

TRENDS

Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2008: Mining Leads Growth in Jobs and Payroll

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Employment grew by 9,110 jobs (3.2%) in third quarter 2008 and the average weekly wage rose by \$47 (6.4%). On an over-the-year basis, employment increased in 20 of Wyoming's 23 counties.

From third quarter 2007 to third quarter 2008, total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$267.8 million (9.9%). This increase was slightly lower than the five-year average (see Table 1). UI covered payroll represents approximately 92% of all wage and salary disbursements and 45% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007). On an over-the-year basis, employment grew by 9,110 jobs (3.2%) in third quarter and the average weekly wage rose by \$47 (6.4%). Covered employment and wage data are organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; U.S. Census Bureau, 2007). NAICS is a

system of classifying firms based on their production processes. Firms are then grouped into common categories known as sectors. Across industry sectors, the largest growth in jobs and payroll was found in mining (including oil & gas). It added 2,504 jobs (9.1%) and its payroll increased by \$69.6 million (14.5%). Total payroll is an important economic indicator because it is often associated with consumption, retail sales, and sales tax revenue (Black & Evans, 1997).

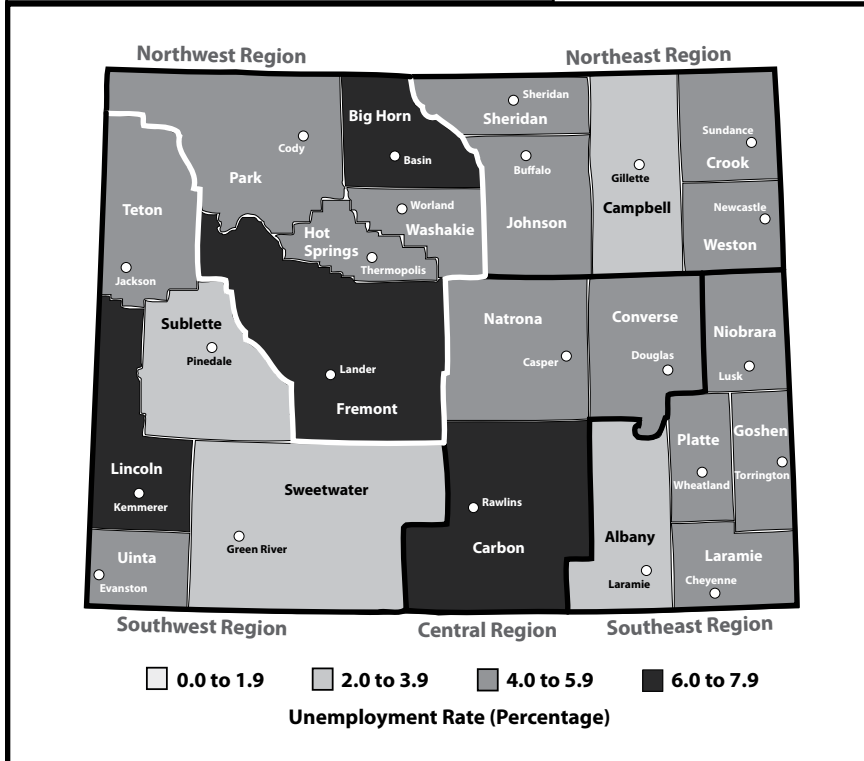
The covered payroll and employment data in this article are measured by place

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- In fourth quarter 2008, persons working one job made up 88.3% of workers in Wyoming and earned an average of \$10,558 per quarter. . . . *page 13*
- Wyoming's over-the-year job growth rate declined from 2.1% in January (as revised) to 1.5% in February, its slowest pace since October 2004. Job losses were seen in construction and three other sectors. . . . *page 16*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, February 2009 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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of work as compared to the labor force estimates (see page 21), which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons. When individuals work more than one job, each is counted separately.

The Figure shows that total payroll growth peaked at 17.1% in fourth quarter 2006, decreased to 8.0% in third quarter 2007, and was 9.9% in third quarter 2008. Employment growth, which stood at 5.1% in fourth quarter 2006, decelerated to 3.2% in third 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 third quarter 2007 and third quarter 2008. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

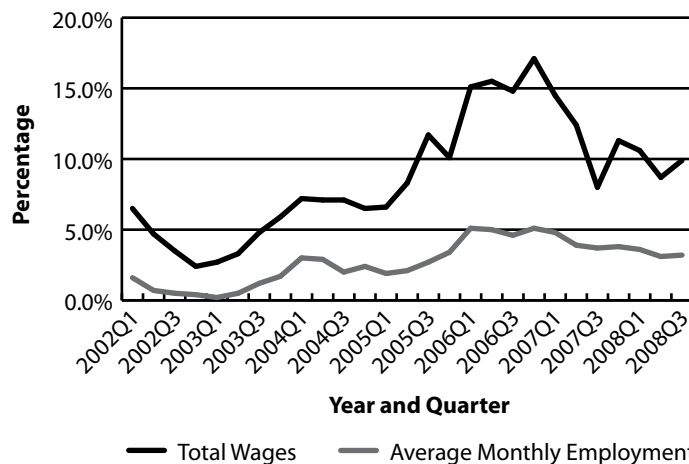
Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2004 (2004Q3) to Third Quarter 2008 (2008Q3)

	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
2004Q3	2.0	1.7	7.1	2.6	5.0	0.9
2005Q3	2.7	2.4	11.7	5.8	8.7	3.3
2006Q3	4.6	2.0	14.8	5.1	9.8	3.1
2007Q3	3.7	1.8	8.0	1.0	4.1	-0.8
2008Q3 ^a	3.2	2.0	9.9	2.1	6.4	0.2
Five-Year Average for Q3	3.3	2.0	10.3	3.3	6.8	1.3

^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: January 2009.



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: January 2009.

Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Third Quarter 2008 (2008Q3)

Table 3 (see page 5) shows that the sectors adding the most jobs

in third quarter were mining (including oil & gas), construction,

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Third Quarter 2008 (2008Q3)

	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	3.1	8.7
2008Q3 ^a	3.2	9.9

^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: January 2009.

local government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals), accommodation & food services, and health care & social assistance.

The mining sector added 2,504 jobs (9.1%) and its payroll increased by \$69.6 million (14.5%). Support activities for mining (the subsector that includes drilling oil & gas wells) gained more than 1,450 jobs. Oil & gas extraction added more than 450 jobs, and mining (except oil & gas) added approximately 550 jobs. Generally, firms classified in oil & gas extraction own the oil and gas and make profits by selling oil and gas. These firms contract with drilling companies and oilfield service companies (classified in support activities for mining) to actually develop the resources.

Construction employment increased by 1,818 jobs (6.3%) and its total payroll rose by \$42.7 million (13.3%). Employment fell slightly in construction of buildings, but rose rapidly in heavy & civil engineering construction (nearly 700 jobs) and specialty trade contractors (more than 1,150 jobs).

In third quarter 2008, local government employment rose by 1,425 jobs (3.8%) and its total payroll increased by \$34.9 million (10.6%). Job growth in local government appears to have accelerated in 2007 and 2008, possibly

as a result of increased tax revenues from energy development around the state. Approximately 550 jobs were added in public administration (including cities, towns, and counties). Educational services (including public schools and colleges) gained fewer than 400 jobs, while hospitals gained approximately 200 jobs. Employment in arts, entertainment, & recreation (including gambling) increased by more than 200 jobs.

Employment increased by 1,218 jobs (3.6%) and total payroll rose by \$11.3 million (8.1%) in accommodation & food services. The job gains were approximately evenly split between accommodation and food services & drinking places.

Health care & social assistance added 1,074 jobs (5.1%) and total payroll increased by \$19.2 million (10.2%). The largest job gains were found in social assistance (486 jobs, or 8.7%), but part of this increase was the result of a noneconomic code change (see the article on page 12 for a discussion of noneconomic code changes) from a large employer in other services. The other

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2007 and 2008*

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment		Total Payroll		Change		Average Weekly Wage	
	Third Quarter 2007	Third Quarter 2008	Third Quarter 2007	Third Quarter 2008	\$	%	Third Quarter 2007	Third Quarter 2008
Total, All Industries	284,312	293,422	\$2,712,377,399	\$2,980,190,638	\$267,813,239	9.9	\$734	\$781
Total Private	226,680	233,903	\$2,126,576,520	\$2,348,805,861	\$222,229,341	10.5	\$722	\$772
Agriculture	2,545	2,520	15,210,168	17,564,330	2,354,162	15.5	460	536
Mining	27,511	30,015	478,900,515	548,459,584	69,559,069	14.5	1,339	1,406
Utilities	2,487	2,526	41,349,377	43,902,817	2,553,440	6.2	1,279	1,337
Construction	28,685	30,503	321,800,739	364,492,941	42,692,202	13.3	863	919
Manufacturing	10,119	9,996	114,217,803	118,656,211	4,438,408	3.9	868	913
Wholesale Trade	8,830	9,117	106,413,336	118,675,511	12,262,175	11.5	927	1,001
Retail Trade	32,936	32,941	194,910,466	200,997,185	6,086,719	3.1	455	469
Transportation & Warehousing	9,558	9,621	97,917,695	106,854,508	8,936,813	9.1	788	854
Information	4,026	4,043	35,976,903	37,231,531	1,254,628	3.5	687	708
Finance & Insurance	6,999	7,303	73,414,885	96,840,533	23,425,648	31.9	807	1,020
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,641	4,584	41,155,990	40,365,692	-790,298	-1.9	682	677
Professional & Technical Services	9,593	9,925	110,088,124	121,485,383	11,397,259	10.4	883	942
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	890	823	15,623,535	14,055,621	-1,567,914	-10.0	1,350	1,314
Administrative & Waste Services	8,901	8,828	59,376,234	64,086,647	4,710,413	7.9	513	558
Educational Services	1,413	1,544	10,109,335	10,956,100	846,765	8.4	550	546
Health Care & Social Assistance	21,024	22,098	188,860,018	208,076,786	19,216,768	10.2	691	724
Ambulatory Health Care Services	7,914	8,188	96,037,948	105,012,412	8,974,464	9.3	933	987
Hospitals	2,994	3,282	35,260,080	39,810,460	4,550,380	12.9	906	933
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4,509	4,536	29,045,688	30,874,979	1,829,291	6.3	496	524
Social Assistance	5,606	6,092	28,516,302	32,378,935	3,862,633	13.5	391	409
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,653	3,566	16,173,486	17,401,327	1,227,841	7.6	341	375
Accommodation & Food Services	34,219	35,437	140,138,160	151,448,663	11,310,503	8.1	315	329
Other Services	8,649	8,514	64,939,751	67,254,491	2,314,740	3.6	578	608
Total Government	57,633	59,519	\$585,800,879	\$631,384,777	\$45,583,898	7.8	\$782	\$816
Federal Government	7,935	8,109	108,189,333	108,767,403	578,070	0.5	1,049	1,032
State Government	12,625	12,913	147,934,696	158,032,484	10,097,788	6.8	901	941
Local Government	37,072	38,497	329,676,850	364,584,890	34,908,040	10.6	684	728

*Preliminary.

^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: January 2009.

(Text continued from page 4)

services sector includes a broad range of firms, including car repair shops, laundry services, civic organizations, and private households. Strong growth was seen in private hospitals (288 jobs, or 9.6%) and ambulatory health care services (274 jobs, or 3.5%).

Job losses were seen in a number of sectors, including other services; manufacturing; arts, entertainment & recreation; and administrative & waste services.

Employment fell by 135 jobs (-1.6%) in other services, while total payroll increased by \$2.3 million (3.6%). Job gains in repair & maintenance services and personal & laundry services were more than offset by losses in membership associations & organizations and private households. In a noneconomic code change, a large employer was moved from membership associations & organizations to social assistance.

Wyoming's manufacturing sector lost 123 jobs (-1.2%) but its total payroll increased by \$4.4 million (3.9%). It is possible that total payroll could have increased even as job counts decreased because fewer workers were putting in more hours and thereby earning overtime pay. Wood product manufacturing posted the largest job losses, and smaller job losses were seen in nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing, fabricated metal product manufacturing, and furniture & related product manufacturing.

Total payroll increased by \$1.2 million (7.6%) in arts, entertainment, & recreation, but employment fell by 87 jobs (-2.4%). Employment grew slightly in museums,

historical sites, zoos, & parks, but decreased in other parts of this sector.

Employment fell by 73 jobs (-0.8%) in administrative & waste services, but total payroll increased by \$4.7 million (7.9%). Job gains in services to buildings & dwellings and waste management & remediation services were more than offset by job losses in employment services and business support services.

Employment and Wages by County

Table 4 (see page 7) shows that on an over-the-year basis, employment increased in 20 of Wyoming's 23 counties. Growth in total payroll was even more widespread, with only one county showing a decrease. Many counties were affected by job growth in mining, construction, and local government. Natrona County, which had large job gains in health care & social assistance and accommodation & food service, was a notable exception.

Employment increased by 2,008 jobs (7.4%) and total payroll rose by \$46.6 million (14.1%) in Campbell County. The largest job gains occurred in construction (more than 800 jobs) and mining (including oil & gas; approximately 650 jobs). Growth was also seen in wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation & warehousing, administrative & waste services, health care & social assistance, and accommodation & food services.

Sweetwater County's employment rose by 1,074 jobs (4.3%) and its total payroll increased by \$33.2 million (11.4%). The mining sector (including oil

(Text continued on page 8)

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by County, 2007 and 2008^a

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	Third Quarter		Change n	Third Quarter		Change \$	Third Quarter		Change \$	
	2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		2007
Total	284,312	293,422	9,110	\$2,712,377,399	\$2,980,190,638	\$267,813,239	\$734	\$781	\$47	6.4
Albany	15,127	15,364	237	\$123,863,391	\$133,191,282	9,327,891	\$630	\$667	37	5.9
Big Horn	4,360	4,390	30	32,886,947	35,535,225	2,648,278	580	623	43	7.4
Campbell	27,285	29,293	2,008	329,909,734	376,552,488	46,642,754	930	989	59	6.3
Carbon	7,859	7,771	-88	71,499,060	75,524,249	4,025,189	700	748	48	6.9
Converse	4,994	5,463	469	44,898,073	55,647,482	10,749,409	692	784	92	13.3
Crook	2,371	2,392	21	18,801,167	19,455,215	654,048	610	626	16	2.6
Fremont	16,323	16,847	524	129,120,480	141,699,236	12,578,756	608	647	39	6.4
Goshen	4,106	4,331	225	27,844,767	30,092,733	2,247,966	522	534	12	2.3
Hot Springs	2,016	2,113	97	14,167,320	16,227,499	2,060,179	541	591	50	9.2
Johnson	3,628	3,776	148	27,216,442	31,520,911	4,304,469	577	642	65	11.3
Laramie	43,585	44,260	675	391,395,811	413,219,437	21,823,626	691	718	27	3.9
Lincoln	7,590	6,509	-1,081	83,153,367	59,339,030	-23,814,337	843	701	-142	-16.8
Natrona	39,498	40,689	1,191	392,926,859	435,780,256	42,853,397	765	824	59	7.7
Niobrara	833	848	15	5,374,967	5,663,888	288,921	496	514	18	3.6
Park	14,888	15,134	246	114,349,747	128,396,444	14,046,697	591	653	62	10.5
Platte	3,282	3,242	-40	24,727,714	25,663,952	936,238	580	609	29	5.0
Sheridan	13,623	13,997	374	118,056,399	129,798,186	11,741,787	667	713	46	6.9
Sublette	5,466	5,823	357	68,433,368	81,180,539	12,747,171	963	1,072	109	11.3
Sweetwater	24,791	25,865	1,074	292,013,255	325,216,986	33,203,731	906	967	61	6.7
Teton	21,193	21,582	389	186,931,730	205,167,026	18,235,296	678	731	53	7.8
Uinta	9,885	10,622	737	89,238,998	101,012,169	11,773,171	694	732	38	5.5
Washakie	4,019	4,206	187	32,851,078	35,289,715	2,438,637	629	645	16	2.5
Weston	2,260	2,336	76	17,782,588	20,438,584	2,655,996	605	673	68	11.2
Nonclassified ^b	5,331	6,567	1,236	74,934,137	98,578,106	23,643,969	1,081	1,155	73	6.8

^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: January 2009.

(Text continued from page 6)

& gas) posted the largest job gains (more than 500 jobs), followed by construction (approximately 450 jobs), local government (more than 150 jobs), and transportation & warehousing (approximately 100 jobs). Employment decreased in retail trade and administrative & waste services.

Uinta County added 737 jobs (7.5%) in third quarter and its total payroll grew by \$11.8 million (13.2%). Construction employment increased by more than 500 jobs. Other job gains were seen in local government (including public schools), transportation & warehousing, and accommodation & food services. Employment decreased slightly in real estate & rental & leasing and retail trade.

Fremont County gained 524 jobs (3.2%) and its total payroll increased by \$12.6 million (9.7%). Local government (including public schools and colleges) added more than 300 jobs. Smaller job gains occurred in mining, wholesale trade, retail trade, and other services.

Employment increased by 469 jobs (9.4%) in Converse County and its total payroll grew by \$10.7 million (23.9%). Construction added more than 250 jobs and mining (including oil & gas) added approximately 100 jobs.

Employment fell by 1,081 jobs (-14.2%) and total payroll decreased by \$23.8 million (-28.6%) in Lincoln County. The construction sector lost approximately 1,100 jobs and \$26.2 million in payroll. Some of this decrease in construction may have been related to the completion of a large project. Job gains were seen in mining (including oil & gas) and local government.

Total payroll in Carbon County rose by \$4 million (5.6%), but employment fell by 88 jobs (-1.1%). More than 300 construction jobs were lost, but employment increased in many sectors, including mining, transportation & warehousing, information, professional & technical services, administrative & waste services, and accommodation & food services.

Platte County's employment fell by 40 jobs (-1.2%) and its total payroll rose by \$0.9 million (3.8%). Minor job losses were seen in several sectors, including mining, construction, manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail trade.

Natrona County added 1,191 jobs (3.0%) and its total payroll increased by \$42.9 million (10.9%; see Table 5, page 9). Health care & social assistance gained 402 jobs (8.3%), with the largest part of that increase coming from hospitals and nursing & residential care facilities (318 jobs, or 14.1%). Other large job gains occurred in accommodation & food services (391 jobs, or 11.1%), mining (including oil & gas; 210 jobs, or 5.9%), other services (189 jobs, or 11.2%), and wholesale trade (104 jobs, or 3.9%). Job losses were seen in transportation & warehousing (-109 jobs, or -10.5%) and real estate & rental & leasing (-97 jobs, or -9.1%).

Table 6 (see page 10) shows that employment and wage growth was somewhat slower than the statewide average in Laramie County, which added 675 jobs (1.5%) and \$21.8 million (5.6%) in total payroll. Local government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals) added 204 jobs (3.2%) and its total payroll

(Text continued on page 11)

Table 5: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2007 and 2008^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change	
	2007	2008	n	2007	2008	\$	2007	2008	\$	
Total, All Industries	39,498	40,689	1,191	\$392,926,859	\$435,780,256	\$42,853,397	\$765	\$824	\$59	7.7
Total Private	34,326	35,419	1,093	\$340,118,157	\$376,698,149	\$36,579,992	\$762	\$818	\$56	7.3
Agriculture	140	151	11	787,830	824,758	36,928	433	420	-13	-3.0
Mining	3,579	3,789	210	67,723,787	75,610,230	7,886,443	1,456	1,535	79	5.4
Utilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction	3,167	3,249	82	33,825,380	38,408,120	4,582,740	822	909	87	10.6
Manufacturing	1,966	1,923	-43	20,769,432	21,752,097	982,665	813	870	57	7.0
Wholesale Trade	2,642	2,746	104	33,136,677	39,542,027	6,405,350	965	1,108	143	14.8
Retail Trade	5,252	5,227	-25	33,103,303	34,606,684	1,503,381	485	509	24	4.9
Transportation & Warehousing	1,040	931	-109	11,817,644	11,007,503	-810,141	874	909	35	4.0
Information	556	546	-10	4,682,882	4,893,979	211,097	648	689	41	6.3
Finance & Insurance	1,060	1,087	27	12,300,409	13,932,271	1,631,862	893	986	93	10.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1,062	965	-97	11,268,920	9,856,566	-1,412,354	816	786	-30	-3.7
Professional & Technical Services	1,457	1,431	-26	16,759,182	17,512,782	753,600	885	941	56	6.3
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Administrative & Waste Services	1,538	1,502	-36	9,316,512	10,576,104	1,259,592	466	542	76	16.3
Educational Services	84	88	4	353,340	472,967	119,627	324	413	89	27.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,826	5,228	402	50,867,330	59,139,748	8,272,418	811	870	59	7.3
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,664	1,737	73	23,403,379	26,018,906	2,615,527	1,082	1,152	70	6.5
Hospitals and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	2,263	2,582	318	23,282,231	28,420,345	5,138,114	791	847	56	7.0
Social Assistance	899	909	10	4,181,720	4,700,497	518,777	358	398	40	11.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	563	545	-18	1,825,208	2,342,931	517,723	249	331	82	32.9
Accommodation & Food Services	3,519	3,910	391	12,345,695	13,573,961	1,228,266	270	267	-3	-1.1
Other Services	1,695	1,884	189	15,061,249	18,496,640	3,435,391	684	755	71	10.4
Total Government	5,172	5,270	98	\$52,808,702	\$59,082,107	\$6,273,405	\$785	\$862	\$77	9.8
Federal Government	663	660	-3	10,159,618	10,191,465	31,847	1,179	1,188	9	0.8
State Government	709	697	-12	8,463,586	8,539,560	75,974	918	942	24	2.6
Local Government	3,801	3,913	112	34,185,498	40,351,082	6,165,584	692	793	101	14.6

^aPreliminary.

^bNorth 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 & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract date: January 2009.

Table 6: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2007 and 2008^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change	Third Quarter		Change
	2007	2008	n %	2007	2008	\$ %	2007	2008	\$ %
Total, All Industries	43,585	44,260	675 1.5	\$391,395,811	\$413,219,437	\$21,823,626 5.6	\$691	\$718	\$27 3.9
Total Private	30,763	31,065	302 1.0	\$241,976,679	\$255,184,133	\$13,207,454 5.5	\$605	\$632	\$27 4.5
Agriculture	222	236	14 6.3	1,461,757	1,722,134	260,377 17.8	506	561	55 10.9
Mining	100	105	5 5.0	1,312,671	1,211,704	-100,967 -7.7	1,010	888	-122 -12.1
Utilities	141	140	-1 -0.7	2,190,298	2,518,576	328,278 15.0	1,195	1,384	189 15.8
Construction	3,354	3,281	-73 -2.2	33,293,993	33,896,374	602,381 1.8	764	795	31 4.1
Manufacturing	1,637	1,693	56 3.4	19,225,077	20,427,892	1,202,815 6.3	903	928	25 2.8
Wholesale Trade	817	886	69 8.4	9,293,032	10,110,697	817,665 8.8	875	878	3 0.3
Retail Trade	5,759	5,652	-107 -1.9	33,732,994	34,966,690	1,233,696 3.7	451	476	25 5.5
Transportation & Warehousing	2,460	2,288	-172 -7.0	20,977,155	21,590,366	613,211 2.9	656	726	70 10.7
Information	1,039	1,094	55 5.3	10,743,222	11,545,024	801,802 7.5	795	812	17 2.1
Finance & Insurance	1,486	1,625	139 9.4	15,871,506	17,163,927	1,292,421 8.1	822	812	-10 -1.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	554	553	-1 -0.2	4,223,424	4,201,975	-21,449 -0.5	586	585	-1 -0.2
Professional & Technical Services	1,498	1,612	114 7.6	19,468,039	20,499,758	1,031,719 5.3	1,000	978	-22 -2.2
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	162	147	-15 -9.3	2,305,245	1,968,565	-336,680 -14.6	1,095	1,030	-65 -5.9
Administrative & Waste Services	1,779	1,724	-55 -3.1	9,159,326	9,957,994	798,668 8.7	396	444	48 12.1
Educational Services	200	193	-7 -3.5	1,243,563	1,321,504	77,941 6.3	478	527	49 10.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,570	3,723	153 4.3	32,654,950	35,699,279	3,044,329 9.3	704	738	34 4.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,619	1,712	93 5.7	20,964,249	23,407,711	2,443,462 11.7	996	1,052	56 5.6
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	931	906	-25 -2.7	5,975,142	6,111,356	136,214 2.3	494	519	25 5.1
Hospitals & Social Assistance	1,019	1,106	87 8.5	5,715,559	6,180,212	464,653 8.1	431	430	-1 -0.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	336	322	-14 -4.2	1,020,271	1,020,939	668 0.1	234	244	10 4.3
Accommodation & Food Services	4,371	4,488	117 2.7	15,300,348	16,447,865	1,147,517 7.5	269	282	13 4.8
Other Services	1,279	1,304	25 2.0	8,499,808	8,912,870	413,062 4.9	511	526	15 2.9
Total Government	12,822	13,195	373 2.9	\$149,419,132	\$158,035,304	\$8,616,172 5.8	\$896	\$921	\$25 2.8
Federal Government	2,555	2,596	41 1.6	37,338,959	36,119,531	-1,219,428 -3.3	1,124	1,070	-54 -4.8
State Government	3,930	4,058	128 3.3	50,420,166	54,207,096	3,786,930 7.5	987	1,028	41 4.2
Local Government	6,337	6,541	204 3.2	61,660,007	67,708,677	6,048,670 9.8	748	796	48 6.4

^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: January 2009.

(Text continued from page 8)

increased by \$6 million (9.8%). Other large job gains were seen in health care & social assistance (153 jobs, or 4.3%), finance & insurance (139 jobs, or 9.4%), state government (128 jobs, or 3.3%), and accommodation & food services (117 jobs, or 2.7%). Employment fell in transportation & warehousing (-172 jobs, or -7.0%), retail trade (-107 jobs, or -1.9%), and construction (-73 jobs, or -2.2%).

In summary, growth in jobs and total payroll increased slightly from second quarter to third quarter 2008, but remained marginally below their five-year averages. Mining (including oil & gas) created the largest number of new jobs and growth was seen in most areas of the state.

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- U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis. (2007, May 15). *SA04 State income and employment summary – Wyoming*. Retrieved May 15, 2007, from <http://www.bea.gov/regional/spi/default.cfm>
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Excerpts from Recession Discussions by Selected States

Minnesota

New Opportunities in the Green Economy (*Minnesota Economic Trends*, March 2009)

“The United States is mired in what is likely to be the longest recession of the post-World War II period, and Minnesota hasn’t been exempt. Economists, educators, economic developers, policymakers, and others are looking for breaks in this bank of economic clouds. Many hope that a growing concern with the environment, combined with a desire to meet our energy needs at home, will create demand for new, green goods and services, and, in turn, green jobs.”

Montana

Entrepreneurial Activity in Montana and the United States (*Montana Economy at a Glance*, January 2009)

“In the midst of a deep national recession, it can be easy to forget that the United States still has one of the most vibrant and dynamic economies in the world. At the root of the U.S. economy’s dynamic nature is the expansive range of opportunities available for new business and entrepreneurs. No one can predict where the next big idea will come from. However, if history is any indication, it will likely come from small businesses and entrepreneurs.”

(Text continued on page 15)

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

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

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

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

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

the quarter (third quarter 2008 ended September 30 and the taxes were due on October 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.

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 third quarter 2007 were first published in April 2008 *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, total employment was shown in the tables as 284,099. However, the tables

accompanying the article beginning on page 1 show third quarter 2007 total employment as 284,312, a revision of 213 jobs (0.1%).

Each quarter, QCEW data are revised to reflect the receipt of late reports and corrections from employers.

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, Fourth Quarter 2008

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

In fourth quarter 2008, persons working one job made up 88.3% of workers in Wyoming and earned an average of \$10,558 per quarter.

From fourth quarter 2007 to fourth quarter 2008, the number of Wyoming wage records had a 0.3% increase. The number of persons increased by 1.6%, total wages increased by 6.7%, and new persons decreased by 8.0%.

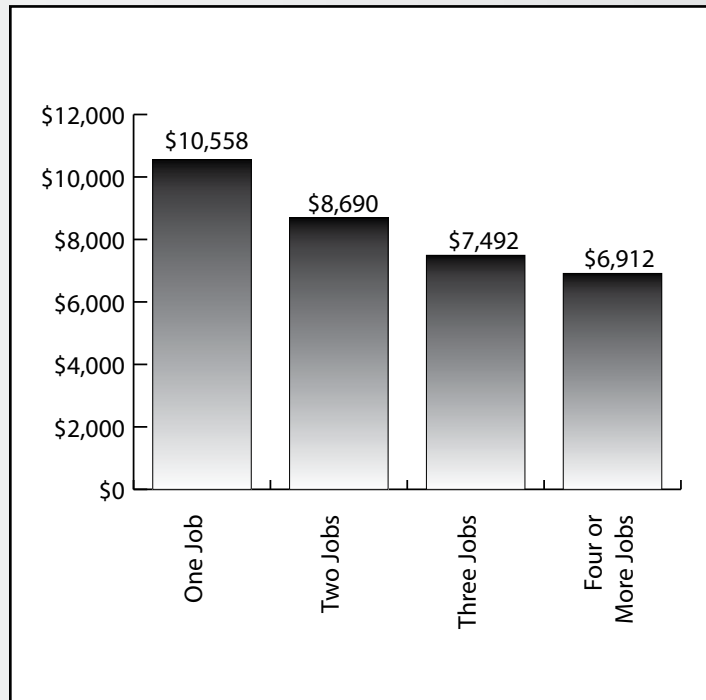
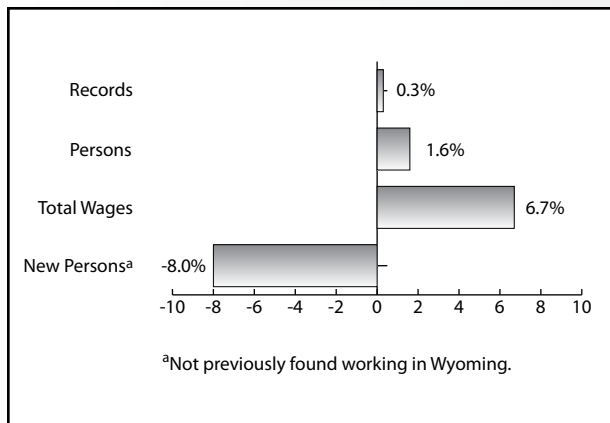


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Fourth Quarter 2008

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

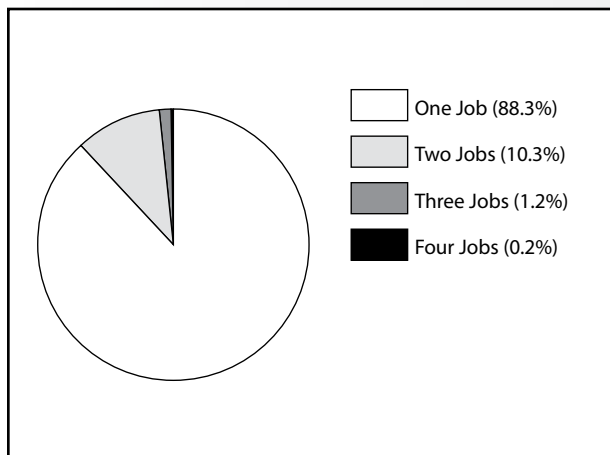


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2008

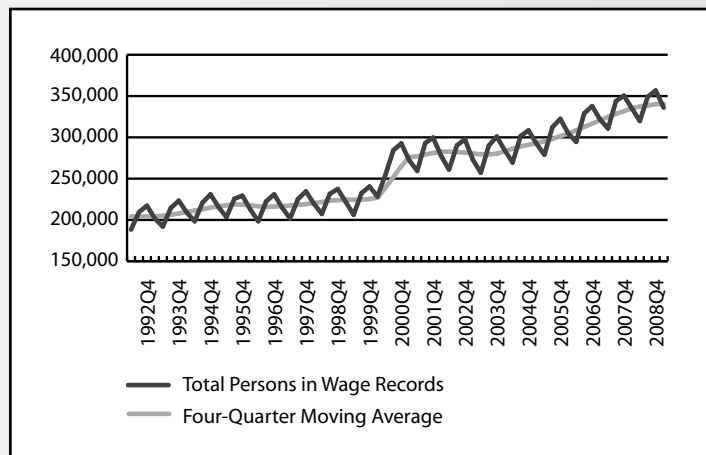


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 1992 (1992Q1) to Fourth Quarter 2008 (2008Q4)

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Second Quarter 2008

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

The statewide turnover rate for second quarter 2008 was 36.7%, a 1.8% decrease from second quarter 2007. The largest declines were seen in retail trade (-6.0%) and other services (-4.1%).

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C) Total	Turnover	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment		Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	718	981	263	266	529	1,805	3,052	40.9%	-2.7%
		Rates	23.5%	32.1%	8.6%	8.7%	17.3%	59.1%	100.0%		
	Mining	Transactions	4,095	5,284	1,189	2,701	3,890	24,511	32,496	24.6%	-2.7%
		Rates	12.6%	16.3%	3.7%	8.3%	12.0%	75.4%	100.0%		
	Construction	Transactions	9,173	14,643	5,470	5,686	11,156	19,087	39,416	51.6%	-1.0%
		Rates	23.3%	37.1%	13.9%	14.4%	28.3%	48.4%	100.0%		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	1,407	1,919	512	1,162	1,674	9,024	12,105	25.5%	-2.6%
		Rates	11.6%	15.9%	4.2%	9.6%	13.8%	74.5%	100.0%		
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,791	3,728	937	2,360	3,297	17,657	23,745	25.6%	-1.3%
		Rates	11.8%	15.7%	3.9%	9.9%	13.9%	74.4%	100.0%		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	7,717	10,630	2,913	5,708	8,621	25,374	41,712	39.2%	-6.0%
		Rates	18.5%	25.5%	7.0%	13.7%	20.7%	60.8%	100.0%		
	Information	Transactions	555	689	134	460	594	4,070	5,219	22.0%	-1.7%
		Rates	10.6%	13.2%	2.6%	8.8%	11.4%	78.0%	100.0%		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,542	1,913	371	1,157	1,528	9,887	12,957	23.7%	-2.5%
		Rates	11.9%	14.8%	2.9%	8.9%	11.8%	76.3%	100.0%		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	5,268	8,190	2,922	3,460	6,382	14,003	25,653	45.4%	-2.8%
		Rates	20.5%	31.9%	11.4%	13.5%	24.9%	54.6%	100.0%		
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,587	2,991	1,404	3,853	5,257	22,036	28,880	23.7%	0.8%
		Rates	5.5%	10.4%	4.9%	13.3%	18.2%	76.3%	100.0%		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,757	4,794	1,037	3,312	4,349	24,902	33,008	24.6%	0.4%
		Rates	11.4%	14.5%	3.1%	10.0%	13.2%	75.4%	100.0%		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	15,557	22,294	6,737	9,188	15,925	20,800	52,282	60.2%	-1.8%
		Rates	29.8%	42.6%	12.9%	17.6%	30.5%	39.8%	100.0%		
Other Services	Transactions	1,638	2,361	723	1,319	2,042	6,531	10,211	36.0%	-4.1%	
	Rates	16.0%	23.1%	7.1%	12.9%	20.0%	64.0%	100.0%			
Public Administration	Transactions	2,913	3,460	547	1,365	1,912	18,935	23,760	20.3%	-1.4%	
	Rates	12.3%	14.6%	2.3%	5.7%	8.0%	79.7%	100.0%			
Unclassified	Transactions	218	237	19	639	658	142	1,018	86.1%	18.3%	
	Rates	21.4%	23.3%	1.9%	62.8%	64.6%	13.9%	100.0%			
Total	Transactions	58,936	84,114	25,178	42,636	67,814	218,764	345,514	36.7%	-1.8%	
	Rates	17.1%	24.3%	7.3%	12.3%	19.6%	63.3%	100.0%			

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

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

(Text continued from page 11)

In the constant struggle to compete with established businesses, entrepreneurs must innovate, experimenting with new products, services, and ways of doing business; this leads them to become the driving force behind economic growth. As such, entrepreneurial activity can be an important indicator of a region's economic well-being. The question, then, becomes: How does entrepreneurial activity in Montana stack up to the national activity level?"

Nebraska

Layoffs in Nebraska: On The Horizon of Change (*Nebraska Workforce Trends*, March 2009)

"Although fairly well sheltered, Nebraska has not been completely immune to the National economic downturn and many smaller communities are reeling. More than 4,000 workers were laid off between November 2008 and February 2009. Factoring in the number of announced layoffs still pending, this number increases to more than 5,000 by May 2009."

New York

Job Search Strategies for Challenging Times (*Employment in New York State*, January 2009)

"Last month we discussed how the current recession is shaping up to be the longest U.S. economic slump in the post-World War II era. It is no surprise that this has resulted in job seekers reporting more difficulty in finding positions. We also

suggested last month that job seekers follow a three-step plan: self-assessment (Who am I?); career exploration (Where am I going?); and the job search (How do I get there?). This month we complete our series on strategies for job seekers, including a hiring manager's list of job seeker 'do's' and 'don'ts.'"

Oregon

Employment in 2008 Revised Downward (*Oregon Labor Trends*, March 2009)

"Oregon's economic downturn last year was more pronounced than originally estimated. The new numbers show employment grew by 1.6% in 2007 and then fell by 0.6% in 2008. The trend during 2008 shows weaker employment levels than originally estimated throughout the year, with the most substantial downward revisions occurring in June and July."

West Virginia

Economic Curves Ahead (*West Virginia Economic Summary*, January 2009)

"After the mild recession earlier this decade, West Virginia's economy rebounded with record setting numbers. The average unemployment rate for 2007 was 4.6%, the lowest on record, while the 3.7% rate in September 2008 was the lowest monthly unemployment rate on record. Averages for 2008 are not available at this writing, but the numbers are expected to be equally good. Unfortunately, the state is facing rising rates and higher unemployment in 2009."

Employer Seminars Cover a Variety of Topics

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. The next seminar is scheduled for Jackson on May 20; future seminar sites and dates to be announced.

Register online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/employerseminars>.

Wyoming Job Growth Slows in February 2009

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming's over-the-year job growth rate declined from 2.1% in January (as revised) to 1.5% in February, its slowest pace since October 2004. Job losses were seen in construction and three other sectors. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 3.7% in January to 3.9% in February, but remained significantly lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 8.1%.

From January to February, employment increased by 100 jobs (0.0%). The normal seasonal pattern is for employment to rise by approximately 1,400 jobs in February. Usual seasonal job losses were seen in retail trade (-700 jobs, or -2.2%) and they were more than offset by seasonal job gains in government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 1,800 jobs, or 2.6%). However, job losses in natural resources & mining (-800 jobs, or -2.7%) were larger than the normal seasonal pattern. Also, leisure & hospitality employment decreased by 500 jobs (-1.5%), while the normal seasonal pattern is for this sector to gain approximately 300 jobs in February.

Over the year Wyoming gained 4,200 jobs, or 1.5%. Government added 3,200 jobs (4.7%), educational & health services added 900 jobs (3.7%), and natural resources & mining added 800 jobs (2.8%). Smaller job gains were seen in wholesale trade (300 jobs, or 3.4%), transportation & utilities (200 jobs, or 1.4%), and other services (200 jobs, or 1.7%). Several sectors were affected by job losses. Construction employment fell by 1,200 jobs (-4.7%), manufacturing fell by 200 jobs (-2.0%), retail trade fell by 100 jobs (-0.3%), and professional & business services fell by 100 jobs (-0.6%).

Unemployment rates in all 23 counties remained higher than February 2008 levels, but approximately half decreased from January to February. Big Horn and Lincoln counties tied for the highest unemployment rate (7.2%), followed by Fremont County (6.5%). The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (2.8%), Albany (2.9%), and Campbell (3.3%) counties.



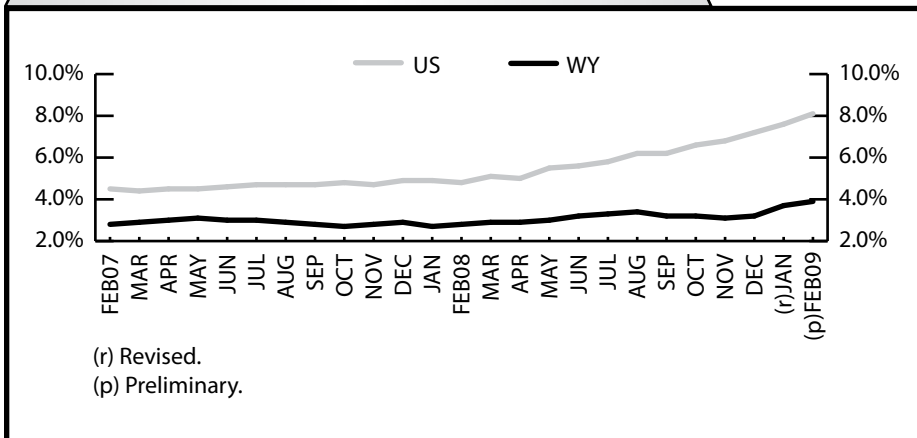
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



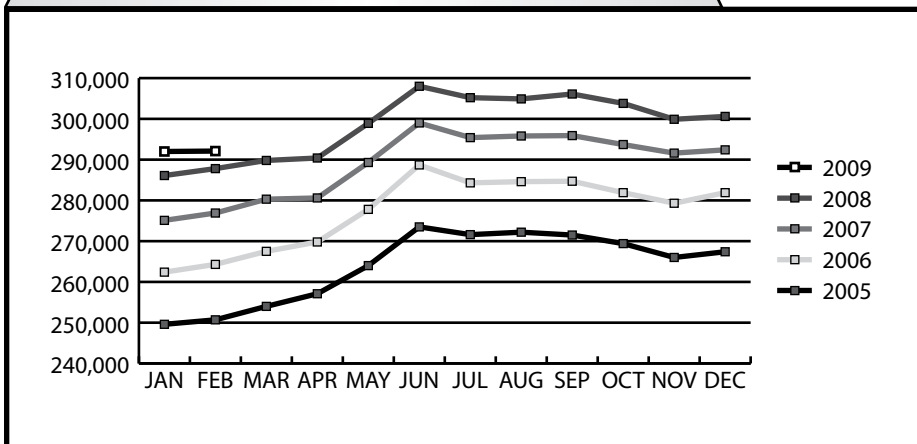
**State Unemployment Rates
February 2009
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.3
Michigan	12.0
South Carolina	11.0
Oregon	10.8
North Carolina	10.7
California	10.5
Rhode Island	10.5
Nevada	10.1
District of Columbia	9.9
Florida	9.4
Indiana	9.4
Ohio	9.4
Georgia	9.3
Kentucky	9.2
Mississippi	9.1
Tennessee	9.1
Illinois	8.6
Alabama	8.4
Washington	8.4
Missouri	8.3
New Jersey	8.2
Minnesota	8.1
United States	8.1
Alaska	8.0
Maine	8.0
Massachusetts	7.8
New York	7.8
Wisconsin	7.7
Pennsylvania	7.5
Arizona	7.4
Connecticut	7.4
Delaware	7.4
Colorado	7.2
Vermont	7.0
Idaho	6.8
Maryland	6.7
Arkansas	6.6
Virginia	6.6
Hawaii	6.5
Texas	6.5
Montana	6.0
West Virginia	6.0
Kansas	5.9
Louisiana	5.7
Oklahoma	5.5
New Mexico	5.4
New Hampshire	5.3
Utah	5.1
Iowa	4.9
South Dakota	4.6
North Dakota	4.3
Nebraska	4.2
Wyoming	3.9

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Compared to a year earlier, construction employment fell by 4.7%, manufacturing fell by 2.0%, retail trade fell by 0.3%, and professional & business services fell by 0.6%.

	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment				Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Feb09(p)	Jan09(r)	Feb08	Jan09	Feb08		Feb09(p)	Jan09(r)	Feb08	Jan09	Feb08
WYOMING STATEWIDE						LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	292.1	292.0	287.9	0.0	1.5	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	44.4	44.3	44.1	0.2	0.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	220.2	221.9	219.2	-0.8	0.5	TOTAL PRIVATE	30.3	30.5	30.6	-0.7	-1.0
GOODS PRODUCING	63.0	64.0	63.6	-1.6	-0.9	GOODS PRODUCING	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2
Natural Resources & Mining	28.9	29.7	28.1	-2.7	2.8	Natural Res., Mining, & Construction	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0
Mining	28.8	29.6	28.0	-2.7	2.9	Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-2.2						
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.9	9.9	9.4	0.0	5.3	SERVICE PROVIDING	39.9	39.7	39.5	0.5	1.0
Coal Mining	7.0	7.0	6.6	0.0	6.1	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.4	9.5	9.7	-1.1	-3.1
Support Activities for Mining	14.4	15.2	14.0	-5.3	2.9	Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	11.5	11.5	10.4	0.0	10.6	Retail Trade	5.4	5.5	5.6	-1.8	-3.6
Construction	24.4	24.6	25.6	-0.8	-4.7	Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-6.1
Construction of Buildings	4.2	4.3	4.6	-2.3	-8.7	Information	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	8.1	8.1	9.0	0.0	-10.0	Financial Activities	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	12.1	12.2	12.0	-0.8	0.8	Professional & Business Services	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	-8.8
Manufacturing	9.7	9.7	9.9	0.0	-2.0	Educational & Health Services	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	5.3
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9	Leisure & Hospitality	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1	Other Services	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.2	6.2
SERVICE PROVIDING	229.1	228.0	224.3	0.5	2.1	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14.1	13.8	13.5	2.2	4.4
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	55.1	55.8	54.7	-1.3	0.7	Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	3.4	State Government	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	3.5	Local Government	7.3	7.0	6.9	4.3	5.8
Retail Trade	31.2	31.9	31.3	-2.2	-0.3	Local Education	3.8	3.5	3.6	8.6	5.6
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-2.2						
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2	NATRONA COUNTY					
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Gasoline Stations	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5	TOTAL PRIVATE					
General Merchandise Stores	6.7	6.8	6.4	-1.5	4.7	GOODS PRODUCING					
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	Natural Resources & Mining					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	14.8	14.8	14.6	0.0	1.4	Construction					
Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	Manufacturing					
Transportation & Warehousing	12.3	12.3	12.1	0.0	1.7						
Truck Transportation	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	4.7	SERVICE PROVIDING					
Information	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities					
Financial Activities	11.5	11.5	11.4	0.0	0.9	Wholesale Trade					
Finance & Insurance	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.0	1.4	Retail Trade					
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities					
Professional & Business Services	17.4	17.3	17.5	0.6	-0.6	Information					
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	9.6	9.5	9.7	1.1	-1.0	Financial Activities					
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	3.6	Professional & Business Services					
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	Educational & Health Services					
Admin., Support, & Waste Services	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	Leisure & Hospitality					
Educational & Health Services	25.0	24.9	24.1	0.4	3.7	Other Services					
Educational Services	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.3	-4.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
Health Care & Social Assistance	22.6	22.6	21.6	0.0	4.6	Federal Government					
Ambulatory Health Care	8.5	8.4	8.1	1.2	4.9	State Government					
Offices of Physicians	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2	Local Government					
Hospitals	3.2	3.3	3.1	-3.0	3.2	Local Education					
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3						
Social Assistance	6.4	6.4	6.0	0.0	6.7						
Leisure & Hospitality	32.1	32.6	32.0	-1.5	0.3						
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0						
Accommodation & Food Services	29.7	30.2	29.6	-1.7	0.3						
Accommodation	11.1	11.4	11.0	-2.6	0.9						
Food Services & Drinking Places	18.6	18.8	18.6	-1.1	0.0						
Other Services	12.1	11.8	11.9	2.5	1.7						
Repair & Maintenance	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	71.9	70.1	68.7	2.6	4.7						
Federal Government	7.1	7.1	6.8	0.0	4.4						
State Government	16.7	16.1	15.8	3.7	5.7						
State Government Education	7.4	6.7	6.6	10.4	12.1						
Local Government	48.1	46.9	46.1	2.6	4.3						
Local Government Education	25.2	24.0	24.4	5.0	3.3						
Hospitals	6.6	6.6	6.2	0.0	6.5						

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	
	Feb09	Jan09	Feb08	Jan09	Feb08
				Feb09	Feb09
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.0	29.9	28.5	0.3	5.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	25.7	25.6	24.3	0.4	5.8
GOODS PRODUCING	13.1	13.1	12.1	0.0	8.3
Natural Resources & Mining	8.3	8.3	7.9	0.0	5.1
Construction	4.2	4.2	3.6	0.0	16.7
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.9	16.8	16.4	0.6	3.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8
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	1.9	0.0	5.3
Educational & Health Services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.9	25.8	25.8	0.4	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.4	21.3	21.4	0.5	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	9.5	9.4	9.6	1.1	-1.0
Natural Resources & Mining	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	5.2
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.5	5.0	-16.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.4	16.4	16.2	0.0	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	-1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
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
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	17.9	17.9	18.0	0.0	-0.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.7	15.7	15.8	0.0	-0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Natural Res., Mining, & Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.6	15.6	15.7	0.0	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
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	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Educational & Health Services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.5	6.5	6.8	0.0	-4.4
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates February 2009 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	14.1
Michigan	12.8
Oregon	11.9
South Carolina	11.5
Rhode Island	11.4
North Carolina	11.3
California	10.9
Nevada	10.3
Kentucky	10.2
Ohio	10.2
District of Columbia	10.1
Indiana	10.1
Tennessee	9.5
Florida	9.4
Georgia	9.4
Alaska	9.3
Illinois	9.3
Washington	9.3
Mississippi	9.2
Maine	9.1
Missouri	9.0
Alabama	8.9
United States	8.9
Minnesota	8.8
New Jersey	8.8
Wisconsin	8.8
New York	8.4
Massachusetts	8.3
Pennsylvania	8.2
Connecticut	8.0
Delaware	8.0
Idaho	7.8
Vermont	7.7
Colorado	7.6
West Virginia	7.5
Arizona	7.4
Arkansas	7.3
Maryland	7.2
Montana	7.0
Virginia	7.0
Texas	6.6
Hawaii	6.4
Kansas	6.2
New Hampshire	5.9
Oklahoma	5.9
Iowa	5.7
New Mexico	5.7
Louisiana	5.5
Utah	5.5
North Dakota	5.2
South Dakota	5.1
Wyoming	4.7
Nebraska	4.6

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

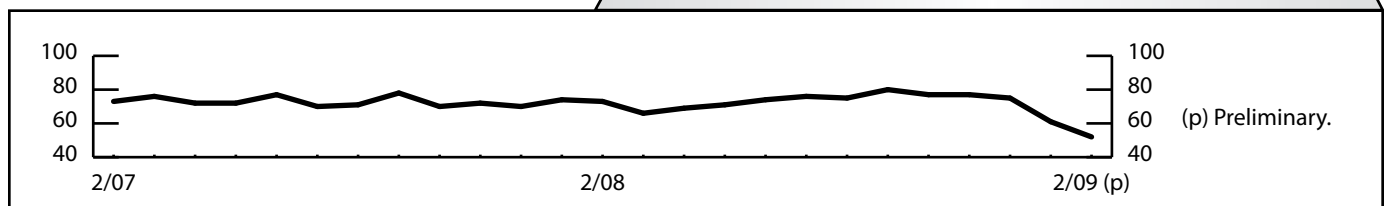
The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming declined to 52 in February, its lowest level since May 2003. Unemployment Insurance benefits paid increased by 119.1% from February 2008 to February 2009.

	Feb	Jan	Feb	Percentage Change	
	2009 (p)	2009 (r)	2008 (b)	Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force ^a	289,721	290,004	287,294	-0.1	0.8
Unemployed	13,707	13,953	9,547	-1.8	43.6
Employed	276,014	276,051	277,747	0.0	-0.6
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.7%/3.9%	4.8%/3.7%	3.3%/2.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	8.9%/8.1%	8.5%/7.6%	5.2%/4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,676,000	7,258,000	7,610,000	5.8	0.9
As a percentage of all workers	5.5%	5.2%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	731,000	734,000	396,000	-0.4	84.6
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	9,170,000	8,829,000	5,114,000	3.9	79.3
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	Data not available; see box on page 18.				
Average Weekly Hours	Data not available; see box on page 18.				
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,035.94	\$1,049.65	\$1,017.84	-1.3	1.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.6	43.9	45.5	-0.7	-4.2
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$868.91	\$863.96	\$845.36	0.6	2.8
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	41.2	41.5	0.0	-0.7
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$708.34	\$712.19	\$715.10	-0.5	-0.9
Average Weekly Hours	39.2	39.5	40.7	-0.8	-3.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	33,054	28,002	16,649	18.0	98.5
Benefits Paid	\$10,914,092	\$9,055,307	\$4,980,501	20.5	119.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$330.19	\$323.38	\$299.15	2.1	10.4
State Insured Covered Jobs ^a	267,744	267,228	263,994	0.2	1.4
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.3%	1.4%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Items					
Food & Beverages	212.2	211.1	211.7	0.5	0.2
Housing	219.3	219.7	209.5	-0.2	4.7
Apparel	217.2	216.9	213.0	0.1	1.9
Transportation	118.8	114.8	117.8	3.5	0.8
Medical Care	169.5	166.7	190.5	1.7	-11.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997 = 100)	372.4	369.8	362.2	0.7	2.8
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997 = 100)	114.5	113.8	112.4	0.6	1.9
Other Goods & Services	126.2	126.2	121.8	0.0	3.6
Other Goods & Services	351.2	350.3	340.2	0.3	3.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Commodities					
	169.5	171.0	182.7	-0.9	-7.2
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	76	78	118	-2.6	-35.6
Valuation	\$11,705,000	\$12,035,000	\$35,344,000	-2.7	-66.9
Single Family Homes	57	53	101	7.5	-43.6
Valuation	\$10,996,000	\$11,047,000	\$33,324,000	-0.5	-67.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	52	61	73	-14.8	-28.8

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

^aLocal Area Unemployment Statistics program estimates.

Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (2.8%), Albany (2.9%), and Campbell (3.3%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2009 (p)	Jan 2009 (r)	Feb 2008 (b)	Feb 2009 (p)	Jan 2009 (r)	Feb 2008 (b)	Feb 2009 (p)	Jan 2009 (r)	Feb 2008 (b)	Feb 2009 (p)	Jan 2009 (r)	Feb 2008 (b)
NORTHWEST	43,380	43,467	42,660	40,775	40,780	40,719	2,605	2,687	1,941	6.0	6.2	4.5
Big Horn	4,989	4,928	4,775	4,628	4,621	4,536	361	307	239	7.2	6.2	5.0
Fremont	18,360	18,304	18,125	17,170	17,099	17,262	1,190	1,205	863	6.5	6.6	4.8
Hot Springs	2,328	2,347	2,360	2,215	2,222	2,265	113	125	95	4.9	5.3	4.0
Park	13,392	13,488	13,261	12,671	12,671	12,702	721	817	559	5.4	6.1	4.2
Washakie	4,311	4,400	4,139	4,091	4,167	3,954	220	233	185	5.1	5.3	4.5
NORTHEAST	53,976	54,181	52,591	51,657	51,886	51,132	2,319	2,295	1,459	4.3	4.2	2.8
Campbell	27,520	27,617	26,660	26,604	26,755	26,101	916	862	559	3.3	3.1	2.1
Crook	3,351	3,399	3,359	3,207	3,243	3,240	144	156	119	4.3	4.6	3.5
Johnson	4,000	3,993	3,830	3,773	3,781	3,686	227	212	144	5.7	5.3	3.8
Sheridan	15,909	15,928	15,560	15,031	15,031	15,036	878	897	524	5.5	5.6	3.4
Weston	3,196	3,244	3,182	3,042	3,076	3,069	154	168	113	4.8	5.2	3.6
SOUTHWEST	64,344	64,491	64,293	61,434	61,648	62,589	2,910	2,843	1,704	4.5	4.4	2.7
Lincoln	7,893	7,919	8,627	7,324	7,368	8,326	569	551	301	7.2	7.0	3.5
Sublette	7,058	7,118	6,469	6,860	6,934	6,358	198	184	111	2.8	2.6	1.7
Sweetwater	24,115	24,071	24,038	23,167	23,161	23,437	948	910	601	3.9	3.8	2.5
Teton	13,829	13,875	14,010	13,164	13,190	13,688	665	685	322	4.8	4.9	2.3
Uinta	11,449	11,508	11,149	10,919	10,995	10,780	530	513	369	4.6	4.5	3.3
SOUTHEAST	72,162	71,989	72,229	68,807	68,304	69,524	3,355	3,685	2,705	4.6	5.1	3.7
Albany	19,289	18,746	18,908	18,729	18,135	18,414	560	611	494	2.9	3.3	2.6
Goshen	5,940	6,005	5,995	5,663	5,739	5,736	277	266	259	4.7	4.4	4.3
Laramie	41,975	42,230	42,209	39,719	39,722	40,462	2,256	2,508	1,747	5.4	5.9	4.1
Niobrara	1,190	1,205	1,203	1,136	1,145	1,157	54	60	46	4.5	5.0	3.8
Platte	3,768	3,803	3,914	3,560	3,563	3,755	208	240	159	5.5	6.3	4.1
CENTRAL	55,861	55,875	55,523	53,342	53,433	53,784	2,519	2,442	1,739	4.5	4.4	3.1
Carbon	7,837	7,855	8,471	7,368	7,412	8,171	469	443	300	6.0	5.6	3.5
Converse	7,226	7,282	7,199	6,919	6,982	6,977	307	300	222	4.2	4.1	3.1
Natrona	40,798	40,738	39,853	39,055	39,039	38,636	1,743	1,699	1,217	4.3	4.2	3.1
STATEWIDE	289,721	290,004	287,294	276,014	276,051	277,747	13,707	13,953	9,547	4.7	4.8	3.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted.....										3.9	3.7	2.8
U.S.....										8.9	8.5	5.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										8.1	7.6	4.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2009. Run date 03/2009.

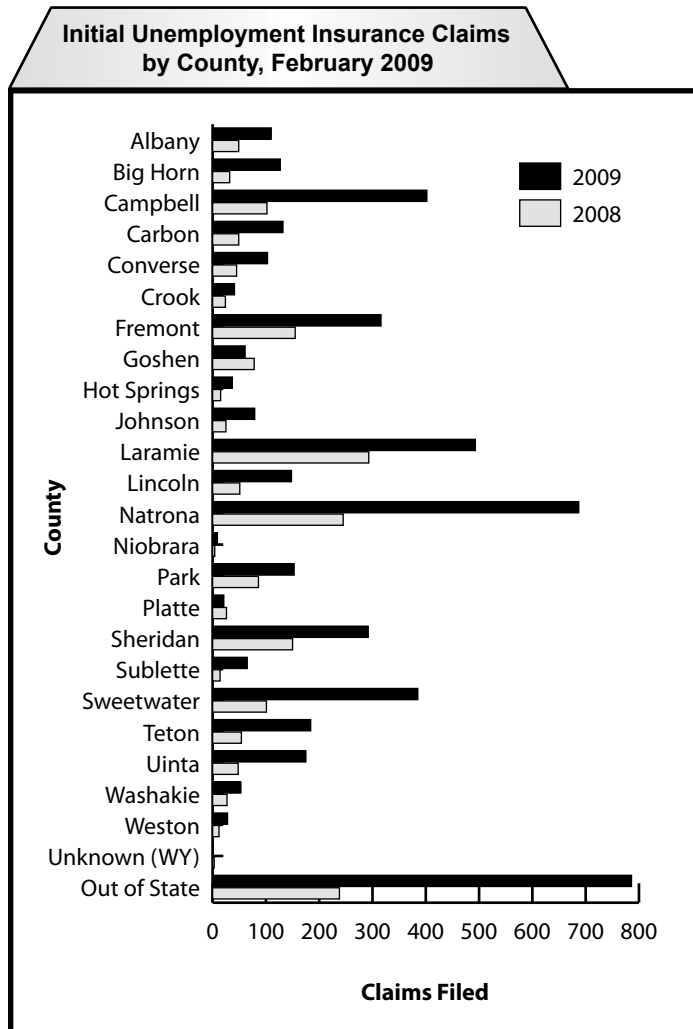
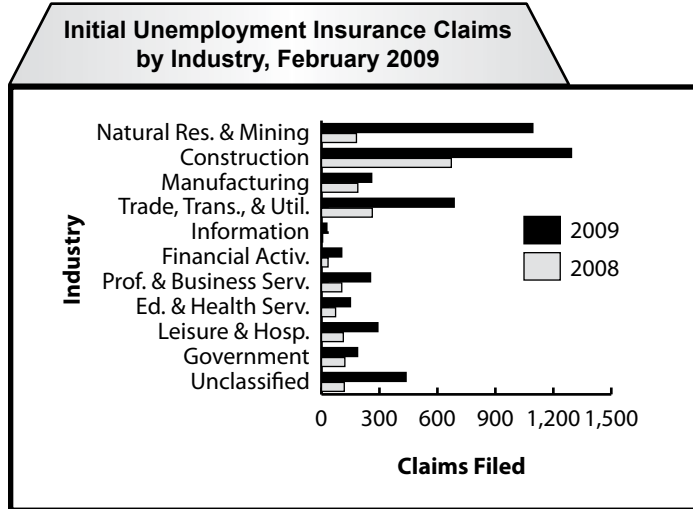
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims more than doubled compared to a year ago. In mining, claims were more than five times greater than at this time last year.



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			Percentage Change	
				Claims Filed	
	Feb09	Jan09	Feb08	Feb09	Feb09
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	4,885	5,725	1,922	-14.7	154.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,648	3,106	1,041	-14.7	154.4
Natural Resources & Mining	1,094	972	181	12.6	504.4
Mining	1,078	941	164	14.6	557.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	62	52	18	19.2	244.4
Construction	1,294	1,772	672	-27.0	92.6
Manufacturing	260	362	188	-28.2	38.3
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,612	1,952	642	-17.4	151.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	687	766	263	-10.3	161.2
Wholesale Trade	122	100	29	22.0	320.7
Retail Trade	315	408	160	-22.8	96.9
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	250	258	74	-3.1	237.8
Information	28	43	6	-34.9	366.7
Financial Activities	105	87	34	20.7	208.8
Professional & Business Serv.	254	373	105	-31.9	141.9
Educational & Health Services	150	126	73	19.0	105.5
Leisure & Hospitality	292	467	113	-37.5	158.4
Other Services	96	90	48	6.7	100.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	187	251	121	-25.5	54.5
Federal Government	57	108	54	-47.2	5.6
State Government	32	27	14	18.5	128.6
Local Government	98	116	53	-15.5	84.9
Local Education	23	19	13	21.1	76.9
UNCLASSIFIED	438	416	118	5.3	271.2
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	491	838	293	-41.4	67.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	209	410	144	-49.0	45.1
Construction	142	274	120	-48.2	18.3
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	226	365	120	-38.1	88.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	91	212	45	-57.1	102.2
Financial Activities	16	12	11	33.3	45.5
Professional & Business Serv.	38	45	22	-15.6	72.7
Educational & Health Services	28	27	16	3.7	75.0
Leisure & Hospitality	34	52	16	-34.6	112.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	33	24	21	37.5	57.1
UNCLASSIFIED	23	39	8	-41.0	187.5
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	686	662	242	3.6	183.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	373	380	135	-1.8	176.3
Construction	179	208	96	-13.9	86.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	281	250	96	12.4	192.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	99	84	32	17.9	209.4
Financial Activities	25	10	2	150.0	1,150.0
Professional & Business Serv.	50	50	19	0.0	163.2
Educational & Health Services	30	29	16	3.4	87.5
Leisure & Hospitality	46	45	16	2.2	187.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14	10	3	40.0	366.7
UNCLASSIFIED	18	22	8	-18.2	125.0

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

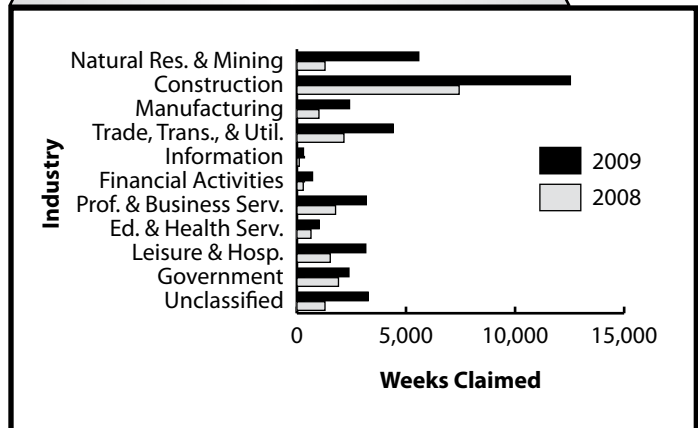
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed increased 100.7% compared to February 2008. Continued weeks claimed in mining were four times greater than a year ago.

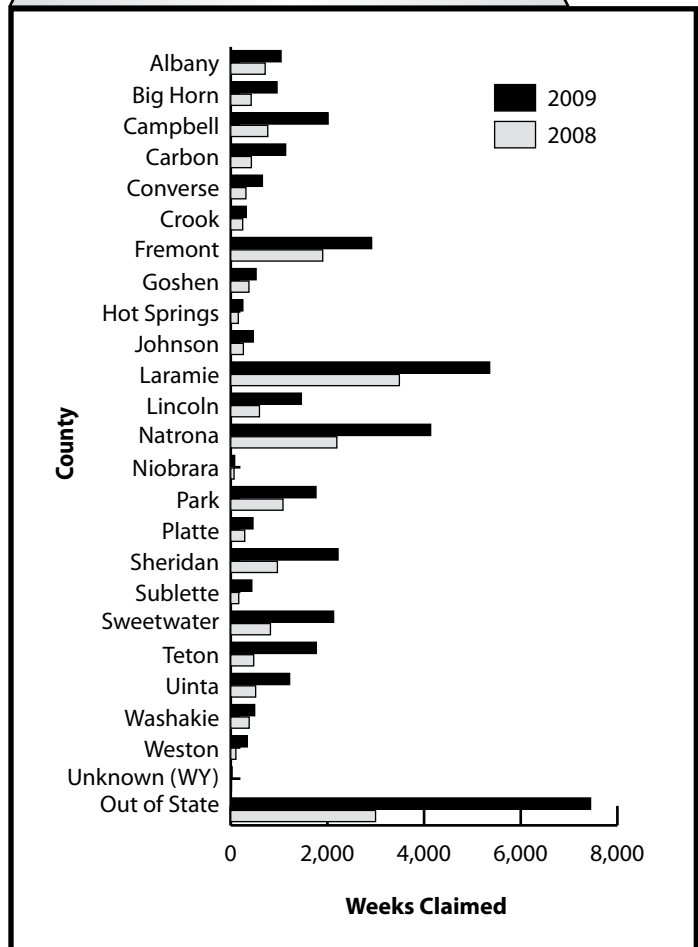
Continued Claims

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percentage Change		Feb08	Feb09
	Feb09	Jan09	Jan09	Feb08		
	Feb09	Jan09	Feb09	Feb08		
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	39,622	33,352	19,742	18.8	100.7	
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	11,355	10,003	5,653	13.5	100.9	
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	20,533	16,769	9,735	22.4	110.9	
Natural Resources & Mining	5,586	3,366	1,289	66.0	333.4	
Mining	5,331	3,126	1,098	70.5	385.5	
Oil & Gas Extraction	607	596	100	1.8	507.0	
Construction	12,535	11,309	7,436	10.8	68.6	
Manufacturing	2,412	2,094	1,010	15.2	138.8	
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	13,440	11,594	6,815	15.9	97.2	
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	4,411	3,459	2,156	27.5	104.6	
Wholesale Trade	620	515	257	20.4	141.2	
Retail Trade	2,550	1,977	1,181	29.0	115.9	
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	1,241	967	718	28.3	72.8	
Information	301	236	108	27.5	178.7	
Financial Activities	716	577	290	24.1	146.9	
Professional & Business Serv.	3,181	2,818	1,771	12.9	79.6	
Educational & Health Services	1,020	1,003	645	1.7	58.1	
Leisure & Hospitality	3,157	2,989	1,528	5.6	106.6	
Other Services	654	512	317	27.7	106.3	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,385	2,322	1,905	2.7	25.2	
Federal Government	1,074	1,146	963	-6.3	11.5	
State Government	215	155	206	38.7	4.4	
Local Government	1,096	1,021	736	7.3	48.9	
Local Education	225	204	127	10.3	77.2	
UNCLASSIFIED	3,264	2,667	1,287	22.4	153.6	
LARAMIE COUNTY						
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	5,356	5,089	3,488	5.2	53.6	
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,554	1,569	1,012	-1.0	53.6	
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,482	2,471	1,775	0.4	39.8	
Construction	1,853	1,840	1,518	0.7	22.1	
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	2,373	2,172	1,353	9.3	75.4	
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	945	755	488	25.2	93.6	
Financial Activities	106	102	94	3.9	12.8	
Professional & Business Serv.	563	602	332	-6.5	69.6	
Educational & Health Services	275	273	185	0.7	48.6	
Leisure & Hospitality	318	295	189	7.8	68.3	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	267	239	221	11.7	20.8	
UNCLASSIFIED	234	207	139	13.0	68.3	
NATRONA COUNTY						
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,135	3,445	2,196	20.0	88.3	
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,241	1,058	657	17.3	88.9	
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,361	2,000	1,183	18.1	99.6	
Construction	1,321	1,274	963	3.7	37.2	
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,543	1,262	859	22.3	79.6	
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	491	412	275	19.2	78.5	
Financial Activities	93	51	72	82.4	29.2	
Professional & Business Serv.	351	281	272	24.9	29.0	
Educational & Health Services	214	207	90	3.4	137.8	
Leisure & Hospitality	215	164	79	31.1	172.2	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	115	110	103	4.5	11.7	
UNCLASSIFIED	116	73	51	58.9	127.5	

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, February 2009



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, February 2009



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

**Wyoming Department
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Research & Planning
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Casper, WY 82602**

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