

# TRENDS

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Research &amp; Planning

## Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2010: Net Job Losses Slow \*

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*Although net job losses were large and widespread in first quarter 2010, they were smaller than in the final two quarters of 2009, perhaps suggesting Wyoming's economy was beginning to stabilize.*

From first quarter 2009 to first quarter 2010, total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll for Wyoming decreased by \$139.8 million (-5.1%). UI covered payroll represents approximately 92% of all wage and salary disbursements and 45% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007). Table 1 (see page 3) shows that employment, payroll, and average weekly wage grew at rates substantially lower than their five-year averages. However, job losses and declines in total payroll in first quarter were smaller than in the previous two quarters, perhaps suggesting Wyoming's economy was beginning to stabilize. Total payroll is

an important economic indicator because it is often associated with consumer spending, retail sales, and sales tax revenue (Black & Evans, 1997).

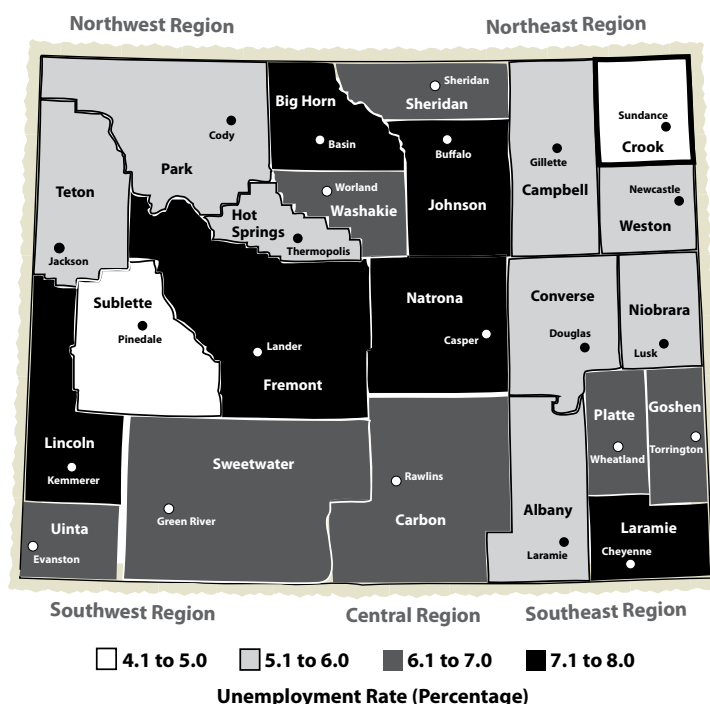
The covered payroll and employment data in this article are measured by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 25), which are measures of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons. When an individual works more than one job, each is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's average monthly wage for second quarter 2010 increased by 2.8% from year-ago levels. Total wages (0.9%) also increased, while average monthly employment (-1.9%) decreased ... *page 17*
- Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment added approximately 1,400 jobs (0.5%) from August 2009. ... *page 22*
- \* *Even though net job losses continued in first quarter 2010, employers filled 36,423 jobs ... page 19*

### Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, August 2010 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry table (see page 19) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses.

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between first quarter 2009 and first quarter 2010. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

The Figure shows that job losses were smaller in first quarter 2010 than in the third and fourth quarters of 2009. Declines in total payroll also moderated somewhat from -8.4% in third and fourth quarters to -5.1% in first quarter (see Table 2, see page 4).

### Employment and Wages by County

Table 3 (see page 5) shows that employment and wages decreased in most areas of the state. Three of the six counties where

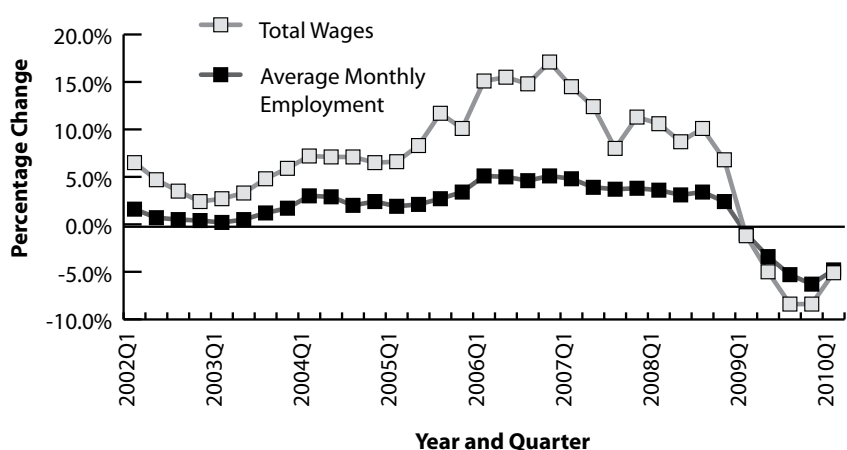
**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2006 (2006Q1) to First Quarter 2010 (2010Q1)**

	Average Monthly Employment Percentage Change Over the Previous		Total Wages Percentage Change Over the Previous		Average Weekly Wage Percentage Change Over the Previous	
	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter
2006Q1	5.1	-1.2	15.1	-3.3	9.6	-2.1
2007Q1	4.8	-1.4	14.5	-5.5	9.2	-4.1
2008Q1	3.6	-1.7	10.6	-6.0	6.8	-4.4
2009Q1	-1.0	-4.9	-1.2	-13.0	-0.2	-8.5
2010Q1 <sup>a</sup>	-4.8	-3.3	-5.1	-9.9	-0.3	-6.7
<b>Five-Year Average for Q1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-5.2</b>

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: July 2010.



**Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to First Quarter 2010 (2010Q1)**

employment increased were located in the southeast region of the state while most oil & gas dependent counties saw substantial job losses.

Goshen County added 180 jobs (4.2%) and its total payroll grew by \$2.6 million (8.8%). Job gains in state government (nearly 300 jobs), health care & social

**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2003 (2003Q1) to First Quarter 2010 (2010Q1)**

	<b>Average Monthly Employment</b>	<b>Total Wages</b>
2003Q1	0.2	2.7
2003Q2	0.5	3.3
2003Q3	1.2	4.8
2003Q4	1.7	5.9
2004Q1	3.0	7.2
2004Q2	2.9	7.1
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2	3.1	8.7
2008Q3	3.4	10.1
2008Q4	2.4	6.8
2009Q1	-1.0	-1.2
2009Q2	-3.4	-5.0
2009Q3	-5.3	-8.4
2009Q4	-6.3	-8.4
2010Q1 <sup>a</sup>	-4.8	-5.1

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Extract date: July 2010.

assistance (approximately 50 jobs), and local government (approximately 50 jobs) were partially offset by job losses in construction (more than 150 jobs).

Employment in Platte County increased by 91 jobs (2.8%) and its total payroll grew by \$1.7 million (6.5%). Small job gains were seen in health care & social assistance, local government, and accommodation & food services.

Converse County added 84 jobs (1.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$0.9 million (1.8%). Employment increased modestly in construction, local government, and mining.

Hot Springs County gained 25 jobs (1.2%) and its total payroll grew by \$0.6 million (4.3%). Small job increases in mining (including oil & gas), retail trade, and local government were partially offset by job losses in construction.

Niobrara County added 24 jobs (2.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$190,032 (3.2%). Modest job gains were seen in other services, local government, and accommodation & food services.

Big Horn County's

employment increased by one job (0.0%) and its total payroll was essentially unchanged also (-\$1,275, or 0.0%). Job losses in mining were mostly offset by job gains in manufacturing, professional & technical services, and health care & social assistance.

Sweetwater County lost 2,443 jobs (-9.8%) and its total payroll fell by \$30.1 million (-9.8%). Mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job losses (approximately 1,000 jobs), followed by accommodation & food services (approximately 400 jobs), construction (approximately 300 jobs), transportation & warehousing (approximately 250 jobs), and retail trade (approximately 200 jobs).

Campbell County's employment fell by 1,726 jobs (-5.9%) and its total payroll decreased by \$4.4 million (-1.2%). Notable job losses were seen in mining (including oil & gas; approximately 500 jobs), construction (approximately 500 jobs), and administrative & waste services (more than 250 jobs).

Teton County lost 1,032 jobs (-6.1%) and its total payroll fell by \$17.5

(Text continued on page 6)



Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by County, 2009 and 2010<sup>a</sup>

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
	2009	2010	n	%	2009	2010	\$	%	2009	2010	\$	%
Total	273,471	260,439	-13,032	-4.8	\$2,764,364,307	\$2,624,610,365	-\$139,753,942	-5.1	\$778	\$775	-\$3	-0.3
Albany	15,555	14,955	-600	-3.9	\$129,167,377	\$128,242,560	-\$924,817	-0.7	\$639	\$660	\$21	3.3
Big Horn	3,913	3,914	1	0.0	31,330,850	31,329,575	-1,275	0.0	616	616	0	0.0
Campbell	29,103	27,377	-1,726	-5.9	377,348,791	372,939,243	-4,409,548	-1.2	997	1,048	51	5.1
Carbon	6,695	6,548	-147	-2.2	63,142,875	63,068,433	-74,442	-0.1	725	741	16	2.2
Converse	5,212	5,296	84	1.6	52,446,897	53,400,679	953,782	1.8	774	776	2	0.3
Crook	2,211	2,189	-22	-1.0	17,802,075	17,360,647	-441,428	-2.5	619	610	-9	-1.5
Fremont	16,227	15,787	-440	-2.7	138,692,342	137,122,907	-1,569,435	-1.1	657	668	11	1.7
Goshen	4,296	4,476	180	4.2	29,218,006	31,795,759	2,577,753	8.8	523	546	23	4.4
Hot Springs	2,030	2,055	25	1.2	15,001,506	15,650,791	649,285	4.3	568	586	18	3.2
Johnson	3,299	3,006	-293	-8.9	26,280,886	22,696,498	-3,584,388	-13.6	613	581	-32	-5.2
Laramie	42,647	41,358	-1,289	-3.0	396,077,443	388,129,264	-7,948,179	-2.0	714	722	8	1.1
Lincoln	6,194	5,704	-490	-7.9	56,390,565	54,642,482	-1,748,083	-3.1	700	737	37	5.3
Natrona	39,020	36,860	-2,160	-5.5	409,769,807	373,455,857	-36,313,950	-8.9	808	779	-29	-3.6
Niobrara	836	860	24	2.9	5,903,158	6,093,190	190,032	3.2	543	545	2	0.4
Park	12,198	12,130	-68	-0.6	107,584,750	109,407,388	1,822,638	1.7	678	694	16	2.4
Platte	3,297	3,388	91	2.8	26,698,899	28,432,271	1,733,372	6.5	623	646	23	3.7
Sheridan	13,133	12,470	-663	-5.0	117,728,920	110,000,457	-7,728,463	-6.6	690	679	-11	-1.6
Sublette	5,689	5,122	-567	-10.0	84,581,545	69,926,862	-14,654,683	-17.3	1,144	1,050	-94	-8.2
Sweetwater	24,858	22,415	-2,443	-9.8	307,031,820	276,954,311	-30,077,509	-9.8	950	950	0	0.0
Teton	16,859	15,827	-1,032	-6.1	162,497,395	144,959,629	-17,537,766	-10.8	741	705	-36	-4.9
Uinta	9,624	8,856	-768	-8.0	99,867,169	91,058,306	-8,808,863	-8.8	798	791	-7	-0.9
Washakie	3,873	3,794	-79	-2.0	32,250,881	31,135,843	-1,115,038	-3.5	641	631	-10	-1.6
Weston	2,268	2,261	-7	-0.3	17,966,965	17,788,993	-177,972	-1.0	609	605	-4	-0.7
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	4,433	3,792	-641	-14.5	59,583,385	49,018,420	-10,564,965	-17.7	1,034	994	-40	-3.8

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

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

Extract date: July 2010.

(Text continued from page 4)

million (-10.8%). Employment decreased by approximately 550 jobs in construction, 100 jobs in accommodation & food services, and 100 jobs in retail trade.

Uinta County's employment fell by 768 jobs (-8.0%) and its total payroll decreased by \$8.8 million (-8.8%). Mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job losses (more than 150 jobs) followed by accommodation & food services (more than 100 jobs), construction (more than 100 jobs), and retail trade (more than 100 jobs).

Sheridan County lost 663 jobs (-5.0%) and its total payroll fell by \$7.7 million (-6.6%). Substantial employment decreases were seen in construction (more than 100 jobs), retail trade (more than 100 jobs), and mining (approximately 100 jobs). Smaller job losses occurred in health care & social assistance, professional & technical services, and manufacturing.

Employment fell by 600 jobs (-3.9%) in Albany County and total payroll decreased by \$0.9 million (-0.7%). Construction posted the largest job losses (more than 150 jobs), followed by professional & technical services (more than 100 jobs), administrative & waste services (approximately 100 jobs), and state government (approximately 100 jobs).

Table 4 (see page 7) shows that Natrona County lost 2,160 jobs (-5.5%) and its total payroll decreased by \$36.3 million (-8.9%). Mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job losses (-764 jobs, or -21.0%) followed by other services (-380 jobs, or -19.1%), wholesale trade (-318 jobs, or -12.2%), retail trade (-256 jobs, or -5.1%), and manufacturing (-235 jobs, or -13.1%). Employment increased substantially in health care & social assistance (209 jobs,

or 3.9%), federal government (102 jobs, or 15.7%), and local government (including public schools and colleges; 90 jobs, or 2.1%).

Laramie County's employment fell by 1,289 jobs (-3.0%) and its total payroll decreased by \$7.9 million (-2.0%; see Table 5, see page 8). The largest job losses were found in accommodation & food services (-254 jobs, or -6.2%), construction (-189 jobs, or -7.2%), and retail trade (-161 jobs, or -3.1%). Slightly smaller job losses occurred in state government (-112 jobs, or -2.7%), transportation & warehousing (-99 jobs, or -4.5%), and manufacturing (-91 jobs, or -6.1%).

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Table 6 (see page 9) shows that large job losses continued in mining (including oil & gas), construction, retail trade, and accommodation & food services. Employment increased in local government, health care & social assistance, and federal government.

Mining employment continued to decline in first quarter. Employment decreased by 4,114 jobs (-14.6%) and total payroll fell by \$60.0 million (-11.1%). Support activities for mining lost nearly 3,800 jobs and mining, except oil & gas lost more than 300 jobs.

Employment in Wyoming's construction sector decreased by 2,649 jobs (-11.9%) and its total payroll fell by \$33.6 million (-13.7%). Specialty trade contractors lost more than 1,100 jobs, construction of buildings

(Text continued on page 10)

Table 4: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by Industry, 2009 and 2010<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	First Quarter	Change	%	First Quarter	Change	%	First Quarter	Change	%
	2009	2010	n	2009	2010		2009	2010	
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>39,020</b>	<b>36,860</b>	<b>-2,160</b>	<b>\$409,769,807</b>	<b>\$373,455,857</b>	<b>-36,313,950</b>	<b>\$808</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>33,389</b>	<b>31,037</b>	<b>-2,352</b>	<b>\$346,035,323</b>	<b>\$308,010,476</b>	<b>-\$38,024,847</b>	<b>\$797</b>	<b>\$763</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Agriculture	145	114	-31	723,701	602,794	-120,907	384	407	6.0
Mining	3,631	2,867	-764	73,503,007	55,578,038	-17,924,969	1,557	1,491	-4.2
Utilities	127	122	-5	2,024,326	2,041,964	17,638	1,226	1,287	5.0
Construction	2,556	2,390	-166	28,840,543	25,110,019	-3,730,524	868	808	-6.9
Manufacturing	1,798	1,563	-235	20,858,624	16,930,746	-3,927,878	892	833	-6.6
Wholesale Trade	2,608	2,290	-318	36,223,846	30,522,417	-5,701,429	1,068	1,025	-4.0
Retail Trade	5,061	4,805	-256	32,261,642	29,560,565	-2,701,077	490	473	-3.5
Transportation & Warehousing	949	892	-57	10,668,937	9,870,259	-798,678	865	851	-1.6
Information	504	486	-18	4,475,496	4,232,954	-242,542	683	670	-1.9
Finance & Insurance	1,044	1,030	-14	13,555,294	13,682,475	127,181	999	1,022	2.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	963	857	-106	10,006,741	8,280,595	-1,726,146	799	743	-7.0
Professional & Technical Services	1,465	1,402	-63	16,337,712	16,089,862	-247,850	858	883	2.9
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	98	134	36	2,503,950	3,757,074	1,253,124	1,965	2,157	10.0
Administrative & Waste Services	1,170	1,089	-81	7,803,765	6,966,953	-836,812	513	492	-4.1
Educational Services	142	131	-11	508,900	538,089	29,189	276	316	14.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	5,307	5,516	209	52,539,456	55,947,010	3,407,554	762	780	2.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,740	1,829	89	23,089,972	25,320,428	2,230,456	1,021	1,065	4.3
Hospitals	1,643	1,710	67	18,009,221	19,181,931	1,172,710	843	863	2.4
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	941	951	10	6,698,087	6,641,520	-56,567	548	537	-2.0
Social Assistance	983	1,026	43	4,742,176	4,803,131	60,955	371	360	-3.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	342	334	-8	1,155,353	1,260,671	105,318	260	290	11.5
Accommodation & Food Services	3,491	3,406	-85	12,294,500	12,344,978	50,478	271	279	3.0
Other Services	1,988	1,608	-380	19,749,530	14,693,013	-5,056,517	764	703	-8.0
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>5,632</b>	<b>5,824</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>\$63,734,484</b>	<b>\$65,445,381</b>	<b>\$1,710,897</b>	<b>\$870</b>	<b>\$864</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Federal Government	648	750	102	9,926,491	10,909,013	982,522	1,178	1,119	-5.0
State Government	682	682	0	8,605,619	8,956,788	351,169	971	1,010	4.0
Local Government	4,302	4,392	90	45,202,374	45,579,580	377,206	808	798	-1.2
Local Government Education	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

ND - Not discloseable due to confidentiality of information.

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

Extract date: July 2010.

Table 5: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by Industry, 2009 and 2010<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	First Quarter 2009	First Quarter 2010	Change n %	First Quarter 2009	First Quarter 2010	Change \$ %	First Quarter 2009	First Quarter 2010	Change \$ %
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>42,647</b>	<b>41,358</b>	<b>-1,289 -3.0</b>	<b>\$396,077,443</b>	<b>\$388,129,264</b>	<b>-\$7,948,179 -2.0</b>	<b>\$714</b>	<b>\$722</b>	<b>\$8 1.1</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>28,891</b>	<b>27,735</b>	<b>-1,156 -4.0</b>	<b>\$233,568,215</b>	<b>\$222,120,808</b>	<b>-\$11,447,407 -4.9</b>	<b>\$622</b>	<b>\$616</b>	<b>-\$6 -1.0</b>
Agriculture	269	268	-1 -0.4	1,729,952	1,789,090	59,138 3.4	495	514	19 3.8
Mining	108	47	-61 -56.5	1,337,371	682,808	-654,563 -48.9	953	1,118	165 17.3
Utilities	136	132	-4 -2.9	2,709,625	2,635,386	-74,239 -2.7	1,533	1,536	3 0.2
Construction	2,614	2,425	-189 -7.2	25,412,195	22,175,138	-3,237,057 -12.7	748	703	-45 -6.0
Manufacturing	1,499	1,408	-91 -6.1	18,121,285	19,930,708	1,809,423 10.0	930	1,089	159 17.1
Wholesale Trade	841	808	-33 -3.9	9,877,937	9,581,978	-295,959 -3.0	903	912	9 1.0
Retail Trade	5,242	5,081	-161 -3.1	32,609,085	30,174,163	-2,434,922 -7.5	479	457	-22 -4.6
Transportation & Warehousing	2,186	2,087	-99 -4.5	20,442,871	18,973,755	-1,469,116 -7.2	719	699	-20 -2.8
Information	1,091	1,089	-2 -0.2	11,758,279	10,894,485	-863,794 -7.3	829	770	-59 -7.1
Finance & Insurance	1,692	1,646	-46 -2.7	18,450,939	18,297,507	-153,432 -0.8	839	855	16 1.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	485	470	-15 -3.1	4,067,479	4,098,274	30,795 0.8	645	671	26 4.0
Professional & Technical Services	1,580	1,518	-62 -3.9	19,447,881	17,259,309	-2,188,572 -11.3	947	875	-72 -7.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	112	73	-39 -34.8	1,533,427	1,176,061	-357,366 -23.3	1,053	1,239	186 17.7
Administrative & Waste Services	1,442	1,433	-9 -0.6	8,169,898	8,200,106	30,208 0.4	436	440	4 0.9
Educational Services	198	218	20 10.1	1,285,255	1,363,463	78,208 6.1	499	481	-18 -3.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,787	3,754	-33 -0.9	33,465,500	32,553,553	-911,947 -2.7	680	667	-13 -1.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,700	1,670	-30 -1.8	21,076,254	20,433,643	-642,611 -3.0	954	941	-13 -1.4
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	916	908	-8 -0.9	6,108,667	6,101,768	-6,899 -0.1	513	517	4 0.8
Hospitals & Social Assistance	1,172	1,176	4 0.3	6,280,579	6,018,142	-262,437 -4.2	412	394	-18 -4.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	277	252	-25 -9.0	841,505	760,516	-80,989 -9.6	234	232	-2 -0.9
Accommodation & Food Services	4,092	3,838	-254 -6.2	14,090,897	13,406,214	-684,683 -4.9	265	269	4 1.5
Other Services	1,242	1,187	-55 -4.4	8,216,834	8,168,294	-48,540 -0.6	509	529	20 3.9
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>13,623</b>	<b>-133 -1.0</b>	<b>\$162,509,228</b>	<b>\$166,008,456</b>	<b>\$3,499,228 2.2</b>	<b>\$909</b>	<b>\$937</b>	<b>\$28 3.1</b>
Federal Government	2,616	2,579	-37 -1.4	36,884,050	38,025,761	1,141,711 3.1	1,085	1,134	49 4.5
State Government	4,155	4,043	-112 -2.7	55,262,852	56,543,469	1,280,617 2.3	1,023	1,076	53 5.2
Local Government	6,985	7,001	16 0.2	70,362,326	71,439,226	1,076,900 1.5	775	785	10 1.3
Local Government Education	3,588	3,697	109 3.0	35,004,343	36,448,144	1,443,801 4.1	750	758	8 1.1

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research &amp; Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract date: July 2010.



Table 6: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by Industry, 2009 and 2010<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter 2009	First Quarter 2010	Change %	First Quarter 2009	First Quarter 2010	Change \$	First Quarter 2009	First Quarter 2010	Change \$	Change %
Total, All Industries	273,471	260,439	-13,032 -4.8	\$2,764,364,307	\$2,624,610,365	-\$139,753,942	\$778	\$775	-\$3	-0.3
Total Private	208,713	194,426	-14,287 -6.8	\$2,086,028,739	\$1,923,930,590	-\$162,098,149	\$769	\$761	-\$8	-1.0
Agriculture	2,063	2,104	41 2.0	13,677,165	14,227,724	550,559	510	520	10	2.0
Mining	28,115	24,001	-4,114 -14.6	539,327,547	479,337,813	-59,989,734	1,476	1,536	60	4.1
Utilities	2,501	2,451	-50 -2.0	41,554,344	42,707,358	1,153,014	1,278	1,340	62	4.9
Construction	22,284	19,635	-2,649 -11.9	244,346,490	210,788,328	-33,558,162	843	826	-17	-2.0
Manufacturing	9,277	8,484	-793 -8.5	112,460,489	106,850,290	-5,610,199	933	969	36	3.9
Wholesale Trade	8,985	8,342	-643 -7.2	118,922,257	105,316,631	-13,605,626	1,018	971	-47	-4.6
Retail Trade	30,315	28,721	-1,594 -5.3	181,624,100	168,094,710	-13,529,390	461	450	-11	-2.4
Transportation & Warehousing	9,324	8,499	-825 -8.8	99,572,653	90,677,858	-8,894,795	821	821	0	0.0
Information	3,982	3,885	-97 -2.4	37,329,241	35,184,988	-2,144,253	721	697	-24	-3.3
Finance & Insurance	7,129	6,903	-226 -3.2	84,666,718	82,255,434	-2,411,284	914	917	3	0.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,177	3,804	-373 -8.9	38,072,650	33,507,383	-4,565,267	701	678	-23	-3.3
Professional & Technical Services	9,624	8,956	-668 -6.9	116,873,132	106,397,562	-10,475,570	934	914	-20	-2.1
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	751	858	107 14.2	21,160,573	28,431,744	7,271,171	2,167	2,549	382	17.6
Administrative & Waste Services	6,762	6,018	-744 -11.0	45,650,851	38,598,930	-7,051,921	519	493	-26	-5.0
Educational Services	1,520	1,567	47 3.1	9,522,850	10,089,639	566,789	482	495	13	2.7
Health Care & Social Assistance	22,645	23,023	378 1.7	194,288,139	197,650,263	3,362,124	660	660	0	0.0
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,227	8,520	293 3.6	95,416,126	99,963,454	4,547,328	892	903	11	1.2
Hospitals	3,293	3,293	0 0.0	35,763,819	35,727,085	-36,734	835	835	0	0.0
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,603	4,551	-52 -1.1	30,691,477	29,922,272	-769,205	513	506	-7	-1.4
Social Assistance	6,523	6,658	135 2.1	32,416,717	32,037,452	-379,265	382	370	-12	-3.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,283	2,294	11 0.5	9,476,839	9,709,346	232,507	319	326	7	2.2
Accommodation & Food Services	28,705	27,248	-1,457 -5.1	112,683,232	106,417,759	-6,265,473	302	300	-2	-0.7
Other Services	8,269	7,633	-636 -7.7	64,819,469	57,686,830	-7,132,639	603	581	-22	-3.6
Total Government	64,758	66,013	1,255 1.9	\$678,335,568	\$700,679,775	\$22,344,207	\$806	\$816	\$10	1.2
Federal Government	7,069	7,367	298 4.2	96,713,510	101,126,290	4,412,780	1,052	1,056	4	0.4
State Government	13,235	13,172	-63 -0.5	159,924,338	166,672,553	6,748,215	929	973	44	4.7
State Government Education	3,658	3,565	-94 -2.6	43,319,676	44,552,016	1,232,340	911	961	51	5.5
Local Government	44,453	45,474	1,021 2.3	421,697,720	432,880,932	11,183,212	730	732	2	0.3
Local Government Education	23,422	24,210	789 3.4	218,714,545	227,758,412	9,043,867	718	724	5	0.7
Hospitals	6,566	6,516	-50 -0.8	73,791,238	72,451,152	-1,340,086	864	855	-9	-1.1

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

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

Extract date: July 2010.

(Text continued from page 6)

lost nearly 900 jobs, and heavy & civil engineering construction lost more than 600 jobs.

Retail trade employment fell by 1,594 jobs (-5.3%) and its total payroll decreased by \$13.5 million (-7.4%). General merchandise stores (including warehouse clubs and supercenters) lost nearly 400 jobs, gasoline stations lost approximately 300 jobs, motor vehicle & parts dealers lost nearly 300 jobs, and miscellaneous store retailers lost more than 150 jobs.

Accommodation & food services lost 1,457 jobs (-5.1%) and its total payroll fell by \$6.3 million (-5.6%). Employment in accommodation decreased by more than 600 jobs and employment in food services & drinking places decreased by approximately 800 jobs.

Local government added 1,021 jobs (2.3%) and its total payroll increased by \$11.2 million (2.7%). Local government education (including public schools & colleges) added 789 jobs (3.4%), while employment at public hospitals decreased by 50 jobs (-0.8%). Public administration (including cities, towns, and counties) gained approximately 100 jobs.

Health care & social assistance grew by 378 jobs (1.7%) and its total payroll increased by \$3.4 million (1.7%). Ambulatory health care services (including doctor's offices) gained 293 jobs (3.6%) and social assistance gained 135 jobs (2.1%). Employment held steady in private hospitals and decreased in nursing & residential care facilities (-52 jobs, or -1.1%).

Federal government added 298 jobs (4.2%) and its total payroll grew by

\$4.4 million (4.6%). Administration of economic programs (including the Census Bureau) added more than 300 jobs, while employment decreased at the postal service.

Although job losses were large and widespread in first quarter 2010, they were smaller than in the final two quarters of 2009, perhaps suggesting Wyoming's economy was beginning to stabilize.

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## Quality Improvement in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program and its Implications for Comparability Over Time

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Each year approximately one-fourth of employers with four or more employees covered by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) are contacted by mail questionnaire to confirm that they have been assigned to the correct county and industry category (e.g., mining, construction, manufacturing) based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007). If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a different NAICS code is assigned to reflect that change. If the primary work location has moved to another county, the county code is changed. These are known as noneconomic code changes.

Research staff also review employers' NAICS codes if the business is sold, becomes incorporated, or otherwise changes ownership. In this manner, Research & Planning continuously ensures that employers are assigned to the correct industry category. However, these noneconomic code changes also make it difficult for data users to make direct comparisons across years. Sometimes, large employers may move from one NAICS sector to another.

QCEW data are usually published six to nine months after the end of the reference quarter. The deadline for employers to file their quarterly unemployment insurance contributions

report is one month after the end of the quarter (first quarter ended March 31 and the taxes were due on April 30). Then the data must be scanned, edited, and cleaned up. Missing reports must be researched and errors corrected. Despite the time lag, QCEW provides employment and wage data at the county and industry level that are not available from any other source.

Each quarter, QCEW data are revised to reflect the receipt of late reports and corrections from employers. At the total level, these revisions are usually quite small. For example, when data for first quarter 2009 were first published in October 2009 *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, total employment was shown in the tables as 273,136. However, the tables accompanying the article beginning on page 1 show first quarter 2009 total employment as 273,471, a revision of 335 jobs (0.1%).

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(2007, August 28). *2007 NAICS codes and titles*. Retrieved September 20, 2007, from <http://www.census.gov/naics/2007/NAICOD07HTM>



# Wyoming IMPLAN Analysis of ARRA Spending

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

The purpose of this research was to demonstrate the use of IMPLAN modeling software in estimating the economic impact of a specific American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) project performed in Wyoming. This work occurred as part of a multi-state (South Dakota, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Utah) collaboration to estimate the impacts of ARRA spending (among other objectives) in those respective states. No selection criteria were used for the project analyzed other than the activity occurred in Wyoming and was performed as a result of an ARRA grant. Although the project analyzed was part of the ARRA Clean Diesel Program, the funding for the impact research was not. Nor was the research funded through the grant awarded to DEQ and its subcontractors to perform the work. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Employment has used IMPLAN for a variety of projects including the estimation of impacts due to Unemployment Insurance claims payments and power plant construction. Some data elements were suppressed to maintain employer and worker confidentiality.

## Method Section I – Input Assumptions

Wyoming's basic assumptions for the project are contained in Table 1. From the ARRA database, the project was scheduled to begin in first quarter 2010 and be completed in that quarter. Therefore, the project duration was 90 days. To properly allocate grant amounts to the various economic sectors, R&P had to know what

proportion of the revenue (grant amounts in this case; see Table 2) consisted of wages and salaries. The WYGEN-III industrial siting application (ISA) indicated this proportion was approximately 33% for construction projects (CH2M Hill, 2010). Dividing the wage and salary amounts in each industry by the average wage paid in each industry during first quarter 2010, R&P developed estimates of the number of

Table 1: Basic Assumptions

<b>Project Duration:</b>	90 Days
<b>Wage And Salary Proportion (based on WYGEN-III ISA)</b>	33.0%
<b>GSA Per Diem for Meals</b>	\$56
<b>Hotel Discounts for Weekly</b>	0.00%
<b>Workers Per Rental (Avg.)</b>	2
<b>Average Wage 2010Q1</b>	
Private:	\$11,523
Government:	\$15,415
<b>Est. Number of Workers on Project (One-Third of Grant Amount Divided by 2010Q1 Avg. Wage)</b>	
Private:	26.071
Government:	9.210
<b>Where Out-of-Area Workers Live (Exc. Government from WYGEN-III ISA)</b>	
House	27.0%
Apartment	21.0%
Mobile Home	11.0%
RV	11.0%
Hotel	30.0%

Table 2: Initial Grant Amounts

Industry	Amount
Private	\$910,376
Government	\$430,219
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,340,595</b>



jobs created or supported by the project in each industry. These numbers will be used later for housing and food spending by out-

**Table 3: Where Wages Are Spent**

	Industry		
	Private	Govt.	Total
Total Wyoming	\$253,743	\$141,972	\$395,715
Commuting Adj.	\$46,681	\$0	\$46,681

**Table 4: Grant Amounts Less Commuting Adjustment**

	Industry		
	Private	Govt.	Total
Total Wyoming	\$863,695	\$430,219	\$1,293,914

**Table 5: Out-of-County Workers in Base County For Housing Calculations**

Rental Type	Estimated Rental Expenditures
House	\$11,351
Apartment	\$5,460
Mobile Home	\$2,218
RV	\$910
Hotel	\$27,084
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47,023</b>

**Table 6: Out-of-Area Workers Meal Calculations**

Industry	Amount
Private	\$101,114
Government	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$101,114</b>

**Table 7: Net Grant Amounts of Industries**

Industry	Amount
Private	\$715,557
Government	\$430,219
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,145,776</b>

of-county workers. The housing breakouts also came from the WYGEN-III ISA (CH2M Hill, 2010). This ISA was used rather than those associated with wind power because it seems to be more closely matched to that type of project than a wind power project. No dollar deductions were made to the government portion of the project as all of that activity was assigned to the multi-county analysis area.

To adjust for worker commuting, R&P used the commuting pattern estimates from fourth quarter 2009 for the specific employers included in the grants, not the industries in which they operate. The data showing distribution of wages paid by residence were suppressed for confidentiality reasons. Using the amount of wages calculated in the basic assumptions, wages were allocated to the various counties where those firms' workers reside (see Table 3).

The estimates of housing impacts (see Table 5) were calculated using the estimated number of workers and the proportions using each type of housing in combination with the distribution of wages paid by residents (suppressed data) in addition to Sublette County average rents (Wyoming Community Development Authority, 2010). These amounts were also subtracted from the gross grant amounts. The meal calculations shown in Table 6 were performed in much the same manner as the housing estimates in Table 5 but instead used the meal per diem cost from Table 1 rather than Sublette County estimated rents (General Services Administration, 2010). These expenditures do not funnel through the industries but through the households supported by the expenditures. Table 7 contains the estimates of monies which actually flow through those firms for material purchases, upkeep, and local worker wages.

## Method Section II – IMPLAN Execution

R&P used the model assumptions and calculations (Method Section I above) to develop the inputs for Table 8. Although multiple private sector firms and industry sectors were involved in the project, all private sector activity was combined into one category for the purposes of this report. The final dollar amounts are the initial grant amounts less commuter wage, meal, and housing adjustments.

## Results

The results of the model are shown in Table 9. At first glance the employment calculations for the project appeared quite

low. Estimates of employment change used in the worksheet based on the proportion of project funds accounted for by wages and salaries and the average QCEW wage was approximately 35. However, IMPLAN assumes the project takes an entire year to complete while the estimated project timeline was one quarter. While the labor income, value added, and total output dollar amounts are correct, the employment estimate is one-fourth of the actual level. Therefore, all employment estimates must be multiplied by four to account for the difference. Techniques to adjust IMPLAN dollar inputs and/or employment outputs to account for project time spans are not unusual.

For example, the Wygen III ISA states, “10. Because the IMPLAN model is a short-term annual model, the construction analyses are evaluated for a one-year period. Then all costs are averaged over the 29-month construction duration and multiplied by 12 months to arrive at an annual estimate of

Table 8: Final IMPLAN Model Inputs

NAICS Code or Description	IMPLAN Sector	Input Amount
Private Sector Grantees	Various Sectors	\$777,407
Administration of Environmental Quality Programs (924000)	432: Other State and Local Government Enterprises	\$430,219
Foodservice Establishments (722000)	413: Foodservices and Drinking Places	\$101,114
Rental Housing Expenditures	361: Imputed Rents of Owner-Occupied Buildings	\$19,939
Accommodation (721000)	411: Hotels and Motels, Including Casino Hotels	\$27,084

Table 9: Estimated Total Employment and Output

Impact Type	Employment	Adjusted Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
Direct Effect	8.3	33.2	\$414,469	\$495,745	\$1,293,914
Indirect Effect	1.9	7.6	\$93,267	\$151,376	\$273,291
Induced Effect	1.6	6.4	\$57,302	\$119,983	\$195,458
<b>Total Effect</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>\$565,037</b>	<b>\$767,103</b>	<b>\$1,762,664</b>

potential changes to the county's economy.” (CH2M Hill, 2010, page 3-36.)

The adjusted employment figures are shown in the second column of Table 9. The 33.2 estimated direct jobs created or sustained by the project is very close to the amount calculated when the out-of-state wages are removed (33.9). The model estimates indicate that for each direct job created in the project, 0.43 additional jobs were created as a result of business to business purchases and increases in household expenditures. Where output is concerned, each \$1 spent on the project resulted in \$1.36 in increased economic activity in the region of interest (Campbell, Laramie, Lincoln, Natrona, Sublette, and Sweetwater counties).

The breakdown of employment and economic output added (with adjusted employment values) is shown in Table 10. The top 10 industries shown accounted for 82.3% of the total employment added.

## Conclusion

The results indicate a jobs multiplier of 1.43 and an output multiplier of 1.31 for this project, assuming its one-quarter completion time horizon as proposed. The output multiplier calculation was based on the gross grant amount. This multiplier would be 1.36 if based on the net grant amount impacting the study area. The level of calculated employment impact is an upper-limit estimate because the Recovery.gov website indicated the project was still in progress (more than 50%) into second quarter 2010. The output multipliers would be unaffected as long as project completion occurs in 2010.

## References

CH2M Hill (2010). Wyoming Industrial Development Information and Siting Act

Table 10: Top 10 Industries' Estimated Total Employment and Output Added

Sector	Description	Employment	Adjusted Employment	Labor Income	Value Added	Output
36	Construction of other new nonresidential structures	4.3	17.2	\$255,693	\$271,016	\$659,667
413	Food services & drinking places	2.1	8.4	\$37,474	\$54,335	\$116,109
432	Other state & local govt. enterprises	1.7	6.8	\$105,480	\$137,849	\$443,158
411	Hotels & motels, incl. casino hotels	0.4	1.6	\$8,890	\$16,234	\$27,606
369	Arch., engineering, & related services	0.3	1.2	\$16,345	\$16,579	\$33,002
360	Real estate establishments	0.3	1.2	\$6,770	\$30,060	\$39,397
319	Wholesale trade businesses	0.2	0.8	\$13,584	\$23,405	\$35,030
29	Support activities for oil & gas operations	0.2	0.8	\$15,070	\$27,753	\$56,080
39	Maint. & repair const. of nonresidential structures	0.2	0.8	\$11,862	\$12,371	\$20,636
382	Employment services	0.1	0.4	\$3,631	\$3,925	\$5,362
	All Other Industries	2.1	8.4	\$90,238	\$173,576	\$326,617
<b>Total</b>		<b>11.9</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>\$565,037</b>	<b>\$767,103</b>	<b>\$1,762,664</b>

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## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2001Q2 to 2010Q2

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2001/2	\$1,645,964,811		240,402		\$2,282.24	
2002/2	\$1,722,950,712	4.7%	242,186	0.7%	\$2,371.39	3.9%
2001/3	\$1,685,283,523		245,724		\$2,286.15	
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330	3.5%	247,009	0.5%	\$2,354.39	3.0%
2001/4	\$1,798,744,300		238,653		\$2,512.36	
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069	2.2%	239,105	0.2%	\$2,563.98	2.1%
2002/1	\$1,636,196,080		230,173		\$2,369.52	
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923	2.7%	230,620	0.2%	\$2,427.97	2.5%
2002/2	\$1,722,950,712		242,186		\$2,371.39	
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184	3.4%	243,630	0.6%	\$2,437.94	2.8%
2002/3	\$1,744,667,330		247,009		\$2,354.39	
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523	4.8%	250,079	1.2%	\$2,437.02	3.5%
2002/4	\$1,839,183,069		239,105		\$2,563.98	
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484	5.9%	243,210	1.7%	\$2,669.66	4.1%
2003/1	\$1,679,813,923		230,620		\$2,427.97	
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857	7.2%	237,527	3.0%	\$2,527.04	4.1%
2003/2	\$1,781,866,184		243,630		\$2,437.94	
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013	7.1%	250,786	2.9%	\$2,537.63	4.1%

Table continued on page 17



Table continued from page 16

## Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2001Q2 to 2010Q2

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg Monthly Wage	% Change
2003/3	\$1,828,341,523		250,079		\$2,437.02	
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343	7.1%	255,077	2.0%	\$2,559.20	5.0%
2003/4	\$1,947,865,484		243,210		\$2,669.66	
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790	6.5%	248,966	2.4%	\$2,777.49	4.0%
2004/1	\$1,800,717,857		237,527		\$2,527.04	
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984	6.6%	243,759	2.6%	\$2,624.91	3.9%
2004/2	\$1,909,209,013		250,786		\$2,537.63	
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609	8.4%	258,031	2.9%	\$2,672.39	5.3%
2004/3	\$1,958,379,343		255,077		\$2,559.20	
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458	11.7%	263,747	3.4%	\$2,765.28	8.1%
2004/4	\$2,074,503,790		248,966		\$2,777.49	
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604	10.1%	259,256	4.1%	\$2,936.58	5.7%
2005/1	\$1,919,538,984		243,759		\$2,624.91	
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734	15.0%	254,302	4.3%	\$2,892.73	10.2%
2005/2	\$2,068,675,609		258,031		\$2,672.39	
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775	15.5%	268,726	4.1%	\$2,963.86	10.9%
2005/3	\$2,188,006,458		263,747		\$2,765.28	
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105	14.8%	274,060	3.9%	\$3,054.81	10.5%
2005/4	\$2,283,976,604		259,256		\$2,936.58	
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271	17.1%	270,498	4.3%	\$3,296.11	12.2%
2006/1	\$2,206,882,734		254,302		\$2,892.73	
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	\$3,161.89	9.3%
2006/2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%
2006/3	\$2,511,603,105		274,060		\$3,054.81	
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140	8.0%	284,317	3.7%	\$3,179.93	4.1%
2006/4	\$2,674,775,271		270,498		\$3,296.11	
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551	11.3%	280,888	3.8%	\$3,532.13	7.2%
2007/1	\$2,528,871,913		266,599		\$3,161.89	
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273	10.7%	276,195	3.6%	\$3,377.13	6.8%
2007/2	\$2,679,641,341		278,792		\$3,203.87	
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721	8.9%	287,780	3.2%	\$3,379.91	5.5%
2007/3	\$2,712,325,140		284,317		\$3,179.93	
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	\$3,386.44	6.5%
2007/4	\$2,976,397,551		280,888		\$3,532.13	
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	\$3,684.02	4.3%
2008/1	\$2,798,237,273		276,195		\$3,377.13	
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	\$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008/2	\$2,918,008,721		287,780		\$3,379.91	
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	\$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008/3	\$2,985,771,294		293,895		\$3,386.44	
2009/3	\$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	\$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008/4	\$3,177,223,682		287,478		\$3,684.02	
2009/4	\$2,911,594,084	-8.4%	269,439	-6.3%	\$3,602.04	-2.2%
2009/1	\$2,764,364,307		273,471		\$3,369.48	
2010/1	\$2,627,558,836	-4.9%	260,726	-4.7%	\$3,359.29	-0.3%
2009/2	\$2,773,191,493		277,897		\$3,326.40	
2010/2	\$2,798,474,944	0.9%	272,688	-1.9%	\$3,420.85	2.8%

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

## Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2010

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The number of new persons — those not previously working in the state — declined by 0.1% from second quarter 2009. By comparison, in second quarter 2009, the number of new persons declined by 32.8% from second quarter 2008.<sup>1</sup>

The mean quarterly wage for all four groups (see Figure 2) increased from second quarter 2009. The mean quarterly wage for those working one job increased from \$9,385 to \$9,667.

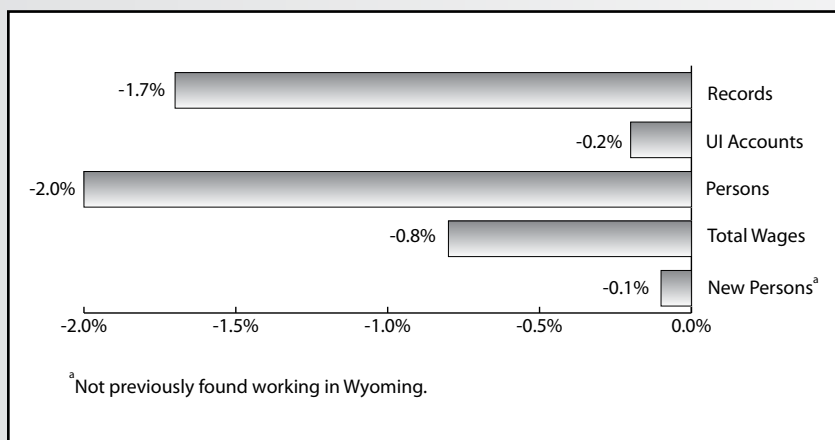


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 2010

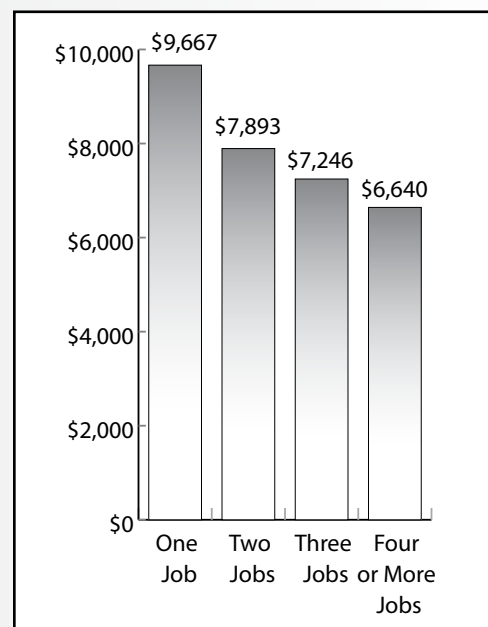


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Second Quarter 2010

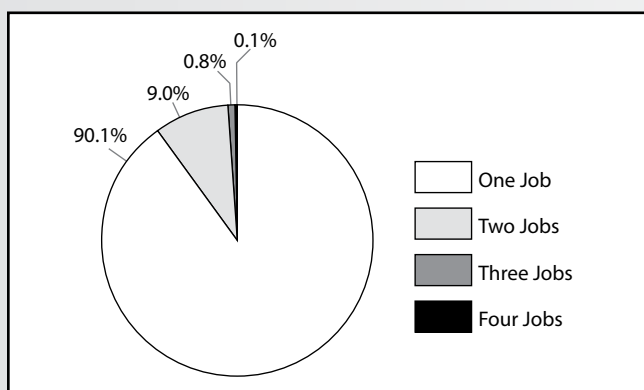


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Second Quarter 2010

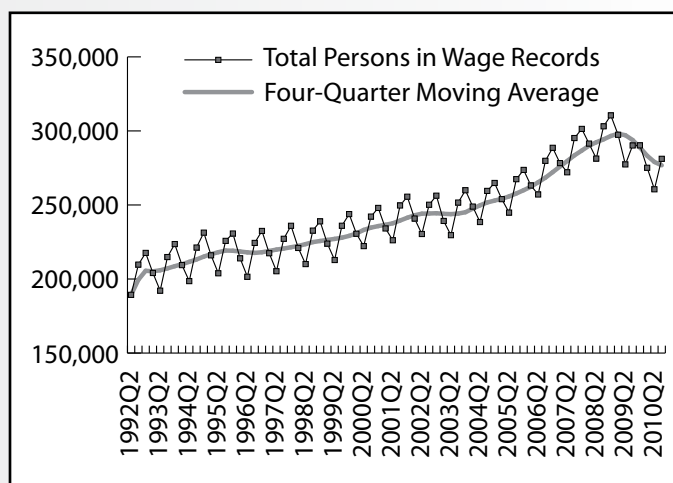


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 1992 (1992Q2) to Second Quarter 2010 (2010Q2)

<sup>1</sup> Source: Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2009. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* 46(10).

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2010

*The turnover rate in Wyoming decreased by 2.9% compared to first quarter 2009. The highest turnover rates were found in leisure & hospitality (35.6%), construction (33.7%), and professional & business services (30.9%).*

Sector	Major Industry		(H) Hire Only	(H)+(B) Total Hires	(B) Both Hire and Exit	(E) Exit Only	(E)+(B) Total Exits	(C) Continuous Employment	(H+E+B+C) Total	Turnover Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	261	353	92	165	257	1,937	2,455	21.1%	-5.0%
		Rates	11	14	4	7	11	79	100		
	Mining	Transactions	1,888	2,578	740	1,669	2,409	21,458	25,705	16.5%	-4.9%
		Rates	7	10	3	7	9	84	100		
	Construction	Transactions	3,286	4,817	1,531	3,657	5,188	16,652	25,126	33.7%	-2.9%
		Rates	13	19	6	15	21	66	100		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	564	761	197	1,038	1,235	8,303	10,102	17.8%	0.4%
		Rates	6	8	2	10	12	82	100		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,625	2,100	475	1,707	2,182	17,115	20,922	18.2%	-2.0%
		Rates	8	10	2	8	10	82	100		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	2,897	3,872	975	3,739	4,714	26,021	33,632	22.6%	-5.9%
		Rates	9	12	3	11	14	77	100		
	Information	Transactions	517	645	128	306	434	3,995	4,946	19.2%	1.9%
		Rates	11	13	3	6	9	81	100		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	937	1,149	212	821	1,033	9,530	11,500	17.1%	-0.3%
		Rates	8	10	2	7	9	83	100		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,555	3,815	1,260	2,056	3,316	13,159	19,030	30.9%	-3.4%
		Rates	13	20	7	11	17	69	100		
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,734	2,475	741	1,557	2,298	28,066	32,098	12.6%	0%
		Rates	5	8	2	5	7	87	100		
	Health Services	Transactions	2,803	3,517	714	2,464	3,178	27,278	33,259	18.0%	-1.6%
		Rates	8	11	2	7	10	82	100		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	5,066	7,345	2,279	5,579	7,858	23,329	36,253	35.6%	-4.8%
		Rates	14	20	6	15	22	64	100		
	Other Services	Transactions	996	1,347	351	903	1,254	6,402	8,652	26.0%	-2.1%
		Rates	12	16	4	10	15	74	100		
	Public Administration	Transactions	1,089	1,442	353	1,139	1,492	19,829	22,410	11.5%	-0.1%
		Rates	5	6	2	5	7	89	100		
Unclassified		Transactions	161	206	45	106	151	76	388	80.4%	26.8%
		Rates	42	53	12	27	39	20	100		
Total		Transactions	26,329	36,422	10,093	26,906	36,999	223,150	286,478	22.1%	-2.9%
		Rates	9	13	4	9	13	78	100		

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

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

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

## Occupation Spotlight

There are an estimated 5,150 workers classified as waiters and waitresses in Wyoming.

According to the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, Wyoming's waiters and waitresses earn a mean wage of \$8.40 per hour. Those in the 90th percentile earn as much as \$11.24 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 March 2010)" link.



### Waiters and Waitresses

## Wyoming Unemployment Rate Rises Slightly in August 2010

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Employment has reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate rose from 6.7% in July to 6.8% in August (not a statistically significant increase). Despite this increase, Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 9.6%. Employment growth continued as the state added 1,400 jobs (0.5%) from August 2009.

Over the year, Wyoming added 1,400 nonagricultural wage and salary jobs (0.5%). Natural resources & mining (including oil & gas) posted the largest job gains (2,000 jobs, or 8.2%), followed by government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 1,100 jobs, or 1.7%). More modest gains were seen in wholesale trade (500 jobs, or 5.8%), educational & health services (500 jobs, or 2.0%), transportation & utilities (300 jobs, or 2.1%), and manufacturing (300 jobs, or 3.3%). Job losses occurred in construction

(-1,600 jobs, or -6.2%), retail trade (-900 jobs, or -2.9%), other services (-700 jobs, or -5.9%), and financial activities (-400 jobs, or -3.5%).

From July to August, Wyoming wage and salary employment fell by 400 jobs (-0.1%). This level of decrease is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Seasonal job gains in construction (1,000 jobs, or 4.3%) and natural resources & mining (200 jobs, or 0.8%) were more than offset by seasonal job losses in government (-600 jobs, or -0.9%), leisure & hospitality (-500 jobs, or -1.3%), retail trade (-300 jobs, or -1.0%), and professional & business services (-300 jobs, or -1.6%).

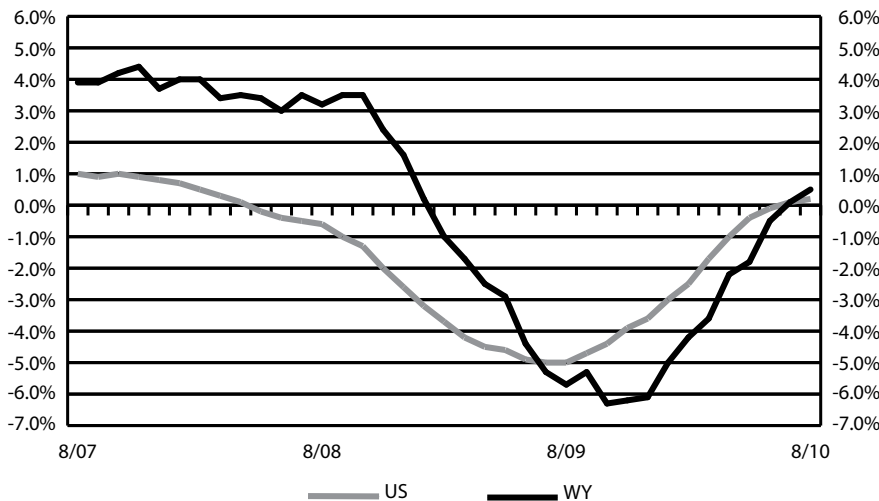
Most county unemployment rates were stable or rose slightly from July to August. Natrona County posted the largest increase (up from 6.7% to 7.2%). Unemployment rates also increased in Platte (up from 6.6% to 7.0%), Laramie (up from 6.9% to 7.2%), and Goshen (up from 6.0% to 6.3%) counties.



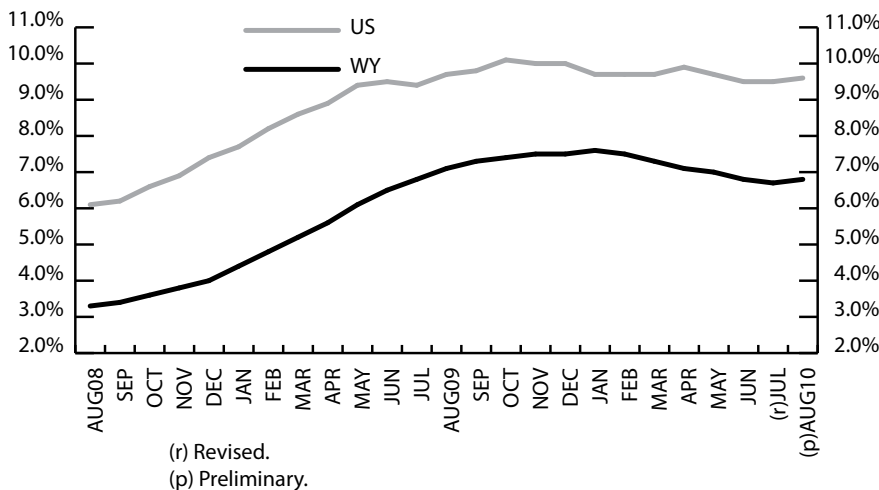
<sup>1</sup> Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



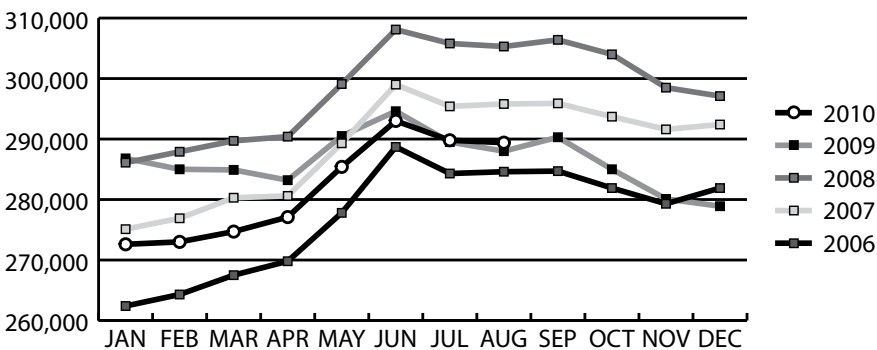
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth  
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



**Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)**



**Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment**



**State Unemployment Rates  
August 2010  
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.6
Nevada	14.4
Michigan	13.1
California	12.4
Rhode Island	11.8
Florida	11.7
South Carolina	11.0
Oregon	10.6
Indiana	10.2
Illinois	10.1
Ohio	10.1
Georgia	10.0
Kentucky	10.0
Mississippi	10.0
District of Columbia	9.9
Arizona	9.7
North Carolina	9.7
New Jersey	9.6
Tennessee	9.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Missouri	9.3
Alabama	9.2
Pennsylvania	9.2
Connecticut	9.1
Idaho	8.9
Washington	8.9
Massachusetts	8.8
West Virginia	8.8
Delaware	8.4
New Mexico	8.3
New York	8.3
Texas	8.3
Colorado	8.2
Maine	8.0
Wisconsin	7.9
Alaska	7.7
Louisiana	7.6
Arkansas	7.5
Montana	7.4
Utah	7.4
Maryland	7.3
Minnesota	7.0
Oklahoma	7.0
Virginia	7.0
Iowa	6.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Kansas	6.6
Hawaii	6.4
Vermont	6.0
New Hampshire	5.7
Nebraska	4.6
South Dakota	4.5
North Dakota	3.7

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Over the year, Wyoming nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 1,400 jobs (0.5%).

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Aug 10(p)	Jul 10(r)	Aug 09	Jul 10	Aug 10
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>289.4</b>	<b>289.8</b>	<b>288.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>222.5</b>	<b>222.3</b>	<b>222.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	26.4	26.2	24.4	0.8	8.2
Mining	26.2	26.0	24.3	0.8	7.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.4	4.9
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.8	9.8	9.8	0.0	0.0
Coal Mining	7.0	7.0	7.2	0.0	-2.8
Support Activities for Mining	12.1	12.0	10.4	0.8	16.3
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	8.3	8.4	8.2	-1.2	1.2
Construction	24.2	23.2	25.8	4.3	-6.2
Construction of Buildings	4.1	4.1	4.6	0.0	-10.9
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	7.6	7.1	8.2	7.0	-7.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	12.5	12.0	13.0	4.2	-3.8
Manufacturing	9.3	9.3	9.0	0.0	3.3
Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	4.3
Nondurable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>229.5</b>	<b>231.1</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	54.2	54.2	54.3	0.0	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.0	8.6	1.1	5.8
Merch. Wholesalers, Durable	5.2	5.3	5.5	-1.9	-5.5
Retail Trade	30.6	30.9	31.5	-1.0	-2.9
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	-4.7
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	-2.1
Grocery Stores	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-2.4
Gasoline Stations	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.0	-4.9
General Merchandise Stores	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.0	-2.9
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.8	1.9	1.9	-5.3	-5.3
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	14.5	14.3	14.2	1.4	2.1
Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0
Transp. & Warehousing	12.1	11.9	11.7	1.7	3.4
Truck Transportation	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5
Information	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5
Financial Activities	10.9	11.0	11.3	-0.9	-3.5
Finance & Insurance	6.9	7.0	7.1	-1.4	-2.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.0	4.0	4.2	0.0	-4.8
Professional & Business Services	18.1	18.4	17.9	-1.6	1.1
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	9.1	9.3	9.2	-2.2	-1.1
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	3.6
Mgmt. of Co.s & Enterprises	0.8	0.7	0.7	14.3	14.3
Admin., Support, & Waste Svcs.	8.2	8.4	8.0	-2.4	2.5
Educational & Health Services	26.1	26.0	25.6	0.4	2.0
Educational Services	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	23.2	23.1	22.9	0.4	1.3
Ambulatory Health Care	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.0	2.4
Offices of Physicians	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2
Hospitals	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Social Assistance	6.7	6.6	6.6	1.5	1.5
Leisure & Hospitality	38.2	38.7	38.0	-1.3	0.5
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.4	3.6	3.5	-5.6	-2.9
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	34.8	35.1	34.5	-0.9	0.9
Accommodation	14.5	14.7	14.4	-1.4	0.7
Food Svcs. & Drinking Places	20.3	20.4	20.1	-0.5	1.0
Other Services	11.2	11.4	11.9	-1.8	-5.9
Repair & Maintenance	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Federal Government	8.3	8.8	8.5	-5.7	-2.4
State Government	15.8	16.1	15.3	-1.9	3.3
State Government Education	6.1	6.4	5.8	-4.7	5.2
Local Government	42.8	42.6	42.0	0.5	1.9
Local Government Education	17.5	17.1	17.4	2.3	0.6
Hospitals	6.8	6.8	6.7	0.0	1.5

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Aug 10(p)	Jul 10(r)	Aug 09	Jul 10	Aug 10
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-10.4</b>
Natural Res., Mining, & Const.	2.9	2.9	3.3	0.0	-12.1
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.2	9.3	9.1	-1.1	1.1
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.3	5.4	5.3	-1.9	0.0
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3
Information	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.5	0.0
Local Government	6.6	6.8	6.6	-2.9	0.0
Local Education	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	6.7
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.0	3.0	2.7	0.0	11.1
Construction	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	-6.9
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.4	8.4	8.6	0.0	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-4.2
Retail Trade	4.9	5.0	5.1	-2.0	-3.9
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	9.1
Information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	-3.4
Educational & Health Services	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.6
Leisure & Hospitality	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-2.4
Other Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Federal Government	0.7	0.8	0.7	-12.5	0.0
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.0	4.1	4.0	-2.4	0.0
Local Education	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week that includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Data for Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

## Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Aug 10	Aug 10
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	8.3	8.2	8.1	1.2	2.5
Construction	3.8	3.8	4.4	0.0	-13.6
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-5.3
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Aug 10	Aug 10
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	-2.0
Construction	1.8	1.6	1.7	12.5	5.9
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.8	4.8	5.0	0.0	-4.0
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	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	-8.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Aug 10	Aug 10
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-3.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>-17.4</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.7	1.8	2.1	-5.6	-19.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.5	2.6	2.7	-3.8	-7.4
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.6	8.8	8.6	-2.3	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### State Unemployment Rates August 2010 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.1
Nevada	14.2
Michigan	12.9
California	12.4
Florida	12.4
Rhode Island	11.8
South Carolina	11.5
Georgia	10.3
Oregon	10.3
Arizona	10.0
District of Columbia	10.0
Kentucky	10.0
Illinois	9.9
Indiana	9.9
North Carolina	9.8
Ohio	9.7
Tennessee	9.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Missouri	9.4
New Jersey	9.4
Alabama	9.3
Connecticut	9.3
Pennsylvania	8.9
West Virginia	8.9
Mississippi	8.8
Washington	8.8
Idaho	8.6
Delaware	8.5
New Mexico	8.4
Texas	8.4
Massachusetts	8.3
Louisiana	8.2
New York	8.2
Colorado	8.0
Utah	7.8
Arkansas	7.7
Wisconsin	7.7
Maryland	7.6
Alaska	7.1
Virginia	7.0
Maine	6.9
Minnesota	6.9
Montana	6.8
Oklahoma	6.8
Kansas	6.7
Hawaii	6.6
Iowa	6.6
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>6.4</b>
New Hampshire	5.7
Vermont	5.5
South Dakota	4.4
Nebraska	4.3
North Dakota	3.5

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*The number of building permits issued for single-family homes decreased by 31.6% from August 2009 to August 2010.*

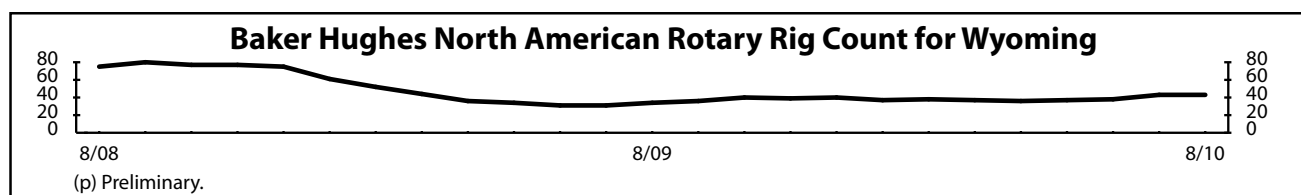
	Aug 2010 (p)	Jul 2010 (r)	Aug 2009 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>294,996</b>	<b>295,786</b>	<b>297,848</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Unemployed	18,948	18,494	19,438	2.5	-2.5
Employed	276,048	277,292	278,410	-0.4	-0.8
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.4%/6.8%	6.3%/6.7%	6.5%/7.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	9.5%/9.6%	9.7%/9.5%	9.6%/9.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,515,000	6,579,000	6,772,000	-1.0	-3.8
As a percent of all workers	4.7%	4.7%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	1,110,000	1,185,000	758,000	-6.3	46.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,628,000	8,737,000	8,835,000	-1.2	-2.3
<b>Hours &amp; Earnings for Production Workers</b>					
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$832.64	\$814.64	\$838.80	2.2	-0.7
Average Weekly Hours	40.4	39.7	40.0	1.8	1.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$765.08	\$762.82	\$732.40	0.3	4.5
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	41.1	40.0	0.2	3.0
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	24,040	23,321	34,666	3.1	-30.7
Benefits Paid	\$7,921,332	\$7,705,320	\$12,242,073	2.8	-35.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$329.51	\$330.40	\$353.14	-0.3	-6.7
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	268,875	268,079	266,705	0.3	0.8
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3%	2.5%	2.8%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b>					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	218.3	218.0	215.8	0.1	1.1
Food & Beverages	219.9	219.5	217.7	0.2	1.0
Housing	217.0	217.1	217.8	0.0	-0.4
Apparel	116.7	115.2	117.1	1.2	-0.4
Transportation	193.5	193.0	184.4	0.2	4.9
Medical Care	388.5	387.9	376.5	0.1	3.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	113.5	113.7	114.8	-0.1	-1.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	130.6	129.6	128.1	0.8	1.9
Other Goods & Services	383.7	383.2	372.7	0.1	2.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	184.5	184.2	175.0	0.2	5.4
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	108	200	324	-46.0	-66.7
Valuation	\$29,760,000	\$39,858,000	\$45,967,000	-25.3	-35.3
Single Family Homes	91	151	133	-39.7	-31.6
Valuation	\$28,686,000	\$36,389,000	\$32,353,000	-21.2	-11.3
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	27	19	29	42.1	-6.9
Valuation	\$3,237,000	\$4,367,000	\$3,613,000	-25.9	-10.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	13	38	11	-65.8	18.2
Valuation	\$2,095,000	\$4,331,000	\$1,909,000	-51.6	9.7
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>

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

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

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

Note: Hours and earnings data for mining have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page as data for Wyoming mining are no longer available.





## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From July to August, Natrona County posted the largest increase in unemployment rate, up from 6.7% to 7.2%.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug 2010	Jul 2010	Aug 2009	Aug 2010	Jul 2010	Aug 2009	Aug 2010	Jul 2010	Aug 2009	Aug 2010	Jul 2010	Aug 2009
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>46,812</b>	<b>47,094</b>	<b>47,482</b>	<b>43,705</b>	<b>44,045</b>	<b>44,220</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Big Horn	5,007	5,007	5,141	4,651	4,649	4,721	356	358	420	7.1	7.1	8.2
Fremont	18,843	18,794	19,295	17,396	17,391	17,717	1,447	1,403	1,578	7.7	7.5	8.2
Hot Springs	2,538	2,553	2,531	2,408	2,425	2,382	130	128	149	5.1	5.0	5.9
Park	16,145	16,413	16,153	15,234	15,512	15,325	911	901	828	5.6	5.5	5.1
Washakie	4,279	4,327	4,362	4,016	4,068	4,075	263	259	287	6.1	6.0	6.6
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>54,321</b>	<b>54,455</b>	<b>55,344</b>	<b>51,085</b>	<b>51,241</b>	<b>51,873</b>	<b>3,236</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>3,471</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Campbell	27,587	27,654	28,185	26,112	26,207	26,530	1,475	1,447	1,655	5.3	5.2	5.9
Crook	3,523	3,523	3,570	3,346	3,353	3,368	177	170	202	5.0	4.8	5.7
Johnson	3,974	3,986	4,148	3,682	3,695	3,834	292	291	314	7.3	7.3	7.6
Sheridan	15,999	16,057	16,237	14,892	14,938	15,143	1,107	1,119	1,094	6.9	7.0	6.7
Weston	3,238	3,235	3,204	3,053	3,048	2,998	185	187	206	5.7	5.8	6.4
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>65,177</b>	<b>64,853</b>	<b>66,422</b>	<b>61,204</b>	<b>60,920</b>	<b>62,076</b>	<b>3,973</b>	<b>3,933</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Lincoln	8,275	8,273	8,162	7,623	7,601	7,550	652	672	612	7.9	8.1	7.5
Sublette	6,943	6,904	7,225	6,657	6,634	6,856	286	270	369	4.1	3.9	5.1
Sweetwater	23,301	22,961	23,895	21,790	21,485	22,158	1,511	1,476	1,737	6.5	6.4	7.3
Teton	15,301	15,444	15,526	14,517	14,663	14,785	784	781	741	5.1	5.1	4.8
Uinta	11,357	11,271	11,614	10,617	10,537	10,727	740	734	887	6.5	6.5	7.6
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>72,862</b>	<b>73,350</b>	<b>72,634</b>	<b>68,069</b>	<b>68,694</b>	<b>68,362</b>	<b>4,793</b>	<b>4,656</b>	<b>4,272</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Albany	17,874	18,044	17,944	16,940	17,111	17,121	934	933	823	5.2	5.2	4.6
Goshen	6,263	6,239	6,024	5,869	5,862	5,692	394	377	332	6.3	6.0	5.5
Laramie	43,301	43,671	43,465	40,195	40,663	40,644	3,106	3,008	2,821	7.2	6.9	6.5
Niobrara	1,293	1,279	1,261	1,224	1,213	1,200	69	66	61	5.3	5.2	4.8
Platte	4,131	4,117	3,940	3,841	3,845	3,705	290	272	235	7.0	6.6	6.0
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,821</b>	<b>56,031</b>	<b>55,969</b>	<b>51,981</b>	<b>52,391</b>	<b>51,881</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>3,640</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Carbon	7,997	8,005	8,046	7,472	7,487	7,463	525	518	583	6.6	6.5	7.2
Converse	7,566	7,508	7,433	7,146	7,104	6,971	420	404	462	5.6	5.4	6.2
Natrona	40,258	40,518	40,490	37,363	37,800	37,447	2,895	2,718	3,043	7.2	6.7	7.5
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>294,996</b>	<b>295,786</b>	<b>297,848</b>	<b>276,048</b>	<b>277,292</b>	<b>278,410</b>	<b>18,948</b>	<b>18,494</b>	<b>19,438</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										6.8	6.7	7.1
U.S. ....										9.5	9.7	9.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										9.6	9.5	9.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2010. Run Date 09/2010.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

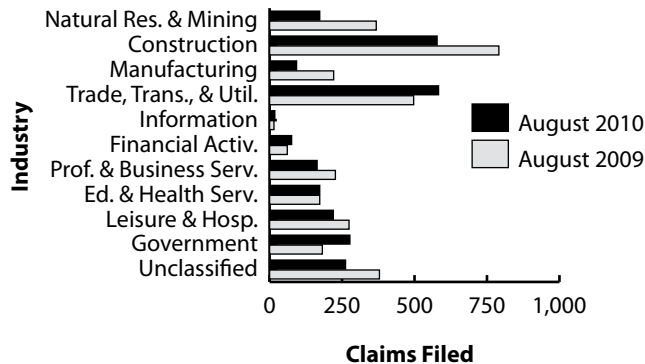
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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

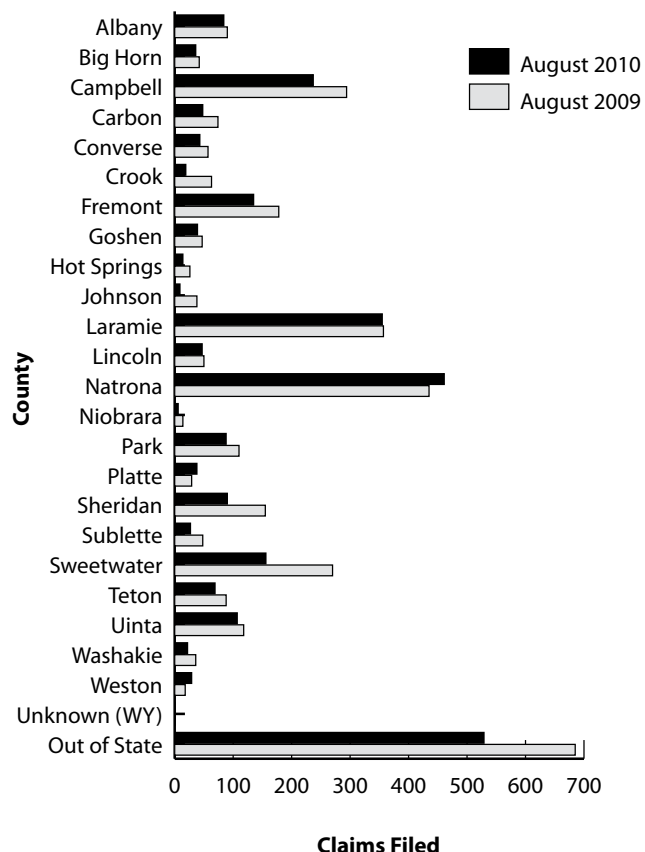
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims increased 3.9% from July to August 2010 and were 19.1% less than in August 2009. Retail trade and construction accounted for a large proportion of the over-the-month increase.

## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2010



## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2010



## Initial Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Jul 10
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Jul 10
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>				<b>-19.1</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	844	738	1,380	14.4
Natural Res. & Mining	173	142	368	21.8
Mining	154	127	346	21.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	8	9	16	-11.1
Construction	578	491	791	17.7
Manufacturing	93	105	221	-11.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,304	1,249	1,380	4.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	583	451	497	29.3
Wholesale Trade	162	152	90	6.6
Retail Trade	346	221	252	56.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	75	78	155	-3.8
Information	18	14	15	28.6
Financial Activities	76	72	61	5.6
Prof. and Business Svcs.	164	188	227	-12.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	173	184	173	-6.0
Leisure & Hospitality	220	253	274	-13.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	70	87	133	-19.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	277	281	182	-1.4
Federal Government	116	102	34	13.7
State Government	26	31	30	-16.1
Local Government	135	148	118	-8.8
Local Education	52	48	39	8.3
UNCLASSIFIED	262	317	379	-17.4

## Laramie County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>12.0</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	102	65	109	56.9
Construction	92	55	80	67.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	191	197	201	-3.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	70	76	80	-7.9
Financial Activities	18	13	13	38.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	33	38	28	-13.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	31	27	37	14.8
Leisure & Hospitality	26	26	26	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	45	40	30	12.5
UNCLASSIFIED	16	14	15	14.3

## Natrona County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>9.5</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	78	120	158	-35.0
Construction	48	56	79	-14.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	341	263	244	29.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	227	106	84	114.2
Financial Activities	10	15	12	-33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	25	24	24	4.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	34	35	22	-2.9
Leisure & Hospitality	29	55	44	-47.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	34	29	22	17.2
UNCLASSIFIED	9	10	10	-10.0

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

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

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed were 23.8% less than in August 2009. Notable over-the-month increases included oil & gas extraction (22.1%), federal government (18.7%), and financial activities (12.5%).

## Continued Claims

	Continued Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Aug 10	Jul 10	Aug 09	Jul 10	Aug 09
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>31,422</b>	<b>31,193</b>	<b>41,224</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-23.8</b>
<b>EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>19,456</b>	<b>13,724</b>	<b>10,477</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>85.7</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>8,552</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>11,544</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-25.9</b>
Benefit Exhaustions	1,204	1,365	1,341	-11.8	-10.2
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	14.1%	15.5%	11.6%	-1.4%	2.5%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>10,170</b>	<b>10,612</b>	<b>18,441</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-44.9</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	2,296	2,191	9,147	4.8	-74.9
Mining	2,086	2,025	8,860	3.0	-76.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	160	131	408	22.1	-60.8
Construction	6,686	7,111	7,431	-6.0	-10.0
Manufacturing	1,188	1,310	1,863	-9.3	-36.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>14,723</b>	<b>14,253</b>	<b>16,385</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-10.1</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	4,942	4,838	6,234	2.1	-20.7
Wholesale Trade	998	971	1,616	2.8	-38.2
Retail Trade	3,071	2,884	2,830	6.5	8.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	873	983	1,788	-11.2	-51.2
Information	289	260	287	11.2	0.7
Financial Activities	973	865	1,090	12.5	-10.7
Prof. & Business Services	2,280	2,223	2,940	2.6	-22.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	2,400	2,252	2,120	6.6	13.2
Leisure and Hospitality	2,740	2,808	2,562	-2.4	6.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	1,099	1,007	1,152	9.1	-4.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3,135</b>	<b>2,862</b>	<b>2,400</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>30.6</b>
Federal Government	1,014	854	501	18.7	102.4
State Government	350	386	437	-9.3	-19.9
Local Government	1,771	1,622	1,462	9.2	21.1
Local Education	578	462	483	25.1	19.7
UNCLASSIFIED	3,394	3,466	3,998	-2.1	-15.1

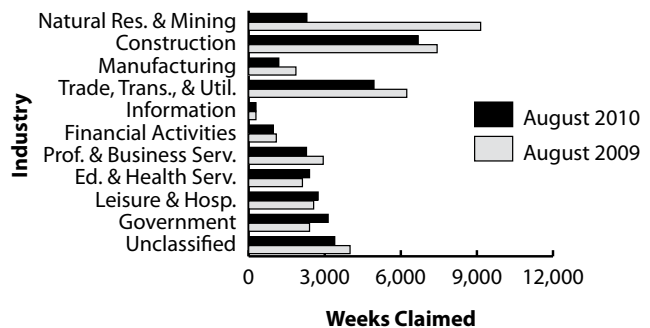
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>4,094</b>	<b>3,911</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,136</b>	<b>1,099</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Total Goods-Producing	903	938	976	-3.7	-7.5
Construction	735	751	656	-2.1	12.0
Total Service-Providing	2,495	2,456	2,409	1.6	3.6
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	889	930	872	-4.4	1.9
Financial Activities	210	188	151	11.7	39.1
Prof. & Business Svcs.	360	327	455	10.1	-20.9
Educational and Health Svcs.	503	435	438	15.6	14.8
Leisure & Hospitality	303	347	314	-12.7	-3.5
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>67.0</b>
UNCLASSIFIED	149	123	165	21.1	-9.7

<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>5,982</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>-26.7</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>-22.6</b>
Total Goods-Producing	1,265	1,312	2,665	-3.6	-52.5
Construction	641	681	627	-5.9	2.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>2,788</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>-5.6</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	1,061	947	1,240	12.0	-14.4
Financial Activities	191	165	181	15.8	5.5
Professional & Business Svcs.	335	327	397	2.4	-15.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	489	457	324	7.0	50.9
Leisure & Hospitality	467	459	379	1.7	23.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>39.7</b>
UNCLASSIFIED	61	75	170	-18.7	-64.1

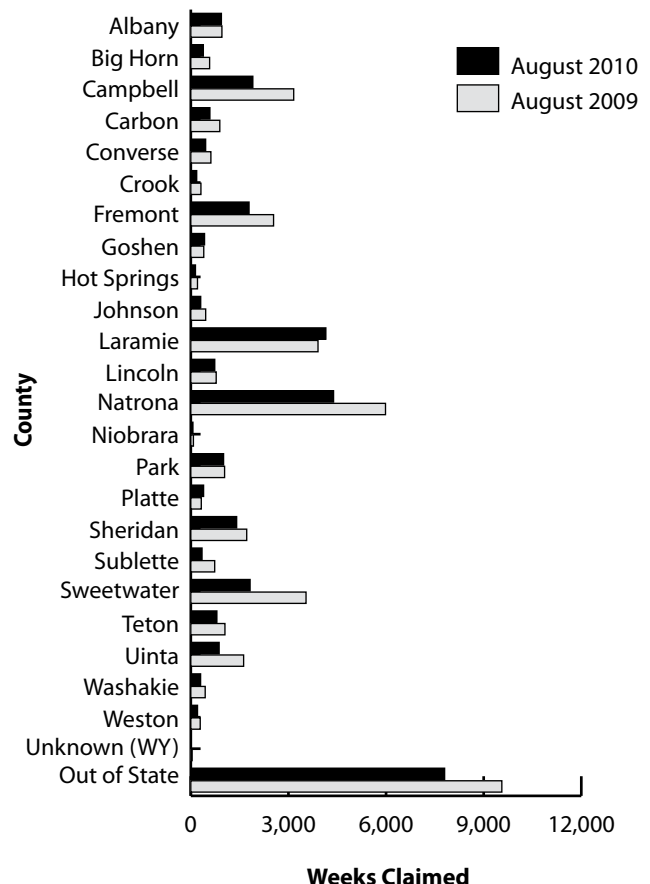
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

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

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2010



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2010



**Wyoming Department  
of Employment  
Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
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