

# TRENDS

Vol. 50 No. 1

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Research &amp; Planning

## Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming: Construction Continues to Grow in 2012Q2

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*The purpose of this article is to illustrate and describe employment and payroll changes between second quarter 2011 and second 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.*

Total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$142.7 million (4.9%) in second quarter 2012 (2012Q2) compared to second quarter 2011 (2011Q2). Employment rose by 5,701 jobs (2.1%) and average weekly wage increased by \$22 (2.7%). Job growth in second quarter was higher than its five-year average (2.1% compared to 0.1%; 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 91.5% of all wage and salary disbursements and 43.8% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013). Analysts have noted that "minerals related employment is one of the key predictors of sales and use

tax revenue" in Wyoming (CREG 2010).

Despite the recent growth, overall employment remains approximately 6,900 jobs (2.4%) below its second quarter 2008 level. In other words, the state has yet to recoup all the job losses of 2009 and 2010.

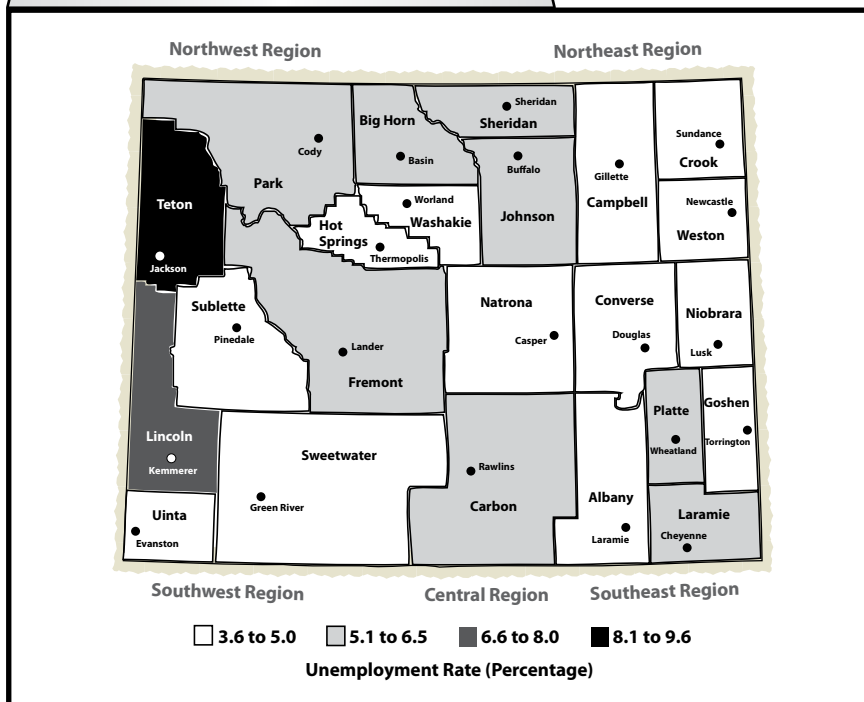
The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 21), which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's average monthly wage decreased by 0.5% from 2011Q3 to 2012Q3. This was the first time in 10 quarters that the average monthly wage decreased from year-ago levels. In addition, total wages increased by just 0.1% from 2011Q3, the smallest gain in 10 quarters. ... *page 10*
- After increasing for eight consecutive quarters, the number of new persons working in Wyoming decreased from year-ago levels (-7.0%). ... *page 14*

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



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the  
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issues available free of charge.  
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ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

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 15) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses using the same data sources and calculated to describe the components of change.

Wages and salaries are only one component of personal income. Figure 1 (see page 4) shows personal income in 2011

broken into three broad categories. For Wyoming, the largest category is net earnings (62.6% of personal income; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2013). This includes wages, salaries, proprietor's income, and supplements to wages & salaries, such as employer-paid benefits. Dividends, interest, and rent make up 24.1% of personal income in Wyoming. Personal current transfer receipts account for 13.2% of Wyoming personal income and include Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, unemployment insurance, veterans'

benefits, and other transfer payments.

Comparing Wyoming's personal income to the U.S. reveals that a smaller portion of U.S. personal income comes from dividends, interest, and rent (16.2%), while a larger portion comes from transfer payments (17.9%). Transfer payments make up only 4.9% of the total in Teton County, while dividends, interest, and rent is the largest category (48.2%).

Net earnings are much less important to Teton County (46.9%) than they are to Wyoming or the U.S., which suggests that a given increase (or decrease) in wages in Teton County is likely to have a smaller economic impact than it would in most other counties. The fact that dividends, interest, and rent make up the largest portion of Teton County's personal income may at least partially be explained by the high-income households who live in that area of the state.

In Campbell County, net earnings account for three-fourths of personal income, a much higher proportion than in other areas. Transfer payments make up a relatively small portion of personal income (8.4%),

**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2008 (2008Q2) to Second Quarter 2012 (2012Q2)**

	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
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	0.8	4.4	4.7	5.9	3.9	1.5
2012Q2 <sup>a</sup>	2.1	4.0	4.9	2.8	2.7	-1.1
<b>Five-Year Average for Q2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.2</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: October 2012.

possibly because the county's residents are younger on average than Wyoming residents in general. Dividends, interest, and rent account for the remaining 16.6% of personal income.

Figure 2 (see page 5) 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 non-profit organizations.

Job growth slowed slightly from 2.5% in first quarter to 2.1% in second quarter (see Table 2, page 5). Figure 3 (see page 6) shows that total payroll growth also slowed in second quarter, falling from 8.0% to 4.9%.

### Employment and Wages by County

Employment increased in 18 counties and fell in five counties (see Table 3, page 7). Total payroll grew in 19 counties and declined in four counties.

Teton County added 735 jobs (4.5%) and its total payroll grew by \$7.4 million (4.8%). The largest job gains occurred in accommodation & food services

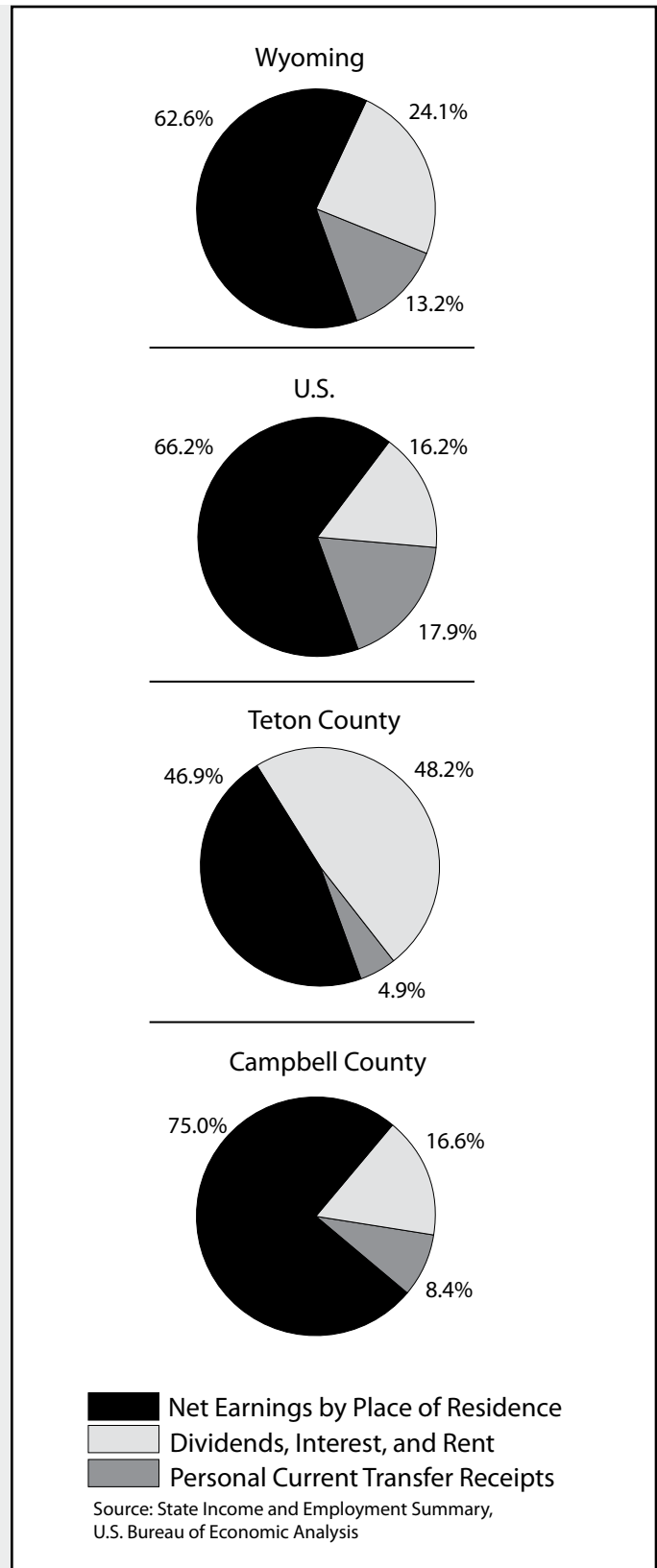


Figure 1: Personal Income for the U.S., Wyoming, and Selected Counties, 2011



**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2005 (2005Q2) to Second Quarter 2012 (2012Q2)**

	<b>Average Monthly Employment</b>	<b>Total Wages</b>
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	2.5	8.0
2012Q2 <sup>a</sup>	2.1	4.9

<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: October 2012.

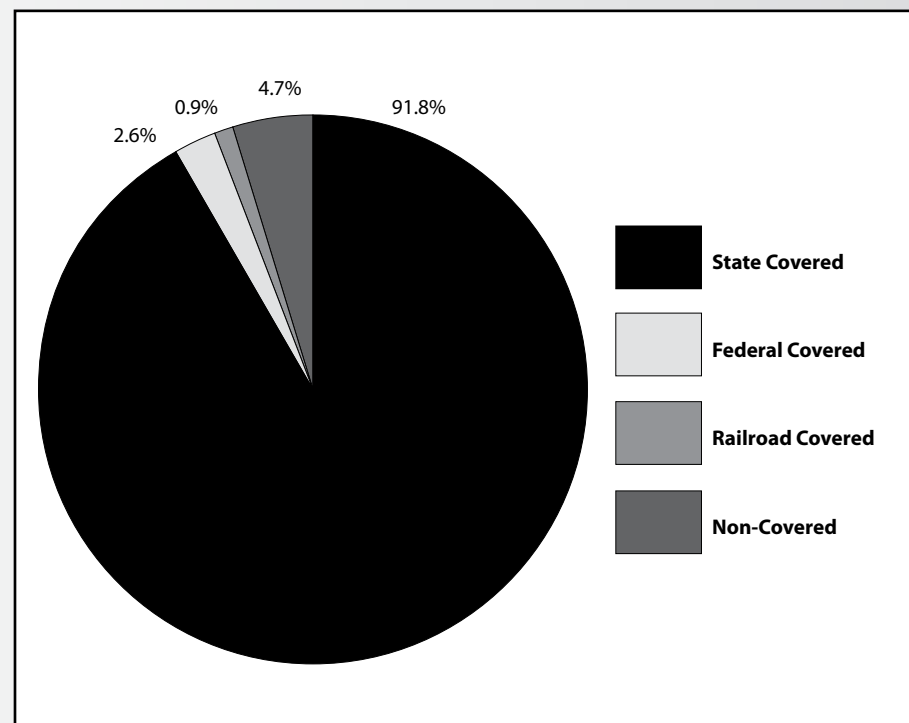
(more than 200 jobs), construction (nearly 200 jobs), arts, entertainment & recreation (more than 50 jobs), and transportation & warehousing (more than 50 jobs).

Campbell County gained 557 jobs (2.0%) and its total payroll rose by \$7.4 million (2.0%). Substantial growth was seen in mining (including oil & gas; more than 250 jobs), utilities (nearly 100 jobs), local government (including public schools and hospitals; nearly 100 jobs), and wholesale trade (approximately 50 jobs).

#### Employment in Park

County grew by 501 jobs (3.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$9.8 million (8.0%). Growth was seen in construction (nearly 100 jobs), accommodation & food services (nearly 100 jobs), mining (including oil & gas; nearly 100 jobs), and local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; nearly 100 jobs).

Converse County added 465 jobs (8.4%) and its total payroll rose by \$7.4 million (12.2%). Mining (including oil & gas) added the most jobs (more than 100). Employment also increased in construction (approximately 100 jobs),



**Figure 2: Wyoming Wage & Salary Employment by Covered/Non-Covered Status, March 2011**

accommodation & food services (approximately 100 jobs) and local government (approximately 50 jobs).

Lincoln County lost 474 jobs (-7.5%) and its total payroll fell by \$2.2 million (-3.2%). Construction employment fell by more than 350 jobs, and mining (including oil & gas) fell by nearly 100 jobs. Smaller job losses were seen in accommodation & food services, transportation & warehousing, finance & insurance, and other sectors.

Employment fell by 70 jobs (-1.7%) but total payroll increased by \$1.8 million (4.9%) in Washakie County. Job losses were seen in manufacturing, finance & insurance, and professional & technical services.

Sublette County lost 70 jobs (-1.2%) and its total payroll fell by \$1.7 million (-2.1%). Employment fell in transportation & warehousing, mining (including oil & gas), and wholesale trade.

Natrona County gained 1,686 jobs (4.3%) and its total payroll grew by \$36.6 million (8.3%). Sizable job gains occurred in wholesale trade (315 jobs,

or 12.8%), construction (291 jobs, or 11.2%), other services (164 jobs, or 8.7%), mining (including oil & gas; 149 jobs, or 4.0%), and transportation & warehousing (148 jobs, or 15.2%). Employment fell in health care & social assistance (-81 jobs, or -1.4%).

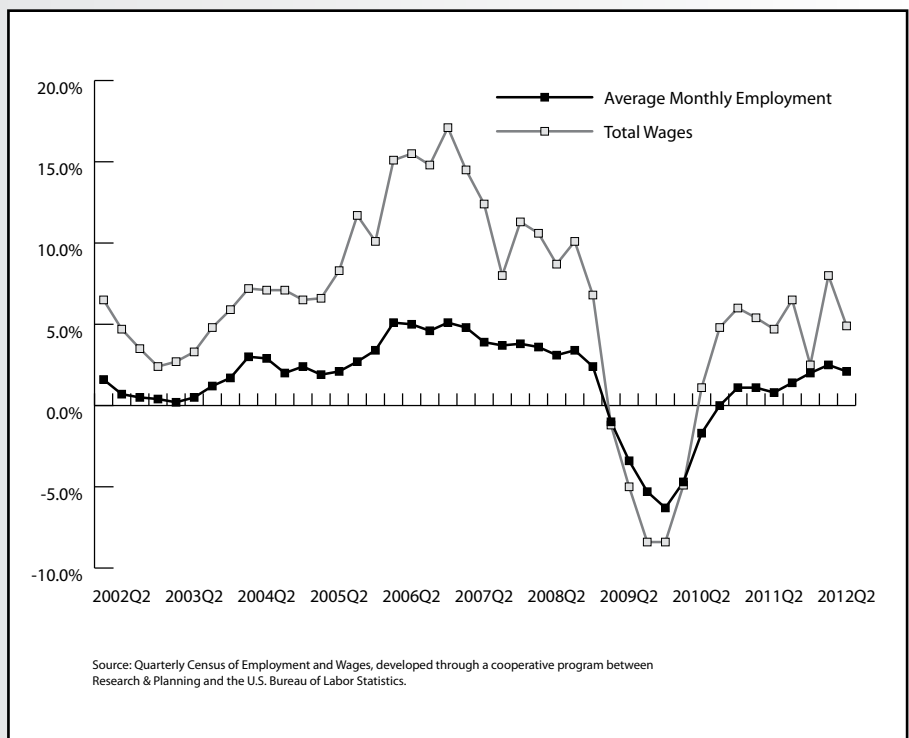
Laramie County gained 403 jobs (0.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$7.6 million (1.8%). Notable job gains were seen in retail trade (161 jobs, or 3.1%), wholesale trade (107 jobs, or 13.1%), and mining (including oil & gas; 88 jobs, or 69.8%). Job losses occurred in manufacturing

(-125 jobs, or -8.5%), federal government (-76 jobs, or -2.9%), finance & insurance (-47 jobs, or -2.9%), and state government (-36 jobs, or -0.9%).

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

When viewed from an industry perspective, the largest job gains occurred in construction, mining (including oil & gas), accommodation & food services, and local government (including

(Text continued on page 8)



**Figure 3: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages For Second Quarter 2002 (2002Q2) to Second Quarter 2012 (2012Q2)**

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

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change	
	2011	2012	n	%	2011	2012	\$	%	2011	2012	\$	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>275,169</b>	<b>280,870</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>\$2,933,492,659</b>	<b>\$3,076,205,859</b>	<b>\$142,713,200</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>\$820</b>	<b>\$842</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Albany	15,452	15,473	21	0.1	\$143,194,764	\$145,275,591	\$2,080,827	1.5	\$713	\$722	\$9	1.3
Big Horn	4,370	4,353	-17	-0.4	38,656,247	41,202,690	2,546,443	6.6	680	728	48	7.1
Campbell	27,518	28,075	557	2.0	369,513,236	376,913,815	7,400,579	2.0	1,033	1,033	0	0.0
Carbon	6,664	6,995	331	5.0	64,933,263	73,048,982	8,115,719	12.5	750	803	53	7.1
Converse	5,513	5,978	465	8.4	61,049,576	68,472,250	7,422,674	12.2	852	881	29	3.4
Crook	2,377	2,415	38	1.6	21,090,388	21,442,241	351,853	1.7	683	683	0	0.0
Fremont	16,670	16,957	287	1.7	157,749,732	164,322,539	6,572,807	4.2	728	745	17	2.3
Goshen	4,617	4,634	17	0.4	36,749,709	37,400,506	650,797	1.8	612	621	9	1.5
Hot Springs	2,176	2,184	8	0.4	17,495,669	18,515,242	1,019,573	5.8	618	652	34	5.5
Johnson	3,315	3,396	81	2.4	26,026,055	28,597,847	2,571,792	9.9	604	648	44	7.3
Laramie	43,370	43,773	403	0.9	428,515,956	436,086,736	7,570,780	1.8	760	766	6	0.8
Lincoln	6,280	5,806	-474	-7.5	68,875,353	66,677,722	-2,197,631	-3.2	844	883	39	4.6
Natrona	39,187	40,873	1,686	4.3	439,570,075	476,207,850	36,637,775	8.3	863	896	33	3.8
Niobrara	909	939	30	3.3	7,251,148	7,861,117	609,969	8.4	614	644	30	4.9
Park	13,888	14,389	501	3.6	122,983,596	132,807,100	9,823,504	8.0	681	710	29	4.3
Platte	3,772	3,705	-67	-1.8	41,405,959	40,654,916	-751,043	-1.8	844	844	0	0.0
Sheridan	12,935	13,028	93	0.7	119,239,875	122,183,071	2,943,196	2.5	709	721	12	1.7
Sublette	5,762	5,692	-70	-1.2	82,257,045	80,537,952	-1,719,093	-2.1	1,098	1,088	-10	-0.9
Sweetwater	24,667	24,954	287	1.2	335,234,571	343,512,072	8,277,501	2.5	1,045	1,059	14	1.3
Teton	16,174	16,909	735	4.5	152,723,123	160,106,961	7,383,838	4.8	726	728	2	0.3
Uinta	8,934	9,279	345	3.9	87,029,056	92,327,131	5,298,075	6.1	749	765	16	2.1
Washakie	4,035	3,965	-70	-1.7	36,993,270	38,811,298	1,818,028	4.9	705	753	48	6.8
Weston	2,270	2,323	53	2.3	22,556,781	21,336,360	-1,220,421	-5.4	764	707	-57	-7.5
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	4,312	4,778	465	10.8	52,398,212	81,903,870	29,505,658	56.3	935	1,319	384	41.1

<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: October 2012.

(Text continued from page 6)

public schools, colleges, & hospitals; see Table 4). Employment fell in federal government, state government, utilities, and health care & social assistance.

For the second consecutive quarter, Wyoming's construction sector grew, adding 1,283 jobs (6.2%) and \$37.9 million in payroll (16.3%). Construction of buildings added more than 100 jobs, heavy & civil engineering construction added more than 800 jobs, and specialty trade contractors added more than 300 jobs.

Mining employment increased by 1,046 jobs (3.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$40.1 million (7.9%). Oil & gas extraction added more than 200 jobs, mining, except oil & gas added approximately 200 jobs, and support activities for mining added approximately 600 jobs. Job gains in mining have been steadily getting smaller each quarter.

Accommodation & food services added 825 jobs (2.8%) and its total payroll grew by \$5.9 million (5.1%). Accommodation gained more than 200 jobs and food services & drinking places gained nearly 600 jobs.

Local government employment grew by 755 jobs (1.6%) and its total payroll rose by \$11.0 million (2.2%). Hospitals added 292 jobs (4.4%) and local government education (including public schools & colleges) added 118 jobs (0.5%). Approximately 200 jobs were added in public administration (including cities, towns, and counties).

Federal government employment fell by 161 jobs (-2.1%), and its total payroll

decreased by \$9.0 million (-7.5%). Modest job losses were seen in many different federal agencies.

State government lost 41 jobs (-0.3%), but its total payroll grew by \$2.4 million (1.4%). Employment fell slightly across several state institutions and agencies.

Employment in the utilities sector fell by 27 jobs (-1.1%) and its total payroll decreased by \$1.5 million (-2.8%). It appears that most of the job losses were in electric power generation and supply.

Health care & social assistance lost 23 jobs (-0.1%), but its total payroll rose by \$1.3 million (0.5%). Large job losses at private hospitals (-191 jobs, or -5.7%) were partially offset by job gains in ambulatory health care services (158 jobs, or 1.8%).

In summary, the construction sector continued to add jobs in second quarter while job gains in mining (including oil & gas) slowed from their pace in 2011. Job losses in health care & social assistance moderated somewhat from first quarter.

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

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter 2011	Second Quarter 2012	Change	Second Quarter 2011	Second Quarter 2012	Change	Second Quarter 2011	Second Quarter 2012	Change
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>275,169</b>	<b>280,870</b>	<b>5,701</b>	<b>\$2,933,492,659</b>	<b>\$3,076,205,859</b>	<b>\$142,713,200</b>	<b>\$820</b>	<b>\$842</b>	<b>\$22</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>207,433</b>	<b>212,579</b>	<b>5,146</b>	<b>\$2,133,939,481</b>	<b>\$2,272,189,127</b>	<b>\$138,249,646</b>	<b>\$791</b>	<b>\$822</b>	<b>\$31</b>
Agriculture	2,562	2,657	95	16,841,361	18,203,447	1,362,086	506	527	21
Mining	26,773	27,819	1,046	510,176,562	550,230,052	40,053,490	1,466	1,521	55
Utilities	2,510	2,483	-27	51,952,135	50,496,158	-1,455,977	1,592	1,564	-28
Construction	20,715	21,998	1,283	232,532,199	270,388,281	37,856,082	863	945	82
Manufacturing	8,940	9,163	223	120,084,927	125,995,110	5,910,183	1,033	1,058	25
Wholesale Trade	8,823	9,273	450	117,007,106	123,850,738	6,843,632	1,020	1,027	7
Retail Trade	29,105	29,391	286	183,037,315	190,357,685	7,320,370	484	498	14
Transportation & Warehousing	9,236	9,444	208	104,277,552	109,947,082	5,669,530	868	896	28
Information	3,849	3,918	69	37,747,536	40,220,314	2,472,778	754	790	36
Finance & Insurance	6,721	6,654	-67	78,489,995	81,219,117	2,729,122	898	939	41
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,028	4,028	0	43,723,140	46,980,767	3,257,627	835	897	62
Professional & Technical Services	8,987	9,215	228	117,037,438	124,255,806	7,218,368	1,002	1,037	35
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	859	948	89	21,251,171	24,644,820	3,393,649	1,903	2,000	97
Administrative & Waste Services	7,949	8,079	130	57,107,604	60,966,779	3,859,175	553	580	27
Educational Services	1,652	1,567	-85	12,122,721	12,039,483	-83,238	564	591	27
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,722	23,699	-23	233,875,471	235,159,366	1,283,895	758	763	5
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,981	9,139	158	125,092,465	124,744,601	-347,864	1,071	1,050	-21
Hospitals	3,356	3,165	-191	41,570,842	41,216,536	-354,306	953	1,002	49
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,554	4,610	56	32,002,547	33,269,488	1,266,941	541	555	14
Social Assistance	6,831	6,785	-46	35,209,617	35,928,741	719,124	396	407	11
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,764	2,931	167	11,326,845	12,259,365	932,520	315	322	7
Accommodation & Food Services	29,916	30,741	825	116,840,021	122,751,871	5,911,850	300	307	7
Other Services	8,325	8,571	246	68,508,382	72,222,886	3,714,504	633	648	15
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>67,736</b>	<b>68,291</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>\$799,553,178</b>	<b>\$804,016,732</b>	<b>\$4,463,554</b>	<b>\$908</b>	<b>\$906</b>	<b>-\$2</b>
Federal Government	7,830	7,669	-161	118,973,532	110,018,809	-8,954,723	1,169	1,104	-65
State Government	13,454	13,413	-41	172,017,888	174,431,010	2,413,122	984	1,000	16
State Government Education	3,741	3,716	-25	48,374,821	48,097,143	-277,678	995	996	1
Local Government	46,453	47,208	755	508,561,758	519,566,913	11,005,155	842	847	5
Local Government Education	24,234	24,351	118	290,709,450	292,511,374	1,801,924	923	924	1
Hospitals	6,583	6,875	292	80,907,926	87,039,838	6,131,912	945	974	28

<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: October 2012.

## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2003Q3 to 2012Q3

*Wyoming's average monthly wage decreased by 0.5% from 2011Q3 to 2012Q3. This was the first time in 10 quarters that the average monthly wage decreased from year-ago levels. In addition, total wages increased by just 0.1% from 2011Q3, the smallest gain in 10 quarters.*

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%

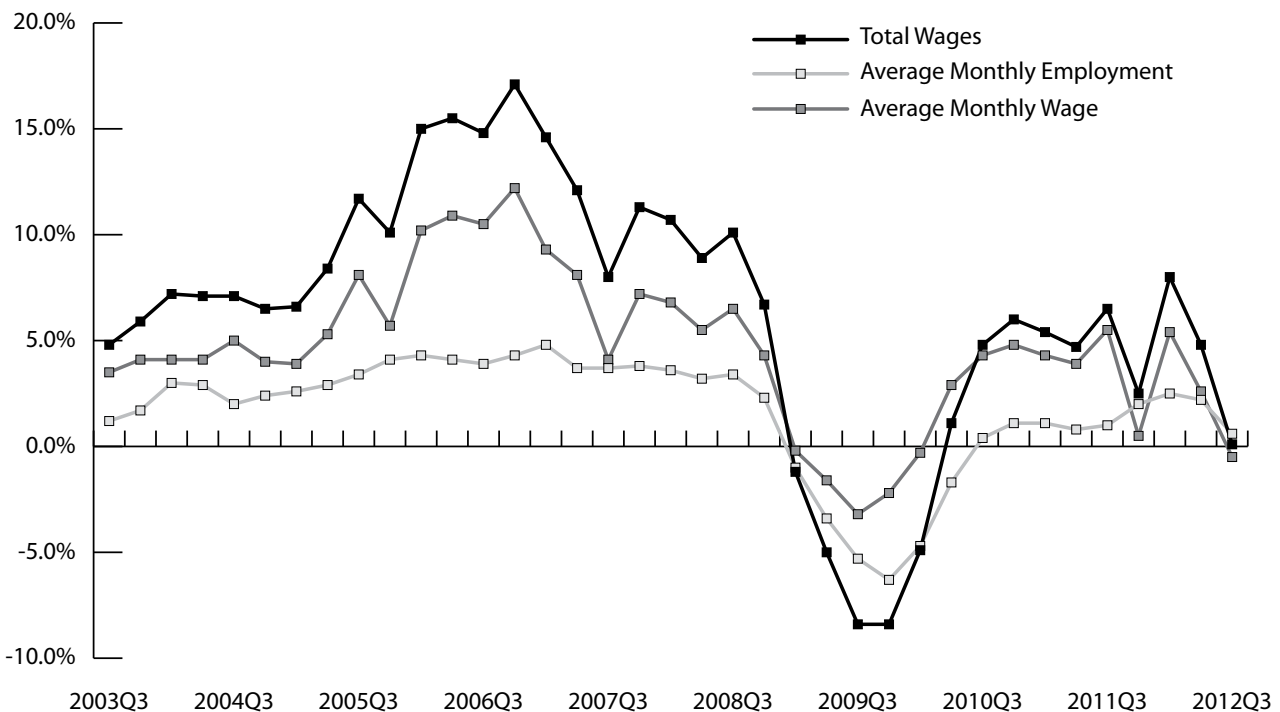
Table continued on page 11

Table continued from page 10

## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2003Q3 to 2012Q3

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	4.8%	280,870	2.2%	\$3,650.81	2.6%
2011/3	\$3,053,914,162		282,231		\$3,606.87	
2012/3	\$3,056,627,056	0.1%	283,880	0.6%	\$3,589.11	-0.5%

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 2012Q3**

## BLS Offers Redesigned Site on Employment, Wages

By: Michael Moore, Associate Editor

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has redesigned its Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) website, providing users with customizable charts, tables, and maps for almost 800 occupations, 400 industries, and 500 areas, including state, metropolitan, and non-metropolitan areas.

The OES website can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm>. The data, tables, charts, and maps can be

found by clicking the “OES Data button.”

Area profiles are available for the national, state, and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area levels. The Table shows a sample of a state profile for Wyoming, listing the top 10 occupations with the highest employment. This type of table can also be created for the Casper and Cheyenne metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) and Wyoming’s northeast, northwest, southeast, and southwest regions.

Table: Top 10 Occupations by Total Employment in Wyoming, May 2011

SOC <sup>1</sup> Code	Occupation	Employment	Employment RSE <sup>2</sup>	Employment per 1,000 Jobs	Location Quotient <sup>3</sup>	Median Hourly Wage (\$)	Mean Hourly Wage (\$)	Annual Mean Wage (\$)	Mean Wage RSE <sup>2</sup>
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	7,900	3.3	29.0	0.87	10.49	12.09	25,140	1.8
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,150	4.8	22.6	1.92	20.08	20.80	43,270	1.9
41-2011	Cashiers	5,810	4.4	21.3	0.82	9.32	9.72	20,210	1.2
43-6014	Secretaries & Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive	5,760	3.0	21.1	1.39	14.44	14.64	30,460	1.0
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	5,600	18.9	20.5	7.86	22.56	23.04	47,930	2.6
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	5,190	2.4	19.0	1.35	36.90	41.96	87,270	1.4
29-1111	Registered Nurses	4,800	4.2	17.6	0.83	28.50	29.29	60,930	1.3
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Account- ing, & Auditing Clerks	4,700	3.4	17.3	1.35	16.16	16.79	34,920	1.0
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	4,690	6.5	17.2	0.96	8.58	8.94	18,600	2.3
37-2011	Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids & House- keeping Cleaners	4,550	3.0	16.7	1.04	12.00	12.53	26,060	1.2
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>272,570</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>20.44</b>	<b>42,510</b>	<b>0.8</b>

<sup>1</sup>Standard Occupational Classification System.

<sup>2</sup>Relative Standard Error.

<sup>3</sup>A location quotient is a measure of the concentration of the occupation in the area relative to the national average. More information can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewlq.htm>.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm>).



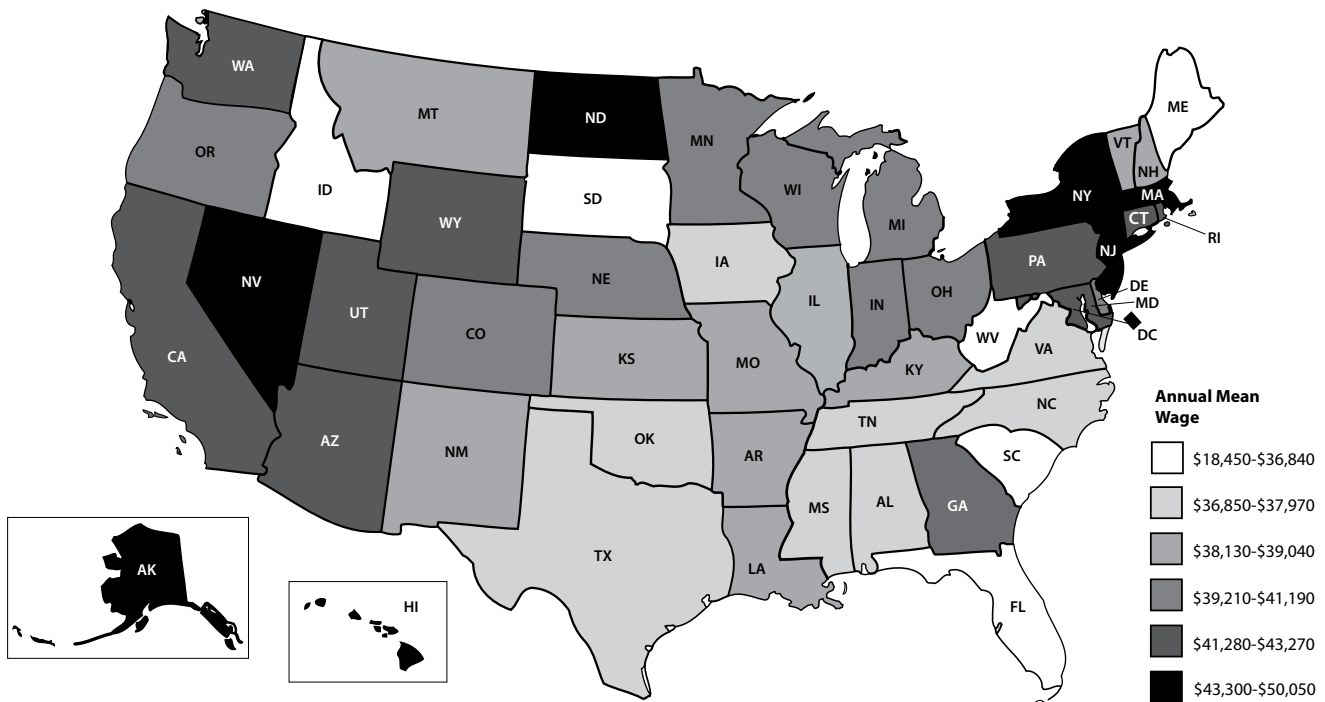
Several map and chart tools can be used to compare Wyoming employment and wages to other states and the U.S. as a whole. The Figure shows the annual mean wage for heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This map illustrates that the annual mean wage for truck drivers in Wyoming is on the higher end of the spectrum. By comparison, truck drivers in Idaho and South Dakota have two of the lowest annual mean wages in the country.

Similar maps and graphics can be created to compare employment, wages, and location quotients.

### Updated OES Data Available March 29

The May 2012 Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) data are scheduled to be released on March 29, and will use the full 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System, plus one OES occupation: 25-3098, substitute teachers. It will also use the 2012 NAICS industry classification system.

For more information about the 2010 SOC visit the SOC website at <http://www.bls.gov/SOC/>. For information about how the 2010 SOC occupations compared to the occupational structure used in OES in 2010 and 2011, please see the FAQ page. For more information about the 2012 NAICS, please see <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. Extracted February 11, 2013.

Figure: Annual Mean Wage of Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers by State, May 2011

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

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

After increasing for eight consecutive quarters, the number of new persons working in Wyoming decreased from year-ago levels (-7.0%). The total number of persons working in Wyoming increased by 6.6% compared to 2011Q3. This may suggest that Wyoming employers added fewer nonresident workers in 2012Q3. This topic will be explored in the April 2013 issue of Wyoming Labor Force Trends.

A new person is someone who has not previously worked in Wyoming dating back to 1992, the earliest year for which these data are available.

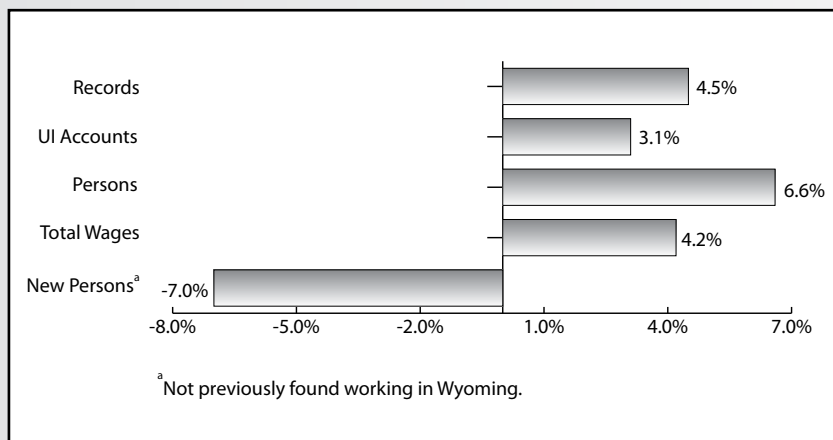


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Third Quarter 2012

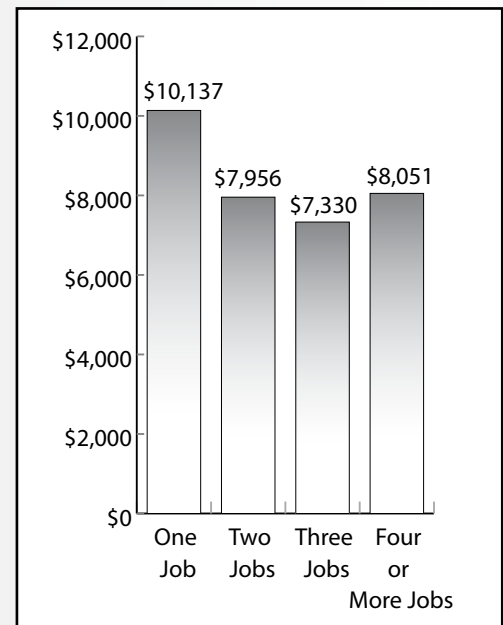


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Third Quarter 2012

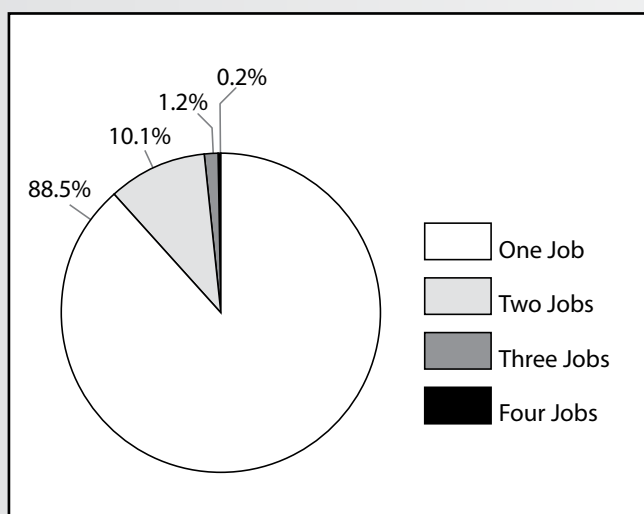


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Third Quarter 2012

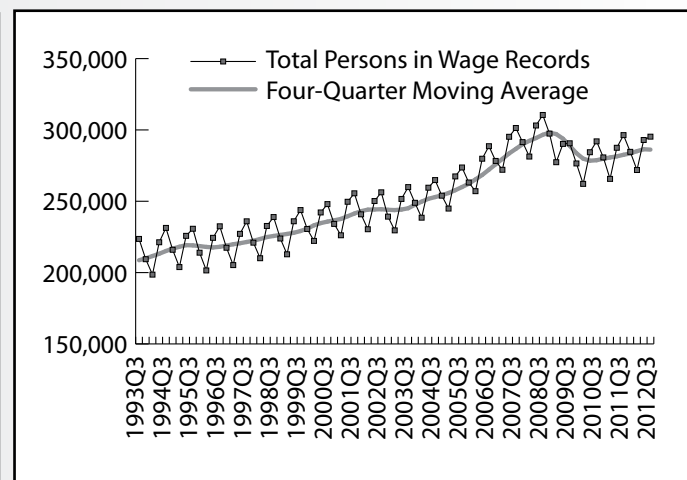


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Third Quarter 1993 (1993Q3) to Third Quarter 2012 (2012Q3)

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2012

*The total number of hires in construction increased slightly from 10,278 in 2011Q2 to 10,421 in 2012Q2 (1.4%). Across all industries, the total number of hires increased from 69,414 in 2011Q2 to 71,307 in 2012Q2 (2.7%).*

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>	719	942	223	292	515	2,042	3,276	37.7%	-2.7%
		Rates	21.9	28.8	6.8	8.9	15.7	62.3	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	2,595	3,461	866	2,800	3,666	24,442	30,703	20.4%	-1.0%
		Rates	8.5	11.3	2.8	9.1	11.9	79.6	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	6,159	10,421	4,262	4,106	8,368	15,600	30,127	48.2%	-0.3%
		Rates	20.4	34.6	14.1	13.6	27.8	51.8	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,224	1,575	351	913	1,264	8,553	11,041	22.5%	1.8%
		Rates	11.1	14.3	3.2	8.3	11.4	77.5	100.0		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,431	3,261	830	2,168	2,998	18,198	23,627	23.0%	-0.3%
		Rates	10.3	13.8	3.5	9.2	12.7	77.0	100.0		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	6,475	8,706	2,231	4,799	7,030	23,861	37,366	36.1%	1.1%
		Rates	17.3	23.3	6.0	12.8	18.8	63.9	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	680	774	94	380	474	3,862	5,016	23.0%	4.4%
		Rates	13.6	15.4	1.9	7.6	9.4	77.0	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,362	1,619	257	935	1,192	9,163	11,717	21.8%	-0.4%
		Rates	11.6	13.8	2.2	8.0	10.2	78.2	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	4,517	6,924	2,407	3,291	5,698	13,722	23,937	42.7%	-0.2%
		Rates	18.9	28.9	10.1	13.7	23.8	57.3	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,415	3,572	1,157	4,451	5,608	25,947	33,970	23.6%	1.6%
		Rates	7.1	10.5	3.4	13.1	16.5	76.4	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,412	4,289	877	3,644	4,521	27,142	35,075	22.6%	1.6%
		Rates	9.7	12.2	2.5	10.4	12.9	77.4	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	14,926	20,154	5,228	8,102	13,330	21,837	50,093	56.4%	1.9%
		Rates	29.8	40.2	10.4	16.2	26.6	43.6	100.0		
	Other Services	Transactions	1,540	2,185	645	1,159	1,804	6,873	10,217	32.7%	-1.3%
		Rates	15.1	21.4	6.3	11.3	17.7	67.3	100.0		
	Public Administration	Transactions	2,858	3,313	455	2,195	2,650	19,040	24,548	22.4%	2.8%
		Rates	11.6	13.5	1.9	8.9	10.8	77.6	100.0		
Unclassified		Transactions	67	111	44	57	101	53	221	76.0%	22.3%
		Rates	30.3	50.2	19.9	25.8	45.7	24.0	100.0		
Total		Transactions	51,380	71,307	19,927	39,292	59,219	220,335	330,934	33.4%	1.0%
		Rates	15.5	21.5	6.0	11.9	17.9	66.6	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: Third Quarter 2012 (2012Q3)

*Methodological Note Regarding 2012Q3 Quarterly Report: Continued claims are calculated by identifying any activity for a claim within a given quarter. The Workers Compensation program migrated to a different data system during the second and third quarters of 2012. The newer system records more detailed information regarding claims and therefore, the count of continued claims has increased for recent quarters.*

Initial Claims	2012Q3 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2012Q3	2012Q2	2011Q3	2012Q3	2012Q3	2012Q3	2012Q2	2011Q3
					2012Q2	2011Q3			
Wyoming Statewide									
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	3,312	3,405	3,226	3,668	5.5	-7.2	10.2	9.7	10.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	862	883	804	1,024	9.8	-13.8	11.7	10.7	13.2
Natural Res. & Mining	335	341	307	403	11.1	-15.4	10.3	9.1	11.7
Mining	259	260	243	321	7.0	-19.0	8.7	7.9	10.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	27	27	26	26	3.8	3.8	5.6	5.4	5.5
Construction	374	385	319	395	20.7	-2.5	12.5	10.6	12.5
Manufacturing	157	159	178	226	-10.7	-29.6	14.0	16.1	19.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,579	1,626	1,621	1,798	0.3	-9.6	8.5	8.6	9.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	568	584	579	623	0.9	-6.3	9.6	9.6	10.2
Wholesale Trade	96	97	123	125	-21.1	-22.4	9.7	12.1	12.8
Retail Trade	284	295	283	323	4.2	-8.7	7.8	7.6	8.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	178	182	167	167	9.0	9.0	14.1	12.9	12.8
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	159	160	197	240	-18.8	-33.3	4.0	5.0	5.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	316	323	330	324	-2.1	-0.3	11.3	11.5	11.0
Leisure & Hospitality	436	452	395	505	14.4	-10.5	8.9	8.0	10.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	104	108	120	106	-10.0	1.9	10.3	11.9	10.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	679	693	715	764	-3.1	-9.3	10.6	10.6	11.6
State Government	163	166	158	197	5.1	-15.7	11.7	10.9	13.5
Local Government	516	527	557	567	-5.4	-7.1	10.3	10.5	11.2
Local Education	124	126	130	129	-3.1	-2.3	5.0	4.7	5.1
UNCLASSIFIED	219	223	86	82	159.3	172.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued Claims	2012Q3 Unique Claimants	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed		Rate per 1,000		
		2012Q3	2012Q2	2011Q3	2012Q3	2012Q3	2012Q3	2012Q2	2011Q3
					2012Q2	2011Q3			
Wyoming Statewide									
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	8,678	9,010	7,165	6,908	25.8	30.4	27.0	21.7	20.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,669	2,761	2,253	2,158	22.5	27.9	36.7	30.1	27.8
Natural Res. & Mining	1,107	1,146	963	892	19.0	28.5	34.6	28.5	25.9
Mining	952	980	832	763	17.8	28.4	32.7	27.1	24.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	83	84	73	67	15.1	25.4	17.3	15.1	14.3
Construction	1,055	1,085	880	897	23.3	21.0	35.3	29.3	28.3
Manufacturing	515	530	410	369	29.3	43.6	46.8	37.1	32.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,649	3,756	2,851	2,684	31.7	39.9	19.7	15.2	14.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,521	1,559	1,267	1,167	23.0	33.6	25.6	21.0	19.1
Wholesale Trade	281	288	198	181	45.5	59.1	28.8	19.4	18.6
Retail Trade	664	674	571	524	18.0	28.6	17.8	15.3	13.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	556	570	477	446	19.5	27.8	44.3	36.9	34.3
Information, Financial Activities, & Prof.& Business Svcs.	493	500	390	388	28.2	28.9	12.6	9.8	9.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	748	765	580	523	31.9	46.3	26.7	20.2	17.7
Leisure & Hospitality	675	695	445	452	56.2	53.8	13.7	9.1	8.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	232	237	169	154	40.2	53.9	22.6	16.8	14.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,524	1,585	1,245	1,251	27.3	26.7	24.2	18.4	19.0
State Government	324	339	274	262	23.7	29.4	23.9	18.9	18.0
Local Government	1,202	1,246	971	989	28.3	26.0	24.5	18.4	19.6
Local Education	296	308	249	254	23.7	21.3	12.3	9.1	10.1
UNCLASSIFIED	900	908	816	815	11.3	11.4	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 Unemployment Rate Falls to 5.1% in November 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 decreased from 5.2% in October to 5.1% in November (not a statistically significant change). In November, Wyoming's unemployment rate was at its lowest level since March 2009. Wyoming unemployment was down from its year-ago level of 5.7% and significantly lower than the current U.S. rate of 7.7%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents decreased by 186 individuals (-0.1%) from October to November.

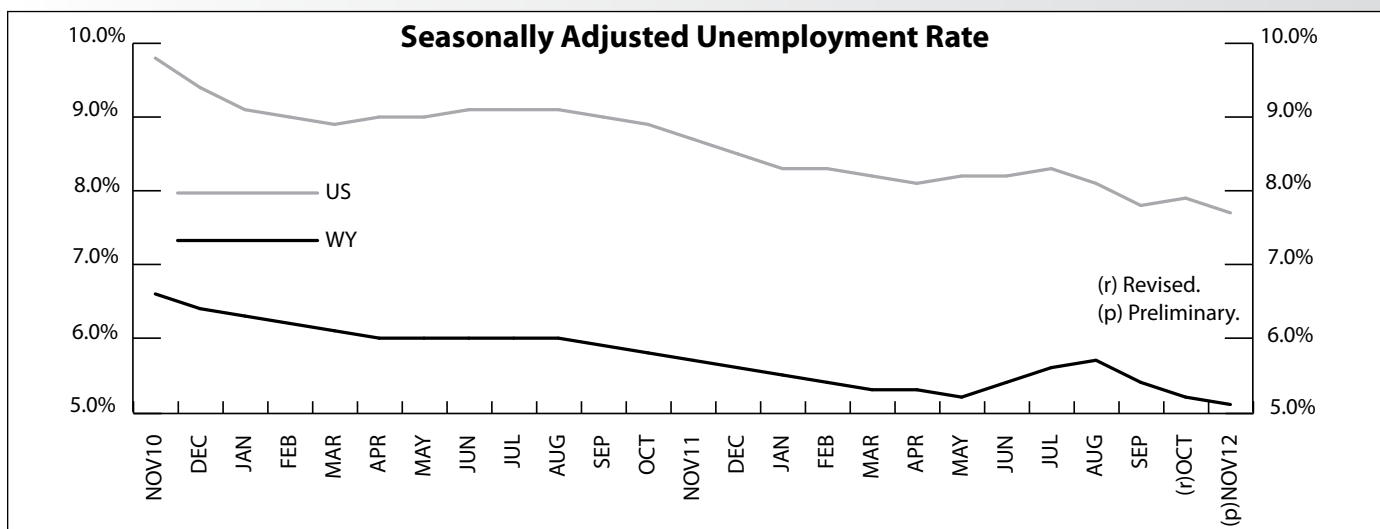
All county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from October to November. As colder weather sets in, employment tends to fall in construction, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality. The largest increases in

unemployment were seen in counties where tourism is an important sector. Teton County's unemployment rate rose from 6.1% to 9.6%, Lincoln County's rate rose from 5.6% to 6.7%, and Park County's rate rose from 4.8% to 5.8%.

Sublette County reported the lowest unemployment rate in November (3.6%). It was followed by Niobrara and Converse counties (both 3.9%). The highest unemployment rates were found in Teton (9.6%), Lincoln (6.7%), and Fremont (6.0%) counties. Most county unemployment rates decreased from November 2011 to November 2012. The largest declines occurred in Teton (down from 11.2% to 9.6%), Johnson (down from 6.1% to 5.3%), and Sheridan (down from 6.1% to 5.4%) counties. In other counties, the over-the-year declines in unemployment were much smaller.

The number of nonfarm jobs in Wyoming (measured by place of work) rose from an estimated 284,700 in November 2011 to 286,000 in November 2012, an increase of 1,300 jobs (0.5%).

<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.



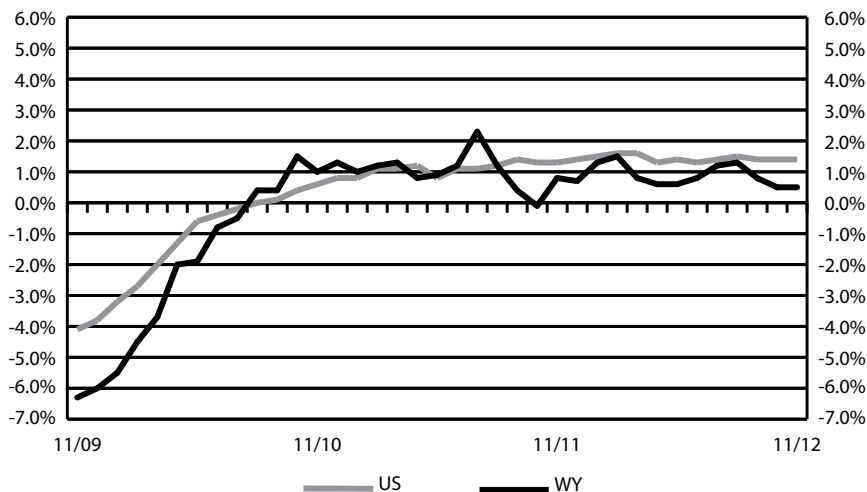
# Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, November 2012

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

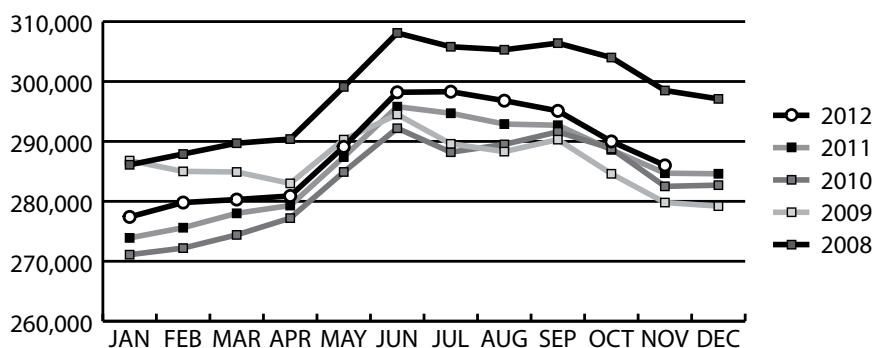
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>288,633</b>	<b>286,000</b>	<b>-2,633</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	27,908	26,900	-1,008	-3.7%
Construction	21,469	21,400	-69	-0.3%
Manufacturing	9,604	9,100	-504	-5.5%
Wholesale Trade	9,234	9,400	166	1.8%
Retail Trade	29,614	30,200	586	1.9%
Transportation & Utilities	14,624	14,100	-524	-3.7%
Information	3,896	3,900	4	0.1%
Financial Activities	10,427	10,900	473	4.3%
Professional & Business Services	17,894	16,800	-1,094	-6.5%
Educational & Health Services	27,173	27,800	627	2.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	29,952	29,000	-952	-3.3%
Other Services	11,951	11,200	-751	-6.7%
Government	74,887	75,300	413	0.5%

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

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



**Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**



**State Unemployment Rates  
November 2012  
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.8
Nevada	10.8
Rhode Island	10.4
California	9.8
New Jersey	9.6
North Carolina	9.1
Michigan	8.9
Connecticut	8.8
Illinois	8.7
Georgia	8.5
Mississippi	8.5
District of Columbia	8.4
Oregon	8.4
New York	8.3
South Carolina	8.3
Kentucky	8.2
Florida	8.1
Indiana	8.0
Arizona	7.8
Pennsylvania	7.8
Washington	7.8
Colorado	7.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Tennessee	7.6
Alabama	7.5
West Virginia	7.3
Maine	7.2
Arkansas	7.0
Alaska	6.8
Idaho	6.8
Ohio	6.8
Delaware	6.7
Missouri	6.7
Wisconsin	6.7
Maryland	6.6
Massachusetts	6.6
New Mexico	6.2
Texas	6.2
Louisiana	5.8
Montana	5.8
Minnesota	5.7
New Hampshire	5.6
Virginia	5.6
Kansas	5.4
Hawaii	5.3
Oklahoma	5.2
Vermont	5.2
Utah	5.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Iowa	4.9
South Dakota	4.4
Nebraska	3.7
North Dakota	3.1

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Nov 12	Oct 12	Nov 11	Nov 12	Nov 12
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.9</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	8.3	8.4	8.6	-1.2	-3.5
Construction	2.5	2.6	2.3	-3.8	8.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.7	5.6	5.5	1.8	3.6
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	1.8	0.0	-5.6
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Nov 12	Oct 12	Nov 11	Nov 12	Nov 12
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	-1.6
Construction	1.8	2.0	1.8	-10.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
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	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Nov 12	Oct 12	Nov 11	Nov 12	Nov 12
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>-17.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.7	1.8	1.8	-5.6	-5.6
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	1.0	0.9	-10.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	3.8	5.9	4.0	-35.6	-5.0
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.2
Nevada	10.2
Rhode Island	10.0
California	9.6
New Jersey	9.3
North Carolina	9.0
Connecticut	8.3
Georgia	8.3
South Carolina	8.3
District of Columbia	8.2
Illinois	8.2
Oregon	8.1
Indiana	8.0
Florida	7.9
Michigan	7.9
New York	7.9
Kentucky	7.6
Arizona	7.5
Colorado	7.5
Mississippi	7.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Pennsylvania	7.3
Washington	7.3
Maine	7.0
Tennessee	6.9
Alabama	6.7
West Virginia	6.7
Alaska	6.6
Idaho	6.6
Arkansas	6.5
Ohio	6.5
Maryland	6.4
Missouri	6.4
Wisconsin	6.3
Delaware	6.2
Massachusetts	6.1
New Mexico	6.0
Texas	5.8
Montana	5.7
New Hampshire	5.4
Hawaii	5.3
Virginia	5.3
Kansas	5.2
Minnesota	5.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Utah	4.9
Oklahoma	4.8
Louisiana	4.6
Vermont	4.6
Iowa	4.5
South Dakota	4.1
Nebraska	3.4
North Dakota	2.8

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*The consumer price index increased 1.8% from November 2011 to November 2012.*

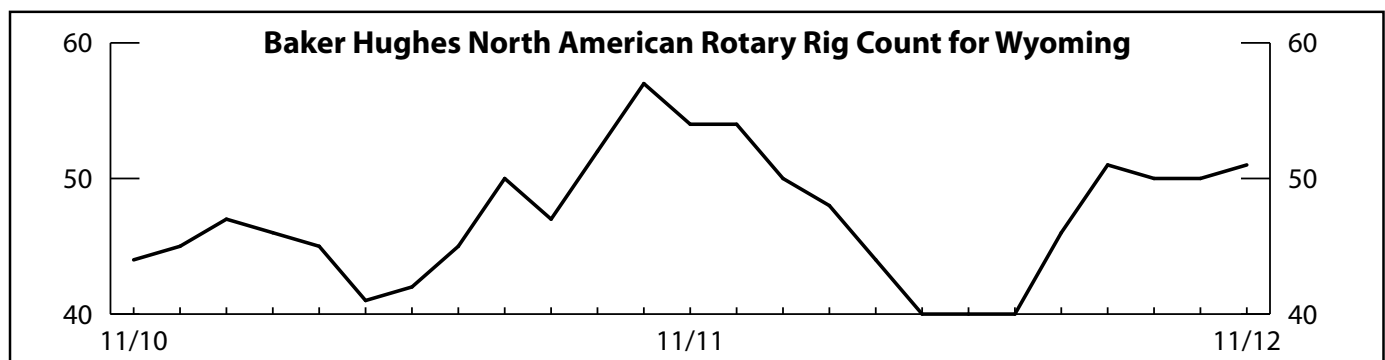
	Nov 2012 (p)	Oct 2012 (r)	Nov 2011 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>286,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>284,700</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Wyoming State Government	17,600	17,700	17,500	-0.6	0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,200	46,100	45,100	0.2	2.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	41,600	42,100	41,100	-1.2	1.2
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,235,000	6,976,000	7,083,000	3.7	2.1
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	4.8%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	979,000	813,000	1,096,000	20.4	-10.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,994,000	7,870,000	8,271,000	1.6	-3.3
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	20,039	17,577	23,867	14.0	-16.0
Benefits Paid	\$6,682,178	\$6,059,319	\$7,428,837	10.3	-10.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$333.46	\$344.73	\$311.26	-3.3	7.1
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	267,847	271,952	263,481	-1.5	1.7
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	2.1%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	230.2	231.3	226.2	-0.5	1.8
Food & Beverages	234.7	234.7	230.7	0.0	1.8
Housing	223.8	223.7	220.0	0.0	1.7
Apparel	129.6	131.4	127.3	-1.4	1.8
Transportation	214.5	220.2	211.4	-2.6	1.5
Medical Care	418.7	418.4	404.9	0.1	3.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	114.8	114.8	113.2	0.0	1.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	134.7	134.8	132.8	0.0	1.5
Other Goods & Services	396.7	396.3	390.8	0.1	1.5
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	201.8	203.5	201.4	-0.8	0.2
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	115	150	356	-23.3	-67.7
Valuation	\$25,416,000	\$39,346,000	\$36,944,000	-35.4	-31.2
Single Family Homes	110	130	112	-15.4	-1.8
Valuation	\$24,941,000	\$37,893,000	\$24,938,000	-34.2	0.0
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	19	18	24	5.6	-20.8
Valuation	\$3,070,000	\$3,894,000	\$4,143,000	-21.2	-25.9
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	30	48	21	-37.5	42.9
Valuation	\$1,631,000	\$6,704,000	\$3,030,000	-75.7	-46.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-5.6</b>

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

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

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

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

*All county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from October to November.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2012	Oct 2012	Nov 2011	Nov 2012	Oct 2012	Nov 2011	Nov 2012	Oct 2012	Nov 2011	Nov 2012	Oct 2012	Nov 2011
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,050</b>	<b>47,442</b>	<b>47,572</b>	<b>44,360</b>	<b>45,089</b>	<b>44,708</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Big Horn	5,231	5,274	5,381	4,933	5,018	5,084	298	256	297	5.7	4.9	5.5
Fremont	19,980	19,837	19,931	18,774	18,754	18,664	1,206	1,083	1,267	6.0	5.5	6.4
Hot Springs	2,542	2,536	2,642	2,419	2,431	2,517	123	105	125	4.8	4.1	4.7
Park	14,853	15,354	15,127	13,991	14,622	14,173	862	732	954	5.8	4.8	6.3
Washakie	4,444	4,441	4,491	4,243	4,264	4,270	201	177	221	4.5	4.0	4.9
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>55,352</b>	<b>55,301</b>	<b>54,994</b>	<b>52,817</b>	<b>53,007</b>	<b>52,312</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Campbell	28,587	28,432	27,688	27,445	27,376	26,578	1,142	1,056	1,110	4.0	3.7	4.0
Crook	3,611	3,619	3,609	3,432	3,465	3,442	179	154	167	5.0	4.3	4.6
Johnson	3,923	3,997	4,031	3,716	3,819	3,786	207	178	245	5.3	4.5	6.1
Sheridan	15,864	15,914	16,328	15,012	15,136	15,333	852	778	995	5.4	4.9	6.1
Weston	3,367	3,339	3,338	3,212	3,211	3,173	155	128	165	4.6	3.8	4.9
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>63,275</b>	<b>64,586</b>	<b>64,760</b>	<b>59,751</b>	<b>61,720</b>	<b>60,853</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Lincoln	7,685	7,862	8,065	7,167	7,421	7,483	518	441	582	6.7	5.6	7.2
Sublette	7,445	7,503	8,088	7,174	7,284	7,845	271	219	243	3.6	2.9	3.0
Sweetwater	25,114	25,011	25,278	24,057	24,083	24,155	1,057	928	1,123	4.2	3.7	4.4
Teton	11,786	13,001	12,354	10,650	12,213	10,966	1,136	788	1,388	9.6	6.1	11.2
Uinta	11,245	11,209	10,975	10,703	10,719	10,404	542	490	571	4.8	4.4	5.2
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>79,019</b>	<b>78,262</b>	<b>78,947</b>	<b>75,032</b>	<b>74,749</b>	<b>74,658</b>	<b>3,987</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>4,289</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Albany	21,266	21,112	21,096	20,403	20,382	20,218	863	730	878	4.1	3.5	4.2
Goshen	6,637	6,574	6,852	6,308	6,299	6,515	329	275	337	5.0	4.2	4.9
Laramie	45,672	45,082	45,431	43,150	42,801	42,650	2,522	2,281	2,781	5.5	5.1	6.1
Niobrara	1,321	1,348	1,330	1,269	1,304	1,276	52	44	54	3.9	3.3	4.1
Platte	4,123	4,146	4,238	3,902	3,963	3,999	221	183	239	5.4	4.4	5.6
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>59,481</b>	<b>59,661</b>	<b>59,217</b>	<b>56,799</b>	<b>57,248</b>	<b>56,146</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>2,413</b>	<b>3,071</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Carbon	7,768	7,901	7,820	7,362	7,546	7,376	406	355	444	5.2	4.5	5.7
Converse	8,234	8,240	7,906	7,912	7,963	7,561	322	277	345	3.9	3.4	4.4
Natrona	43,479	43,520	43,491	41,525	41,739	41,209	1,954	1,781	2,282	4.5	4.1	5.2
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>304,180</b>	<b>305,251</b>	<b>305,490</b>	<b>288,760</b>	<b>291,813</b>	<b>288,677</b>	<b>15,420</b>	<b>13,438</b>	<b>16,813</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.1	5.2	5.7
U.S. ....										7.4	7.5	8.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										7.7	7.9	8.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2012. Run Date 12/2012.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

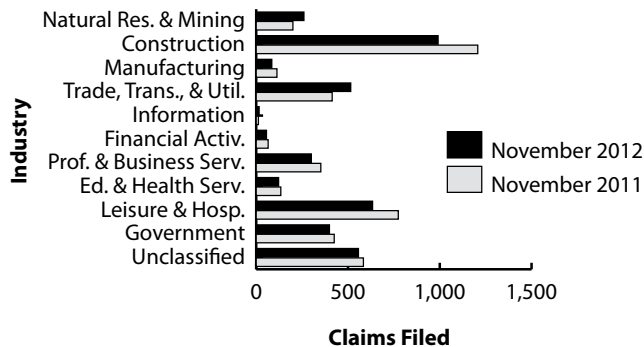
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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

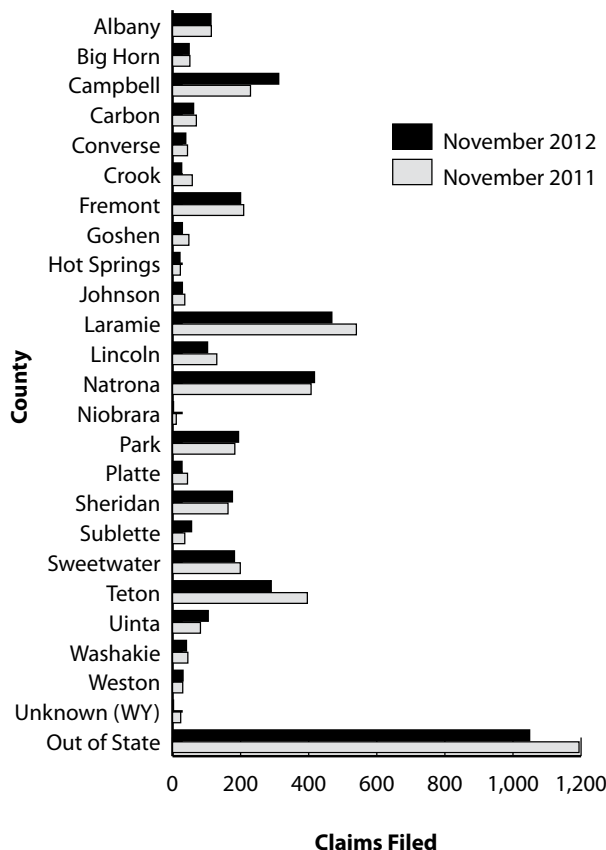
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

Initial claims decreased over the year, but significant increases were seen in wholesale trade (146.7%), information (33.3%), and natural resources & mining (30.0%).

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, November 2012



### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, November 2012



### Initial Claims

Initial Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Nov 12 Nov 12		
	Nov 12	Oct 12	Nov 11	Oct 12	Nov 11
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	4,027	4,357	4,368	-7.6	-7.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,337	1,112	1,521	20.2	-12.1
Natural Res. & Mining	260	244	200	6.6	30.0
Mining	229	212	157	8.0	45.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	16	10	10	60.0	60.0
Construction	991	807	1,207	22.8	-17.9
Manufacturing	85	61	113	39.3	-24.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,733	2,463	1,836	-29.6	-5.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	515	557	414	-7.5	24.4
Wholesale Trade	185	206	75	-10.2	146.7
Retail Trade	191	228	231	-16.2	-17.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	139	123	108	13.0	28.7
Information	16	16	12	0.0	33.3
Financial Activities	56	67	65	-16.4	-13.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	300	264	352	13.6	-14.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	122	142	134	-14.1	-9.0
Leisure & Hospitality	634	1,323	774	-52.1	-18.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	84	87	80	-3.4	5.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	399	355	425	12.4	-6.1
Federal Government	258	203	254	27.1	1.6
State Government	27	30	34	-10.0	-20.6
Local Government	113	121	135	-6.6	-16.3
Local Education	20	22	32	-9.1	-37.5
UNCLASSIFIED	557	426	584	30.8	-4.6

### Laramie County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-13.5</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	193	155	245	24.5	-21.2
Construction	184	138	230	33.3	-20.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	222	222	236	0.0	-5.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	90	60	75	50.0	20.0
Financial Activities	10	19	12	-47.4	-16.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	52	60	70	-13.3	-25.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	20	23	28	-13.0	-28.6
Leisure & Hospitality	35	37	32	-5.4	9.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	28	45	32	-37.8	-12.5
UNCLASSIFIED	22	23	25	-4.3	-12.0

### Natrona County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	156	113	191	38.1	-18.3
Construction	113	75	161	50.7	-29.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	234	226	187	3.5	25.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	89	121	52	-26.4	71.2
Financial Activities	6	8	7	-25.0	-14.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	51	25	47	104.0	8.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	35	20	28	75.0	25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	38	30	33	26.7	15.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	12	18	-8.3	-38.9
UNCLASSIFIED	12	6	9	100.0	33.3

<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: Patrick Harris, Principal Economist

The number of continued claims increased slightly over the year, with significant increases in mining (100.0%), wholesale trade (46.4%), and local education (21.2%).

## Continued Claims

	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Nov 12	Oct 12	Nov 11	Oct 12	Nov 11
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>25,318</b>	<b>18,748</b>	<b>24,858</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>5,190</b>	<b>4,869</b>	<b>10,842</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>-52.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>7,455</b>	<b>5,071</b>	<b>6,348</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	497	430	542	15.6	-8.3
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	6.7%	8.5%	8.5%	-1.8%	-1.9%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>6,658</b>	<b>5,286</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	1,889	1,719	1,007	9.9	87.6
Mining	1,686	1,613	843	4.5	100.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	169	145	110	16.6	53.6
Construction	4,180	3,052	3,754	37.0	11.3
Manufacturing	587	513	656	14.4	-10.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>13,225</b>	<b>9,295</b>	<b>13,774</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>-4.0</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,876	2,687	3,056	7.0	-5.9
Wholesale Trade	615	730	420	-15.8	46.4
Retail Trade	1,480	1,291	1,814	14.6	-18.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	781	666	822	17.3	-5.0
Information	175	181	167	-3.3	4.8
Financial Activities	604	514	665	17.5	-9.2
Prof. & Business Services	1,790	1,436	1,722	24.7	3.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,236	1,137	1,376	8.7	-10.2
Leisure & Hospitality	5,818	2,695	6,286	115.9	-7.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	720	636	495	13.2	45.5
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>2,074</b>	<b>2,647</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Federal Government	1,215	558	1,143	117.7	6.3
State Government	299	279	330	7.2	-9.4
Local Government	1,288	1,235	1,172	4.3	9.9
Local Education	331	351	273	-5.7	21.2
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>-12.9</b>

<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>2,821</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Construction	623	433	614	43.9	1.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>1,595</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	434	432	446	0.5	-2.7
Financial Activities	175	128	164	36.7	6.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	399	328	341	21.6	17.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	215	210	272	2.4	-21.0
Leisure & Hospitality	296	253	243	17.0	21.8
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>

<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,066</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>2,249</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-8.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-10.8</b>
Construction	306	239	481	28.0	-36.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,251</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	410	472	390	-13.1	5.1
Financial Activities	65	54	90	20.4	-27.8
Professional & Business Svcs.	188	178	221	5.6	-14.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	229	218	291	5.0	-21.3
Leisure & Hospitality	212	184	187	15.2	13.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-32.5</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>-6.9</b>

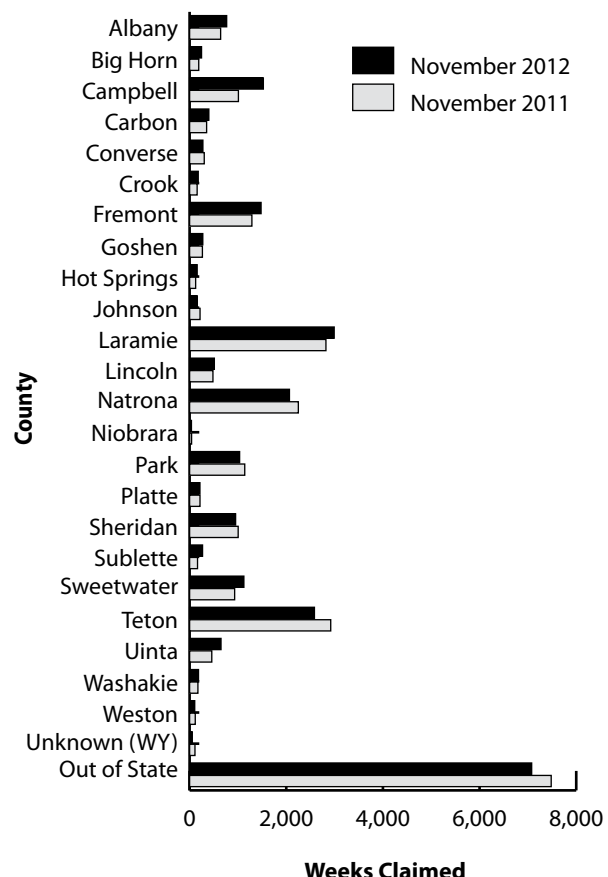
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

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

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, November 2012



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, November 2012



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