

# TRENDS

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## Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Construction Sector Adds Jobs in 2012Q1

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*Despite recent growth, overall employment in Wyoming remains approximately 6,200 jobs (-2.2%) below its first quarter 2008 level. In other words, the state has yet to recoup all the job losses of 2009 and 2010.*

In first quarter 2012 (2012Q1), total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$215.8 million (7.8%) compared to first quarter 2011 (2011Q1). Employment rose by 6,470 jobs (2.5%) and the average weekly wage increased by \$42 (5.2%). Job growth in first quarter was higher than its five-year average (2.5% compared to 0.3%; see Table 1, page 3). Total wages and average weekly wage also grew faster than their five-year averages. In terms of dollars, 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 revenue” in Wyoming (CREG, 2010).

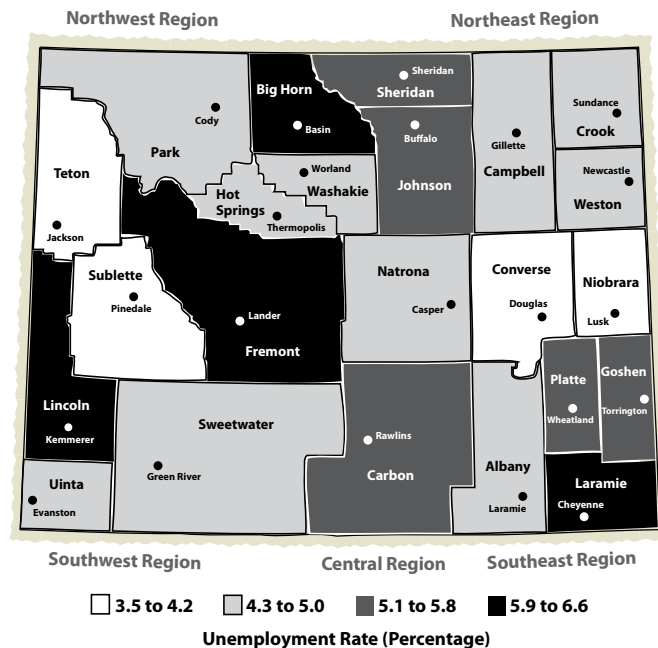
The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 25) which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not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

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **What would it take for Wyoming's unemployment rate to return to 2008 levels? ... page 10**
- **The total number of initial unemployment insurance claims increased 13.1% from August 2011 to August 2012. The number of claims in wholesale trade increased from 50 in August 2011 to 188 in August 2012, a 276.0% increase. ... page 26**

### Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, August 2012 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

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 0.9% are covered by unemployment insurance administered by the railroad retirement board. There are several categories of non-covered jobs, and together they account for approximately 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 nonprofit organizations.

The purpose of this article is to illustrate and describe employment and payroll changes between first quarter 2011 and first quarter 2012. These

economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2008 (2008Q1) to First Quarter 2011 (2012Q1)**

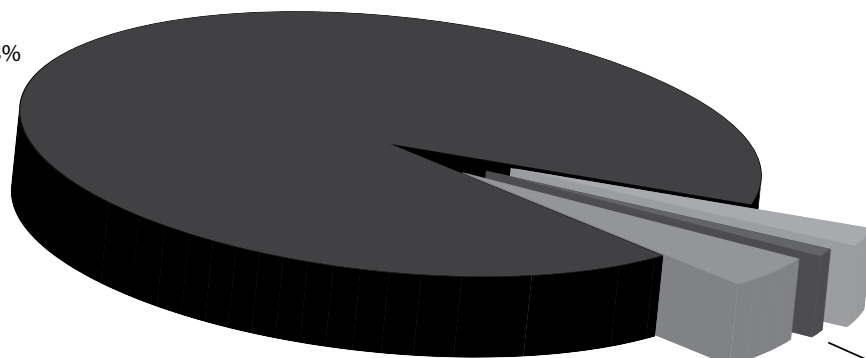
	Average Monthly Employment Percentage Change Over the Previous		Total Wages Percentage Change Over the Previous		Average Weekly Wage Percentage Change Over the Previous	
	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter
2008Q1	3.6	-1.7	10.6	-6.0	6.8	-4.4
2009Q1	-1.0	-4.9	-1.2	-13.0	-0.2	-8.5
2010Q1	-4.7	-3.2	-4.9	-9.8	-0.3	-6.7
2011Q1	1.1	-3.3	5.4	-10.3	4.3	-7.3
2012Q1 <sup>a</sup>	2.5	-2.9	7.8	-5.7	5.2	-2.9
<b>Five-Year Average for Q1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-6.0</b>

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: July 2012.

State covered, 91.8%



Non-covered,  
4.7%

Federal covered,  
2.6%

Railroad covered,  
0.9%

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

Job growth accelerated from 2.0% in fourth quarter to 2.5% in first quarter (see Table 2). Figure 2 (see page 5) shows that total payroll growth rebounded sharply from 2.5% in fourth quarter to 7.8% in first quarter.

### Employment and Wages by County

Employment increased in 19 counties and decreased in four counties (see Table 3, page 6). Total payroll rose in 22 counties and fell in one county.

Sweetwater County added 693 jobs (2.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$35.4 million (11.3%). Large job gains were seen in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 600 jobs) and accommodation & food services (more than 100 jobs).

Campbell County gained 653 jobs (2.4%) and its total payroll increased by \$19.4 million (5.1%). Employment increased substantially in mining (including oil & gas; more than 350 jobs), local government (including public schools, colleges & hospitals, more than 100 jobs), and wholesale trade (approximately 100 jobs).

Employment increased by 465 jobs (8.7%) in Sublette County and its total payroll rose by \$8.2 million (9.9%). Construction posted the largest job gains (more than 250 jobs). Growth was also seen in mining (including oil & gas), real estate & rental & leasing, professional & technical services, and administrative & waste services.

Park County added 455 jobs (3.7%) and its total payroll grew by \$11.1 million (10.1%). Notable job gains were seen in accommodation & food services (nearly 150 jobs), mining (including oil & gas; approximately 100 jobs), construction (more than 50 jobs), and local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; more than 50 jobs).

Teton County gained 404 jobs (2.6%) and its total payroll rose by \$2.9 million (1.9%). Construction added more than 150 jobs; arts, entertainment, & recreation added approximately 50 jobs, and accommodation & food services added approximately 50 jobs. Smaller job gains were seen in health care & social assistance, local government, and

**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2005 (2005Q1) to First Quarter 2012 (2012Q1)**

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
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	0.8	4.7
2011Q3	1.4	6.5
2011Q4	2.0	2.5
2012Q1 <sup>a</sup>	2.5	7.8

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: July 2012.

transportation & warehousing.

Converse County employment grew by 401 jobs (7.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$5.5 million (9.9%). Sizeable job gains occurred in accommodation & food services (nearly 100 jobs), mining (including oil & gas; more than 50 jobs), manufacturing (more than 50 jobs), and construction (more than 50 jobs).

Uinta County added 289 jobs (3.3%) and its total payroll rose by \$6.9 million (7.9%). Modest job gains were seen in construction, mining (including oil & gas), administrative & waste services, manufacturing, and local government.

Lincoln County lost 201 jobs (-3.4%) and its total payroll fell by \$4.6 million (-7.5%). Job losses were seen in construction, wholesale trade, and manufacturing.

Employment in Washakie County fell by 92 jobs (-2.4%), but its total payroll increased by \$1.0 million (3.0%). Modest job losses occurred in manufacturing, finance & insurance, and professional & technical services.

Platte County's employment decreased by 77 jobs (-2.2%), but its total payroll increased by \$0.7 million (2.2%). Job losses were seen in local government, accommodation & food services, and state government.

Natrona County added 2,049 jobs (5.4%) and its total payroll increased by \$53.3 million (12.9%). Large job gains were seen in mining (including oil & gas; 342 jobs, or 9.7%), wholesale trade (283 jobs, or 11.8%), accommodation & food services (253 jobs, or 7.4%), construction (240 jobs,

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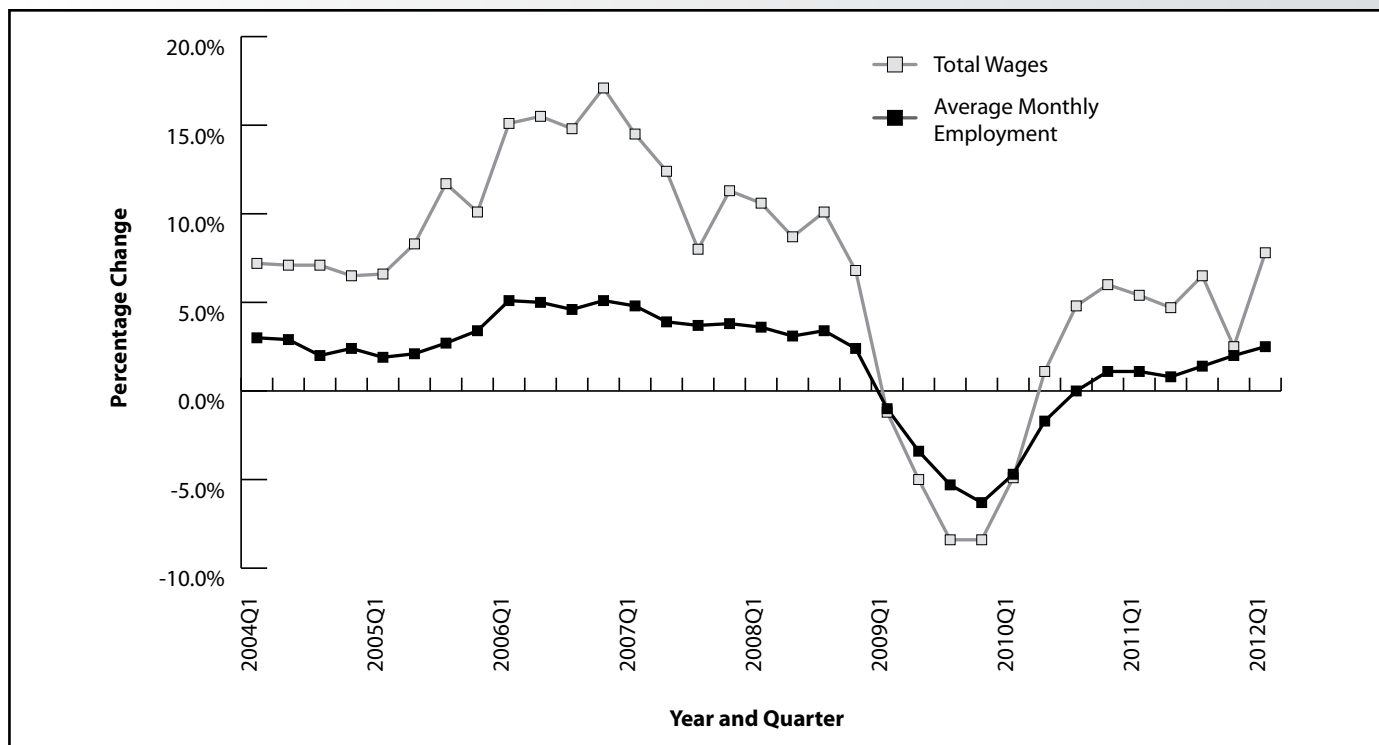


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2004 (2004Q1) to First Quarter 2012 (2012Q1)



Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by County, 2011 and 2012<sup>a</sup>

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
	2011	2012	n	%	2011	2012	\$	%	2011	2012	\$	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>263,558</b>	<b>270,028</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>\$2,769,072,169</b>	<b>\$2,984,899,676</b>	<b>\$215,827,507</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>\$808</b>	<b>\$850</b>	<b>\$42</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Albany	15,019	15,127	108	0.7	\$131,904,182	\$134,664,982	\$2,760,800	2.1	\$676	\$685	\$9	1.3
Big Horn	3,949	4,047	98	2.5	33,229,456	36,032,733	2,803,277	8.4	647	685	38	5.9
Campbell	27,109	27,762	653	2.4	378,377,090	397,736,585	19,359,495	5.1	1,074	1,102	28	2.6
Carbon	6,457	6,481	24	0.4	62,550,066	65,328,727	2,778,661	4.4	745	775	30	4.0
Converse	5,299	5,700	401	7.6	55,851,391	61,379,768	5,528,377	9.9	811	828	17	2.1
Crook	2,198	2,239	41	1.9	18,343,606	19,525,875	1,182,269	6.4	642	671	29	4.5
Fremont	16,104	16,380	276	1.7	148,179,541	158,610,774	10,431,233	7.0	708	745	37	5.2
Goshen	4,485	4,551	66	1.5	33,592,332	36,046,991	2,454,659	7.3	576	609	33	5.7
Hot Springs	2,085	2,090	5	0.2	16,227,033	16,897,229	670,196	4.1	599	622	23	3.8
Johnson	3,061	3,100	39	1.3	22,778,357	24,663,863	1,885,506	8.3	572	612	40	7.0
Laramie	41,872	42,715	843	2.0	400,300,499	439,104,413	38,803,914	9.7	735	791	56	7.6
Lincoln	5,832	5,631	-201	-3.4	61,362,020	56,781,924	-4,580,096	-7.5	809	776	-33	-4.1
Natrona	37,704	39,753	2,049	5.4	412,904,007	466,237,678	53,333,671	12.9	842	902	60	7.1
Niobrara	850	892	42	4.9	6,322,315	6,708,978	386,663	6.1	572	579	7	1.2
Park	12,144	12,599	455	3.7	110,330,422	121,426,744	11,096,322	10.1	699	741	42	6.0
Platte	3,463	3,386	-77	-2.2	31,186,552	31,885,325	698,773	2.2	693	724	31	4.5
Sheridan	12,335	12,465	130	1.1	109,171,900	115,037,236	5,865,336	5.4	681	710	29	4.3
Sublette	5,346	5,811	465	8.7	82,109,302	90,269,895	8,160,593	9.9	1,181	1,195	14	1.2
Sweetwater	23,695	24,388	693	2.9	312,149,268	347,514,150	35,364,882	11.3	1,013	1,096	83	8.2
Teton	15,764	16,168	404	2.6	153,703,862	156,607,338	2,903,476	1.9	750	745	-5	-0.7
Uinta	8,733	9,022	289	3.3	87,884,942	94,791,136	6,906,194	7.9	774	808	34	4.4
Washakie	3,801	3,709	-92	-2.4	32,943,728	33,919,138	975,410	3.0	667	703	36	5.4
Weston	2,206	2,190	-16	-0.7	18,038,746	19,438,789	1,400,043	7.8	629	683	54	8.6
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	4,049	3,824	-224	-5.5	49,631,552	54,289,405	4,657,853	9.4	943	1,092	149	15.8

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

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

Extract date: July 2012.

(Text continued from page 5)

or 10.3%), and manufacturing (203 jobs, or 12.3%). Employment fell in health care & social assistance (-137 jobs, or -2.4%), federal government (-20 jobs, or -2.9%), and educational services (-11 jobs, or -6.9%).

Laramie County employment increased by 843 jobs (2.0%) and its total payroll grew by \$38.8 million (9.7%). Notable job growth occurred in construction (190 jobs, or 8.6%), transportation & warehousing (138 jobs, or 6.1%), mining (including oil & gas; 122 jobs, or 135.6%), retail trade (119 jobs, or 2.3%), and professional & technical services (115 jobs, or 7.7%). Job losses were seen in manufacturing (-106 jobs, or -7.4%), federal government (-81 jobs, or -3.1%), and state government (-59 jobs, or -1.4%).

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

When viewed from an industry perspective, the largest job gains occurred in mining (including oil & gas), accommodation & food services, construction, local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals), administrative & waste services, and wholesale trade (see Table 4, page 8, and Figure 3, page 9). Job losses were seen in federal government, health care & social assistance, educational services, and finance & insurance.

Mining employment grew by 2,129 jobs (8.1%) and its total payroll rose by \$72.7 million (13.4%). Oil & gas extraction added more than 200 jobs, mining, except oil & gas added more than 350 jobs, and support activities for mining added more than 1,500 jobs.

Accommodation & food services added 805 jobs (2.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$14.9 million (13.6%). Practically all of the job growth occurred in food services.

In an apparent reversal of trend, construction employment rose by 627 jobs (3.5%) and its total payroll increased by \$12.1 million (6.1%). This sector had lost jobs for 13 consecutive quarters, beginning in fourth quarter 2008. Construction of buildings added nearly 200 jobs, heavy & civil engineering construction added approximately 250 jobs, and specialty trade contractors added nearly 200 jobs.

Local government added 603 jobs (1.3%) and its total payroll grew by \$23.1 million (5.3%). Substantial job gains were seen in public hospitals, educational services (including public schools & colleges), and public administration (including cities, towns, & counties).

Employment in administrative & waste services grew by 536 jobs (8.2%) and its total payroll increased by \$8.2 million (17.9%). Employment services (including temporary help agencies) added approximately 250 jobs, while services to buildings & dwellings (including janitorial services, snow removal services, and landscaping services) added more than 150 jobs.

Wholesale trade added 474 jobs (5.5%) and its total payroll increased by \$15.0 million (13.1%). Some of this growth may be related to increasing oil & gas activity in the state.

Federal government lost 187 jobs (-2.6%), but its total payroll increased by \$7.0 million (7.1%). Employment decreased

(Text continued on page 9)

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by Industry, 2011 and 2012<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	First Quarter 2011	First Quarter 2012	Change n	Change %	First Quarter 2011	First Quarter 2012	Change \$	Change %	First Quarter 2011	First Quarter 2012	Change \$	Change %
Total, All Industries	263,558	270,028	6,470	2.5	\$2,769,072,169	\$2,984,899,676	\$215,827,507	7.8	\$808	\$850	\$42	5.2
Total Private	197,232	203,313	6,081	3.1	\$2,062,027,863	\$2,244,917,273	\$182,889,410	8.9	\$804	\$849	\$45	5.6
Agriculture	2,130	2,241	111	5.2	14,763,574	16,528,200	1,764,626	12.0	533	567	34	6.4
Mining	26,182	28,311	2,129	8.1	540,591,285	613,243,965	72,652,680	13.4	1,588	1,666	78	4.9
Utilities	2,493	2,457	-36	-1.4	45,873,884	47,457,935	1,584,051	3.5	1,415	1,486	71	5.0
Construction	18,037	18,664	627	3.5	197,090,538	209,187,605	12,097,067	6.1	841	862	21	2.5
Manufacturing	8,701	9,136	435	5.0	115,744,551	128,048,619	12,304,068	10.6	1,023	1,078	55	5.4
Wholesale Trade	8,590	9,064	474	5.5	114,578,082	129,586,262	15,008,180	13.1	1,026	1,100	74	7.2
Retail Trade	28,096	28,309	213	0.8	177,517,284	185,422,557	7,905,273	4.5	486	504	18	3.7
Transportation & Warehousing	8,992	9,454	462	5.1	99,329,270	111,138,068	11,808,798	11.9	850	904	54	6.4
Information	3,822	3,899	77	2.0	37,249,186	40,241,345	2,992,159	8.0	750	794	44	5.9
Finance & Insurance	6,725	6,664	-61	-0.9	84,502,481	86,588,183	2,085,702	2.5	967	999	32	3.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,876	3,915	39	1.0	38,010,007	40,838,060	2,828,053	7.4	754	802	48	6.4
Professional & Technical Services	9,024	9,153	129	1.4	113,316,246	119,895,906	6,579,660	5.8	966	1,008	42	4.3
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	870	886	16	1.8	32,216,370	24,234,401	-7,981,969	-24.8	2,848	2,104	-744	-26.1
Administrative & Waste Services	6,567	7,103	536	8.2	46,042,525	54,268,913	8,226,388	17.9	539	588	49	9.1
Educational Services	1,645	1,581	-64	-3.9	10,828,061	11,562,497	734,436	6.8	506	563	57	11.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,617	23,511	-106	-0.4	211,090,091	220,481,313	9,391,222	4.4	688	721	33	4.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,842	9,026	184	2.1	109,074,833	116,421,205	7,346,372	6.7	949	992	43	4.5
Hospitals	3,373	3,133	-240	-7.1	37,735,582	37,123,853	-611,729	-1.6	861	911	50	5.8
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,537	4,617	80	1.8	30,680,304	32,383,233	1,702,929	5.6	520	540	20	3.8
Social Assistance	6,864	6,735	-129	-1.9	33,599,372	34,553,022	953,650	2.8	377	395	18	4.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,346	2,354	8	0.3	9,683,630	10,514,790	831,160	8.6	318	344	26	8.2
Accommodation & Food Services	27,590	28,395	805	2.9	109,761,480	124,702,487	14,941,007	13.6	306	338	32	10.5
Other Services	7,927	8,217	290	3.7	63,839,318	70,976,167	7,136,849	11.2	619	664	45	7.3
Total Government	66,327	66,715	388	0.6	\$707,044,306	\$739,982,403	\$32,938,097	4.7	\$820	\$853	\$33	4.0
Federal Government	7,212	7,025	-187	-2.6	98,387,438	105,375,795	6,988,357	7.1	1,049	1,154	105	10.0
State Government	13,278	13,250	-28	-0.2	169,511,804	172,399,431	2,887,627	1.7	982	1,001	19	1.9
State Government Education	3,587	3,551	-36	-1.0	44,691,141	44,216,262	-474,879	-1.1	958	958	-1	-0.1
Local Government	45,837	46,440	603	1.3	439,145,064	462,207,177	23,062,113	5.3	737	766	29	3.9
Local Government Education	24,542	24,703	161	0.7	230,326,817	238,387,823	8,061,006	3.5	722	742	20	2.8
Hospitals	6,515	6,727	213	3.3	74,976,952	86,474,425	11,497,473	15.3	885	989	103	11.7

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>North American Industry Classification System.Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Extract date: July 2012.



(Text continued from page 7)

slightly across many different federal agencies.

Health care & social assistance employment fell by 106 jobs (-0.4%), but its total payroll rose by \$9.4 million (4.4%). This sector grew steadily for many years, even adding jobs when total employment fell in 2009 and 2010. It is unclear whether this quarter's employment decline represents a change in trend, or if it is simply an isolated one-quarter decrease. Private hospitals shed 240 jobs (-7.1%) and

social assistance shed 129 jobs (-1.9%). Within social assistance, job losses were seen in several areas, such as individual & family services, vocational rehabilitation services, and child day care services. Ambulatory health care services (including doctor's offices) added 184 jobs (2.1%).

Employment in educational services fell by 64 jobs (-3.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$0.7 million (6.8%). Most of the job losses occurred in technical & trade schools and other

schools & instruction.

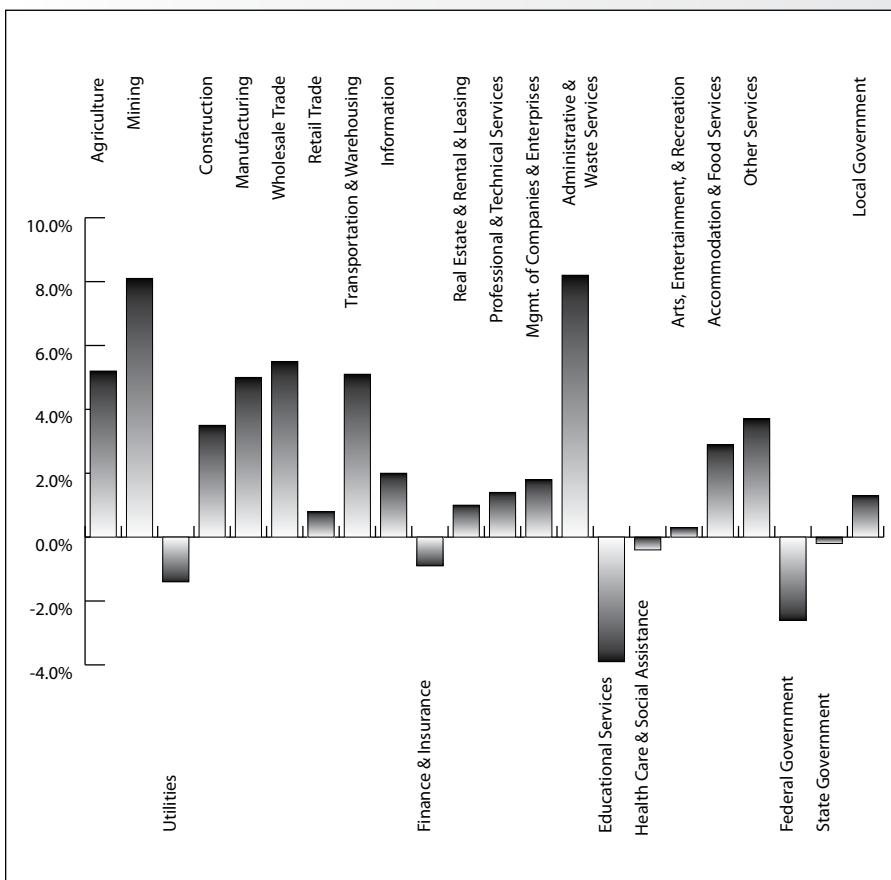
Finance & insurance lost 61 jobs (-0.9%), but its total payroll grew by \$2.1 million (2.5%). Modest job gains in insurance carriers & related activities were more than offset by job losses in credit intermediation & related activities.

In summary, job growth accelerated in first quarter and total payroll rebounded from its weakness in fourth quarter. The largest job gains occurred in mining (including oil & gas) and construction employment increased for the first time since 2008.

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**Figure 3: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Monthly Employment in Wyoming by Industry, 2011Q1 and 2012Q1**

## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2003Q2 to 2012Q2

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

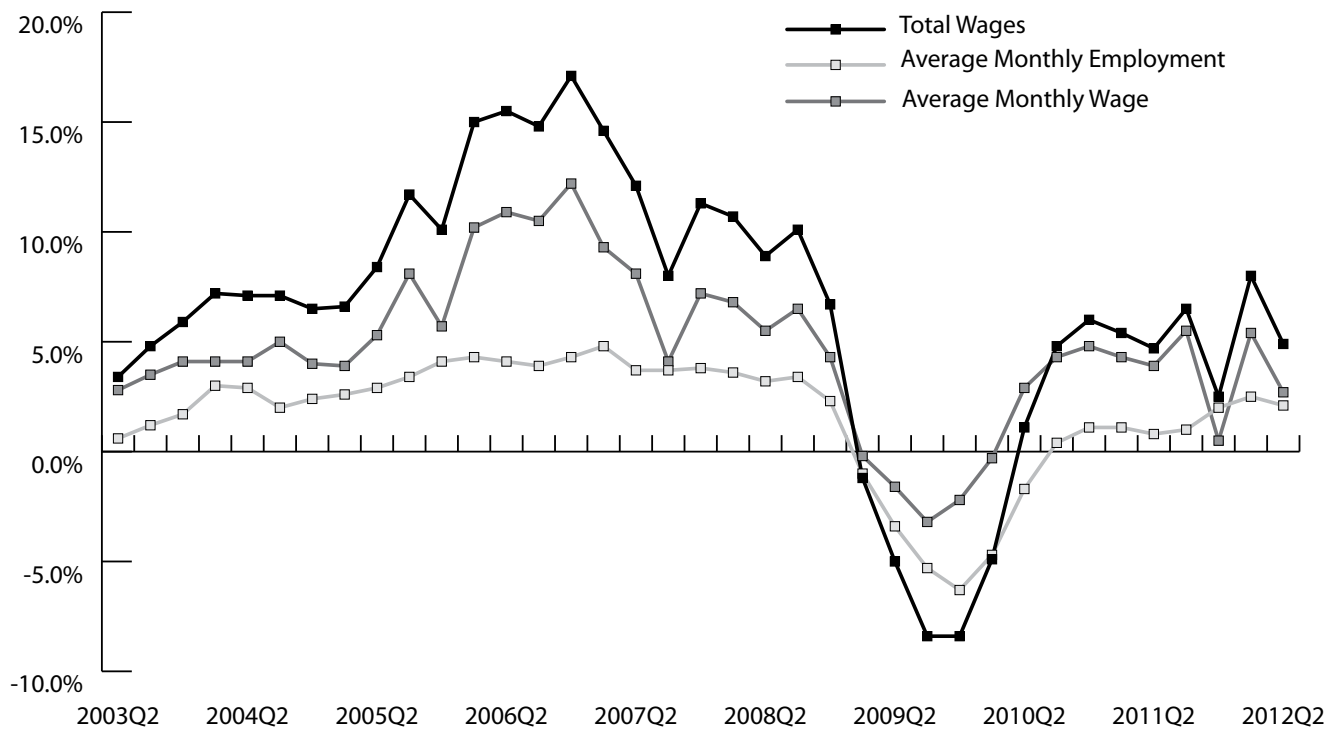
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## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2003Q2 to 2012Q2

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
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	\$3,053,914,162	6.5%	282,231	1.0%	\$3,606.87	5.5%
2010/4	\$3,087,069,661		272,511		\$3,776.08	
2011/4	\$3,165,745,021	2.5%	278,015	2.0%	\$3,795.65	0.5%
2011/1	\$2,769,072,169		263,558		\$3,502.17	
2012/1	\$2,991,246,352	8.0%	270,073	2.5%	\$3,691.90	5.4%
2011/2	\$2,933,492,659		275,169		\$3,553.56	
2012/2	\$3,076,205,859	4.9%	280,870	2.1%	\$3,650.81	2.7%

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: 2003Q2 to 2012Q2**

## Will Wyoming's Unemployment Rate Return to 2008 Levels by the End of 2012?

*By: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor, and Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist*

**W**ill Wyoming's unemployment rate return to its 2008 level by the end of 2012? How many jobs need to be created to get back to the levels they were at in 2008? Answering these questions is not straightforward due to conceptual differences between the number of jobs and the number of unemployed.

First, unemployment is about individual persons, while multiple jobs may be held by a single individual. Second, these two types of data are collected under two different programs administered by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, which produces statistics on the labor force such as the unemployment rate and employment, estimates these values based upon where individuals live. One of the inputs into the state unemployment rate is the Current Population Statistics (CPS). The CPS is a household survey, meaning every month the Census Bureau surveys a sample of households and asks them whether or not they are employed. In contrast, jobs are counted as part of the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program by where employers are located. The CES is an establishment survey, where the BLS sends surveys to a sample of employers each month, asking how many jobs they have at their businesses.

Abraham, Haltiwanger, Sandusky, and Spletzer (2009) tried to explain discrepancies that persist even after controlling for definitional differences

between CPS and CES (2009). For example, a person may work in Colorado but reside in Wyoming. If that person loses his or her job, the lost job is counted for Colorado, but the person's unemployment is counted for Wyoming. If the person worked in two jobs in Colorado and lost both jobs, there would be two jobs lost counted for Colorado, but the person's unemployment would be counted once for Wyoming.

From 2006 to 2008, as Wyoming was experiencing a rapid economic expansion, many people came from other states for jobs. As the economy contracted, several people returned to the states from which they originally came. The consequences were that:

- Wyoming lost more jobs than are reflected in the state's unemployment rate; and
- Wyoming exported a portion of its unemployed, adding to other states' unemployment counts and related statistics.

Because of the dynamic nature of Wyoming's economy, it is difficult to predict how many people from other states would return to Wyoming once more jobs are available. On a national level, in-migration and out-migration to the labor market are not an issue, since it is more difficult to commute from country to country than it is to move from one state to another. Therefore, accounting for natural population growth on a national level is enough.



Another confounding factor is that some people hold more than one job. In 2011, approximately 7.5% of Wyoming workers held two or more jobs (Campbell, 2012). Furthermore, this rate tends to change from year to year. In 2008, 8.4% of Wyoming workers worked in two or more jobs; in 2009 it was 8.7%; and in 2010 it was 8.8% (Campbell, 2010, 2011). The level of multiple jobholding will influence both unemployment statistics and job level counts.

A third factor that influences the unemployment rate is the number of discouraged workers. Often when workers determine that there are not jobs available, they stop looking for employment. When this occurs, they are by LAUS definition no longer in the labor force and therefore not counted in the unemployment rate. Conversely when economic conditions improve, individuals not presently in the labor force may begin looking for work, which also affects LAUS data. However, it is difficult to predict if and when workers will re-enter or exit the labor force.

In December 2008 when Wyoming entered an economic downturn, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup>) was 3.9% and the number of jobs in Wyoming was 297,100. Wyoming's unemployment rate steadily increased

<sup>1</sup> Not seasonally adjusted data means the effects of regular or seasonal patterns have not been removed.

during that time to 8.6% in January 2010 and the number of jobs fell to 271,100. Since February 2010, Wyoming's unemployment rate has trended down, with the exception of a seasonally-expected rise in the winter months. The number of jobs in Wyoming also increased during this period. Job numbers began to rise in over-the-year comparisons starting in August 2010 (see Table 1).

### Estimation

The research presented in this article calculates the estimation for length of time to reach the 2008 unemployment rate and number of jobs on the June to December period. June typically has the highest labor force participation and employment levels. These estimates were calculated using data that were not seasonally adjusted. The labor force generally rises in the summer months and falls during the winter (see Figure 2, page 14). At the same time, unemployment data that are not seasonally adjusted are also higher during the winter than the summer (see Figure 3, page 15). Jobs numbers are also higher in the summer than the winter (see Figure 4, page 15). Jobs are not a count of persons but rather jobs worked, so a person may be counted more than once if he or she holds two or more jobs.

**Table 1: Current Employment Statistics (CES) Jobs Worked in Wyoming, 2007 to 2012**

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
2007	275.1	276.9	280.3	280.6	289.3	299.0	295.4	295.8	295.9	293.7	291.6	292.4	288.8
2008	286.1	287.9	289.7	290.4	299.1	308.1	305.8	305.3	306.4	304.0	298.5	297.1	298.2
2009	286.8	285.0	284.9	283.0	290.3	294.5	289.6	288.3	290.3	284.6	279.8	279.2	286.4
2010	271.1	272.2	274.4	277.2	284.9	292.2	288.2	289.5	291.6	288.8	282.5	282.7	282.9
2011	273.9	275.6	278.0	279.3	287.4	295.8	294.7	292.9	292.7	288.6	284.7	284.6	285.7
2012	277.4	279.8	280.3	280.9	289.4	298.3							

In June 2008 the Wyoming labor force<sup>2</sup> was 301,426 and the number of unemployed<sup>3</sup> was 8,595. The unemployment rate was just 2.9%. As of June 2012, the labor force was 312,336, of which 17,334 were unemployed (see Table 2, page 14).

Assuming that the ratio (0.97) of

2 The labor force is the sum of all employed and unemployed individuals.

3 Individuals who are actively looking for work are considered unemployed. Individuals are not counted as unemployed if they are no longer seeking employment.

persons employed from June 2008 to December 2008 is the same as the ratio of persons employed from June 2012 to December 2012, there would be 286,446 people employed in December 2012. If the same methodology is applied to the number of unemployed (a ratio of 1.35), there would be 23,324 unemployed individuals in December 2012. The sum of estimated employment and unemployment yields a labor force of 309,770 for December 2012 and an unemployment rate of 7.5% (see Figure 5, page 17). In order for the unemployment rate to get to 3.9%,

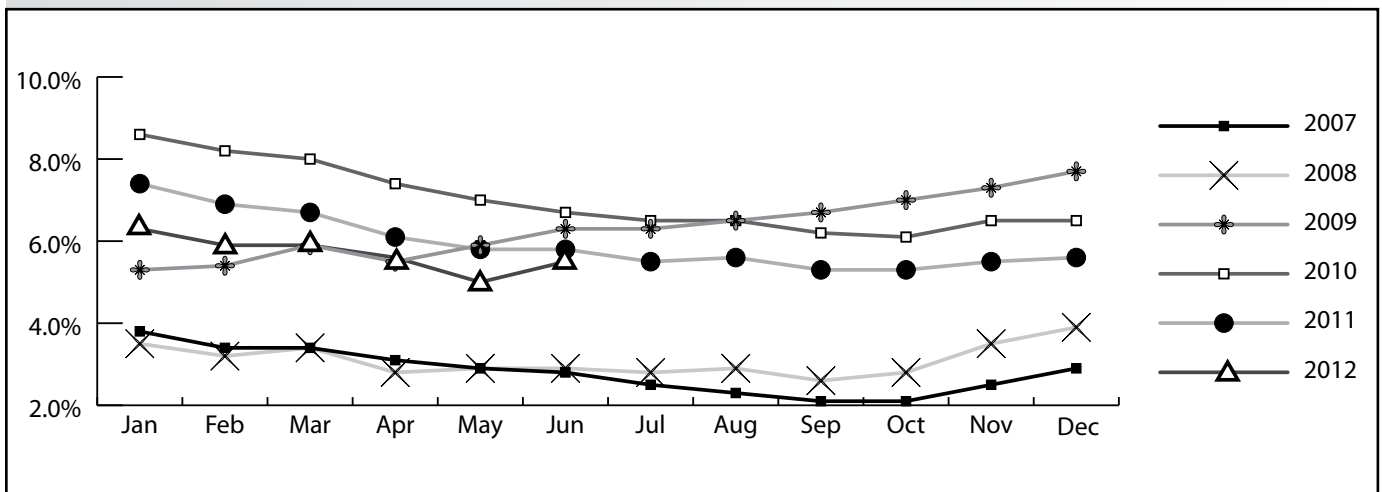


Figure 1: Wyoming Unemployment Rate, 2007 to 2012

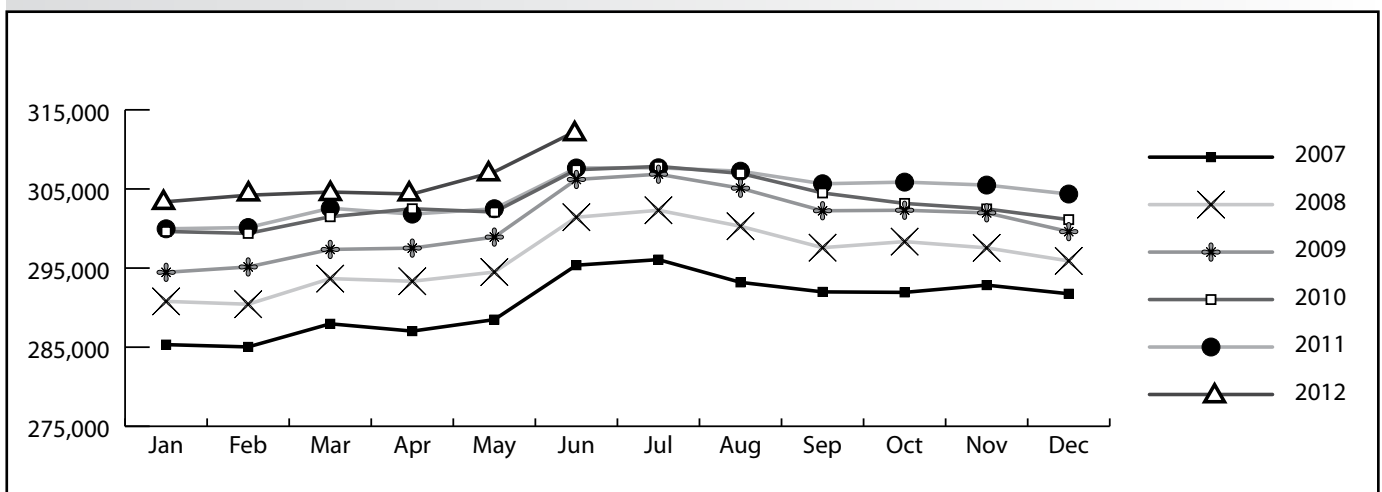


Figure 2: Wyoming Labor Force, 2007 to 2012

the number of unemployed would have to drop to 12,081, compared to the estimated unemployment of 23,324. Subtracting the 12,081 (needed number of unemployed) from 23,324 (projected number of unemployed) leaves a difference of 11,243. The ratio used to adjust CES employment was 0.96, producing an estimated number of 287,553 jobs.

Keep in mind that multiple jobholding is a factor in employment. In 2011, the multiple jobholder rate for Wyoming was 7.5% of total employment (Campbell,

2012). Therefore, approximately an additional eight jobs need to be added for every 100 jobs that are created to get back to the 2008 unemployment rate. This assumes that the rate of multiple jobholders will remain the same. This means Wyoming would have to add an additional 843 ( $11,243 \times 7.5\%$ ) jobs for a total of 12,086 ( $11,243 + 843$ ). This is the number of jobs as defined by CES that would need to be created to achieve the same unemployment rate in December

(Text continued on page 17)

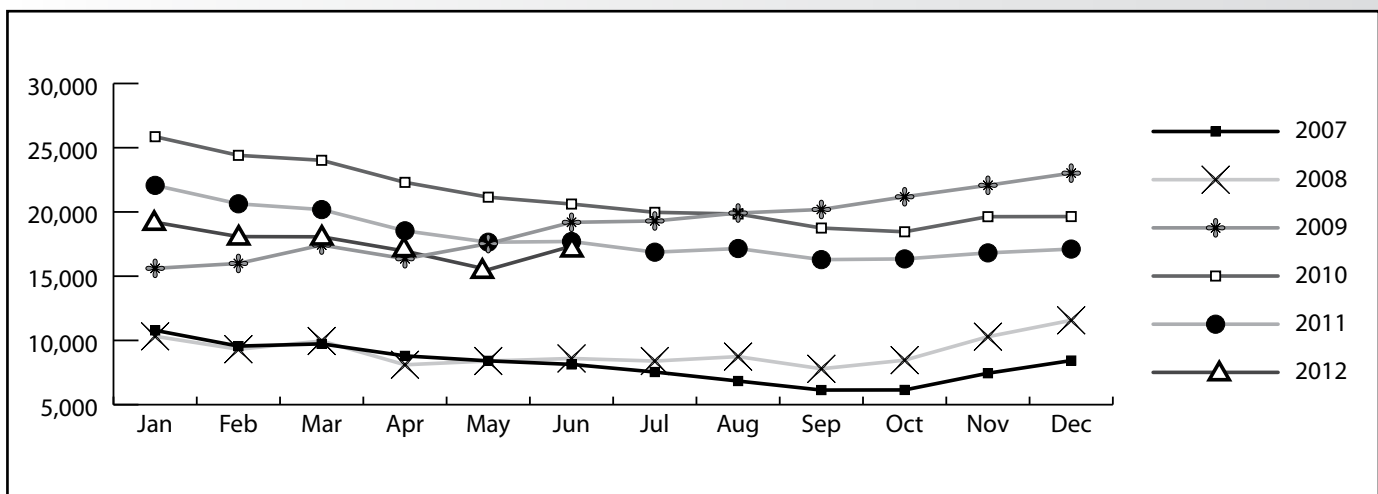


Figure 3: Wyoming Unemployed Population, 2007 to 2012

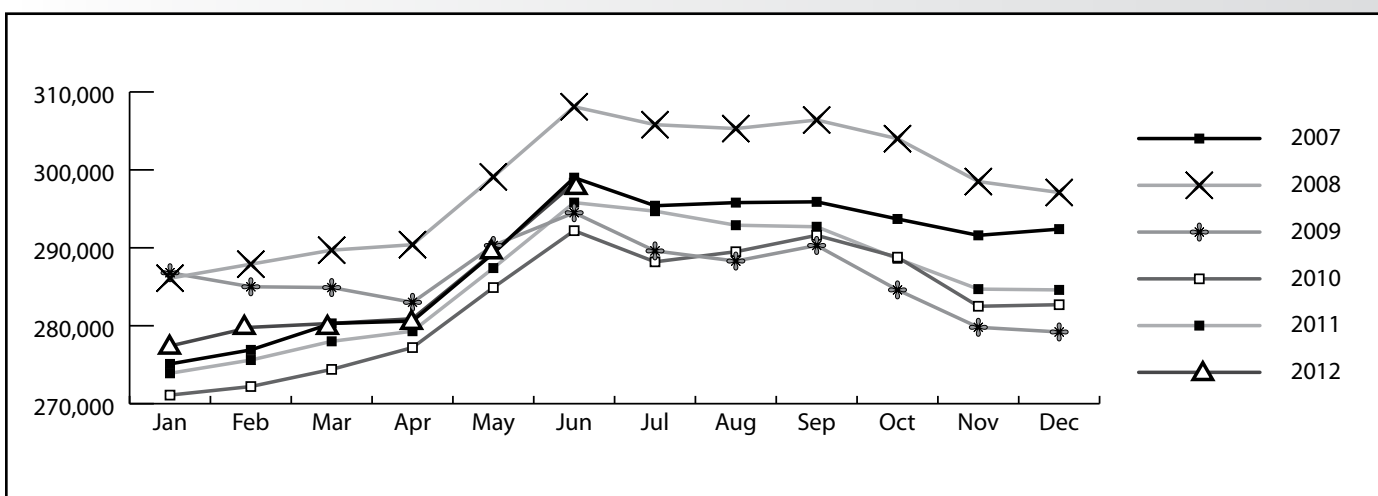


Figure 4: Current Employment Statistics (CES) Jobs Worked in Wyoming, 2007 to 2012

Table 2: Local Area Unemployment Statistics for Wyoming, 2007 to 2012

2007													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Labor Force	285,321	285,033	287,956	287,030	288,484	295,363	296,067	293,194	291,988	291,926	292,846	291,750	290,580
Employment	274,536	275,476	278,225	278,234	280,074	287,230	288,527	286,355	285,852	285,781	285,399	283,319	282,417
Unemployment	10,785	9,557	9,731	8,796	8,410	8,133	7,540	6,839	6,136	6,145	7,447	8,431	8,163
Unemp Rate	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.8
2008													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Labor Force	290,789	290,428	293,666	293,331	294,495	301,426	302,305	300,284	297,578	298,344	297,551	295,903	296,341
Employment	280,469	281,116	283,712	285,228	286,098	292,831	293,911	291,544	289,784	289,882	287,262	284,338	287,181
Unemployment	10,320	9,312	9,954	8,103	8,397	8,595	8,394	8,740	7,794	8,462	10,289	11,565	9,160
Unemp. Rate	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.1
2009													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Labor Force	294,461	295,140	297,354	297,522	298,916	306,200	306,862	305,093	302,245	302,307	301,982	299,606	300,641
Employment	278,851	279,149	279,933	281,167	281,384	287,008	287,565	285,177	282,053	281,126	279,907	276,586	281,659
Unemployment	15,610	15,991	17,421	16,355	17,532	19,192	19,297	19,916	20,192	21,181	22,075	23,020	18,982
Unemp. Rate	5.3	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.7	7	7.3	7.7	6.3
2010													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Labor Force	299,627	299,381	301,488	302,498	302,085	307,426	307,848	306,967	304,493	303,172	302,477	301,123	303,215
Employment	273,769	274,975	277,468	280,195	280,935	286,811	287,878	287,125	285,746	284,716	282,845	281,482	281,995
Unemployment	25,858	24,406	24,020	22,303	21,150	20,615	19,970	19,842	18,747	18,456	19,632	19,641	21,220
Unemp. Rate	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	6.5	6.5	7.0
2011													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Labor Force	299,962	300,123	302,561	301,820	302,498	307,653	307,675	307,245	305,656	305,864	305,490	304,358	304,242
Employment	277,894	279,489	282,378	283,288	284,855	289,952	290,807	290,092	289,368	289,521	288,677	287,248	286,131
Unemployment	22,068	20,634	20,183	18,532	17,643	17,701	16,868	17,153	16,288	16,343	16,813	17,110	18,111
Unemp. Rate	7.4	6.9	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.6	6.0
2012													
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Labor Force	303,386	304,210	304,608	304,362	307,163	312,336							
Employment	284,191	286,130	286,542	287,410	291,653	295,002							
Unemployment	19,195	18,080	18,066	16,952	15,510	17,334							
Unemp. Rate	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.5							

**For more information about Local Area Unemployment Statistics, see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/laus.htm>**



(Text continued from page 15)

2012 as in December 2008. Therefore, Wyoming would have to add an average of 2,014 jobs per month for the rest of 2012 for a total of 299,640 jobs (287,553+12,086).

## Conclusion

According to the CES, Wyoming had 277,400 jobs in January 2012. By June 2012 the number of jobs rose to 298,200, or an increase of 20,800 jobs (7.5%). As a general rule, the number of jobs declines in the second half of the year as seasonal jobs in tourism and construction come to an end. Therefore, it is unlikely that Wyoming's unemployment rate will return to 2008 levels this year.

Keep in mind that labor markets are dynamic. The labor force decreases as people exit the labor market to return to school in the fall or return to other activities. The number of unemployed rises after September as seasonal construction and tourism firms begin to lay off employees. However, the labor force may increase if people who dropped out of the labor market return to the labor force if they gain more confidence that they will be able to find a job if economic conditions improve.

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Research & Planning  
Wyoming DWS

Estimated Unemployment, December 2012 <b>23,324</b>	—	Unemployment Needed to Achieve a 3.9% Unemployment Rate (309,770 x 3.9% = 12,081)	=	Number of Jobs That Need to be Created (11,243)	+	Multiple Jobholders (843)	=	Total (12,086)
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Figure 5: Estimation of Needed Job Creation in Wyoming

## Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2012

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

*The total number of persons found in wage records has increased from year-ago levels for eight consecutive quarters. Prior to 2010Q3, the total number of persons had decreased from year-ago levels for six straight quarters.*

The average quarterly wage for persons working one job in Wyoming was \$10,291 in 2012Q2. This was higher than in any other second quarter dating back to 2007.

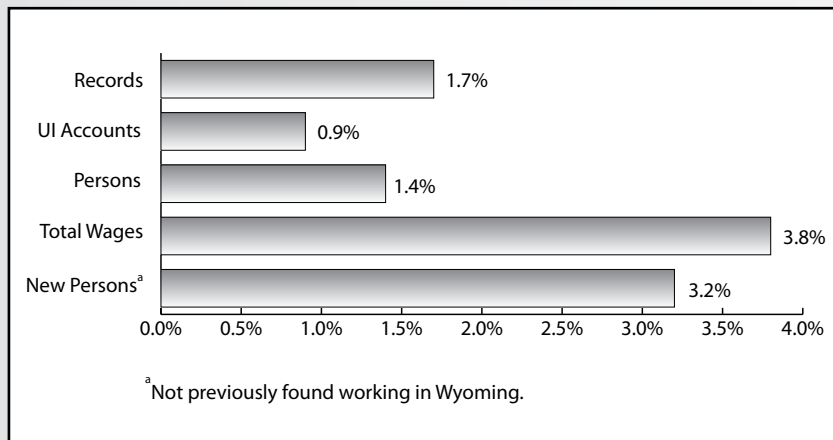


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 2012

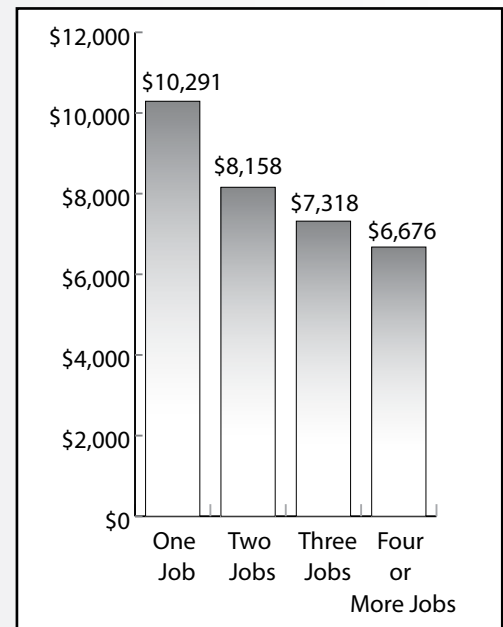


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Second Quarter 2012

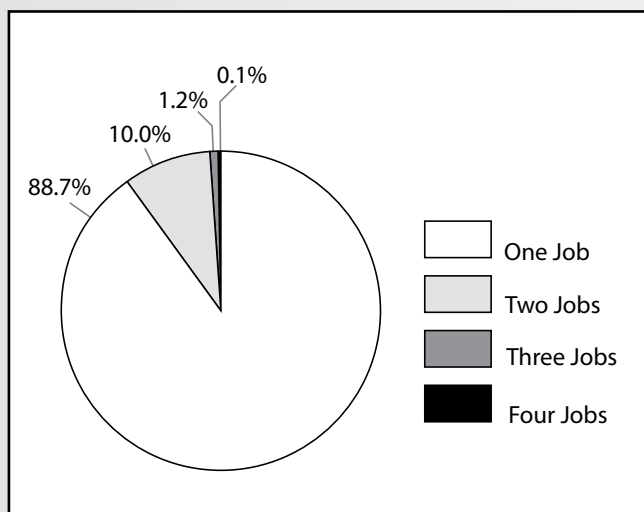


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Second Quarter 2012

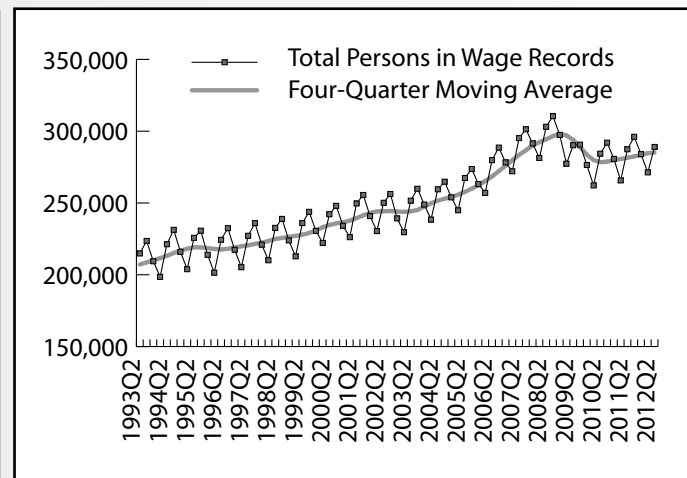


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 1993 (1993Q2) to Second Quarter 2012 (2012Q2)

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2012

*The highest turnover rates in 2012Q1 were found in leisure & hospitality (38.2%), construction (37.1%), and professional & business services (34.9%).*

Sector	Major Industry		(H) Hire Only	(H)+(B) Total Hires	(B) Both Hire and Exit	(E) Exit Only	(E)+(B) Total Exits	(C) Continuous Employment	(H+E+B+C) Total	Turnover Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	307	421	114	233	347	1,988	2,642	24.8%	0.4%
		Rates	11.6	15.9	4.3	8.8	13.1	75.2	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	3,023	3,942	919	2,897	3,816	24,060	30,899	22.1%	3.5%
		Rates	9.8	12.8	3.0	9.4	12.3	77.9	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	3,969	5,719	1,750	3,529	5,279	15,680	24,928	37.1%	1.2%
		Rates	15.9	22.9	7.0	14.2	21.2	62.9	100.0		
Service Providing	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,042	1,284	242	1,113	1,355	8,327	10,724	22.4%	3.1%
		Rates	9.7	12.0	2.3	10.4	12.6	77.6	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,200	2,860	660	1,905	2,565	18,081	22,846	20.9%	1.9%
		Rates	9.6	12.5	2.9	8.3	11.2	79.1	100.0		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	3,546	4,844	1,298	4,413	5,711	25,042	34,299	27.0%	1.3%
		Rates	10.3	14.1	3.8	12.9	16.7	73.0	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	340	432	92	336	428	3,885	4,653	16.5%	1.8%
		Rates	7.3	9.3	2.0	7.2	9.2	83.5	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	845	1,069	224	830	1,054	9,196	11,095	17.1%	0.7%
		Rates	7.6	9.6	2.0	7.5	9.5	82.9	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,035	4,784	1,749	2,648	4,397	13,865	21,297	34.9%	1.3%
		Rates	14.3	22.5	8.2	12.4	20.6	65.1	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,882	2,614	732	3,816	4,548	25,805	32,235	19.9%	8.2%
		Rates	5.8	8.1	2.3	11.8	14.1	80.1	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	2,799	3,476	677	2,767	3,444	27,861	34,104	18.3%	-0.1%
		Rates	8.2	10.2	2.0	8.1	10.1	81.7	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	5,700	8,806	3,106	6,048	9,154	24,027	38,881	38.2%	2.8%
		Rates	14.7	22.6	8.0	15.6	23.5	61.8	100.0		
	Other Services	Transactions	1,293	1,746	453	1,074	1,527	6,579	9,399	30.0%	2.9%
		Rates	13.8	18.6	4.8	11.4	16.2	70.0	100.0		
	Public Administration	Transactions	1,118	1,450	332	1,098	1,430	19,989	22,537	11.3%	0.5%
		Rates	5.0	6.4	1.5	4.9	6.3	88.7	100.0		
Unclassified		Transactions	259	301	42	62	104	105	468	77.6%	27.0%
		Rates	55.3	64.3	9.0	13.2	22.2	22.4	100.0		
Total		Transactions	31,358	43,748	12,390	32,769	45,159	224,490	301,007	25.4%	2.6%
		Rates	10.4	14.5	4.1	10.9	15.0	74.6	100.0		

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

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

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

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

## Workers' Compensation Claims: Second Quarter 2012

*Initial claims decreased by 17.5% from 2011Q2 to 2012Q2.*

Table: Workers' Compensation Claims, 2012Q2

Initial Claims	2012Q2 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2012Q2	2012Q1	2011Q2	2012Q2	2012Q2	2012Q2	2012Q1	2011Q2
					2012Q1	2011Q2			
Wyoming Statewide									
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,601	2,633	3,400	3,193	-22.6	-17.5	8.1	11.3	9.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	632	635	868	837	-26.8	-24.1	8.6	12.6	11.6
Natural Res. & Mining	258	259	380	338	-31.8	-23.4	7.7	11.4	10.3
Mining	201	202	327	257	-38.2	-21.4	6.6	10.6	8.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	20	20	41	15	-51.2	33.3	4.2	8.8	3.2
Construction	240	241	291	330	-17.2	-27.0	8.1	11.7	11.5
Manufacturing	134	135	198	169	-31.8	-20.1	12.4	18.5	15.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,266	1,279	1,624	1,576	-21.2	-18.8	6.9	9.7	8.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	450	454	546	576	-16.8	-21.2	7.6	9.6	9.8
Wholesale Trade	104	107	106	117	0.9	-8.5	10.5	10.9	12.1
Retail Trade	210	211	276	289	-23.6	-27.0	5.7	8.1	7.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	129	129	156	154	-17.3	-16.2	10.1	12.3	12.1
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	143	144	202	216	-28.7	-33.3	3.7	5.6	5.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	275	279	449	304	-37.9	-8.2	9.8	16.1	10.5
Leisure & Hospitality	299	303	325	368	-6.8	-17.7	6.3	8.5	7.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	99	99	102	112	-2.9	-11.6	10.1	10.9	11.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	597	609	824	726	-26.1	-16.1	9.4	13.0	10.8
State Government	138	140	191	167	-26.7	-16.2	9.7	14.0	11.5
Local Government	459	469	633	559	-25.9	-16.1	9.4	12.7	10.8
Local Education	118	121	171	115	-29.2	5.2	4.9	6.5	4.2
UNCLASSIFIED	107	110	87	54	26.4	103.7	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued Claims	2012Q2 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2012Q2	2012Q1	2011Q2	2012Q2	2012Q2	2012Q2	2012Q1	2011Q2
					2012Q1	2011Q2			
Wyoming Statewide									
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	6,607	6,810	7,096	7,081	-4.0	-3.8	20.9	23.6	21.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,239	2,285	2,389	2,358	-4.4	-3.1	30.9	34.6	32.6
Natural Res. & Mining	973	994	1,039	1,038	-4.3	-4.2	29.6	31.1	31.6
Mining	814	830	857	852	-3.2	-2.6	27.2	27.7	28.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	73	74	71	81	4.2	-8.6	15.6	15.2	17.5
Construction	881	895	961	945	-6.9	-5.3	30.2	38.6	32.9
Manufacturing	390	396	389	375	1.8	5.6	36.3	36.3	34.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,710	2,777	2,873	2,803	-3.3	-0.9	15.0	17.1	15.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,222	1,246	1,305	1,214	-4.5	2.6	20.8	23.0	20.6
Wholesale Trade	192	193	224	193	-13.8	0.0	19.0	23.0	20.0
Retail Trade	542	551	550	510	0.2	8.0	14.9	16.0	13.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	449	459	488	467	-5.9	-1.7	35.9	38.4	36.8
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	368	371	380	404	-2.4	-8.2	9.5	10.5	10.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	545	556	560	560	-0.7	-0.7	19.6	20.1	19.4
Leisure & Hospitality	426	436	455	472	-4.2	-7.6	9.0	12.0	10.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	167	168	173	153	-2.9	9.8	17.2	18.5	15.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,136	1,173	1,235	1,303	-5.0	-10.0	18.2	19.5	19.4
State Government	246	255	250	280	2.0	-8.9	17.6	18.3	19.3
Local Government	892	918	985	1,023	-7	-10.3	18.4	19.8	19.7
Local Education	228	237	239	266	-0.8	-10.9	9.6	9.0	9.8
UNCLASSIFIED	578	579	602	618	-3.8	-6.3	N/A	N/A	N/A

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



## Wyoming Jobless Rate Rises to 5.7% in August 2012

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate increased from 5.6% in July to 5.7% in August (not a statistically significant change). August was the third consecutive month that unemployment has increased in Wyoming. The state's jobless rate remained marginally lower than its year-ago level (6.0%) and significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate (8.1%). Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents decreased by 720 individuals (-0.2%) from July to August.

From July to August, most county jobless rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell slightly. August tends to be among the peak months for employment, with seasonal job gains in construction, retail trade, and transportation, warehousing, & utilities. Large unemployment rate decreases were seen in

Lincoln (down from 7.1% to 6.4%), Big Horn (down from 6.7% to 6.1%), and Sheridan (down from 6.2% to 5.7%) counties.

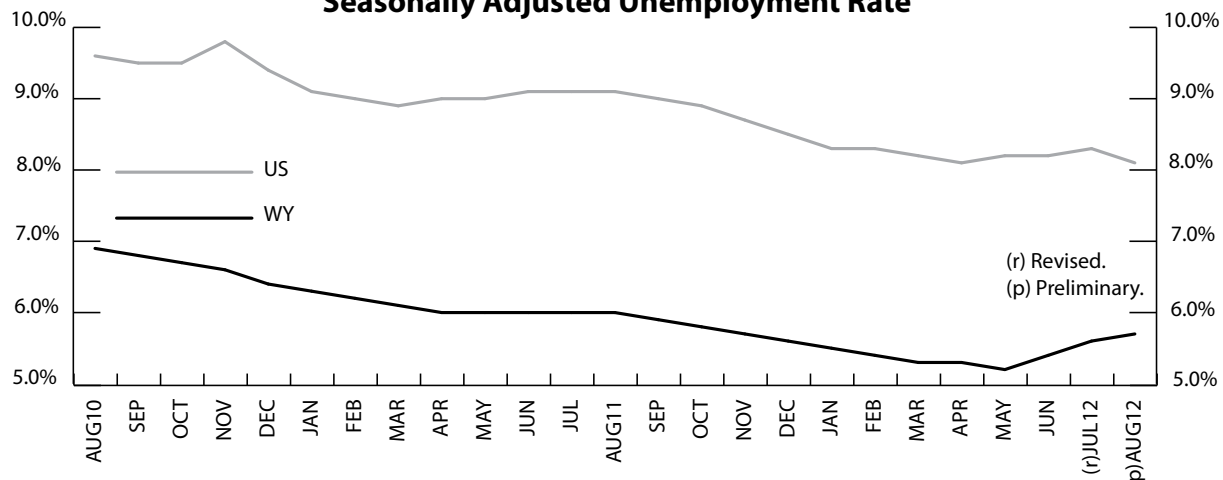
Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate (6.6%) in August. It was followed by Lincoln (6.4%), Big Horn (6.1%), and Laramie (5.9%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (3.5%), Teton (4.1%), and Niobrara and Converse counties (both 4.2%).

From August 2011 to August 2012, jobless rates decreased in 21 counties and increased in two counties. The largest decreases occurred in Niobrara (down from 5.2% to 4.2%), Lincoln (down from 7.4% to 6.4%), Johnson (down from 6.2% to 5.3%), and Natrona (down from 5.7% to 4.9%) counties. Unemployment increased slightly in Sublette (up from 3.2% to 3.5%) and Park (up from 4.9% to 5.0%) counties.

The number of nonfarm jobs in Wyoming (measured by place of work) increased from an estimated 292,900 in August 2011 to 298,400 in August 2012, a gain of 5,500 jobs (1.9%).

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

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



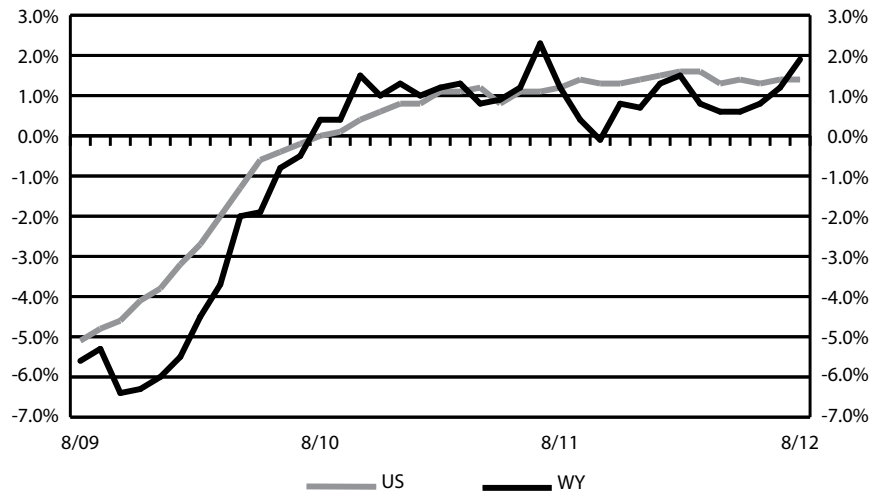
# Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, August 2012

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

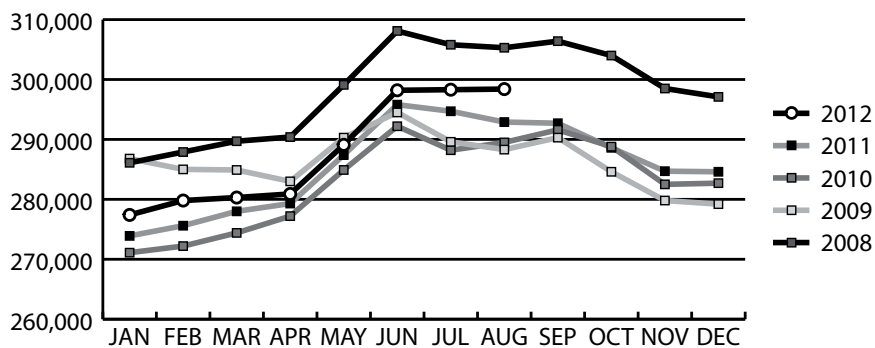
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>296,980</b>	<b>298,400</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	28,850	27,800	-1,050	-3.8%
Construction	23,846	22,300	-1,546	-6.9%
Manufacturing	9,532	8,800	-732	-8.3%
Wholesale Trade	9,419	9,300	-119	-1.3%
Retail Trade	30,400	31,000	600	1.9%
Transportation & Utilities	14,993	14,400	-593	-4.1%
Information	3,937	3,900	-37	-0.9%
Financial Activities	10,771	11,000	229	2.1%
Professional & Business Services	19,159	19,000	-159	-0.8%
Educational & Health Services	26,962	27,200	238	0.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	39,406	40,100	694	1.7%
Other Services	12,164	11,800	-364	-3.1%
Government	67,541	71,800	4,259	5.9%

Projections run in June 2012 and based on QCEW Data through March 2012.

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



**Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**



## State Unemployment Rates August 2012 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.5
Nevada	12.1
Rhode Island	10.7
California	10.6
New Jersey	9.9
North Carolina	9.7
South Carolina	9.6
Michigan	9.4
Georgia	9.2
Illinois	9.1
Mississippi	9.1
New York	9.1
Connecticut	9.0
Oregon	8.9
District of Columbia	8.8
Florida	8.8
Washington	8.6
Alabama	8.5
Kentucky	8.5
Tennessee	8.5
Arizona	8.3
Indiana	8.3
Colorado	8.2
Pennsylvania	8.1
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Alaska	7.8
Maine	7.6
West Virginia	7.5
Wisconsin	7.5
Idaho	7.4
Louisiana	7.4
Arkansas	7.3
Missouri	7.2
Ohio	7.2
Maryland	7.1
Texas	7.1
Delaware	6.9
New Mexico	6.5
Massachusetts	6.3
Montana	6.3
Kansas	6.2
Hawaii	6.1
Minnesota	5.9
Virginia	5.9
Utah	5.8
New Hampshire	5.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Iowa	5.5
Vermont	5.3
Oklahoma	5.1
South Dakota	4.5
Nebraska	4.0
North Dakota	3.0

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
			Jul 12 Aug 11		
	Aug 12	Jul 12	Aug 11	Aug 12	Aug 12
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	8.8	8.8	8.3	0.0	6.0
Construction	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	12.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.8	5.8	5.4	0.0	7.4
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	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
			Jul 12 Aug 11		
	Aug 12	Jul 12	Aug 11	Aug 12	Aug 12
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	3.3
Construction	1.8	1.6	2.1	12.5	-14.3
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
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	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
			Jul 12 Aug 11		
	Aug 12	Jul 12	Aug 11	Aug 12	Aug 12
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	9.1	9.4	9.2	-3.2	-1.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## State Unemployment Rates August 2012 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.1
Nevada	12.0
Rhode Island	10.6
California	10.4
New Jersey	9.7
North Carolina	9.7
South Carolina	9.4
Connecticut	9.2
Georgia	9.2
Michigan	9.2
Florida	9.0
Illinois	8.9
District of Columbia	8.8
New York	8.8
Oregon	8.7
Alabama	8.5
Arizona	8.5
Mississippi	8.5
Washington	8.5
Kentucky	8.4
Tennessee	8.3
Pennsylvania	8.2
<b>United States</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Indiana	8.0
Colorado	7.8
Louisiana	7.3
West Virginia	7.2
Missouri	7.1
Wisconsin	7.1
Delaware	7.0
Maryland	7.0
Texas	7.0
Arkansas	6.9
Idaho	6.9
Ohio	6.8
Maine	6.7
Alaska	6.6
Massachusetts	6.4
New Mexico	6.4
Kansas	6.2
Virginia	5.8
Hawaii	5.7
Montana	5.7
New Hampshire	5.7
Minnesota	5.6
Utah	5.6
Iowa	5.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Oklahoma	5.0
Vermont	5.0
South Dakota	4.4
Nebraska	3.8
North Dakota	2.8

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*Benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell by 12.8% from August 2011 to August 2012.*

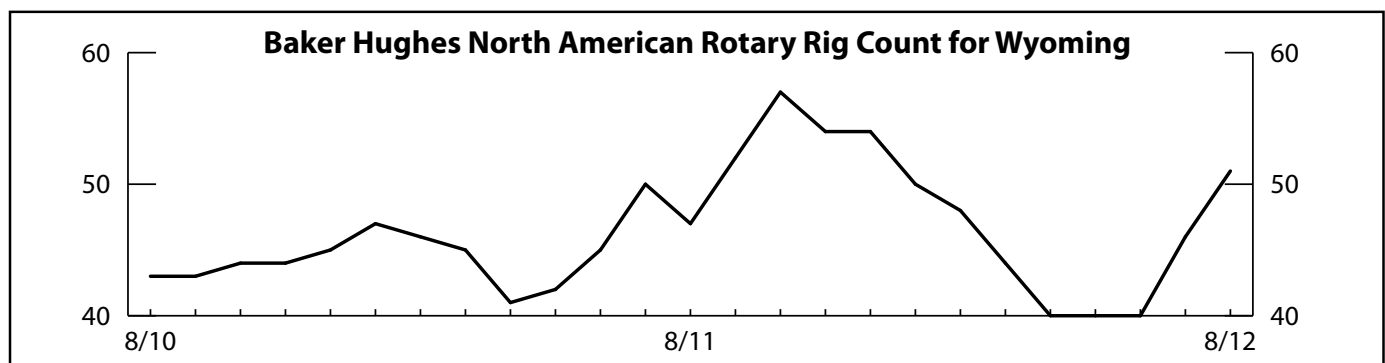
	Aug 2012 (p)	Jul 2012 (r)	Aug 2011 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>298,400</b>	<b>298,300</b>	<b>292,900</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Wyoming State Government	16,200	16,600	16,300	-2.4	-0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,200	46,300	45,000	-0.2	2.7
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,600	41,500	39,800	0.2	4.5
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,635,000	6,741,000	6,649,000	-1.6	-0.2
As a percent of all workers	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	844,000	852,000	977,000	-0.9	-13.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,842,000	8,316,000	8,604,000	-5.7	-8.9
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	15,070	17,689	18,283	-14.8	-17.6
Benefits Paid	\$5,214,792	\$6,111,804	\$5,978,200	-14.7	-12.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$346.04	\$345.51	\$326.98	0.2	5.8
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	273,782	272,954	268,159	0.3	2.1
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.0%	2.1%	1.7%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	230.4	229.1	226.5	0.6	1.7
Food & Beverages	234.0	233.6	229.5	0.2	2.0
Housing	223.7	223.3	220.5	0.2	1.4
Apparel	123.6	122.3	121.5	1.0	1.7
Transportation	219.1	214.3	216.1	2.2	1.4
Medical Care	417.1	416.8	400.9	0.1	4.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	114.9	114.9	113.6	0.0	1.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	134.0	133.5	132.0	0.4	1.5
Other Goods & Services	396.2	395.4	387.1	0.2	2.4
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	202.6	200.0	203.2	1.3	-0.3
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	332	133	216	149.6	53.7
Valuation	\$60,010,000	\$29,324,000	\$32,954,000	104.6	82.1
Single Family Homes	164	126	119	30.2	37.8
Valuation	\$48,835,000	\$28,689,000	\$25,964,000	70.2	88.1
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	194	21	98	823.8	98.0
Valuation	\$17,292,000	\$4,516,000	\$8,288,000	282.9	108.6
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	46	27	21	70.4	119.0
Valuation	\$7,529,000	\$3,242,000	\$3,482,000	132.2	116.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>

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

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

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

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The 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

*From July to August, most county jobless rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell slightly.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug 2012	Jul 2012	Aug 2011	Aug 2012	Jul 2012	Aug 2011	Aug 2012	Jul 2012	Aug 2011	Aug 2012	Jul 2012	Aug 2011
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>48,828</b>	<b>49,229</b>	<b>49,298</b>	<b>46,009</b>	<b>46,261</b>	<b>46,396</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>2,968</b>	<b>2,902</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Big Horn	5,213	5,225	5,373	4,895	4,877	5,020	318	348	353	6.1	6.7	6.6
Fremont	19,843	19,790	19,862	18,538	18,402	18,530	1,305	1,388	1,332	6.6	7.0	6.7
Hot Springs	2,601	2,620	2,650	2,480	2,505	2,517	121	115	133	4.7	4.4	5.0
Park	16,867	17,244	16,983	16,018	16,363	16,147	849	881	836	5.0	5.1	4.9
Washakie	4,304	4,350	4,430	4,078	4,114	4,182	226	236	248	5.3	5.4	5.6
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>55,331</b>	<b>55,555</b>	<b>54,575</b>	<b>52,651</b>	<b>52,725</b>	<b>51,669</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>2,906</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Campbell	28,275	28,266	27,362	27,061	27,037	26,123	1,214	1,229	1,239	4.3	4.3	4.5
Crook	3,645	3,650	3,528	3,465	3,471	3,344	180	179	184	4.9	4.9	5.2
Johnson	4,069	4,121	4,088	3,854	3,888	3,833	215	233	255	5.3	5.7	6.2
Sheridan	16,130	16,311	16,351	15,215	15,292	15,299	915	1,019	1,052	5.7	6.2	6.4
Weston	3,212	3,207	3,246	3,056	3,037	3,070	156	170	176	4.9	5.3	5.4
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>68,774</b>	<b>68,862</b>	<b>68,538</b>	<b>65,630</b>	<b>65,556</b>	<b>65,095</b>	<b>3,144</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Lincoln	8,405	8,442	8,224	7,870	7,839	7,613	535	603	611	6.4	7.1	7.4
Sublette	7,901	7,859	8,140	7,626	7,573	7,883	275	286	257	3.5	3.6	3.2
Sweetwater	25,321	25,284	25,513	24,207	24,109	24,274	1,114	1,175	1,239	4.4	4.6	4.9
Teton	15,491	15,742	15,605	14,853	15,088	14,895	638	654	710	4.1	4.2	4.5
Uinta	11,656	11,535	11,056	11,074	10,947	10,430	582	588	626	5.0	5.1	5.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>76,432</b>	<b>77,197</b>	<b>76,314</b>	<b>72,167</b>	<b>72,761</b>	<b>71,702</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>4,436</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Albany	18,650	19,023	18,968	17,755	18,094	18,028	895	929	940	4.8	4.9	5.0
Goshen	6,400	6,396	6,445	6,028	6,013	6,060	372	383	385	5.8	6.0	6.0
Laramie	45,893	46,247	45,546	43,186	43,426	42,585	2,707	2,821	2,961	5.9	6.1	6.5
Niobrara	1,313	1,318	1,280	1,258	1,257	1,214	55	61	66	4.2	4.6	5.2
Platte	4,176	4,213	4,075	3,940	3,971	3,815	236	242	260	5.7	5.7	6.4
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>59,967</b>	<b>60,122</b>	<b>58,519</b>	<b>57,049</b>	<b>57,164</b>	<b>55,231</b>	<b>2,918</b>	<b>2,958</b>	<b>3,288</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Carbon	8,053	8,118	7,894	7,633	7,673	7,426	420	445	468	5.2	5.5	5.9
Converse	8,137	8,076	7,728	7,799	7,733	7,356	338	343	372	4.2	4.2	4.8
Natrona	43,777	43,928	42,897	41,617	41,758	40,449	2,160	2,170	2,448	4.9	4.9	5.7
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>309,330</b>	<b>310,966</b>	<b>307,245</b>	<b>293,505</b>	<b>294,468</b>	<b>290,092</b>	<b>15,825</b>	<b>16,498</b>	<b>17,153</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.7	5.6	6.0
U.S. ....										8.2	8.6	9.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										8.1	8.3	9.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2012. Run Date 09/2012.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

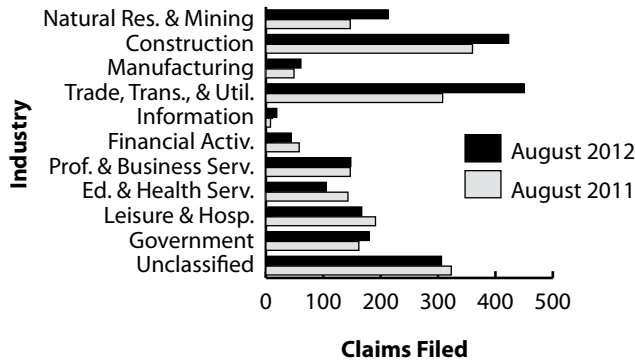


# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

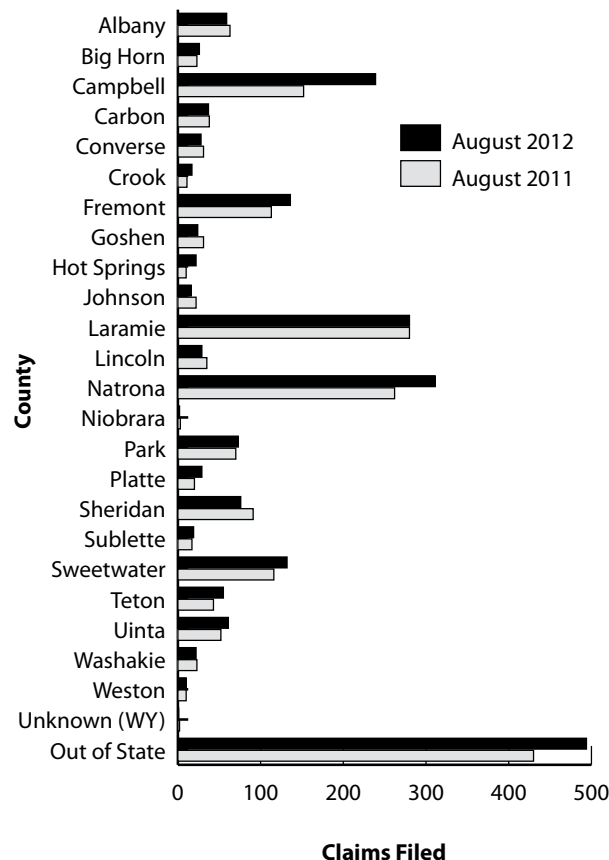
by: Sherry Wen, Senior Economist

Initial claims increased 13.1% from August 2011 to August 2012. The most significant increase was seen in wholesale trade (276.0%).

## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2012



## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2012



## Initial Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		Claims Filed
	Aug 12	Jul 12	Aug 11	Jul 12	
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>2,333</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	697	813	556	-14.3	25.4
Natural Res. & Mining	213	230	147	-7.4	44.9
Mining	198	205	132	-3.4	50.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	14	10	12	40.0	16.7
Construction	423	500	360	-15.4	17.5
Manufacturing	61	83	49	-26.5	24.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,017	1,000	904	1.7	12.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	450	328	308	37.2	46.1
Wholesale Trade	188	56	50	235.7	276.0
Retail Trade	163	194	184	-16.0	-11.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	99	78	74	26.9	33.8
Information	19	13	8	46.2	137.5
Financial Activities	44	38	58	15.8	-24.1
Prof. & Business Svcs.	148	182	147	-18.7	0.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	105	153	143	-31.4	-26.6
Leisure & Hospitality	167	215	191	-22.3	-12.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	84	71	49	18.3	71.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	180	231	162	-22.1	11.1
Federal Government	41	32	47	28.1	-12.8
State Government	22	35	22	-37.1	0.0
Local Government	117	164	93	-28.7	25.8
Local Education	31	54	29	-42.6	6.9
UNCLASSIFIED	306	289	323	5.9	-5.3

## Laramie County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	66	77	76	-14.3	-13.2
Construction	58	57	58	1.8	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	177	203	160	-12.8	10.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	65	63	47	3.2	38.3
Financial Activities	10	8	12	25.0	-16.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	32	45	33	-28.9	-3.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	16	34	29	-52.9	-44.8
Leisure & Hospitality	32	40	30	-20.0	6.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23	37	28	-37.8	-17.9
UNCLASSIFIED	12	10	18	20.0	-33.3

## Natrona County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>18.6</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	77	80	78	-3.8	-1.3
Construction	40	36	47	11.1	-14.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	212	161	167	31.7	26.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	115	55	64	109.1	79.7
Financial Activities	7	2	11	250.0	-36.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	25	28	23	-10.7	8.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	24	25	30	-4.0	-20.0
Leisure & Hospitality	22	37	23	-40.5	-4.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14	20	13	-30.0	7.7
UNCLASSIFIED	10	9	6	11.1	66.7

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

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

by: Sherry Wen, Senior Economist

Although the total number of continued weeks claimed declined overall from August 2011 to August 2012, significant increases were seen in natural resources & mining (67.7%) and wholesale trade (37.5%).

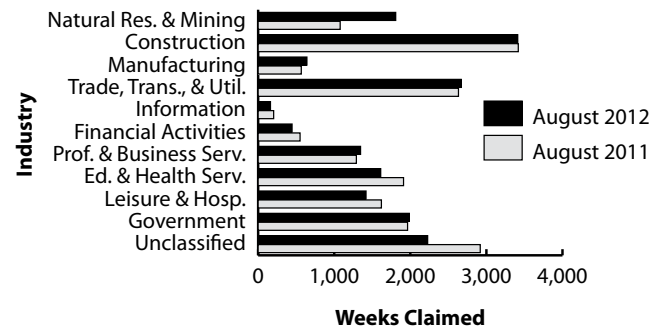
## Continued Claims

	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Aug 12	Jul 12	Aug 11	Jul 12	Aug 11
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>18,673</b>	<b>18,651</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>5,744</b>	<b>6,587</b>	<b>12,670</b>	<b>-12.8</b>	<b>-54.7</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>4,419</b>	<b>5,300</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>-16.6</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
Benefit Exhaustions	440	463	541	-5.0	-18.7
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	10.0%	8.7%	12.1%	1.2%	-2.1%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>5,861</b>	<b>6,080</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	1,808	1,795	1,078	0.7	67.7
Mining	1,668	1,639	940	1.8	77.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	170	155	87	9.7	95.4
Construction	3,412	3,625	3,419	-5.9	-0.2
Manufacturing	641	660	567	-2.9	13.1
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>8,224</b>	<b>8,318</b>	<b>8,704</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-5.5</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,669	2,591	2,633	3.0	1.4
Wholesale Trade	598	464	435	28.9	37.5
Retail Trade	1,419	1,467	1,648	-3.3	-13.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	652	660	550	-1.2	18.5
Information	162	146	204	11.0	-20.6
Financial Activities	446	437	551	2.1	-19.1
Prof. & Business Services	1,346	1,454	1,291	-7.4	4.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,611	1,649	1,911	-2.3	-15.7
Leisure & Hospitality	1,418	1,552	1,620	-8.6	-12.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	572	489	494	17.0	15.8
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Federal Government	307	296	335	3.7	-8.4
State Government	277	242	259	14.5	6.9
Local Government	1,403	1,318	1,370	6.4	2.4
Local Education	461	421	474	9.5	-2.7
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>2,228</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>-7.9</b>	<b>-23.7</b>
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>2,539</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>-15.6</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-13.0</b>
Construction	328	366	404	-10.4	-18.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	508	478	429	6.3	18.4
Financial Activities	115	110	118	4.5	-2.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	307	323	274	-5.0	12.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	326	354	425	-7.9	-23.3
Leisure & Hospitality	272	245	238	11.0	14.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-8.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>2,065</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Construction	268	266	255	0.8	5.1
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,343</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>1,368</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	417	346	490	20.5	-14.9
Financial Activities	54	39	71	38.5	-23.9
Professional & Business Svcs.	186	188	167	-1.1	11.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	341	321	306	6.2	11.4
Leisure & Hospitality	181	188	205	-3.7	-11.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>52.2</b>

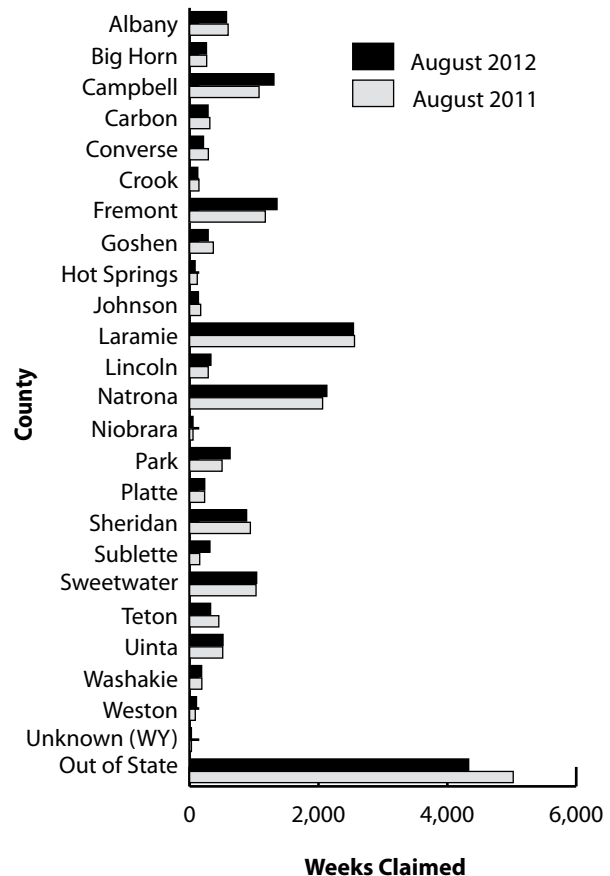
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<sup>b</sup>Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2012



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2012



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

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