

TRENDS

Using Turnover Statistics to Reveal Underlying Labor Market Trends

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

From 2000 to 2005, the 4-quarter moving average of continuous transactions in Wyoming's labor market steadily increased. Keeping pace with this increase was a decline in statewide unemployment rates from 2003 to 2005. The data indicate that during the recent economic expansion, workers tended to maintain longer-term employment relationships with employers. Although continuous transactions are increasing and unemployment rates are decreasing in the aggregate, there is considerable variation in industry-level turnover statistics, due not only to economic conditions but also to the nature of the businesses which operate in the state.

Although people may view Wyoming's current labor market situation as a steadily growing environment, aggregate analysis of the market tends to mask underlying currents of worker movement. When using the labor force concept, which uses persons employed as the unit of analysis, turnover may be overlooked during times of expansion. Closer study of the data reveals that while turnover may decrease during times of economic expansion, it still exists and tends to vary considerably by industry. This article examines Wyoming statewide turnover from

first quarter 2000 (2000Q1) to first quarter 2005 (2005Q1) in an effort to describe trends not readily observed at the statewide aggregate employment level.

Methodology and Data Sets Used

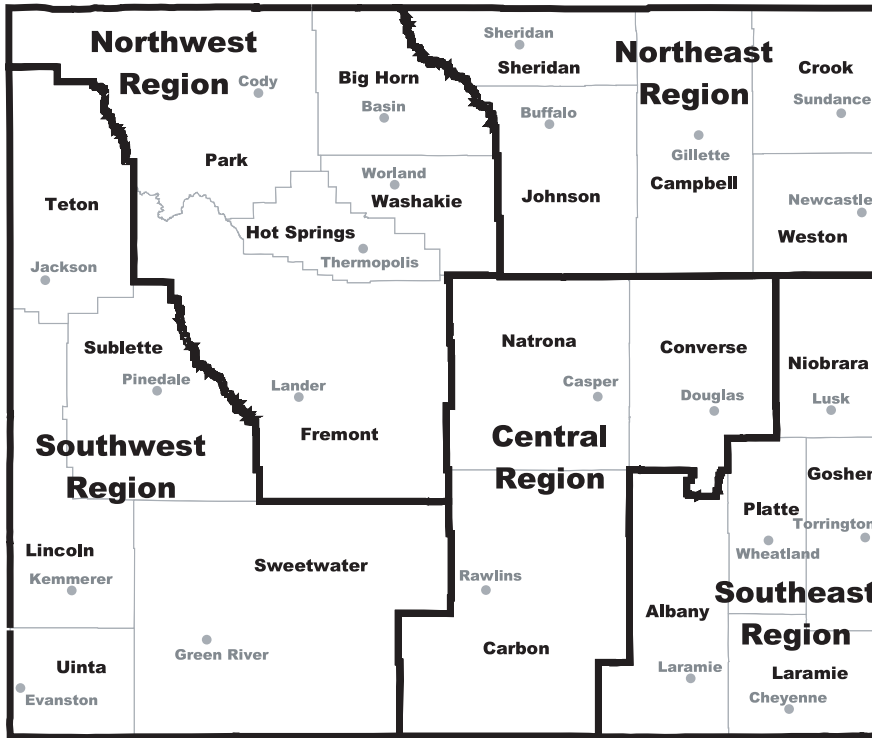
The data set used was the Wyoming Wage Records database matched with the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages database. We described turnover according to the definitions developed by Glover (2002). The

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Changing demographics among individuals employed in health care continues to be an important topic for Wyoming. Women have traditionally filled the majority of jobs in nursing, so a decline in the number of women working in health care results in a drop in the number of nurses overall....page 8**
- **Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 4.1% in October to 3.9% in November. It remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 5.0%....page 12**

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment,
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ISSN 0512-4409

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analysis focused on four categories of worker interactions: hires, exits, both, and continuous employment. *Both* is defined as workers who were hired and then separated from employment (exited) within the same quarter. *Continuous employment* represents workers who were employed by the same employer for three contiguous quarters. Any employment which was not continuous is considered turnover (i.e., hires, exits, or both).

This type of analysis results in multiple interactions (hereafter referred to as *transactions*) between some employers and employees during the quarter.

For example, when Employee A is hired at Company A, one transaction occurs (1 hire). If Employee A had also been working continuously for Company B during the same quarter, two transactions would have occurred (1 hire + 1 continuous = 2 transactions). If Employee A left Company A within the same quarter he/she was hired but remained employed with Company B, the number of transactions would stay constant at two (1 both + 1 continuous = 2 transactions). If Employee A was hired at Company A, continued working for Company B, and left a third company (Company C) within the same quarter, the number of transactions would increase to three (1 hire + 1 continuous + 1 exit = 3 transactions). Therefore, because each person can have more than one transaction, the number of transactions does not equal the number of employees.

Statistics for the turnover variable were aggregated to the industry level and analyzed by quarter for 2000Q1 through 2005Q1. Three quarters of data are displayed in this article; however, the complete set of tables is available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>.

Discussion

Previous research (Leonard, 2005) shows that continuously employed private sector workers in Wyoming earn from 2 to 4 times more on average than workers who experience turnover. Additionally, continuously employed workers are more likely to qualify for benefits such as health insurance. If the proportion and number of continuously employed workers is increasing, wages as a whole should increase.

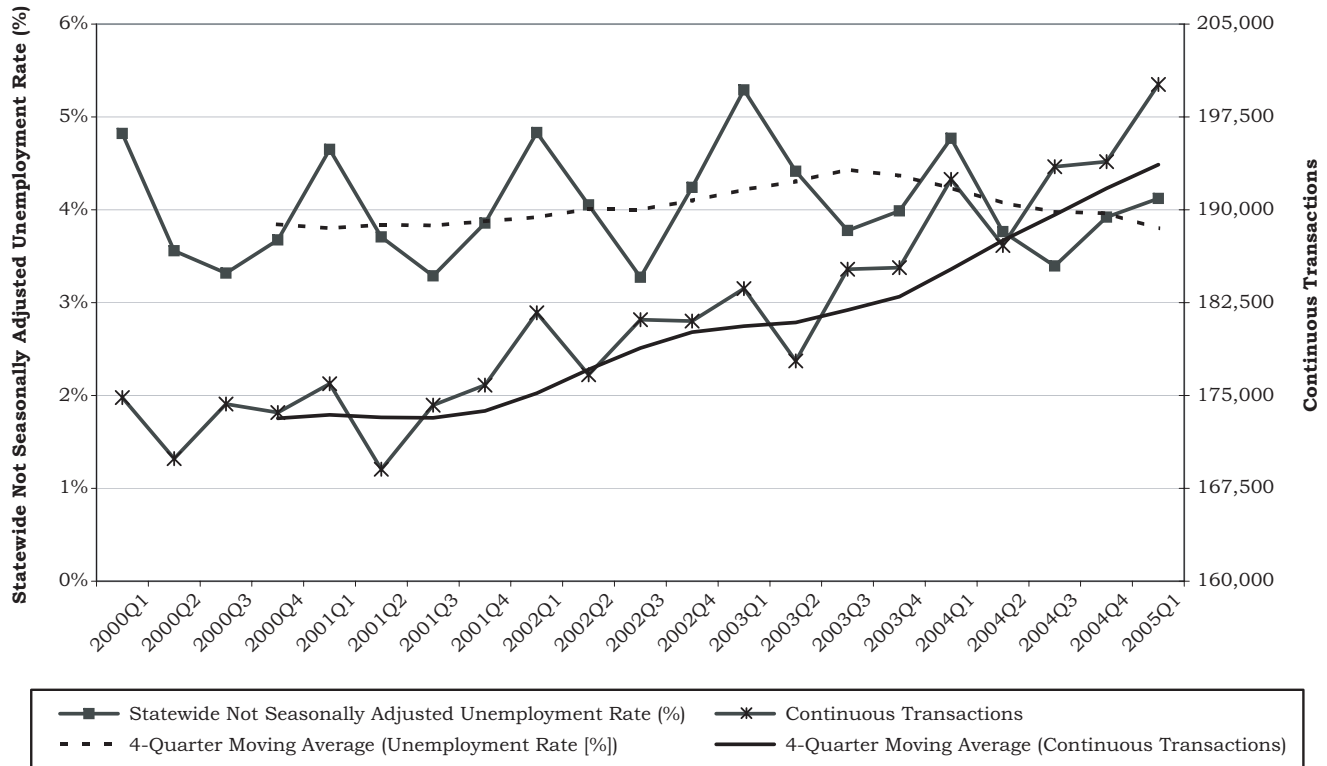
Previous research shows that continuously employed private sector workers in Wyoming earn from 2 to 4 times more on average than workers who experience turnover.

Figure 1 (see page 4) shows that during the last 5 years, the 4-quarter moving average of continuous labor market transactions has steadily increased with a more rapid increase occurring since 2003Q1. Findings from Gallagher (2002) suggest the increase is associated with the aging of Wyoming's labor force as workers between age 35 and 54 have higher continuous employment rates than workers in other age groups. Keeping pace with the increase in continuous employment was a decline in statewide unemployment rates

(Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006) from 2003Q1 (5.3%) to 2005Q1 (4.1%). Not only does economic growth make layoffs less likely but results suggest workers tended to maintain longer-term relationships with their employers during the most recent economic expansion.

To further illustrate the underlying dynamics present in Wyoming's labor market, three quarters of turnover data are presented as Table 1 (2000Q1; see page 5), Table 2 (2004Q4; see page 6), and Table 3 (2005Q1; see page 7). Tables 1 and 3 represent the end points of the data series. Table 2 shows one example of the current economic expansion that gained considerable momentum after 2003. A comparison of Tables 1 and 3 shows not only that the total number of continuous

Figure 1: Statewide Labor Market Transactions and Unemployment Rates, First Quarter 2000 (2000Q1) to 2005Q1



transactions has increased but also that the proportion of continuous transactions has increased from 68.8% to 72.0%. Analyzing Tables 2 and 3 reveals that 14,106 fewer labor market transactions occurred in 2004Q4. The change reflects seasonal work patterns in industries such as Construction, Retail Trade, and Leisure & Hospitality. Tables 1 and 2 show the increase in the number of transactions by industry. The industry with the largest jump in total transactions from 2000Q1 to 2005Q1 was Mining (38.7%), followed by Health Services (18.8%) and Wholesale Trade (17.7%).

Table 3 also demonstrates widely varying industry turnover patterns as evidenced by the total number of hires and exits. Hires exceeded exits in most industries. However,

exits exceeded hires in Manufacturing, Information, and Public Administration. Overall, 1 in 5 transactions in goods-producing industries was a hire during the quarter, compared with roughly 1 in 6 transactions in service-providing. Leisure & Hospitality was the industry with both the highest hire (27.7%) and exit (26.8%) rates. Public Administration had the lowest (7.7% and 8.1%, respectively).

Conclusion

The analysis of transactions between workers and their employers can reveal patterns which cannot be seen by comparing the number of persons employed to jobs worked. By studying transactions, we can identify where both hiring and exiting occurs

Table 1: Wyoming Labor Market Transaction Rates, First Quarter 2000

Industry		Exits			Hires			Continuous Employment (C)	Total (E+H+B+C)
		Exit Only (E)	Both Hire & Exit (B)	Total Exits (E+B)	Hire Only (H)	Both Hire & Exit (B)	Total Hires (H+B)		
Goods Producing	n	6,391	4,757	11,148	6,932	4,757	11,689	36,649	54,729
	%	11.7%	8.7%	20.4%	12.7%	8.7%	21.4%	67.0%	100.0%
Agriculture	n	243	193	436	362	193	555	1,632	2,430
	%	10.0%	7.9%	17.9%	14.9%	7.9%	22.8%	67.2%	100.0%
Mining	n	1,520	1,198	2,718	1,673	1,198	2,871	13,154	17,545
	%	8.7%	6.8%	15.5%	9.5%	6.8%	16.4%	75.0%	100.0%
Construction	n	3,263	2,709	5,972	3,835	2,709	6,544	12,383	22,190
	%	14.7%	12.2%	26.9%	17.3%	12.2%	29.5%	55.8%	100.0%
Manufacturing	n	1,365	657	2,022	1,062	657	1,719	9,480	12,564
	%	10.9%	5.2%	16.1%	8.5%	5.2%	13.7%	75.5%	100.0%
Service Providing	n	21,828	15,020	36,848	23,642	15,020	38,662	137,835	198,325
	%	11.0%	7.6%	18.6%	11.9%	7.6%	19.5%	69.5%	100.0%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	n	1,554	1,110	2,664	1,820	1,110	2,930	12,384	16,868
	%	9.2%	6.6%	15.8%	10.8%	6.6%	17.4%	73.4%	100.0%
Retail Trade	n	4,678	2,722	7,400	4,177	2,722	6,899	23,297	34,874
	%	13.4%	7.8%	21.2%	12.0%	7.8%	19.8%	66.8%	100.0%
Information	n	468	178	646	463	178	641	4,111	5,220
	%	9.0%	3.4%	12.4%	8.9%	3.4%	12.3%	78.8%	100.0%
Financial Activities	n	863	444	1,307	1,124	444	1,568	7,816	10,247
	%	8.4%	4.3%	12.8%	11.0%	4.3%	15.3%	76.3%	100.0%
Professional & Business Services	n	2,468	2,512	4,980	3,162	2,512	5,674	9,473	17,615
	%	14.0%	14.3%	28.3%	18.0%	14.3%	32.2%	53.8%	100.0%
Educational Services	n	1,661	1,182	2,843	1,889	1,182	3,071	23,010	27,742
	%	6.0%	4.3%	10.2%	6.8%	4.3%	11.1%	82.9%	100.0%
Health Services	n	2,282	1,413	3,695	2,734	1,413	4,147	18,415	24,844
	%	9.2%	5.7%	14.9%	11.0%	5.7%	16.7%	74.1%	100.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	n	5,810	4,216	10,026	6,017	4,216	10,233	17,988	34,031
	%	17.1%	12.4%	29.5%	17.7%	12.4%	30.1%	52.9%	100.0%
Other Services	n	1,011	685	1,696	1,205	685	1,890	5,721	8,622
	%	11.7%	7.9%	19.7%	14.0%	7.9%	21.9%	66.4%	100.0%
Public Administration	n	1,033	558	1,591	1,051	558	1,609	15,620	18,262
	%	5.7%	3.1%	8.7%	5.8%	3.1%	8.8%	85.5%	100.0%
Unclassified	n	94	175	269	423	175	598	351	1,043
	%	9.0%	16.8%	25.8%	40.6%	16.8%	57.3%	33.7%	100.0%
All Industries	n	28,313	19,952	48,265	30,997	19,952	50,949	174,835	254,097
	%	11.1%	7.9%	19.0%	12.2%	7.9%	20.1%	68.8%	100.0%

at a unit of analysis as small as individual firms. The article on page 8, "Changing Demographics in Wyoming Health Care: Identifying Potential Problems," demonstrates the power of this tool by examining individual industries within Health Services and turnover among registered nurses.

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Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2006). *Local Area Unemployment Statistics*. Retrieved February 2, 2006, from <http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm>

Table 2: Wyoming Labor Market Transaction Rates, Fourth Quarter 2004

Industry		Exits			Hires			Continuous Employment (C)	Total (E+H+B+C)
		Exit Only (E)	Both Hire & Exit (B)	Total Exits (E+B)	Hire Only (H)	Both Hire & Exit (B)	Total Hires (H+B)		
Goods Producing	n	9,588	6,673	16,261	7,011	6,673	13,684	41,587	64,859
	%	14.8%	10.3%	25.1%	10.8%	10.3%	21.1%	64.1%	100.0%
Agriculture	n	535	360	895	211	360	571	1,618	2,724
	%	19.6%	13.2%	32.9%	7.7%	13.2%	21.0%	59.4%	100.0%
Mining	n	2,511	2,116	4,627	2,499	2,116	4,615	17,503	24,629
	%	10.2%	8.6%	18.8%	10.1%	8.6%	18.7%	71.1%	100.0%
Construction	n	5,308	3,442	8,750	3,173	3,442	6,615	13,815	25,738
	%	20.6%	13.4%	34.0%	12.3%	13.4%	25.7%	53.7%	100.0%
Manufacturing	n	1,234	755	1,989	1,128	755	1,883	8,651	11,768
	%	10.5%	6.4%	16.9%	9.6%	6.4%	16.0%	73.5%	100.0%
Service Providing	n	29,555	16,794	46,349	28,073	16,794	44,867	152,138	226,560
	%	13.0%	7.4%	20.5%	12.4%	7.4%	19.8%	67.2%	100.0%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	n	2,092	1,067	3,159	1,940	1,067	3,007	14,710	19,809
	%	10.6%	5.4%	15.9%	9.8%	5.4%	15.2%	74.3%	100.0%
Retail Trade	n	5,533	3,203	8,736	5,213	3,203	8,416	23,697	37,646
	%	14.7%	8.5%	23.2%	13.8%	8.5%	22.4%	62.9%	100.0%
Information	n	609	248	857	578	248	826	4,213	5,648
	%	10.8%	4.4%	15.2%	10.2%	4.4%	14.6%	74.6%	100.0%
Financial Activities	n	1,139	501	1,640	1,112	501	1,613	9,017	11,769
	%	9.7%	4.3%	13.9%	9.4%	4.3%	13.7%	76.6%	100.0%
Professional & Business Services	n	3,643	2,747	6,390	2,509	2,747	5,256	11,121	20,020
	%	18.2%	13.7%	31.9%	12.5%	13.7%	26.3%	55.5%	100.0%
Educational Services	n	1,384	1,648	3,032	3,952	1,648	5,600	24,232	31,216
	%	4.4%	5.3%	9.7%	12.7%	5.3%	17.9%	77.6%	100.0%
Health Services	n	2,518	992	3,510	2,889	992	3,881	22,772	29,171
	%	8.6%	3.4%	12.0%	9.9%	3.4%	13.3%	78.1%	100.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	n	10,094	5,255	15,349	7,602	5,255	12,857	18,818	41,769
	%	24.2%	12.6%	36.7%	18.2%	12.6%	30.8%	45.1%	100.0%
Other Services	n	1,140	560	1,700	1,054	560	1,614	5,820	8,574
	%	13.3%	6.5%	19.8%	12.3%	6.5%	18.8%	67.9%	100.0%
Public Administration	n	1,403	573	1,976	1,224	573	1,797	17,738	20,938
	%	6.7%	2.7%	9.4%	5.8%	2.7%	8.6%	84.7%	100.0%
Unclassified	n	256	33	289	40	33	73	162	491
	%	52.1%	6.7%	58.9%	8.1%	6.7%	14.9%	33.0%	100.0%
All Industries	n	39,399	23,500	62,899	35,124	23,500	58,624	193,887	291,910
	%	13.5%	8.1%	21.5%	12.0%	8.1%	20.1%	66.4%	100.0%

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Table 3: Wyoming Labor Market Transaction Rates, First Quarter 2005

Industry		Exits			Hires			Continuous Employment (C)	Total (E+H+B+C)
		Exit Only (E)	Both Hire & Exit (B)	Total Exits (E+B)	Hire Only (H)	Both Hire & Exit (B)	Total Hires (H+B)		
Goods Producing	n	6,641	4,389	11,030	8,080	4,389	12,469	41,929	61,039
	%	10.9%	7.2%	18.1%	13.2%	7.2%	20.4%	68.7%	100.0%
Agriculture	n	169	134	303	299	134	433	1,668	2,270
	%	7.4%	5.9%	13.3%	13.2%	5.9%	19.1%	73.5%	100.0%
Mining	n	2,195	1,432	3,627	2,997	1,432	4,429	17,711	24,335
	%	9.0%	5.9%	14.9%	12.3%	5.9%	18.2%	72.8%	100.0%
Construction	n	3,069	2,384	5,453	3,695	2,384	6,079	13,828	22,976
	%	13.4%	10.4%	23.7%	16.1%	10.4%	26.5%	60.2%	100.0%
Manufacturing	n	1,208	439	1,647	1,089	439	1,528	8,722	11,458
	%	10.5%	3.8%	14.4%	9.5%	3.8%	13.3%	76.1%	100.0%
Service Providing	n	22,137	11,627	33,764	24,702	11,627	36,329	158,131	216,597
	%	10.2%	5.4%	15.6%	11.4%	5.4%	16.8%	73.0%	100.0%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	n	1,824	854	2,678	2,269	854	3,123	14,906	19,853
	%	9.2%	4.3%	13.5%	11.4%	4.3%	15.7%	75.1%	100.0%
Retail Trade	n	4,065	1,758	5,823	4,235	1,758	5,993	24,583	34,641
	%	11.7%	5.1%	16.8%	12.2%	5.1%	17.3%	71.0%	100.0%
Information	n	478	214	692	473	214	687	4,332	5,497
	%	8.7%	3.9%	12.6%	8.6%	3.9%	12.5%	78.8%	100.0%
Financial Activities	n	964	311	1,275	1,174	311	1,485	9,095	11,544
	%	8.4%	2.7%	11.0%	10.2%	2.7%	12.9%	78.8%	100.0%
Professional & Business Services	n	2,306	1,872	4,178	2,919	1,872	4,791	11,415	18,512
	%	12.5%	10.1%	22.6%	15.8%	10.1%	25.9%	61.7%	100.0%
Educational Services	n	1,574	905	2,479	2,011	905	2,916	26,630	31,120
	%	5.1%	2.9%	8.0%	6.5%	2.9%	9.4%	85.6%	100.0%
Health Services	n	2,684	876	3,560	3,052	876	3,928	22,906	29,518
	%	9.1%	3.0%	12.1%	10.3%	3.0%	13.3%	77.6%	100.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	n	5,991	3,874	9,865	6,346	3,874	10,220	20,663	36,874
	%	16.2%	10.5%	26.8%	17.2%	10.5%	27.7%	56.0%	100.0%
Other Services	n	996	559	1,555	1,041	559	1,600	5,903	8,499
	%	11.7%	6.6%	18.3%	12.2%	6.6%	18.8%	69.5%	100.0%
Public Administration	n	1,255	404	1,659	1,182	404	1,586	17,698	20,539
	%	6.1%	2.0%	8.1%	5.8%	2.0%	7.7%	86.2%	100.0%
Unclassified	n	77	11	88	9	11	20	71	168
	%	45.8%	6.5%	52.4%	5.4%	6.5%	11.9%	42.3%	100.0%
All Industries	n	28,855	16,027	44,882	32,791	16,027	48,818	200,131	277,804
	%	10.4%	5.8%	16.2%	11.8%	5.8%	17.6%	72.0%	100.0%

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Changing Demographics in Wyoming Health Care: Identifying Potential Problems

by: *Dr. Mark A. Harris, Ph.D., Sociologist*

research by: *Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst*

Changing demographics among individuals employed in health care continues to be an important topic for Wyoming. Understanding historical demographic and labor usage patterns provides factual information which can shed light on potential policy recommendations to alleviate labor shortages. By examining empirical data, policy makers can not only capitalize on and enhance trends already in process but understand where future problems may occur.

This research is made possible by the maintenance of administrative databases within the Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning (R&P). The Wage Records database, in particular, contains the work history of all persons covered under Wyoming Unemployment Insurance.

Industry Growth

Wyoming health care has experienced substantial growth in continuously

employed persons (attached workers with at least three quarters of continuous employment) over the period from first quarter 2000 (2000Q1) to 2005Q1 (see Table 1). On a percentage basis, ambulatory health care services (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 621) saw the largest change (up 36.8% or 1,779 persons). Hospitals (NAICS 622) and nursing & residential care facilities (NAICS 623) grew more slowly (13.9% and 14.0%, respectively).

Changes in the age distribution of persons continuously employed in health care are similar across ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing & residential care facilities (see Figures 1, 2, and 3, respectively, page 9). Across all three, the percentage of resident persons age 35-44 decreased between 2000Q1 and 2005Q1. Conversely, the percentage of resident persons age 55+ and nonresidents (unknown age) increased over the same time period. All three industries are now

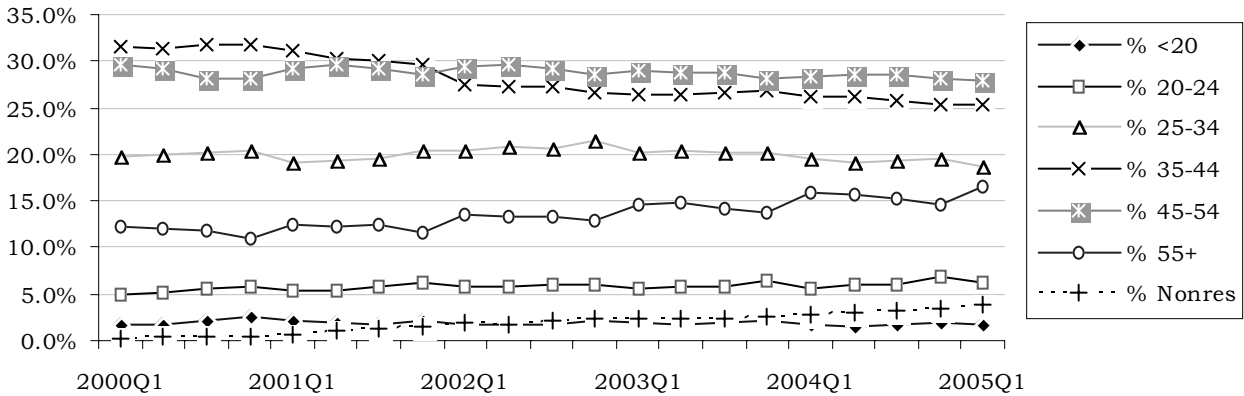
(Text continued on page 10)

Table 1: Growth in the Number of Continuously Employed Persons in Wyoming Health Care, First Quarter 2000 (2000Q1) to 2005Q1

	2000Q1	2005Q1	Growth	
			n	% Change
Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS ^a 621)	4,832	6,611	1,779	36.8%
Hospitals (NAICS 622)	7,268	8,277	1,009	13.9%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)	3,031	3,456	425	14.0%

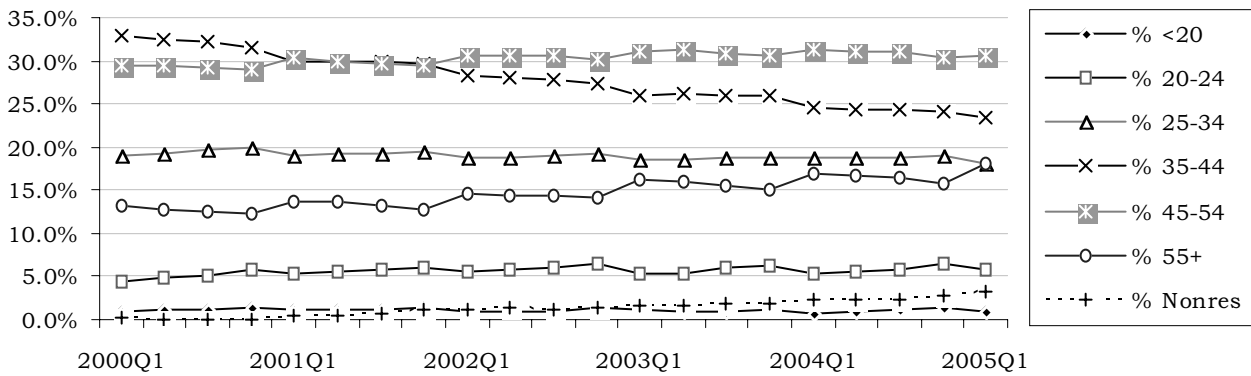
^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Figure 1: Percentage of Continuously Employed Persons by Age Category in Wyoming Ambulatory Health Care Services (NAICS^a 621), First Quarter 2000 (2000Q1) to 2005Q1



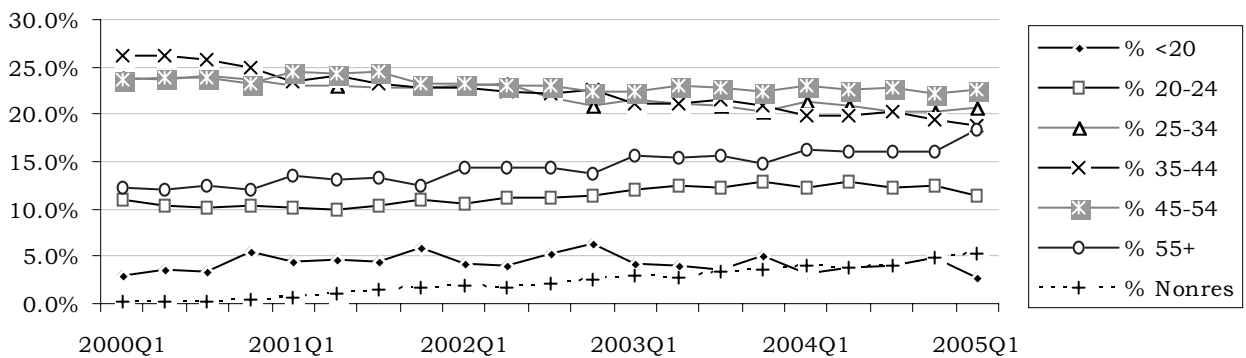
^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Figure 2: Percentage of Continuously Employed Persons by Age Category in Wyoming Hospitals (NAICS^a 622), First Quarter 2000 (2000Q1) to 2005Q1



^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Figure 3: Percentage of Continuously Employed Persons by Age Category in Wyoming Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS^a 623), First Quarter 2000 (2000Q1) to 2005Q1



^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

more reliant upon older resident and nonresident labor than in the recent past (i.e., 2000Q1 compared to 2005Q1). The percentage of residents among the younger age groups (i.e., those age 34 or under) remained relatively flat over time (most clearly seen in ambulatory health care services and hospitals).

From 2000Q1 to 2005Q1 (see Figure 4), resident women made up a declining percentage of continuously employed persons in ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing & residential care facilities. The percentage of resident men remained relatively stable for all three industries.

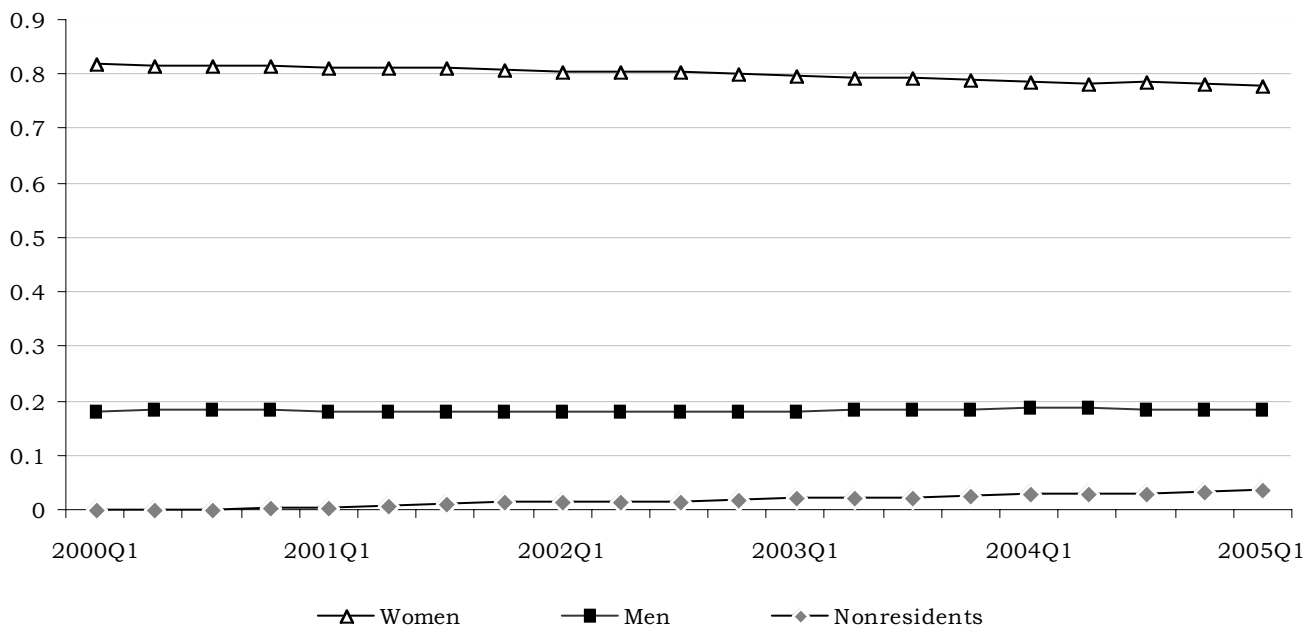
The number of continuously employed women age 45-54 and 55+ working in hospitals increased by 292 and 400, respectively, between 2000 and 2005 (see Figure 5, page 11). The number of women

age 35-44 working in hospitals during the same period substantially declined by 439. Additionally, increased aging in the two oldest categories is not offset by increases in the number of women in the three youngest age cohorts between 2000 and 2005 (692 compared to 287).

Women have traditionally filled the majority of jobs in nursing so a decline in the number of women working in health care results in a decline in the number of nurses. In 2000Q1, women represented 83.3% of all Wyoming employees continuously employed in hospitals (see Figure 6, page 11). Five years later, that percentage had dropped to 79.7%.

The age profile for nurses (both men and women) working in hospitals is heavily concentrated in the older age categories (see Figure 7, page 11). The data pattern signifies the aging of workers

**Figure 4: Percentage of Women, Men, and Nonresidents in Wyoming Health Care,^a
First Quarter 2000 (2000Q1) to 2005Q1**



^aRepresents the sum of workers in Ambulatory Health Care Services (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] 621), Hospitals (NAICS 622), and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 633).

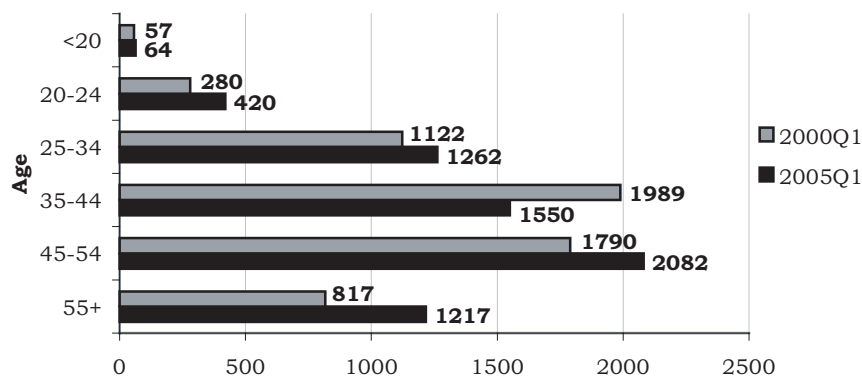
in hospitals and portends future labor shortages, particularly among nurses. In the past, this decline was primarily offset by an increase in nonresident workers across the same time period, from 10 nonresident workers in 2000Q1 to 268 in 2005Q1. Future research may determine the extent to which nonresident labor can satisfy the demand.

working in health care is becoming older over time and that the situation is problematic for women and nurses working in hospitals. To fill vacancies, health care has increasingly relied upon nonresident labor. The data suggest that in-state supply has not kept pace with demand. A stronger national and regional economy will make it increasingly difficult to fill vacancies with resident labor without a subsequent and substantial increase in the supply of residents. Current in-state supply capacity is beyond the scope of this article.

Summation/Observations

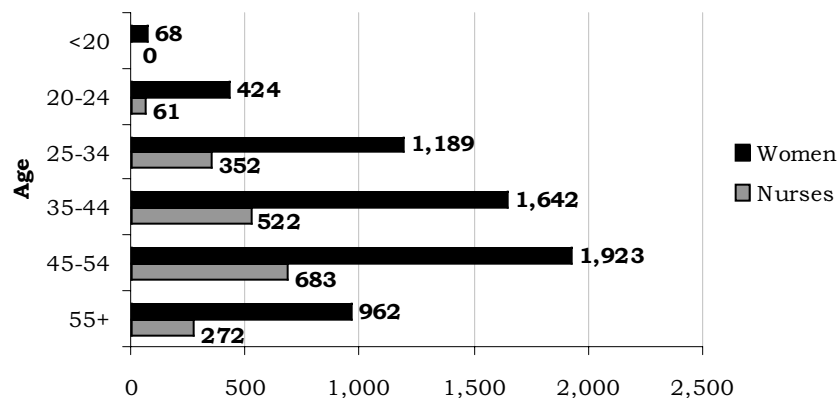
Data provided here indicate that the age distribution for persons continuously

Figure 5: Distribution of Women Continuously Employed in Wyoming Hospitals (NAICS^a 622), First Quarter 2000 (2000Q1) and 2005Q1



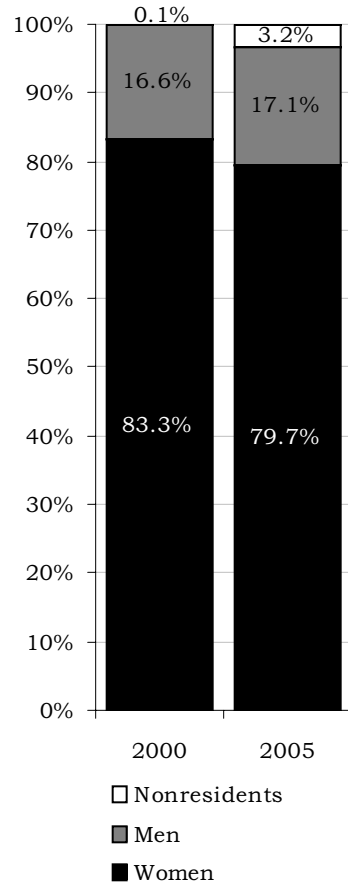
^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Figure 7: Distribution of Continuously Employed Women and Nurses in Wyoming Hospitals (NAICS^a 622), Fourth Quarter 2003



^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Figure 6: Distribution of All Employees Continuously Employed in Wyoming Hospitals (NAICS^a 622), First Quarter 2000 (2000Q1) and 2005Q1



^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Wyoming Unemployment Falls Slightly in November 2005

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 4.1% in October to 3.9% in November. It remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 5.0%. Job growth continued at a healthy pace in November as 6,700 jobs (2.6%) were added compared to a year earlier. U.S. job growth (1.5%) was much slower than in Wyoming.

From October to November, Wyoming lost 2,400 jobs or 0.9%. This decrease was consistent with the average seasonal decrease from October to November. Seasonal job losses occurred in Construction (-900 jobs or -4.3%), Professional & Business Services (-300 jobs or -1.9%), and Leisure & Hospitality (-1,700 jobs or -5.5%). Employment increased by 200 jobs or 2.6% in Wholesale Trade.

From November 2004, Wyoming added 6,700 jobs or 2.6%. Although job growth was seen across many industry sectors, Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) continued to dominate job gains (1,900

new jobs or 8.9%). Construction employment increased by 800 jobs or 4.1%. Other notable increases occurred in Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (600 jobs or 5.0%), Leisure & Hospitality (600 jobs or 2.1%), Wholesale Trade (400 jobs or 5.3%), Financial Activities (400 jobs or 3.8%), and Educational & Health Services (300 jobs or 1.4%). Information employment fell slightly (-100 jobs or -2.3%).

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, all unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from October to November. Teton County posted the largest increase, rising from 3.3% in October to 4.9% in November. Unemployment rates also rose substantially in Big Horn County (3.7% in October to 4.3% in November), Park County (3.8% in October to 4.4% in November) and Washakie County (3.7% in October to 4.3% in November). Platte County had the highest unemployment rate (5.1%) and Sublette County the lowest (1.9%).



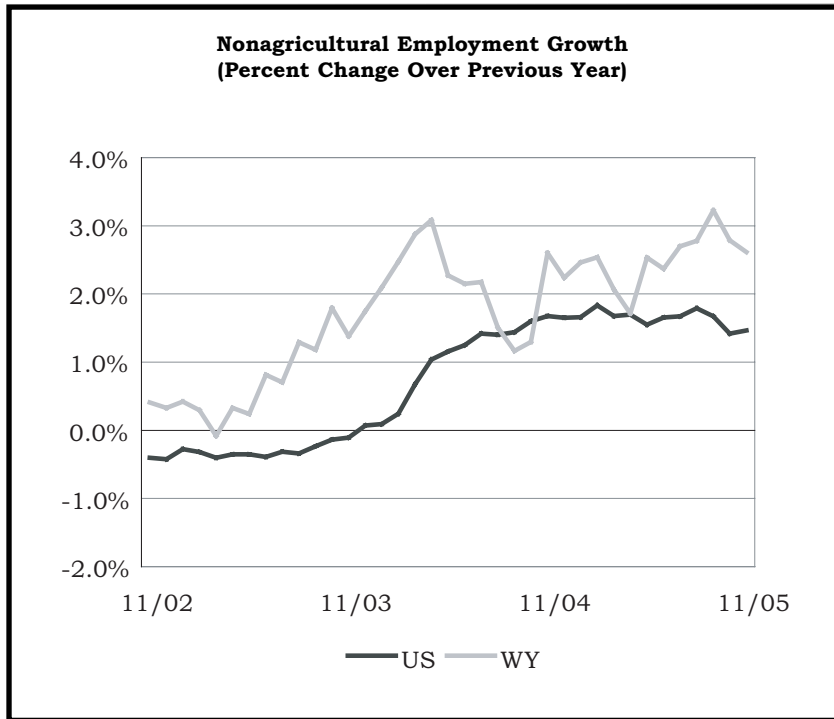
Ensuring the Effectiveness of State Government

This fact sheet was based on research conducted by the Market Pay Advisory Group for the State Employee Compensation Committee, developed in response to a request of the committee, and produced January 30, 2006.

Topics include:

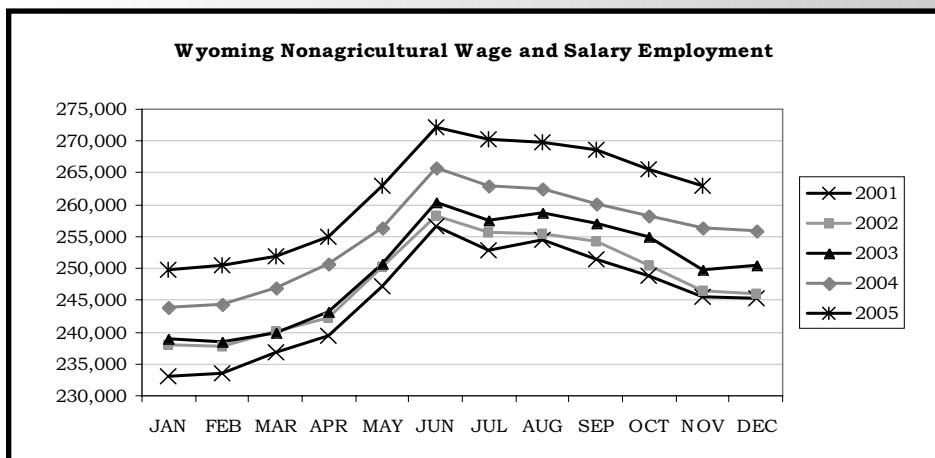
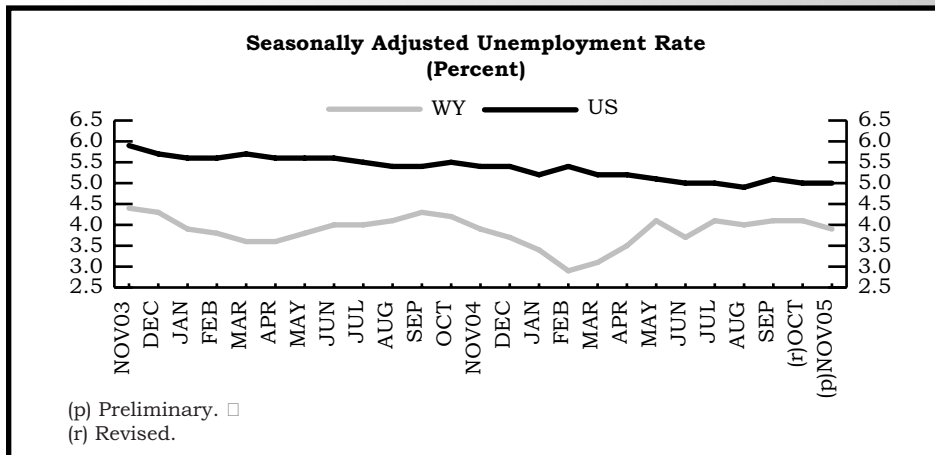
- Wyoming state employees' average weekly wage as a percentage of states in the Central States Survey, 2004
- State employees who would receive market adjustment by years of service
- State employee average annual wage comparisons
- Percentage of employees eligible to retire within 3 years and within 5 years
- What a new compensation plan should accomplish
- A look at where state employees take new jobs and how much the new jobs pay

Now available at: <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/compcommfs.htm>



State Unemployment Rates November 2005 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.2
Louisiana	12.4
Mississippi	9.5
South Carolina	7.1
Alaska	7.0
Michigan	6.6
Kentucky	6.2
District of Columbia	6.1
Oregon	5.8
Tennessee	5.8
Ohio	5.7
Missouri	5.6
Washington	5.6
Georgia	5.4
New York	5.4
Illinois	5.3
Indiana	5.3
Texas	5.3
California	5.2
Kansas	5.2
North Carolina	5.2
Rhode Island	5.2
Connecticut	5.1
New Mexico	5.1
Pennsylvania	5.1
Colorado	5.0
United States	5.0
Maine	4.9
Massachusetts	4.9
West Virginia	4.9
Arizona	4.8
Arkansas	4.8
Iowa	4.8
Wisconsin	4.7
New Jersey	4.6
Delaware	4.4
Montana	4.3
Maryland	4.2
Nevada	4.1
Oklahoma	4.1
South Dakota	4.0
Utah	4.0
Minnesota	3.9
Nebraska	3.9
Wyoming	3.9
New Hampshire	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Alabama	3.6
Florida	3.6
Vermont	3.5
Virginia	3.5
North Dakota	3.4
Hawaii	2.8



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Although job growth was seen across many industry sectors, Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) continued to dominate job gains (1,900 new jobs or 8.9%).

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov05(p)		Oct05(r)		Nov04(b)	Nov05	Nov05		Nov05(p)		Oct05(r)		Nov04(b)	Nov05	Nov05
	263.1	265.5	256.4	-0.9	2.6				41.6	41.5	40.9	0.2	1.7		
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	263.1	265.5	256.4	-0.9	2.6			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	41.6	41.5	40.9	0.2	1.7		
TOTAL PRIVATE	196.5	198.9	190.9	-1.2	2.9			TOTAL PRIVATE	28.8	28.8	28.3	0.0	1.8		
GOODS PRODUCING	53.4	54.3	50.6	-1.7	5.5			GOODS PRODUCING	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4		
Natural Resources & Mining	23.2	23.3	21.3	-0.4	8.9			Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8		
Mining	23.1	23.1	21.3	0.0	8.5			Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0		
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.9	3.9	3.6	0.0	8.3			SERVICE PROVIDING	37.3	37.2	36.7	0.3	1.6		
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	4.1			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.9	8.7	8.8	2.3	1.1		
Coal Mining	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	4.2			Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0		
Support Activities for Mining	11.5	11.5	10.3	0.0	11.7			Retail Trade	5.7	5.5	5.6	3.6	1.8		
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	7.5	7.5	6.9	0.0	8.7			Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0		
Construction	20.2	21.1	19.4	-4.3	4.1			Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0		
Construction of Buildings	4.3	4.5	4.0	-4.4	7.5			Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0		
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	5.2	6.0	5.2	-13.3	0.0			Professional & Business Services	3.2	3.3	3.1	-3.0	3.2		
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.7	10.6	10.2	0.9	4.9			Educational & Health Services	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	6.2		
Manufacturing	10.0	9.9	9.9	1.0	1.0			Leisure & Hospitality	4.3	4.4	4.4	-2.3	-2.3		
Durable Goods	5.3	5.2	5.1	1.9	3.9			Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2		
Non-Durable Goods	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	-2.1			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12.8	12.7	12.6	0.8	1.6		
SERVICE PROVIDING	209.7	211.2	205.8	-0.7	1.9			Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0		
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	51.2	50.8	50.0	0.8	2.4			State Government	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0		
Wholesale Trade	8.0	7.8	7.6	2.6	5.3			Local Government	6.4	6.3	6.2	1.6	3.2		
Merchant Whslsrs., Durable	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1			Local Education	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0		
Retail Trade	30.5	30.4	30.3	0.3	0.7			NATRONA COUNTY							
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.3	-2.3			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	38.0	38.0	36.3	0.0	4.7		
Bldg. Material & Garden Sup.	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0			TOTAL PRIVATE	32.2	32.2	30.7	0.0	4.9		
Food & Beverage Stores	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.1	-2.0			GOODS PRODUCING	8.0	8.0	7.4	0.0	8.1		
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5			Natural Resources & Mining	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9		
Gasoline Stations	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-2.4			Construction	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3		
General Merchandise Stores	6.0	6.1	5.8	-1.6	3.4			Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	12.5		
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-5.3			SERVICE PROVIDING	30.0	30.0	28.9	0.0	3.8		
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	12.7	12.6	12.1	0.8	5.0			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	1.2		
Utilities	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5			Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2		
Transportation & Warehousing	10.4	10.3	9.9	1.0	5.1			Retail Trade	5.0	5.1	5.0	-2.0	0.0		
Truck Transportation	3.8	3.8	3.5	0.0	8.6			Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0		
Information	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.3	-2.3			Information	0.5	0.6	0.6	-16.7	-16.7		
Financial Activities	10.9	10.8	10.5	0.9	3.8			Financial Activities	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3		
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0			Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7		
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.5	10.8			Educational & Health Services	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	4.3		
Professional & Business Services	15.4	15.7	15.3	-1.9	0.7			Leisure & Hospitality	3.7	3.7	3.3	0.0	12.1		
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	8.0	8.1	7.7	-1.2	3.9			Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0		
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6		
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0			Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0		
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	6.6	6.8	6.8	-2.9	-2.9			State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0		
Educational & Health Services	22.3	22.3	22.0	0.0	1.4			Local Government	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	4.8		
Educational	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0			Local Education	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	6.9		
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.2	20.1	20.0	0.5	1.0			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 which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.							
Ambulatory Health Care	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0			(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.							
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0										
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	3.6										
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3										
Social Assistance	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0										
Leisure & Hospitality	29.3	31.0	28.7	-5.5	2.1										
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.4	2.8	2.3	-14.3	4.3										
Accommodation & Food Services	26.9	28.2	26.4	-4.6	1.9										
Accommodation	8.9	9.8	8.6	-9.2	3.5										
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	18.0	18.4	17.8	-2.2	1.1										
Other Services	9.8	9.7	9.5	1.0	3.2										
Repair & Maintenance	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3										
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	66.6	66.6	65.5	0.0	1.7										
Federal Government	7.3	7.6	7.3	-3.9	0.0										
State Government	15.8	15.8	15.6	0.0	1.3										
State Govt. Education	6.6	6.7	6.5	-1.5	1.5										
Local Government	43.5	43.2	42.6	0.7	2.1										
Local Govt. Education	22.7	22.5	22.4	0.9	1.3										
Hospitals	6.0	5.9	5.7	1.7	5.3										

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in		Percent Change		
	Thousands		Total Employment		
	Nov05(p)	Oct05(r)	Nov04(b)	Nov05	Nov05
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.8	23.9	22.0	-0.4	8.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.9	20.0	18.1	-0.5	9.9
GOODS PRODUCING	9.7	9.8	8.9	-1.0	9.0
Natural Resources & Mining	6.8	6.8	6.4	0.0	6.2
Construction	2.3	2.4	2.0	-4.2	15.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.1	14.1	13.1	0.0	7.6
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.0	0.0	10.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	23.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.1	23.4	21.7	-1.3	6.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.8	19.0	17.4	-1.1	8.0
GOODS PRODUCING	8.2	8.4	7.2	-2.4	13.9
Natural Resources & Mining	5.0	4.9	4.4	2.0	13.6
Construction	2.0	2.3	1.7	-13.0	17.6
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.9	15.0	14.5	-0.7	2.8
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	4.4
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.4	4.3	-2.3	0.0
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	14.9	16.3	14.6	-8.6	2.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	12.7	14.0	12.4	-9.3	2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.6	13.9	12.3	-9.4	2.4
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.6	1.7	1.5	-5.9	6.7
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	4.2	5.2	4.1	-19.2	2.4
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	25.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0

State Unemployment Rates November 2005 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.6
Louisiana	12.0
Mississippi	8.8
South Carolina	7.0
Alaska	6.8
Michigan	6.2
District of Columbia	6.0
Kentucky	5.9
Tennessee	5.6
Oregon	5.5
Washington	5.5
Ohio	5.4
Missouri	5.3
New York	5.3
Georgia	5.2
Texas	5.2
California	5.1
Kansas	5.1
North Carolina	5.1
Indiana	5.0
Illinois	4.9
Maine	4.9
Colorado	4.8
Connecticut	4.8
New Mexico	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.8
United States	4.8
Arizona	4.6
Iowa	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Massachusetts	4.4
Rhode Island	4.4
Arkansas	4.3
Montana	4.3
Wisconsin	4.3
New Jersey	4.2
Maryland	4.1
Nevada	4.0
Delaware	3.9
Oklahoma	3.9
South Dakota	3.9
Utah	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Minnesota	3.6
New Hampshire	3.6
Florida	3.5
Nebraska	3.5
Alabama	3.4
Idaho	3.4
Vermont	3.4
Virginia	3.3
North Dakota	2.9
Hawaii	2.8

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The Consumer Price Index for Transportation fell 4.6% from October to November reflecting a decline in fuel prices.

	Nov 2005 (p)	Oct 2005 (r)	Nov 2004 (b)	Percent Change Month	Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	286,855	287,326	283,491	-0.2	1.2
Unemployed	10,914	10,063	10,719	8.5	1.8
Employed	275,941	277,263	272,772	-0.5	1.2
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.8%/3.9%	3.5%/4.1%	3.8%/3.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.8%/5.0%	4.6%/5.0%	5.2%/5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,586,000	7,813,000	7,648,000	-2.9	-0.8
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.5%	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	404,000	392,000	392,000	3.1	3.1
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,067,000	3,915,000	4,398,000	3.9	-7.5
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,085.19	\$1,104.58	\$1,022.35	-1.8	6.1
Average Weekly Hours	46.1	45.4	44.2	1.5	4.3
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$897.76	\$909.92	\$864.44	-1.3	3.9
Average Weekly Hours	46.3	47.0	46.5	-1.5	-0.4
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$684.34	\$694.18	\$707.70	-1.4	-3.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.4	41.1	42.1	0.7	-1.7
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$687.60	\$688.04	\$665.86	-0.1	3.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.1	41.2	40.8	-0.2	0.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	10,823	6,376	13,440	69.7	-19.5
Benefits Paid	\$2,526,533	\$1,534,772	\$3,102,747	64.6	-18.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$233.44	\$240.71	\$230.86	-3.0	1.1
State Insured Covered Jobs	237,397	241,665	233,631	-1.8	1.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.0%	0.8%	1.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	197.6	199.2	191.0	-0.8	3.5
Housing	192.8	192.5	188.6	0.2	2.2
Apparel	198.5	198.4	190.8	0.1	4.0
Transportation	121.5	122.7	123.0	-1.0	-1.2
Medical Care	175.6	184.0	167.2	-4.6	5.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	328.1	326.2	314.1	0.6	4.5
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	109.8	109.9	108.7	-0.1	1.0
Other Goods & Services	115.3	115.1	112.7	0.2	2.3
Other Goods & Services	316.2	315.3	307.0	0.3	3.0
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	163.6	166.0	151.4	-1.4	8.1
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	264	337	211	-21.7	25.1
Valuation	\$37,832,000	\$55,601,000	\$29,020,000	-32.0	30.4
Single Family Homes	228	250	179	-8.8	27.4
Valuation	\$35,234,000	\$49,942,000	\$26,637,000	-29.5	32.3
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	90	85	73	5.9	23.3

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, all unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from October to November.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Oct	Nov
	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	45,241	45,888	45,166	43,181	44,048	43,247	2,060	1,840	1,919	4.6	4.0	4.2
Big Horn	5,624	5,669	5,535	5,381	5,460	5,296	243	209	239	4.3	3.7	4.3
Fremont	18,633	18,588	18,479	17,732	17,775	17,654	901	813	825	4.8	4.4	4.5
Hot Springs	2,417	2,433	2,394	2,312	2,335	2,312	105	98	82	4.3	4.0	3.4
Park	14,091	14,716	14,305	13,471	14,163	13,699	620	553	606	4.4	3.8	4.2
Washakie	4,476	4,482	4,453	4,285	4,315	4,286	191	167	167	4.3	3.7	3.8
NORTHEAST	50,033	50,124	48,655	48,389	48,579	47,031	1,644	1,545	1,624	3.3	3.1	3.3
Campbell	23,854	23,801	22,560	23,188	23,161	21,892	666	640	668	2.8	2.7	3.0
Crook	3,308	3,300	3,355	3,194	3,197	3,236	114	103	119	3.4	3.1	3.5
Johnson	3,830	3,934	3,802	3,693	3,803	3,671	137	131	131	3.6	3.3	3.4
Sheridan	15,736	15,805	15,633	15,141	15,263	15,058	595	542	575	3.8	3.4	3.7
Weston	3,305	3,284	3,305	3,173	3,155	3,174	132	129	131	4.0	3.9	4.0
SOUTHWEST	60,500	61,540	58,880	58,307	59,616	56,748	2,193	1,924	2,132	3.6	3.1	3.6
Lincoln	7,955	8,142	7,948	7,629	7,843	7,650	326	299	298	4.1	3.7	3.7
Sublette	5,349	5,429	4,652	5,248	5,336	4,555	101	93	97	1.9	1.7	2.1
Sweetwater	23,361	23,419	22,502	22,624	22,700	21,783	737	719	719	3.2	3.1	3.2
Teton	12,841	13,590	12,823	12,218	13,146	12,225	623	444	598	4.9	3.3	4.7
Uinta	10,994	10,960	10,955	10,588	10,591	10,535	406	369	420	3.7	3.4	3.8
SOUTHEAST	74,945	73,923	75,679	72,005	71,111	72,618	2,940	2,812	3,061	3.9	3.8	4.0
Albany	20,847	20,456	20,736	20,228	19,874	20,119	619	582	617	3.0	2.8	3.0
Goshen	6,124	6,045	6,314	5,862	5,796	6,066	262	249	248	4.3	4.1	3.9
Laramie	42,691	42,024	43,272	40,888	40,283	41,336	1,803	1,741	1,936	4.2	4.1	4.5
Niobrara	1,159	1,204	1,160	1,115	1,160	1,112	44	44	48	3.8	3.7	4.1
Platte	4,124	4,194	4,197	3,912	3,998	3,985	212	196	212	5.1	4.7	5.1
CENTRAL	56,137	55,852	55,106	54,061	53,909	53,125	2,076	1,943	1,981	3.7	3.5	3.6
Carbon	7,777	7,916	7,787	7,440	7,609	7,471	337	307	316	4.3	3.9	4.1
Converse	7,124	7,117	6,705	6,855	6,873	6,438	269	244	267	3.8	3.4	4.0
Natrona	41,236	40,819	40,614	39,766	39,427	39,216	1,470	1,392	1,398	3.6	3.4	3.4
STATEWIDE	286,855	287,326	283,491	275,941	277,263	272,772	10,914	10,063	10,719	3.8	3.5	3.8
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	4.1	3.9
U.S.....										4.8	4.6	5.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										5.0	5.0	5.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 06/05. Run Date 12/05.

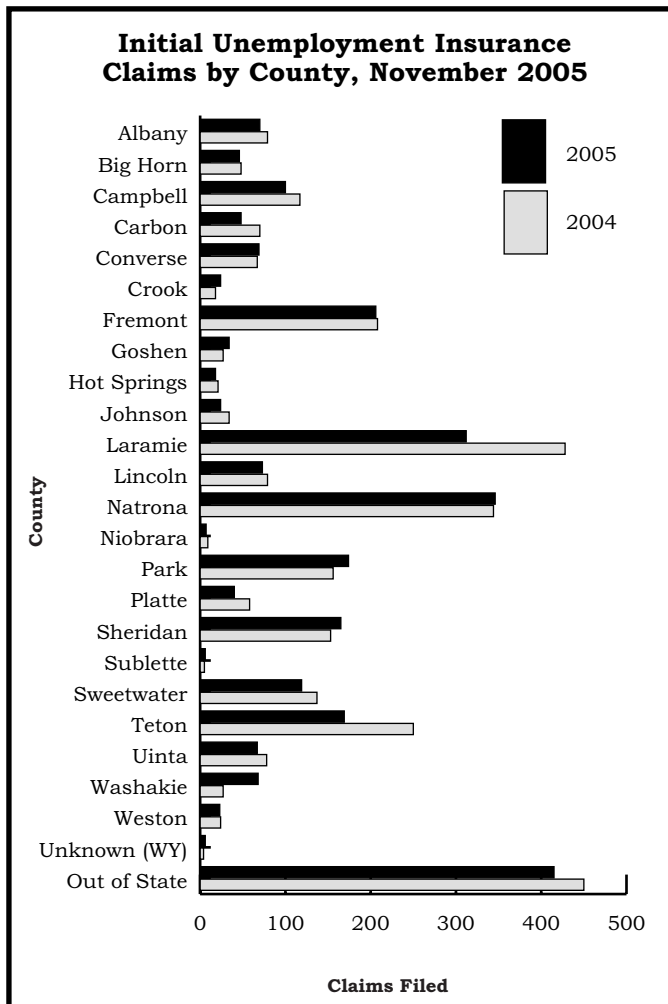
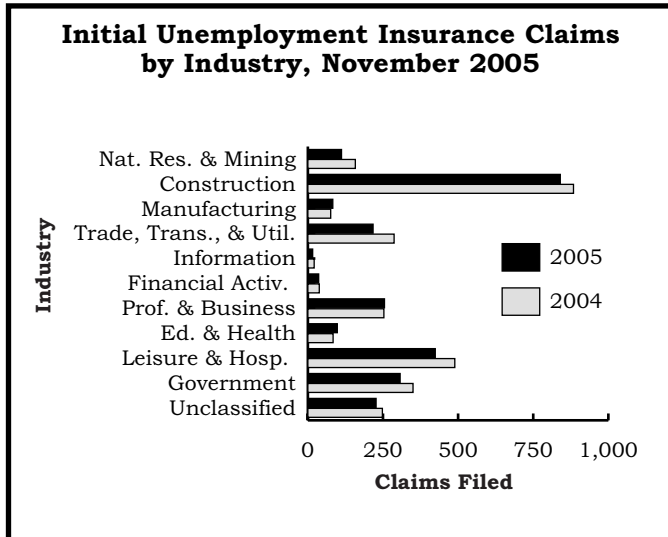
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide initial claims fell by 8.9% over the year. Claims in goods producing industries were less than November 2004 totals in all industries except Manufacturing, where claims increased 9.2%.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Nov05	Oct05	Nov04	Nov05
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,631	2,277	2,889	15.5 -8.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,051	671	1,118	56.6 -6.0
Natural Resources and Mining	128	143	158	-10.5 -19.0
Mining	102	133	122	-23.3 -16.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	7	13	16	-46.2 -56.3
Construction	840	473	884	77.6 -5.0
Manufacturing	83	55	76	50.9 9.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,084	1,197	1,211	-9.4 -10.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	217	286	287	-24.1 -24.4
Wholesale Trade	22	54	44	-59.3 -50.0
Retail Trade	136	155	176	-12.3 -22.7
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	59	77	67	-23.4 -11.9
Information	16	16	21	0.0 -23.8
Financial Activities	36	43	38	-16.3 -5.3
Professional & Business Serv.	255	156	253	63.5 0.8
Educational & Health Services	98	82	84	19.5 16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	424	579	489	-26.8 -13.3
Other Services	38	35	39	8.6 -2.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	307	275	350	11.6 -12.3
Federal Government	201	174	251	15.5 -19.9
State Government	23	30	21	-23.3 9.5
Local Government	83	71	78	16.9 6.4
Local Education	13	15	11	-13.3 18.2
UNCLASSIFIED	189	134	210	41.0 -10.0

LARAMIE COUNTY

	Nov05	Oct05	Nov04	Nov05
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	313	269	424	16.4-26.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	150	106	247	41.5 -39.3
Construction	141	91	224	54.9 -37.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	125	122	137	2.5 -8.8
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	29	36	36	-19.4 -19.4
Financial Activities	7	9	7	-22.2 0.0
Professional & Business Serv.	48	33	51	45.5 -5.9
Educational & Health Services	17	18	16	-5.6 6.3
Leisure & Hospitality	19	21	19	-9.5 0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17	26	27	-34.6 -37.0
UNCLASSIFIED	21	15	13	40.0 61.5

NATRONA COUNTY

	Nov05	Oct05	Nov04	Nov05
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	346	235	343	47.2 0.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	194	88	179	120.5 8.4
Construction	169	70	143	141.4 18.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	118	124	136	-4.8 -13.2
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	35	43	41	-18.6 -14.6
Financial Activities	9	4	6	125.0 50.0
Professional & Business Serv.	38	29	38	31.0 0.0
Educational & Health Services	11	16	11	-31.3 0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	19	19	29	0.0 -34.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	20	13	17	53.8 17.6
UNCLASSIFIED	14	10	11	40.0 27.3

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

November's total continued weeks claimed was the second lowest for November since 1997. Over the year, claims were substantially lower in Construction (-24.2%) and Manufacturing (-15.8%).

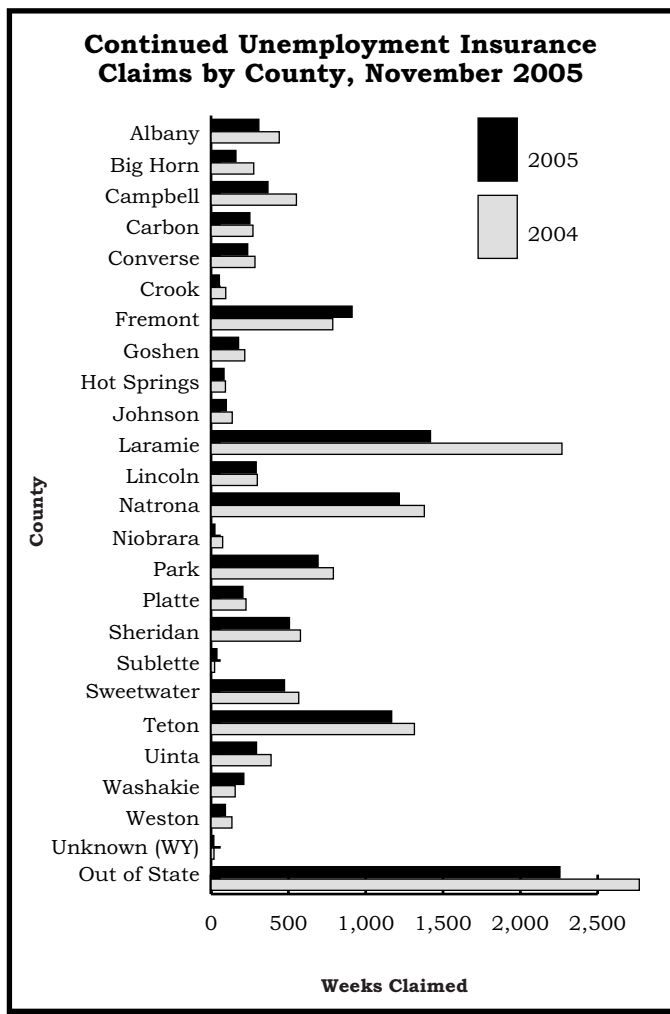
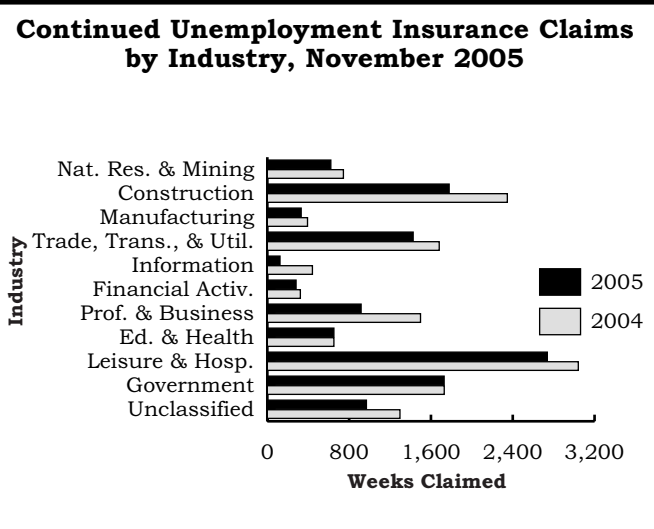
WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed		Percent Change		
	Nov05	Oct05	Weeks Claimed		Nov05
			Nov04	Nov05	
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	11,565	8,077	14,146	43.2	-18.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,228	2,765	4,535	16.7	-28.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,730	2,229	3,484	22.5	-21.6
Natural Resources and Mining	621	594	744	4.5	-16.5
Mining	543	553	536	-1.8	1.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	70	55	67	27.3	4.5
Construction	1,778	1,315	2,347	35.2	-24.2
Manufacturing	331	320	393	3.4	-15.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	6,403	4,243	7,898	50.9	-18.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,426	1,210	1,681	17.9	-15.2
Wholesale Trade	226	170	303	32.9	-25.4
Retail Trade	914	766	958	19.3	-4.6
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	286	274	420	4.4	-31.9
Information	124	105	441	18.1	-71.9
Financial Activities	281	270	323	4.1	-13.0
Professional & Business Serv.	917	652	1,498	40.6	-38.8
Educational & Health Serv.	651	688	651	-5.4	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2,738	1,085	3,041	152.4	-10.0
Other Services	266	233	263	14.2	1.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,729	1,051	1,730	64.5	-0.1
Federal Government	900	309	942	191.3	-4.5
State Government	221	191	231	15.7	-4.3
Local Government	608	551	557	10.3	9.2
Local Education	170	179	142	-5.0	19.7
UNCLASSIFIED	703	554	1,034	26.9	-32.0

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,418	1,301	2,268	9.0	-37.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	392	434	706	-9.7	-44.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	326	290	439	12.4	-25.7
Construction	271	238	367	13.9	-26.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	830	778	1,508	6.7	-45.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	217	201	369	8.0	-41.2
Financial Activities	77	70	107	10.0	-28.0
Professional & Business Serv.	170	164	488	3.7	-65.2
Educational & Health Services	166	169	126	-1.8	31.7
Leisure & Hospitality	134	102	102	31.4	31.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	191	185	261	3.2	-26.8
UNCLASSIFIED	71	48	60	47.9	18.3

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,215	1,052	1,378	15.5	-11.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	356	359	447	-0.8	-20.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	398	308	429	29.2	-7.2
Construction	249	183	294	36.1	-15.3
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	675	645	804	4.7	-16.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	232	228	259	1.8	-10.4
Financial Activities	68	58	67	17.2	1.5
Professional & Business Serv.	126	98	240	28.6	-47.5
Educational & Health Services	67	87	89	-23.0	-24.7
Leisure & Hospitality	106	97	103	9.3	2.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	91	73	85	24.7	7.1
UNCLASSIFIED	51	26	60	96.2	-15.0



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