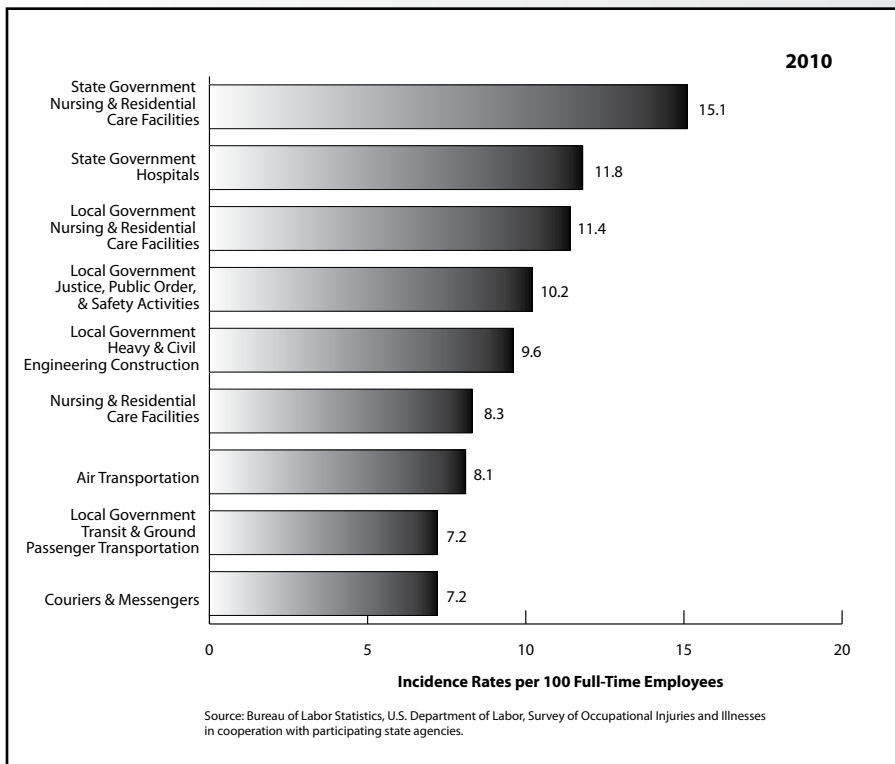


Figure 2b: United States Subsectors with the Highest Estimated Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-time Employees for Total Cases, All Ownerships, 2010

to calculate the estimates, with a 95% confidence interval. The tables with the relative standard errors are available upon request from R&P.

Case and Demographic Data

Table 1 (see page 14) shows the estimated number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Wyoming by selected characteristics from 2003 to 2010. 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. There appears to be a general downward trend in the number of employees by occupation and the number of cases.

Worker Characteristics

In 2009, men made up 54.5% of Wyoming's workforce (BLS, 2010). Of the more serious work-related injuries and illnesses in 2009, 72.7% involved men. This contrasts with the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (CFOI) data showing that 94.7% of Wyoming work-related

(Text continued on page 16)

Table 1: Estimated 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, 2003-2010

	Total Private Industry ^{b,c,d}							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	3,770	3,510	3,800	3,250	3,420	3,210	2,710	2,510
Gender								
Males	2,430	2,360	2,710	2,260	2,350	2,340	1,970	1,680
Females	1,280	1,100	1,060	950	1,020	810	710	800
Age								
16 to 19	260	150	200	120	230	180	100	60
20 to 24	520	560	520	470	470	470	460	280
25 to 34	810	780	910	730	840	640	730	600
35 to 44	880	800	890	750	730	780	480	520
45 to 54	910	660	830	750	650	670	570	630
55 to 64	320	420	370	340	420	370	280	330
65 and over	60	140	80	100	80	100	90	90
Length of service with employer								
Less than 3 months	930	950	1,030	900	1,010	790	570	470
3 months to 11 months	750	840	1,040	810	800	750	660	560
1 year to 5 years	1,180	940	1,030	900	970	1,010	880	910
More than 5 years	840	740	670	600	590	590	560	540
Number of days away from work								
Cases involving 1 day	500	550	550	320	300	410	340	410
Cases involving 2 days	410	330	450	350	310	300	300	220
Cases involving 3-5 days	800	520	720	640	750	760	510	350

Table continued on page 15

^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, 2007) 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: Estimated 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, 2003-2010

	Total Private Industry ^{b,c,d}							
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
<i>Table continued from page 14</i>								
Cases involving 6-10 days	460	390	460	400	590	320	310	290
Cases involving 11-20 days	400	560	430	440	380	370	270	360
Cases involving 21-30 days	290	260	250	220	190	190	220	210
Cases involving 31 or more days	920	890	940	890	910	860	770	670
Median days away from work ^e	7	10	7	10	8	7	8	10
Nature of injury, illness								
Sprains, strains	2,080	1,630	1,880	1,600	1,590	1,520	1,250	1,240
Fractures	290	380	370	380	450	550	410	500
Cuts, lacerations, punctures	260	340	330	240	260	270	220	190
Bruises, contusions	360	200	390	490	320	310	320	210
Heat burns	60	110	110	50	100	40	50	40
Chemical burns	--	30	30	--	--	20	20	
Multiple traumatic injuries	140	140	80	50	120	70	30	40
Soreness, Pain	90	70	40	30	30	20	30	20
All other	400	520	530	350	350	380	310	220
Day of the week								
Sunday	150	260	250	170	210	140	130	120
Monday	760	540	660	600	490	520	500	520
Tuesday	640	580	640	570	650	660	520	460
Wednesday	540	720	730	620	530	550	460	410
Thursday	660	560	680	530	720	590	430	350
Friday	630	550	600	520	590	520	360	440
Saturday	400	290	240	240	220	230	320	200

^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, 2007) 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.

(Text continued from page 13)

fatalities in 2009 were men (CFOI, 2010). While 45.5% of Wyoming's workforce was women, only 26.2% of workers who became more seriously injured or ill at work in 2009 were women¹.

In 2010, 54.0% of Wyoming's workers were men (BLS, 2011). Of the total work-related injuries and illnesses with days away from work in 2010, 66.9% involved men. This contrasts with the CFOI data showing that 82.4% of Wyoming fatalities in 2010 were men (CFOI, 2011). In 2010, 46.0% of Wyoming's workers were women (BLS, 2011), but only 31.9% of workers who became more seriously injured or ill at work in 2010 were women².

For 2009, in the trade, transportation, & utilities industry, an estimated 590 men and 190 women were cases with days away from work (see Figure 3a); for 2010 in the same industry, an estimated 450 men and 200 women had more serious work-related injuries or illnesses (see Figure 3b). In 2009, manufacturing had four

¹ Data are not available to determine whether the remaining 1.1% of workers who became injured or ill in 2009 were men or women.

² Data are not available to determine whether the remaining 1.2% of workers who became injured or ill in 2010 were men or women.

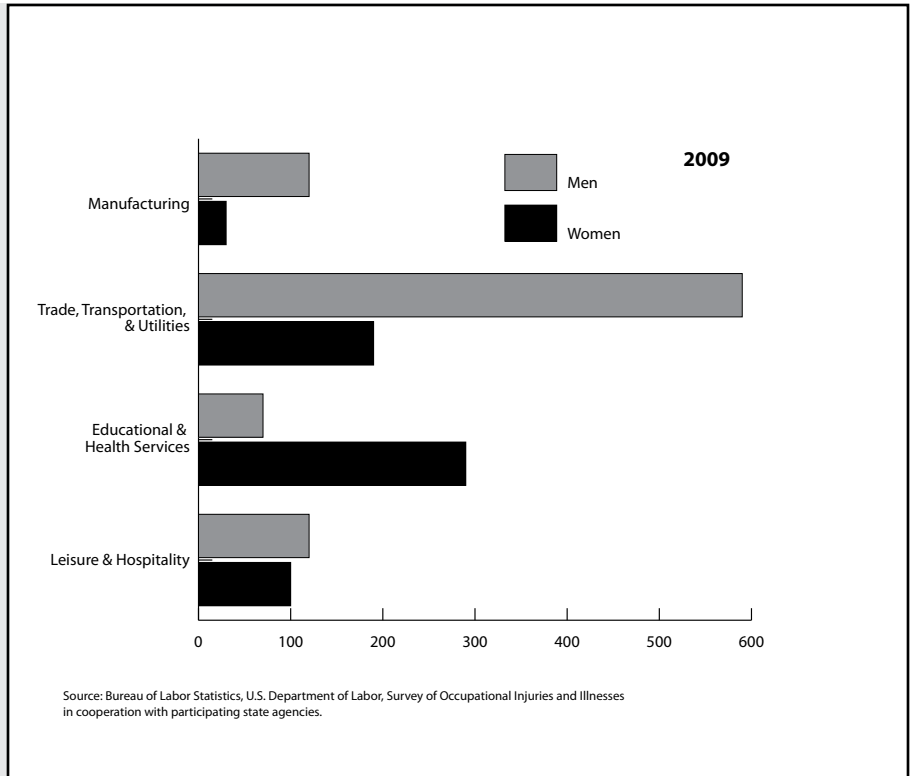


Figure 3a: Estimated Numbers of Men and Women in Cases With Days Away From Work by Selected Industry in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2009

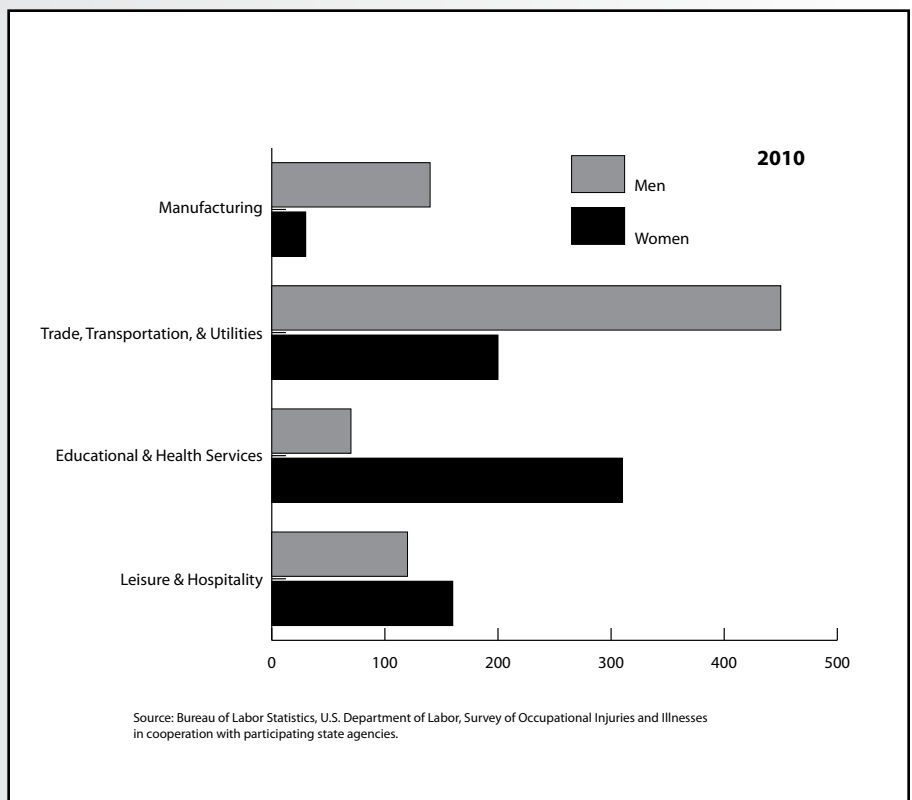


Figure 3b: Estimated Numbers of Men and Women in Cases With Days Away From Work by Selected Industry in Private Industry in Wyoming, 2010

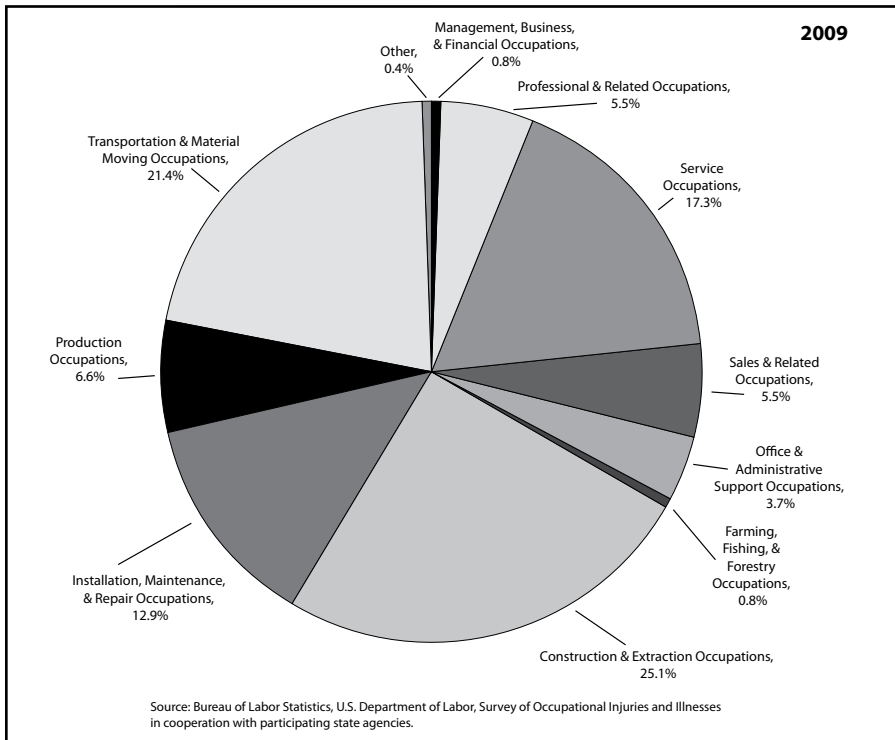


Figure 4a: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Major Occupational Group, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2009

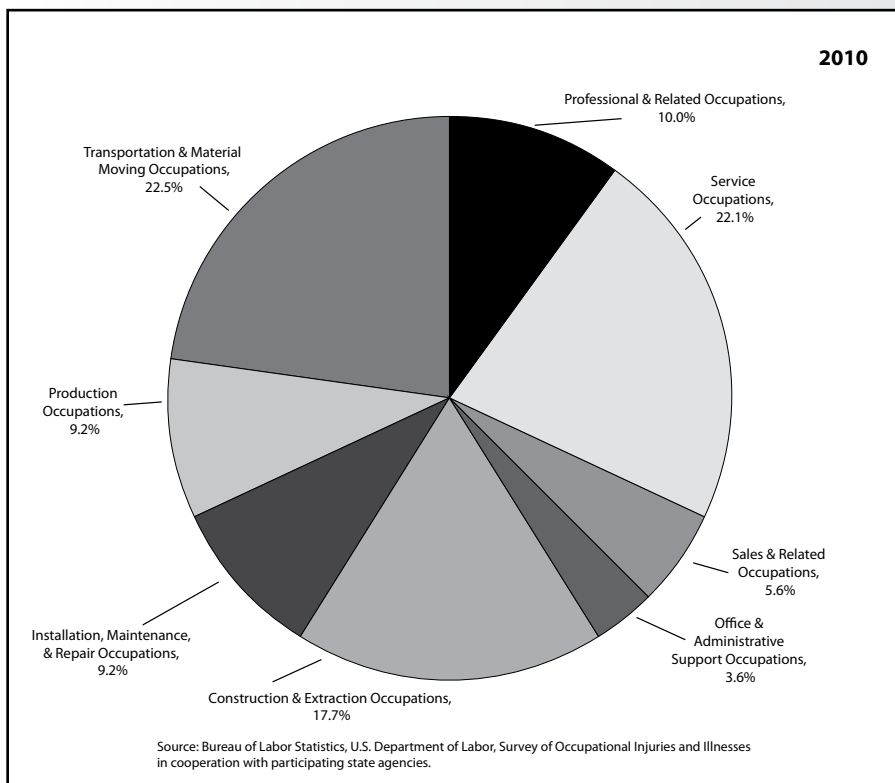


Figure 4b: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Major Occupational Group, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2010

times the number of men (120) than women (30) involved in cases with days away from work; in 2010, more than four times the number of men (140) than women (30) had more serious work-related injuries or illnesses. More women than men were cases with days away from work in the educational & health services industry (290 and 70, respectively, in 2009; 310 and 70, respectively, in 2010). For the leisure & hospitality industry, approximately the same number of men (120) and women (100) were cases with days away from work in 2009; more women (160) than men (120) had more serious work-related injuries or illnesses in 2010.

Out of the major occupational groups, construction & extraction and transportation & material moving had a higher-than-average percentage of total workers with work-related injuries or illnesses for both 2009 and 2010 (see figures 4a and 4b). Far more men than women usually work in these occupational groups. Consequently, more men than women were injured in these types of occupations. These workers included extraction workers, all

other; truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer; and construction laborers. However, more women than men were injured in service occupations such as nursing aides and maids & housekeeping cleaners because more women than men were usually employed in these occupations.

The highest percentage of injuries and illnesses by age group in 2009 was for workers age 25 to 34 (26.9%; see Figure 5a). For 2010, the highest percentage by age group was for workers age 45 to 54 (25.1%; see Figure 5b). In contrast, the age group with the most injuries and illnesses in 2008 was age 35 to 44 at 24.3% (see Table 1).

Injury and Illness Characteristics

Sprains and strains accounted for the largest percentage of injuries resulting in days away from work. (46.1% in 2009 and 49.6% in 2010; see figures 6a and 6b, page 19). The injuries were often 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

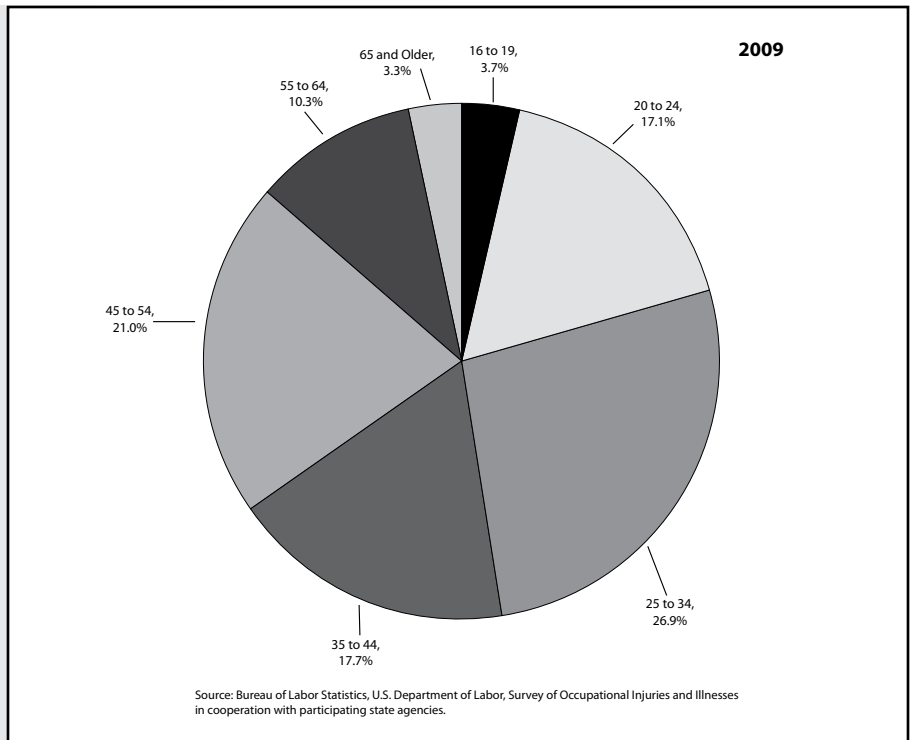


Figure 5a: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Age Group, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2009

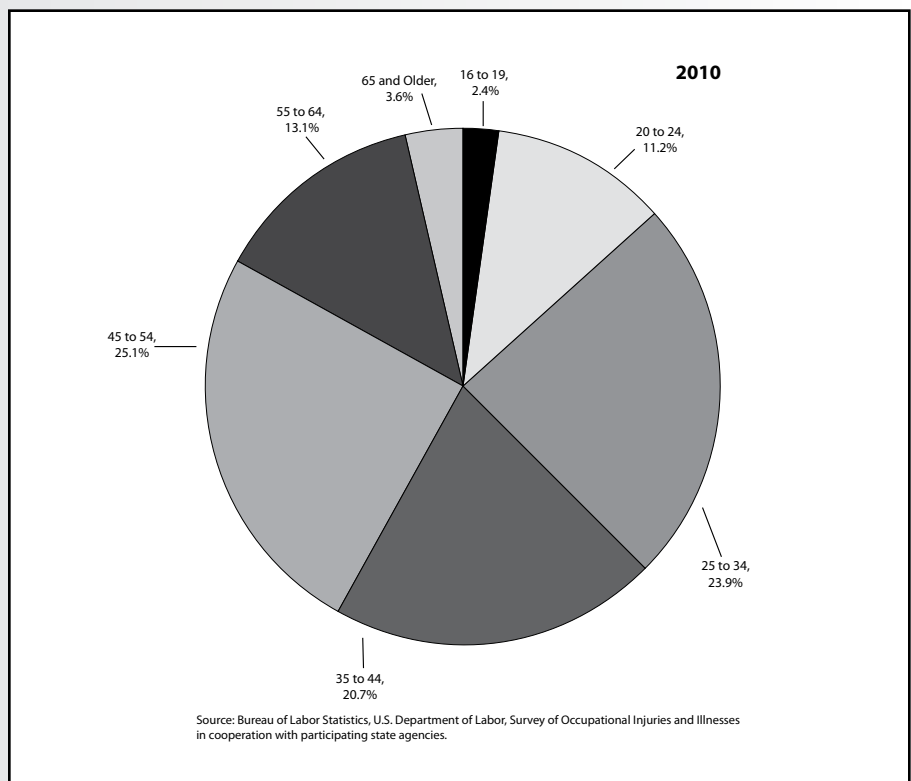


Figure 5b: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Age Group, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2010

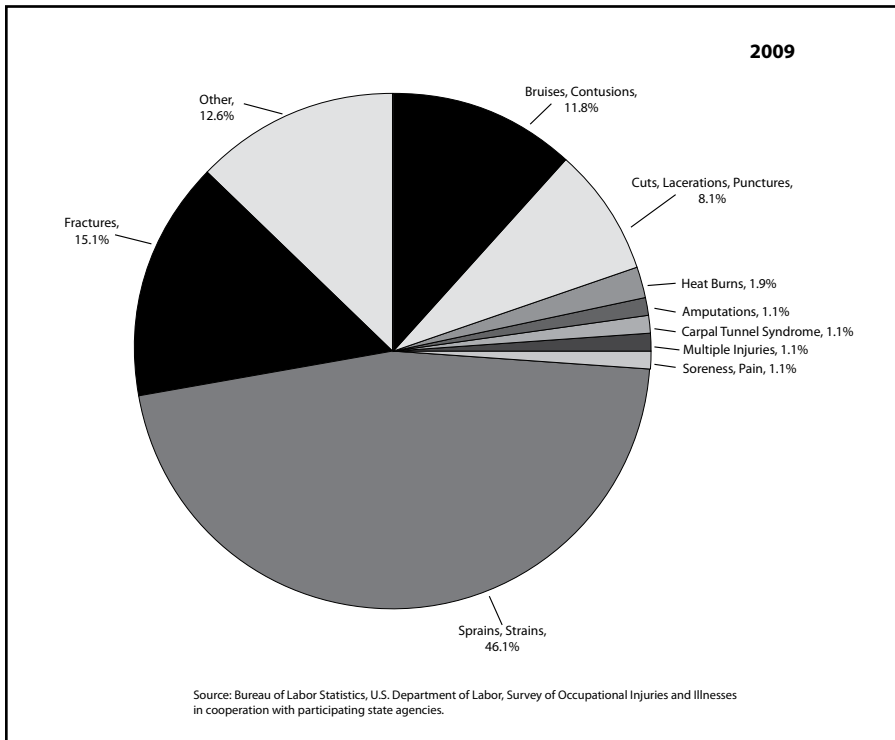


Figure 6a: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2009

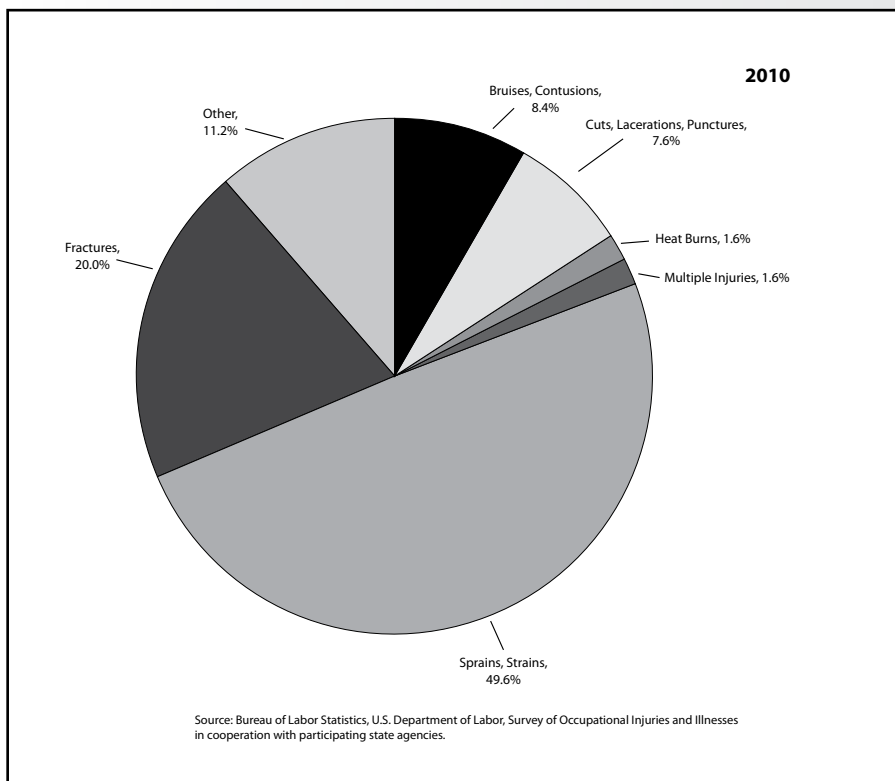


Figure 6b: Percent Distribution of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away From Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2010

2010. This suggests that employers should place additional emphasis on sprain and strain prevention.

Occupation

Table 2 (see page 20) shows selected occupations that had the highest numbers of cases from 2007 to 2010. For example, the number of truck drivers, heavy & tractor trailer, involved in cases with days away from work decreased from 220 in 2008 to 200 in 2009 (not a significant decrease) and then increased to 270 in 2010 (a significant increase). The number of extraction workers, all other, involved in these cases decreased from 130 in 2008 to 80 in 2009 (a significant decrease) and then increased to 100 in 2010 (not a significant increase). The annual changes in the survey sample lead to some of the annual variations in each industry.

From 2007 to 2010, truck drivers, heavy & tractor trailer, was one occupation continuously in the top five with the most injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work; another occupation continuously in the top five was laborers & freight,

stock, & material movers, hand. This is due to the number of workers and inherent dangers (possible traffic accidents, lifting heavy objects) present in these two occupations. More safety measures appear to be needed to avoid these dangers.

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 2008 there were an estimated 3,440 laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand in Wyoming, (Wyoming Occupational Employment

Table 2: Selected Occupations with High Numbers of Estimated Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Cases with Days Away From Work^a and Relative Standard Error (RSE), Wyoming, Private Industry, 2007 to 2010

Occupation	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Total Cases: 3,420 OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c	Total Cases: 3,210 OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c	Total Cases: 2,710 OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c	Total Cases: 2,510 OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-trailer	6,450	230	8.5	6,270	220	10.1	6,200	200	9.8	5,420	270	8.6
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	3,230	310	7.8	3,440	210	10.3	3,110	180	10.2	3,070	120	11.5
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	3,080	70	13.2	3,070	90	14.2	2,990	90	13.4	2,970	100	12.0
Extraction Workers, All Other	1,480	140	10.3	1,590	130	12.2	1,490	80	14.5	770	100	12.2
Carpenters	3,140	60	14.4	3,100	150	11.6	3,020	120	11.9	2,630	100	12.2
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,720	80	12.9	2,000	60	16.9	2,210	40	18.8	1,900	80	13.5
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	--	50	15.7	2,020	90	14.2	2,310	60	16.1	1,530	70	14.1
Cashiers	6,020	20	22.2	6,240	30	21.9	6,170	30	22.6	6,020	70	14.3
Social & Human Service Assistants	1,130	20	25.5	710	20	26.6	790	50	17.4	800	60	14.7
Cooks, Restaurant	2,340	120	10.7	2,510	130	12.2	2,450	30	23.2	2,260	60	15.2
Construction Laborers	2,730	240	8.4	2,960	200	10.5	2,830	130	11.8	2,550	50	15.8
Waiters & Waitresses	5,350	--	--	5,420	--	--	5,150	20	24.5	4,740	50	16.4
Total	36,670	1,340		39,330	1,330		38,720	1,030		34,660	1,130	

^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; according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, "a measure of the reliability or precision of the employment estimate. The relative standard error is defined as the ratio of the standard error to the survey estimate. For example, a relative standard error of 10 percent implies that the standard error is one-tenth as large as the survey estimate." Source: http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_abo.htm

Note: Dashes indicate data that are not available.

Table created by Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

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

and Wages, 2009). In 2009, that number decreased to 3,110 workers (-9.6%; Wyoming Occupational Employment and Wages, 2010). For 2010, the number decreased again to 3,070 workers (-1.0%; Wyoming Occupational Employment and Wages, 2011). The percentage of these workers who were injured was 6.1% in 2008, 5.8% in 2009, and 3.9% in 2010. 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.

Summary

From 2009 to 2010, Wyoming experienced an estimated decrease of 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 exceptions were educational & health services and leisure & hospitality. In general, older workers in more dangerous professions who had less job experience incurred more work-related injuries and illnesses in 2010; the same was also generally true of prior years. More detail on 2009 and 2010 data, historical data, and further documentation are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

For more information, contact Valerie A. Davis at (307) 473-3838 or val.davis@wyo.gov.

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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).

Mandatory survey - Participation by private sector employers is required by Public Law 91-596 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Participation by public sector employers is required by law by Wyoming OSHA, as Wyoming is a State Plan State. If an employer receives a survey from the BLS, even if they are partially exempt by OSHA due to having less than 11 employees for example, they must still complete the survey.

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.

(Definitions continued on page 23)

(Definitions continued from page 22)

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 - 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.

Presentation on STEM and Health Care Occupations Available Online

What are STEM occupations, how many exist in Wyoming, and what education is required to fill them?

Manager Tom Gallagher and Workforce Information Supervisor Tony Glover of the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services provided answers to these and other questions at Wyoming's STEM and CTE Summit 2012 on February 9, 2012, at Casper College.

STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) occupations are those that require a high degree of knowledge, skills, and abilities in the areas of science, technology, mathematics, and analytical reasoning. This diverse group includes occupations such as accountants, civil engineers, dietitians and nutritionists, wind turbine service technicians, and more.

The presentation showed that in 2010, 21,442 STEM occupations accounted for approximately 8% of Wyoming's total employment. R&P's latest occupational

projections show 21,442 job openings in STEM occupations with earnings of \$50,000 or more¹ from 2010 to 2020.

At the request of the organizers of this event, R&P also provided information on health care occupations in Wyoming as a part of this presentation. In 2010, there were 20,077 health care occupations, which made up approximately 7% of Wyoming's total employment. From 2010 to 2020, a projected 20,077 job openings in health care occupations will have annual earnings of \$50,000.

The presentation also stressed the fact that projections are based on current workforce trends, and cannot account for demographic and social shocks caused by the aging baby boom generation, substantial federal investments and initiatives, and technological changes in health care and technology.

R&P's presentation on STEM occupations can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/presentations.htm>.

¹Wages in 2010.

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2002Q3 to 2011Q3

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330		247,009		\$2,354.39	
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523	4.8%	250,079	1.2%	\$2,437.02	3.5%
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069		239,105		\$2,563.98	
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484	5.9%	243,210	1.7%	\$2,669.66	4.1%
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923		230,620		\$2,427.97	
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857	7.2%	237,527	3.0%	\$2,527.04	4.1%
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184		243,630		\$2,437.94	
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013	7.1%	250,786	2.9%	\$2,537.63	4.1%
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523		250,079		\$2,437.02	
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343	7.1%	255,077	2.0%	\$2,559.20	5.0%
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484		243,210		\$2,669.66	
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790	6.5%	248,966	2.4%	\$2,777.49	4.0%
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857		237,527		\$2,527.04	
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984	6.6%	243,759	2.6%	\$2,624.91	3.9%
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013		250,786		\$2,537.63	
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609	8.4%	258,031	2.9%	\$2,672.39	5.3%
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343		255,077		\$2,559.20	
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458	11.7%	263,747	3.4%	\$2,765.28	8.1%
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790		248,966		\$2,777.49	
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604	10.1%	259,256	4.1%	\$2,936.58	5.7%
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984		243,759		\$2,624.91	
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734	15.0%	254,302	4.3%	\$2,892.73	10.2%
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609		258,031		\$2,672.39	
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775	15.5%	268,726	4.1%	\$2,963.86	10.9%
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458		263,747		\$2,765.28	
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105	14.8%	274,060	3.9%	\$3,054.81	10.5%
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604		259,256		\$2,936.58	
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271	17.1%	270,498	4.3%	\$3,296.11	12.2%
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734		254,302		\$2,892.73	
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	\$3,161.89	9.3%
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105		274,060		\$3,054.81	
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140	8.0%	284,317	3.7%	\$3,179.93	4.1%
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271		270,498		\$3,296.11	
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551	11.3%	280,888	3.8%	\$3,532.13	7.2%
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913		266,599		\$3,161.89	
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273	10.7%	276,195	3.6%	\$3,377.13	6.8%
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341		278,792		\$3,203.87	
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721	8.9%	287,780	3.2%	\$3,379.91	5.5%
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140		284,317		\$3,179.93	
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	\$3,386.44	6.5%
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551		280,888		\$3,532.13	
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	\$3,684.02	4.3%
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273		276,195		\$3,377.13	
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	\$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721		287,780		\$3,379.91	
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	\$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294		293,895		\$3,386.44	
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	\$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682		287,478		\$3,684.02	
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084	-8.4%	269,439	-6.3%	\$3,602.04	-2.2%
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307		273,471		\$3,369.48	
2010/1	\$2,627,558,836	-4.9%	260,726	-4.7%	\$3,359.29	-0.3%

Table continued on page 25

Table continued from page 24

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2002Q3 to 2011Q3

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493		277,897		\$3,326.40	
2010/2	\$2,802,848,365	1.1%	273,044	-1.7%	\$3,421.73	2.9%
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780		278,234		\$3,277.88	
2010/3	\$2,866,694,334	4.8%	279,429	0.4%	\$3,419.71	4.3%
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084		269,439		\$3,602.04	
2010/4	\$3,087,069,661	6.0%	272,511	1.1%	\$3,776.08	4.8%
2010/1	\$2,627,558,836		260,726		\$3,359.29	
2011/1	\$2,769,072,169	5.4%	263,558	1.1%	\$3,502.17	4.3%
2010/2	\$2,802,848,365		273,044		\$3,421.73	
2011/2	\$2,933,492,659	4.7%	275,169	0.8%	\$3,553.56	3.9%
2010/3	\$2,866,694,334		279,429		\$3,419.71	
2011/3	\$3,048,326,192	6.3%	281,688	0.8%	\$3,607.21	5.5%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

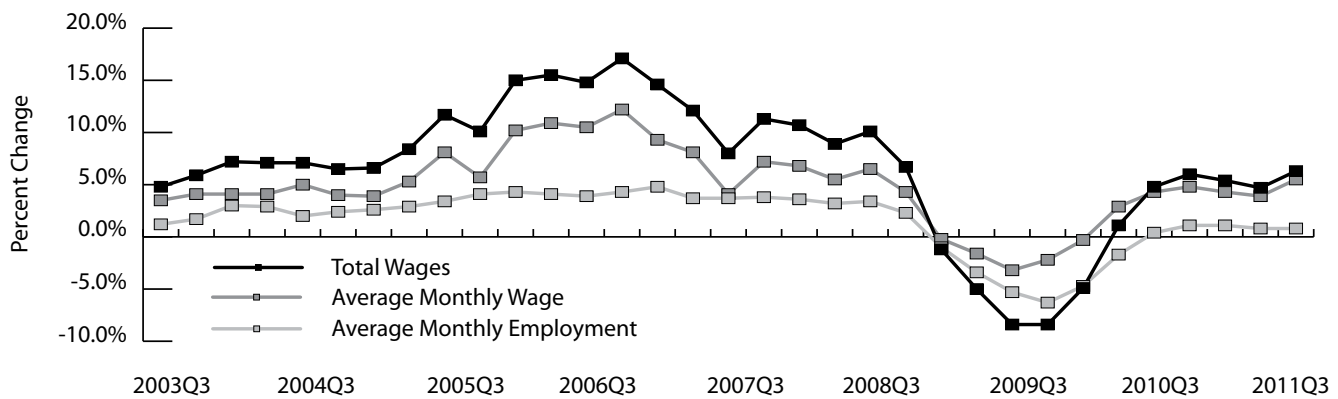


Figure: Over-the-Year Change for Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2003Q3 to 2011Q3

News Release Publication Dates for 2012

Reference Month	Tentative Publication Date	Reference Month	Tentative Publication Date
January	March 13	July	August 21
February	March 30	August	September 25
March	April 24	September	October 23
April	May 22	October	November 20
May	June 19	November	December 28
June	July 24	December	January 2, 2013

Note: All estimates (statewide and all areas) are released on the same day. All releases are at 8:30 a.m. Mountain Time.

Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Third Quarter 2011

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

Persons working one job accounted for 88.3% of all workers in Wyoming in third quarter 2011 and were paid an average quarterly wage of \$10,147.

The total number of persons in Wage Records in third quarter 2011 was 293,339. This was the highest number since fourth quarter 2008, just prior to Wyoming's most recent economic downturn.

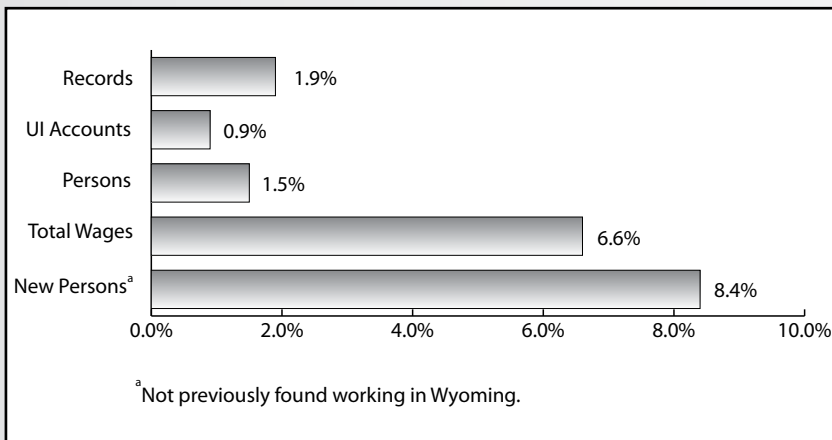


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Third Quarter 2011

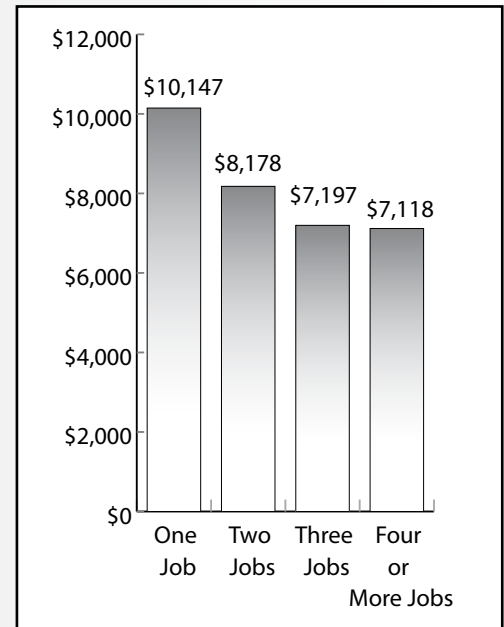


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Third Quarter 2011

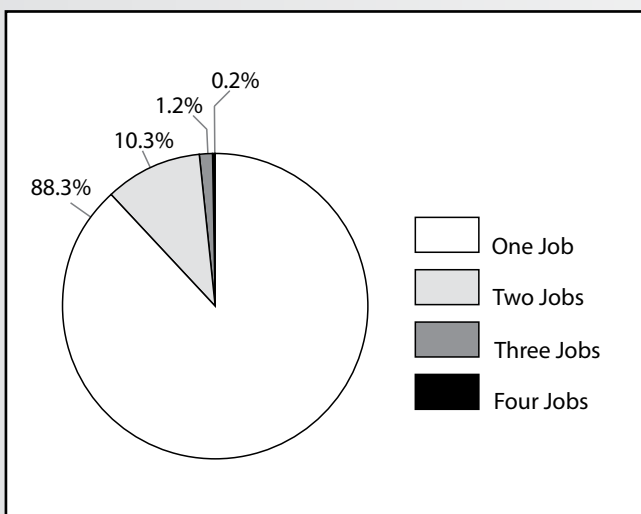


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Third Quarter 2011

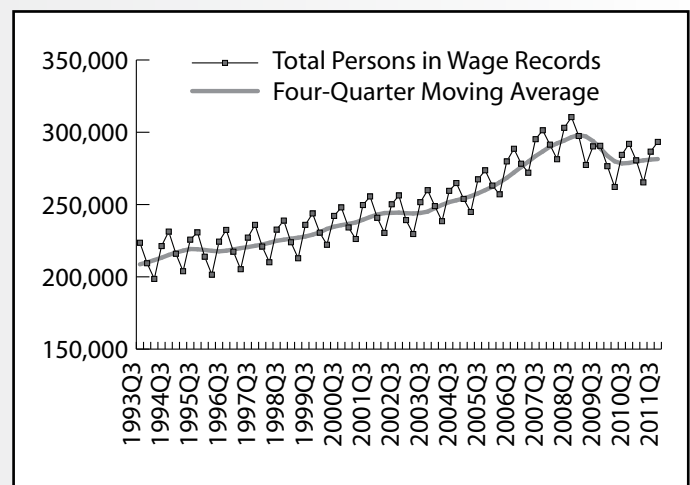


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Third Quarter 1993 (1993Q3) to Third Quarter 2011 (2011Q3)

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2011

The number of total hires in second quarter 2011 was 68,782, up from 65,831 in second quarter 2010 and 64,147 in second quarter 2009.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	823	1,053	230	247	477	1,931	3,231	40.2%	2.8%
		Rates	25.5	32.6	7.1	7.6	14.8	59.8	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	3,290	4,216	926	2,202	3128	23,365	29,783	21.5%	2.1%
		Rates	11.0	14.2	3.1	7.4	10.5	78.5	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	6,479	10,155	3,676	3,755	7,431	14,667	28,577	48.7%	1.3%
		Rates	22.7	35.5	12.9	13.1	26.0	51.3	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,179	1,527	348	701	1,049	8,490	10,718	20.8%	3.5%
		Rates	11.0	14.2	3.2	6.5	9.8	79.2	100.0		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,599	3,325	726	2,029	2,755	17,416	22,770	23.5%	2.5%
		Rates	11.4	14.6	3.2	8.9	12.1	76.5	100.0		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	6,323	8,288	1,965	4,611	6,576	23,792	36,691	35.2%	2.0%
		Rates	17.2	22.6	5.4	12.6	17.9	64.8	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	432	506	74	390	464	4,000	4,896	18.3%	0.3%
		Rates	8.8	10.3	1.5	8.0	9.5	81.7	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,098	1,468	370	1,213	1,583	9,166	11,847	22.6%	2.9%
		Rates	9.3	12.4	3.1	10.2	13.4	77.4	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	4,654	7,056	2,402	2,994	5,396	13,225	23,275	43.2%	1.1%
		Rates	20.0	30.3	10.3	12.9	23.2	56.8	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,775	3,018	1,243	4,408	5,651	26,306	33,732	22.0%	-0.6%
		Rates	5.3	8.9	3.7	13.1	16.8	78.0	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,017	3,790	773	3,532	4,305	27,305	34,627	21.1%	0.4%
		Rates	8.7	10.9	2.2	10.2	12.4	78.9	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	14,065	18,630	4,565	7,604	12,169	21,532	47,766	54.9%	1.5%
		Rates	29.4	39.0	9.6	15.9	25.5	45.1	100.0		
Other Services	Transactions	1,549	2,286	737	1,257	1,994	6,502	10,045	35.3%	1.4%	
	Rates	15.4	22.8	7.3	12.5	19.9	64.7	100.0			
Public Administration	Transactions	2,811	3,296	485	1,813	2,298	19,512	24,621	20.8%	1.8%	
	Rates	11.4	13.4	2.0	7.4	9.3	79.2	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	66	168	102	67	169	92	327	71.9%	1.3%	
	Rates	20.2	51.4	31.2	20.5	51.7	28.1	100.0			
Total	Transactions	50,160	68,782	18,622	36,823	55,445	21,7301	322,906	32.7%	1.2%	
	Rates	15.5	21.3	5.8	11.4	17.2	67.3	100.0			

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

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

Historical turnover data can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

Workers' Compensation Claims: Third Quarter 2011

Initial claims in oil & gas extraction increased by 86.7% from second quarter 2011 to third quarter 2011.

Table: Workers' Compensation Claims, 2011Q3

Initial Claims	2011Q3 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2011Q3	2011Q2	2010Q3	2011Q3 2011Q2	2011Q3 2010Q3	2011Q3	2011Q2	2010Q3
Wyoming Statewide									
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	3,549	3,608	3,178	3,639	13.5	-0.9	10.9	9.8	11.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	983	1004	831	999	20.8	0.5	13.2	11.5	13.2
Natural Res. & Mining	403	410	337	387	21.7	5.9	12.0	10.3	12.2
Mining	314	319	256	309	24.6	3.2	10.2	8.6	10.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	28	28	15	31	86.7	-9.7	6.0	3.2	6.9
Construction	381	386	325	408	18.8	-5.4	12.6	11.4	12.3
Manufacturing	199	208	169	204	23.1	2.0	18.4	15.8	18.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,681	1,710	1,570	1,702	8.9	0.5	9.1	8.5	9.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	580	588	574	569	2.4	3.3	9.7	9.7	9.4
Wholesale Trade	131	132	116	114	13.8	15.8	13.7	12.1	12.1
Retail Trade	286	291	289	291	0.7	0.0	7.6	7.9	7.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	149	150	153	158	-2.0	-5.1	11.6	12.1	12.5
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	187	187	215	237	-13.0	-21.1	4.7	5.5	6.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	314	322	303	319	6.3	0.9	11.2	10.5	11.0
Leisure & Hospitality	495	506	367	454	37.9	11.5	10.2	7.8	9.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	105	107	111	123	-3.6	-13.0	10.7	11.2	12.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	749	756	725	871	4.3	-13.2	11.6	10.8	13.3
State Government	192	193	167	181	15.6	6.6	13.3	11.5	12.5
Local Government	557	563	558	690	0.9	-18.4	11.3	10.7	13.7
Local Education	132	133	115	132	15.7	0.8	5.3	4.2	5.3
UNCLASSIFIED	136	138	52	67	165.4	106.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Continued Claims									
Wyoming Statewide									
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	6,332	6,506	7,025	6,889	-7.4	-5.6	19.6	21.8	20.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,119	2,158	2,333	2,318	-7.5	-6.9	28.3	32.4	30.6
Natural Res. & Mining	898	915	1,026	985	-10.8	-7.1	26.7	31.3	31.1
Mining	740	751	844	812	-11.0	-7.5	24.1	28.3	28.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	64	65	81	72	-19.8	-9.7	13.8	17.5	16.0
Construction	882	893	938	953	-4.8	-6.3	29.1	32.9	28.6
Manufacturing	343	350	369	380	-5.1	-7.9	30.9	34.4	35.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,561	2,614	2,782	2,696	-6.0	-3.0	13.8	15.1	14.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,133	1,153	1,206	1,163	-4.4	-0.9	19.0	20.5	19.3
Wholesale Trade	175	176	191	185	-7.9	-4.9	18.2	19.9	19.7
Retail Trade	495	504	509	506	-1.0	-0.4	13.2	13.9	13.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	427	434	462	437	-6.1	-0.7	33.7	36.5	34.6
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	364	367	404	383	-9.2	-4.2	9.2	10.3	9.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	503	511	554	565	-7.8	-9.6	17.7	19.3	19.4
Leisure & Hospitality	422	429	466	431	-7.9	-0.5	8.7	9.9	8.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	153	154	152	154	1.3	0.0	15.3	15.3	15.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,122	1,157	1,295	1,211	-10.7	-4.5	17.8	19.3	18.4
State Government	234	239	277	256	-13.7	-6.6	16.4	19.1	17.7
Local Government	888	918	1,018	955	-9.8	-3.9	18.3	19.6	19.0
Local Education	227	238	265	222	-10.2	7.2	9.5	9.7	9.0
UNCLASSIFIED	576	577	615	664	-6.2	-13.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

N/A - Not available.

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

Wyoming Jobless Rate at 5.8% in November 2011

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

According to the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate was 5.8% in November 2011. It has remained between 5.7% and 5.9% since June of this year. Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 8.6%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents rose by an estimated 970 individuals (0.4%) from October to November, its third consecutive increase.

From October to November, most jobless rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased. As winter weather arrives in the state, employment tends to fall in construction, leisure & hospitality, and other sectors. Teton County's jobless rate rose from 7.8% to 11.8%. Unemployment usually rises in Teton County each November as the summer tourist season has ended and the ski season has not begun. Park County also saw unemployment rise considerably, increasing from 5.5% to 6.7%. Niobrara County's unemployment rate decreased

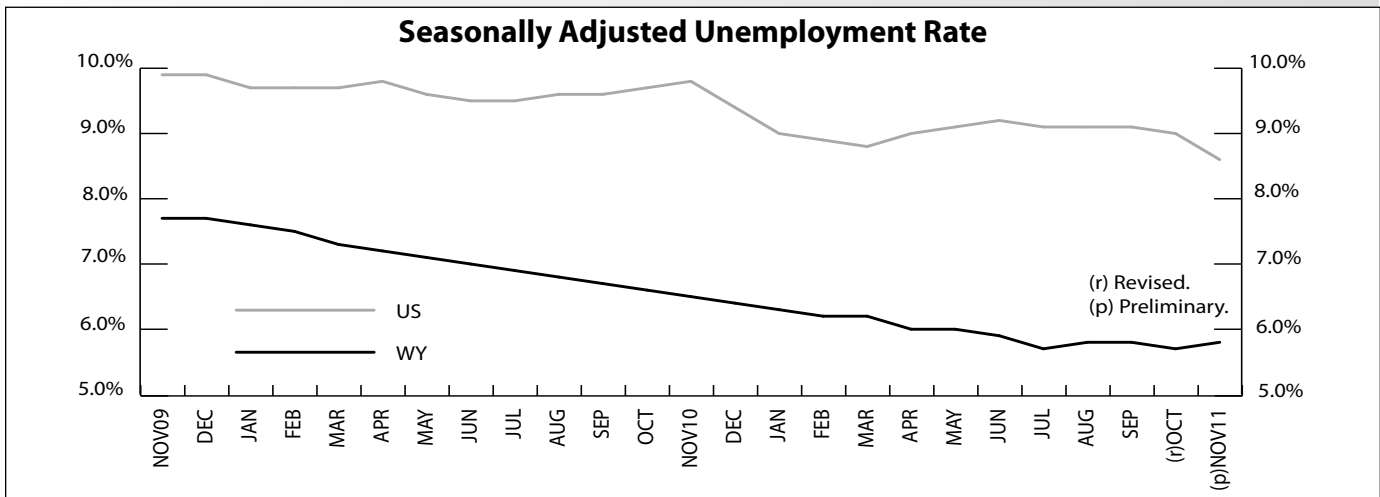
slightly (down from 4.5% to 4.2%).

The lowest unemployment rates in November were found in Sublette (3.1%), Campbell (4.1%), and Niobrara (4.2%) counties. Teton County posted the highest unemployment rate (11.8%). It was followed by Lincoln (7.2%), Park (6.7%), and Fremont (6.7%) counties.

Unemployment rates fell from November 2010 to November 2011 in all of Wyoming's 23 counties. Lincoln County reported the largest decrease, with its unemployment rate falling from 8.3% to 7.2%. Sizeable decreases were also seen in Carbon (down from 7.2% to 6.2%), Natrona (down from 6.5% to 5.6%), Johnson (down from 7.2% to 6.3%), and Niobrara (down from 5.1% to 4.2%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) increased from 281,300 in November 2010 to 289,600 in November 2011, a gain of 8,300 jobs (3.0%). The online version of this news release (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news.htm>) now includes a table comparing these estimates with projections of employment by sector and a map of county unemployment rates.

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.



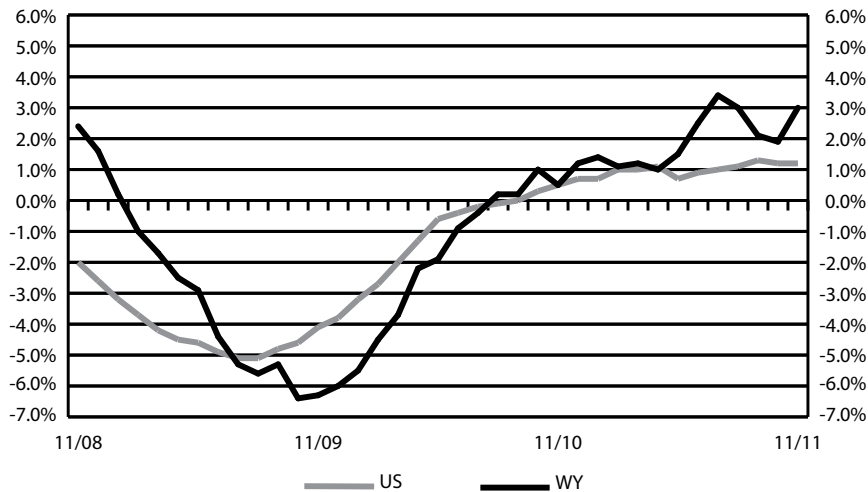
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, November 2011

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

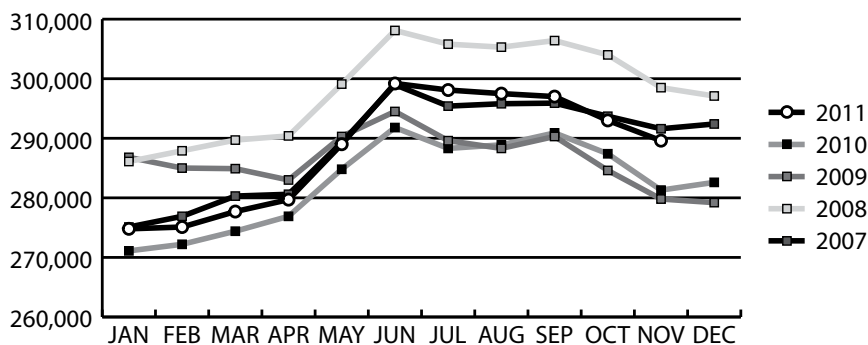
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	284,807	289,600	4,793	1.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	27,983	28,500	517	1.8%
Construction	20,297	24,500	4,203	17.2%
Manufacturing	9,428	9,100	-328	-3.6%
Wholesale Trade	8,952	8,700	-252	-2.9%
Retail Trade	29,104	29,400	296	1.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,327	14,400	73	0.5%
Information	3,808	3,900	92	2.4%
Financial Activities	10,484	10,800	316	2.9%
Professional & Business Services	17,384	18,100	716	4.0%
Educational & Health Services	27,168	26,400	-768	-2.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	29,451	27,700	-1,751	-6.3%
Other Services	11,794	11,900	106	0.9%
Government	74,627	76,200	1,573	2.1%

Projections run in November 2011 and based on QCEW Data through June 2011.

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



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates November 2011 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.7
Nevada	13.0
California	11.3
District of Columbia	10.6
Rhode Island	10.5
Mississippi	10.5
North Carolina	10.0
Illinois	10.0
Florida	10.0
South Carolina	9.9
Georgia	9.9
Michigan	9.8
Kentucky	9.4
Tennessee	9.1
Oregon	9.1
New Jersey	9.1
Indiana	9.0
Washington	8.7
Arizona	8.7
Alabama	8.7
United States	8.6
Ohio	8.5
Idaho	8.5
Connecticut	8.4
Missouri	8.2
Texas	8.1
New York	8.0
Colorado	8.0
Arkansas	8.0
West Virginia	7.9
Pennsylvania	7.9
Delaware	7.6
Wisconsin	7.3
Alaska	7.3
Montana	7.1
Massachusetts	7.0
Maine	7.0
Maryland	6.9
Louisiana	6.9
New Mexico	6.5
Kansas	6.5
Hawaii	6.5
Utah	6.4
Virginia	6.2
Oklahoma	6.1
Minnesota	5.9
Wyoming	5.8
Iowa	5.7
Vermont	5.3
New Hampshire	5.2
South Dakota	4.3
Nebraska	4.1
North Dakota	3.4

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Nov 11	Oct 11	Nov 10	Nov 11	Nov 10
	11	11	10	11	11
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.3	28.4	28.9	-0.4	-2.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.5	23.6	24.2	-0.4	-2.9
GOODS PRODUCING	11.3	11.5	12.2	-1.7	-7.4
Natural Resources & Mining	8.3	8.4	8.1	-1.2	2.5
Construction	2.5	2.6	3.6	-3.8	-30.6
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.0	16.9	16.7	0.6	1.8
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.5	5.4	5.4	1.9	1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Nov 11	Oct 11	Nov 10	Nov 11	Nov 10
	11	11	10	11	11
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.6	25.9	24.9	-1.2	2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.7	20.9	20.0	-1.0	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	9.2	9.4	8.7	-2.1	5.7
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	5.4	0.0	11.1
Construction	1.9	2.1	2.0	-9.5	-5.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.4	16.5	16.2	-0.6	1.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0
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	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	5.0	4.9	-2.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Nov 11	Oct 11	Nov 10	Nov 11	Nov 10
	11	11	10	11	11
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	13.6	15.9	13.8	-14.5	-1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	11.3	13.6	11.5	-16.9	-1.7
GOODS PRODUCING	1.6	1.7	1.8	-5.9	-11.1
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.4	1.5	1.6	-6.7	-12.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.0	14.2	12.0	-15.5	0.0
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.0	2.1	2.0	-4.8	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	1.5	1.6	1.4	-6.3	7.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	3.9	5.8	4.0	-32.8	-2.5
Other Services	0.4	0.5	0.4	-20.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates November 2011 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.2
Nevada	12.2
California	10.9
Rhode Island	10.4
District of Columbia	10.2
Florida	9.8
Mississippi	9.7
North Carolina	9.5
Illinois	9.4
Georgia	9.3
South Carolina	9.2
New Jersey	8.8
Indiana	8.7
Kentucky	8.6
Arizona	8.4
Idaho	8.4
Michigan	8.4
Oregon	8.4
Tennessee	8.4
Washington	8.3
United States	8.2
Alabama	8.0
Connecticut	7.9
New York	7.9
Colorado	7.8
Missouri	7.6
Ohio	7.6
Texas	7.5
Pennsylvania	7.4
Alaska	7.2
Arkansas	7.2
West Virginia	7.1
Delaware	6.9
Maine	6.7
Hawaii	6.6
Montana	6.6
Wisconsin	6.6
Louisiana	6.5
Maryland	6.4
Massachusetts	6.4
New Mexico	6.3
Kansas	6.0
Oklahoma	5.8
Wyoming	5.8
Utah	5.7
Virginia	5.7
Iowa	5.2
Minnesota	5.2
New Hampshire	4.9
Vermont	4.7
South Dakota	3.9
Nebraska	3.6
North Dakota	2.9

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The Baker Hughes rig count increased by 22.7% from November 2010 to November 2011.

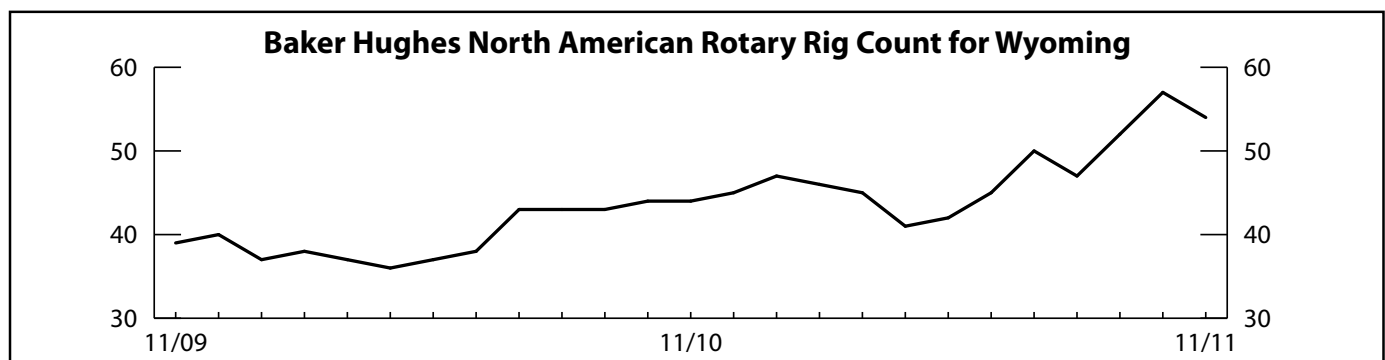
	Nov 2011 (p)	Oct 2011 (r)	Nov 2010 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	289,600	293,000	281,300	-1.2	3.0
Wyoming State Government	17,500	17,500	17,200	0.0	1.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	44,800	44,400	43,600	0.9	2.8
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,800	41,100	38,600	-0.7	5.7
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,083,000	6,989,000	6,816,000	1.3	3.9
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	5.0%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,096,000	967,000	1,282,000	13.3	-14.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,271,000	8,258,000	8,670,000	0.2	-4.6
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	23,867	14,511	28,656	64.5	-16.7
Benefits Paid	\$7,428,837	\$4,649,934	\$8,793,196	59.8	-15.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$311.26	\$320.44	\$306.85	-2.9	1.4
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	257,185	261,233	257,185	-1.5	0.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5%	2.0%	2.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	226.2	226.4	218.8	-0.1	3.4
Food & Beverages	230.7	230.9	221.0	-0.1	4.4
Housing	220.0	220.1	215.8	-0.1	1.9
Apparel	127.3	127.6	121.5	-0.2	4.8
Transportation	211.4	212.1	195.7	-0.3	8.0
Medical Care	404.9	403.4	391.7	0.4	3.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.2	113.3	112.8	-0.1	0.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	132.8	132.8	130.9	0.0	1.4
Other Goods & Services	390.8	389.1	383.6	0.4	1.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	202.0	201.3	187.7	0.3	7.6
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	356	103	186	245.6	91.4
Valuation	\$36,944,000	\$22,982,000	\$27,055,000	60.8	36.6
Single Family Homes	112	95	67	17.9	67.2
Valuation	\$24,938,000	\$22,204,000	\$16,773,000	12.3	48.7
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	24	13	67	84.6	-64.2
Valuation	\$4,143,000	\$2,571,000	\$7,068,000	61.1	-41.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	21	22	31	-4.5	-32.3
Valuation	\$3,030,000	\$4,015,000	\$3,345,000	-24.5	-9.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	54	57	44	-5.3	22.7

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Teton County's jobless rate rose from 7.8% in October to 11.8% in November. Unemployment usually rises in Teton County each November as the summer tourist season has ended and the ski season has not yet begun.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2011 (p)	Oct 2011 (r)	Nov 2010 (b)	Nov 2011 (p)	Oct 2011 (r)	Nov 2010 (b)	Nov 2011 (p)	Oct 2011 (r)	Nov 2010 (b)	Nov 2011 (p)	Oct 2011 (r)	Nov 2010 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,995	45,779	45,227	43,079	43,180	42,198	2,916	2,599	3,029	6.3	5.7	6.7
Big Horn	5,224	5,177	5,040	4,917	4,883	4,700	307	294	340	5.9	5.7	6.7
Fremont	19,289	18,925	19,072	18,004	17,753	17,739	1,285	1,172	1,333	6.7	6.2	7.0
Hot Springs	2,542	2,515	2,545	2,415	2,404	2,403	127	111	142	5.0	4.4	5.6
Park	14,488	14,767	14,233	13,514	13,952	13,252	974	815	981	6.7	5.5	6.9
Washakie	4,452	4,395	4,337	4,229	4,188	4,104	223	207	233	5.0	4.7	5.4
NORTHEAST	53,322	53,220	53,467	50,597	50,649	50,465	2,725	2,571	3,002	5.1	4.8	5.6
Campbell	26,862	26,832	27,172	25,751	25,764	25,873	1,111	1,068	1,299	4.1	4.0	4.8
Crook	3,484	3,475	3,416	3,319	3,322	3,244	165	153	172	4.7	4.4	5.0
Johnson	3,953	3,958	3,818	3,703	3,720	3,545	250	238	273	6.3	6.0	7.2
Sheridan	15,798	15,742	15,799	14,767	14,788	14,721	1,031	954	1,078	6.5	6.1	6.8
Weston	3,225	3,213	3,262	3,057	3,055	3,082	168	158	180	5.2	4.9	5.5
SOUTHWEST	62,029	62,941	62,348	58,106	59,607	57,967	3,923	3,334	4,381	6.3	5.3	7.0
Lincoln	8,114	8,163	7,904	7,526	7,628	7,245	588	535	659	7.2	6.6	8.3
Sublette	7,341	7,404	7,106	7,110	7,196	6,827	231	208	279	3.1	2.8	3.9
Sweetwater	23,965	24,087	23,884	22,841	23,030	22,560	1,124	1,057	1,324	4.7	4.4	5.5
Teton	11,855	12,569	12,011	10,458	11,589	10,541	1,397	980	1,470	11.8	7.8	12.2
Uinta	10,754	10,718	11,443	10,171	10,164	10,794	583	554	649	5.4	5.2	5.7
SOUTHEAST	76,018	75,190	74,462	71,682	71,182	69,994	4,336	4,008	4,468	5.7	5.3	6.0
Albany	20,470	20,351	19,583	19,595	19,567	18,731	875	784	852	4.3	3.9	4.4
Goshen	6,518	6,454	6,460	6,184	6,143	6,120	334	311	340	5.1	4.8	5.3
Laramie	43,468	42,861	43,141	40,639	40,229	40,191	2,829	2,632	2,950	6.5	6.1	6.8
Niobrara	1,331	1,332	1,247	1,275	1,272	1,183	56	60	64	4.2	4.5	5.1
Platte	4,231	4,192	4,031	3,989	3,971	3,769	242	221	262	5.7	5.3	6.5
CENTRAL	56,924	56,751	55,359	53,779	53,793	51,808	3,145	2,958	3,551	5.5	5.2	6.4
Carbon	7,401	7,494	7,574	6,944	7,075	7,032	457	419	542	6.2	5.6	7.2
Converse	7,534	7,595	7,403	7,180	7,256	7,029	354	339	374	4.7	4.5	5.1
Natrona	41,989	41,662	40,382	39,655	39,462	37,747	2,334	2,200	2,635	5.6	5.3	6.5
STATEWIDE	294,291	293,886	290,863	277,245	278,414	272,433	17,046	15,472	18,430	5.8	5.3	6.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										5.8	5.7	6.5
U.S.										8.2	8.5	9.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										8.6	9.0	9.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2011. Run Date 12/2011.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

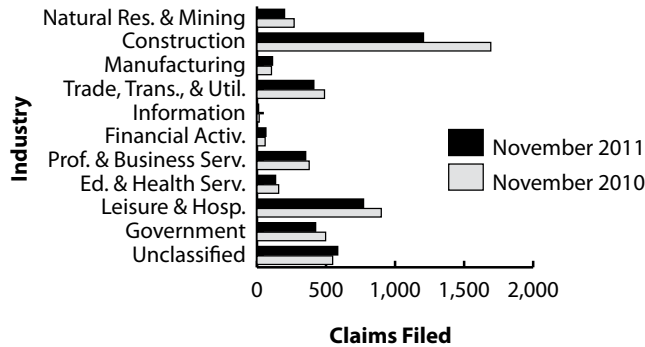
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Principal Economist

Initial claims declined by 15.9% compared to November 2010. Initial claims in goods-producing industries declined by 548 or 26.5% compared to year-ago levels.

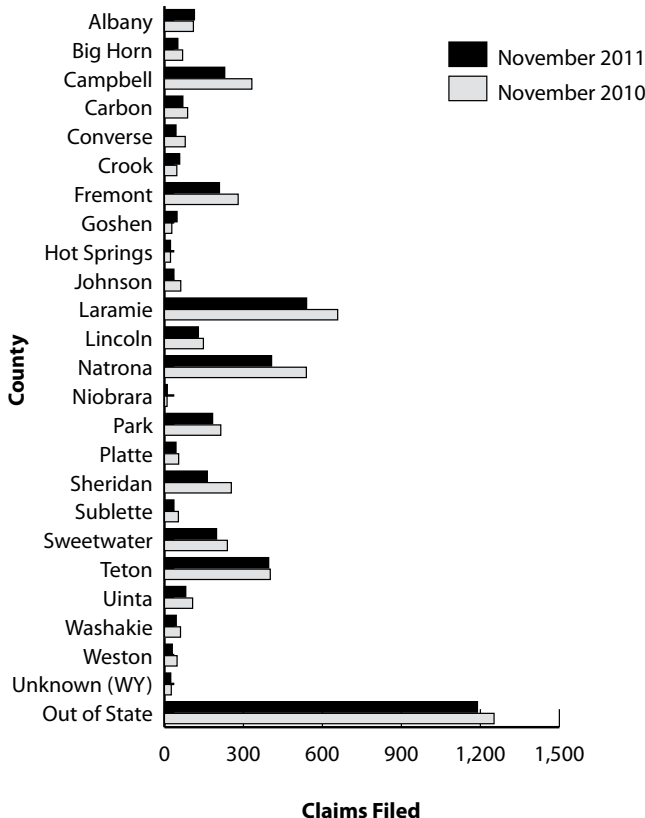
Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, November 2011



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Nov 11	Oct 11	Nov 10	Oct 11	Nov 10
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	4,359	4,222	5,184	3.2	-15.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,519	955	2,067	59.1	-26.5
Natural Res. & Mining	200	152	269	31.6	-25.7
Mining	157	128	238	22.7	-34.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	10	17	18	-41.2	-44.4
Construction	1,206	685	1,693	76.1	-28.8
Manufacturing	113	118	105	-4.2	7.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,830	2,463	2,072	-25.7	-11.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	412	426	489	-3.3	-15.7
Wholesale Trade	74	45	103	64.4	-28.2
Retail Trade	231	254	268	-9.1	-13.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	107	127	118	-15.7	-9.3
Information	12	22	16	-45.5	-25.0
Financial Activities	65	69	59	-5.8	10.2
Prof. and Business Svcs.	353	258	378	36.8	-6.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	135	128	157	5.5	-14.0
Leisure & Hospitality	772	1,498	900	-48.5	-14.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	81	62	73	30.6	11.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	425	366	497	16.1	-14.5
Federal Government	254	205	301	23.9	-15.6
State Government	35	30	25	16.7	40.0
Local Government	136	131	171	3.8	-20.5
Local Education	33	24	19	37.5	73.7
UNCLASSIFIED	585	438	548	33.6	6.8

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, November 2011



Laramie County

	540	432	658	25.0	-17.9
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	245	156	326	57.1	-24.8
Construction	230	141	312	63.1	-26.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	237	213	252	11.3	-6.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	77	56	72	37.5	6.9
Financial Activities	14	18	11	-22.2	27.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	71	51	68	39.2	4.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	29	29	50	0.0	-42.0
Leisure & Hospitality	32	45	41	-28.9	-22.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	32	46	45	-30.4	-28.9
UNCLASSIFIED	26	17	35	52.9	-25.7

Natrona County

	411	325	537	26.5	-23.5
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	192	124	264	54.8	-27.3
Construction	162	88	221	84.1	-26.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	190	179	233	6.1	-18.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	54	57	82	-5.3	-34.1
Financial Activities	8	10	8	-20.0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	49	32	53	53.1	-7.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	29	29	23	0.0	26.1
Leisure & Hospitality	34	36	51	-5.6	-33.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	19	12	21	58.3	-9.5
UNCLASSIFIED	10	10	19	0.0	-47.4

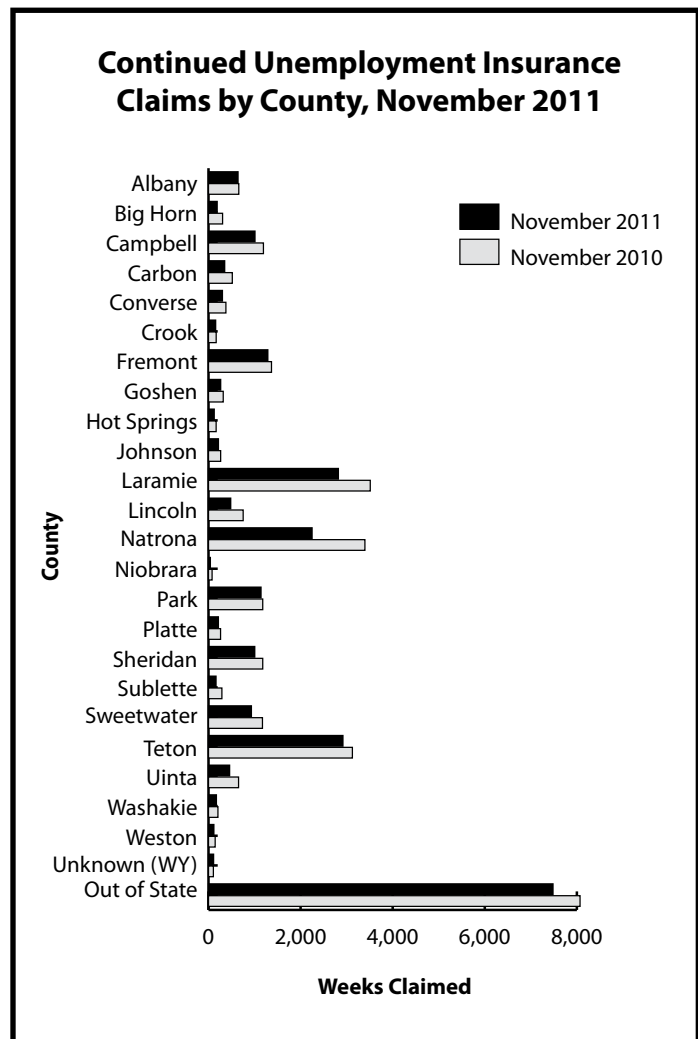
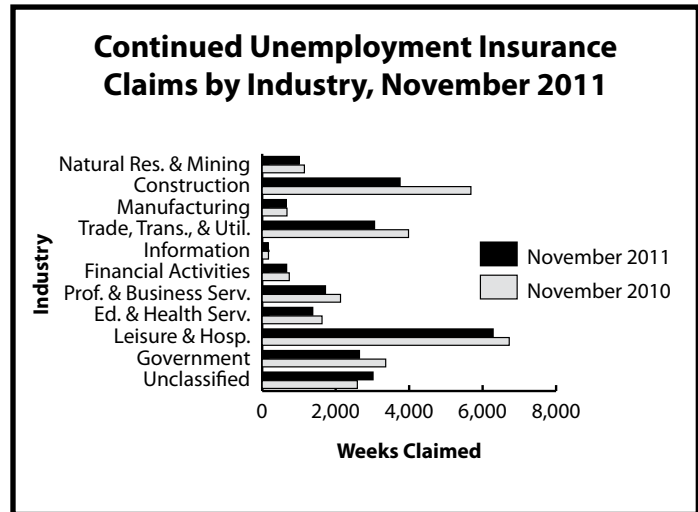
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Principal Economist

Continued claims declined by 15.6% compared to November 2010. Extended benefit weeks claimed were 41.5% less than year-ago levels and the benefit exhaustion rate fell to 8.5%.

Continued Claims	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Nov 11	Oct 11	Nov 10	Oct 11	Nov 10
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	24,859	18,126	29,460	37.1	-15.6
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	10,842	11,114	18,548	-2.4	-41.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS ^b	6,349	5,499	8,718	15.5	-27.2
Benefit Exhaustions	541	521	738	3.8	-26.7
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	8.5%	9.5%	8.5%	-1.0%	0.1%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING					
Natural Res. & Mining	5,419	4,450	7,505	21.8	-27.8
Mining	1,009	997	1,149	1.2	-12.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	844	913	1,005	-7.6	-16.0
Construction	111	131	68	-15.3	63.2
Manufacturing	3,754	2,956	5,681	27.0	-33.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	656	497	675	32.0	-2.8
Wholesale Trade	13,774	9,387	16,003	46.7	-13.9
Retail Trade	3,059	2,657	3,983	15.1	-23.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	421	375	506	12.3	-16.8
Information	1,814	1,678	2,636	8.1	-31.2
Financial Activities	824	604	841	36.4	-2.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	167	181	171	-7.7	-2.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	666	607	737	9.7	-9.6
Leisure & Hospitality	1,723	1,264	2,132	36.3	-19.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	1,377	1,449	1,629	-5.0	-15.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
Federal Government	6,287	2,775	6,724	126.6	-6.5
State Government	495	454	627	9.0	-21.1
Local Government	2,648	1,928	3,362	37.3	-21.2
Local Education	1,144	544	1,807	110.3	-36.7
Local Government	331	259	265	27.8	24.9
Local Education	1,173	1,125	1,290	4.3	-9.1
UNCLASSIFIED	284	338	386	-16.0	-26.4
UNCLASSIFIED	3,018	2,361	2,590	27.8	16.5
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,823	2,295	3,514	23.0	-19.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	744	696	1,042	6.9	-28.6
Total Goods-Producing	714	482	1,024	48.1	-30.3
Construction	615	371	870	65.8	-29.3
Total Service-Providing	1,596	1,357	1,821	17.6	-12.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	448	386	544	16.1	-17.6
Financial Activities	166	128	150	29.7	10.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	343	258	355	32.9	-3.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	273	252	352	8.3	-22.4
Leisure & Hospitality	244	225	269	8.4	-9.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	377	352	568	7.1	-33.6
UNCLASSIFIED	136	104	101	30.8	34.7
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,248	1,981	3,396	13.5	-33.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	578	562	1,002	2.8	-42.3
Total Goods-Producing	733	567	824	29.3	-11.0
Construction	481	328	524	46.6	-8.2
Total Service-Providing	1,300	1,214	2,205	7.1	-41.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	391	398	952	-1.8	-58.9
Financial Activities	92	97	108	-5.2	-14.8
Professional & Business Svcs.	221	152	315	45.4	-29.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	292	269	345	8.6	-15.4
Leisure & Hospitality	188	170	331	10.6	-43.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	157	163	285	-3.7	-44.9
UNCLASSIFIED	58	37	82	56.8	-29.3



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

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

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

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