

TRENDS

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The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2005: Case and Demographic Data

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Economist

This article presents detailed characteristics of Wyoming cases reported in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2005. In addition, demographic details are provided for those workers who had days away from work. These data include the nature, part of body, source, and event or exposure of the injury or illness as well as the sex, race, age, time of day, and length of service of the injured or ill workers.

Research & Planning (R&P) annually conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey data identify industries with the highest incidence rates of injuries and illnesses. Characteristics of more severe injuries and illnesses (those that result in days away from work) also are identified by the survey. Previous articles about the survey focused on summary data (e.g., Cowan, 2006). This article addresses case and demographics data, which describe injuries that resulted in days away from work. These data were released four

and a half months earlier than in 2003, permitting their use by agencies such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) earlier than in previous years. These data include: nature of injury or illness; part of body injured; source of injury; event or exposure of the injury; and other characteristics.

Background and Methodology

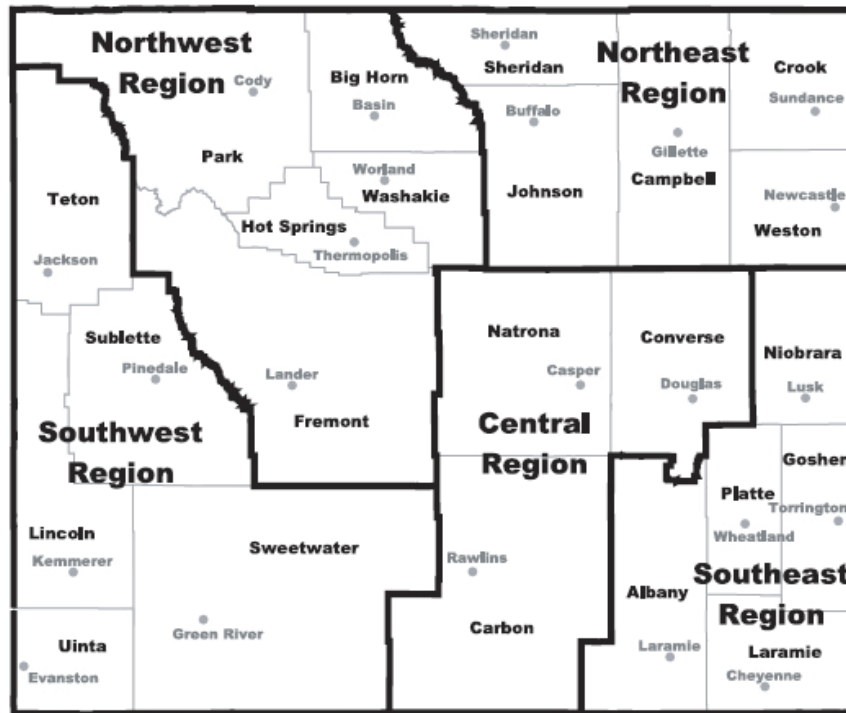
For this survey, 2,213 Wyoming employers were notified to keep records of

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- From second quarter 2005 to second quarter 2006, total Unemployment Insurance covered payroll grew much faster than its five-year average. Much of the growth in total payroll came from just two sectors – Mining and Construction....page 11
- Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell slightly from October to November and remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate. Job growth continued at a rapid pace....page 20

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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their firms' work-related injuries and illnesses for 2005. The data were then reported to R&P in 2006. This mandatory survey had a response rate of 97%, which is less than a 2% difference from the previous year's results. The lower response rate may be due to BLS shortening the data collection period by one month.

Data were reported on the basis of unique incidents and employees. If an employee had more than one work-related injury or illness during the year, each incident was reported separately. If a catastrophic event that injured more than one employee occurred, each employee was reported on the survey.

The survey has been conducted annually by R&P since 2002. However, comparisons can only be made for the last three years because of methodology changes. Data for 2002 used the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. Beginning in 2003, BLS adopted the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The occupational coding system changed in 2003 as well, from the Occupational Injury and Illness Occupational Coding Manual to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Consequently, industry and occupational data collected prior to 2003 are not comparable to the more recent data. Much of the case and demographics data, however, can be compared across all years.

The Relative Standard Error published by the BLS was used, with a 95% confidence interval. Weights were also added to each sampled firm to help account for firms that went out of business, increased or decreased in employment size, or changed industry codes after being selected for inclusion in the sample. For further discussion on the survey methodology, refer to Davis (2005).

Incidence Rates

In 2005 the overall private industry incidence rate in Wyoming was 5.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees. As can be seen in Figure 1 (see page 4), 5 of the 10 industries with the highest incidence rates nationally were also found in Wyoming's top 10.

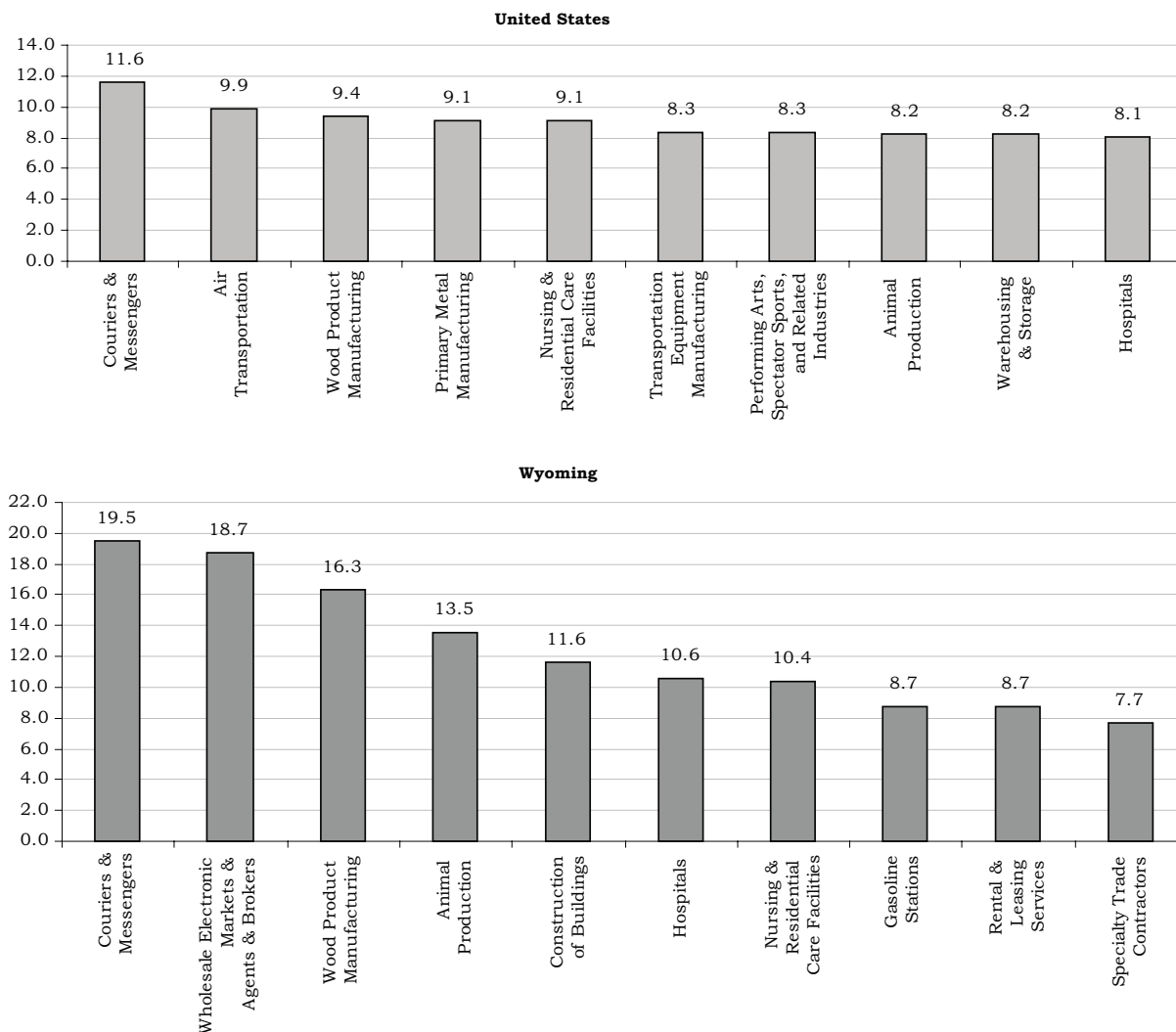
Only one industry in Wyoming, rental and leasing services, experienced a significant change from 2004 to 2005. In 2004 the incidence rate was 1.9; in 2005, it was 8.7. This could be due to an increase in employment or hours worked in the industry or a decrease in the percentage of long-term, experienced employees.

Case and Demographic Data

Table 1 and Figure 2 (see pages 5 and 6, respectively) show the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics for Wyoming (2003 – 2005). There were an estimated 3,800 occupational injuries and illnesses (only those with days away from work, not including injuries or illnesses which resulted in restricted duty or those that were just recordable) that occurred in private industry in 2005, compared to 3,510 in 2004. The median days away from work was 7 in 2005 and 10 in 2004. One possible explanation is the 2004 injuries may have been more severe than those which occurred in 2005.

Worker Characteristics

While men made up 50% of the population in Wyoming as of July 2005 (Wyoming Economic Analysis Division, 2006), 71.3% of the work-related injuries and illnesses in 2005 involved men. A possible explanation for the gender difference is the

Figure 1: Industries^a with the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates in the United States and Wyoming, 2005

^aNorth American Industry Classification System three-digit industries.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

fact that more men than women worked in many of the industries typically associated with higher-than-average injury and illness rates (see Figure 3, page 7), such as Natural Resources & Mining and Construction. However, women were injured significantly more than men in Health Care and Social Assistance: 390 women compared to 50 men

in 2004, and 330 women to 50 men in 2005. The other industry in which women outnumbered men for injuries and illnesses is Accommodation: 140 women to 100 men in 2004. The 25- to 34-year-old group had the most injuries and illnesses in 2005 (910,

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 1. Number and Percentage of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Wyoming Private Industry Involving Days Away from Work^a by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics, 2004 and 2005

Characteristic	2005 ^{b,c,d}		2004 ^{b,c,d}		2005 ^{b,c,d}		2004 ^{b,c,d}	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total	3,800	100.0%	3,510	100.0%	1,880	49.5%	1,630	46.4%
Sex								
Men	2,710	71.3%	2,360	67.2%	370	9.7%	380	10.8%
Women	1,060	27.9%	1,100	31.3%	330	8.7%	340	9.7%
Age								
Under 14	--	--	--	--	110	2.9%	110	3.1%
14 to 15	--	--	--	--	30	0.8%	30	0.9%
16 to 19	200	5.3%	150	4.3%	30	0.8%	20	0.6%
20 to 24	520	13.7%	560	16.0%	20	0.5%	20	0.6%
25 to 34	910	23.9%	780	22.2%	--	--	70	2.0%
35 to 44	890	23.4%	800	22.8%	80	2.1%	140	4.0%
45 to 54	830	21.8%	660	18.8%	30	0.8%	30	0.9%
55 to 64	370	9.7%	420	12.0%	20	0.5%	50	1.4%
65 and over	80	2.1%	140	4.0%	40	1.1%	70	2.0%
Length of service with employer								
Less than 3 months	1,030	27.1%	950	27.1%	--	--	20	0.6%
3 months to 11 months	1,040	27.4%	840	23.9%	530	13.9%	520	14.8%
1 year to 5 years	1,030	27.1%	940	26.8%	330	8.7%	260	7.4%
More than 5 years	670	17.6%	740	21.1%	100	2.6%	130	3.7%
Race or ethnic origin								
White	2,440	64.2%	2,390	68.1%	1,570	41.3%	1,140	32.5%
Black or African American	30	0.8%	--	--	830	21.8%	610	17.4%
Hispanic or Latino	270	7.1%	150	4.3%	480	12.6%	250	7.1%
Asian	50	1.3%	--	--	830	21.8%	900	25.6%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--	340	8.9%	340	9.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	30	0.8%	70	2.0%	100	2.6%	140	4.0%
Hispanic and other	--	--	--	--	140	3.7%	190	5.4%
Multi-race	--	--	--	--	710	18.7%	900	25.6%
Not reported	970	25.5%	850	24.2%	320	8.4%	380	10.8%
Nature of injury, illness:								
Sprains, strains					150	3.9%	250	7.1%
Fractures					--	--	--	--
Cuts, lacerations, punctures								
Bruises, contusions								
Heat burns								
Chemical burns								
Amputations								
Carpal tunnel syndrome								
Tendonitis								
Multiple injuries								
With fractures								
With sprains								
Soreness, Pain								
Back pain								
All other								
Part of body affected:								
Head								
Eye								
Neck								
Trunk								
Back								
Shoulder								
Upper extremities								
Finger								
Hand, except finger								
Wrist								
Lower extremities								
Knee								
Foot, toe								
Body systems								
Multiple								
All other								

^aDays away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

^bExcludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

^cData for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

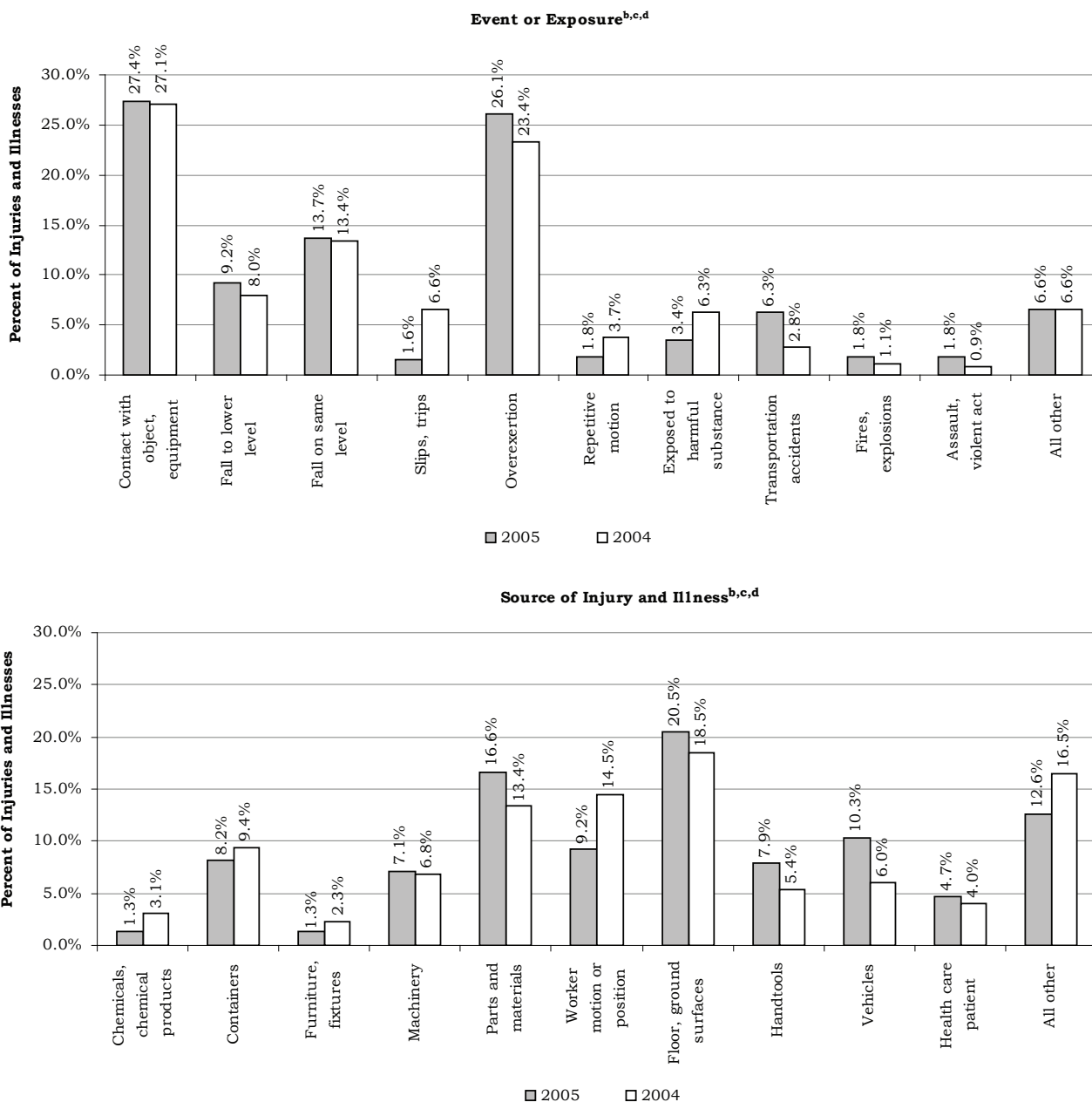
^dData for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

^eMedian days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

Note: Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals. Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 29, 2006.

Figure 2. Number and Percentage of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Wyoming Private Industry Involving Days Away from Work^a by Event or Exposure and Source of Injury and Illness, 2004 and 2005



^aDays away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

^bExcludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

^cData for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

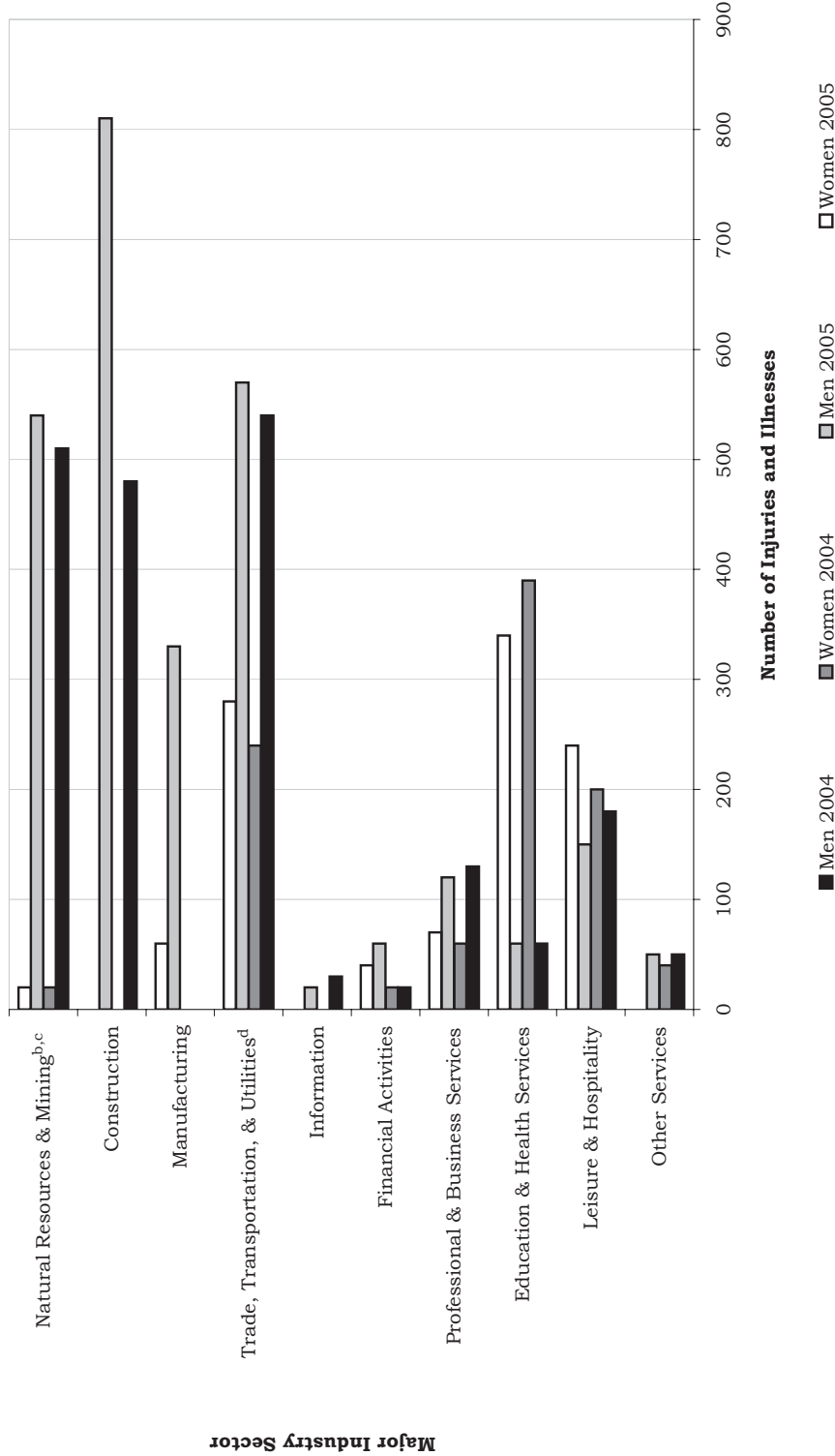
^dData for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

^eMedian days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, November 29, 2006.

Figure 3: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Wyoming Private Industry Involving Days Away From Work^a by Sex and Major Industry Sector, 2004 and 2005



^aDays-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.
^bExcludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.
^cData for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
^dData for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.
 Note: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

(Text continued from page 4)

23.9%); in 2004, workers 35 to 44 had the most (800, 22.8%).

In 2004 and 2005, workers who were employed less than 3 months were exposed to work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than their peers with more tenure. These workers accounted for 1,030 and 950 injuries and illnesses in 2005 and 2004, respectively. In 2003, the most injuries and illnesses were incurred by workers with 1 to 5 years of service (1,180 injuries and illnesses).

Injury and Illness Characteristics

In cases with days away from work, sprains and strains were most often reported (49.5% in 2005). The injuries were often caused by falling down, lifting, twisting or bending, standing or sitting, throwing, or reaching. The high frequency with which sprains and strains occur suggests that employers should place more emphasis on strain and sprain prevention.

The trunk was most often reported as the injured part of the body (41.3%); back injuries, which are included in trunk injuries, accounted for 21.8% of reports.

Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces accounted for 20.5% of all sources of injury or illness, followed by parts and materials (16.6%). In the cases involving floors, walkways, and ground surfaces, the most likely event would be a fall at the same level (13.1%) or bodily motion such as a trip or slip without a fall (1.6%).

Events or exposures: Contact with objects and equipment came in as the most common event or exposure at 27.4%. For example, an object such as a piece of construction equipment with a swing arm could strike a worker and cause a sprained back. Overexertion, the second leading event or exposure (26.1%), as in lifting

or throwing a part or material, could also sprain the trunk.

How Safe Is Your Workplace?

A new web tool developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics allows employers to compute their own injury and illness incidence rate and compare their rate to the rate for their industry. This website (<http://data.bls.gov/IIRC/>) can be used to enhance safety management programs by showing the relative level of injuries and illnesses for different industries, different firms, or operations in a single firm. These rates can be used to assess problem areas and track progress being made toward workplace safety.

Occupation

Table 2 (see page 9) shows 10 occupations each for 2004 and 2005 that experienced the most injuries and illnesses. Seven of the 10 occupations are listed in both years. In 2005, construction laborers (270) had the most injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work. In contrast, truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer recorded the most (210) in 2004. Increases occurred in several occupations, including electricians (70 to 100) and laborers, freight, stock, and material movers, hand (140 to 180).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's forms for recording, logging, and reporting workplace injuries and illnesses (OSHA 300) can be found online at <http://www.osha.gov/recordkeeping/new-osh300form1-1-04.pdf>

What would cause some occupations to have more (or less) work-related injuries and illnesses? Much of the difference could be related to the nature of the jobs that compose Wyoming's workforce and an increase or decrease in employment in certain industries. According to Occupational Employment Statistics (2006), there were an estimated 2,660 construction laborers in the state in 2004, and 2,270 in 2005. More than 10% of those employees were injured in 2004; less than 10% were injured in 2005. The percentage changed little, but employment decreased. This suggests laborers were working more hours or doing the work of more than one employee, thus creating the same hazardous situations with fewer people.

Summary

Wyoming experienced an estimated increase of 290 work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work from 2004 to 2005. Overall, men continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than women. This is likely due, in part, to higher levels of employment for men than women in certain industries with higher incidence rates for injuries and illness; health care industries are the exception. In general, occupations tend to have fairly similar levels of injuries and illnesses over time.

Table 2: Number and Percent of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Wyoming by Selected Occupations, 2004 to 2005

Occupation	2005		2004	
	n	%	n	%
Construction laborers	270	7.1	130	3.7
Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	180	4.7	140	4.0
Carpenters	170	4.5	50	1.4
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	160	4.2	150	4.3
Electricians	100	2.6	70	2.0
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	90	2.4	190	5.4
Truck drivers, heavy and tractor trailer	90	2.4	210	6.0
Truck drivers, light or delivery services	90	2.4	80	2.3
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	80	2.1	50	1.4
Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	80	2.1	40	1.1
Maids and housekeeping cleaners	70	1.8	90	2.6
Cashiers	40	1.1	60	1.7
Retail salespersons	40	1.1	60	1.7
All Other	2,340	61.6	2,190	62.4
Total Cases	3,800	100.0	3,510	100.0

Note: Numbers in bold are those in the top 10 for each year.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

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Wyoming Occupational Safety and Health Research Opportunities: Lessons from National Occupational Research Agenda Abstracts

by: Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist

To understand how administrative data sets may be used to conduct occupational safety and health research, Research & Planning examined five abstracts from the National Occupational Research Agenda. These studies demonstrate a number of ways that survey and administrative data may be used to study workplace safety and health issues.

The Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning section (R&P) has access to a number of data sources containing information about the safety and health of Wyoming workers. These include workers' compensation claims, the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, and the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries. These data present opportunities for learning more about workplace injuries and illnesses and their prevention.

A number of research entities throughout the United States and Canada, by means of the National Institute for

Occupational Safety & Health, use data sources such as those available to R&P to research workplace safety and health issues. From the study results, researchers make recommendations for injury and illness prevention, as well as providing direction for other health and safety research.

A sample of five studies conducted as part of the National Occupational Research Agenda, which is sponsored by the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health, were reviewed to help R&P better understand how their data may be applied to workplace health and safety research.

Each of these studies could either be replicated or modified by R&P using Wyoming data to help workers, employers, policy makers, and other stakeholders in making informed decisions to improve workplace safety.

National Occupational Research Agenda Studies

A study conducted by researchers at Colorado State University examined the workers' compensation experience of agricultural firms in Colorado using claims data from 2000 to 2004. Among their findings were that 19.5% of injuries were caused by strains, while 17.7% resulted from animals. The researchers sought to "direct attention to the development of safety interventions that address the worker-animal interface, fall protection systems, agriculture machinery usage, and overexertion prevention strategies" (Doughrate and Rosecrance, 2006, p. 104).

Among the University of North Carolina study findings were that one in three RNs reported an occupational injury within the past five years, with needle sticks and back injuries being the most frequent.

Another study utilized national Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data to examine dump truck-related deaths. Researchers examined a number of factors, including how the deaths occurred and the activities workers were engaged in at the time of accidents. They then made several recommendations based on their findings to improve dump truck safety:

Recommendations include: 1) spotters or mechanical devices should be used to alert dump

truck operators to the presence of workers on foot in their blind spots; 2) dump truck operators should slow down at every railway crossing; 3) dump truck operators should be required to set parking brakes and shut off the motor if they get out of the truck; and 4) workers maintaining dump trucks should be required to lock out raised dump truck beds to prevent them from falling (McCann and Cheng, 2006, p. 143).

Research & Planning could use the Wyoming Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries data it collects to examine fatal workplace accidents in the state in greater detail.

The physical and mental health of older Registered Nurses (RNs) was the focus of a study by researchers at the University of North Carolina. Their survey of RNs sought to evaluate "the relationships between demographic

variables, job satisfaction, physical and mental health, and job related injuries and health problems of nurses over the age of 50 employed in hospital settings" (Letvak, 2006, p. 154). Among the study findings were that one in three RNs reported an occupational injury within the past five years, with needle sticks and back injuries being the most frequent. R&P has the capacity to combine survey data with administrative data such as workers' compensation claims to provide a broader understanding of the health and

safety issues faced by health care industry workers.

The Washington State Department of Labor and Industries conducted a review of their state's workers' compensation claims for 1998-2004. The study's purpose was to assist their state's occupational safety and health stakeholders and policy makers make informed decisions about where to direct prevention resources. They ranked industry groups according to the Prevention Index (PI). "The PI is the average of the rank orders of an industry group's claim count and claim incidence rate. Industries were also ranked by PI for seven common high cost compensable workers' compensation claims" (Adams, Bonauto, Foley, & Silverstein, 2006, p. 194). The PI can be used to determine which industries have higher risks for occupational injuries and illnesses. "By combining claim count and claim rates into a single measure, occupational health and safety resources may be targeted where they have the potential for greatest impact" (Adams, et al., 2006, p. 195). This type of research could be expanded to include occupation and other variables.

Workers' compensation data were used to measure the reliability of workplace injury and illness estimates calculated by BLS in the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses program. University of Michigan researchers found that, for selected injury types, the relative frequency of severely disabling injuries was "seriously underestimated" (Oleinick, Gandra, Simon,

& Werner, 2006, p. 175). Because R&P has access to both the state's workers' compensation database and Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses data, this research could be replicated in Wyoming. Doing so would help to confirm or refute the results of the Michigan study.

Summary

University of Michigan researchers found that, for selected injury types, the relative frequency of severely disabling injuries was "seriously underestimated."

The National Occupational Research Agenda studies we examined provide a glimpse into how administrative data sets and survey data may be used to conduct occupational safety and health studies. R&P has both the data and the analytical skills to replicate or modify any of the studies discussed. Ultimately the goal of such is to improve

workplace health and safety.

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Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: What is a Recordable Case?

excerpted from: Occupational Safety and Health Definitions
U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics website
 (<http://www.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>)

Recordable cases include work-related injuries and illnesses that result in:

- Death
- Loss of consciousness
- Days away from work
- Restricted work activity or job transfer
- Medical treatment (beyond first aid)
- Significant work related injuries or illnesses that are diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional. These include any work related case involving cancer, chronic irreversible disease, a fractured or cracked bone, or a punctured eardrum.
- Additional criteria that can result in a recordable case include:
 - Any needlestick injury or cut from a sharp object that is contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material.
 - Any case requiring an employee to be medically removed under the requirements of an OSHA health standard.
 - Tuberculosis infection as evidenced by a positive skin test or diagnosis by a physician or other licensed health care professional after exposure to a known case of active tuberculosis.
 - An employee's hearing test (audiogram) reveals 1) that the employee has experienced a Standard Threshold Shift (STS) in hearing in one or both ears (averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) and 2) the employee's total hearing level is 25

decibels (dB) or more above the audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 Hz) in the same ear(s) as the STS.

Days away from work, days of restricted work activity or job transfer (DART) are cases that involve days away from work, or days of restricted work activity or job transfer, or both.

Cases involving days away from work are cases requiring at least one day away from work with or without days of job transfer or restriction.

Job transfer or restriction cases occur when, as a result of a work-related injury or illness, an employer or health care professional keeps, or recommends keeping an employee from doing the routine functions of his or her job or from working the full workday that the employee would have been scheduled to work before the injury or illness occurred.

Other recordable cases are recordable cases that do not involve death, days away from work or days of restricted work activity or job transfer.

What Are Occupational Illnesses?

Skin diseases or disorders are illnesses involving the worker's skin that are caused by work exposure to chemicals, plants or other substances. Examples: Contact dermatitis, eczema, or rash caused by primary irritants and sensitizers or poisonous plants; oil acne; friction blisters, chrome ulcers; inflammation of the skin.

Respiratory conditions are illnesses associated with breathing hazardous biological agents, chemicals, dust, gases,

vapors, or fumes at work. Examples: Silicosis, asbestosis, pneumonitis, pharyngitis, rhinitis or acute congestion; farmer's lung, beryllium disease, tuberculosis, occupational asthma, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypersensitivity pneumonitis, toxic inhalation injury, such as metal fume fever, chronic obstructive bronchitis and other pneumoconioses.

Poisoning includes disorders evidenced by abnormal concentrations of toxic substances in blood, other tissues, other bodily fluids, or the breath that are caused by the ingestion or absorption of toxic substances into the body.

Noise-induced hearing loss for recordkeeping purposes is a change in hearing threshold relative to the baseline audiogram of an average of 10 dB or more in either ear at 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz and the employee's total hearing level is 25 decibels (dB) or more above the audiometric zero (also averaged at 2000, 3000, and 4000 hertz) in the same ear(s).

Examples of *all other occupational illnesses* include: Heatstroke, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, heat stress and other effects of environmental heat; freezing, frostbite, and other effects of exposure to low temperatures; bloodborne pathogenic diseases such as AIDS, HIV, hepatitis B or hepatitis C; brucellosis; malignant or benign tumors; histoplasmosis; coccidioidomycosis.

Case Characteristics

Nature of injury or illness names the principal physical characteristic of a

(Text continued on page 24)

Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2006: Mining and Construction Drive Growth in Total Payroll

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

tables by: *Nancy Brennan, Senior Economist*

From second quarter 2005 to second quarter 2006, total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payroll grew by \$318.9 million or 15.4%, much faster than its five-year average (7.8%, see Table 1). Forty-seven percent of the growth in total payroll (\$151.4 million) came from just two sectors--Mining and Construction. Wyoming's average weekly wage increased by \$63 or 10.1%, well above its five-year average (5.4%). Total employment rose by 12,252 jobs or 4.8%, more than double its five-year average (2.3%). Many sectors in Natrona County and Laramie County had double-digit growth in average weekly wage.

The covered payroll and employment data in this article are measured by place of work, while labor force estimates (see page 29) are measured by employed and unemployed persons by place of residence.

The Figure (see page 16) shows that employment growth accelerated from 0.1% in first quarter 2003 to 5.0% in first quarter 2006, then decreased slightly to 4.8% in second quarter 2006. Growth in total wages increased from 2.4% in fourth quarter 2002 to 11.7% in third quarter 2005, decreased slightly to 10.1% in fourth quarter 2005, then rose again to 15.4% in second quarter 2006 (see Table 2, page 16).

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between second quarter 2005 and second quarter 2006. These economic changes help us gauge the strength of Wyoming's economy

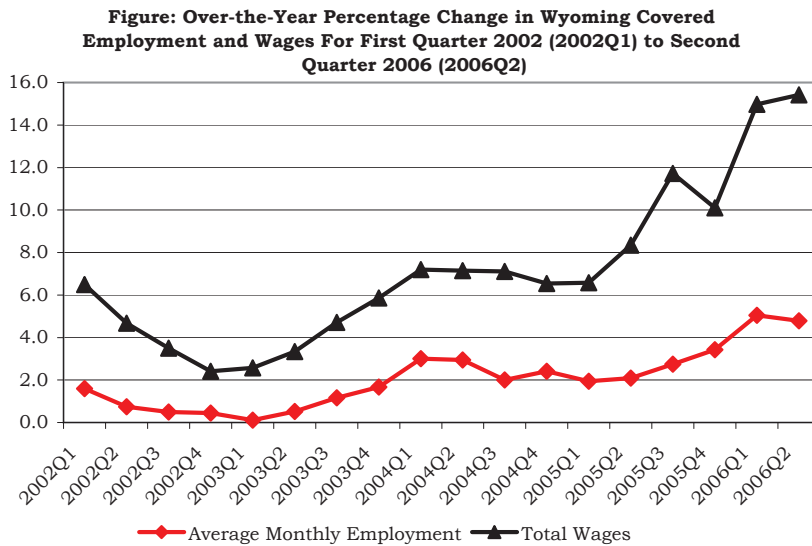
Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2002 to Second Quarter 2006 (2002Q2 to 2006Q2)

	Average Monthly Employment Percent Change		Total Wages Percent Change		Average Weekly Wage Percent Change	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
2002Q2	1.0	5.2	4.9	5.3	3.8	0.1
2003Q2	0.6	5.6	3.4	6.1	2.8	0.4
2004Q2	2.9	5.6	7.1	6.0	4.1	0.4
2005Q2	2.1	5.8	8.3	7.8	6.1	1.9
2006Q2 ^a	4.8	5.5	15.4	8.2	10.1	2.5
5-Year Average for Q2	2.3	5.5	7.8	6.7	5.4	1.1

^aPreliminary

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

Extract Date: October 2006



and identify the fastest and slowest growing industries and geographic areas.

The largest job gains occurred in Mining, Construction, Other Services, Transportation & Warehousing, and Professional & Technical Services (see Table 3, page 17).

Mining added 4,014 jobs or 18.1% in second quarter. Total payroll increased by \$97.6 million or 29.5% and average weekly wage increased by \$111 or 9.7%. Job growth occurred in most subsectors, including oil & gas extraction (over 400 jobs), mining (except oil & gas—over 1,000 jobs), and support activities for mining (over 2,500 jobs). Coal mining employment has grown dramatically during the past year

and accounts for a large part of the growth in the mining (except oil & gas) sector.

Construction employment increased by 3,336 jobs or 16.0%. Construction of buildings added over 500 jobs, heavy & civil engineering construction added about 1,200 jobs, and specialty trade contractors added almost 1,600 jobs. A large part of the growth in heavy & civil engineering construction is related to the construction or maintenance of oil & gas pipelines and refineries. Total payroll in Construction increased by \$53.8 million or 30.9% and average weekly wage increased by \$82 or 12.8%.

Other Services added 708 jobs or 9.4% and total payroll increased by \$12.3

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Second Quarter 2006 (2006Q2)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2002Q1	1.6	6.5
2002Q2	0.7	4.7
2002Q3	0.5	3.5
2002Q4	0.4	2.4
2003Q1	0.1	2.6
2003Q2	0.5	3.3
2003Q3	1.2	4.7
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	5.0	15.0
2006Q2 ^a	4.8	15.4

^aPreliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract Date: October 2006.

million or 28.8%. Within Other Services, the fastest growth was found in repair & maintenance services (up almost 600 jobs).

Transportation & Warehousing gained 681 jobs or 8.9% in second quarter. Strong growth appeared in truck transportation (over 200 jobs), pipeline transportation (over 100

(Text continued on page 18)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2005 and 2006^a

Industry Title	Average Monthly Employment		Change n	%	Total Payroll		Change \$	%	Average Weekly Wage	
	Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006			Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006			Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006
Total, All Industries	256,019	268,271	12,252	4.8	\$2,068,479,549	\$2,387,355,483	\$318,875,934	15.4	\$621	\$685
Total Private	195,206	207,279	12,072	6.2	\$1,519,456,557	\$1,793,273,444	\$273,816,887	18.0	\$599	\$666
Agriculture	2,425	2,409	-16	-0.7	12,891,629	13,668,900	777,271	6.0	409	436
Mining	22,232	26,245	4,014	18.1	330,294,044	427,875,688	97,581,644	29.5	1,143	1,254
Utilities	2,298	2,320	22	0.9	42,197,921	46,881,708	4,683,787	11.1	1,412	1,554
Construction	20,809	24,145	3,336	16.0	174,166,388	227,972,231	53,805,843	30.9	644	726
Manufacturing	9,571	10,038	468	4.9	94,863,350	104,759,257	9,895,907	10.4	762	803
Wholesale Trade	7,758	8,202	444	5.7	81,283,441	94,072,293	12,788,852	15.7	806	882
Retail Trade	30,257	30,655	399	1.3	158,103,857	172,694,344	14,590,487	9.2	402	433
Transportation & Warehousing	7,694	8,375	681	8.9	66,011,180	78,724,383	12,713,203	19.3	660	723
Information	4,326	4,151	-175	-4.0	31,435,087	34,000,546	2,565,459	8.2	559	630
Finance & Insurance	6,789	6,912	123	1.8	61,935,583	68,586,473	6,650,890	10.7	702	763
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,015	4,219	204	5.1	31,877,707	32,778,281	900,574	2.8	611	598
Professional & Technical Services	8,213	8,816	603	7.3	78,529,810	90,751,751	12,221,941	15.6	736	792
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	747	826	78	10.5	13,617,947	21,501,001	7,883,054	57.9	1,402	2,003
Administrative & Waste Services	7,023	7,514	491	7.0	37,223,049	43,922,155	6,699,106	18.0	408	450
Educational Services	1,321	1,396	75	5.7	6,936,435	8,423,885	1,487,450	21.4	404	464
Health Care & Social Assistance	19,782	20,115	333	1.7	153,815,837	163,494,104	9,678,267	6.3	598	625
Ambulatory health care services	7,379	7,607	228	3.1	79,909,084	87,228,785	7,319,701	9.2	833	882
Hospitals	2,858	2,854	-4	-0.1	25,904,554	26,226,307	321,753	1.2	697	707
Nursing & residential care facilities	4,373	4,436	63	1.4	25,006,016	26,889,590	1,883,574	7.5	440	466
Social assistance	5,173	5,218	45	0.9	22,996,183	23,149,422	153,239	0.7	342	341
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,748	2,837	89	3.2	10,093,351	10,704,009	610,658	6.1	283	290
Accommodation & Food Services	29,656	29,855	199	0.7	91,601,783	97,635,925	6,034,142	6.6	238	252
Other Services	7,541	8,250	708	9.4	42,559,845	54,826,510	12,266,665	28.8	434	511
Total Government	60,812	60,992	180	0.3	\$549,022,992	\$594,082,039	\$45,059,047	8.2	\$694	\$749
Federal Government	7,544	7,306	-239	-3.2	92,768,258	93,613,677	845,419	0.9	946	986
State Government	12,706	12,537	-170	-1.3	123,409,790	129,642,584	6,232,794	5.1	747	795
Local Government	40,562	41,150	588	1.5	332,844,944	370,825,778	37,980,834	11.4	631	693

^aPreliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Extract Date: October 2006.

Text continued from page 16

jobs), and warehousing & storage (almost 200 jobs). Total payroll increased by \$12.7 million or 19.3%.

Employment in Professional & Technical Services increased by 603 jobs or 7.3%. Its total payroll grew by \$12.2 million or 15.6%. Notable job growth occurred in architectural & engineering services (over 200 jobs), management & technical consulting services (over 150 jobs), and other professional & technical services (almost 150 jobs).

Health Care & Social Assistance gained 333 jobs or 1.7%. The largest part of the growth was found in ambulatory health care services (up 228 jobs or 3.1%). Employment in private hospitals was flat (-4 jobs or -0.1%), while nursing & residential care facilities (63 jobs or 1.4%) and social assistance (45 jobs or 0.9%) both grew modestly. The average weekly wage in private hospitals was one of the slowest growing in the state, increasing by only \$10 or 1.4%.

Employment fell slightly in Federal Government, Information, State Government, and Agriculture. However, total payroll increased in each of these sectors.

Federal Government lost 239 jobs or 3.2% in second quarter and total payroll increased by less than one percent (\$845,419 or 0.9%). Employment decreased modestly at many federal agencies.

Information employment decreased by 175 jobs or 4.0% and total payroll increased by \$2.6 million or 8.2%. Almost 100 jobs were lost in ISPs, search portals, & data processing while employment also fell in publishing industries.

State Government decreased by 170 jobs or 1.3% in second quarter but total payroll increased by \$6.2 million or 5.1%.

Employment fell slightly at many different state agencies.

Agriculture employment fell by 16 jobs or 0.7%. Employment decreased slightly in crop production, forestry & logging, and support activities for agriculture & forestry, while increasing in animal production and fishing, hunting & trapping.

The increase in average weekly wage in Management of Companies & Enterprises (\$601 or 42.9%) was mostly related to a large bonus paid by a firm in Teton County.

Employment and Wages By County

In second quarter, job growth occurred in 20 of Wyoming's 23 counties (see Table 4, page 19) suggesting that the current economic expansion is affecting most areas of the state.

The largest growth in total payroll (\$71.6 million or 31.1%) and jobs (2,671 jobs or 11.6%) occurred in Campbell County. Mining (especially coal mining and oil & gas) gained over 1,100 jobs, while Construction gained over 500 jobs, and Retail Trade, Professional & Technical Services, Accommodation & Food Services, and Other Services each gained over 100 jobs.

Sweetwater County had the second largest job growth (2,124 jobs or 9.6%) and the third largest growth in total payroll (\$43.8 million or 18.9%). As in Campbell County, Mining (including oil & gas) created the largest number of new jobs (almost 700 jobs). Construction (over 400), Other Services (almost 350), Wholesale Trade (about 150), and Transportation & Warehousing (over 100) all grew rapidly.

Table 5 (see page 20) shows that Natrona County added 2,044 jobs or 5.6%.

(Text continued on page 21)

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by County, 2005 and 2006^a

County	Average Monthly Employment		Change n	%	Total Payroll		Change \$	%	Average Weekly Wage		Change \$	%
	Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006			Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006			Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006		
Total	256,019	268,271	12,252	4.8	\$2,068,479,549	\$2,387,355,483	\$318,875,934	15.4	\$621	\$685	\$63	10.1
Albany	15,375	15,303	-73	-0.5	\$112,276,765	\$116,774,443	\$4,497,678	4.0	\$562	\$587	\$25	4.5
Big Horn	4,560	4,706	146	3.2	34,670,414	38,231,639	3,561,225	10.3	585	625	40	6.8
Campbell	23,044	25,715	2,671	11.6	229,965,900	301,541,446	71,575,546	31.1	768	902	134	17.5
Carbon	6,655	6,926	271	4.1	46,438,345	54,314,371	7,876,026	17.0	537	603	66	12.4
Converse	4,843	4,878	35	0.7	40,892,306	44,060,113	3,167,807	7.7	649	695	45	7.0
Crook	2,177	2,351	174	8.0	15,163,472	17,564,582	2,401,110	15.8	536	575	39	7.3
Fremont	15,309	15,695	387	2.5	106,256,469	119,609,100	13,352,631	12.6	534	586	52	9.8
Goshen	4,006	4,177	171	4.3	23,779,180	26,680,312	2,901,132	12.2	457	491	35	7.6
Hot Springs	1,938	1,971	34	1.7	11,102,936	12,228,468	1,125,532	10.1	441	477	36	8.3
Johnson	3,244	3,426	182	5.6	20,753,555	26,611,906	5,858,351	28.2	492	597	105	21.4
Laramie	40,578	41,856	1,278	3.1	313,491,650	350,254,928	36,763,278	11.7	594	644	49	8.3
Lincoln	5,959	6,321	361	6.1	46,903,604	52,327,497	5,423,893	11.6	605	637	31	5.2
Natrona	36,513	38,557	2,044	5.6	311,789,979	363,550,351	51,760,372	16.6	657	725	68	10.4
Niobrara	792	766	-26	-3.3	4,593,571	4,870,514	276,943	6.0	446	489	43	9.7
Park	13,395	13,481	86	0.6	87,636,723	95,234,160	7,597,437	8.7	503	543	40	8.0
Platte	3,503	3,558	54	1.6	27,213,173	29,339,711	2,126,538	7.8	598	634	37	6.2
Sheridan	12,442	12,977	535	4.3	90,169,913	103,650,562	13,480,649	15.0	557	614	57	10.2
Sublette	3,497	4,188	691	19.8	29,696,607	38,751,545	9,054,938	30.5	653	712	59	9.0
Sweetwater	22,029	24,153	2,124	9.6	231,488,939	275,248,819	43,759,880	18.9	808	877	68	8.4
Teton	16,954	17,624	670	4.0	131,362,314	145,522,898	14,160,584	10.8	596	635	39	6.6
Uinta	8,676	9,277	602	6.9	64,987,088	75,090,798	10,103,710	15.5	576	623	46	8.1
Washakie	3,831	3,932	101	2.6	27,581,111	29,462,617	1,881,506	6.8	554	576	23	4.1
Weston	2,224	2,194	-30	-1.3	14,524,131	15,624,349	1,100,218	7.6	502	548	45	9.0
Nonclassified^b	4,473	4,239	-234	-5.2	45,741,404	50,810,354	5,068,950	11.1	787	922	135	17.2

^aPreliminary.

^bThe 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 & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract Date: October 2006.

Table 5: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2005 and 2006^a

Industry Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter	Change	%	Second Quarter	Change	%	Second Quarter	Change	%
	2005	2006	n	2005	2006	\$	2005	2006	\$
Total, All Industries	36,513	38,557	2,044	\$311,789,979	\$363,550,351	\$51,760,372	\$657	\$725	\$68
Total Private	31,149	33,143	1,994	\$256,389,460	\$302,673,200	\$46,283,740	\$653	\$702	\$69
Agriculture	135	141	6	599,443	702,991	103,548	342	383	41
Mining	3,496	4,228	732	49,643,397	67,483,933	17,840,536	1,092	1,228	136
Utilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction	2,497	2,713	217	21,274,058	25,625,997	4,351,939	655	726	71
Manufacturing	1,764	1,929	165	16,480,137	19,214,072	2,733,935	719	766	47
Wholesale Trade	2,401	2,488	87	26,494,395	31,688,730	5,194,335	849	980	131
Retail Trade	4,827	4,877	50	27,106,544	29,831,651	2,725,107	432	471	39
Transportation & Warehousing	983	1,020	37	9,383,630	10,701,839	1,318,209	734	807	73
Information	577	566	-11	4,257,517	4,434,349	176,832	568	602	35
Finance & Insurance	1,014	1,049	35	10,103,020	11,668,946	1,565,926	766	856	90
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	906	1,010	104	7,802,411	8,670,530	868,119	663	660	-2
Professional & Technical Services	1,257	1,317	60	12,574,697	14,174,986	1,600,289	770	828	58
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Administrative & Waste Services	1,488	1,644	157	7,409,415	8,945,133	1,535,718	383	418	35
Educational Services	108	88	-20	375,546	312,996	-62,550	268	274	5
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,547	4,657	110	39,852,708	42,399,574	2,546,866	674	700	26
Hospitals & Nursing & residential care facilities	1,601	1,623	22	19,070,303	20,560,631	1,490,328	916	974	58
Ambulatory health care services	2,119	2,157	38	17,128,456	18,061,173	932,717	622	644	22
Social assistance	828	877	49	3,653,949	3,777,770	123,821	340	331	-8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	463	480	17	1,533,092	1,628,486	95,394	255	261	6
Accommodation & Food Services	3,186	3,224	39	9,300,497	10,343,170	1,042,673	225	247	22
Other Services	1,343	1,548	205	8,919,959	11,295,086	2,375,127	511	561	50
Total Government	5,364	5,414	50	\$55,400,519	\$60,877,151	\$5,476,632	\$794	\$865	\$71
Federal Government	700	664	-36	10,101,909	9,403,151	-698,758	1,110	1,089	-20
State Government	675	689	14	6,541,180	7,275,172	733,992	745	812	67
Local Government	3,989	4,061	72	38,757,430	44,198,828	5,441,398	747	837	90

^aPreliminary.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

ND - Not disclosable due to confidentiality of information.

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

Extract Date: October 2006.

Text continued from page 18

Its total payroll grew by \$51.8 million or 16.6% and average weekly wage grew by \$68 or 10.4%. As at the statewide level, the largest job gains were in Mining (732 jobs or 20.9%) and Construction (217 jobs or 8.7%). Other Services (205 jobs or 15.3%), Manufacturing (165 jobs or 9.4%), and Administrative & Waste Services (157 jobs or 10.5%) also grew rapidly. Employment in Health Care & Social Assistance increased by 110 jobs or 2.4% and the largest part of that growth came from social assistance (49 jobs or 5.9%). Average weekly wage increased by more than 10% in Agriculture (\$41 or 12.0%), Mining (\$136 or 12.4%), Construction (\$71 or 10.8%), Wholesale Trade (\$131 or 15.4%), Finance & Insurance (\$90 or 11.7%), and Local Government (\$90 or 12.0%). The large increase in average weekly wage in Wholesale Trade was partially due to bonuses paid by a firm in that sector.

Laramie County's total payroll increased by \$36.8 million or 11.7% and average weekly wage increased by \$49 or 8.3% (see Table 6, page 22). Employment grew by 1,278 jobs or 3.1%. By far, Construction added the most jobs (709 jobs or 26.3%). It was followed by Transportation & Warehousing (183 jobs or 11.0%) and Administrative & Waste Services (144 jobs or 9.8%). Modest job losses occurred in a number of sectors including Federal Government (-87 jobs or -3.4%), Accommodation & Food Services (-30 jobs or -0.7%), and Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (-19 jobs or -3.7%). Health Care & Social Assistance gained 36 jobs or 1.1% and total payroll increased by \$1.3 million or 4.6%. The decrease in average weekly wage in Mining (-\$403 or -31.8%) was due to a bonus paid in second quarter 2005 and not repeated in 2006. Average weekly wage increased by double digits in Construction (\$108 or 18.5%), Information

(\$116 or 17.1%), Management of Companies & Enterprises (\$245 or 29.7%), Private Educational Services (\$64 or 17.1%), Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (\$27 or 11.6%), and Local Government (\$87 or 14.2%). The large increase in average weekly wage in Management of Companies & Enterprises was related to a large bonus paid by a single firm.

Employment fell slightly in three counties during second quarter (Albany, Niobrara & Weston).

Employment in Albany County decreased by 73 jobs or -0.5%, but total payroll increased by \$4.5 million or 4.0%. Employment fell in Retail Trade, Information, Federal Government, and Administrative & Waste Services, but rose in Construction and Manufacturing.

Niobrara County's employment fell by 26 jobs or 3.3%, but total payroll grew by \$276,943 or 6.0%. Minor job losses were seen in State Government, Retail Trade, Real Estate & Rental & Leasing, Health Care & Social Assistance, and Accommodation & Food Services.

Weston County's total payroll increased by \$1.1 million or 7.6%, but employment fell by 30 jobs (-1.3%). Job losses in Accommodation & Food Services were partially offset by gains in Construction, Manufacturing, and Finance & Insurance.

Summary

Wyoming's economy continued to expand in second quarter. Employment and total payroll both increased much faster than their five-year average rates. Mining (including oil & gas) and Construction made the largest contributions to the number of new jobs and the increase in total payroll.



Table 6: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2005 and 2006^a

Industry Title and NAICS ^b Sector	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage				
	Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006	Change %	Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006	Change \$	Second Quarter 2005	Second Quarter 2006	Change \$		
	n	n	%	\$	\$	\$	%	%	%		
Total, All Industries	40,578	41,856	3.1	313,491,650	350,254,928	36,763,278	11.7	\$594	\$644	\$49	8.3
Total Private	27,914	29,243	4.8	190,491,258	215,820,030	25,328,772	13.3	\$525	\$568	\$43	8.1
Agriculture	163	198	35	1,026,834	1,256,763	229,929	22.4	486	488	3	0.6
Mining	78	87	8	1,292,739	975,844	-316,895	-24.5	1,269	866	-403	-31.8
Utilities	125	128	2	1,863,640	1,948,106	84,466	4.5	1,144	1,174	30	2.6
Construction	2,699	3,407	709	20,458,878	30,614,075	10,155,197	49.6	583	691	108	18.5
Manufacturing	1,608	1,646	37	15,550,240	17,045,899	1,495,659	9.6	744	797	53	7.1
Wholesale Trade	758	818	60	7,325,750	8,403,461	1,077,711	14.7	744	790	46	6.3
Retail Trade	5,585	5,570	-15	30,052,902	32,206,357	2,153,455	7.2	414	445	31	7.5
Transportation & Warehousing	1,666	1,849	183	12,449,705	14,450,942	2,001,237	16.1	575	601	26	4.6
Information	1,012	1,006	-6	8,967,315	10,437,302	1,469,987	16.4	681	798	116	17.1
Finance & Insurance	1,478	1,541	63	14,152,496	15,905,019	1,752,523	12.4	737	794	58	7.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	527	507	-19	3,582,575	3,587,957	5,382	0.2	523	544	21	4.0
Professional & Technical Services	1,511	1,507	-4	15,677,058	16,492,715	815,657	5.2	798	842	44	5.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	191	218	27	2,049,922	3,039,280	989,358	48.3	826	1,071	245	29.7
Administrative & Waste Services	1,468	1,612	144	7,113,533	7,786,746	673,213	9.5	373	372	-1	-0.3
Educational Services	136	204	68	663,477	1,163,954	500,477	75.4	374	438	64	17.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,168	3,205	36	27,549,165	28,804,557	1,255,392	4.6	669	691	23	3.4
Ambulatory health care services	1,549	1,563	14	18,100,295	19,111,867	1,011,572	5.6	899	941	42	4.6
Nursing & residential care facilities	869	889	20	5,466,847	5,802,376	335,529	6.1	484	502	18	3.7
Hospitals & social assistance	750	753	3	3,982,023	3,890,314	-91,709	-2.3	409	397	-11	-2.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	247	239	-8	736,826	795,633	58,807	8.0	229	256	27	11.6
Accommodation & Food Services	4,186	4,157	-30	12,720,293	12,972,625	252,332	2.0	234	240	6	2.7
Other Services	1,307	1,344	38	7,257,910	7,932,795	674,885	9.3	427	454	27	6.2
Total Government	12,664	12,613	-0.4	123,000,392	134,434,898	11,434,506	9.3	\$747	\$820	\$73	9.7
Federal Government	2,572	2,485	-87	32,623,577	33,790,589	1,167,012	3.6	976	1,046	70	7.2
State Government	3,803	3,800	-3	40,142,022	42,932,454	2,790,432	7.0	812	869	57	7.0
Local Government	6,289	6,328	39	50,234,793	57,711,855	7,477,062	14.9	614	702	87	14.2

^aPreliminary.^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract Date: October 2006.

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-third of employers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) in Wyoming are contacted by mail questionnaire to confirm that they have been assigned to the correct industry category (e.g., Mining, Construction, Manufacturing) based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; U.S. Census Bureau, 2002). If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a different NAICS code is assigned to reflect that change. This is known as a noneconomic code change. In Fiscal Year 2006, there were 386 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.

In a separate initiative to increase data quality, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages unit has contacted many employers with *nonclassified* geographic codes in order to place them within appropriate counties. This data quality effort has resulted in a significant decrease in employment in the nonclassified geographic designation, and corresponding employment increases in many counties throughout the state. While the long-run result will be

higher-quality data, initially some of the employment increases at the county level may simply be the result of more accurate reporting, rather than actual increases in the number of jobs in those counties.

QCEW data is usually published about 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 (second quarter ended June 30 and the taxes were due on July 31). Then the data must be imaged, 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 is not available from any other source.

Each quarter, QCEW data is 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 second quarter 2005 was first published, total employment was shown in the tables as 257,785, but the tables accompanying this article show second quarter 2005 total employment as 256,019, a revision of -1,766 jobs or -0.7%.

References

U.S. Census Bureau. (2002, September 10). *2002 NAICS Codes and Titles*. Retrieved December 18, 2003, from <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/naicod02.htm>

(Text continued from page 14)

disabling condition, such as sprain/strain, cut/laceration, or carpal tunnel syndrome.

Part of body affected is directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, for example, back sprain, finger cut, or wrist and carpal tunnel syndrome.

Source of injury or illness is the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition cited. motion of injured/ill worker.

Event or exposure signifies the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, for example, overexertion while lifting or fall from ladder.

Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median.



Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.0% in November 2006

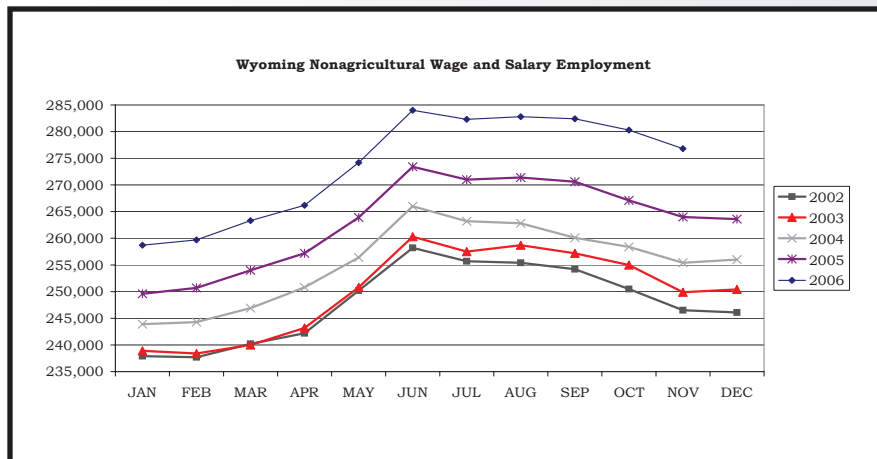
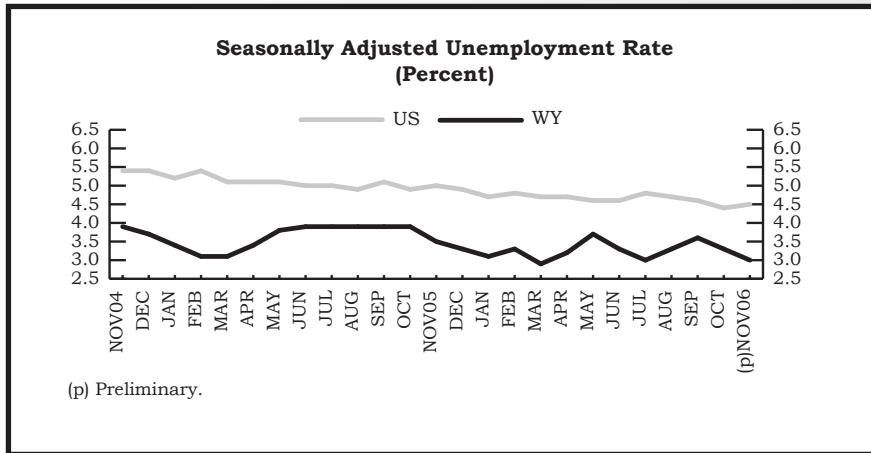
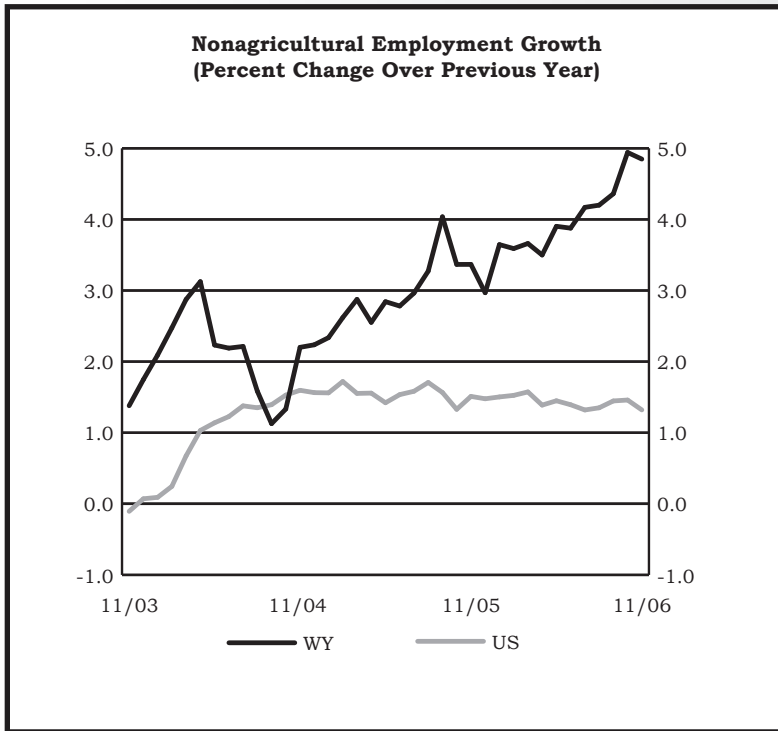
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 3.3% in October to 3.0% in November. It remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate (4.5%) and below its November 2005 level of 3.5%. The state's labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed individuals) increased by 6,008 or 2.1% from November 2005. Job growth continued at a rapid pace (up 12,800 jobs or 4.8% from November 2005).

From October to November, employment fell by 3,500 jobs or 1.2%. This level of decrease is consistent with historical seasonal patterns and expected for November. Job gains in Educational & Health Services (400 jobs or 1.8%) were more than offset by normal seasonal job losses in Construction (-800 jobs or -3.3%), Manufacturing (-200 jobs or -1.9%), Leisure & Hospitality (-2,800 jobs or -8.8%), and Other Services (-200 jobs or -1.9%). Construction activity usually slows in November because of colder weather.

Over the year Wyoming added 12,800 jobs or 4.8%. Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) and Construction created the largest numbers of new jobs (3,700 and 3,100 jobs, respectively). Strong job growth was seen in many sectors including Wholesale Trade (800 jobs or 10.3%), Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (700 jobs or 5.5%), Professional & Business Services (900 jobs or 5.7%), and Other Services (900 jobs or 9.3%). Other Services includes repair and maintenance services, a particularly fast-growing sector. Employment in Wyoming's Information sector was unchanged from a year earlier.

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from October to November. Teton County posted the largest increase (2.5% in October and 3.6% in November), followed by Platte County (3.7% in October and 4.4% in November). The highest unemployment rates were found in Platte (4.4%), Big Horn (3.9%), and Fremont (3.7%) counties.



State Unemployment Rates November 2006 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.9
Mississippi	7.5
Michigan	6.9
South Carolina	6.6
Alaska	6.4
District of Columbia	6.0
Kentucky	5.5
Ohio	5.4
Oregon	5.3
Arkansas	5.2
Rhode Island	5.2
Missouri	5.1
West Virginia	5.1
Massachusetts	5.0
Tennessee	5.0
Washington	5.0
North Carolina	4.9
Indiana	4.8
Maine	4.7
Texas	4.7
Wisconsin	4.7
California	4.6
Georgia	4.6
Louisiana	4.5
New Jersey	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.5
United States	4.5
Connecticut	4.4
Kansas	4.3
New Mexico	4.3
Nevada	4.2
New York	4.2
Arizona	4.1
Colorado	4.1
Illinois	4.1
Maryland	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Oklahoma	3.9
Vermont	3.7
Delaware	3.6
New Hampshire	3.5
Iowa	3.4
Florida	3.3
Idaho	3.3
North Dakota	3.3
Alabama	3.2
South Dakota	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Virginia	3.0
Wyoming	3.0
Montana	2.8
Utah	2.6

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From October to November, employment fell by 3,500 jobs or 1.2%. This level of decrease is consistent with historical seasonal patterns and expected for November.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment				
	Nov06(p)		Oct06(r)		Nov05	Oct06		Nov05		Nov06
	Nov06(p)	Oct06(r)	Nov05	Nov06	Nov05	Nov06	Nov05	Nov06		
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	276.8	280.3	264.0	-1.2	4.8					
TOTAL PRIVATE	209.9	213.3	197.4	-1.6	6.3					
GOODS PRODUCING	61.8	62.8	54.6	-1.6	13.2					
Natural Resources & Mining	27.7	27.7	24.0	0.0	15.4					
Mining	27.6	27.6	23.9	0.0	15.5					
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.8	10.0					
Mining Except Oil & Gas	8.7	8.7	7.8	0.0	11.5					
Coal Mining	5.9	5.9	5.1	0.0	15.7					
Support Activities for Mining	14.5	14.7	12.1	-1.4	19.8					
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.0	9.9	8.1	1.0	23.5					
Construction	23.8	24.6	20.7	-3.3	15.0					
Construction of Buildings	5.0	5.2	4.4	-3.8	13.6					
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	7.3	7.6	5.6	-3.9	30.4					
Specialty Trade Contractors	11.5	11.8	10.7	-2.5	7.5					
Manufacturing	10.3	10.5	9.9	-1.9	4.0					
Durable Goods	5.4	5.4	5.2	0.0	3.8					
Non-Durable Goods	4.9	5.1	4.7	-3.9	4.3					
SERVICE PROVIDING	215.0	217.5	209.4	-1.1	2.7					
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	53.1	53.1	51.3	0.0	3.5					
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.5	7.8	1.2	10.3					
Merchant Whlsrns., Durable	5.0	5.1	4.9	-2.0	2.0					
Retail Trade	31.0	31.0	30.7	0.0	1.0					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3					
Bldg. Material & Garden Sup.	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.6	11.5					
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1					
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0					
Gasoline Stations	4.0	4.1	4.0	-2.4	0.0					
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.4	6.1	-1.6	3.3					
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6					
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	13.5	13.6	12.8	-0.7	5.5					
Utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0					
Transportation & Warehousing	11.2	11.3	10.5	-0.9	6.7					
Truck Transportation	4.0	4.1	3.9	-2.4	2.6					
Information	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0					
Financial Activities	11.2	11.1	10.7	0.9	4.7					
Finance & Insurance	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	1.5					
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.3	4.2	3.9	2.4	10.3					
Professional & Business Services	16.8	16.8	15.9	0.0	5.7					
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	8.6	8.6	8.1	0.0	6.2					
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7					
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0					
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	7.4	7.4	7.0	0.0	5.7					
Educational & Health Services	23.0	22.6	22.0	1.8	4.5					
Educational	2.6	2.4	2.1	8.3	23.8					
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.4	20.2	19.9	1.0	2.5					
Ambulatory Health Care	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	2.7					
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0					
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0					
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3					
Social Assistance	5.3	5.2	5.1	1.9	3.9					
Leisure & Hospitality	29.1	31.9	28.9	-8.8	0.7					
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.3	2.8	2.1	-17.9	9.5					
Accommodation & Food Services	26.8	29.1	26.8	-7.9	0.0					
Accommodation	9.2	10.7	8.8	-14.0	4.5					
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	17.6	18.4	18.0	-4.3	-2.2					
Other Services	10.6	10.8	9.7	-1.9	9.3					
Repair & Maintenance	3.5	3.6	3.1	-2.8	12.9					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	66.9	67.0	66.6	-0.1	0.5					
Federal Government	7.0	7.3	7.0	-4.1	0.0					
State Government	15.7	15.8	15.8	-0.6	-0.6					
State Govt. Education	6.6	6.5	6.9	1.5	-4.3					
Local Government	44.2	43.9	43.8	0.7	0.9					
Local Govt. Education	23.2	23.1	23.0	0.4	0.9					
Hospitals	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0					

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov06(p)		Oct06(r)	Nov05	Nov06
	Nov06(p)	Oct06(r)	Nov05	Nov06	Nov05
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	43.0	42.8	42.0	0.5	2.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	30.0	29.9	29.1	0.3	3.1
GOODS PRODUCING	4.7	4.8	4.4	-2.1	6.8
Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	3.1	3.2	2.8	-3.1	10.7
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	38.3	38.0	37.6	0.8	1.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.3	9.2	9.0	1.1	3.3
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	8.0
Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Educational & Health Services	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Leisure & Hospitality	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13.0	12.9	12.9	0.8	0.8
Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Local Government	6.6	6.5	6.6	1.5	0.0
Local Education	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9

NATRONA COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov06(p)		Oct06(r)	Nov05	Nov06
	Nov06(p)	Oct06(r)	Nov05	Nov06	Nov05
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	39.1	39.5	37.9	-1.0	3.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	33.4	33.6	32.1	-0.6	4.0
GOODS PRODUCING	8.9	9.0	8.0	-1.1	11.3
Natural Resources & Mining	4.4	4.4	3.7	0.0	18.9
Construction	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
SERVICE PROVIDING	30.2	30.5	29.9	-1.0	1.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.8	8.8	8.7	0.0	1.1
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Professional & Business Services	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1
Leisure & Hospitality	3.6	3.7	3.6	-2.7	0.0
Other Services	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.7	5.9	5.8	-3.4	-1.7
Federal Government	0.6	0.7	0.7	-14.3	-14.3
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.4	4.5	4.4	-2.2	0.0
Local Education	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	6.9

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.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov06(p)	Oct06(tr)	Nov05	Oct06	Nov05
				Nov06	Nov06
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.0	27.1	24.6	-0.4	9.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.0	23.1	20.7	-0.4	11.1
GOODS PRODUCING	11.7	11.9	10.4	-1.7	12.5
Natural Resources & Mining	8.3	8.3	7.1	0.0	16.9
Construction	2.8	3.0	2.7	-6.7	3.7
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.3	15.2	14.2	0.7	7.7
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.0	4.9	4.6	2.0	8.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	17.6
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	25.2	23.2	-0.4	8.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.8	20.9	19.0	-0.5	9.5
GOODS PRODUCING	9.6	9.7	8.3	-1.0	15.7
Natural Resources & Mining	5.9	5.8	5.0	1.7	18.0
Construction	2.5	2.7	2.1	-7.4	19.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.5	15.5	14.9	0.0	4.0
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.0	4.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	20.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.5	2.3	-4.0	4.3
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	15.5	17.3	14.9	-10.4	4.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	13.3	15.0	12.7	-11.3	4.7
GOODS PRODUCING	2.8	2.9	2.5	-3.4	12.0
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.6	2.7	2.3	-3.7	13.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.7	14.4	12.4	-11.8	2.4
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.1	2.3	2.2	-8.7	-4.5
Information	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
Financial Activities	0.9	1.0	0.8	-10.0	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.8	1.5	-5.6	13.3
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.9	0.8	-11.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	4.3	5.4	4.1	-20.4	4.9
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.7
Mississippi	6.9
Michigan	6.5
South Carolina	6.4
Alaska	6.1
District of Columbia	5.7
Kentucky	5.2
Ohio	5.1
Oregon	5.0
Washington	5.0
North Carolina	4.9
Missouri	4.8
Tennessee	4.8
Arkansas	4.7
West Virginia	4.7
Maine	4.6
Massachusetts	4.6
Rhode Island	4.6
Texas	4.6
California	4.5
Indiana	4.5
Georgia	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.4
United States	4.3
Wisconsin	4.3
Kansas	4.2
Louisiana	4.2
New Jersey	4.2
Connecticut	4.1
Nevada	4.1
New Mexico	4.0
New York	4.0
Arizona	3.9
Colorado	3.9
Maryland	3.8
Illinois	3.7
Oklahoma	3.7
Minnesota	3.6
Vermont	3.6
Florida	3.3
New Hampshire	3.3
Delaware	3.2
Iowa	3.2
Alabama	3.1
Idaho	3.1
South Dakota	3.0
North Dakota	2.9
Wyoming	2.9
Nebraska	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Montana	2.7
Utah	2.4
Hawaii	2.3

Economic Indicators

by: *Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist*

The number of building permits issued for new single-family homes in Wyoming fell by 15.4% from November 2005, possibly signaling a slowdown in the housing market.

	Nov 2006 (p)	Oct 2006 (r)	Nov 2005 (b)	Percent Change Month Year	
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	291,853	291,516	285,845	0.1	2.1
Unemployed	8,524	8,021	9,665	6.3	-11.8
Employed	283,329	283,495	276,180	-0.1	2.6
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	2.9%/3.0%	2.8%/3.3%	3.4%/3.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.3%/4.5%	4.1%/4.4%	4.8%/5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,863,000	7,865,000	7,586,000	0.0	3.7
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.4%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	349,000	331,000	404,000	5.4	-13.6
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,054,000	4,010,000	4,067,000	1.1	-0.3
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,185.60	\$1,271.43	\$1,105.33	-6.8	7.3
Average Weekly Hours	49.4	51.0	47.5	-3.1	4.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$960.23	\$973.37	\$882.20	-1.3	8.8
Average Weekly Hours	46.5	47.0	45.9	-1.1	1.3
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$722.12	\$730.73	\$706.23	-1.2	2.2
Average Weekly Hours	40.5	40.8	41.3	-0.7	-1.9
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$700.04	\$698.38	\$688.04	0.2	1.7
Average Weekly Hours	41.3	41.3	41.2	0.0	0.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	8,594	6,416	10,823	33.9	-20.6
Benefits Paid	\$2,194,920	\$1,655,563	\$2,526,533	32.6	-13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$255.40	\$258.04	\$233.44	-1.0	9.4
State Insured Covered Jobs	251,099	255,222	244,564	-1.6	2.7
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	201.5	201.8	197.6	-0.1	2.0
Housing	197.2	197.5	192.8	-0.2	2.3
Apparel	204.5	204.4	198.5	0.0	3.0
Transportation	121.7	123.3	121.5	-1.3	0.2
Medical Care	173.9	174.8	175.6	-0.5	-1.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	340.1	339.3	328.1	0.2	3.7
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	111.2	111.2	109.8	0.0	1.3
Other Goods & Services	118.1	118.5	115.3	-0.3	2.4
Other Goods & Services	324.3	324.3	316.2	0.0	2.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	165.1	162.0	163.7	1.9	0.9
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	217	370	264	-41.4	-17.8
Valuation	\$30,570,000	\$43,386,000	\$37,832,000	-29.5	-19.2
Single Family Homes	193	339	228	-43.1	-15.4
Valuation	\$28,471,000	\$40,444,000	\$35,234,000	-29.6	-19.2
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	93	104	90	-10.6	3.3

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

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

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2006 (p)	Oct 2006 (p)	Nov 2005 (b)	Nov 2006 (p)	Oct 2006 (p)	Nov 2005 (b)	Nov 2006 (p)	Oct 2006 (p)	Nov 2005 (b)	Nov 2006 (p)	Oct 2006 (p)	Nov 2005 (b)
NORTHWEST	44,126	44,449	44,991	42,555	43,005	43,166	1,571	1,444	1,825	3.6	3.2	4.1
Big Horn	5,355	5,381	5,561	5,147	5,195	5,344	208	186	217	3.9	3.5	3.9
Fremont	18,225	18,049	18,498	17,552	17,396	17,701	673	653	797	3.7	3.6	4.3
Hot Springs	2,448	2,427	2,293	2,372	2,359	2,199	76	68	94	3.1	2.8	4.1
Park	13,783	14,323	14,110	13,306	13,914	13,562	477	409	548	3.5	2.9	3.9
Washakie	4,315	4,269	4,529	4,178	4,141	4,360	137	128	169	3.2	3.0	3.7
NORTHEAST	52,662	52,311	50,264	51,424	51,131	48,807	1,238	1,180	1,457	2.4	2.3	2.9
Campbell	26,307	25,993	24,127	25,793	25,505	23,538	514	488	589	2.0	1.9	2.4
Crook	3,496	3,491	3,375	3,408	3,409	3,273	88	82	102	2.5	2.3	3.0
Johnson	3,909	3,981	3,912	3,804	3,882	3,790	105	99	122	2.7	2.5	3.1
Sheridan	15,723	15,641	15,567	15,288	15,219	15,041	435	422	526	2.8	2.7	3.4
Weston	3,227	3,205	3,283	3,131	3,116	3,165	96	89	118	3.0	2.8	3.6
SOUTHWEST	62,992	63,726	60,746	61,271	62,191	58,799	1,721	1,535	1,947	2.7	2.4	3.2
Lincoln	7,999	8,155	7,808	7,751	7,921	7,519	248	234	289	3.1	2.9	3.7
Sublette	5,777	5,862	5,851	5,685	5,775	5,758	92	87	93	1.6	1.5	1.6
Sweetwater	24,596	24,400	22,890	24,025	23,853	22,240	571	547	650	2.3	2.2	2.8
Teton	13,185	13,936	12,822	12,714	13,592	12,267	471	344	555	3.6	2.5	4.3
Uinta	11,435	11,373	11,375	11,096	11,050	11,015	339	323	360	3.0	2.8	3.2
SOUTHEAST	75,834	75,139	74,310	73,428	72,796	71,713	2,406	2,343	2,597	3.2	3.1	3.5
Albany	21,927	21,747	20,731	21,456	21,275	20,183	471	472	548	2.1	2.2	2.6
Goshen	6,042	5,940	6,030	5,853	5,758	5,798	189	182	232	3.1	3.1	3.8
Laramie	42,721	42,271	42,454	41,191	40,769	40,863	1,530	1,502	1,591	3.6	3.6	3.7
Niobrara	1,097	1,132	1,102	1,058	1,095	1,063	39	37	39	3.6	3.3	3.5
Platte	4,047	4,049	3,993	3,870	3,899	3,806	177	150	187	4.4	3.7	4.7
CENTRAL	56,239	55,891	55,531	54,650	54,372	53,693	1,589	1,519	1,838	2.8	2.7	3.3
Carbon	7,707	7,839	7,721	7,460	7,591	7,420	247	248	301	3.2	3.2	3.9
Converse	7,162	7,135	7,122	6,955	6,933	6,884	207	202	238	2.9	2.8	3.3
Natrona	41,370	40,917	40,688	40,235	39,848	39,389	1,135	1,069	1,299	2.7	2.6	3.2
STATEWIDE	291,853	291,516	285,845	283,329	283,495	276,180	8,524	8,021	9,665	2.9	2.8	3.4
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.0	3.3	3.5
U.S.....										4.3	4.1	4.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.5	4.4	5.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/06. Run Date 12/06.

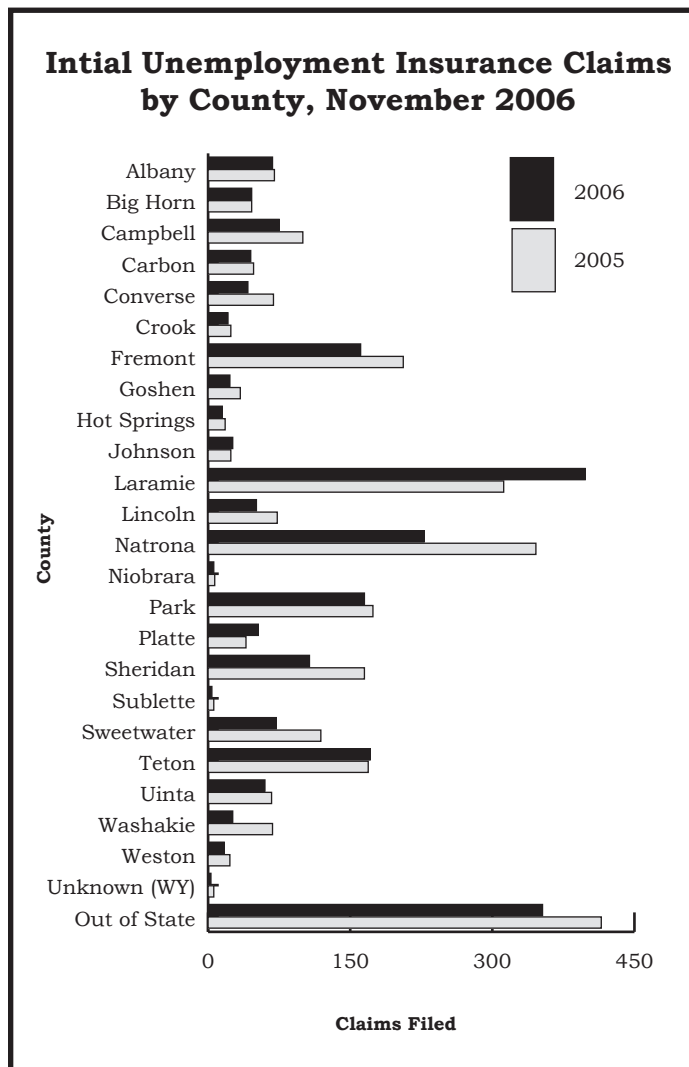
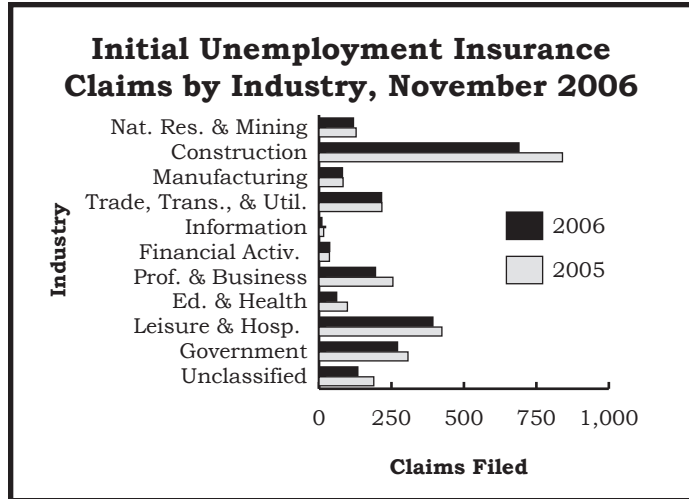
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide initial claims increased 21.3% over the month and declined by 15.1% over the year. November's total of 2,234 was the second lowest for November since 1997.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Nov06	Oct06	Nov05	Nov06	
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,234	1,841	2,631	21.3	-15.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	890	556	1,051	60.1	-15.3
Natural Resources and Mining	119	120	128	-0.8	-7.0
Mining	100	107	102	-6.5	-2.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	21	7	-71.4	-14.3
Construction	690	396	840	74.2	-17.9
Manufacturing	81	40	83	102.5	-2.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	939	993	1,084	-5.4	-13.4
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	216	210	217	2.9	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	28	25	22	12.0	27.3
Retail Trade	126	117	136	7.7	-7.4
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	62	68	59	-8.8	5.1
Information	10	11	16	-9.1	-37.5
Financial Activities	37	34	36	8.8	2.8
Professional & Business Serv.	195	146	255	33.6	-23.5
Educational & Health Serv.	61	78	98	-21.8	-37.8
Leisure & Hospitality	393	480	424	-18.1	-7.3
Other Services	27	34	38	-20.6	-28.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	271	191	307	41.9	-11.7
Federal Government	178	111	201	60.4	-11.4
State Government	18	28	23	-35.7	-21.7
Local Government	75	52	83	44.2	-9.6
Local Education	12	10	13	20.0	-7.7
UNCLASSIFIED	134	101	189	32.7	-29.1

LARAMIE COUNTY	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	399	250	313	59.6	27.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	233	100	150	133.0	55.3
Construction	190	89	141	113.5	34.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	127	119	125	6.7	1.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	47	35	29	34.3	62.1
Financial Activities	6	9	7	-33.3	-14.3
Professional & Business Serv.	41	31	48	32.3	-14.6
Educational & Health Services	13	17	17	-23.5	-23.5
Leisure & Hospitality	11	19	19	-42.1	-42.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23	20	17	15.0	35.3
UNCLASSIFIED	16	11	21	45.5	-23.8

NATRONA COUNTY	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	230	196	346	17.3	-33.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	106	91	194	16.5	-45.4
Construction	81	67	169	20.9	-52.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	99	88	118	12.5	-16.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	34	30	35	13.3	-2.9
Financial Activities	6	8	9	-25.0	-33.3
Professional & Business Serv.	28	22	38	27.3	-26.3
Educational & Health Services	7	16	11	-56.3	-36.4
Leisure & Hospitality	13	10	19	30.0	-31.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	12	20	25.0	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	10	5	14	100.0	-28.6

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

Continued claims increased by 48.2% over the month and declined by 14.5% over the year. November's total of 9,884 weeks claimed is the lowest for November on record (since 1997).

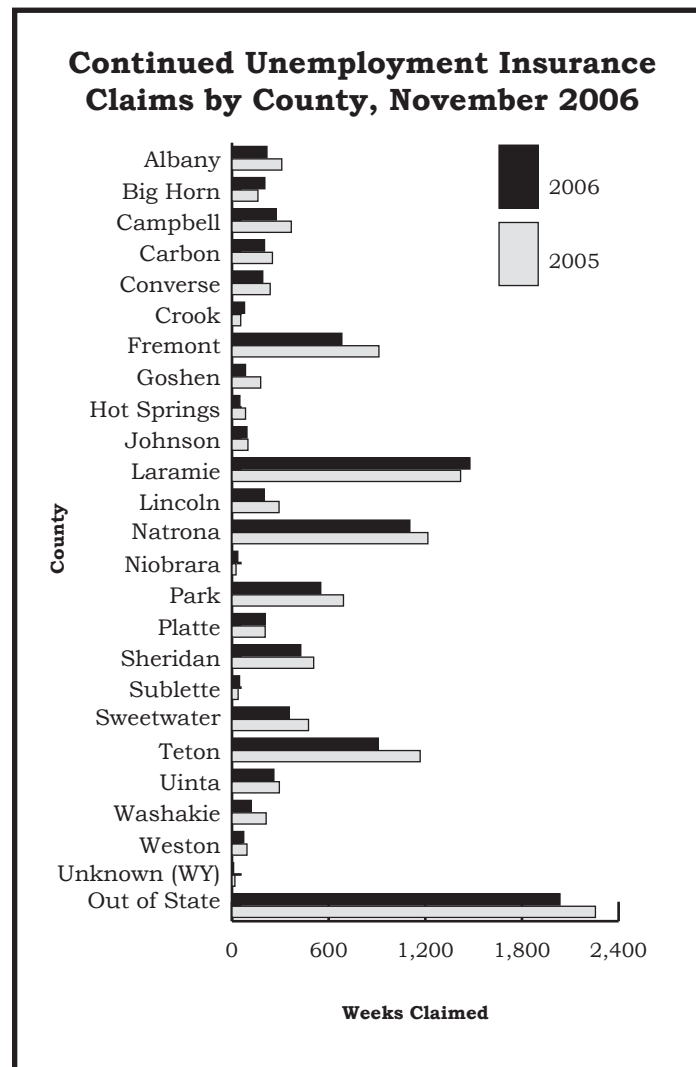
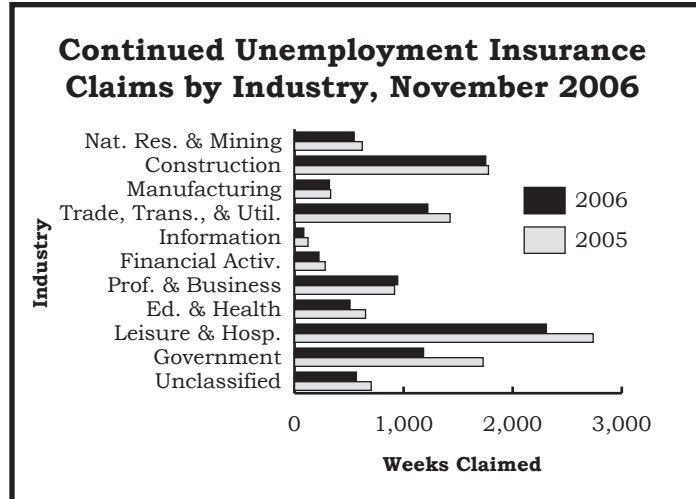
WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Weeks Claimed				
	Nov06	Oct06	Nov05	Nov06	Nov05
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	9,884	6,670	11,565	48.2	-14.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,630	2,077	3,036	26.6	-13.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,620	1,937	2,730	35.3	-4.0
Natural Resources and Mining	547	479	621	14.2	-11.9
Mining	470	413	543	13.8	-13.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	53	34	70	55.9	-24.3
Construction	1,753	1,159	1,778	51.3	-1.4
Manufacturing	320	299	331	7.0	-3.3
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	5,514	3,562	6,403	54.8	-13.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,222	1,048	1,426	16.6	-14.3
Wholesale Trade	159	176	226	-9.7	-29.6
Retail Trade	732	635	914	15.3	-19.9
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	331	237	286	39.7	15.7
Information	85	82	124	3.7	-31.5
Financial Activities	224	191	281	17.3	-20.3
Professional & Business Serv.	946	636	917	48.7	3.2
Educational & Health Serv.	509	506	651	0.6	-21.8
Leisure & Hospitality	2,309	879	2,738	162.7	-15.7
Other Services	219	220	266	-0.5	-17.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,183	761	1,729	55.5	-31.6
Federal Government	558	218	900	156.0	-38.0
State Government	187	121	221	54.5	-15.4
Local Government	438	422	608	3.8	-28.0
Local Education	111	133	170	-16.5	-34.7
UNCLASSIFIED	567	410	703	38.3	-19.3

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,477	1,332	1,418	10.9	4.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	424	438	392	-3.2	8.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	438	362	326	21.0	34.4
Construction	354	299	271	18.4	30.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	835	792	830	18.4	0.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	313	262	217	-46.1	44.2
Financial Activities	59	62	77	-4.8	-23.4
Professional & Business Serv.	208	177	170	17.5	22.4
Educational & Health Services	113	122	166	-7.4	-31.9
Leisure & Hospitality	91	95	134	-4.2	-32.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	151	149	191	1.3	-20.9
UNCLASSIFIED	53	29	71	82.8	-25.4

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,104	911	1,215	21.2	-9.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	326	292	356	11.6	-8.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	355	233	398	52.4	-10.8
Construction	225	122	249	84.4	-9.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	630	592	675	6.4	-6.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	190	212	232	-10.4	-18.1
Financial Activities	41	17	68	141.2	-39.7
Professional & Business Serv.	172	140	126	22.9	36.5
Educational & Health Services	91	83	67	9.6	35.8
Leisure & Hospitality	83	98	106	-15.3	-21.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	78	59	91	32.2	-14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	41	27	51	51.9	-19.6



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