

TRENDS

An Introduction to Licensed Occupations in Wyoming

by: Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist

This article serves as an introduction to a new publication from Research & Planning that provides detailed information on licensed occupations in Wyoming; this publication can be found online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/DIR_LIC/WY_Licensed_Occs_Fall_2011.pdf.

In Wyoming, 96 occupations require licenses, certificates, or other registration (referred to in this article as “licensing”). Occupational licensing ensures that practitioners have a minimum level of competence and can increase customer confidence. The acquisition of a license usually results in a financial benefit for the additional education and/or training that a person acquires.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services provides information in the *Guide to Licensed Occupations* (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/DIR_LIC/WY_Licensed_Occs_Fall_2011.pdf) about licensing restrictions, agencies, and wages for each of the 96 occupations. Also provided is information about wages and other resources where people can find out more about specific occupations. The *Guide*

to *Licensed Occupations* is useful for making informed career decisions. Students can use the information when choosing a career path, and counselors can use it to help guide people into careers. Parents can use the information to talk to their children about potential careers.

Occupational Licensing Background

Occupational licensing is a process in which entry into an occupation requires permission from the federal, state, or local government. Applicants must provide documented proof of having met standards

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HIGHLIGHTS

- The average duration of unemployment in Wyoming increased from 3.9 weeks in 2006 to 12.6 weeks in 2010. ... [page 12](#)
- The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming reached 50 in July 2011, the highest amount since February 2009. ... [page 20](#)

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, July 2011 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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of education, experience, skills, or other criteria to be licensed, certified, or registered (Kleiner, 2000). Most occupational licensing occurs at the state level. Those who provide services or repair items are more likely to be licensed than those who make things on their job. The goal of occupational licensing is to protect the public against practitioners who are incompetent, untrustworthy, or irresponsible (Kleiner & Krueger, 2011).

Restricting entry into certain occupations on these bases has been a feature of labor markets in the U.S. since colonial times (Rottenberg, 1962). In the early 1950s, less than 5% of the U.S. workforce was covered by state licensing laws. By the 1980s the percentage grew to nearly 18%, “with an even larger number if federal, city, and county occupational licensing is included” (Kleiner & Krueger, 2008). According to the U.S. Department of Labor and the 2000 Census, by 2000 the number of occupations licensed by states had grown to at least 20% (Kleiner & Krueger, 2008). A 2008 study of U.S. workers by Kleiner and Krueger (2011) found that nearly 29% were licensed. They found that occupational licensing continues to grow. However, there is wide variation across states; in 2005, the number of state-licensed occupations ranged from 47 in Kansas to 178 in California (Kleiner, 2006).

Becoming licensed, certified, or registered in an occupation usually requires a person to invest in education, an apprenticeship, on-the-job training, or other preparation. Kleiner and Krueger (2011) found that workers with higher levels of education are more likely to work in jobs that require a license and that the investment has a payoff: licensing at the state level is associated with an earnings differential of 17% compared to non-licensed occupations.

The 96 occupations in Wyoming’s directory are overseen by 45 boards or agencies. Table 1 (see page 4) shows each licensing board in the state, the licenses for which each board is responsible, and the typical education required for each license. Only three occupations in the directory – aircraft mechanics; airline pilots, copilots, & flight engineers; and commercial aircraft pilots – are not licensed by the state. Instead licensing for these occupations is overseen by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). There are also some occupations in Wyoming licensed at the county or local government level. Educational requirements for the 96 licensed occupations range from a 10th grade education to a first professional degree.

Career Decisions

In addition to the licensed occupations directory, there are several other useful resources available from R&P to help individuals make informed decisions about careers. For example, the latest occupational projections provide a long-term outlook for growth across occupations in Wyoming from 2010 to 2020; these projections are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>. A publication containing all of the latest occupational projections can be downloaded at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/WY_Occ_Proj_2010_2020.pdf. These projections can be used in tandem with the licensed occupations directory to help make informed career choices. For example, a person seeking a career that has long-term high growth prospects might consider becoming a registered nurse. The latest occupational projections show that the number of registered nurses in Wyoming is projected to rise by 1,380, from 5,150 in

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 1: Licensed Occupations and Typical Education Requirements in Wyoming, 2011

Authorizing Agency	License Title	Typical Education
Animal Euthanasia Technicians Certification Board	Animal Euthanasia Technician	Moderate-term OJT
Board For Respiratory Therapy	Respiratory Therapist	Associate's Degree
Board of Athletic Training	Athletic Trainer	Bachelor's Degree
Board of Barber Examiners	Barber	Postsecondary Vocational Training
Board of Certified Public Accountants	Certified Public Accountant	Bachelor's Degree
Board of Chiropractic Examiners	Chiropractor	First Professional Degree
Board of Dental Examiners	Dental Hygienist	Associate's Degree
	Dentist	First Professional Degree
Board of Examiners In Optometry	Optometrist	First Professional Degree
Board of Examining Water Well Drilling Contractors & Water Well Pump Installation Contractors	Water Well Drilling Contractor	Moderate-term OJT
	Water Well Pump Installation Contractor	Moderate-term OJT
Board of Hearing Aid Specialists	Hearing Aid Specialist	Postsecondary Vocational Training
Board of Law Examiners	Lawyer	First Professional Degree
Board of Medicine	Physician	First Professional Degree
	Physician Assistant	Master's Degree
Board of Midwifery	Midwife	Bachelor's Degree
Board of Occupational Therapy	Occupational Therapist	Master's Degree
	Occupational Therapy Assistant	Associate's Degree
Board of Outfitters & Professional Guides	Outfitter	Moderate-term OJT
	Professional Guide	Moderate-term OJT
Board of Professional Engineers & Land Surveyors	Engineer	Bachelor's Degree
	Professional Surveyor	Bachelor's Degree
Board of Registration In Podiatry	Podiatrist	First Professional Degree
Board of Speech Pathology & Audiology	Audiologist	First Professional Degree
	Audiometric Technician/Audiology Aide	Master's Degree
	Speech Pathologist	Moderate-term OJT
	Speech-Language Pathology Assistant	Moderate-term OJT
Board of Veterinary Medicine	Artificial Insemination Technician & Embryo Transplant Technician	First Professional Degree
	Veterinarian	First Professional Degree
Collection Agency Board	Collection Agent	Short-term OJT
Department of Environmental Quality	Cathodic Protection Tester	Work Experience in a Related Occupation
	Class A Storage Tank Operator	Postsecondary Vocational Training
	Class B Storage Tank Operator	Postsecondary Vocational Training
	Corrosion Expert	Moderate-term OJT
	Storage Tank Installer (Underground Or Above Ground)	Long-term OJT
	Tank & Line Tester	Moderate-term OJT
	Water & Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator	Moderate-term OJT

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Table 1: Licensed Occupations and Typical Education Requirements in Wyoming, 2011

Authorizing Agency	License Title	Typical Education
Department of Fire Prevention & Electrical Safety	Electrician	Long-term OJT
Driver Services Customer Service	School Bus Driver	Moderate-term OJT
	Truck Driver	Moderate-term OJT
Federal Aviation Administration	Aircraft Mechanic	Postsecondary Voc. Training
	Airline Pilot, Copilot, & Flight Engineer	Bachelor's Degree
	Commercial Aircraft Pilot	Postsecondary Voc. Training
Office of Emergency Medical Services	Emergency Medical Technician	Postsecondary Voc. Training
Pari-Mutuel Commission	Horse Racing Personnel	N/A
Professional Teaching Standards Board	Administrator, Elementary & Secondary School	Bachelor's Degree or Higher & Work Experience
	School Librarian	Bachelor's Degree
	Special Education Teacher	Bachelor's Degree
	Substitute Teacher	65 College Hours
	Teacher	Bachelor's Degree
Real Estate Appraisers Board	Appraiser	Bachelor's Degree
Securities Division	Securities Representative	Bachelor's Degree
State Board of Architects & Landscape Architects	Architect	Bachelor's Degree
	Landscape Architect	Bachelor's Degree
State Board of Psychology	Psychological Practitioner	Bachelor's Degree
	Psychologist	Doctoral Degree
	Specialist In School Psychology	Master's Degree
Wyoming Board of Cosmetology	Cosmetologist	Postsecondary Voc. Training
	Cosmetology Instructor	Postsecondary Vocational Training
	Esthetician	Postsecondary Vocational Training
	Manicurist/Nail Technician	Postsecondary Vocational Training
Wyoming Board of Nursing Home Administrators	Nursing Home Administrator	Bachelor's Degree or Higher & Work Experience
Wyoming Board of Physical Therapy	Physical Therapist	Master's Degree
Wyoming Board of Professional Geologists	Geologist	Master's Degree
Wyoming Board of Radiologic Technologist Examiners	Radiologic Technologist & Technician	Associate's Degree
Wyoming Department of Agriculture	Misc Agricultural Licenses	Moderate-term OJT
	Pesticide Handler, Sprayer, & Applicator	Moderate-term OJT
Wyoming Insurance Department	Claims Adjuster	Long-term OJT
	Insurance Salesperson	Long-term OJT

Table continued on page 6

(Text continued from page 3)

2010 to 6,530 in 2020. The *Guide to Licensed Occupations* shows that becoming a registered nurse requires completion of a Wyoming-approved nursing program, passing a national nursing licensure exam, and meeting the continued competency requirements.

Research & Planning also produces the *Wyoming Wage Survey*, which includes the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) titles and codes (more information about the SOC is available online at <http://www.bls.gov/soc/>); entry and average salaries for occupations; schools or training located in Wyoming; and

Table continued from page 5

Table 1: Licensed Occupations and Typical Education Requirements in Wyoming, 2011

Authorizing Agency	License Title	Typical Education
Wyoming Mental Health Professions Licensing Board	Addictions Therapist	Bachelor's Degree
	Certified Addictions Practioner Assistant	Associate's Degree
	Certified Addictions Practitioner	Bachelor's Degree
	Certified Social Worker	Master's Degree
	Clinical Social Worker	Master's Degree
	Marriage & Family Therapist	Master's Degree
	Professional Counselor	Master's Degree
Wyoming Mining Council	Mine Examiner	Bachelor's Degree
	Mine Foreman	Work Experience in a Related Occupation
	Mine Shotfirer	Moderate-term OJT
Wyoming Peace Officer Standards & Training Commission	Coroner & Deputy Coroner	Long-term OJT
	Correctional Officer	Moderate-term OJT
	Detention Officer	Moderate-term OJT
	Dispatcher: Police, Fire & Ambulance	Long-term OJT
	Law Enforcement Officer (Wyoming Highway Patrol Officer)	Long-term OJT
	Law Enforcement Officer/Police Officer/Deputy Sheriff	Moderate-term OJT
Wyoming Real Estate Commission	Real Estate Broker	Work Experience in a Related Occupation
	Real Estate Salesperson	Postsecondary Vocational Training
Wyoming State Board of Embalming	Crematory Operator	Associate's Degree
	Embalmer	Postsecondary Vocational Training
	Funeral Director	Short-term OJT
Wyoming State Board of Nursing	Advanced Practice Registered Nurse	Master's Degree
	Licensed Practical Nurse	Associate's Degree
	Nursing Aide	Postsecondary Vocational Training
	Registered Nurse	Associate's Degree
Wyoming State Board of Pharmacy	Pharmacist	First Professional Degree
	Pharmacy Technician	Moderate-term OJT

other sources of information about the occupation. Salary information comes from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. For the *Guide to Licensed Occupations*, the 25th percentile wage for each occupation was used for the entry salary, and the mean wage was used for the average salary. For more information about OES, see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>.

An occupation may be found in more than one industry. The distribution of occupations across industries can be seen by using the occupational projections. For example, some registered nurses work in health care and social assistance (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] code 62) while others work in administrative support and waste management & remediation services (NAICS 56), educational services (NAICS 61), and public administration (NAICS 92). Occupational projections show that most registered nurses in Wyoming are employed in health care & social assistance. Employment for registered nurses in health care and social assistance is projected to grow by 1,303 net jobs from 2010 to 2020, or 30.9%. There are 130 annual openings projected to occur as a result of growth. However, the largest number of annual openings (448) is projected to be the result of permanent exits from Wyoming's labor force. A permanent exit occurs when an individual leaves an occupation as a result of retirement, to care for family members, to change careers, or for other reasons. Openings from growth and permanent exits create opportunities for individuals looking to enter the health care industry and the registered nursing profession. In comparison, net growth for registered nurses in educational services is projected to be 27 (14.4%). Three annual openings are projected due to growth, while 16 annual openings will occur as a result of permanent exits.

Wages can vary widely for the same occupation across different industries. To find out about these wages, go to <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>. Click on "State, Regional, and MSA Data," and then click on "Wyoming Statewide." For registered nurses, click on the link for "health care and social assistance," then click on the right arrow until you arrive at the header titled "Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations." This shows that the entry wage for registered nurses (25th percentile) is \$23.70 per hour, while the average wage is \$28.24 per hour. To find wages for registered nurses in another industry, click on the file folder icon. This returns you to the Wyoming Statewide table of contents. To find information about the wages of registered nurses in educational services, click on the link for "educational services" and then click on the right-hand arrow until you get to the header titled "Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations." In this industry, the entry level wage for registered nurses is \$21.13, while the mean wage is \$24.51. This example is illustrated in Table 2 (see page 8). The same approach can be taken for finding occupational wages in other industries.

Wages can also be compared between licensed and non-licensed occupations in Wyoming, such as electricians (licensed) and carpenters (non-licensed). Wages for electricians are listed in the *Guide to Licensed Occupations*. On the OES website, carpenters are listed under "Construction and Extraction Occupations." The entry wage for carpenters is \$16.27 per hour, with an average wage of \$20.27 per hour. This compares to an entry wage of \$18.56 per hour for electricians, with an average wage of \$24.82 per hour.

Trends in commuting behavior may also

help to determine where in Wyoming a person should work. A forthcoming report will show that R&P studied the commuting behavior of people who worked in a variety of licensed health care occupations. For the 11,199 licensed health care employees who worked from second quarter 2009 (2009Q2) to second quarter 2010 (2010Q2), the average commuting distance was 13.8 miles with a median commuting distance of 2.7 miles (see Table 3 and the Figure, page 9). Hearing aid specialists had the longest average commute (33.3 miles), as well as the longest median commute (4.4 miles). Optometrists had the shortest average commute (3.4 miles). The shortest median commuting distance was for embalmers (1.1 miles).

Summary

Requiring individuals to be licensed, registered, or certified for certain occupations ensures that practitioners have a minimum level of competence. Obtaining a license, certification, or registration usually results in a financial gain for the person employed in these licensed occupations. Using the *Guide to*

Licensed Occupations in conjunction with other products from R&P can help students, jobseekers, career counselors, and others find occupations that are projected to grow

and what these occupations pay.

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Table 2: Comparing Wages and Employment of Registered Nurses in the Health Care & Social Assistance and Educational Services Industries

	Health Care & Social Assistance	Educational Services
Entry-Level Hourly Wage ^a	\$23.70	\$21.13
Median Hourly Wage ^a	\$28.24	\$24.51
2010 Employment (Estimated) ^b	4,223	188
2020 Employment (Projected) ^b	5,526	215
Net Growth, 2010-2020 ^b	1,303	27
Annual Openings Due to Growth	130	3
Annual Openings Due to Permanent Exits	448	16

^a Source: Occupational Employment Statistics (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>).

^b Source: Wyoming Occupational Projections, 2010 to 2020 (http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/projections/WY_Occ_Proj_2010_2020.pdf).

Table 3: Wyoming Average and Median Commuting Distance for Licensed Professionals, Second Quarter 2009 to Third Quarter 2010

Profession	N	Mean Distance 2009Q2- 2010Q2	Mean Distance 2010Q3	Median Distance 2009Q2- 2010Q2	Median Distance 2010Q3
Audiologists	22	25.3	25.3	1.6	1.6
Certified Nursing Assistants	4,058	13.8	13.2	2.5	2.3
Chiropractors	53	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.6
Dental Hygienists	294	16.0	13.2	3.0	2.7
Dentists	162	9.7	10.2	1.9	2.0
Embalmers	56	6.0	5.6	1.1	1.1
Hearing Aid Specialists	10	33.3	33.2	4.4	4.4
Licensed Practical Nurses	674	12.4	11.9	2.5	2.4
Optometrists	67	5.8	3.4	2.2	2.2
Physical Therapists	262	13.5	11.6	2.4	2.4
Physical Therapy Assistants	98	18.7	15.7	2.8	2.6
Podiatrists	11	16.0	16.5	1.2	1.2
Psychologists	89	5.4	3.5	1.5	1.5
Radiation Technologists	655	14.2	13.5	3.1	3.0
Registered Nurses	4,298	14.3	13.9	2.9	2.8
Respiratory Therapists	220	12.6	10.4	2.7	2.6
Speech Pathologists	170	16.2	17.0	3.0	2.9
Total	11,199	13.8	13.2	2.7	2.5

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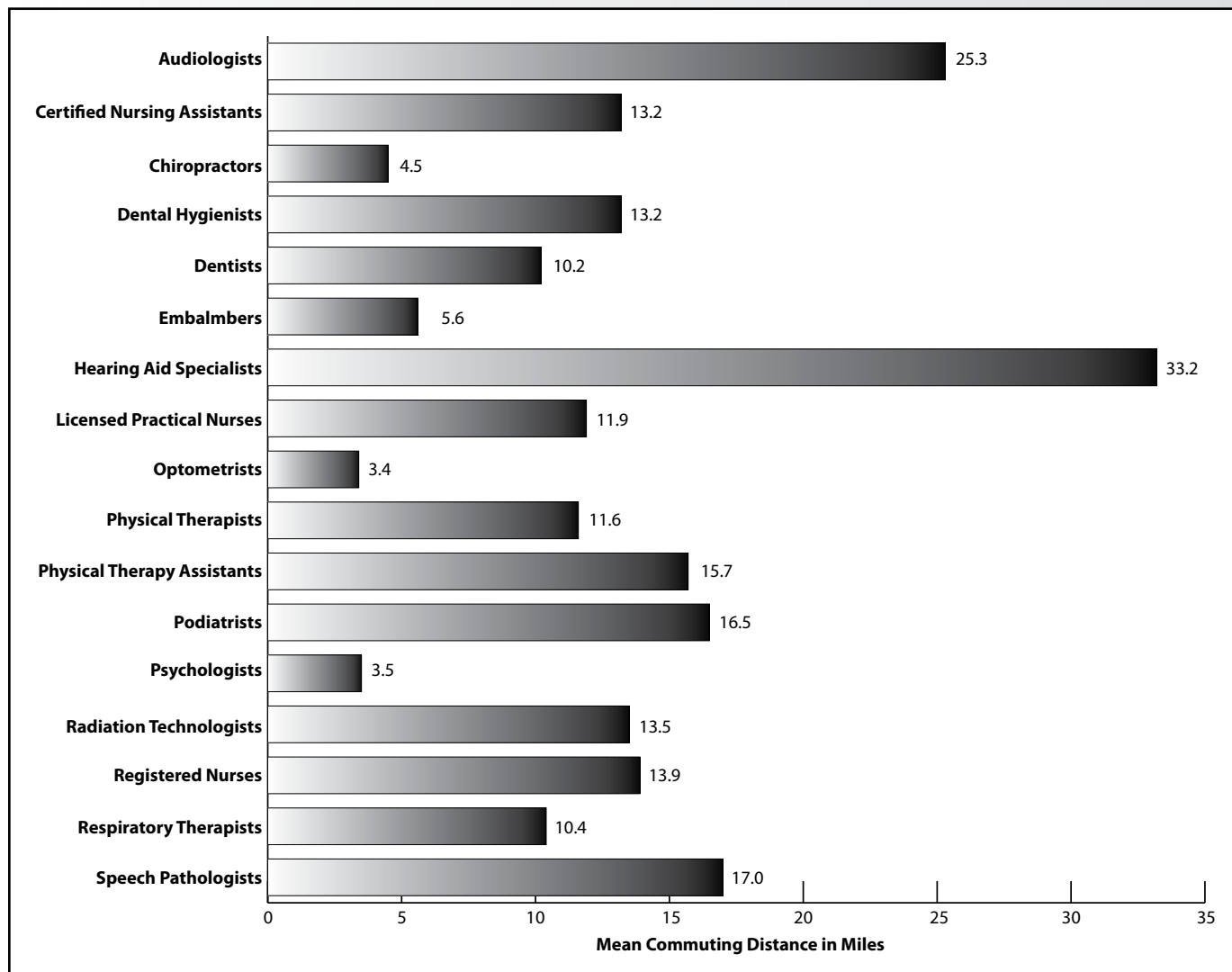


Figure: Average (Mean) Commuting Distance for Licensed Professionals in Wyoming, 2010Q3

New Monthly Feature in *Trends*: Comparison of Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates to Short-Term Employment Projections

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Beginning this month, *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* features a new table comparing the official Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates to short-term employment projections (see page 18). For several years Research & Planning (R&P) has produced short-term employment projections based on Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) data (Bullard, August 2009). QCEW data represent a census of employment from employers' quarterly unemployment insurance (UI) tax filings. R&P's short-term employment forecasts have been used internally to analyze the CES estimates. Now, in an effort to help readers better evaluate the monthly BLS-produced numbers, R&P will publish this table every month.

The official CES numbers are estimates based on a sample of approximately 1,300 Wyoming employers. The BLS took over production of state and area nonfarm employment estimates earlier this year; previously, R&P performed this function.

As noted in the table, the projections were based on QCEW data through March 2011. Thus, they represent a forecast of only four months (April through July). In contrast, the CES estimates start with QCEW data in September 2010 and use sample-based estimates of employment change each month to produce an estimate of current employment. The BLS analysts producing the CES estimates ignore QCEW data for fourth quarter 2010 and first quarter 2011 and rely exclusively

on current sample data.

The Table shows that the official CES estimates were 4,870 jobs (1.6%) higher than the short-term projections produced in August. Across the industry sectors, the largest percentage difference was in the construction sector, where the official CES estimate was 2,675 (10.9%) jobs higher than the short-term projection. Other large differences were seen in the professional & business services sector (1,220 jobs, or 6.2%), natural resources & mining (1,151 jobs, or 4.1%), and leisure & hospitality (1,043 jobs, or 2.6%).

Based on R&P's projections, it appeared that the CES estimates were too low in the retail trade sector (-973 jobs, or -3.3%), other services (-395 jobs, or -3.4%), and educational & health services (-363 jobs, or -1.4%).

Which is more accurate, the estimate based on current data from a sample of employers, or a projection based on a census of employers in an earlier period? There is no simple answer to this question. If economic conditions are stable from quarter to quarter, it is likely the short-term projection will provide a good estimate of current employment. The accuracy of sample-based estimates depends critically on the size and quality of the sample. Particularly at the industry sector level, the CES sample may be too small to produce accurate estimates. Thus, the table shows that 10 of the sectors have larger percent differences than the estimate of total nonfarm employment

(1.6%). Furthermore, previous research identified data quality issues with the CES sample (Bullard, March 2009).

Based on three years of data (2007-2009), the average absolute percent error of short-term projections of Wyoming total nonfarm employment for four months out was 1.2%, a level similar to the annual CES benchmark revision.

In summary, this new feature will give those interested in the state of Wyoming's economy another tool to use in evaluating the official employment estimates.

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Occupation Spotlight

There are an estimated 620 workers classified as hairdressers, hairstylists, & cosmetologists in Wyoming. According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, these workers earn an average hourly wage of \$12.18; those in the 90th percentile earn an average hourly wage of \$17.92.

According to the O*NET Online, these hairdressers, hairstylists, & cosmetologists “provide beauty services, such as shampooing, cutting, coloring, and styling hair, and massaging and treating scalp. May apply makeup, dress wigs, perform hair removal, and provide nail and skin care services.”

Wage data for specific occupations are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>. Click on the “County and Regional Wages (estimates for Wyoming wages for September 2011)” link.



Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists

Long-Term Unemployment in Wyoming and the U.S.

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

The United States was officially in a recession (see box) from December 2007 to June 2009 (National Bureau of Economic Research, 2010). While the recession technically ended (Gross Domestic Product (GDP) began to grow again), the unemployment situation has not improved substantially. This situation is sometimes referred to as jobless recovery. The nation has not experienced such a sustained level of unemployment since the Great Depression. This article briefly discusses reasons for and the duration of unemployment in the U.S. and Wyoming from 2006 to 2010.

To be considered unemployed, a person must be a member of the labor force, which means he or she must be actively seeking employment. Therefore, if a person voluntarily chooses not to be employed and is not seeking employment, this person is neither counted as a member of the labor force nor of the unemployed. The definitions of the five classes of unemployed individuals can be found on page 16.

Unemployment in the United States

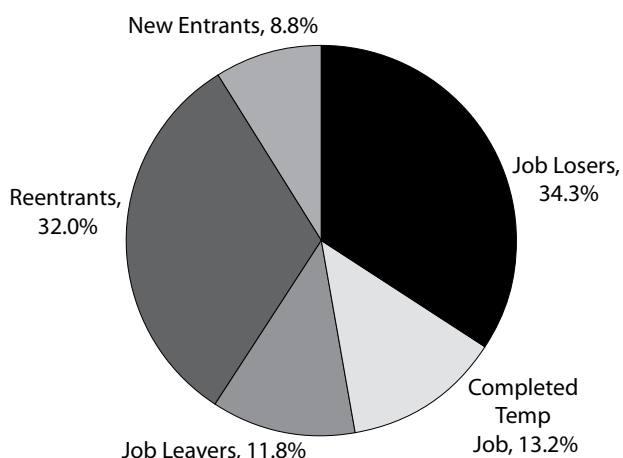
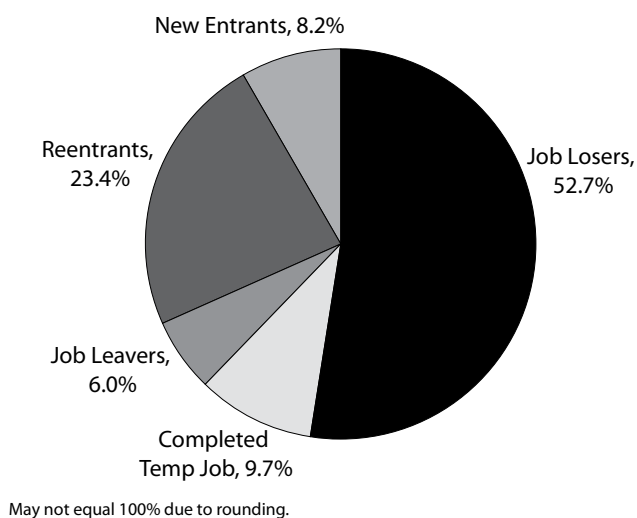
The number of unemployed and the unemployment rate began to increase in the U.S. in 2008, and increased dramatically by 2010 (see Table 1, page 13). The number of unemployed and the unemployment rate more than doubled from 2006 to 2009. As unemployment rose, the percentage of individuals who left their jobs voluntarily dropped from

What is a recession?

The traditional definition of a recession is two consecutive quarters of a shrinking gross domestic product (GDP). In contrast, the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) defines a recession as “a significant decline in economic activity spread across the economy, lasting more than a few months, normally visible in real GDP, real income, employment, industrial production, and wholesale-retail sales.” Business cycle dates are determined by the NBER. Typically, these dates correspond to peaks and troughs in real GDP, but that is not always the case.

11.8% to 6.0% (see Figure 1, page 13) while the percentage of individuals who lost their jobs involuntarily increased from 34.3% to 52.7%. The percentage of reentrants decreased from 32.0% to 23.4%. This suggests many people were discouraged about the labor market situation and therefore did not have much incentive to reenter the labor force, or that the number of job losers overwhelmed the rest of the other unemployment classes. The percentage of unemployed that were new entrants remained relatively steady.

As unsettling as the level of unemployment has been, the duration of unemployment also increased over this period. The mean length of time that individuals spent unemployed almost doubled, from 16.8 weeks to 33.0. Until recently, all states provided unemployment benefits for 26 weeks

U.S. Unemployment by Reason, 2006**U.S. Unemployment by Reason, 2010**

while the majority of states extended benefits using federal funding (National Employment Law Project, 2011). The increase in duration of unemployment led to many individuals exhausting their unemployment benefits without a safety net. Exacerbating the problems of the long-term unemployed is that many employers are reluctant to hire unemployed workers (CNN, 2010).

In Wyoming, the number of unemployed individuals in Wyoming doubled from approximately 10,000 to 20,000 from 2006 to 2010 (see Table 2, page 14). While Wyoming's unemployment rate has remained lower than the national average, the state's unemployment rate also more than doubled from 3.2% to 7.0%.

Figure 1: U.S. Unemployment by Reason, 2006 and 2010**Table 1: United States Unemployment by Reason and Average Duration in Weeks, 2006 to 2010¹**

Year	Unemployed ²		Job Losers	Completed Temp Job	Job Leavers	Reentrants	New Entrants	Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	
	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	Mean	Median
2006	4.6	7,001,000	34.3	13.2	11.8	32.0	8.8	16.8	8.3
2007	4.6	7,078,000	35.9	13.8	11.2	30.3	8.9	16.8	8.5
2008	5.8	8,924,000	40.5	13.2	10.0	27.7	8.6	17.9	9.4
2009	9.3	14,265,000	52.8	11.4	6.2	22.3	7.3	24.4	15.1
2010	9.6	14,825,000	52.7	9.7	6.0	23.4	8.2	33.0	21.4
Change from 2006 to 2010		7,824,000	18.4	-3.5	-5.8	-8.6	-0.6	16.2	13.1

¹ Based on annual averages.

² Unemployment rate is the published estimate from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Wyoming fared much better than many other states during and following the recession. Several examples of this inequality can be seen in Table 3 (see page 15).

The unemployment rate for Wyoming can be somewhat skewed because the state has considerable in- and out-migration of labor that corresponds with changes in economic conditions relative to other states (see “In- and out-migration and unemployment” on page 16). This is due to the fact that the labor force is defined by place of residence. As an example, when mining and other extractive resource activity is high (providing attractive employment opportunities), workers flow into the state but may not establish

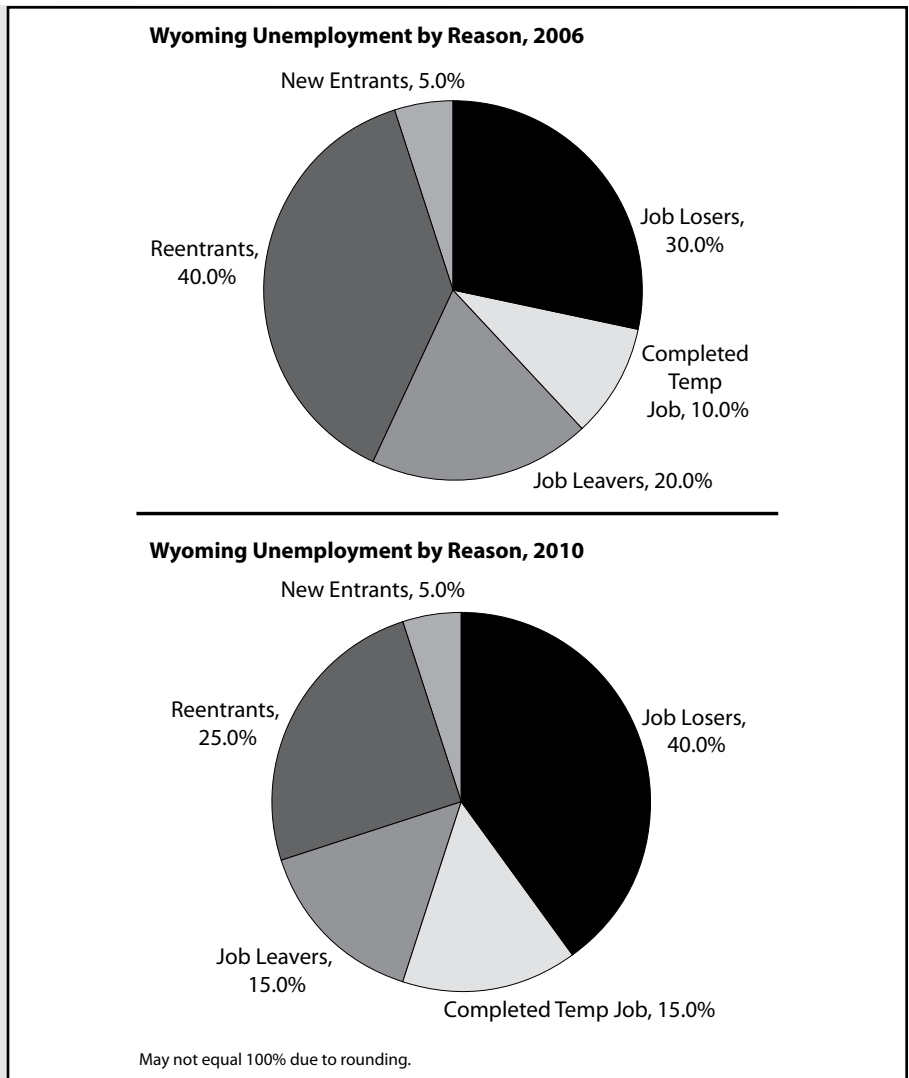


Figure 2: Wyoming Unemployment Rate by Reason, 2006 and 2010

Table 2: Wyoming Unemployment by Reason and Average Duration in Weeks, 2006 to 2010¹

Year	Unemployed ²		Job Losers	Completed Temp Job	Job Leavers	Reentrants	New Entrants ³	Duration of Unemployment in Weeks	
	%	N	%	%	%	%	%	Mean	Median
2006	3.2	10,000	30.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	5.0	10.1	3.9
2007	2.8	8,000	12.5	25.0	25.0	37.5	6.3	8.7	4.2
2008	3.1	9,000	22.2	22.2	22.2	33.3	5.6	9.0	3.8
2009	6.5	19,000	52.6	15.8	10.5	21.1	5.3	15.6	9.2
2010	7.0	20,000	40.0	15.0	15.0	25.0	5.0	22.7	12.6
Change from 2006 to 2010		10,000	10.0	5.0	-5.0	-15.0	0.0	12.6	8.7

¹ Based on annual averages.

² Unemployment rate is the published estimate from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

³ If new entrants were less than 500, the percentage is based on a numerator of 500.

Note: The total percentage across categories may not equal 100% given the new entrants calculation.

Source: Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning.

Table 3: Unemployment Rate for Selected States, 2010

State	2010 Unemployment Rate
Nevada	14.9%
California	12.4%
Michigan	12.5%
Florida	11.5%
Wyoming	7.0%

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/srgune.pdf>).

residence in Wyoming. Conversely, when employment opportunities are limited, these workers leave the state for other opportunities, or simply go home. Therefore, when economic conditions falter, many of these transitional workers leave the state and therefore do not count as unemployed in Wyoming. Those individuals are counted as part of the labor force in the state in which they live (assuming they were actively seeking employment). The result is a lower unemployment rate in Wyoming than if the work force was less willing to relocate (Leonard, 2010).

The reasons for unemployment in Wyoming generally follow the same pattern as that of the nation. The percentage of new entrants to the labor market stayed relatively constant from 2006 to 2010. The percentage of workers who left their

jobs voluntarily dropped from 20.0% to 15.0% (see Figure 2, page 14), while workers who lost their jobs involuntarily increased from 30.0% to 40.0%. The duration of unemployment was shorter in Wyoming than in the U.S. as a whole. This may be due in part to a more favorable economic climate and out-migration of some of the unemployed labor force.

In 2011, the national unemployment rate has dropped slightly to 9.1% for September 2011, while Wyoming has shown more improvement to 5.8%. (BLS, 2011). New jobs are being created, but not at a pace fast enough to lower the national unemployment rate substantially. The labor force is growing at approximately 0.7% a year. The U.S. needs to add an estimated 1.1 million jobs a year in order to keep the unemployment rate constant (CPER, 2010). Will the unemployment rate return to pre-recession rates? If so, when? Any estimate would be based on various assumptions. For example, one estimate is late 2013 (CPER, 2010), while another estimate is 2016 or possibly later (Miller, 2010). Such a rebound would depend on many factors, including changes in monetary and

fiscal policy initiatives, regulatory practices, and shifts in aggregate demand.

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Definitions

Job loser: A person who was gainfully employed, but no longer has employment. This person is still in the labor force, however, as he or she is actively seeking employment.

Completed a temporary job: Individuals who completed a short term job.

Job leavers: Individuals who voluntarily leave a job and are seeking other employment.

Reentrants: Individuals who were previously in the work force, dropped out for a period of time, and then began seeking employment again.

New entrants: Individuals who have never been in the labor force and are now seeking employment.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2011). Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2010. Retrieved October 21, 2011, from <http://www.bls.gov/opub/gp/laugp.htm>

In- and out-migration and unemployment: an example

An individual working in Wyoming loses his job and decides to move to Texas. If he were eligible and applied for unemployment benefits, that person would be paid through Wyoming's unemployment insurance system. However, since he moved out of state, he is no longer part of Wyoming's labor force and would not count toward Wyoming's unemployment rate.

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 5.8% in July 2011

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate fell from 5.9% in June to 5.8% in July. It remained significantly lower than its July 2010 level of 6.9% and the current U.S. rate of 9.1%. For the second month in a row, seasonally adjusted employment fell slightly, decreasing by an estimated 845 people (-0.3%) from June to July.

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, the highest unemployment rates were found in Lincoln (6.6%), Fremont (6.3%), and Big Horn (6.2%) counties. Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate (3.0%). Several other counties reported unemployment rates lower than 5.0% (Campbell, 4.2%; Albany, 4.3%; Niobrara, 4.3%; Park, 4.4%; Converse, 4.4%; Teton, 4.6%; Sweetwater, 4.6%; Hot Springs,

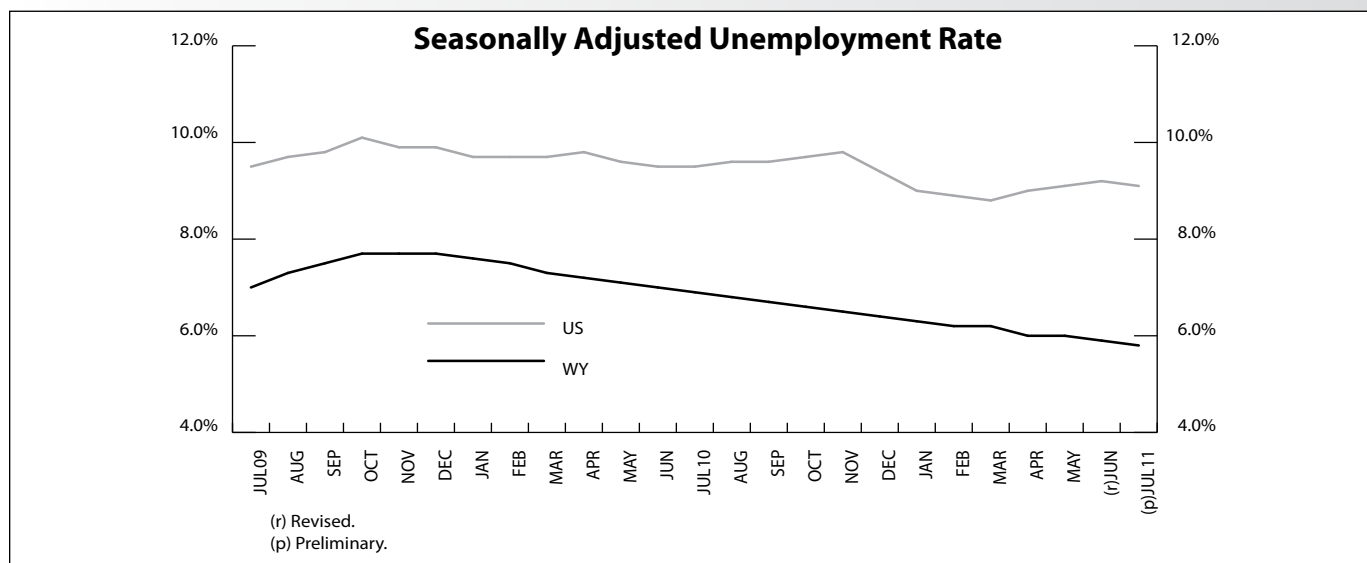
4.6%; and Crook, 4.7%).

All unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased from June to July. County unemployment rates usually decrease in the summer months as seasonal hiring occurs in construction, leisure & hospitality, retail trade, and other sectors. The largest unemployment rate decreases were seen in Park (down from 5.1% to 4.4%), Lincoln (down from 7.3% to 6.6%), and Albany (down from 5.0% to 4.3%) counties.

From July 2010 to July 2011 unemployment rates fell in every county, suggesting broad improvement in the state's economy. Three of the counties with the largest decreases in unemployment were found in the western part of the state (Sweetwater, down from 6.4% to 4.6%; Lincoln, down from 8.3% to 6.6%; and Uinta, down from 6.6% to 5.1%).

Total nonfarm employment stood at 295,400 jobs in July 2011, an increase of 7,100 jobs (2.5%) from July 2010.

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



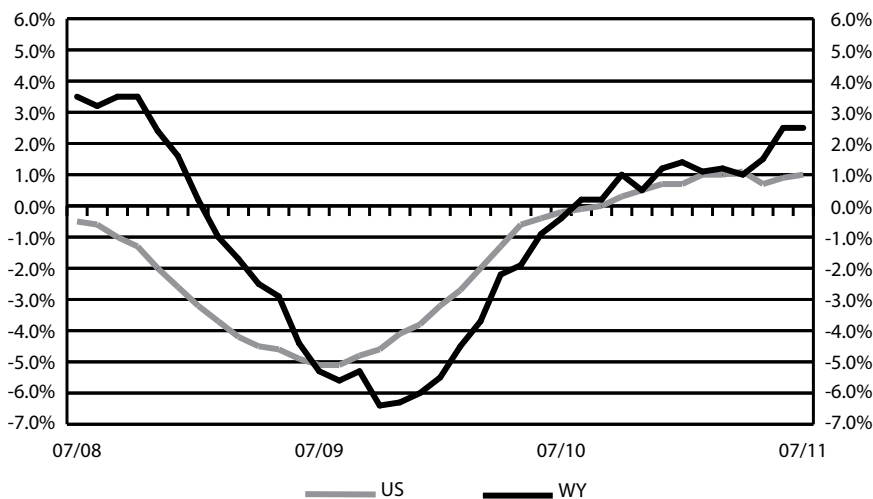
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, July 2011

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

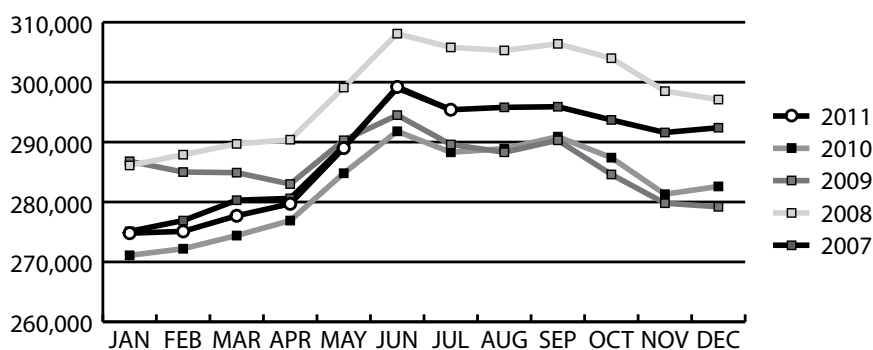
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	290,530	295,400	4,870	1.6
Natural Resources & Mining	27,249	28,400	1,151	4.1
Construction	21,825	24,500	2,675	10.9
Manufacturing	9,084	8,900	-184	-2.1
Wholesale Trade	8,884	8,600	-284	-3.3
Retail Trade	30,673	29,700	-973	-3.3
Transportation & Utilities	14,254	14,600	346	2.4
Information	3,922	3,900	-22	-0.6
Financial Activities	10,898	11,100	202	1.8
Professional & Business Services	18,580	19,800	1,220	6.2
Educational & Health Services	26,963	26,600	-363	-1.4
Leisure & Hospitality	38,657	39,700	1,043	2.6
Other Services	12,095	11,700	-395	-3.4
Government	67,446	67,900	454	0.7

Projections run in August 2011 and based on QCEW Data through March 2011.

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



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates July 2011 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.5
Nevada	12.9
California	12.0
Michigan	10.9
South Carolina	10.9
District of Columbia	10.8
Rhode Island	10.8
Florida	10.7
Mississippi	10.4
Georgia	10.1
North Carolina	10.1
Alabama	10.0
Tennessee	9.8
Illinois	9.5
Kentucky	9.5
New Jersey	9.5
Oregon	9.5
Arizona	9.4
Idaho	9.4
Washington	9.3
Connecticut	9.1
United States	9.1
Ohio	9.0
Missouri	8.7
Colorado	8.5
Indiana	8.5
Texas	8.4
Arkansas	8.2
Delaware	8.1
West Virginia	8.1
New York	8.0
Pennsylvania	7.8
Wisconsin	7.8
Alaska	7.7
Maine	7.7
Montana	7.7
Louisiana	7.6
Massachusetts	7.6
Utah	7.5
Maryland	7.2
Minnesota	7.2
New Mexico	6.7
Kansas	6.5
Hawaii	6.1
Virginia	6.1
Iowa	6.0
Wyoming	5.8
Vermont	5.7
Oklahoma	5.5
New Hampshire	5.2
South Dakota	4.7
Nebraska	4.1
North Dakota	3.3

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Jul 11	Jun 11	Jul 10	Jun 11	Jul 11
	11	11	10	11	11
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.2	28.6	27.7	-4.9	-1.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.9	23.6	24.4	1.3	-2.0
GOODS PRODUCING	11.8	11.5	12.3	2.6	-4.1
Natural Resources & Mining	8.4	8.3	8.0	1.2	5.0
Construction	2.9	2.7	3.8	7.4	-23.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.4	17.1	15.4	-9.9	0.0
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
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	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.3	5.0	3.3	-34.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Jul 11	Jun 11	Jul 10	Jun 11	Jul 11
	11	11	10	11	11
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.7	25.4	24.1	-2.8	2.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.5	20.4	20.0	0.5	2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	8.9	8.9	8.5	0.0	4.7
Natural Resources & Mining	5.8	5.8	5.4	0.0	7.4
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.8	16.5	15.6	-4.2	1.3
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.2	5.0	4.1	-16.0	2.4

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Jul 11	Jun 11	Jul 10	Jun 11	Jul 11
	11	11	10	11	11
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.1	19.4	20.4	3.6	-1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.8	16.8	18.1	6.0	-1.7
GOODS PRODUCING	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.2	17.5	18.5	4.0	-1.6
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.2	-3.8
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	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	9.0	8.2	9.2	9.8	-2.2
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.6	2.3	-11.5	0.0

State Unemployment Rates July 2011 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.3
Nevada	13.7
California	12.4
Michigan	11.9
District of Columbia	11.3
Rhode Island	11.2
Mississippi	11.1
South Carolina	11.1
Florida	11.0
Georgia	10.4
North Carolina	10.3
Alabama	10.1
Illinois	10.0
Arizona	9.7
New Jersey	9.7
Kentucky	9.6
Tennessee	9.6
Oregon	9.4
United States	9.3
Connecticut	9.2
Ohio	9.2
Washington	9.0
Idaho	8.8
Texas	8.7
Indiana	8.6
Missouri	8.6
Arkansas	8.5
Colorado	8.5
Delaware	8.4
Pennsylvania	8.2
New York	8.0
Louisiana	7.9
Massachusetts	7.8
Utah	7.7
Wisconsin	7.7
Maryland	7.4
Minnesota	7.4
West Virginia	7.4
Montana	7.2
New Mexico	7.2
Maine	7.1
Alaska	6.9
Kansas	6.8
Hawaii	6.4
Virginia	6.2
Oklahoma	5.8
Iowa	5.7
Vermont	5.6
New Hampshire	5.3
Wyoming	5.2
South Dakota	4.5
Nebraska	4.2
North Dakota	3.3

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The consumer price index for transportation increased by 12.0% from July 2010 to July 2011, possibly reflecting the impact of higher gasoline prices.

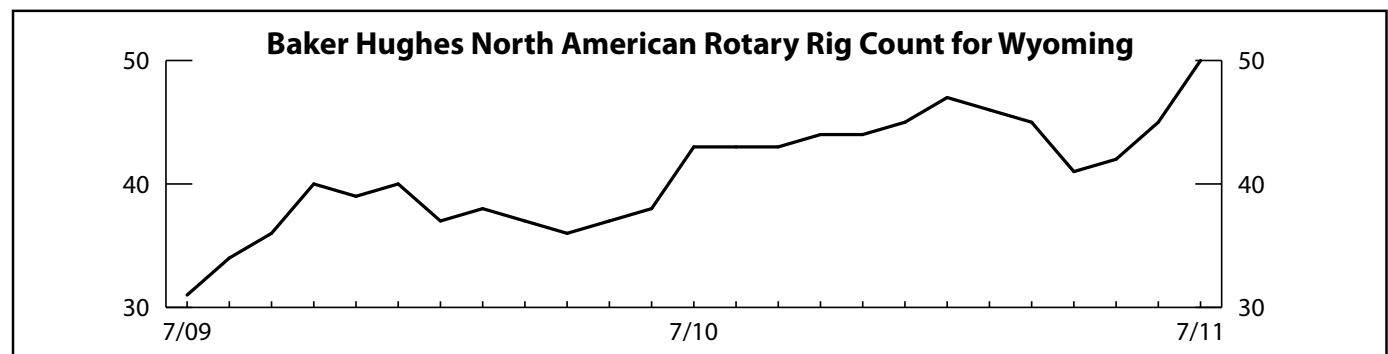
	Jul 2011 (p)	Jun 2011 (r)	Jul 2010 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	295,400	299,200	288,300	-1.3	2.5
Wyoming State Government	16,500	16,700	16,200	-1.2	1.9
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	44,300	44,300	43,800	0.0	1.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,900	40,000	38,800	-0.3	2.8
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,724,000	6,861,000	6,579,000	-2.0	2.2
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,119,000	982,000	1,185,000	14.0	-5.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,514,000	8,738,000	8,737,000	-2.6	-2.6
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	17,288	24,187	23,321	-28.5	-25.9
Benefits Paid	\$5,633,695	\$7,826,502	\$7,705,320	-28.0	-26.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$325.87	\$323.58	\$330.40	0.7	-1.4
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	264,502	269,076	263,128	-1.7	0.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8%	2.1%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	225.9	225.7	218.0	0.1	3.6
Food & Beverages	228.3	227.5	219.5	0.4	4.0
Housing	220.2	219.6	217.1	0.3	1.5
Apparel	118.8	120.6	115.2	-1.5	3.1
Transportation	216.2	216.9	193.0	-0.3	12.0
Medical Care	400.3	399.6	387.9	0.2	3.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.5	113.7	113.7	-0.1	-0.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	130.9	130.6	129.6	0.2	1.0
Other Goods & Services	386.5	386.2	383.2	0.1	0.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	204.6	204.0	184.1	0.3	11.1
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	201	288	200	-30.2	0.5
Valuation	\$41,787,000	\$47,570,000	\$39,858,000	-12.2	4.8
Single Family Homes	136	164	151	-17.1	-9.9
Valuation	\$37,329,000	\$38,162,000	\$36,389,000	-2.2	2.6
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	67	97	19	-30.9	252.6
Valuation	\$5,963,000	\$8,546,000	\$4,367,000	-30.2	36.5
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	14	39	38	-64.1	-63.2
Valuation	\$2,398,000	\$6,863,000	\$4,331,000	-65.1	-44.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	50	45	43	11.1	16.3

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, the highest unemployment rates were found in Lincoln (6.6%), Fremont (6.3%), and Big Horn (6.2%) counties.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2011	Jun 2011	Jul 2010	Jul 2011	Jun 2011	Jul 2010	Jul 2011	Jun 2011	Jul 2010	Jul 2011	Jun 2011	Jul 2010
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	47,117	47,140	47,837	44,559	44,321	44,689	2,558	2,819	3,148	5.4	6.0	6.6
Big Horn	4,986	5,097	5,142	4,675	4,757	4,767	311	340	375	6.2	6.7	7.3
Fremont	18,898	18,996	19,129	17,707	17,719	17,680	1,191	1,277	1,449	6.3	6.7	7.6
Hot Springs	2,581	2,582	2,604	2,462	2,451	2,470	119	131	134	4.6	5.1	5.1
Park	16,329	16,186	16,524	15,614	15,360	15,598	715	826	926	4.4	5.1	5.6
Washakie	4,323	4,279	4,438	4,101	4,034	4,174	222	245	264	5.1	5.7	5.9
NORTHEAST	52,857	54,427	53,917	50,263	51,589	50,578	2,594	2,838	3,339	4.9	5.2	6.2
Campbell	26,360	27,009	26,943	25,266	25,800	25,432	1,094	1,209	1,511	4.2	4.5	5.6
Crook	3,522	3,667	3,555	3,357	3,485	3,378	165	182	177	4.7	5.0	5.0
Johnson	4,051	4,220	4,062	3,812	3,959	3,759	239	261	303	5.9	6.2	7.5
Sheridan	15,805	16,346	16,189	14,866	15,331	15,031	939	1,015	1,158	5.9	6.2	7.2
Weston	3,119	3,185	3,168	2,962	3,014	2,978	157	171	190	5.0	5.4	6.0
SOUTHWEST	65,668	65,609	66,317	62,549	62,191	62,246	3,119	3,418	4,071	4.7	5.2	6.1
Lincoln	8,369	8,431	8,432	7,820	7,818	7,736	549	613	696	6.6	7.3	8.3
Sublette	7,170	7,430	7,565	6,955	7,187	7,266	215	243	299	3.0	3.3	4.0
Sweetwater	23,917	23,980	23,527	22,819	22,770	22,012	1,098	1,210	1,515	4.6	5.0	6.4
Teton	15,250	14,456	15,463	14,553	13,708	14,648	697	748	815	4.6	5.2	5.3
Uinta	10,962	11,312	11,330	10,402	10,708	10,584	560	604	746	5.1	5.3	6.6
SOUTHEAST	72,983	72,746	73,243	68,960	68,379	68,422	4,023	4,367	4,821	5.5	6.0	6.6
Albany	18,159	18,266	18,208	17,382	17,359	17,224	777	907	984	4.3	5.0	5.4
Goshen	6,182	6,277	6,182	5,846	5,904	5,788	336	373	394	5.4	5.9	6.4
Laramie	43,216	42,637	43,543	40,584	39,852	40,446	2,632	2,785	3,097	6.1	6.5	7.1
Niobrara	1,272	1,295	1,224	1,217	1,233	1,157	55	62	67	4.3	4.8	5.5
Platte	4,154	4,271	4,086	3,931	4,031	3,807	223	240	279	5.4	5.6	6.8
CENTRAL	56,881	56,210	56,524	53,941	52,987	52,741	2,940	3,223	3,783	5.2	5.7	6.7
Carbon	7,901	8,001	7,772	7,476	7,534	7,215	425	467	557	5.4	5.8	7.2
Converse	7,426	7,487	7,471	7,098	7,121	7,051	328	366	420	4.4	4.9	5.6
Natrona	41,554	40,722	41,281	39,367	38,332	38,475	2,187	2,390	2,806	5.3	5.9	6.8
STATEWIDE	295,506	296,131	297,842	280,270	279,467	278,679	15,236	16,664	19,163	5.2	5.6	6.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										5.8	5.9	6.9
U.S.										9.3	9.3	9.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										9.1	9.2	9.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2011. Run Date 08/2011.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

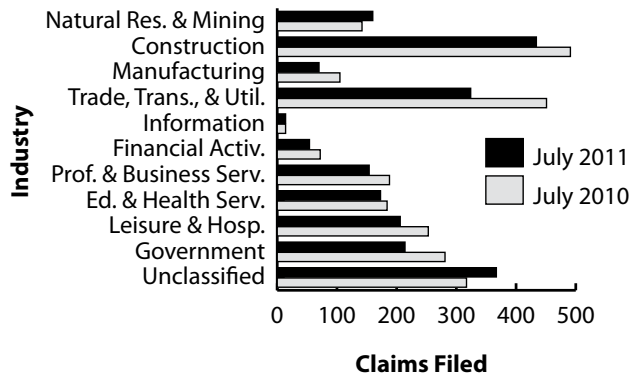
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

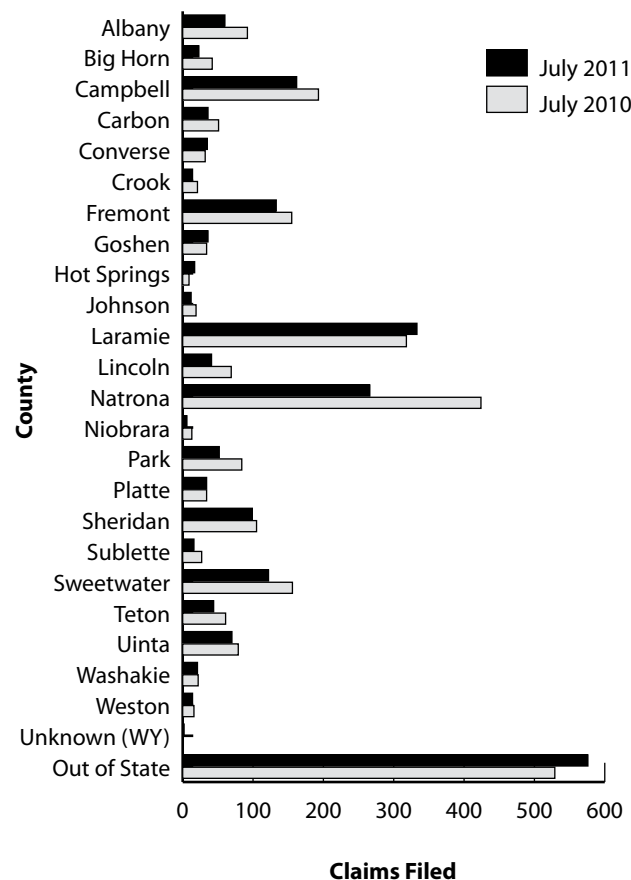
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims declined by 14.0% over the year, led by a 21.8% over-the-year decline in the service-providing sector. Initial claims in wholesale trade were 71.1% lower than at this time last year.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2011



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2011



Initial Claims

Initial Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed			Jul 11	Jul 11
	Jul 11	Jun 11	Jul 10	Jun 11	Jul 10
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,222	2,395	2,585	-7.2	-14.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	664	744	738	-10.8	-10.0
Natural Res. & Mining	160	183	142	-12.6	12.7
Mining	144	171	127	-15.8	13.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	10	8	9	25.0	11.1
Construction	434	501	491	-13.4	-11.6
Manufacturing	70	60	105	16.7	-33.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	977	1,036	1,249	-5.7	-21.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	324	291	451	11.3	-28.2
Wholesale Trade	44	43	152	2.3	-71.1
Retail Trade	188	172	221	9.3	-14.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	92	76	78	21.1	17.9
Information	14	23	14	-39.1	0.0
Financial Activities	54	63	72	-14.3	-25.0
Prof. and Business Svcs.	154	157	188	-1.9	-18.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	173	229	184	-24.5	-6.0
Leisure & Hospitality	206	223	253	-7.6	-18.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	52	50	87	4.0	-40.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	214	236	281	-9.3	-23.8
Federal Government	38	42	102	-9.5	-62.7
State Government	32	23	31	39.1	3.2
Local Government	144	171	148	-15.8	-2.7
Local Education	53	97	48	-45.4	10.4
UNCLASSIFIED	367	379	317	-3.2	15.8

Laramie County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	330	336	316	-1.8	4.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	70	87	65	-19.5	7.7
Construction	58	70	55	-17.1	5.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	217	202	197	7.4	10.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	79	50	76	58.0	3.9
Financial Activities	15	16	13	-6.3	15.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	41	36	38	13.9	7.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	30	56	27	-46.4	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	39	27	26	44.4	50.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	35	33	40	6.1	-12.5
UNCLASSIFIED	8	14	14	-42.9	-42.9

Natrona County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	264	267	422	-1.1	-37.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	90	90	120	0.0	-25.0
Construction	43	42	56	2.4	-23.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	150	151	263	-0.7	-43.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	54	51	106	5.9	-49.1
Financial Activities	3	6	15	-50.0	-80.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	15	25	24	-40.0	-37.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	37	30	35	23.3	5.7
Leisure & Hospitality	27	26	55	3.8	-50.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	19	18	29	5.6	-34.5
UNCLASSIFIED	5	8	10	-37.5	-50.0

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed declined by 25.1% compared to July 2010. Construction and trade, transportation, & utilities had the greatest numeric impact on the over-the-year change.

Continued Claims

	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Jul 11	Jun 11	Jul 10	Jun 11	Jul 10
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	20,595	23,902	27,488	-13.8	-25.1
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	13,255	14,800	17,429	-10.4	-23.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	5,894	6,078	7,759	-3.0	-24.0
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	684	622	982	10.0	-30.3
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	11.6%	10.2%	12.7%	1.4%	-1.1%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	6,001	7,648	9,095	-21.5	-34.0
Natural Res. & Mining	1,193	1,486	1,602	-19.7	-25.5
Mining	1,080	1,324	1,460	-18.4	-26.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	87	92	99	-5.4	-12.1
Construction	4,101	5,305	6,365	-22.7	-35.6
Manufacturing	707	857	1,128	-17.5	-37.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	9,484	11,068	12,566	-14.3	-24.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,855	3,331	4,156	-14.3	-31.3
Wholesale Trade	432	486	810	-11.1	-46.7
Retail Trade	1,851	2,085	2,519	-11.2	-26.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	572	760	827	-24.7	-30.8
Information	202	203	226	-0.5	-10.6
Financial Activities	480	468	770	2.6	-37.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,471	1,630	1,885	-9.8	-22.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,929	1,841	2,070	4.8	-6.8
Leisure & Hospitality	1,968	3,009	2,556	-34.6	-23.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	579	586	903	-1.2	-35.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,094	2,043	2,603	2.5	-19.6
Federal Government	368	465	819	-20.9	-55.1
State Government	255	251	329	1.6	-22.5
Local Government	1,471	1,327	1,455	10.9	1.1
Local Education	506	362	436	39.8	16.1
UNCLASSIFIED	3,016	3,143	3,224	-4.0	-6.5

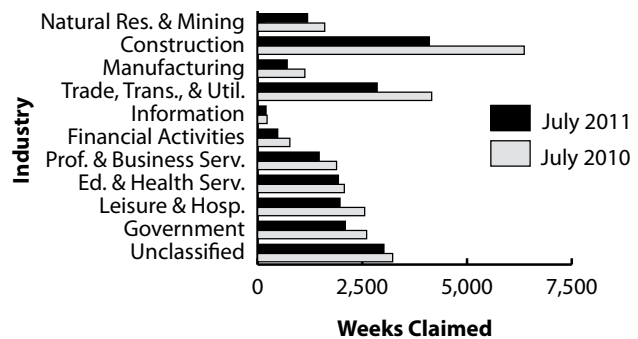
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,790	2,880	3,656	-3.1	-23.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	803	708	1,011	13.4	-20.6
Total Goods-Producing	584	734	845	-20.4	-30.9
Construction	437	585	678	-25.3	-35.5
Total Service-Providing	1,745	1,673	2,170	4.3	-19.6
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	487	470	834	3.6	-41.6
Financial Activities	119	102	180	16.7	-33.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	297	257	280	15.6	6.1
Educational and Health Svcs.	450	454	375	-0.9	20.0
Leisure & Hospitality	240	245	298	-2.0	-19.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	384	368	540	4.3	-28.9
UNCLASSIFIED	77	105	101	-26.7	-23.8

Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,218	2,569	3,519	-13.7	-37.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	628	637	1,013	-1.4	-38.0
Total Goods-Producing	532	694	1,075	-23.3	-50.5
Construction	254	386	590	-34.2	-56.9
Total Service-Providing	1,523	1,733	2,209	-12.1	-31.1
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	531	594	768	-10.6	-30.9
Financial Activities	78	67	155	16.4	-49.7
Professional & Business Svcs.	236	312	280	-24.4	-15.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	323	333	414	-3.0	-22.0
Leisure & Hospitality	187	253	419	-26.1	-55.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	121	90	180	34.4	-32.8
UNCLASSIFIED	42	52	55	-19.2	-23.6

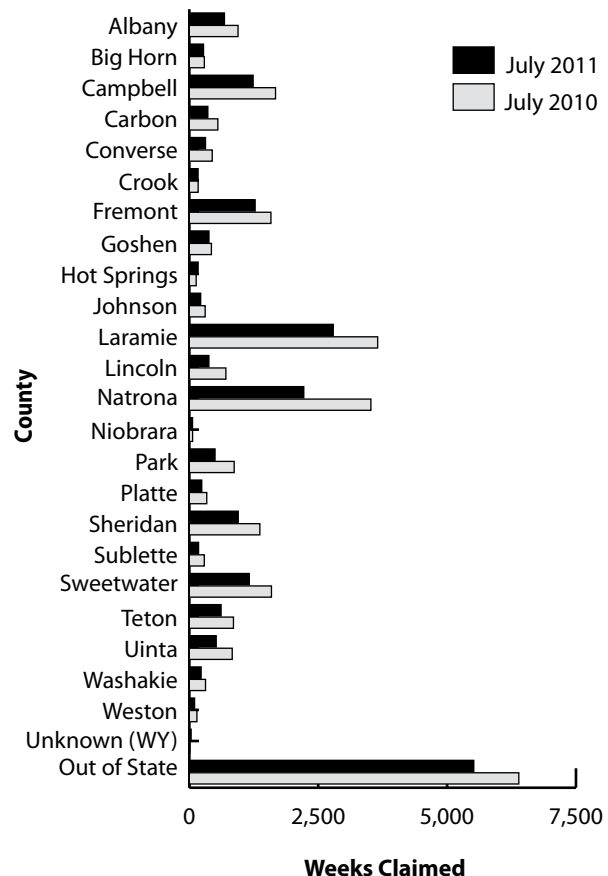
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2011



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2011



**Wyoming Department
of Workforce Services
Research & Planning
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