

# TRENDS

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## Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2008: Slight Slowdown in Total Payroll Growth

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*According to third quarter 2008 estimates for state personal income by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Wyoming had the fastest personal income growth of any state and was one of two states where personal income growth did not slow from second to third quarter. Total payroll and employment increased in 21 of Wyoming's 23 counties.*

From second quarter 2007 to second quarter 2008, total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$232.2 million (8.7%). This increase was slightly lower than the five-year average (see Table 1, page 3). UI covered payroll represents approximately 92% of all wage and salary disbursements and 45% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007). Employment grew by 8,185 jobs (2.9%) in second quarter 2008 and average weekly wage rose by \$41 (5.5%). Total payroll is an important economic indicator because it is often associated with consumption,

retail sales, and sales tax revenue (Black & Evans, 1997).

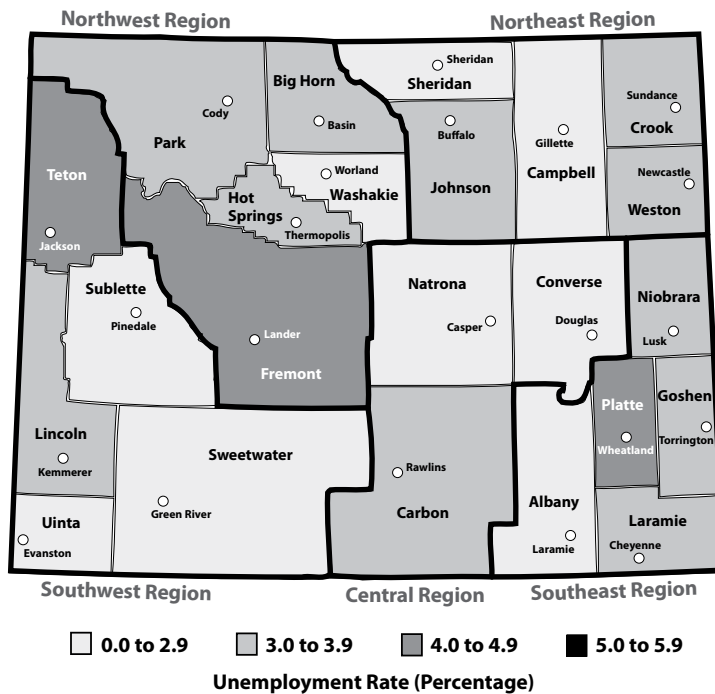
The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis recently released its estimates for state personal income for third quarter 2008. According to the estimates, Wyoming had the fastest personal income growth of any state and was one of two states where personal income growth did not slow from second to third quarter (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2008). The total payroll is an important component of

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- From third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008, the number of Wyoming wage records had a 0.8% increase. The number of persons rose by 1.5%, total wages increased by 8.8%, and new persons declined by 1.7%. . . . *page 13*
- A number of labor market indicators from the Current Population Survey have pointed to a weakening labor market for more than a year, even before the onset of the current recession in December 2007. . . . *page 17*

### Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, November 2008 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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personal income.

The covered payroll and employment data in this article are measured by place of work as compared to the labor force estimates (see page 25), which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence.

The Figure shows that payroll growth peaked at 17.1% in fourth quarter 2006, decreased to 8.0% in third quarter 2007, and stood at 8.7% in second quarter 2008. During much of 2007, total payroll in Wyoming grew twice as fast as in the U.S. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2008). Wyoming employment growth was near 5.0% during 2006, but gradually decelerated to 2.9% in second quarter 2008 (see Table 2, page 4).

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between second quarter 2007 and second quarter 2008. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming's economy and

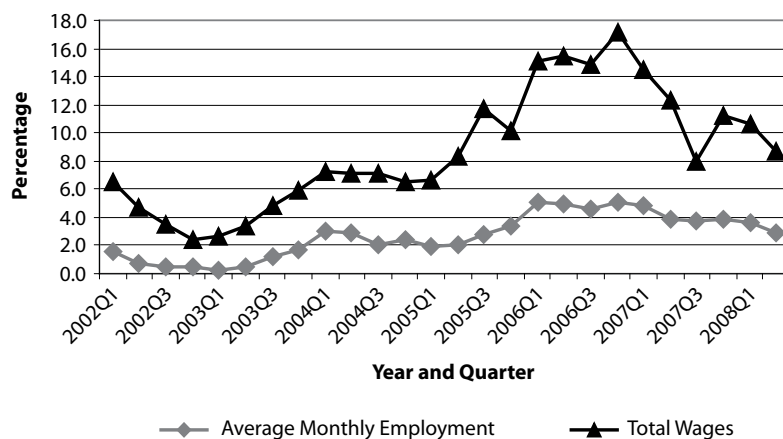
**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2004 (2004Q2) to Second Quarter 2008 (2008Q2)**

	Average Monthly Employment Percentage Change		Total Wages Percentage Change		Average Weekly Wage Percentage 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
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	5.0	5.7	15.5	8.2	10.0	2.4
2007Q2	3.9	4.7	12.4	6.2	8.1	1.3
2008Q2 <sup>a</sup>	2.9	4.1	8.7	4.2	5.5	0.2
Five-Year Average for Q2	3.4	5.2	10.4	6.5	6.8	1.2

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: October 2008.



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 2008.

**Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Second Quarter 2008 (2008Q2)**

identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

Table 3 (see page 5) shows that in second

quarter 2008 the most jobs were added in construction, local government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals), mining

**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Second Quarter 2008 (2008Q2)**

	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	0.2	2.7
2003Q2	0.5	3.3
2003Q3	1.2	4.8
2003Q4	1.7	5.9
2004Q1	3.0	7.2
2004Q2	2.9	7.1
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2 <sup>a</sup>	2.9	8.7

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Extract date: October 2008.

(including oil & gas), accommodation & food services, and health care & social assistance. Double-digit payroll growth occurred in six industries (mining, construction,

management of companies & enterprises, ambulatory health care services, private hospitals, and social assistance).

Wyoming's construction sector added 1,576 jobs (5.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$41.3 million (14.9%). Construction of buildings added fewer than 100 jobs, heavy & civil engineering construction added almost 600 jobs, and specialty trade contractors added approximately 900 jobs. As in previous quarters, payroll and employment increased rapidly in oil & gas pipeline & related structures construction.

Local government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals) saw its total payroll grow by \$32.9 million (7.8%) and employment increase by 1,459 jobs (3.4%). Public administration (including cities, towns, and counties) added approximately 500 jobs, educational services added almost 500 jobs, hospitals added almost 200 jobs, and arts, entertainment, & recreation (including gambling) added more than 200 jobs.

Total payroll in mining increased by \$62.3 million (13.2%), the largest increase of any sector,

and employment grew by 1,384 jobs (5.1%). Oil & gas extraction added more than 300 jobs, mining (except oil & gas) added almost 600 jobs, and support activities for mining added more than 450 jobs. Strong growth occurred in coal mining.

In second quarter 2008, accommodation & food services added 1,341 jobs (4.4%) and its payroll increased by \$9.6 million (8.8%). Approximately 900 jobs were added in accommodation and approximately 400 jobs were added in food services & drinking places.

Health care & social assistance added 1,058 jobs (5.1%) and its total payroll grew by \$21.8 million (12.1%). The largest job growth occurred in social assistance (514 jobs, or 9.2%), but part of this increase was the result of a noneconomic code change of a large employer from other services. Ambulatory health care services gained 317 jobs (4.1%) and its payroll increased by \$10.0 million (10.4%). Employment and total payroll in private hospitals increased rapidly, gaining 288 jobs (9.8%) and \$6.3 million in wages (21.3%).

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2007 and 2008<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change n %	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change \$ %	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change \$ %
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>279,225</b>	<b>287,410</b>	<b>8,185 2.9</b>	<b>\$2,684,444,342</b>	<b>\$2,916,685,108</b>	<b>\$232,240,766 8.7</b>	<b>\$740</b>	<b>\$781</b>	<b>\$41 5.5</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>216,704</b>	<b>222,969</b>	<b>6,265 2.9</b>	<b>\$2,026,643,175</b>	<b>\$2,205,185,609</b>	<b>\$178,542,434 8.8</b>	<b>\$719</b>	<b>\$761</b>	<b>\$42 5.8</b>
Agriculture	2,366	2,401	35 1.5	14,460,012	14,865,493	405,481	470	476	6 1.3
Mining	27,192	28,576	1,384 5.1	473,357,351	535,612,303	62,254,952	1,339	1,442	103 7.7
Utilities	2,454	2,526	72 2.9	47,846,691	47,595,255	-251,436	1,500	1,449	-51 -3.4
Construction	26,508	28,084	1,576 5.9	277,169,249	318,514,020	41,344,771	804	872	68 8.5
Manufacturing	10,067	9,850	-217 -2.2	113,304,410	116,527,177	3,222,767	866	910	44 5.1
Wholesale Trade	8,817	9,136	319 3.6	106,515,582	115,979,494	9,463,912	929	977	48 5.2
Retail Trade	31,666	31,897	231 0.7	188,315,854	196,543,283	8,227,429	457	474	17 3.7
Transportation & Warehousing	9,048	9,371	323 3.6	92,627,193	100,583,401	7,956,208	787	826	39 5.0
Information	4,034	4,005	-29 -0.7	35,084,240	35,425,591	341,351	669	680	11 1.6
Finance & Insurance	6,942	7,197	255 3.7	76,976,789	82,007,148	5,030,359	853	877	24 2.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,446	4,413	-33 -0.7	38,631,338	38,963,195	331,857	668	679	11 1.6
Professional & Technical Services	9,511	9,904	393 4.1	110,127,753	116,454,490	6,326,737	891	904	13 1.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	854	811	-43 -5.0	20,147,058	23,247,557	3,100,499	1,815	2,205	390 21.5
Administrative & Waste Services	8,418	8,234	-184 -2.2	53,407,252	57,411,588	4,004,336	488	536	48 9.8
Educational Services	1,348	1,426	78 5.8	8,880,027	9,069,310	189,283	507	489	-18 -3.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	20,842	21,900	1,058 5.1	179,742,578	201,552,727	21,810,149	663	708	45 6.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	7,815	8,132	317 4.1	95,283,786	105,237,245	9,953,459	938	995	57 6.1
Hospitals	2,931	3,219	288 9.8	29,409,405	35,680,608	6,271,203	772	853	81 10.5
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4,497	4,435	-62 -1.4	28,254,009	29,767,859	1,513,850	483	516	33 6.8
Social Assistance	5,599	6,113	514 9.2	26,795,378	30,867,015	4,071,637	368	388	20 5.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,928	2,992	64 2.2	11,582,544	11,906,607	324,063	304	306	2 0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	30,530	31,871	1,341 4.4	109,220,818	118,833,650	9,612,832	275	287	12 4.4
Other Services	8,734	8,375	-359 -4.1	69,246,436	64,093,320	-5,153,116	610	589	-21 -3.4
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>62,521</b>	<b>64,442</b>	<b>1,921 3.1</b>	<b>\$657,801,167</b>	<b>\$711,499,499</b>	<b>\$53,698,332 8.2</b>	<b>\$809</b>	<b>\$849</b>	<b>\$40 4.9</b>
Federal Government	7,271	7,567	296 4.1	98,882,800	106,573,884	7,691,084	1,046	1,083	37 3.5
State Government	12,740	12,906	166 1.3	137,581,567	150,719,537	13,137,970	831	898	67 8.1
Local Government	42,510	43,969	1,459 3.4	421,336,800	454,206,078	32,869,278	762	795	33 4.3

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

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

Extract date: October 2008.

(Text continued from page 4)

Employment decreased in a number of sectors, including manufacturing, information, real estate & rental & leasing, management of companies & enterprises, administrative & waste services, and other services. Total payroll decreased in two sectors: utilities and other services.

Manufacturing employment fell by 217 jobs (-2.2%), but total payroll increased by \$3.2 million (2.8%). Significant job losses in wood product manufacturing (more than 250 jobs) were partially offset by job gains in petroleum & coal products manufacturing (approximately 100 jobs).

Total payroll increased by \$341,351 (1.0%) in the information sector, but employment decreased by 29 jobs (-0.7%). Minor job losses were seen in publishing, motion picture & sound recording, broadcasting, and data processing, hosting & related services. These job losses were partially offset by gains in telecommunications.

In second quarter 2008, employment fell by 33 jobs (-0.7%) in real estate & rental & leasing. Employment increased in real estate, but fell in rental & leasing services. Total payroll increased by \$331,857 (0.9%).

Management of companies & enterprises lost 43 jobs (-5.0%). The large increase in total payroll (\$3.1 million, or 15.4%) was partially the result of a sizeable bonus.

Employment decreased by 184 jobs (-2.2%) in administrative & waste services, but total payroll increased by \$4.0 million (7.5%). Job losses in employment services (including temporary help agencies and

professional employer organizations) were partially offset by job gains in waste management & remediation services and investigation & security services.

Other services lost 359 jobs (-4.1%) and its total payroll decreased by \$5.2 million (-7.4%). Employment increased in personal & laundry services, but fell in repair & maintenance services, membership associations & organizations, and private households. In a noneconomic code change, a large employer was moved from membership associations & organizations to social assistance.

Total payroll fell by \$251,436 (-0.5%) in utilities. Large bonuses were paid in second quarter 2007, but not repeated in 2008.

### **Employment and Wages by County**

Table 4 (see page 7) shows that both total payroll and employment increased in 21 of Wyoming's 23 counties.

Campbell County added 1,673 jobs (6.1%) and its total payroll increased by \$44.2 million (13.3%). Mining (including oil & gas) added more than 450 jobs and construction added more than 400 jobs. Growth was also seen in retail trade, administrative & waste services, health care & social assistance, other services, and local government, each of which added approximately 100 jobs.

Teton County's total payroll rose by \$15.5 million (9.7%) and its employment increased by 844 jobs (4.7%). The largest job gains occurred in accommodation

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by County, 2007 and 2008<sup>a</sup>

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change n %	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change \$ %	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change \$ %
<b>Total</b>	<b>279,225</b>	<b>287,410</b>	<b>8,185 2.9</b>	<b>\$2,684,444,342</b>	<b>\$2,916,685,108</b>	<b>\$232,240,766 8.7</b>	<b>\$740</b>	<b>\$781</b>	<b>\$41 5.5</b>
Albany	15,589	15,749	160 1.0	127,356,003	132,837,278	5,481,275 4.3	628	649	21 3.3
Big Horn	4,370	4,395	25 0.6	33,246,852	36,313,910	3,067,058 9.2	585	636	51 8.7
Campbell	27,277	28,950	1,673 6.1	331,621,131	375,854,382	44,233,251 13.3	935	999	64 6.8
Carbon	7,616	7,784	168 2.2	69,807,293	76,268,746	6,461,453 9.3	705	754	49 7.0
Converse	4,937	5,446	509 10.3	46,846,027	56,451,901	9,605,874 20.5	730	797	67 9.2
Crook	2,408	2,428	20 0.8	19,275,263	20,231,401	956,138 5.0	616	641	25 4.1
Fremont	16,268	16,766	498 3.1	141,213,120	145,165,804	3,952,684 2.8	668	666	-2 -0.3
Goshen	4,255	4,431	176 4.1	28,773,938	32,458,516	3,684,578 12.8	520	563	43 8.3
Hot Springs	2,072	2,112	40 1.9	13,806,155	15,461,017	1,654,862 12.0	513	563	50 9.7
Johnson	3,456	3,567	111 3.2	26,566,399	28,051,362	1,484,963 5.6	591	605	14 2.4
Laramie	43,092	44,158	1,066 2.5	383,055,268	405,158,761	22,103,493 5.8	684	706	22 3.2
Lincoln	7,167	6,709	-458 -6.4	68,923,009	65,937,260	-2,985,749 -4.3	740	756	16 2.2
Natrona	39,337	40,118	781 2.0	395,517,665	423,068,644	27,550,979 7.0	773	811	38 4.9
Niobrara	844	838	-6 -0.7	5,673,352	5,689,938	16,586 0.3	517	522	5 1.0
Park	13,780	14,157	377 2.7	105,995,332	117,917,263	11,921,931 11.2	592	641	49 8.3
Platte	3,546	3,550	4 0.1	31,389,367	32,894,742	1,505,375 4.8	681	713	32 4.7
Sheridan	13,495	13,885	390 2.9	116,675,413	127,831,389	11,155,976 9.6	665	708	43 6.5
Sublette	5,244	5,495	251 4.8	63,394,549	85,335,964	21,941,415 34.6	930	1,195	265 28.5
Sweetwater	25,076	25,388	312 1.2	303,223,875	322,666,593	19,442,718 6.4	930	978	48 5.2
Teton	18,036	18,880	844 4.7	160,522,166	176,062,011	15,539,845 9.7	685	717	32 4.7
Uinta	9,716	10,170	454 4.7	87,308,096	97,490,962	10,182,866 11.7	691	737	46 6.7
Washakie	3,974	4,085	111 2.8	33,870,546	33,434,470	-436,076 -1.3	656	630	-26 -4.0
Weston	2,335	2,381	46 2.0	18,970,461	20,924,104	1,953,643 10.3	625	676	51 8.2
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	5,335	5,970	634 11.9	71,413,062	83,178,690	11,765,628 16.5	1,030	1,072	42 4.1

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

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

Extract date: October 2008.

(Text continued from page 6)

& food services (more than 600 jobs). Employment also increased in construction; retail trade; transportation & warehousing; and arts, entertainment, & recreation.

Converse County added 509 jobs (10.3%) and total payroll grew by \$9.6 million (20.5%). Construction employment increased by more than 300 jobs. Job gains were also seen in mining and local government (approximately 50 jobs each).

Fremont County added 498 jobs (3.1%) and total payroll rose by \$4.0 million (2.8%). Employment decreased slightly in manufacturing, information, and health care & social assistance. Local government gained almost 300 jobs, and smaller job gains were seen in wholesale trade, retail trade, and other services.

Uinta County's total payroll increased by \$10.2 million (11.7%) and employment grew by 454 jobs (4.7%). Construction posted the largest job gains (more than 150 jobs), followed by accommodation & food services (approximately 100 jobs), mining (approximately 100 jobs), and transportation & warehousing (more than 50 jobs). Employment fell slightly in retail trade, real estate & rental & leasing, and administrative & waste services.

In Lincoln County total payroll decreased by \$3.0 million (-4.3%) and employment fell by 458 jobs (-6.4%). Employment and wages in the construction sector fell dramatically in second quarter 2008 (a decrease of approximately 550 jobs and \$6.7 million in payroll). Some of this decrease in construction may have been related to the completion of a large project. Minor

job losses in manufacturing, retail trade, and accommodation & food services were partially offset by gains in mining and local government.

Niobrara County's employment and total payroll were essentially unchanged from a year earlier. Employment fell by 6 jobs (-0.7%), but total payroll increased by \$16,586 (0.3%). Job gains in state government and local government were offset by minor job losses in mining and other sectors.

Washakie County's total payroll fell by \$436,076 (-1.3%) but employment grew by 111 jobs (2.8%). The decrease in total payroll was mostly the result of large bonuses paid in second quarter 2007, but not repeated in 2008.

Natrona County (see Table 5, page 9) gained 781 jobs (2.0%) in second quarter 2008. Its total payroll increased by \$27.6 million (7.0%). Health care & social assistance added 309 jobs (6.4%) and its total payroll grew by \$7.1 million (14.9%). Other large job gains were seen in construction (163 jobs, or 5.6%), wholesale trade (153 jobs, or 5.8%), and other services (126 jobs, or 7.4%). Notable job losses occurred in real estate & rental & leasing (-110 jobs, or -10.2%) and transportation & warehousing (-92 jobs, or -8.9%).

Table 6 (see page 10) shows that employment increased in Laramie County by 1,066 jobs (2.5%) in second quarter 2008. The largest job gains were seen in local government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 186 jobs, or 2.8%), health care & social assistance (168 jobs, or 4.8%), construction (134 jobs, or 4.2%),

(Text continued on page 11)

Table 5: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2007 and 2008<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change n %	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change \$ %	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change \$ %
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>39,337</b>	<b>40,118</b>	<b>781 2.0</b>	<b>\$395,517,665</b>	<b>\$423,068,644</b>	<b>\$27,550,979 7.0</b>	<b>\$773</b>	<b>\$811</b>	<b>\$38 4.9</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>33,747</b>	<b>34,441</b>	<b>694 2.1</b>	<b>\$325,433,696</b>	<b>\$358,039,880</b>	<b>\$32,606,184 10.0</b>	<b>\$742</b>	<b>\$800</b>	<b>\$58 7.8</b>
Agriculture	133	159	26 19.5	736,199	844,091	107,892 14.7	426	408	-18 -4.2
Mining	3,598	3,548	-50 -1.4	63,698,666	70,423,084	6,724,418 10.6	1,362	1,527	165 12.1
Utilities	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	ND	ND ND
Construction	2,921	3,084	163 5.6	29,203,082	34,806,196	5,603,114 19.2	769	868	99 12.9
Manufacturing	1,948	1,899	-49 -2.5	21,141,990	21,352,962	210,972 1.0	835	865	30 3.6
Wholesale Trade	2,627	2,780	153 5.8	34,211,358	39,733,019	5,521,661 16.1	1,002	1,099	97 9.7
Retail Trade	5,102	5,158	56 1.1	32,913,737	34,913,072	1,999,335 6.1	496	521	25 5.0
Transportation & Warehousing	1,030	938	-92 -8.9	11,318,177	10,798,255	-519,922 -4.6	845	886	41 4.9
Information	562	565	3 0.5	4,879,056	4,872,229	-6,827 -0.1	668	663	-5 -0.7
Finance & Insurance	1,060	1,074	14 1.3	13,155,308	13,592,067	436,759 3.3	955	974	19 2.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1,082	972	-110 -10.2	10,817,833	10,321,512	-496,321 -4.6	769	817	48 6.2
Professional & Technical Services	1,449	1,497	48 3.3	16,110,522	17,552,606	1,442,084 9.0	855	902	47 5.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	ND	ND ND	ND	ND	ND ND
Administrative & Waste Services	1,459	1,404	-55 -3.8	8,253,112	8,938,287	685,175 8.3	435	490	55 12.6
Educational Services	85	106	21 24.7	357,633	500,812	143,179 40.0	324	363	39 12.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,802	5,111	309 6.4	47,284,369	54,338,166	7,053,797 14.9	757	818	61 8.1
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,660	1,723	63 3.8	22,676,449	24,958,482	2,282,033 10.1	1,051	1,114	63 6.0
Hospitals and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	2,234	2,504	270 12.1	20,489,099	24,932,095	4,442,996 21.7	706	766	60 8.5
Social Assistance	909	884	-25 -2.8	4,118,821	4,447,589	328,768 8.0	349	387	38 10.9
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	497	482	-15 -3.0	1,620,795	1,532,552	-88,243 -5.4	251	245	-6 -2.4
Accommodation & Food Services	3,507	3,613	106 3.0	12,144,786	13,039,222	894,436 7.4	266	278	12 4.5
Other Services	1,706	1,832	126 7.4	13,464,372	16,451,724	2,987,352 22.2	607	691	84 13.8
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>87 1.6</b>	<b>\$70,083,969</b>	<b>\$65,028,764</b>	<b>-\$5,055,205 -7.2</b>	<b>\$964</b>	<b>\$881</b>	<b>-\$83 -8.6</b>
Federal Government	654	655	1 0.2	10,189,391	10,554,479	365,088 3.6	1,198	1,240	42 3.5
State Government	702	689	-13 -1.9	7,748,744	8,213,995	465,251 6.0	849	917	68 8.0
Local Government	4,235	4,333	98 2.3	52,145,834	46,260,290	-5,885,544 -11.3	947	821	-126 -13.3

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

ND: Not discloseable due to confidentiality of information.

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

Extract date: October 2008.

Table 6: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter by Industry, 2007 and 2008<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change n %	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change \$ %	Second Quarter 2007	Second Quarter 2008	Change \$ %
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>43,092</b>	<b>44,158</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>\$383,055,268</b>	<b>\$405,158,761</b>	<b>\$22,103,493</b>	<b>\$684</b>	<b>\$706</b>	<b>\$22</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>30,003</b>	<b>30,702</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>\$235,908,692</b>	<b>\$244,653,571</b>	<b>\$8,744,879</b>	<b>\$605</b>	<b>\$613</b>	<b>\$8</b>
Agriculture	216	228	12	1,467,618	1,656,868	189,250	523	559	36
Mining	82	106	24	964,366	1,222,410	258,044	905	887	-18
Utilities	139	142	3	2,193,922	2,236,134	42,212	1,214	1,211	-3
Construction	3,224	3,358	134	32,967,371	32,926,491	-40,880	787	754	-33
Manufacturing	1,622	1,694	72	18,669,248	19,552,329	883,081	885	888	3
Wholesale Trade	816	866	50	9,006,369	9,417,833	411,464	849	837	-12
Retail Trade	5,628	5,544	-84	33,379,598	33,591,834	212,236	456	466	10
Transportation & Warehousing	2,189	2,317	128	18,353,216	20,904,499	2,551,283	645	694	49
Information	1,028	1,064	36	10,042,322	10,371,131	328,809	751	750	-1
Finance & Insurance	1,474	1,605	131	15,844,079	17,827,959	1,983,880	827	854	27
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	520	535	15	4,053,435	4,181,766	128,331	600	601	1
Professional & Technical Services	1,525	1,628	103	17,035,709	18,437,508	1,401,799	859	871	12
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	158	153	-5	2,293,399	2,018,471	-274,928	1,117	1,015	-102
Administrative & Waste Services	1,731	1,702	-29	8,712,001	9,646,134	934,133	387	436	49
Educational Services	203	216	13	1,171,405	1,214,953	43,548	444	433	-11
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,523	3,691	168	32,242,435	34,983,062	2,740,627	704	729	25
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,605	1,711	106	21,011,303	23,077,919	2,066,616	1,007	1,038	31
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	927	880	-47	5,878,393	5,983,069	104,676	488	523	35
Hospitals & Social Assistance	991	1,100	109	5,352,739	5,922,074	569,335	415	414	-1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	296	301	5	915,642	906,770	-8,872	238	232	-6
Accommodation & Food Services	4,149	4,257	108	13,499,516	14,786,448	1,286,932	250	267	17
Other Services	1,480	1,293	-187	13,097,041	8,770,971	-4,326,070	681	522	-159
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>13,089</b>	<b>13,456</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>\$147,146,576</b>	<b>\$160,505,190</b>	<b>\$13,358,614</b>	<b>\$865</b>	<b>\$918</b>	<b>\$53</b>
Federal Government	2,474	2,554	80	35,104,360	40,046,901	4,942,541	1,091	1,206	115
State Government	3,909	4,011	102	46,369,528	51,537,336	5,167,808	912	988	76
Local Government	6,705	6,891	186	65,672,688	68,920,953	3,248,265	753	769	16

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>North American Industry Classification System.Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Extract date: October 2008.

(Text continued from page 8)

finance & insurance (131 jobs, or 8.9%), and transportation & warehousing (128 jobs, or 5.8%). Employment fell in other services (-187 jobs, or -12.6%), retail trade (-84 jobs, or -1.5%), administrative & waste services (-29 jobs, or -1.7%), and management of companies & enterprises (-5 jobs, or -3.2%).

In summary, payroll growth and job growth both slowed in second quarter 2008 and fell below their five-year averages. Although construction added the largest number of new jobs, four other sectors (local government, mining, accommodation & food services, and health care & social assistance) each added more than 1,000 jobs. The vast majority of counties in the state saw increases in jobs and total payroll.

## References

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Sales tax collections and total payroll. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 34(5), Retrieved September 11, 2008, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0597/0597a2.htm>

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## Employer Seminars Continue in 2009

Running a business can be a daunting task. Fortunately, there is help for employers. The Wyoming Department of Employment is sponsoring the 2009 Employer Seminars, coming to a town near you. The seminars provide information about workers' compensation, the state mine inspector's office, unemployment insurance, workplace safety, labor standards, and labor market information. Upcoming seminars are scheduled for Cody (April 22), Jackson (May 20), Evanston (June 25), and Sheridan (September 17). Register online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/employerseminars>.

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

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

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

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

QCEW data are usually published six to nine months after the end of the reference quarter. The deadline

for employers to file their quarterly UI contributions report is one month after the end of the quarter (second quarter 2008 ended June 30 and the taxes were due on July 31). Then the data must be scanned, edited, and cleaned up. Missing reports must be researched and errors corrected. Despite the time lag, QCEW provides employment and wage data at the county and industry level that are not available from any other source.

**QCEW provides employment and wage data at the county and industry level that are not available from any other source.**

Each quarter, QCEW data are revised to reflect the receipt of late reports and corrections from employers. At the total level, these revisions are usually quite small. For example, when data for second quarter 2007 were first published in January 2008 *Wyoming*

*Labor Force Trends*, total employment was shown in the tables as 278,775. However, the tables accompanying the article beginning on page 1 show second quarter 2007 total employment as 279,225, a revision of 450 jobs (0.2%).

## References

U.S. Census Bureau. (2007, August 28). *2007 NAICS codes and titles*. Retrieved September 20, 2007, from <http://www.census.gov/naics/2007/NAICOD07.HTM>

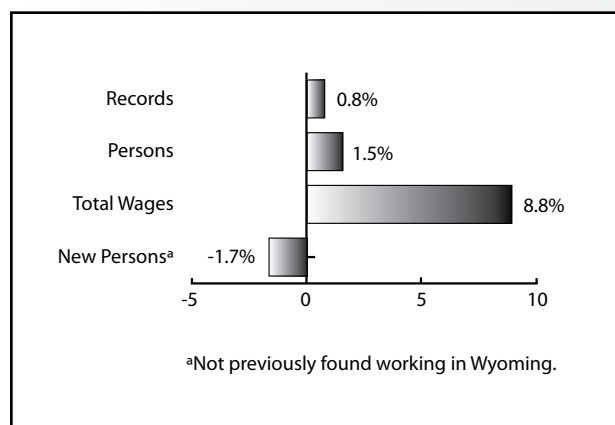


# Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Third Quarter 2008

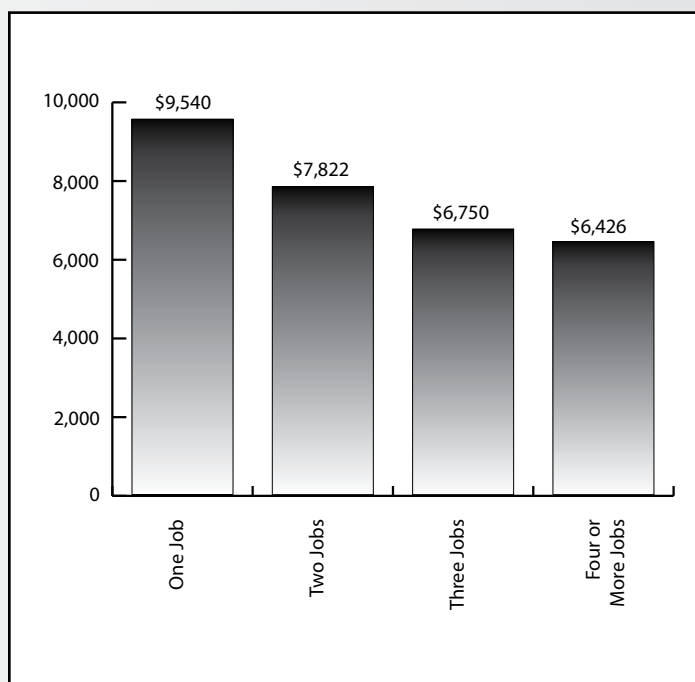
by: Sylvia D. Jones, Senior Statistical and Research Analyst

*In third quarter 2008, persons working one job made up 86.8% of workers in Wyoming and earned an average of \$9,540 per quarter.*

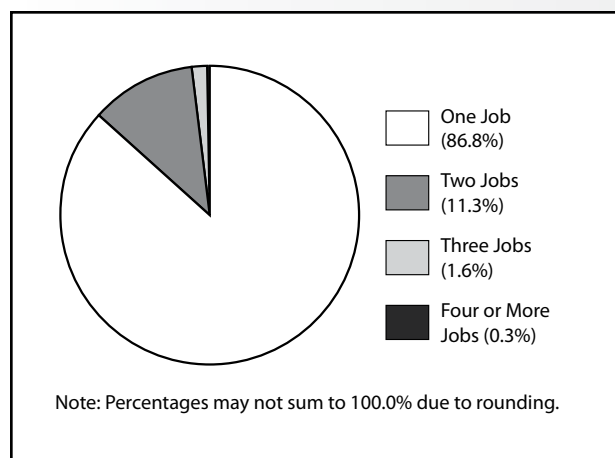
From third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008, the number of Wyoming wage records had a 0.8% increase. The number of persons rose by 1.5%, total wages increased by 8.8%, and new persons declined by 1.7%.



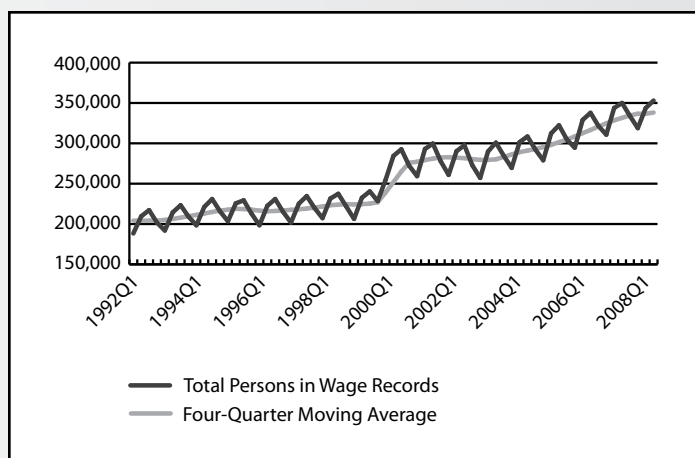
**Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Third Quarter 2008**



**Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Third Quarter 2008**



**Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Third Quarter 2008**



**Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 1992 (1992Q1) to Third Quarter 2008 (2008Q3)**

# Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2008

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Turnover in first quarter 2008 was 30.0%, a 0.6% decline from first quarter 2007. Information, educational services, and construction had the largest over-the-year turnover increases.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	323	441	118	241	359	1,746	2,428	28.1%	2.3%
		Rates	13.3%	18.2%	4.8%	9.9%	14.8%	71.9%	100.0%		
	Mining	Transactions	3,303	4,669	1,366	2,884	4,250	23,883	31,436	24.1%	-3.3%
		Rates	10.5%	14.9%	4.3%	9.1%	13.5%	75.9%	100.0%		
	Construction	Transactions	5,296	9,124	3,828	6,179	10,007	19,379	34,682	44.2%	2.7%
		Rates	15.2%	26.3%	11.0%	17.8%	28.9%	55.8%	100.0%		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	992	1,441	449	1,275	1,724	9,151	11,867	22.9%	-3.1%
		Rates	8.3%	12.1%	3.7%	10.7%	14.5%	77.1%	100.0%		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,467	3,402	935	2,041	2,976	17,731	23,174	23.5%	-1.0%
		Rates	10.6%	14.7%	4.0%	8.8%	12.8%	76.5%	100.0%		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,253	7,598	2,345	5,515	7,860	26,533	39,646	33.1%	-1.3%
		Rates	13.2%	19.2%	5.9%	13.9%	19.8%	66.9%	100.0%		
	Information	Transactions	504	941	437	386	823	4,031	5,358	24.8%	3.8%
		Rates	9.4%	17.6%	8.1%	7.2%	15.4%	75.2%	100.0%		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,292	1,595	303	1,097	1,400	9,732	12,424	21.7%	-0.2%
		Rates	10.3%	12.8%	2.4%	8.8%	11.3%	78.3%	100.0%		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,327	5,297	1,970	2,828	4,798	14,055	22,180	36.7%	-4.8%
		Rates	15.0%	23.9%	8.8%	12.7%	21.6%	63.3%	100.0%		
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,676	2,525	849	3,584	4,433	24,277	30,386	20.2%	3.4%
		Rates	5.5%	8.3%	2.7%	11.7%	14.6%	79.8%	100.0%		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,248	4,151	903	2,719	3,622	24,937	31,807	21.6%	-0.4%
		Rates	10.2%	13.1%	2.8%	8.5%	11.4%	78.4%	100.0%		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	7,542	12,508	4,966	6,876	11,842	22,571	41,955	46.3%	-1.8%
		Rates	17.9%	29.8%	11.8%	16.3%	28.2%	53.7%	100.0%		
	Other Services	Transactions	1,253	1,862	609	1,133	1,742	6,509	9,504	31.6%	-4.4%
		Rates	13.1%	19.6%	6.4%	11.9%	18.3%	68.4%	100.0%		
	Public Administration	Transactions	1,174	1,647	473	1,302	1,775	18,799	21,748	13.6%	0.4%
		Rates	5.3%	7.6%	2.1%	5.9%	8.2%	86.4%	100.0%		
Unclassified		Transactions	26	49	23	85	108	82	216	62.1%	10.5%
		Rates	12.0%	22.7%	10.6%	39.3%	50.0%	37.9%	100.0%		
Total		Transactions	37,676	57,250	19,574	38,145	57,719	223,416	318,811	30.0%	-0.6%
		Rates	11.8%	18.0%	6.1%	11.9%	18.1%	70.0%	100.0%		

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

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

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

## 2008 Publications from Research & Planning

*Research & Planning produced a variety of reports and publications in 2008. Many are available in print, and all may be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>. For print copies, call (307) 473-3807 or e-mail [pellsw@state.wy.us](mailto:pellsw@state.wy.us) or [aszuch@state.wy.us](mailto:aszuch@state.wy.us).*

Topic and Title	Description	Pages	URL
<b>Wyoming Labor Force Trends</b>			
<i>January 2008 through December 2008</i>	Monthly publication with current employment, unemployment, employment growth, unemployment insurance claims, county and regional data, special reports, and analysis of workforce topics.	284 (12 month total)	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm</a>

Trends Issue Date	Feature Article
December 2008	Methods of Analysis: Using Survey Data and Administrative Data to Explore Similar Ideas
November 2008	Turnover and Labor Market Context for Wyoming State Employees
October 2008	Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2008: Construction Leads Growth in Jobs and Payroll
September 2008	A Study of Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees
August 2008	Examining the Wage Gap in Wyoming's Counties
July 2008	Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2007: Double-Digit Growth in Total Payroll
June 2008	Cashing Out? Labor Market Withdrawal by Wyoming Workers Age 45 and Older
May 2008	Barriers to Growth in Wyoming's Economy
April 2008	Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2007: Payroll Growth Moderates Further
March 2008	Excerpt from Wyoming Benefits Survey
February 2008	From Another Angle: Using Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients' Historical Data to Understand the Wyoming Labor Supply Situation
January 2008	Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2007: Payroll Growth Moderates

### News Releases

<i>Labor Force Estimates – January 2008 through December 2008</i>	Updates on the labor force in Wyoming, including employment growth by industry as well as statewide and county unemployment rates.	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news_archive.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news_archive.htm</a>
<i>Quarterly Covered Employment and Wages</i>	Employment and payroll news by industry and county, updated quarterly.	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW/toc.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW/toc.htm</a>
<i>Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses</i>	Wyoming occupational fatality rates by industry.	<a href="http://www.doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/2007_cfoi_newsrelease.pdf">http://www.doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/2007_cfoi_newsrelease.pdf</a>
<i>Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses</i>	Nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses, including incidence rates by industry.	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/archive/toc.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/archive/toc.htm</a>

### Projections

<i>2008 Projections for Industries &amp; Occupations in Wyoming, 2004-2014 Data</i>	Projections for Wyoming employment by industry and occupation for 2004 to 2014, including economic context and statewide and regional projections.	124	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections_08_14.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections_08_14.pdf</a>
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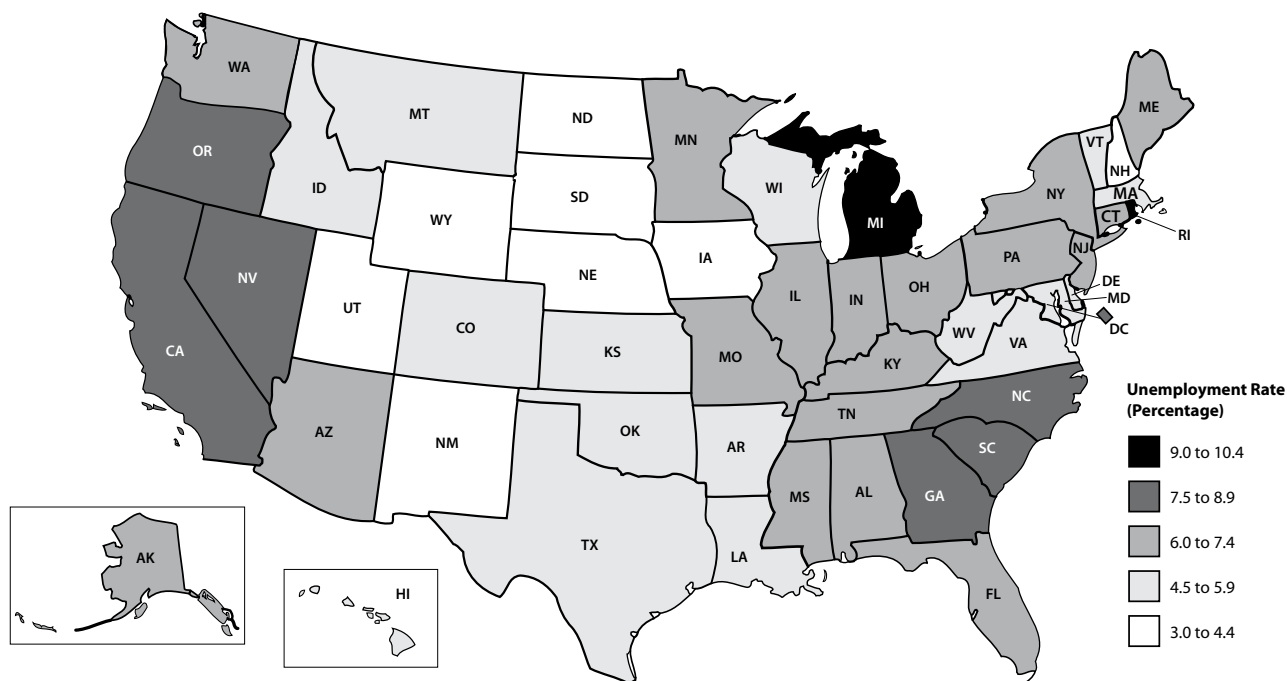
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Topic and Title	Description	Pages	URL
<b>Wages and Benefits</b>			
<i>Wyoming Benefits Survey 2008</i>	Examination of statewide benefits by employer size, full- or part-time employment, and types of benefits.	24	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits_2008/cover.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits_2008/cover.htm</a>
<i>Wages and Benefits in Wyoming 2008 (2006 Data)</i>	Survey of benefits provided by state employers and results of the Wyoming Wage Survey.	46	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_2008.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_2008.pdf</a>
<i>Wages and Benefits in Wyoming 2008 Fact Sheet (2006 Data)</i>	Brief overview of results reported in the full-length publication <i>Wages and Benefits in Wyoming 2008</i> .	2	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_08_factsheet.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OES_08_factsheet.pdf</a>
<b>Annual Report</b>			
<i>Wyoming Workforce Annual Report 2008</i>	An overview of the Wyoming labor market situation in 2007.	12	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annualreport08.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annualreport08.pdf</a>
<b>Commuting</b>			
<i>The Road to Work: Commuting in Wyoming</i>	Commuting and nonresident workers as they relate to the Wyoming workforce.	12	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.pdf</a>
<b>Nurses in Wyoming</b>			
<i>Nurses in Demand: A Statement of the Problem</i>	An examination of the current and projected demand for health care workers in Wyoming.	106	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing_demand_08.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing_demand_08.pdf</a>
<i>Nurses in Demand: Statement of the Problem (Summary)</i>	A summary of the full-length <i>Nurses in Demand</i> publication.	12	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demand_summary_08.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demand_summary_08.pdf</a>
<i>Retention of Nurses in Wyoming</i>	Survey-based research and analysis of nurses employed in Wyoming.	308	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing_retention_08.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing_retention_08.pdf</a>
<i>Vacancies and Recruitment and Retention Strategies in Health Care</i>	Retention and recruitment strategies currently used by health care employers in Wyoming.	64	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nurse_vacancies_retention.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nurse_vacancies_retention.pdf</a>
<i>Nurse Employment in Wyoming (NEW) Hospitals, First Quarter 2006 (2006Q1) Through First Quarter 2008 (2008Q1)</i>	Employment data for nurses working in Wyoming, including tenure, turnover, age, average wages, and workers' compensation claims.	2	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/NEW_report.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/NEW_report.pdf</a>
<b>Succession Planning</b>			
<i>2008 Wyoming Succession Planning Report: A Survey of Employees in the Departments of Employment, Family Services, and Workforce Services</i>	A survey of Wyoming state employees to examine their plans for retirement or exit from state government, as well as to assess their willingness to learn others' job duties or return to work after retirement.	170	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/SPR_08/cover.htm">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/SPR_08/cover.htm</a>
<b>Special Reports</b>			
<i>Occupational Information for Environmental Health &amp; Safety Programs: Industry Demand, Wages, and Skills – A Report to Central Wyoming College</i>	Projections for environmental health and safety occupations, as well as industry employment, education, licensed occupations, and knowledge, skills, and abilities.	41	<a href="http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CWC_report_web.pdf">http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CWC_report_web.pdf</a>
<i>Laramie County and Colorado Worker Commuting Pattern Analysis – A Report to the Cheyenne Metropolitan Planning Organization</i>	A report on the study of Laramie County worker commuting flows, including the amount of commuting into and out of Laramie County and the sources and destinations of commuters.	14	<a href="http://www.doe.state.wy.us/LMI/cheyenne_mpo_08.pdf">http://www.doe.state.wy.us/LMI/cheyenne_mpo_08.pdf</a>

### Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates by State, November 2008<sup>a</sup>

U.S. Rate = 6.7%



<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics program. Extracted December 30, 2008.

## Involuntary Part-Time Work On the Rise

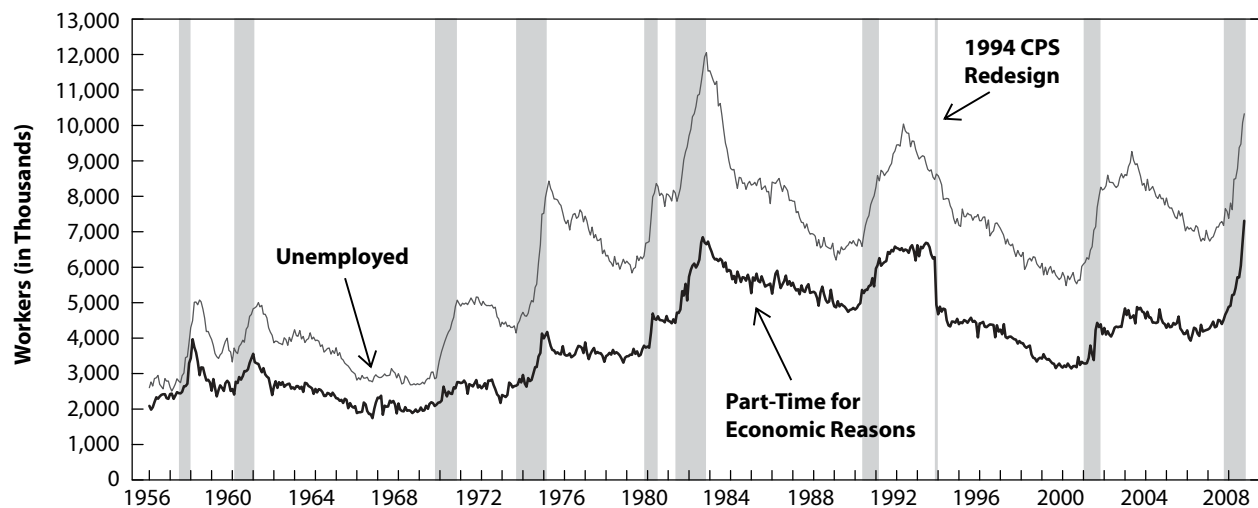
excerpted from: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils71.pdf>

*Data discussed here reflect nationwide conditions and are the result of expensive surveys. Because of time and budget constraints, data of similar quality cannot be produced at the state level. Economic indicators, including the number of people working part-time for economic reasons, are published each month in Wyoming Labor Force Trends (see page 24).*

A number of labor market indicators from the Current Population Survey (CPS) have pointed to a weakening labor market for more than a year, even before the onset of the current recession in December 2007 (as designated by the National Bureau of Economic Research). The official unemployment rate, for example, rose by 2.3 percentage points from its recent low of 4.4% in March 2007 to 6.7% in November 2008. The

employment-population ratio, which is the proportion of the working-age population that is employed, trended down from a recent peak of 63.4% in December 2006 to 61.4% in November 2008.

Another important indicator of labor market difficulty, the number of persons working part-time for economic reasons, has suggested a softening in the demand for labor since about mid-2006 (see Figure 1).



Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS). Updated population controls were incorporated into the data in January of various years. These changes can affect comparability with data for prior periods.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

**Figure 1: Part-Time Employment for Economic Reasons and Total Unemployment, Seasonally Adjusted, 1956-2008**

Sometimes referred to as involuntary part-time workers and viewed as underemployed, these individuals wanted full-time jobs but worked less than 35 hours during the survey reference week primarily due to slack work (a reduction in hours in response to unfavorable business conditions) or the inability to find full-time work.<sup>1</sup> In November 2008, 7.3 million persons were employed part-time for economic reasons, up from a

recent low of 3.9 million in April 2006 (see Table 1). The percentage of total employment made up of involuntary part-time workers increased by 2.4 percentage points to 5.1% over the same period.

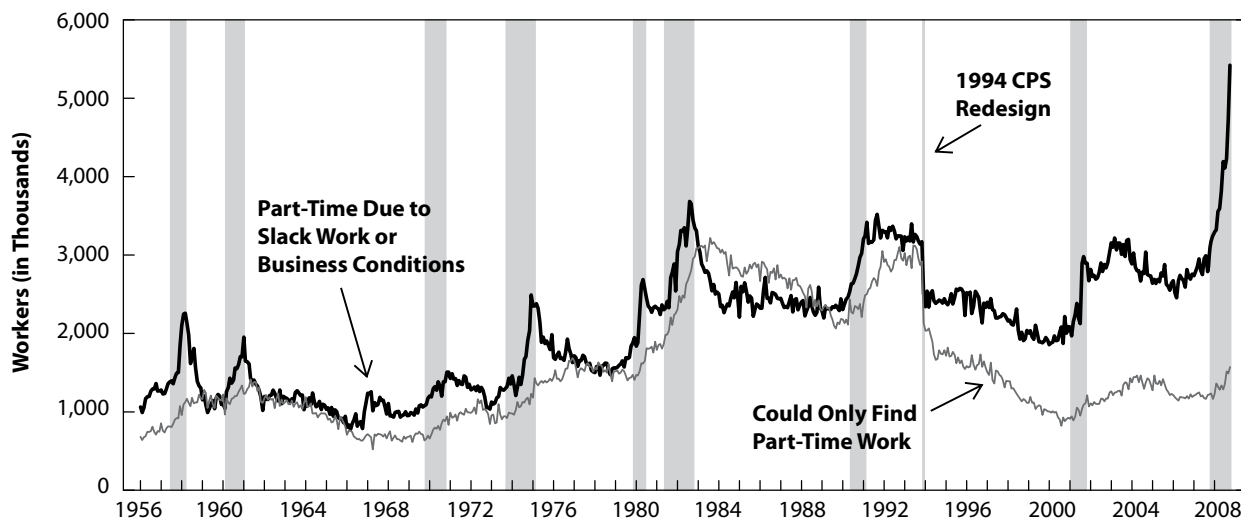
As is typical during labor market downturns, the bulk of the 3.4 million increase in economic part-time employment was due to an increase in the number of

**Table 1: Involuntary Part-Time Employment, by Reason, Selected Monthly Data, Seasonally Adjusted (Numbers in Thousands)**

Reason	April 2006		November 2008		Change	
	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Total Part-Time for Economic Reasons <sup>a</sup>	3,932	100.0	7,321	100.0	3,389	100.0
Slack Work or Business Conditions	2,455	62.4	5,426	74.1	2,971	87.7
Could Only Find a Part-Time Job	1,163	29.6	1,572	21.5	409	12.1

<sup>a</sup>Includes other categories not shown.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.



Note: Shaded areas represent recessions as determined by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). NBER has not yet determined an endpoint for the recession that began in December 2007. Beginning in 1994, data reflect the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (CPS). Updated population controls were incorporated into the data in January of various years. These changes can affect comparability with data for prior periods.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey.

**Figure 2: Involuntary Part-Time Employment, by Reason, Seasonally Adjusted, 1956-2008**

workers whose hours were cut back due to slack work. In November 2008, workers employed part-time for economic reasons due to slack work made up 3.8% of total employment, more than twice the recent low of 1.7% in April 2006 (see Figure 2).

In general, workers under age 25 are overrepresented among those employed part-time for economic reasons. In third quarter 2008, persons age 16 to 24 accounted for approximately 25% of all workers employed part-time for economic reasons while representing just 14% of all employed workers. However, workers age 25 and older have accounted for a disproportionately large share of the recent rise in involuntary part-time employment. From third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2008, 84% of the increase in involuntary part-time employment occurred among workers age 25 and older; they made up 75% of all involuntary part-time employment in third quarter 2008.

Three industries accounted for approximately two-fifths of involuntary part-time employment in third quarter 2008: retail trade, food services, and construction. These industries accounted for approximately the same proportion of the total rise in involuntary part-time employment from third quarter 2006 to third quarter 2008.

In summary, the recent rise in involuntary part-time employment was mainly due to an increase in the number of workers whose hours were cut because of slack work and occurred mostly among workers age 25 and older. Also notable were additions to the increase from construction (reflecting the downturn in the housing market), food services, and retail trade.

<sup>1</sup>A very small number are in the involuntary part-time employment category because of a seasonal decline in demand or because their job started or ended during the week.

## News Release Publication Dates for 2009

Reference Month	Tentative Publication Date	Reference Month	Tentative Publication Date
January	March 11	July	August 26
February	April 1	August	September 23
March	April 22	September	October 21
April	May 27	October	November 25
May	June 24	November	December 23
June	July 22	December	January 27, 2010

Note: These publication dates are tentative and subject to change. All estimates (statewide and all areas) are released on the same day.

## Wyoming Unemployment Falls Slightly in November 2008

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate edged downward from 3.3% in October to 3.2% in November (not a statistically significant change). The U.S. unemployment rate increased from 6.5% in October to 6.7% in November and remained much higher than its year-ago level of 4.7%. Wyoming job growth continued at a solid rate of 2.8% (8,200 jobs) while the U.S. lost 2 million jobs (-1.5%) from a year earlier.

From October to November, Wyoming lost 4,200 jobs (-1.4%). This level of decrease is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Seasonal job losses in natural resources & mining (-400 jobs, or -1.4%), construction (-900 jobs, or -3.1%), professional & business services (-500 jobs, or -2.6%), leisure & hospitality (-2,700 jobs, or -8.0%), and government (-600 jobs, or -0.8%) were partially offset by seasonal gains in retail trade (500 jobs, or 1.5%) and educational & health services (400 jobs, or 1.6%).

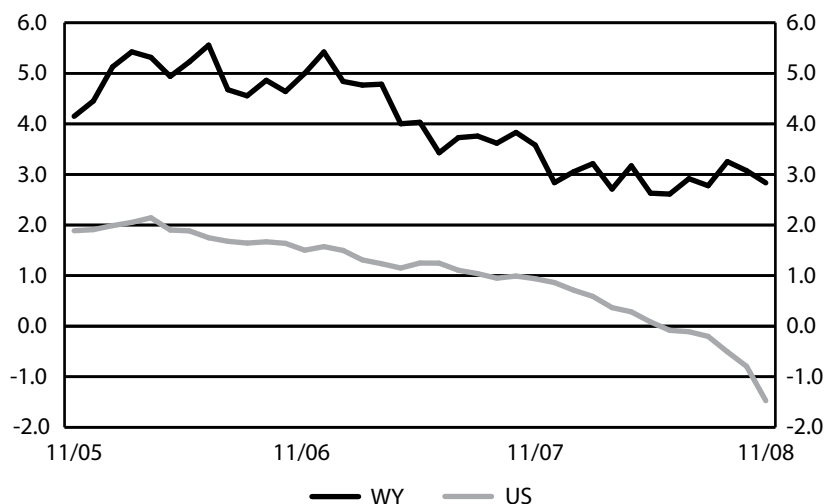
Over the year Wyoming added 8,200 jobs (2.8%). Growth was seen in most sectors. The largest job gains were found

in government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 2,300 jobs, or 3.4%), natural resources & mining (1,900 jobs, or 7.0%), educational & health services (1,100 jobs, or 4.6%), and leisure & hospitality (800 jobs, or 2.6%). More modest gains occurred in retail trade (600 jobs, or 1.9%), professional & business services (600 jobs, or 3.3%), and other services (400 jobs, or 3.4%). Job losses continued in manufacturing (-100 jobs, or -1.0%) and employment held steady in Wyoming's information sector.

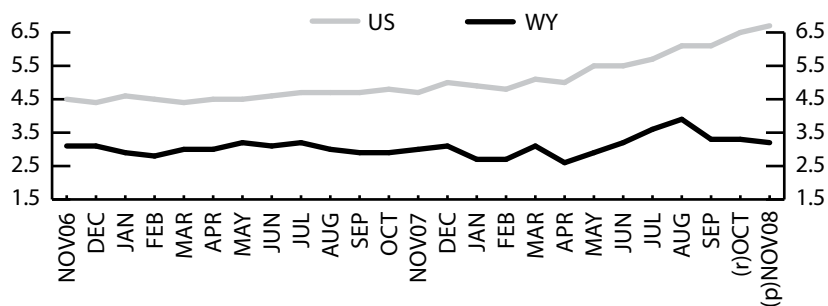
Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from October to November. Teton County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.5%), followed by Platte County (4.2%) and Fremont County (4.1%). The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (1.4%), Campbell (1.8%), and Albany (2.3%) counties.

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

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

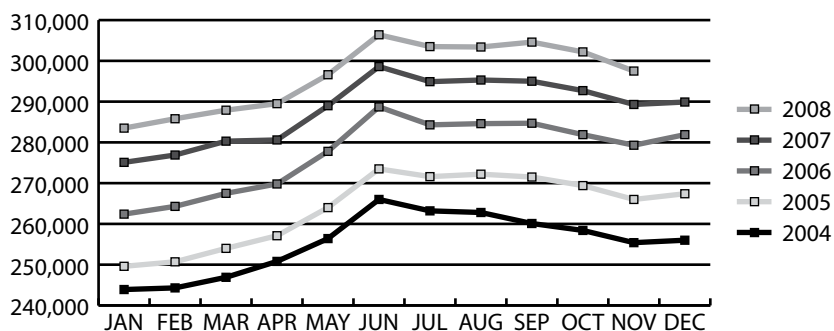


### Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)



(r) Revised.  
(p) Preliminary.

### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



### State Unemployment Rates November 2008 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.5
Michigan	9.6
Rhode Island	9.3
California	8.4
South Carolina	8.4
Oregon	8.1
District of Columbia	8.0
Nevada	8.0
North Carolina	7.9
Georgia	7.5
Alaska	7.3
Florida	7.3
Illinois	7.3
Ohio	7.3
Mississippi	7.2
Indiana	7.1
Kentucky	7.0
Tennessee	6.9
Missouri	6.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Connecticut	6.6
Minnesota	6.4
Washington	6.4
Arizona	6.3
Maine	6.3
Alabama	6.1
New Jersey	6.1
New York	6.1
Pennsylvania	6.1
Massachusetts	5.9
Colorado	5.8
Arkansas	5.7
Idaho	5.7
Texas	5.7
Vermont	5.7
Delaware	5.6
Wisconsin	5.6
Louisiana	5.3
Maryland	5.3
Hawaii	4.9
Kansas	4.9
Montana	4.9
Virginia	4.8
Oklahoma	4.7
West Virginia	4.6
Iowa	4.3
New Hampshire	4.3
New Mexico	4.3
Nebraska	3.7
Utah	3.7
South Dakota	3.4
North Dakota	3.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.2</b>

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The largest over-the-year job gains were found in government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals), natural resources & mining, educational & health services, and leisure & hospitality.*

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Nov08(p)	Oct08(r)	Nov07	Nov08	Nov08
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>297.5</b>	<b>301.7</b>	<b>289.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>230.2</b>	<b>220.7</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>67.2</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	29.2	29.6	27.3	-1.4	7.0
Mining	29.1	29.5	27.2	-1.4	7.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.6	4.4	-2.2	2.3
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.8	9.9	9.2	-1.0	6.5
Coal Mining	7.0	6.9	6.3	1.4	11.1
Support Activities for Mining	14.8	15.0	13.6	-1.3	8.8
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.7	10.7	10.0	0.0	7.0
Construction	27.7	28.6	27.5	-3.1	0.7
Construction of Buildings	4.6	4.7	4.9	-2.1	-6.1
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	9.3	9.6	9.6	-3.1	-3.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	13.8	14.3	13.0	-3.5	6.2
Manufacturing	10.3	10.2	10.4	1.0	-1.0
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	-3.7
Nondurable Goods	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>230.3</b>	<b>233.3</b>	<b>224.1</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	56.9	56.4	56.1	0.9	1.4
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.1	9.0	0.0	1.1
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable	5.9	5.9	5.4	0.0	9.3
Retail Trade	32.8	32.3	32.2	1.5	1.9
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0
Grocery Stores	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6
Gasoline Stations	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.8	6.7	6.8	1.5	0.0
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.0	0.0
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	15.0	15.0	14.9	0.0	0.7
Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	12.4	12.4	12.4	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5
Information	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	11.7	11.7	11.5	0.0	1.7
Finance & Insurance	7.2	7.2	7.0	0.0	2.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	18.8	19.3	18.2	-2.6	3.3
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	10.0	10.1	9.3	-1.0	7.5
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	3.0	3.1	2.8	-3.2	7.1
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	0.8	0.9	0.9	-11.1	-11.1
Admin., Support, & Waste Services	8.0	8.3	8.0	-3.6	0.0
Educational & Health Services	24.9	24.5	23.8	1.6	4.6
Educational Services	2.8	2.5	2.5	12.0	12.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	22.1	22.0	21.3	0.5	3.8
Ambulatory Health Care	8.2	8.2	7.9	0.0	3.8
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	-3.1
Hospitals	3.2	3.3	3.1	-3.0	3.2
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.3	0.0
Social Assistance	6.2	6.1	5.8	1.6	6.9
Leisure & Hospitality	31.1	33.8	30.3	-8.0	2.6
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2.4	2.9	2.3	-17.2	4.3
Accommodation & Food Services	28.7	30.9	28.0	-7.1	2.5
Accommodation	9.9	11.4	9.5	-13.2	4.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	18.8	19.5	18.5	-3.6	1.6
Other Services	12.0	12.1	11.6	-0.8	3.4
Repair & Maintenance	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	5.1
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>71.5</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Federal Government	7.1	7.5	6.9	-5.3	2.9
State Government	16.5	16.5	15.7	0.0	5.1
State Government Education	7.4	7.4	6.7	0.0	10.4
Local Government	47.3	47.5	46.0	-0.4	2.8
Local Government Education	25.1	25.0	24.2	0.4	3.7
Hospitals	6.6	6.6	6.2	0.0	6.5

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Nov08(p)	Oct08(r)	Nov07	Nov08	Nov08
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
Natural Res., Mining, & Construction	3.1	3.2	3.3	-3.1	-6.1
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	10.1	9.9	10.2	2.0	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Retail Trade	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.7	-1.7
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	-2.9
Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	10.0
Professional & Business Services	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Educational & Health Services	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.6	5.3
Leisure & Hospitality	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
State Government	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.5
Local Government	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	1.4
Local Education	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0

NATRONA COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Nov08(p)	Oct08(r)	Nov07	Nov08	Nov08
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Information	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Federal Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
State Government	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Local Government	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	2.2
Local Education	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

## Federal Funding Cuts Lead to Discontinuation of MSA Employment Statistics

Effective with the release of January 2008 data on March 11, 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) discontinued publication of all nonfarm employment series for 65 small metropolitan areas. In Wyoming, this funding cut affects the Casper metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and Natrona County. These cutbacks are due to a reduction in BLS funding from the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act enacted on December 26, 2007. For more details, see <http://www.bls.gov/sae/msareductions.htm>.

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week that includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Wyoming and Laramie 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		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Nov08	Oct08	Nov07	Oct08	Nov07
				Nov08	Nov08
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	5.1
Construction	4.0	4.1	3.8	-2.4	5.3
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.7	5.6	5.4	1.8	5.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Business Services	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	7.1
Construction	2.5	2.7	2.5	-7.4	0.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.3	1.3	-7.7	-7.7
Educational & Health Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>-9.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-6.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Natural Res., Mining, & Construction	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.2	0.1	-50.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>-8.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.5	2.6	2.4	-3.8	4.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.8	1.9	1.7	-5.3	5.9
Educational & Health Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	5.3	6.4	4.6	-17.2	15.2
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### State Unemployment Rates November 2008 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.4
Michigan	9.1
Rhode Island	8.5
District of Columbia	8.4
California	8.3
South Carolina	8.3
Nevada	7.9
Oregon	7.9
North Carolina	7.8
Florida	7.3
Georgia	7.2
Alaska	7.1
Ohio	7.0
Illinois	6.9
Indiana	6.8
Tennessee	6.8
Kentucky	6.6
Mississippi	6.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Connecticut	6.4
Missouri	6.4
Washington	6.3
Maine	6.2
Arizona	6.1
Minnesota	6.0
Alabama	5.9
New York	5.9
Pennsylvania	5.9
New Jersey	5.8
Colorado	5.7
Texas	5.6
Idaho	5.5
Massachusetts	5.5
Vermont	5.5
Wisconsin	5.3
Arkansas	5.2
Delaware	5.2
Hawaii	5.1
Maryland	5.1
Louisiana	5.0
Montana	4.9
Kansas	4.8
Virginia	4.6
Oklahoma	4.5
West Virginia	4.2
New Hampshire	4.1
New Mexico	4.1
Iowa	4.0
Utah	3.5
Nebraska	3.4
South Dakota	3.2
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.0</b>
North Dakota	2.8

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

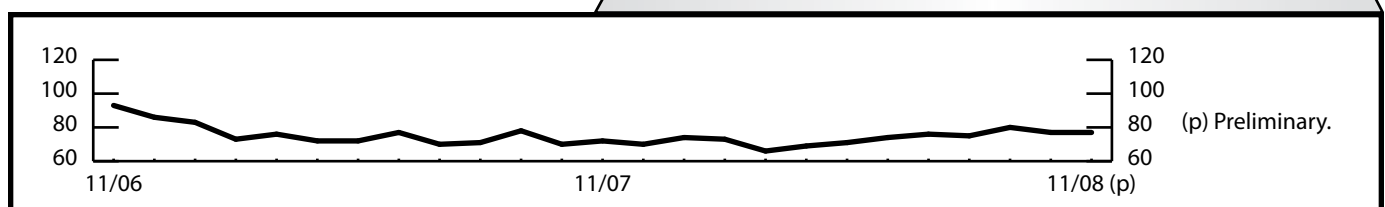
*The Consumer Price Index for transportation fell by 9.9% from October to November, reflecting a steep decline in gasoline prices.*

	Nov 2008 (p)	Oct 2008 (r)	Nov 2007 (b)	Percentage Change Month	Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force <sup>a</sup>	292,921	293,877	289,709	-0.3	1.1
Unemployed	8,915	7,945	8,584	12.2	3.9
Employed	284,006	285,932	281,125	-0.7	1.0
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.0%/3.2%	2.7%/3.3%	3.0%/3.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	6.5%/6.7%	6.1%/6.5%	4.5%/4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,539,000	7,817,000	7,791,000	-3.6	-3.2
As a percentage of all workers	5.2%	5.4%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	608,000	484,000	349,000	25.6	74.2
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	7,135,000	6,267,000	4,374,000	13.9	63.1
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	Data not available; see box on page 22.				
Average Weekly Hours					
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,068.53	\$1,065.46	\$993.14	0.3	7.6
Average Weekly Hours	45.2	45.3	46.3	-0.2	-2.4
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$877.99	\$858.60	\$845.27	2.3	3.9
Average Weekly Hours	42.6	42.4	42.2	0.5	0.9
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$725.36	\$725.68	\$722.93	0.0	0.3
Average Weekly Hours	40.5	40.7	41.5	-0.5	-2.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	12,555	9,607	8,904	30.7	41.0
Benefits Paid	\$3,833,824	\$3,000,886	\$2,501,566	27.8	53.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$305.36	\$312.36	\$280.95	-2.2	8.7
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>a</sup>	277,078	280,451	267,230	-1.2	3.7
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.1%	0.8%	0.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Items					
Food & Beverages	212.4	216.6	210.2	-1.9	1.1
Housing	218.8	218.7	206.6	0.0	5.9
Apparel	216.5	217.4	210.7	-0.4	2.7
Transportation	121.3	122.2	121.2	-0.8	0.0
Medical Care	173.6	192.7	190.7	-9.9	-8.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997 = 100)	366.6	365.7	357.0	0.2	2.7
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997 = 100)	114.1	114.2	111.8	-0.1	2.0
Other Goods & Services	125.8	125.7	121.4	0.1	3.6
	349.0	349.3	336.4	-0.1	3.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Commodities	177.5	186.4	179.0	-4.8	-0.8
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	107	234	194	-54.3	-44.8
Valuation	\$18,652,000	\$31,062,000	\$35,256,000	-40.0	-47.1
Single Family Homes	65	187	169	-65.2	-61.5
Valuation	\$15,943,000	\$28,605,000	\$33,116,000	-44.3	-51.9
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	77	77	72	0.0	6.9

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

<sup>a</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics program estimates.

### Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

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

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Oct	Nov	Nov	Oct	Nov
	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008	2007	2008	2008	2007
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>43,380</b>	<b>43,723</b>	<b>43,639</b>	<b>41,723</b>	<b>42,336</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Big Horn	4,820	4,845	4,950	4,641	4,684	4,746	179	161	204	3.7	3.3	4.1
Fremont	18,240	18,068	18,398	17,494	17,447	17,697	746	621	701	4.1	3.4	3.8
Hot Springs	2,301	2,303	2,375	2,217	2,229	2,296	84	74	79	3.7	3.2	3.3
Park	13,748	14,241	13,675	13,221	13,824	13,158	527	417	517	3.8	2.9	3.8
Washakie	4,271	4,266	4,241	4,150	4,152	4,103	121	114	138	2.8	2.7	3.3
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>54,073</b>	<b>53,999</b>	<b>52,332</b>	<b>52,784</b>	<b>52,760</b>	<b>50,996</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Campbell	27,634	27,419	26,155	27,129	26,930	25,596	505	489	559	1.8	1.8	2.1
Crook	3,442	3,433	3,474	3,340	3,333	3,379	102	100	95	3.0	2.9	2.7
Johnson	3,922	3,998	3,874	3,791	3,866	3,736	131	132	138	3.3	3.3	3.6
Sheridan	15,887	15,974	15,570	15,443	15,558	15,136	444	416	434	2.8	2.6	2.8
Weston	3,188	3,175	3,259	3,081	3,073	3,149	107	102	110	3.4	3.2	3.4
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>66,136</b>	<b>67,414</b>	<b>64,804</b>	<b>64,183</b>	<b>65,835</b>	<b>63,126</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Lincoln	9,179	9,339	8,978	8,882	9,086	8,752	297	253	226	3.2	2.7	2.5
Sublette	7,082	7,169	6,887	6,981	7,063	6,787	101	106	100	1.4	1.5	1.5
Sweetwater	24,445	24,403	24,276	23,852	23,865	23,720	593	538	556	2.4	2.2	2.3
Teton	14,234	15,329	13,208	13,599	14,961	12,721	635	368	487	4.5	2.4	3.7
Uinta	11,196	11,174	11,455	10,869	10,860	11,146	327	314	309	2.9	2.8	2.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>73,402</b>	<b>72,991</b>	<b>73,442</b>	<b>70,955</b>	<b>70,734</b>	<b>71,043</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Albany	19,573	19,535	19,453	19,128	19,103	19,015	445	432	438	2.3	2.2	2.3
Goshen	6,071	5,974	6,080	5,865	5,789	5,881	206	185	199	3.4	3.1	3.3
Laramie	42,729	42,397	42,843	41,133	40,941	41,311	1,596	1,456	1,532	3.7	3.4	3.6
Niobrara	1,175	1,199	1,194	1,135	1,157	1,136	40	42	58	3.4	3.5	4.9
Platte	3,854	3,886	3,872	3,694	3,744	3,700	160	142	172	4.2	3.7	4.4
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,931</b>	<b>55,751</b>	<b>55,491</b>	<b>54,360</b>	<b>54,269</b>	<b>53,958</b>	<b>1,571</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,533</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Carbon	8,223	8,366	8,100	7,944	8,103	7,840	279	263	260	3.4	3.1	3.2
Converse	7,050	7,070	6,898	6,850	6,880	6,686	200	190	212	2.8	2.7	3.1
Natrona	40,658	40,315	40,493	39,566	39,286	39,432	1,092	1,029	1,061	2.7	2.6	2.6
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>292,921</b>	<b>293,877</b>	<b>289,709</b>	<b>284,006</b>	<b>285,932</b>	<b>281,125</b>	<b>8,915</b>	<b>7,945</b>	<b>8,584</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted.....										3.2	3.3	3.0
U.S.....										6.5	6.1	4.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										6.7	6.5	4.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/08. Run date 12/08.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

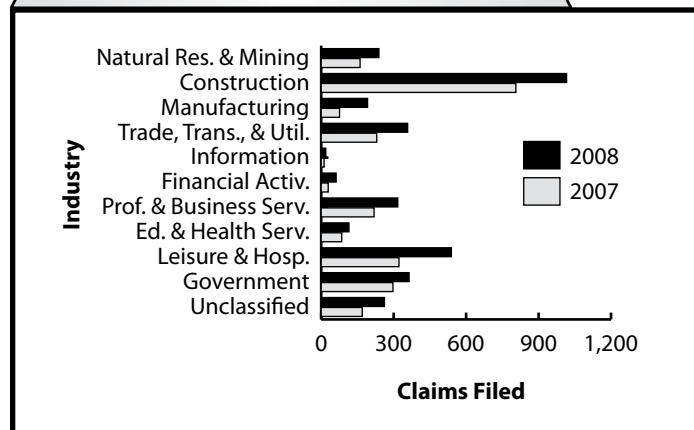
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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

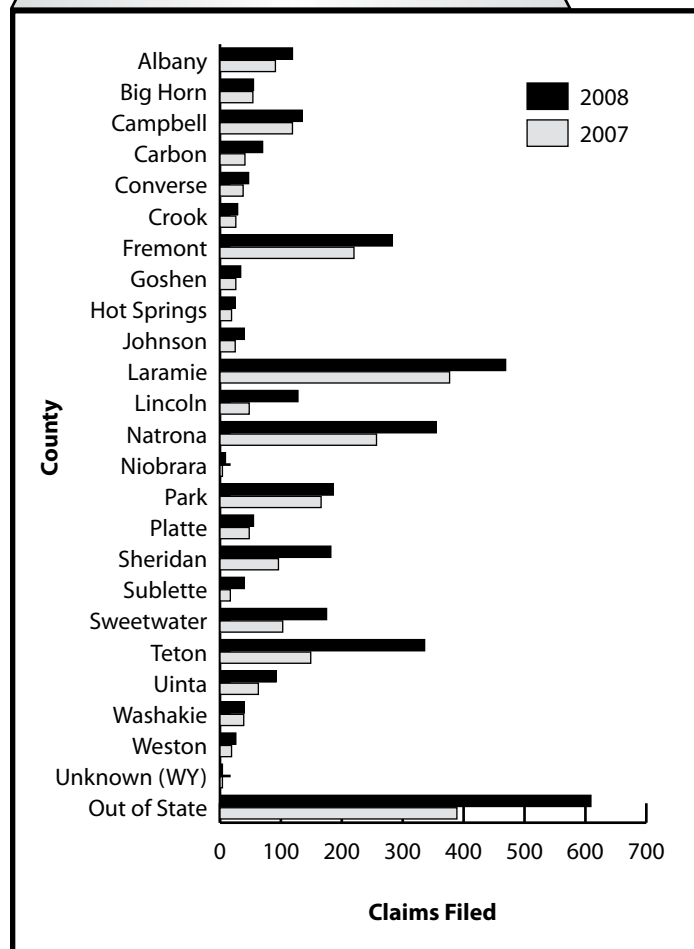
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

November 2008 claims increased 45.4% compared to the same time in 2007. November's total of 3,544 new initial claims was the second greatest for the month since 1997.

**Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, November 2008**



**Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, November 2008**



## Initial Claims

### WYOMING STATEWIDE

	Claims Filed			Percentage Change	
	Nov08	Oct08	Nov07	Nov08	Nov07
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>3,544</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>45.4</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>38.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	239	200	161	19.5	48.4
Mining	211	187	138	12.8	52.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	23	18	16	27.8	43.8
Construction	1,016	715	806	42.1	26.1
Manufacturing	192	68	76	182.4	152.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>58.7</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	358	295	230	21.4	55.7
Wholesale Trade	63	32	24	96.9	162.5
Retail Trade	219	178	118	23.0	85.6
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	76	85	88	-10.6	-13.6
Information	19	14	12	35.7	58.3
Financial Activities	62	54	29	14.8	113.8
Professional & Business Serv.	317	222	219	42.8	44.7
Educational & Health Services	115	84	85	36.9	35.3
Leisure & Hospitality	539	581	322	-7.2	67.4
Other Services	61	47	30	29.8	103.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>
Federal Government	214	136	175	57.4	22.3
State Government	10	23	27	-56.5	-63.0
Local Government	140	79	95	77.2	47.4
Local Education	22	19	11	15.8	100.0
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>54.1</b>

### LARAMIE COUNTY

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>
Construction	167	132	171	26.5	-2.3
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>51.8</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	66	51	58	29.4	13.8
Financial Activities	13	5	6	160.0	116.7
Professional & Business Serv.	80	46	36	73.9	122.2
Educational & Health Services	18	24	24	-25.0	-25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	23	30	13	-23.3	76.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-14.3</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>37.5</b>

### NATRONA COUNTY

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>37.2</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>62.7</b>
Construction	101	85	99	18.8	2.0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	41	23	34	78.3	20.6
Financial Activities	6	7	10	-14.3	-40.0
Professional & Business Serv.	26	16	26	62.5	0.0
Educational & Health Services	25	15	10	66.7	150.0
Leisure & Hospitality	18	26	14	-30.8	28.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>-18.5</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>-27.3</b>

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

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

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed increased 44.5% compared to 2007, while the number of unique claimants increased 46.1%. Construction continued to be the single largest contributor to the increase in activity.

## Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			Percentage Change	
	Nov08	Oct08	Nov07	Oct08	Nov07
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>16,095</b>	<b>11,072</b>	<b>11,139</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>44.5</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>4,873</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>3,336</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>46.1</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5,135</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>61.5</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	1,015	813	851	24.8	19.3
Mining	928	784	752	18.4	23.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	281	261	57	7.7	393.0
Construction	3,621	2,622	1,977	38.1	83.2
Manufacturing	499	403	352	23.8	41.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>8,027</b>	<b>5,152</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>37.8</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,889	1,484	1,349	27.3	40.0
Wholesale Trade	244	222	209	9.9	16.7
Retail Trade	1,154	813	759	41.9	52.0
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	491	449	381	9.4	28.9
Information	136	128	130	6.3	4.6
Financial Activities	410	308	222	33.1	84.7
Professional & Business Serv.	1,419	975	946	45.5	50.0
Educational & Health Services	699	667	618	4.8	13.1
Leisure & Hospitality	3,103	1,293	2,321	140.0	33.7
Other Services	371	297	239	24.9	55.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,582</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Federal Government	750	337	711	122.6	5.5
State Government	176	166	232	6.0	-24.1
Local Government	656	625	524	5.0	25.2
Local Education	157	195	129	-19.5	21.7
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>102.5</b>

## LARAMIE COUNTY

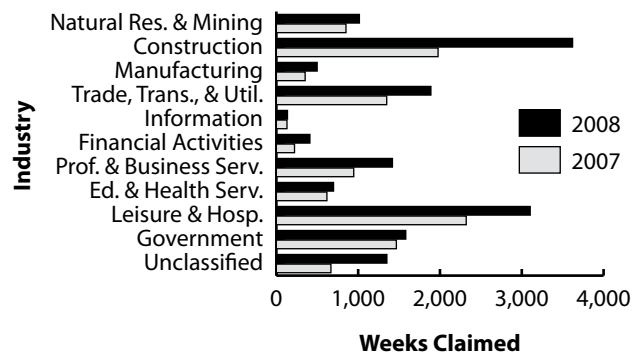
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>1,679</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>40.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>91.8</b>
Construction	604	472	312	28.0	93.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,231</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	385	322	307	19.6	25.4
Financial Activities	69	63	83	9.5	-16.9
Professional & Business Serv.	324	245	210	32.2	54.3
Educational & Health Services	182	148	208	23.0	-12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	156	129	123	20.9	26.8
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>59.8</b>

## NATRONA COUNTY

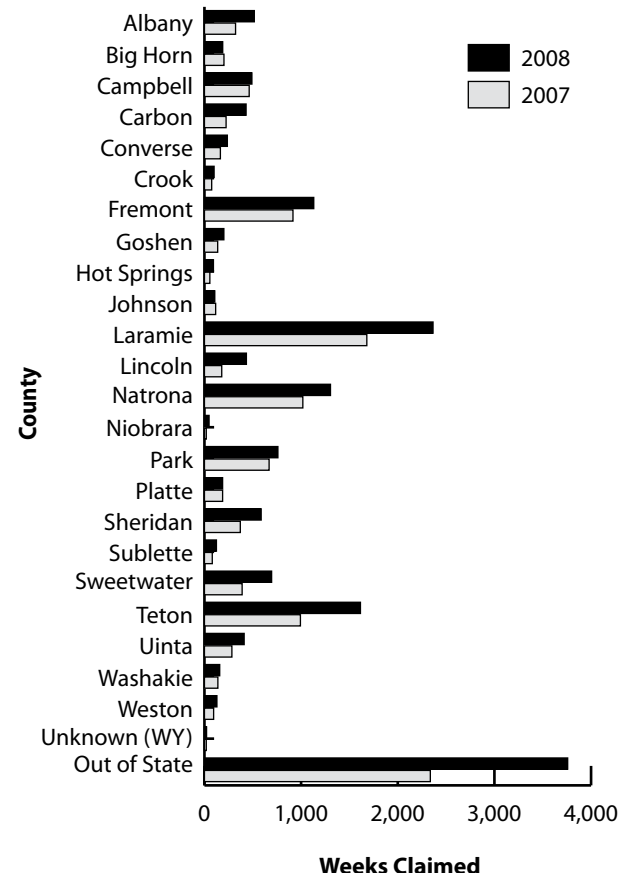
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>26.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>50.8</b>
Construction	345	243	251	42.0	37.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	141	142	188	-0.7	-25.0
Financial Activities	66	54	35	22.2	88.6
Professional & Business Serv.	130	108	140	20.4	-7.1
Educational & Health Services	115	108	77	6.5	49.4
Leisure & Hospitality	100	96	54	4.2	85.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>-37.9</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>46.4</b>

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

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, November 2008



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, November 2008



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