

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

An Update on Nursing Employment in Wyoming

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Wyoming's nursing workforce plays an important role in providing quality health care. As the baby boom generation ages, Wyoming's health care needs will increase substantially, including the need for services provided by nurses. In order to plan for these future needs, it is important to understand trends in wages, turnover, demographics, and other variables in the nursing workforce.

The ability of Wyoming's health care system to deliver high quality services to its citizens is of critical importance. A key part of the state's health care system is its nursing workforce. This article presents a brief overview and update to the previously published nursing dashboard indicators (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing/2012/DASHBOARDS_COMPLETE_FEB2012.pdf). The tables provide information on trends in nursing wages, demographics, and turnover. Although this research focused on trends in the nursing profession, turnover and earnings analyses for other industries and statewide for comparison purposes are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

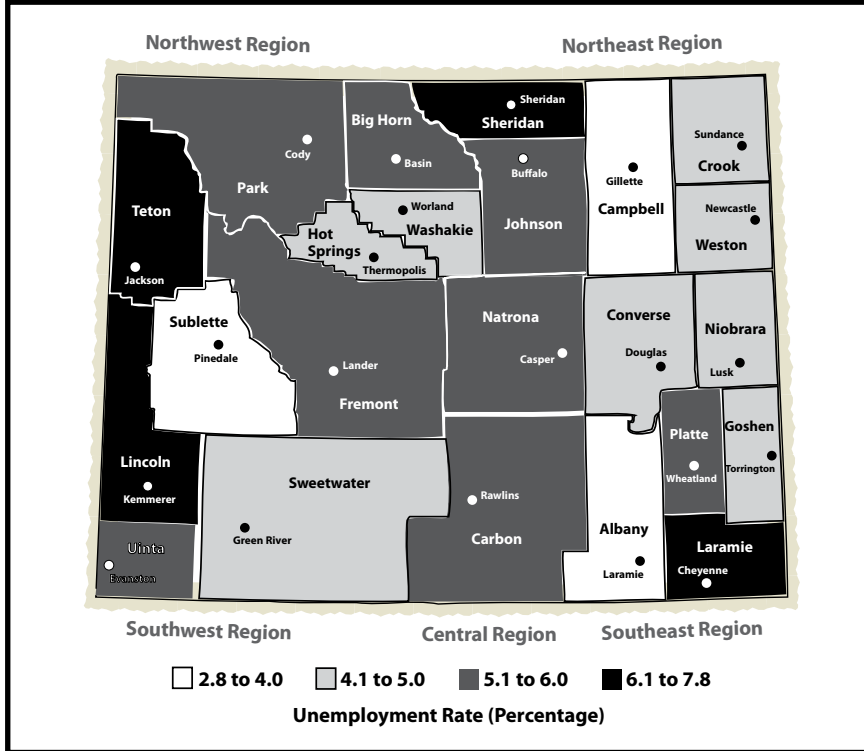
The enactment of the Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act (Title 13) of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, Public Law 111-5) and the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA, Public Law 111-148) will affect all aspects of health care delivery, including the nursing profession. Timely and regular reporting of these indicators will allow readers to better understand how these pieces of legislation and other factors affect this part of the health care system over time. This research is intended to provide a present-day description of the nursing workforce in addition to an analysis of trends affecting

(Text continued on page 3)

New Publication

- **Approximately one-fourth of the people living in Wyoming in 2010 were between the ages of 46 and 64. How will Wyoming's health care workforce meet the needs of an aging baby boom generation? ... page 15**
- **Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming: Advancing the Study is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occ6.pdf>**

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



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(Text continued from page 1)

this component of the labor market. This analysis begins with a detailed review of the demographic and wage trends in ambulatory care, then transitions to a comparative analysis of all three health care industries (ambulatory care, hospitals, and long-term care), and ends with a health care-wide view of average wages by county of work. The reports generated in the publication of this article update prior research of the same type performed by Leonard (2008).

Data Sets Used and Methodology

The first data component used in the analysis was the Wyoming State Board of Nursing (WSBN) licensure files (WSBN, 2011). These files contain information on nurse license status and type, and demographics, plus a unique identifier (social security number), which is joined to other administrative databases in Research & Planning's (R&P) possession. Other datasets used to construct the reports included the Unemployment Insurance (UI; R&P, 2011) Claims Database, the Workers' Compensation (WC; R&P, 2011) database, the Wage Records (WR; R&P, 2011) database, and the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW; R&P, 2011) database. The QCEW provides employers' industry assignments and their ownership codes (private, local, state, and federal government).

The licensure data were used to build a time series of the types of licenses nurses held in each calendar quarter. For the purposes of this analysis, R&P used a "once a nurse, always a nurse" methodology. This means that once a

worker obtains a nursing license, that worker is counted as a nurse from that point forward. Such a distinction smooths the data from one quarter to the next while preserving overall trends.

Nurses were assigned to industries based on their primary employers' North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; Census Bureau, 2007) and ownership codes (found in the UI tax system). Businesses in NAICS 621 are classified as ambulatory care services, while those in NAICS 622 are classified as hospitals and those in NAICS 623 are classified as long-term and residential care facilities. Employment data for nurses working in other non-health care industries were not shown in the dashboard output tables.

Nurses were assigned to industries according to their primary employer in WR. A nurse's primary employer is defined as the employer that paid the most wages to each nurse in a particular quarter. The NAICS code of the primary employer is then assigned to individual nurses. Earnings represent the total wage and salary payments to nurses without regard to the number or types of hours worked, since this information is not available from current administrative databases.

Charts were generated for three nursing categories: registered nurses (RN), licensed practical nurses (LPN), and certified nursing assistants (CNA), although the focus of this article is RNs. The RN category includes Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRN) except where otherwise noted. Results tables for the other license categories are posted online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing/2012/DASHBOARDS_COMPLETE_FEB2012.pdf. Definitions used in this article are shown on page 10.

Results

The first results section of this article focuses on ambulatory care only as a way of describing how readers may use the data as a stand-alone product. The second section provides a comparative analysis of RN and APRN statistics between ambulatory care, hospitals, and long-term care facilities to demonstrate a more in-depth analysis technique. The final section

compares nurse wages by county of work.

Detailed Analysis: Ambulatory Care

The results for RNs and APRNs working in ambulatory care are shown in Table 1. The number of RNs working in ambulatory care increased from 802 in first quarter 2009 (2009Q1) to 911 in first quarter 2011 (2011Q1), an increase of 13.6%. The addition of RNs was slower from 2009Q1 to 2009Q4. This was concurrent

Table 1: Licensed Registered Nurses and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses in Ambulatory Health Care in Wyoming, 2009Q1 to 2011Q1

	2009Q1	2009Q2	2009Q3	2009Q4	2010Q1	2010Q2	2010Q3	2010Q4	2011Q1	
Active RNs & APRNs	802	794	822	840	859	863	875	874	911	
% Change Prev. Qtr.	-1.2%	-1.0%	3.5%	2.2%	2.3%	0.5%	1.4%	-0.1%	4.2%	
% Change Prev. Year	4.2%	-1.2%	3.7%	3.4%	7.1%	8.7%	6.4%	4.0%	6.1%	
RN & APRN% of Total Employment	9.8%	9.6%	9.7%	9.8%	10.0%	9.9%	9.9%	10.0%	10.3%	
Multiple Jobholders (RN & APRN)	161	156	176	166	168	167	173	176	179	
% Change Previous Quarter	-9.0%	-3.1%	12.8%	-5.7%	1.2%	-0.6%	3.6%	1.7%	1.7%	
% Change Previous Year	-9.0%	-23.5%	-5.4%	-6.2%	4.3%	7.1%	-1.7%	6.0%	6.5%	
Unemployment Insurance Claimants (RN & APRN)	8	9	18	19	8	8	20	12	21	
Claimant Rate	1.0%	1.1%	2.2%	2.3%	0.9%	0.9%	2.3%	1.4%	2.3%	
Worker's Compensation Claimants (RN & APRN)	9	13	11	13	8	11	6	12	9	
Claimant Rate	1.1%	1.6%	1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	
Avg. Wages, Continuous RNs Only	\$11,898	\$12,030	\$12,242	\$13,763	\$12,042	\$12,699	\$12,602	\$13,898	N.A.	
Avg. Wages, Continuous APRNs Only	\$18,953	\$19,052	\$19,448	\$22,045	\$18,856	\$19,606	\$20,783	\$23,278	N.A.	
Avg. Age, All RNs & APRNs	44.7	44.9	44.7	45.0	45.1	45.5	45.5	45.9	45.5	
Avg. Tenure, All RNs & APRNs (Years)	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	
Exit Rate Percentage (RN & APRN)	8.7%	10.8%	10.7%	12.4%	8.5%	9.7%	8.7%	10.9%	N.A.	
Age										
<25	N	39	40	40	35	28	23	26	25	24
	%	4.9%	5.0%	4.9%	4.2%	3.3%	2.7%	3.0%	2.9%	2.6%
25-34	N	154	156	179	178	201	192	193	191	197
	%	19.2%	19.6%	21.8%	21.2%	23.4%	22.2%	22.1%	21.9%	21.6%
35-44	N	195	182	180	178	175	181	179	179	206
	%	24.3%	22.9%	21.9%	21.2%	20.4%	21.0%	20.5%	20.5%	22.6%
45-54	N	237	234	228	253	237	243	247	238	241
	%	29.6%	29.5%	27.7%	30.1%	27.6%	28.2%	28.2%	27.2%	26.5%
55-64	N	149	153	164	163	182	185	190	196	208
	%	18.6%	19.3%	20.0%	19.4%	21.2%	21.4%	21.7%	22.4%	22.8%
65+	N	28	28	30	33	36	39	40	45	34
	%	3.5%	3.5%	3.6%	3.9%	4.2%	4.5%	4.6%	5.1%	3.7%

NA = Not available.

with the economic contraction Wyoming experienced during that time. Examples of how employment levels in the state changed overall and at the industry level, in addition to employment changes in other states, can be found at <http://www.bls.gov/ces/> or <http://www.bls.gov/cew/>. The number of RNs filing either Workers' Compensation or UI claims during this period was fairly steady.

The average wage amounts and increasing employment demonstrate the resiliency of the health care industry and the nursing profession during the downturn in Wyoming. The wage increase for these nurses between 2009Q4 and 2010Q4 was 1.0% (including bonuses). A similar comparison of 2009Q3 and 2010Q3 reveals a wage increase of 2.9%. For the same two periods, the wage increases for APRNs were 5.6% (fourth quarter) and 6.6% (third quarter), respectively.

Nurses in ambulatory care on average are about two years younger than nurses working in other health care sectors. The average age for RNs in ambulatory care steadily increased between 2009Q1 (44.7) and 2010Q4 (45.9). However, the average age declined slightly to 45.5 in 2011Q1. The age distributions by quarter in the bottom portion of the chart demonstrate how their age demographics changed over time. The age groups that increased the most rapidly were 55-64 and 65+. The 55-64 age group comprised 18.6% of RNs in 2009Q1 and this percentage rose to 22.8% by 2011Q1. The proportion of RNs age 65+ increased from 3.5% in 2009Q1 to 5.1% in 2010Q4, then fell to 3.7% in 2011Q1. The proportions of those between 35 and 44 (24.3% to 22.6%) and 45 and 54 (29.6% to 26.5%) declined between 2009Q1 and 2011Q1. As nurses "age out" and retire,

the number of younger nurses available to meet the replacement need appears to be insufficient.

Comparative Analysis

The majority of RNs and APRNs are employed in hospitals (see Table 2, page 6). In this industry, they accounted for 27.4% of industry employment during 2011Q1. Of the three health care industries studied, RNs and APRNs working in hospitals earned the most as well. Continuously employed RNs working in hospitals earned \$15,845 in 2010Q3 compared to \$12,602 in ambulatory care (see Table 1), and \$13,910 in long-term care (see Table 3, page 7). Previous research by Harris (2007) indicated that although nurses are paid more on average in hospitals, they may seek employment in ambulatory care later in their careers primarily due to work schedules. The more regular hours afforded nurses in ambulatory care, particularly women who have children or want to have children, may make work in this industry more attractive than working in hospitals, where shifts may conflict with family needs. The UI claims rate for RNs and APRNs in hospitals during 2010Q3 (0.6%) was much lower than those seen for RNs and APRNs in ambulatory care (2.3%) and long-term care (4.0%).

Figures 1-3 (see page 8) show the age distribution of RNs and APRNs in the three industries. The average age of RNs and APRNs in hospitals remained steady during the eight quarters analyzed, and fluctuated between 47.0 and 47.8. This stands in contrast to long-term care (see Table 3), where the average age of these nurses rose from 44.4 in 2009Q1 to 47.2 in 2011Q1. The greatest concentration of workers younger than 45 during 2011Q1 was in hospitals (53.0%), compared to

46.8% in ambulatory care (see Table 1) and 40.5% in long-term care (see Table 3). Both the number and proportion of RNs and APRNs over the age of 65 increased during the two-year analysis period in all industries. In 2009Q1, this proportion was 4.8% (19; see Table 3) and increased to 7.2% (28) in 2011Q1. Part of the reason the average age of RNs and APRNs increased was that the number working in long-term care fell from 396 in 2009Q1 to 390 in 2011Q1, implying that younger nurses left employment in the industry.

A similar increase was observed in hospitals (see Table 2), where the number and proportion of nurses 65 and older increased from 49 (1.8%) in 2009Q1 to 60 (2.2%) in 2011Q1.

Nurses working in hospitals in 2011Q1 had an average tenure of 7.0 years (see Table 2), the highest of the three industries. This was 3.3 years longer than nurses working in ambulatory care (3.7 years; see Table 2) and long-term care (3.7 years; see Table 3). This is consistent

Table 2: Licensed Registered Nurses and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses in Hospitals in Wyoming, 2009Q1 to 2011Q1

	2009Q1	2009Q2	2009Q3	2009Q4	2010Q1	2010Q2	2010Q3	2010Q4	2011Q1	
Active RNs & APRNs	2,700	2,735	2,728	2,726	2,709	2,739	2,758	2,752	2,727	
% Change Prev. Qtr.	1.0%	1.3%	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.6%	1.1%	0.7%	-0.2%	-0.9%	
% Change Prev. Year	4.1%	4.1%	2.1%	2.0%	0.3%	0.1%	1.1%	1.0%	0.7%	
RN & APRN% of Total Employment	27.4%	27.5%	27.3%	27.7%	27.7%	27.6%	27.5%	27.7%	27.4%	
Multiple Jobholders (RN & APRN)	225	259	207	227	199	243	244	241	207	
% Change Previous Quarter	-8.9%	15.1%	-20.1%	9.7%	-12.3%	22.1%	0.4%	-1.2%	-14.1%	
% Change Previous Year Year	-13.8%	10.2%	-15.5%	-8.1%	-11.6%	-6.2%	17.9%	6.2%	4.0%	
Unemployment Insurance Claimants (RN & APRN)	9	16	16	11	20	13	16	15	15	
Claimant Rate	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	
Worker's Compensation Claimants (RN & APRN)	47	41	51	59	48	58	64	63	53	
Claimant Rate	1.7%	1.5%	1.9%	2.2%	1.8%	2.1%	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%	
Avg. Wages, Continuous RNs Only	\$14,483	\$14,906	\$15,215	\$16,305	\$14,243	\$15,055	\$15,845	\$17,084	N.A.	
Avg. Wages, Continuous APRNs Only	\$28,267	\$28,574	\$31,032	\$30,916	\$29,592	\$29,140	\$33,773	\$34,953	N.A.	
Avg. Age, All RNs & APRNs	46.9	47.7	47.0	47.4	47.6	47.1	47.3	47.6	47.8	
Avg. Tenure, All RNs & APRNs (Years)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	
Exit Rate Percentage (RN & APRN)	4.8%	5.0%	4.8%	4.6%	3.9%	5.3%	4.9%	5.6%	N.A.	
Age										
<25	N	132	137	158	145	137	133	140	140	123
	%	4.9%	5.0%	5.8%	5.3%	5.1%	4.9%	5.1%	5.1%	4.5%
25-34	N	667	673	662	668	672	696	704	679	673
	%	24.7%	24.6%	24.3%	24.5%	24.8%	25.4%	25.5%	24.7%	24.7%
35-44	N	627	645	628	621	624	643	647	653	650
	%	23.2%	23.6%	23.0%	22.8%	23.0%	23.5%	23.5%	23.7%	23.8%
45-54	N	767	763	756	748	711	694	691	691	687
	%	28.4%	27.9%	27.7%	27.4%	26.2%	25.3%	25.1%	25.1%	25.2%
55-64	N	456	467	469	487	502	514	513	527	532
	%	16.9%	17.1%	17.2%	17.9%	18.5%	18.8%	18.6%	19.1%	19.5%
65+	N	49	49	54	55	61	57	61	60	60
	%	1.8%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%

NA = Not available.

ND = Not discloseable.

with exit rates of RNs and APRNs during 2010Q4. The exit rate for nurses working in hospitals (5.6%) was considerably lower than those seen in ambulatory care (10.9%) and long-term care (13.3%).

Wages by Work Status and County of Work

Table 4 (see page 9) illustrates how RN and APRN wages vary by county of work and employment status. Work county assignments were modeled using

estimated commuting patterns (Leonard, 2011). Nurses' work locations were estimated using the addresses contained in the employer UI tax files (QCEW). Work locations (latitude and longitude) were assigned based upon employers' physical addresses. The statewide average wage for all continuously employed RNs & APRNs in health care during 2010Q4 was \$16,771, while nurses experiencing other types of employment status (hire, exit, or hire and exit in the same quarter) earned considerably less (\$11,161). Although the

Table 3: Licensed Registered Nurses and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses in Long-Term Care in Wyoming, 2009Q1 to 2011Q1

	2009Q1	2009Q2	2009Q3	2009Q4	2010Q1	2010Q2	2010Q3	2010Q4	2011Q1	
Active RNs & APRNs	396	401	408	407	403	395	401	398	390	
% Change Prev. Qtr.	10.0%	1.3%	1.7%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-2.0%	1.5%	-0.7%	-2.0%	
% Change Prev. Year	7.9%	9.6%	12.7%	13.1%	1.8%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-2.2%	-3.2%	
RN & APRN% of Total Employment	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%	8.3%	8.3%	8.0%	8.0%	8.1%	8.0%	
Multiple Jobholders (RN & APRN)	84	80	64	80	78	75	83	97	78	
% Change Previous Quarter	15.1%	-4.8%	-20.0%	25.0%	-2.5%	-3.8%	10.7%	16.9%	-19.6%	
% Change Previous Year	33.3%	12.7%	-7.2%	9.6%	-7.1%	-6.3%	29.7%	21.3%	0.0%	
Unemployment Insurance Claimants (RN & APRN)	6	7	13	8	8	10	16	14	15	
Claimant Rate	1.5%	1.7%	3.2%	2.0%	2.0%	2.5%	4.0%	3.5%	3.8%	
Worker's Compensation Claimants (RN & APRN)	11	8	6	N.D.	6	6	7	9	5	
Claimant Rate	2.8%	2.0%	1.5%	N.D.	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	2.3%	1.3%	
Avg. Wages, Continuous RNs Only	\$12,555	\$12,813	\$12,837	\$13,104	\$12,758	\$13,964	\$13,910	\$14,719	N.A.	
Avg. Wages, Continuous APRNs Only	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.D.	N.A.	
Avg. Age, All RNs & APRNs	44.4	44.7	44.5	45.1	45.9	46.6	46.9	47.0	47.2	
Avg. Tenure, All RNs & APRNs (Years)	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.7	
Exit Rate Percentage (RN & APRN)	11.4%	10.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.4%	12.2%	12.2%	13.3%	N.A.	
Age										
<25	N	44	41	32	23	20	14	14	15	16
	%	11.1%	10.2%	7.8%	5.7%	5.0%	3.5%	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%
25-34	N	74	79	92	95	87	83	76	79	71
	%	18.7%	19.7%	22.5%	23.3%	21.6%	21.0%	19.0%	19.8%	18.2%
35-44	N	66	68	73	71	72	71	74	70	71
	%	16.7%	17.0%	17.9%	17.4%	17.9%	18.0%	18.5%	17.6%	18.2%
45-54	N	114	106	107	106	109	106	111	107	103
	%	28.8%	26.4%	26.2%	26.0%	27.0%	26.8%	27.7%	26.9%	26.4%
55-64	N	79	86	85	94	91	94	100	100	101
	%	19.9%	21.4%	20.8%	23.1%	22.6%	23.8%	24.9%	25.1%	25.9%
65+	N	19	21	19	18	24	27	26	27	28
	%	4.8%	5.2%	4.7%	4.4%	6.0%	6.8%	6.5%	6.8%	7.2%

NA = Not available.

ND = Not disclosable.

most RNs and APRNs were found to be working in Natrona County (847), the highest paid nurses (of the counties displayed) were found in Campbell County (\$17,870 continuous; \$17,369 average). The range for the published counties was from a high of \$17,369 in Campbell County to a low of \$14,524 in Fremont County. The difference could be accounted for by at least three factors: 1) more rural areas have less specialization or demand for nurse specialists or APRNs; 2) employers pay less because some local economies are not as robust as others; and 3) a greater proportion of nurses (33, or 12.7%) in Fremont County were in turnover status, or working less than a full quarter, compared to nurses in Campbell County (28, or 10.2%) of nurses.

Conclusion

This article examined how RN and APRN demographics and wages changed in the three health care industries between 2009Q1 and 2011Q1. The research was designed to update readers on wage and demographic changes in the nursing profession and to educate

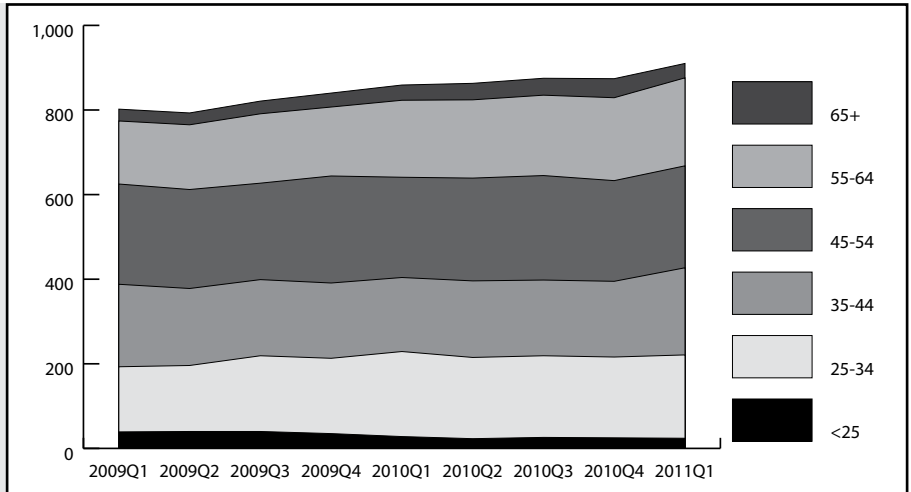


Figure 1: Registered Nurses and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses Working in Ambulatory Care in Wyoming by Age Group, 2009Q1 to 2011Q1

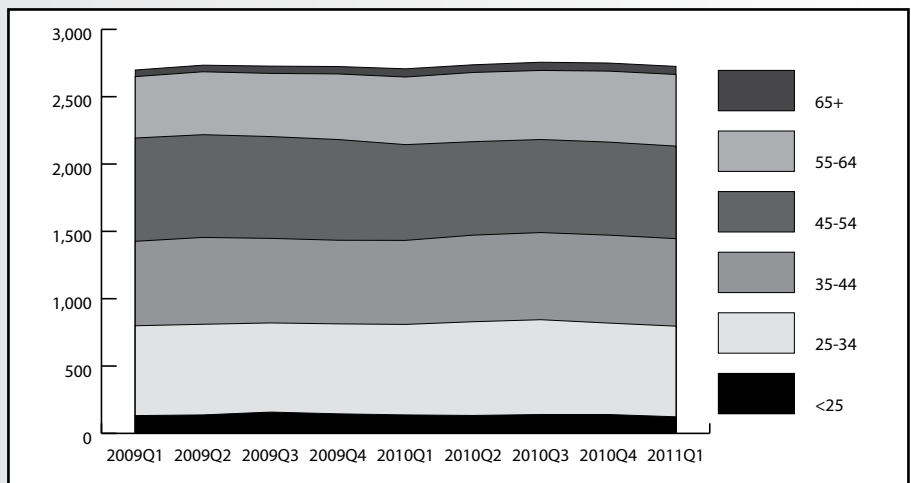


Figure 2: Registered Nurses and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses Working in Hospitals in Wyoming by Age Group, 2009Q1 to 2011Q1

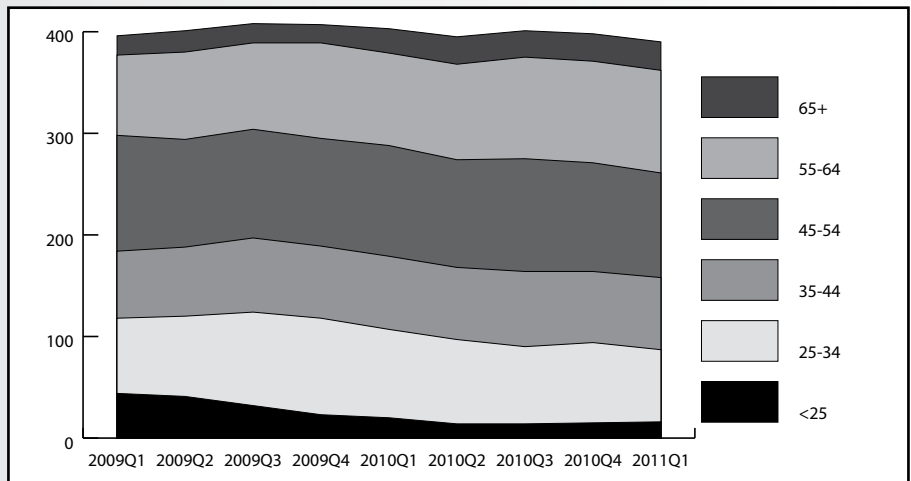


Figure 3: Registered Nurses and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses Working in Long-Term Care in Wyoming by Age Group, 2009Q1 to 2011Q1

them in the use of the dashboard reports. The results indicate that both nurse wages and their average ages are increasing. This presents a challenge for Wyoming's health care delivery system as more of the baby boom generation retires. How Wyoming's health care system responds to competition that is not only local but global in nature will determine the quality of care delivered to the people of the state.

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Table 4: Employment Status of Licensed Registered Nurses (RNs) and Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) in Ambulatory Health Care in Wyoming, 2010Q4

County of Work	Employment Status						Total		
	Continuous			Turnover**			N	Column %	Average Wage
N	Column %	Average Wage	N	Column %	Average Wage				
Natrona	730	20.9%	\$17,749	117	22.1%	\$11,437	847	21.0%	\$16,877
Laramie	661	18.9%	\$16,554	112	21.1%	\$9,774	773	19.2%	\$15,572
Campbell	246	7.0%	\$17,870	28	5.3%	\$12,967	274	6.8%	\$17,369
Park	253	7.2%	\$16,478	33	6.2%	\$10,233	286	7.1%	\$15,757
Albany	197	5.6%	\$16,721	37	7.0%	\$10,241	234	5.8%	\$15,696
Fremont	226	6.5%	\$14,994	33	6.2%	\$11,306	259	6.4%	\$14,524
Sheridan	197	5.6%	\$16,673	27	5.1%	\$9,291	224	5.6%	\$15,783
Other Counties*	984	28.2%	\$16,429	143	27.0%	\$12,438	1,127	28.0%	\$15,923
Total	3,494	100.0%	\$16,771	530	100.0%	\$11,161	4,024	100.0%	\$16,032

*Other Wyoming counties were aggregated to protect confidentiality.
 **Hire, exit, or both hire and exit.

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Definitions

Active RNs, LPNs, or CNAs – The count of licensed professionals who worked in ambulatory health care services, hospitals, or nursing & residential care facilities.

Average Wages Continuous Employees – Gross quarterly average wages paid to each continuously employed licensed professional.

Both Hire and Exit – When a person works for an employer during the current quarter, but not during the prior or subsequent quarters.

CNA - Certified nursing assistants.

Continuous Employees – The number of licensed professionals whose primary industry was ambulatory health care services, hospitals, or nursing & residential care facilities in the current quarter, previous quarter and subsequent quarter.

Employment – The average number of

people working in an industry during the quarter. Each month, businesses report the total number of workers during the week including the 12th. These numbers are summed and divided by three to calculate employment in the quarter.

Exit – An exit occurs when a person worked for an employer during the current quarter, but not during the next quarter.

Exit Rate Percentage – The number of licensed professionals whose primary industry was ambulatory health care services, hospitals, or nursing & residential care facilities during the prior quarter and current quarter, but not in the following quarter.

Hire – A hire occurs when a person was not working for an employer in the prior quarter but is in the current quarter.

(Definitions continued on page 11)

(Definitions continued from page 10)

Industry/Primary Industry – The industry assignments of nurses’ primary employers.

LPN – Licensed practical nurses.

Multiple Jobholders – The number of licensed professionals paid wages by two or more employers during a quarter.

N.A. – Information not available or calculation not applicable.

N.D. (Not Disclosable) – If the number of Workers’ Compensation claims was fewer than five in a quarter, the result was suppressed for confidentiality reasons.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes – This report refers to ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621; includes physicians’ offices, outpatient surgical centers, and medical labs), hospitals (NAICS 622; includes general medical & surgical hospitals and specialty hospitals), and nursing & residential care facilities (NAICS 623; includes residential mental health & substance abuse facilities and homes for

the elderly).

Primary Employer – The employer who paid the most wages to a worker in a quarter.

RN and APRN – Registered nurses and advanced practice registered nurses.

Tenure – The number of consecutive quarters each licensed professional worked for the same primary employer, allowing for three quarter breaks.

Total Employment – The count of all workers whose primary industry was ambulatory health care services, hospitals, or nursing & residential care facilities.

Turnover – Turnover occurs when workers are not continuously employed (see definition of continuous employees).

Unemployment Insurance Claimants – The number of workers filing a claim for Unemployment Insurance benefits each quarter.

Workers’ Compensation Claimants – the number of workers reporting injuries to Workers’ Compensation each quarter.

Occupation Spotlight

There are an estimated 180 workers classified as physician assistants in Wyoming.

According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, these workers are paid a mean wage of \$48.06 per hour. Those in the 90th percentile earn \$63.41 per hour.

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



Physician Assistants

Publication Examines Wyoming's Health Care Workforce Needs

by: Michael Moore, Associate Editor

Now online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/occ6.pdf>

Approximately one-fourth of the people living in Wyoming in 2010 were between the ages of 46 and 64. How will Wyoming's health care workforce meet the needs of an aging baby boom generation? This question is addressed in several ways in *Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming: Advancing the Study*, a new publication from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

In 2011, licensing data were provided to R&P by the professional licensing boards that license many of Wyoming's health care occupations. These data were then combined with several existing datasets, including the Wyoming Wage Records database, demographic data, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, and Workers' Compensation tax files. By linking all of these datasets, R&P is able to better understand licensed health care professionals working in Wyoming.

By examining this new information, along with existing resources, R&P is able to examine the impacts that an aging population, rapidly changing technology, and national health care initiatives have on Wyoming's health care workforce. *Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming* contains detailed information on demographics, existing state and local health care shortages, projected demand and health care shortages, and commuting impacts in health care.

Demographics and Health Care

According to the U.S. Census Bureau,

26.6% of all persons living in Wyoming in 2010 were baby boomers between the ages of 46 and 64. This percentage was even higher in many smaller, rural counties, such as Platte (31.5%), Hot Springs (30.9%), Crook (30.6%), and Johnson (29.9%) counties (see Table 1, page 13). Patients age 65 and older are more likely to have at least one chronic illness that requires medical management, such as diabetes, hypertension, or heart disease.

This may pose a problem in Wyoming's many rural areas, where health care needs are provided by small critical access hospitals that generally provide emergency services, outpatient care, and limited in-patient services. In rural areas, older citizens who require specialized care may not receive the services they need without traveling to large urban centers, such as Denver, CO; Salt Lake City, UT; or Billings, MT.

These small rural hospitals may also be slower to adapt to changing technologies in health care, such as telemedicine and electronic medical records, than larger urban hospitals (Jones, Parker, Ahearn, Mishra, & Variyam, 2009). Additionally, electronic medical records systems can be cost prohibitive to set up and maintain for smaller hospitals (Vogel, 2011).

State and Local Health Care Shortages

Wyoming currently has a shortage of workers in several health care occupations that are critical to long-term care (see Table 2, page 14). For example, if Wyoming

uses the ratio of licensed health care workers to population served found in the nation as a whole as the standard, then Wyoming currently has substantial shortages in home health aides (-746); licensed practical & licensed vocational nurses (-575); nursing, psychiatric, & home health aides (-502); and medical assistants (-445). *Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming* also includes a

table that examines these types of shortages for each of Wyoming’s sub-state regions.

Projected Demand and Health Care Shortages

The advanced age of Wyoming’s population will have a major impact on the need for workers in health care-related occupations over the next 10 years. As people age,

they will require more health care; additionally, health care professionals are aging with the rest of the population. For example, 59.6% of all registered nurses working in Wyoming during third quarter 2010 were 45 or older (see Figure 1, page 16). As more people employed in health care occupations reach the traditional retirement age of 65, their departure from Wyoming’s workforce will create a need to fill vacant jobs. Where will Wyoming find enough workers to address this need?

Wyoming’s higher learning institutions are not providing enough graduates to fill the projected average annual openings for many health care occupations (see Table 3, page 15). For example, 444 people completed the necessary degree program to become registered nurses in 2009. However, the latest occupational projections from R&P show an estimated 665 annual openings for registered nurses in Wyoming from 2010 to 2020. This is a baseline projection; the full impacts of the boom generation, national health care initiatives, and changing technology have not yet been identified.

Table 1: Population by Age Group and County in Wyoming, 2010

	0-45 Years		46-64 Years (Baby Boom Generation ¹)		65+ Years		Total, All Ages
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Wyoming	343,712	61.0	149,824	26.6	70,090	12.4	563,626
Albany County	26,163	72.1	6,970	19.2	3,166	8.7	36,299
Big Horn County	6,396	54.8	3,164	27.1	2,108	18.1	11,668
Campbell County	31,750	68.8	11,767	25.5	2,616	5.7	46,133
Carbon County	9,361	58.9	4,480	28.2	2,044	12.9	15,885
Converse County	8,163	59.0	3,894	28.2	1,776	12.8	13,833
Crook County	3,766	53.2	2,167	30.6	1,150	16.2	7,083
Fremont County	23,547	58.7	10,771	26.8	5,805	14.5	40,123
Goshen County	7,011	52.9	3,738	28.2	2,500	18.9	13,249
Hot Springs County	2,235	46.4	1,489	30.9	1,088	22.6	4,812
Johnson County	4,417	51.5	2,564	29.9	1,588	18.5	8,569
Laramie County	56,372	61.4	23,861	26.0	11,505	12.5	91,738
Lincoln County	10,979	60.6	4,886	27.0	2,241	12.4	18,106
Natrona County	46,093	61.1	19,965	26.5	9,392	12.4	75,450
Niobrara County	1,238	49.8	733	29.5	513	20.7	2,484
Park County	14,877	52.7	8,386	29.7	4,942	17.5	28,205
Platte County	4,142	47.8	2,728	31.5	1,797	20.7	8,667
Sheridan County	15,899	54.6	8,669	29.8	4,548	15.6	29,116
Sublette County	6,236	60.9	2,972	29.0	1,039	10.1	10,247
Sweetwater County	29,098	66.4	11,065	25.3	3,643	8.3	43,806
Teton County	13,643	64.1	5,553	26.1	2,098	9.9	21,294
Uinta County	13,729	65.0	5,515	26.1	1,874	8.9	21,118
Washakie County	4,682	54.9	2,343	27.5	1,508	17.7	8,533
Weston County	3,915	54.3	2,144	29.7	1,149	15.9	7,208

¹Baby Boom Generation = persons born between 1946 and 1964.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

Commuting Impacts on Health Care

By linking the data provided by Wyoming's professional licensing boards to existing datasets, R&P is able to compare the number of health care professionals licensed in Wyoming to those actually working in Wyoming during any given quarter. This can be seen in Table 4 (see page 17), which shows that there were 33,736 selected health care professionals licensed in Wyoming in 2010Q3. Of those, 19,092 (56.6%) worked in Wyoming during any quarter from 2009Q2 to 2010Q3, while 14,438 (42.8%) worked in Wyoming for the entire period of 2009Q2 to 2010Q3.

R&P is able to use this data to examine licensed health care occupations at various levels of detail, including age, gender, turnover, average commuting distance, and wages. Table 5 (see page 18) shows various statistics for selected licensed professionals working in Wyoming in 2010Q3. For example, physical therapists had an average commuting distance of 17.5 miles, compared to chiropractors, who had

(Text continued on page 16)

Table 2: Selected Health Care Workforce Occupation Needs in Wyoming Relative to National Staffing Standard

SOC Code	SOC Title	U.S. Employment (2009)	U.S. Rate per 10,000	WY Need
21-1010	Counselors	332,780	10.6	94
21-1011	Substance Abuse & Behavioral Disorder Counselors	77,940	2.5	60
21-1013	Marriage & Family Therapists	33,050	1.1	39
21-1014	Mental Health Counselors	110,300	3.5	17
21-1022	Medical & Public Health Social Workers	143,080	4.6	56
29-1024	Prosthodontists	670	0.0	2
29-1031	Dietitians & Nutritionists	53,510	1.7	22
29-1060	Physicians & Surgeons	592,410	19.0	56
29-1061	Anesthesiologists	34,820	1.1	15
29-1063	Internists, General	50,070	1.6	42
29-1066	Psychiatrists	22,690	0.7	6
29-1069	All Other Physicians & Surgeons	293,740	9.4	277
29-1081	Podiatrists	9,310	0.3	7
29-1111	Registered Nurses	2,655,020	85.0	--
29-1124	Radiation Therapists	16,590	0.5	--
29-1181	Audiologists	12,860	0.4	8
29-1199	All Other Health Diagnosing & Treat Pract.	31,390	1.0	21
29-2011	Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technologists	164,430	5.3	29
29-2012	Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technicians	156,480	5.0	-89
29-2030	Diagnostic Related Tech. & Technicians	123,330	3.9	158
29-2031	Cardiovascular Tech. & Technicians	48,720	1.6	74
29-2032	Diagnostic Medical Sonographers	53,010	1.7	55
29-2033	Nuclear Medicine Technologists	21,600	0.7	29
29-2050	Health Diagnosing & Treating Practitioner Support	535,870	17.1	233
29-2051	Dietetic Technicians	23,890	0.8	5
29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	333,500	10.7	132
29-2053	Psychiatric Technicians	72,650	2.3	50
29-2054	Respiratory Therapy Technicians	13,570	0.4	--
29-2055	Surgical Technologists	92,260	3.0	46
29-2061	Licensed Practical & Licensed Voc. Nurses	730,290	23.4	575
29-2081	Opticians, Dispensing	62,200	2.0	4
29-2091	Orthotists & Prosthetists	5,940	0.2	5
31-1010	Nursing, Psychiatric, & Home Health Aides	2,498,660	80.0	502
31-1011	Home Health Aides	982,840	31.5	746
31-1013	Psychiatric Aides	64,730	2.1	106
31-2010	Occupational Therapist Assistants & Aides	34,900	1.1	29
31-2011	Occupational Therapist Assistants	27,720	0.9	29
31-2012	Occupational Therapist Aides	7,180	0.2	--
31-9011	Massage Therapists	60,040	1.9	28
31-9090	Misc. Healthcare Support Occupations	992,960	31.8	455
31-9091	Dental Assistants	294,030	9.4	13
31-9092	Medical Assistants	523,260	16.7	445
31-9093	Medical Equipment Preparers	47,310	1.5	--
31-9095	Pharmacy Aides	49,580	1.6	75

Note: Full table available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/occ6.pdf>.

Table 3: College Completers and Annual Openings for Selected Health Care Occupations in Wyoming, 2010-2020

CIP ¹ Code	Degree Program	SOC ² Code	Occupation	Minimum Education Required	2009 College Completers	2010-2020 Total Annual Openings	Total College Completers Compared to Estimated Average Annual Openings
440701	Social Work		Social Work		52	170	-118
		21-1013	Marriage & Family Therapists	Master's Degree		3	
		21-1019	Counselors, All Other	Bachelor's Degree		0	
		21-1021	Child, Family, & School Social Workers	Bachelor's Degree		75	
		21-1022	Healthcare Social Workers	Bachelor's Degree		29	
		21-1023	Mental Health & Substance Abuse Social Workers	Master's Degree		43	
		21-1029	Social Workers, All Other	Bachelor's Degree		20	
510601	Dental Assisting/Assistant	31-9091	Dental Assistants	OJT	0	78	-78
510708	Medical Transcription/Transcriptionist	31-9094	Medical Transcriptionists	Vocational Training	4	32	-28
510716	Medical Administrative/Executive Assistant & Medical Secretary	31-9092	Medical Assistants	OJT	0	75	-75
510805	Pharmacy Technician/Assistant	29-2052	Pharmacy Technicians	OJT	2	55	-53
510908	Respiratory Care Therapy/Therapist		Respiratory Care		0	41	-41
		29-1126	Respiratory Therapists	Associate's Degree		38	
		29-2054	Respiratory Therapy Technicians	Associate's Degree		3	
511004	Clinical/Medical Laboratory Technician	29-2012	Medical & Clinical Laboratory Technicians	Associate's Degree	0	53	-53
511501	Substance Abuse/Addiction Counseling		Substance Abuse/Addiction Counseling		0	39	-39
		21-1011	Substance Abuse & Behavioral Disorder Counselors	Bachelor's Degree		10	
		21-1014	Mental Health Counselors	Master's Degree		29	
511601	Nursing - Registered Nurse Training (RN, ASN, BSN, MSN)	29-1111 & 29-1141	Registered Nurses	Associate's Degree	444	665	-222
511613	Licensed Practical / Vocational Nurse Training	29-2061	Licensed Practical & Licensed Voc. Nurses	Vocational Training	87	110	-23
512306	Occupational Therapy/Therapist	29-1122	Occupational Therapists	Master's Degree	0	30	-30
512308	Physical Therapy/Therapist	29-1123	Physical Therapists	Master's Degree	2	68	-66

¹ Classification of Instructional Programs.

² Standard Occupational Classification.

OJT=On-the-job training.

Note: Full table available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/occ6.pdf>.

(Text continued from page 14)

an average commuting distance of 6.3 miles. The average (mean) wage for dentists was \$35,765 during this quarter, while the average (mean) wage for radiation technologists during 2010Q3 was \$12,615.

Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming: Advancing the Study is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/occ6.pdf>. Print copies are available by contacting Research & Planning at (307) 473-3807. Additional detailed tables for each health care occupation analyzed can be found at http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/occasional/occ6_appendices.pdf.

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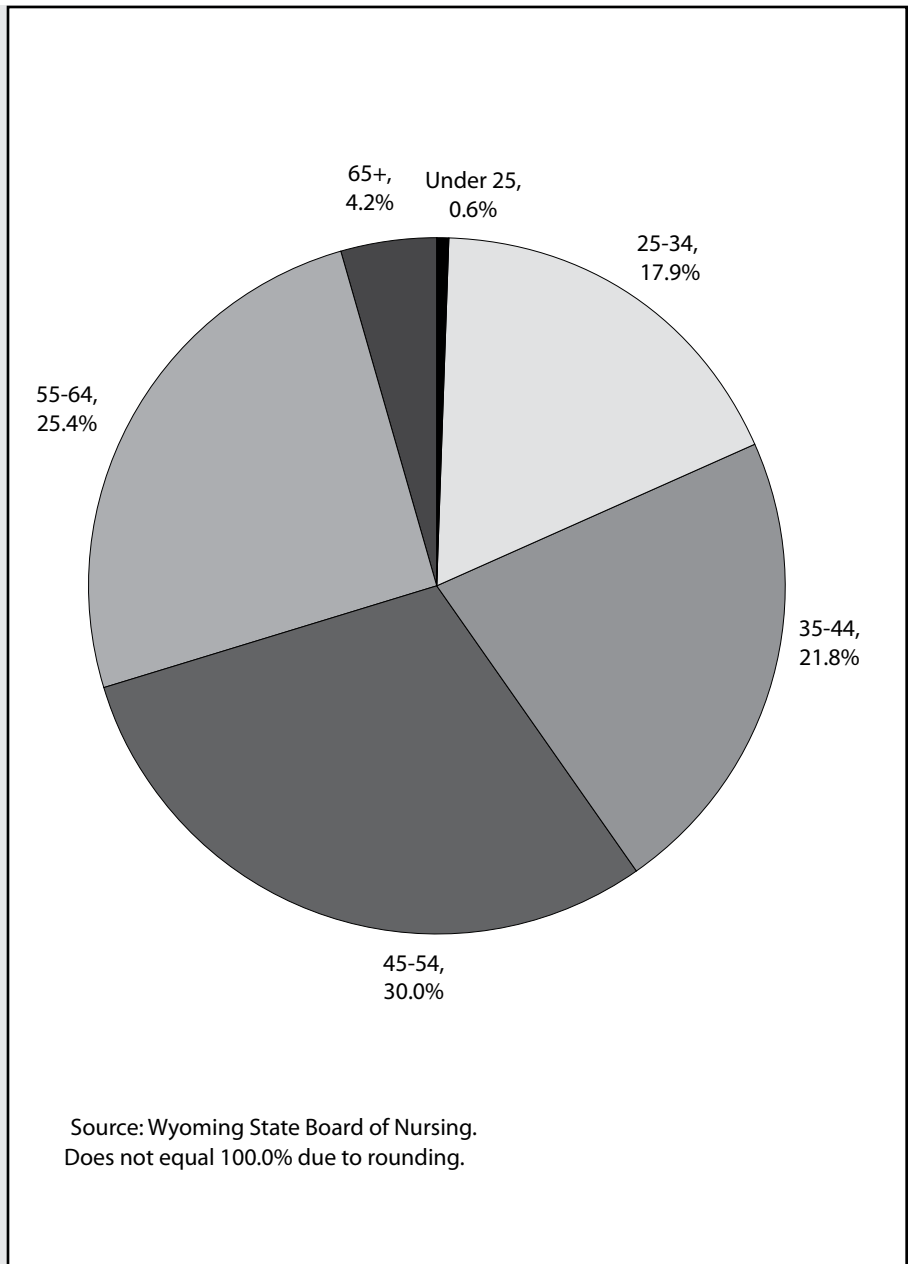


Figure 1: Age Distribution of Registered Nurses Working in Wyoming, 2010Q3

Table 4: Selected Licensed Health Care Professions by Work Status in Wyoming, 2009Q2 to 2010Q3

Licensing Board and Occupation	Worked in Wyoming All Quarters 2009Q2-2010Q3				Worked in Wyoming During Any Quarter 2009Q2-2010Q3			Total Selected Licensed Health Care Professionals in Wyoming 2010Q3	
	No		Yes		N	Row %	Column %	N	Row %
N	%	N	%						
Board of Occupational Therapy	134	34.0	260	66.0	313	79.4	1.6	394	100.0
Occupational Therapists	104	34.4	198	65.6	233	77.2	1.2	302	100.0
Occupational Therapy Assistants	30	32.6	62	67.4	80	87.0	0.4	92	100.0
Professional Standards Teaching Board	20	32.8	41	67.2	51	83.6	0.3	61	100.0
Special Education Teachers	20	32.8	41	67.2	51	83.6	0.3	61	100.0
State Board of Podiatry	18	62.1	11	37.9	13	44.8	0.1	29	100.0
Podiatrists	18	62.1	11	37.9	13	44.8	0.1	29	100.0
State Board of Chiropractic Examiners	147	73.5	53	26.5	81	40.5	0.4	200	100.0
Chiropractors	147	73.5	53	26.5	81	40.5	0.4	200	100.0
State Board of Dental Examiners	488	51.7	456	48.3	557	59.0	2.9	944	100.0
Dental Hygienists	171	36.8	294	63.2	355	76.3	1.9	465	100.0
Dentists	317	66.2	162	33.8	202	42.2	1.1	479	100.0
State Board of Embalming	67	54.5	56	45.5	73	59.3	0.4	123	100.0
Embalmers	67	54.5	56	45.5	73	59.3	0.4	123	100.0
State Board of Optometry	87	56.5	67	43.5	77	50.0	0.4	154	100.0
Optometrists	87	56.5	67	43.5	77	50.0	0.4	154	100.0
State Board of Pharmacy	1,112	46.9	1,261	53.1	1,512	63.7	7.9	2,373	100.0
Pharmacists	691	62.4	416	37.6	505	45.6	2.6	1,107	100.0
Pharmacy Interns	177	79.0	47	21.0	94	42.0	0.5	224	100.0
Pharmacy Technicians	136	23.1	453	76.9	519	88.1	2.7	589	100.0
Pharmacy Technicians In Training	108	23.8	345	76.2	394	87.0	2.1	453	100.0
State Board of Physical Therapy	509	58.6	360	41.4	464	53.4	2.4	869	100.0
Physical Therapists	235	47.3	262	52.7	342	68.8	1.8	497	100.0
Physical Therapy Assistants	274	73.7	98	26.3	122	32.8	0.6	372	100.0
State Board of Psychology	127	58.8	89	41.2	110	50.9	0.6	216	100.0
Psychologists	127	58.8	89	41.2	110	50.9	0.6	216	100.0
State Board of Speech Pathology and Audiology	111	36.6	192	63.4	237	78.2	1.2	303	100.0
Speech Pathologists	87	33.9	170	66.1	211	82.1	1.1	257	100.0
Audiologists	24	52.2	22	47.8	26	56.5	0.1	46	100.0
State Board of Medicine	2,121	73.2	775	26.8	968	33.4	5.1	2,896	100.0
Physician Assistants	135	60.5	88	39.5	112	50.2	0.6	223	100.0
Physicians	1,986	74.3	687	25.7	856	32.0	4.5	2,673	100.0
State Board of Mental Health	883	46.0	1,036	54.0	1,316	68.6	6.9	1,919	100.0
Certified Addictions Practitioner Assistants	8	40.0	12	60.0	18	90.0	0.1	20	100.0
Certified Addictions Professionals	23	39.0	36	61.0	44	74.6	0.2	59	100.0
Certified Mental Health Workers	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	18	100.0
Certified Social Workers	27	31.8	58	68.2	75	88.2	0.4	85	100.0
Licensed Addictions Therapists	65	49.2	67	50.8	79	59.8	0.4	132	100.0
Licensed Clinical Social Workers	213	44.1	270	55.9	311	64.4	1.6	483	100.0
Licensed Marriage & Family Therapists	50	54.3	42	45.7	55	59.8	0.3	92	100.0
Licensed Professional Counselors	304	40.9	439	59.1	529	71.2	2.8	743	100.0
Provisional Addictions Therapists	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.0	11	100.0
Provisional Clinical Social Workers	56	54.4	47	45.6	72	69.9	0.4	103	100.0
Provisional Marriage & Family Therapists	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.1	15	100.0
Provisional Professional Counselors	111	70.3	47	29.7	102	64.6	0.5	158	100.0

ND - Not disclosable due to confidentiality of data.

Table continued on page 18

Table continued from page 17

Table 4: Selected Licensed Health Care Professions by Work Status in Wyoming, 2009Q2 to 2010Q3

Licensing Board and Occupation	Worked in Wyoming All Quarters 2009Q2-2010Q3				Worked in Wyoming During Any Quarter 2009Q2-2010Q3			Total Selected Licensed Health Care Professionals in Wyoming 2010Q3	
	No		Yes		Yes			N	Row %
	N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Row %	Column %		
Wyoming Board of Hearing Aid Specialists	33	76.7	10	23.3	13	30.2	0.1	43	100.0
Hearing Aid Specialists	33	76.7	10	23.3	13	30.2	0.1	43	100.0
Wyoming Board of Radiologic Technologists	1,397	68.1	655	31.9	814	39.7	4.3	2,052	100.0
Radiologic Technologists ^a	1,397	68.1	655	31.9	814	39.7	4.3	2,052	100.0
Wyoming State Board of Respiratory Care	106	32.5	220	67.5	262	80.4	1.4	326	100.0
Respiratory Therapists	106	32.5	220	67.5	262	80.4	1.4	326	100.0
Wyoming State Board of Nursing	11,938	57.3	8,896	42.7	12,231	58.7	64.1	20,834	100.0
Advanced Practice Registered Nurses	378	67.4	183	32.6	261	46.5	1.4	561	100.0
Certified Nursing Assistants	4,106	50.3	4,061	49.7	5,770	70.7	30.2	8,167	100.0
Licensed Practical Nurses	918	57.7	674	42.3	893	56.1	4.7	1,592	100.0
Registered Nurses	6,536	62.2	3,978	37.8	5,307	50.5	27.8	10,514	100.0
Total	19,298	57.2	14,438	42.8	19,092	56.6	100.0	33,736	100.0

Source: State licensing boards.

^aThe counts shown for this profession were based on all available records in the licensure file. The results for the remaining professions were based on only active licensees.

ND - Not disclosable due to confidentiality of data.

Table 5: Comparative Statistics for Selected Licensed Professionals Working in Wyoming, 2010Q3

	Chiropractors	Dental Hygienists	Dentists	Physical Therapists	Radiation Technologists	Registered Nurses	All Other	Total
Turnover Rate	8.7%	8.5%	11.5%	9.0%	11.4%	12.1%	22.3%	17.1%
Mean Wages 2010Q3	\$12,783	\$11,043	\$35,765	\$16,253	\$12,615	\$14,264	\$7,029	\$10,752
Median Wages 2010Q3	\$10,795	\$11,264	\$29,512	\$16,917	\$12,636	\$14,179	\$6,315	\$9,242
Average Commuting Distance (Miles)	6.3	14.9	10.5	17.5	14.3	15.1	14.2	14.4
Average Age	43.6	41.4	47.9	42.1	42.1	45.1	38.3	41.4

Sources: State licensing boards. Wyoming Wage Records database. Commuting patterns database.

Now Online: Updated Unemployment Insurance (UI) Demographics

Showing UI Benefit Recipients **By** Age Group Ethnicity Weeks Eligible
 UI Benefit Exhaustees Gender Industry Number of Employers
 Exhaustion Rate Base Period Wages


http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui/demo_naics.htm

2011 Publications from Research & Planning

Research & Planning produced a variety of reports and publications in 2011. Many are available in print, and all may be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>. For print copies, call (307) 473-3807 or e-mail phil.ellsworth@wyo.gov or michael.moore@wyo.gov.

Topic and Title	Description	Pages	URL
Wyoming Labor Force Trends			
January 2011 through December 2011	Monthly publication with current employment, unemployment, employment growth, unemployment insurance claims, county and regional data, and analysis of workforce topics.	364 (12-month total)	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm

Trends Issue Date	Feature Articles
December 2011	Examining Nursing Employment in Wyoming through 2011Q1; Health Care Needs in Wyoming: Advancing the Study (Excerpt)
November 2011	An Overview of Wyoming's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund and Trust Fund Liability; Current Employment Statistics Preliminary Benchmark: Downward Revision to Construction Offsets Upward Revisions
October 2011	Detailed Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2011: Modest Growth Continues
September 2011	An Introduction to Licensed Occupations in Wyoming; Comparison of Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates to Short-Term Employment Projections; Long-Term Unemployment in Wyoming and the U.S.
August 2011	Training for What? Part 5: Examining the Gender Wage Gap Among New Hires in Wyoming's Manufacturing Industry; ARRA Dynamics in the Labor Market: Part 2
July 2011	Training for What? Part 3: Skills and Training Needs in Wyoming's Manufacturing Industry; Training for What? Part 4: Skills Needs in Manufacturing; Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Rise in 2010; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: Detailed Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2010: Job Gains and Payroll Growth Indicate Economic Recovery
June 2011	Training for What? Part 1: Manufacturing Sector in Wyoming Small but Growing; Training for What? Part 2: New Hires and Occupational Projections in Wyoming's Manufacturing Industry; ARRA Dynamics in the Labor Market
May 2011	Occupational Projections: Most Jobs Require On-the-Job Training; Industry Projections: Growth Expected in Most Sectors; Departure of Workers Creates Significant Job Openings; R&P Discontinues Publication of Employment by Industry Data
April 2011	Detailed Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2010: Mining Leads Payroll Growth; Federal Expenditures in Wyoming: Still an Important Part of the State's Economy
March 2011	Wyoming New Hires: Examining the Wage Gap; Wyoming Mass Layoff Events Decline Slightly in 2010
February 2011	New Hires in Wyoming: An In-Depth Analysis; Survey Captures Data on Wyoming New Hires; Information from the New Hires Survey; Current Employer Job Candidate Search Practices: A Review of the Literature; Job Search Practices of the Unemployed; Results of the Baseline Survey
January 2011	Detailed Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2010: Growth in Total Payroll Resumes; Alternative Measures of Labor Underutilization Revisited; Examining Benefits in Wyoming; Quarterly Benefits Analysis; Calculation of Workers' Compensation Claims: A Methodological Note

News Releases

Labor Force Estimates – January 2011 through December 2011	Updates on the labor force in Wyoming, including employment growth by industry as well as statewide and county unemployment rates.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news_archive.htm
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Table continued on page 20

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News Releases (continued)

<i>Quarterly Covered Employment and Wages</i>	Employment and payroll news by industry and county, updated quarterly.		http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW/toc.htm
<i>Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses</i>	Wyoming occupational fatality rates by industry.		http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/CFOI_10/2010_cfoi_newsrelease.pdf
<i>Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses</i>	Nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses, including incidence rates by industry and details of the cases with days away from work.		http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/OSH_10/Data_digest_10.pdf

Topic and Title	Description	Pages	URL
Projections			
<i>Wyoming's Short-Term (2010-2012) and Long-Term (2010-2020) Industry and Occupational Projections; Statewide/All Industries by Occupation, Major Industries by Occupation, and Sub-state Regions by Occupation</i>	Long-term and short-term projections for Wyoming employment by occupation for 2010 to 2020 and 2010 to 2012. Projections are now available for occupations by industry and for Wyoming's sub-state regions.		http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/WY_Occ_Proj_2010_2020.pdf
Wages			
<i>Wyoming Wage Survey 2010</i>	Occupational wage data for Wyoming at the statewide, county, and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) levels.	68	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_toc.htm
<i>Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender</i>	Provides wage and salary earnings by demographics from 1992 to 2010.		http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2011/index.htm
Energy Efficiency			
<i>Occasional Paper No. 5: ARRA Labor Market Dynamics</i>	An overview of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 as it pertains to the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services Research & Planning section and the Rocky Mountain and Northern Plains Consortium.	74	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/occasional/occ5.pdf
<i>A Change in Course: Jobs in the Regulatory Environment</i>	A look at how energy efficiency innovations need to be evaluated for their potential environmental impact and whether they will need to be regulated.	28	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/energy/regulatory_jobs_2011.pdf
<i>New Hires Survey</i>	Results from the New Hires Survey from 2009Q4 to 2010Q3, including wages, benefits, hours, and more.		http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/energy.htm
Other Publications			
<i>A Guide to Licensed Occupations in Wyoming, Fall 2011</i>	This publication includes detailed information on 96 occupations in Wyoming that require licenses, certificates, or other registration.	218	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dir_lic/WY_Licensed_Occs_Fall_2011.pdf
<i>Wyoming Career Explorer 2011</i>	A guide for students and jobseekers in Wyoming.	44	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/explore/2011/2011.pdf
<i>Wyoming Benefits Survey 2010</i>	Examines the benefits that Wyoming employers are offering their employees.	38	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits2010/benefits_2010.pdf

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 5.7% in October 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 edged downward from 5.8% in September to 5.7% in October. Wyoming's jobless rate has remained between 5.7% and 5.9% in each of the past five months. It decreased considerably from its October 2010 level of 6.6% and remained significantly lower than the current U.S. rate of 9.0%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased by an estimated 776 individuals (0.3%) from September to October.

Teton County posted the highest unemployment rate in October 2011 (7.8%). The next highest rates were found in Lincoln (6.6%), Fremont (6.2%), and Sheridan & Laramie (both 6.1%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates occurred in Sublette (2.8%), Albany (3.9%), and Campbell (4.0%) counties.

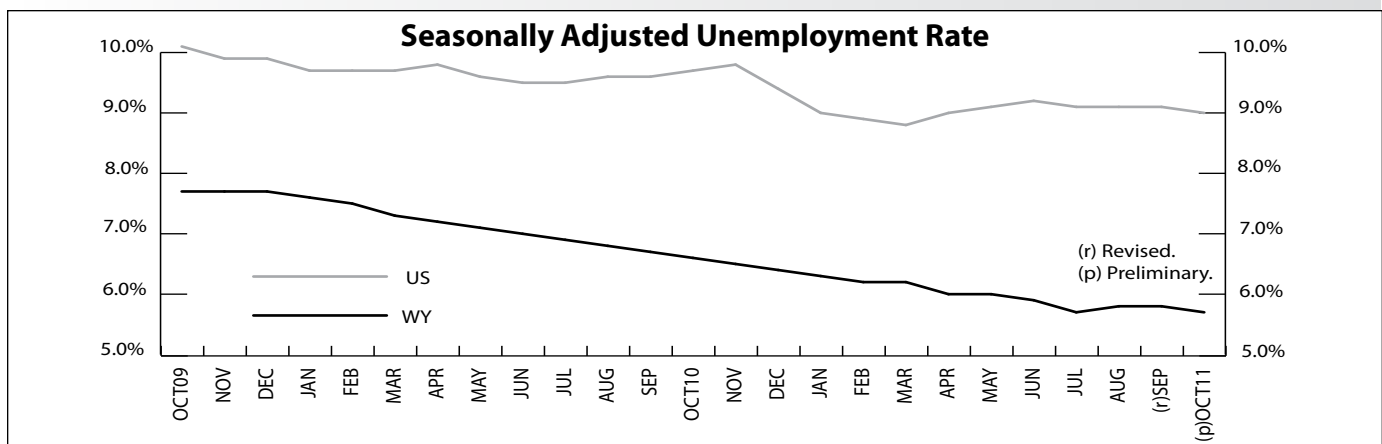
From September to October, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased.

As fall weather sets in, employment tends to decrease in construction, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality. The largest over-the-month increase in unemployment occurred in Teton County, where the jobless rate rose from 5.1% to 7.8%. Unemployment normally rises in Teton County each October as the summer tourist season ends and before the winter season begins. Washakie County and Goshen County both saw slight decreases in their unemployment rates, possibly reflecting seasonal job gains associated with sugar beet harvesting and processing.

Jobless rates fell from October 2010 to October 2011 in every county, perhaps indicating that many areas of the state are benefiting from a gradual economic recovery. Natrona County posted the largest decrease, falling from 6.5% to 5.3%. Large decreases were also seen in Sweetwater (down from 5.4% to 4.4%), Teton (down from 8.8% to 7.8%), and Carbon (down from 6.6% to 5.6%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 287,400 in October 2010 to 292,500 in October 2011, an increase of 5,100 jobs (1.8%).

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, October 2011

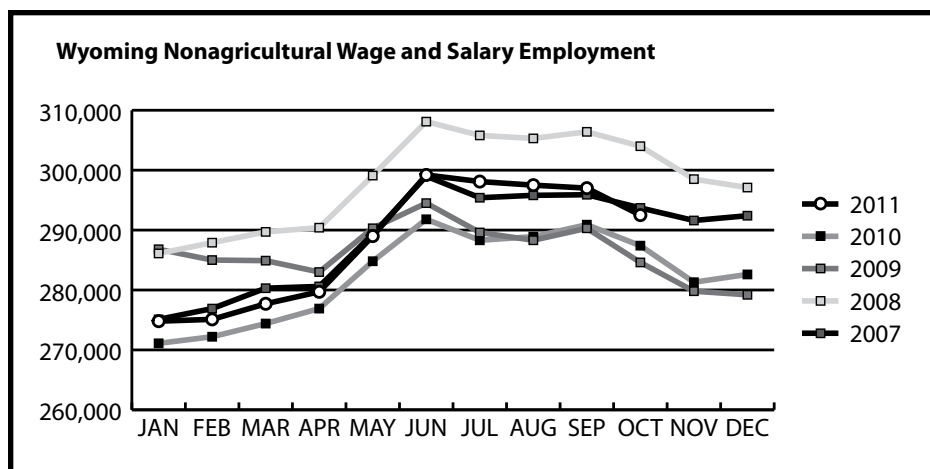
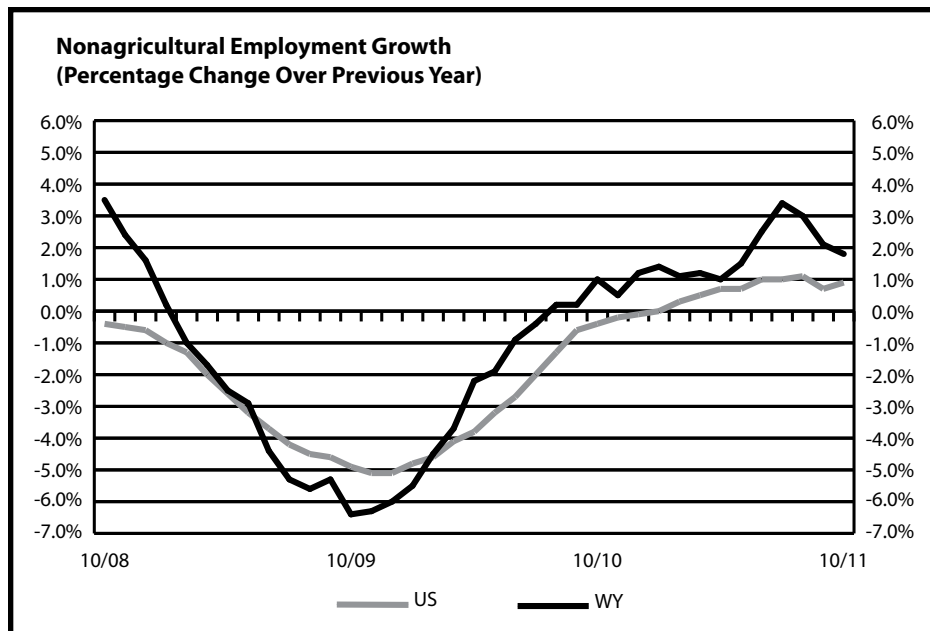
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	289,945	292,500	2,555	0.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	27,924	28,300	376	1.3%
Construction	21,456	24,700	3,244	13.1%
Manufacturing	9,580	9,100	-480	-5.3%
Wholesale Trade	8,930	8,700	-230	-2.6%
Retail Trade	29,082	29,200	118	0.4%
Transportation & Utilities	14,362	14,300	-62	-0.4%
Information	3,784	3,900	116	3.0%
Financial Activities	10,561	10,700	139	1.3%
Professional & Business Services	17,851	18,100	249	1.4%
Educational & Health Services	26,925	26,300	-625	-2.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	32,807	31,200	-1,607	-5.2%
Other Services	11,829	11,600	-229	-2.0%
Government	74,854	76,400	1,546	2.0%

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

State Unemployment Rates October 2011 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.1
Nevada	13.4
California	11.7
District of Columbia	11.0
Michigan	10.6
Mississippi	10.6
South Carolina	10.5
North Carolina	10.4
Rhode Island	10.4
Florida	10.3
Georgia	10.2
Illinois	10.1
Kentucky	9.6
Tennessee	9.6
Oregon	9.5
Alabama	9.3
New Jersey	9.1
Arizona	9.0
Indiana	9.0
Ohio	9.0
United States	9.0
Washington	9.0
Idaho	8.8
Connecticut	8.7
Missouri	8.5
Texas	8.4
Arkansas	8.2
West Virginia	8.2
Colorado	8.1
Pennsylvania	8.1
Delaware	7.9
New York	7.9
Wisconsin	7.7
Montana	7.6
Alaska	7.4
Maine	7.3
Massachusetts	7.3
Maryland	7.2
Louisiana	7.0
Utah	7.0
Kansas	6.7
New Mexico	6.6
Hawaii	6.5
Minnesota	6.4
Virginia	6.4
Oklahoma	6.1
Iowa	6.0
Wyoming	5.7
Vermont	5.6
New Hampshire	5.3
South Dakota	4.5
Nebraska	4.2
North Dakota	3.5



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Oct 11	Sep 11	Oct 10	Sep 11	Oct 11
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.4	28.1	30.0	1.1	-5.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.6	23.7	25.2	-0.4	-6.3
GOODS PRODUCING	11.5	11.5	13.1	0.0	-12.2
Natural Resources & Mining	8.4	8.4	8.1	0.0	3.7
Construction	2.6	2.6	4.5	0.0	-42.2
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.9	16.6	16.9	1.8	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	1.7	1.8	1.7	-5.6	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.4	4.8	9.1	0.0

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Oct 11	Sep 11	Oct 10	Sep 11	Oct 11
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.9	25.9	25.0	0.0	3.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.9	21.0	20.1	-0.5	4.0
GOODS PRODUCING	9.4	9.4	8.8	0.0	6.8
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	5.9	5.4	1.7	11.1
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.5	16.5	16.2	0.0	1.9
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.0	4.9	4.9	2.0	2.0

	Employment in Thousands		% Change Total Employment		
	Oct 11	Sep 11	Oct 10	Sep 11	Oct 11
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	15.9	18.1	16.4	-12.2	-3.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	13.6	15.7	14.1	-13.4	-3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.2	16.4	14.6	-13.4	-2.7
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.1	2.3	2.2	-8.7	-4.5
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	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	1.0	0.9	-10.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.8	7.6	6.1	-23.7	-4.9
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0

State Unemployment Rates October 2011 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.3
Nevada	12.7
California	11.2
District of Columbia	10.4
Mississippi	10.2
Rhode Island	10.2
Florida	10.1
Georgia	10.0
South Carolina	9.9
North Carolina	9.7
Illinois	9.5
Michigan	9.2
Kentucky	9.0
Arizona	8.9
Oregon	8.9
Tennessee	8.9
New Jersey	8.8
Alabama	8.7
Indiana	8.6
United States	8.5
Ohio	8.4
Washington	8.3
Connecticut	8.2
Idaho	8.0
Missouri	8.0
Texas	8.0
Colorado	7.7
New York	7.7
Delaware	7.5
Arkansas	7.4
West Virginia	7.4
Pennsylvania	7.2
Louisiana	7.1
Alaska	6.9
Montana	6.9
Maryland	6.8
Massachusetts	6.8
Wisconsin	6.8
Maine	6.6
Hawaii	6.5
New Mexico	6.4
Utah	6.3
Kansas	6.2
Oklahoma	6.0
Virginia	6.0
Iowa	5.4
Minnesota	5.4
Wyoming	5.3
New Hampshire	4.9
Vermont	4.6
South Dakota	4.0
Nebraska	3.8
North Dakota	2.6

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

In October 2011, there were 95 building permits issued for single family homes, a 50.0% decrease from October 2010.

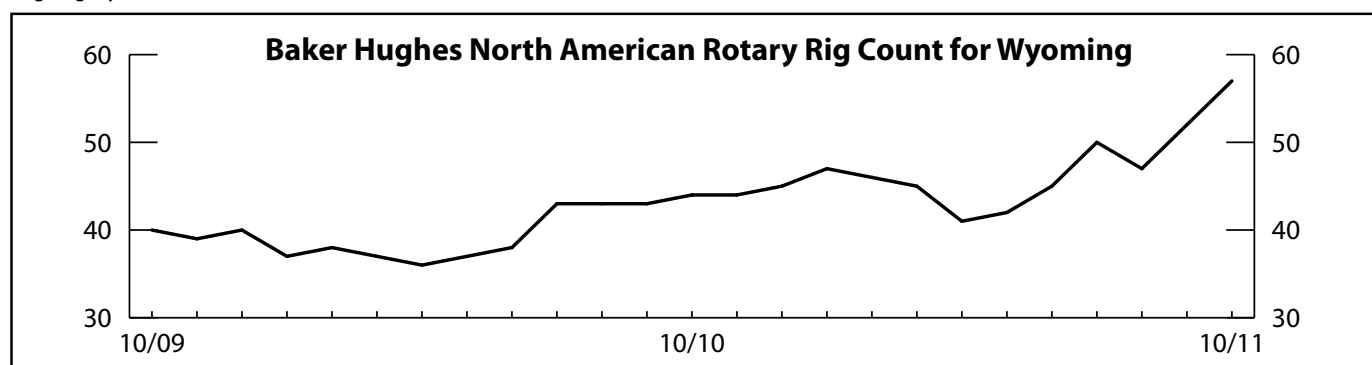
	Oct 2011 (p)	Sep 2011 (r)	Oct 2010 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	292,500	297,000	287,400	-1.5	1.8
Wyoming State Government	17,500	17,600	17,300	-0.6	1.2
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	44,400	44,400	43,700	0.0	1.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,900	40,500	38,900	1.0	5.1
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,989,000	6,946,000	6,817,000	0.6	2.5
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	4.9%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	967,000	1,037,000	1,219,000	-6.8	-20.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,258,000	8,541,000	8,408,000	-3.3	-1.8
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	14,511	13,566	18,743	7.0	-22.6
Benefits Paid	\$4,649,934	\$4,482,114	\$5,957,806	3.7	-22.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$320.44	\$330.39	\$317.87	-3.0	0.8
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	261,233	266,356	261,233	-1.9	0.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	226.4	226.9	218.7	-0.2	3.5
Food & Beverages	230.9	230.4	221.0	0.2	4.5
Housing	220.1	220.5	216.1	-0.2	1.9
Apparel	127.6	125.3	122.5	1.9	4.2
Transportation	212.1	215.2	194.3	-1.4	9.2
Medical Care	403.4	401.6	391.2	0.4	3.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.3	113.4	113.0	-0.1	0.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	132.8	132.6	131.0	0.1	1.4
Other Goods & Services	389.1	388.6	382.8	0.1	1.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	201.3	204.0	186.6	-1.3	7.9
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	103	184	218	-44.0	-52.8
Valuation	\$22,982,000	\$34,598,000	\$45,881,000	-33.6	-49.9
Single Family Homes	95	122	190	-22.1	-50.0
Valuation	\$22,204,000	\$30,739,000	\$43,628,000	-27.8	-49.1
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	13	69	13	-81.2	0.0
Valuation	\$2,571,000	\$6,082,000	\$4,590,000	-57.7	-44.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	22	33	30	-33.3	-26.7
Valuation	\$4,015,000	\$5,629,000	\$3,435,000	-28.7	16.9
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	57	52	44	9.6	29.5

(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

The lowest unemployment rates in October 2011 occurred in Sublette (2.8%), Albany (3.9%), and Campbell (4.0%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2011 (p)	Sep 2011 (r)	Oct 2010 (b)	Oct 2011 (p)	Sep 2011 (r)	Oct 2010 (b)	Oct 2011 (p)	Sep 2011 (r)	Oct 2010 (b)	Oct 2011 (p)	Sep 2011 (r)	Oct 2010 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,776	46,263	45,572	43,178	43,781	42,765	2,598	2,482	2,807	5.7	5.4	6.2
Big Horn	5,178	5,151	5,071	4,883	4,855	4,741	295	296	330	5.7	5.7	6.5
Fremont	18,925	18,940	18,989	17,752	17,820	17,712	1,173	1,120	1,277	6.2	5.9	6.7
Hot Springs	2,514	2,499	2,529	2,404	2,394	2,399	110	105	130	4.4	4.2	5.1
Park	14,765	15,350	14,662	13,952	14,596	13,802	813	754	860	5.5	4.9	5.9
Washakie	4,394	4,323	4,321	4,187	4,116	4,111	207	207	210	4.7	4.8	4.9
NORTHEAST	53,222	52,715	53,414	50,650	50,186	50,527	2,572	2,529	2,887	4.8	4.8	5.4
Campbell	26,831	26,346	27,154	25,763	25,280	25,851	1,068	1,066	1,303	4.0	4.0	4.8
Crook	3,475	3,522	3,386	3,322	3,368	3,235	153	154	151	4.4	4.4	4.5
Johnson	3,959	3,970	3,844	3,720	3,746	3,594	239	224	250	6.0	5.6	6.5
Sheridan	15,743	15,644	15,795	14,790	14,709	14,781	953	935	1,014	6.1	6.0	6.4
Weston	3,214	3,233	3,235	3,055	3,083	3,066	159	150	169	4.9	4.6	5.2
SOUTHWEST	62,966	64,245	63,474	59,632	61,216	59,558	3,334	3,029	3,916	5.3	4.7	6.2
Lincoln	8,166	8,336	8,067	7,630	7,811	7,466	536	525	601	6.6	6.3	7.5
Sublette	7,403	7,523	7,179	7,197	7,314	6,918	206	209	261	2.8	2.8	3.6
Sweetwater	24,087	23,849	23,903	23,029	22,803	22,617	1,058	1,046	1,286	4.4	4.4	5.4
Teton	12,592	13,740	12,860	11,613	13,037	11,733	979	703	1,127	7.8	5.1	8.8
Uinta	10,718	10,797	11,465	10,163	10,251	10,824	555	546	641	5.2	5.1	5.6
SOUTHEAST	75,180	74,024	74,031	71,167	70,158	69,703	4,013	3,866	4,328	5.3	5.2	5.8
Albany	20,352	20,041	19,540	19,567	19,283	18,692	785	758	848	3.9	3.8	4.3
Goshen	6,454	6,273	6,361	6,143	5,951	6,030	311	322	331	4.8	5.1	5.2
Laramie	42,849	42,188	42,857	40,214	39,656	40,014	2,635	2,532	2,843	6.1	6.0	6.6
Niobrara	1,332	1,326	1,249	1,272	1,273	1,190	60	53	59	4.5	4.0	4.7
Platte	4,193	4,196	4,024	3,971	3,995	3,777	222	201	247	5.3	4.8	6.1
CENTRAL	56,646	55,862	55,463	53,686	52,943	51,997	2,960	2,919	3,466	5.2	5.2	6.2
Carbon	7,494	7,505	7,667	7,075	7,087	7,163	419	418	504	5.6	5.6	6.6
Converse	7,594	7,571	7,410	7,254	7,231	7,054	340	340	356	4.5	4.5	4.8
Natrona	41,558	40,786	40,386	39,357	38,625	37,780	2,201	2,161	2,606	5.3	5.3	6.5
STATEWIDE	293,791	293,108	291,956	278,316	278,284	274,551	15,475	14,824	17,405	5.3	5.1	6.0
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										5.7	5.8	6.6
U.S.										8.5	8.8	9.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										9.0	9.1	9.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2011. Run Date 11/2011.

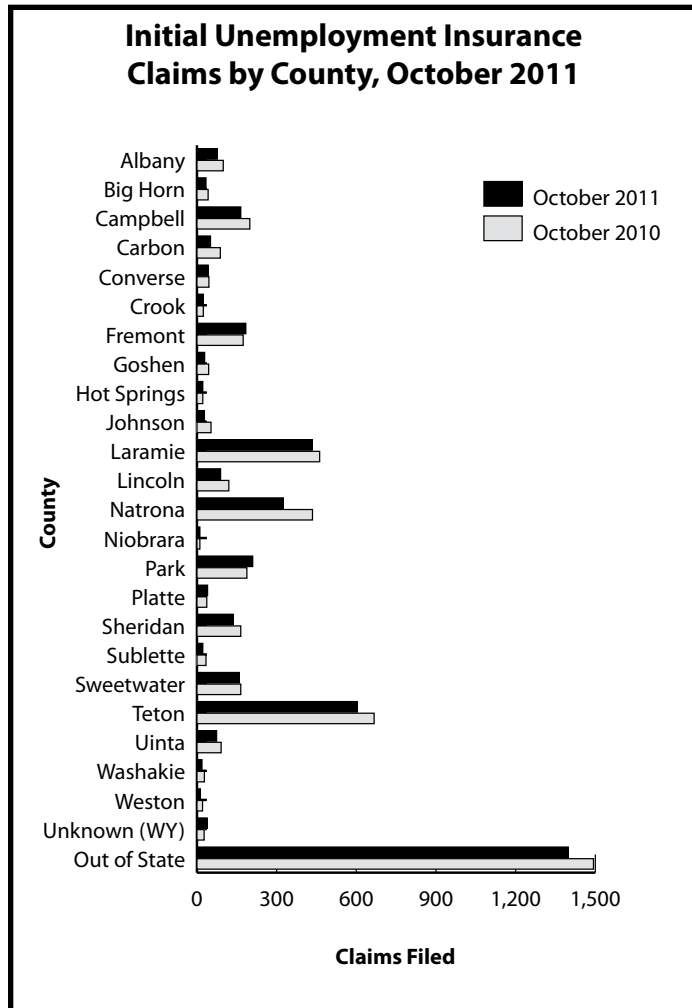
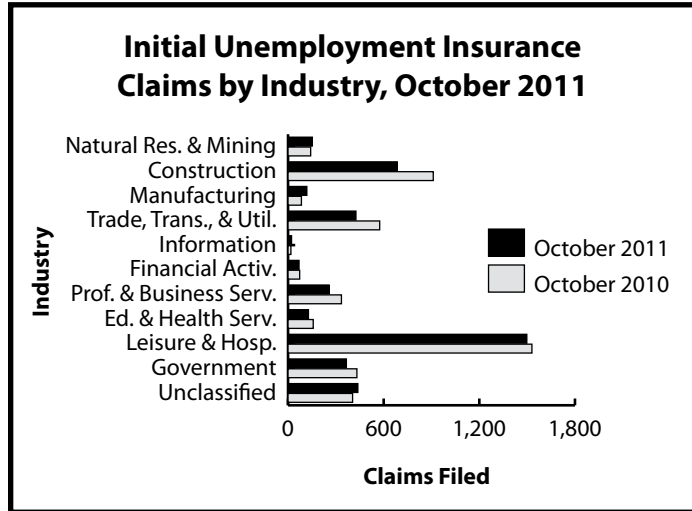
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims declined slightly (-10.8%) compared to one year ago. Over the year, claims increased in natural resources & mining, manufacturing, and local government.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Oct 11	Sep 11	Oct 11	Oct 10	
Wyoming Statewide	4,222	2,236	4,732	88.8	-10.8
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	4,222	2,236	4,732	88.8	-10.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	955	656	1,137	45.6	-16.0
Natural Res. & Mining	152	134	142	13.4	7.0
Mining	128	130	120	-1.5	6.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	17	16	13	6.3	30.8
Construction	685	458	911	49.6	-24.8
Manufacturing	118	64	84	84.4	40.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,463	1,012	2,758	143.4	-10.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	426	268	575	59.0	-25.9
Wholesale Trade	45	35	107	28.6	-57.9
Retail Trade	254	187	332	35.8	-23.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	127	46	136	176.1	-6.6
Information	22	8	18	175.0	22.2
Financial Activities	69	43	73	60.5	-5.5
Prof. and Business Svcs.	258	150	335	72.0	-23.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	128	132	158	-3.0	-19.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1,498	366	1,530	309.3	-2.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	62	45	69	37.8	-10.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	366	229	432	59.8	-15.3
Federal Government	205	90	280	127.8	-26.8
State Government	30	32	37	-6.3	-18.9
Local Government	131	107	115	22.4	13.9
Local Education	24	26	28	-7.7	-14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	438	339	405	29.2	8.1

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	432	281	461	53.7	-6.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	156	95	175	64.2	-10.9
Construction	141	81	155	74.1	-9.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	213	128	219	66.4	-2.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	56	34	72	64.7	-22.2
Financial Activities	18	6	14	200.0	28.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	51	28	51	82.1	0.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	29	23	35	26.1	-17.1
Leisure & Hospitality	45	27	37	66.7	21.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46	40	48	15.0	-4.2
UNCLASSIFIED	17	18	19	-5.6	-10.5

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	325	224	432	45.1	-24.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	124	83	133	49.4	-6.8
Construction	88	61	101	44.3	-12.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	179	117	259	53.0	-30.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	57	42	118	35.7	-51.7
Financial Activities	10	7	8	42.9	25.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	32	18	42	77.8	-23.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	29	18	31	61.1	-6.5
Leisure & Hospitality	36	19	38	89.5	-5.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	15	29	-20.0	-58.6
UNCLASSIFIED	10	9	11	11.1	-9.1

^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

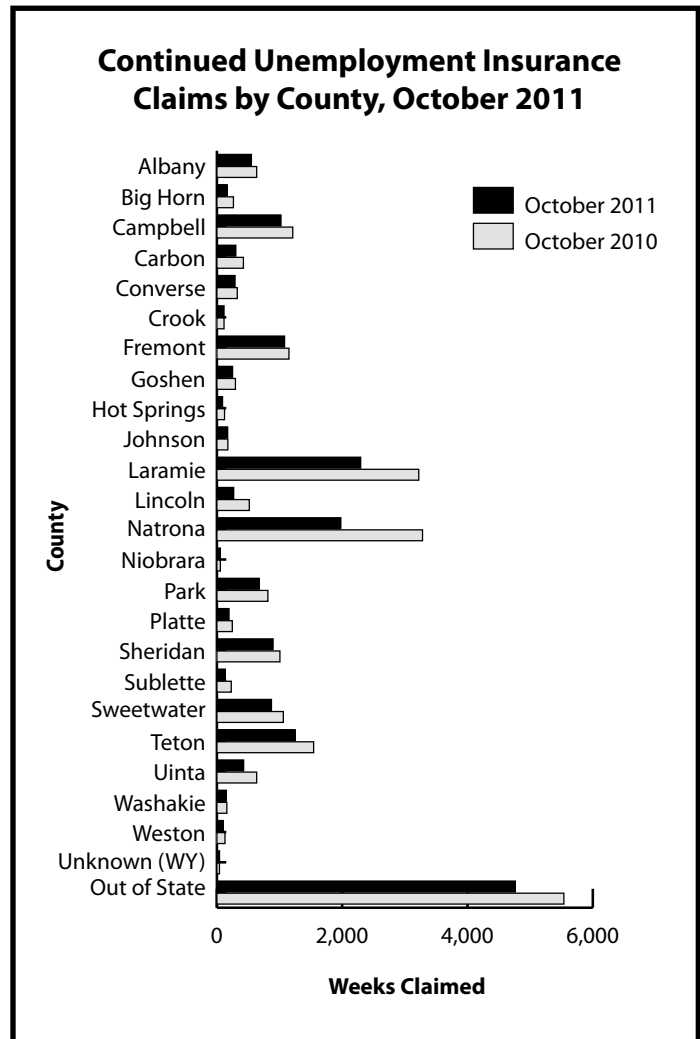
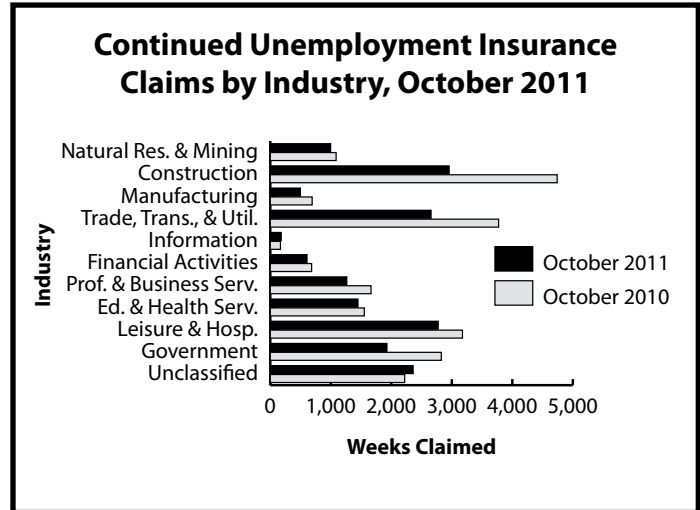
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued claims declined by 31.8% in the goods sector and 19.3% in the service sector compared to last year. However, over-the-year claims activity increased in information.

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Oct 11	Sep 11	Oct 10	Sep 11	Oct 10
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	18,126	16,443	23,193	10.2	-21.8
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	11,114	12,055	18,520	-7.8	-40.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS ^b	5,499	4,746	6,913	15.9	-20.5
Benefit Exhaustions	521	469	707	11.1	-26.3
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	9.5%	9.9%	10.2%	-0.4%	-0.8%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING					
Natural Res. & Mining	4,450	4,521	6,521	-1.6	-31.8
Natural Res. & Mining	997	1,077	1,088	-7.4	-8.4
Mining	913	985	974	-7.3	-6.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	131	108	76	21.3	72.4
Construction	2,956	2,923	4,741	1.1	-37.7
Manufacturing	497	521	692	-4.6	-28.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	9,387	7,714	11,625	21.7	-19.3
Wholesale Trade	2,657	2,523	3,773	5.3	-29.6
Retail Trade	375	389	570	-3.6	-34.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,678	1,595	2,479	5.2	-32.3
Information	604	539	724	12.1	-16.6
Financial Activities	181	188	168	-3.7	7.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	607	551	683	10.2	-11.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,264	1,225	1,665	3.2	-24.1
Leisure and Hospitality	1,449	1,410	1,553	2.8	-6.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	2,775	1,359	3,176	104.2	-12.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
Federal Government	454	458	607	-0.9	-25.2
State Government	1,928	1,675	2,826	15.1	-31.8
Local Government	544	334	1,299	62.9	-58.1
Local Education	259	247	275	4.9	-5.8
UNCLASSIFIED	1,125	1,094	1,252	2.8	-10.1
UNCLASSIFIED	338	364	397	-7.1	-14.9
UNCLASSIFIED	2,361	2,533	2,221	-6.8	6.3
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,295	2,220	3,221	3.4	-28.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	696	646	917	7.7	-24.1
Total Goods-Producing	482	434	828	11.1	-41.8
Construction	371	305	672	21.6	-44.8
Total Service-Providing	1,357	1,356	1,751	0.1	-22.5
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	386	418	582	-7.7	-33.7
Financial Activities	128	127	145	0.8	-11.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	258	243	316	6.2	-18.4
Educational and Health Svcs.	252	251	283	0.4	-11.0
Leisure & Hospitality	225	200	264	12.5	-14.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	352	315	556	11.7	-36.7
UNCLASSIFIED	104	115	86	-9.6	20.9
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,981	2,035	3,280	-2.7	-39.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	562	574	960	-2.1	-41.5
Total Goods-Producing	567	595	763	-4.7	-25.7
Construction	328	315	475	4.1	-30.9
Total Service-Providing	1,214	1,280	2,188	-5.2	-44.5
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	398	465	977	-14.4	-59.3
Financial Activities	97	86	115	12.8	-15.7
Professional & Business Svcs.	152	170	272	-10.6	-44.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	269	289	344	-6.9	-21.8
Leisure & Hospitality	170	136	333	25.0	-48.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	163	133	273	22.6	-40.3
UNCLASSIFIED	37	27	56	37.0	-33.9

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

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.



**Wyoming Department
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Research & Planning
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