

TRENDS

Research & Planning Downloads Top Quarter Million in 2008

by: Jodi Davey, Administrative Specialist
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The Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning (R&P) publishes wide-ranging information and analysis on Wyoming's labor market. Labor market information produced by R&P varies from the routine, such as monthly unemployment rates, to the customized, such as commuting patterns between Laramie County, Wyoming and the Colorado Front Range. Analysis of customer contacts, mailings, and visits to R&P's website show that more than 225,000 publications were downloaded in 2008, and R&P contacts with media averaged more than 10 interviews per month. Analysis of these interactions allows R&P to determine the most efficient means of disseminating information and provides clues about ways in which R&P customers use that information.

As a state statistical entity, R&P “is a unit of the state government whose principal function is the compilation and analysis of data and the dissemination of information for statistical purposes” (Gallagher, 2007). In addition to serving the needs of labor market stakeholders, the information produced by R&P is a means to hold government accountable. As a statistical entity, R&P has no stake in decisions made by others who use the data and analysis produced. This allows analysts to conduct quality, unbiased research.

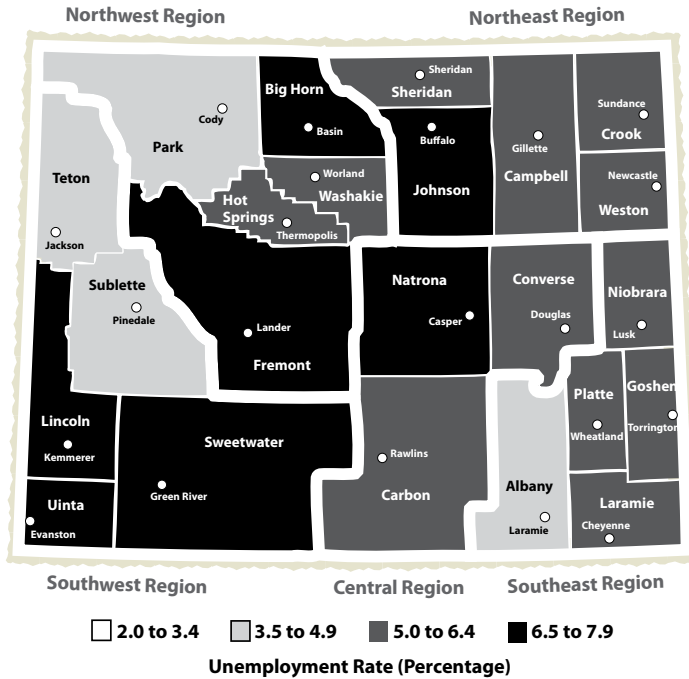
Ideally, information producers such as R&P could quantify the value of information produced. Doing so would help information producers understand what consumers find useful and allow them to reallocate resources (financial, human, etc.) towards producing new or improved information products. Instead, information producers rely on indirect measures such as the number of publications distributed or how many files were downloaded during a period.

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 5.9% in June to 6.5% in July, its highest level since March 1989. Job losses continued in the state as employment decreased by 8,900 jobs over the year. An estimated 17,624 individuals were unemployed in Wyoming in July 2009, compared to 8,518 in July 2008. . . . *page 12*
- Continued unemployment insurance claims were four times greater in July 2009 than in July 2008. The regular UI benefits exhaustion rate increased to 12.0%. . . . *page 19*

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



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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IN THIS ISSUE

Research & Planning Downloads Top Quarter Million in 2008 1

Statewide Normalized Unemployment Insurance Continued Weeks Claimed, January 1997 to July 2009 11

Truck Drivers Top Projected Net Job Growth List in Wyoming 12

Job Losses Continue in July; Unemployment Reaches 6.5% 12

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year) 13

State Unemployment Rates 13

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment . . 14

Economic Indicators..... 16

County Unemployment Rates 17

Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims 18

Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims ... 19

(Text continued from page 1)

Increasingly, information products are distributed electronically. Table 1 shows 10 publications from R&P's main website that, combined, were downloaded more than 172,000 times.

Producing information is an iterative process between R&P and the federal, state, and local institutions that fund research and analysis, U.S. Department of Labor national and regional office staff, information consumers, and others. R&P strives to provide objective, accurate, and useful information within various constraints including confidentiality laws, funding, and human resources. The feedback received from various sources helps R&P meet that goal.

R&P has limited knowledge about how and why consumers use its products, but several aspects of R&P's readership can be quantified:

- Internet sites most frequently visited
- Numbers of hard copy and electronic publications and products distributed
- The number of files downloaded from R&P's website
- The satisfaction level of a selected number of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* subscribers

R&P does not know precisely who uses its products; why they are used is even broader in scope. Nor does R&P know the time between when the information was acquired and when a decision using the information is actually made. Secondly, news media act as both consumers and intermediate producers of information. R&P cannot quantify how many people read articles using R&P data, nor how many times a particular article from a single newspaper is read. Lastly, even if

Table 1: Ten Most Frequently Downloaded Wyoming Labor Market Information Publications, 2008

Publication	Downloads	
	Number	Percent
Wages & Benefits in Wyoming 2008	48,772	21.5%
Nurses in Demand, A Statement of the Problem, Part One	39,514	17.4%
Nurses in Demand, Statement of the Problem [Summary]	22,862	10.1%
2008 Projections for Industries & Occupations in Wyoming 2008-2014	21,825	9.6%
Definition of a State Statistical Entity	14,206	6.3%
A Study of the Disparity in Wages and Benefits Between Men and Women in Wyoming	7,106	3.1%
Employee Benefits Survey 2006	4,868	2.1%
Wyoming Career Explorer 2006-2007	4,581	2.0%
Labor Force Trends (April 2008) - Featured Article "Covered Employment & Wages for Third Quarter 2007: Payroll Growth Moderates Further"	4,521	2.0%
Labor Force Trends (May 2008) - Featured Article- "Barriers to Growth in Wyoming's Economy"	4,383	1.9%
Subtotal	172,638	76.2%
All Other Publications	53,967	23.8%
Total	226,605	100.0%

it is known that a particular information product has a high frequency of downloads, details about the population using it remain elusive. Anecdotally, R&P knows information customers such as nurses are keenly interested in the labor market dynamics of their profession, and are more than willing to network with others in their profession to distribute and assimilate information. In 2008, nearly 60,000 files of the R&P reports on nurses were downloaded, but there were

only 3,808 active nurses in Wyoming as of first quarter 2008 (Leonard, 2008). This suggests a broader range of customers exists for this information than just nurses in Wyoming.

Some information produced by R&P is authorized and/or required by federal law. Data collection and analysis for these and other programs are overseen by two agencies within the U.S. Department of Labor: the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the Employment & Training Administration (ETA). BLS primarily funds the production of standard outputs. Production of BLS outputs is coordinated with and overseen primarily by regional office staff. In contrast, ETA provides state agencies wider latitude in how agreed-upon objectives are met.

R&P conducts other research by agreement with and funded by other institutions, public and private. Research conducted on behalf of other institutions is conducted with the understanding that R&P will retain objectivity and control over its production. R&P strives to make the process as transparent as possible to funding entities without relinquishing objectivity or control of the outputs. Some of the most popular reports (based on counts of reports downloaded) were funded by the Wyoming Healthcare Commission involving health care labor market research (see Table 1 for downloads; the reports are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing.htm>). Past research has also been funded by institutions such as the Wyoming Community College Commission (see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education.htm>). While these information products were funded by specific institutions, the products serve other interests as well. The nursing studies, for example, provide policy makers with insight into the labor market

for nurses, past and present, as well as various scenarios for what future nursing demand may look like.

Establishing Value by What is Known

To gain a better understanding of what customers value, R&P compiled statistics pertaining to the distribution of hard copy and electronic publications and products. Data sources include results from a survey of *Trends* subscribers, monthly staff reports of hard and electronic copies of publications and products distributed, WebTrends (software used to compile statistics about activity on a website), and monthly staff-reported interactions with the media. These statistics are discussed in the following sections.

Accessing Wyoming Labor Market Information from the Internet

The Wyoming Labor Market Information website (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/>) is R&P's primary Internet portal. The site provides a gateway to all R&P publications and statistics released in hard copy and electronic formats. Some information and documentation produced by R&P is published exclusively on the Internet for two reasons. First, electronic publication is less expensive than producing printed publications. Second, it permits lengthy tables and methodology to be available to interested users without lengthening a publication for those whom the additional detail is unnecessary.

Users' activity on the LMI website is defined in two ways, visits and downloads:

- *Visit* – a series of actions that begins when a visitor views the first page from the server and ends when the visitor leaves the site or remains idle beyond the idle-time limit (30 minutes). In 2008, a total of 187,174 visits to the LMI delivery system pages were recorded.
- *Download* – when actions are taken by an individual to transfer a file from the LMI website to another electronic location.

While counting visits to a website may signal interest, tracking those files that are downloaded provides a more accurate indication of consumers’ interests. For example, a visitor may access a site but not find anything of interest or the type of information he or she is seeking. However, when a visitor takes specific actions to download a file, this demonstrates interest in specific data and/or analysis.

During 2008, customers downloaded 226,605 files from the Labor Market Information site (see Table 1). The most frequently accessed pages were those pertaining to nurses, particularly those related to retirement, recruitment, and retention. In 2007 the Wyoming Healthcare Commission employed R&P’s expertise in labor market research to study nursing profession labor market issues. Two of the *Nurses in Demand* publications accounted for more than one-fourth of all downloaded files (27.5%; 62,376 total downloads). As primary care givers, nurses are projected to be in high demand as the overall age of the population rises in coming years (Cowan, Jones, Knapp, Leonard, & Saulcy, 2008). Understanding labor market dynamics helps stakeholders create informed policies and actions.

Interest was also demonstrated in employee compensation-related

publications (wages and benefits). Users downloaded 48,772 copies (21.5%) of *Wages & Benefits in Wyoming 2008*, the most of any individual publication. *Employee Benefits 2006* was retrieved 4,868 times (2.1%). These reports were accessed a combined total of 53,640 times (23.6% of total downloads).

Table 2 shows in descending order the number of Wyoming County Fact Sheets downloaded in 2008. A total of 6,347 fact sheets were retrieved (2.8% of the total).

Table 2: Number of County Fact Sheets Downloaded from the Wyoming Labor Market Information Website, 2008

County in Wyoming	Files Downloaded	
	n	%
Campbell	722	11.4%
Converse	470	7.4%
Albany	446	7.0%
Natrona	330	5.2%
Teton	323	5.1%
Laramie	322	5.1%
Fremont	308	4.9%
Sweetwater	278	4.4%
Carbon	258	4.1%
Sheridan	256	4.0%
Big Horn	253	4.0%
Lincoln	242	3.8%
Sublette	224	3.5%
Uinta	214	3.4%
Hot Springs	209	3.3%
Johnson	207	3.3%
Park	205	3.2%
Crook	202	3.2%
Weston	187	2.9%
Goshen	182	2.9%
Platte	180	2.8%
Niobrara	170	2.7%
Washakie	159	2.5%
Total	6,347	100.0%

Campbell County's fact sheet was the most frequently downloaded (722; 11.4% of fact sheets downloaded), with 200 more fact sheets retrieved than the next most frequently downloaded county fact sheet for Converse County (470; 7.4% of fact sheets downloaded). Interest in Campbell County could be related to employment growth that occurred there in 2008. These county fact sheets are being revised and will be posted on the website when that process is complete.

Wyoming Labor Force Trends is R&P's monthly magazine. The publication contains monthly statistics on Wyoming nonagricultural wage and salary employment, economic indicators, county unemployment, and unemployment insurance statistics. Some statistics such as unemployment-insurance covered employment and wages and turnover statistics are published quarterly. In addition to routinely published statistics, *Trends* includes a feature article that provides additional information on a labor market topic. In 2008, R&P surveyed *Trends* subscribers to get a sense of users' satisfaction levels. Of 284 respondents, 88.7% indicated they were satisfied or very satisfied with the publication (see Table 3).

Table 4 (see page 7) shows the number of times the feature article for a given month in 2008 was downloaded within three months of publication. "Cashing Out? Labor Market Withdrawal by Wyoming Workers Age 45 and Older" from the June issue was most frequently downloaded (2,630; 17.7% of feature articles downloaded). Interest in this topic is further demonstrated by the fact that the research was highlighted in at least two separate Wyoming newspapers in 2008, the *Casper Star-Tribune* and the *Wyoming Business Report* (see the articles

Table 3: Wyoming Labor Force Trends Subscriber Survey Response, 2008

Response	n	%
Very Satisfied	123	43.3%
Satisfied	129	45.4%
Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	24	8.5%
Dissatisfied	0	0.0%
Very Dissatisfied	0	0.0%
Don't Know	8	2.8%
Total	284	100.0%

online at <http://tinyurl.com/n9m9wx> and <http://tinyurl.com/mr67hg>).

Research & Planning Information Products and Media Use

News media act as both consumers and distributors of information. As information providers themselves, they find, filter, condense, and communicate what they think consumers will find interesting or useful. The challenge is to know who consumes R&P information from news media sources. Approximate hard copy circulation counts are available for newspapers that use R&P information. R&P also knows about media interactions (usually interviews) with staff from monthly reports. Circulation of newspapers and magazines varies from a few hundred to millions of subscribers (see Tables 5a and 5b, pages 7 and 9, respectively). Publications in which R&P data have been cited are as diverse as small (in terms of circulation) statewide newspapers like the *Daily Times* (Rawlins) to nationally-distributed publications such as *Forbes* and *Redbook*.

In 2008, R&P distributed hard copies and electronic versions of 2,340

Table 4: *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* Feature Article Downloads Within Three Months of Publication, 2008

Featured Article and Month of Appearance	Downloads n	Downloads %
Cashing Out? Labor Market Withdrawal by Wyoming Workers Age 45 and Older (June)	2,630	17.7%
Excerpt from Wyoming Benefits Survey (March)	2,382	16.0%
Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2007: Payroll Growth Moderates Further (April)	2,280	15.3%
Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2007: Payroll Growth Moderates (January)	1,972	13.2%
Barriers to Growth in Wyoming's Economy (May)	1,929	13.0%
From Another Angle: Using Unemployment Insurance Recipients' Historical Data to Understand the Wyoming Labor Supply Situation (February)	1,565	10.5%
Turnover and Labor Market Context of Wyoming State Employees (November)	592	4.0%
Methods of Analysis: Using Survey Data and Administrative Data to Explore Similar Ideas (December)	541	3.6%
Examining the Wage Gap in Wyoming Counties (August)	373	2.5%
A Study of Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees (September)	285	1.9%
Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2007: Double-Digit Growth in Total Payroll (July)	237	1.6%
Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2008: Construction Leads Growth in Jobs and Payroll (October)	98	0.7%
Total	14,884	100.0%

press releases covering various Wyoming labor market topics. R&P staff were interviewed on 79 separate occasions by various media outlets. The media interviews suggest that public information entities rely on R&P to report on routine labor market information (e.g., monthly unemployment rates, job growth) as well as less frequently published data and statistics on topics such as workplace fatalities.

In addition to the information provided to visitors to R&P websites, R&P data appeared in a variety of media outlets in both online and hard copy formats. R&P information

Table 5a: *Circulation of Wyoming Newspapers*

Publications	Unduplicated Circulation				Publish Days ^a
	Daily	Weekly	Sunday	Other	
Wyoming-Specific					
Basin Republican-Rustler		1,081			
Bridger Valley Pioneer		1,600			
Buffalo Bulletin		4,000			
Casper Journal ^b		2,300			W
Casper Star-Tribune	31,110		33,948		
Cody Enterprise				7,100	M,W
Daily Boomerang (Laramie)	6,000		5,950		
Daily Rocket-Miner (Rock Springs)	8,942				
Daily Times (Rawlins)	3,900				
Douglas Budget		4,100			
Dubois Frontier		1,225			
Glenrock Independent		1,350			
Green River Star		3,400			
Greybull Standard		1,440			
Guernsey Gazette		500			

Table continued on page 8

Table continued from page 7

Table 5a: Circulation of Wyoming Newspapers

Publications	Unduplicated Circulation				Publish Days ^a
	Daily	Weekly	Sunday	Other	
High Plains Sentinel (Wright)		700			
Jackson Hole News & Guide		10,500			
Kemmerer Gazette		1,700			
Lander Journal		4,404	10,600		W, Su
Lingle Guide		450			
Little Chicago Review (Kemmerer)		1,062			
Lovell Chronicle		2,135			
Lusk Herald		1,400			
Moorcroft Leader		984			
Newcastle News Letter Journal		2,150			
Northern Wyoming Daily News (Worland)	3,946				
Pine Bluffs Post		1,700			
Pinedale Roundup		4,000			
Platte County Record-Times (Wheatland)		2,200			
Powell Tribune				4,600	Tu, Th
Riverton Ranger	7,200		10,600		
Saratoga Sun		1,647			
Sheridan Press	6,565				
Shoshoni Pioneer		591			
Star Valley Independent		4,200			
Sublette Examiner (Pinedale)		2,375			
Sundance Times		1,800			
The News Record (Gillette)	7,200		8,500		
Thermopolis Independent Record		2,170			
Torrington Telegram				2,900	W, F
Uinta County Herald (Evanston)		3,340			Tu, F
Weston County Gazette (Upton)		1,100			
Wind River News (Lander)		2,000			

Table continued on page 9

was used by media an average of 12.8 times per month (see Table 6, page 10). Slightly more than three-fourths of coverage was from newspapers (online or hard copy) for an average of 9.8 appearances per month. Nearly two-thirds of media coverage was from in-state sources such as the *Casper Star-Tribune* and Wyoming Public Radio. R&P data appeared an average of 8.3 times per month in these sources. Current Employment Statistics (CES) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) as released by R&P in the standard monthly news release were the most frequent topics, accounting for 45.1% or an average of 5.8 times per month (see Table 7, page 10). LAUS and CES data, separate from the monthly news release, were cited the next most often at 15.7% and 7.8%, respectively. In addition to routine statistics, other topics garnering media attention included gender and worker recruitment and retention. Both were used by the media 11 times each, an average of 0.9 times per month. The fact that R&P data appear with some degree of regularity may suggest that media find the information accurate, useful, reliable, and of interest to their

readers. Additionally, their costs for searching for information produced by

R&P are low because they know that the information will be available in a timely

manner (e.g., monthly news releases) and they know where to locate it.

Table continued from page 8

Table 5a: Circulation of Wyoming Newspapers

Publications	Unduplicated Circulation				Publish Days ^a
	Daily	Weekly	Sunday	Other	
Wyoming Business Report (Statewide)				7,500	Monthly
Wyoming Pioneer (Hulett)		513			
Wyoming Tribune-Eagle (Cheyenne)	15,762		16,682		

^aFor newspapers published fewer than five days per week.

^bPaid circulation. Does not include approximately 30,000 free copies distributed weekly.

Sources: Wyoming Press Association. (n.d.). *WPA Members List*. Retrieved August 25, 2009, from <http://www.wyopress.org/members.asp>; The Business Reports. (2009). *2009 Media Guide*. Retrieved August 25, 2009, from http://www.bizpubs.org/library/48_2009%20MEDIA%20GUIDE_lowres.pdf

Summary

R&P products serve a variety of purposes for labor market stakeholders. Because of R&P’s position as a state statistical entity, customers rely on its information to be objective and accurate. While it is generally understood that information has value, quantifying the value is a complex undertaking. A handful of resources such as counts and types of electronic and hard copy publications and

Table 5b: Circulation of Selected Non-Wyoming Newspapers and Magazines in Which R&P Data Appeared

Publications	Unduplicated Circulation			Comments
	Daily	Sunday	Other	
Forbes Magazine			900,000	Published 26 times per year nationally
Redbook Magazine			2,200,000	Published 12 times per year nationally
Billings (MT) Gazette	46,252	52,486		
Salt Lake (UT) Tribune			121,699	Daily & Sunday circulation counts not available separately
Denver (CO) Post			371,728	Daily & Sunday circulation counts not available separately
Rapid City (SD) Journal	31,514	32,638		
Scottsbluff (NE) Star-Herald			14,763	Daily & Sunday circulation counts not available separately

Sources: Echo Media. (n.d.). *Forbes Magazine*. Retrieved August 20, 2009, from <http://www.echo-media.com/MediaDetail.asp?IDNumber=4519>; Echo Media. (n.d.). *Redbook Magazine*. Retrieved August 20, 2009, from <http://www.echo-media.com/MediaDetail.asp?IDNumber=4936>; Montana Newspaper Association. (n.d.). *Billings: Billings Gazette*. Retrieved August 20, 2009, from <http://www.mtnewspapers.com/articles/2009/08/20/members/billingsgaz.txt>; Mondo Newspapers. (2009). *Utah Daily Newspapers*. Retrieved August 20, 2009, from <http://www.mondonewspapers.com/usa/daily/utah.html>; Mondo Newspapers. (2009). *Highest Circulation Colorado Daily Newspapers*. Retrieved August 20, 2009, from <http://www.mondonewspapers.com/usa/circulation/colorado.html>; South Dakota Newspaper Association. (n.d.). *SDNA Member Newspapers in Rapid City, South Dakota*. Retrieved August 25, 2009, from <http://www.sdna.com/search.php?c=Rapid%20City>; and Nebraska Press Association. (n.d.). *Listing by Circulation*. Retrieved August 25, 2009, from <http://www.nebpress.com/circulation/level3.php>.

Table 6: Research & Planning Media Interactions by Type and Source, 2008

Media Type	n	%	Average Number Per Month
Newspaper	117	76.5%	9.8
Radio	5	3.3%	0.4
TV	15	9.8%	1.3
Internet only	2	1.3%	0.2
Misc. publication (e.g., magazine)	4	2.6%	0.3
Unknown or not specified	10	6.5%	0.8
Total	153	100.0%	12.8

In/Out-of-State Source	n	%	Average Number Per Month
In-state	99	64.7%	8.3
Out-of-state	45	29.4%	3.8
General circulation (e.g., Forbes magazine)	5	3.3%	0.4
All other	4	2.6%	0.3
Total	153	100.0%	12.8

Table 7: Research & Planning Media Interactions by Topic, 2008

Topic	n	%	Average Number Per Month
Health care	7	4.6%	0.6
Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages	2	1.3%	0.2
Current Employment Statistics	12	7.8%	1.0
Occupational Employment Statistics	1	0.7%	0.1
Local Area Unemployment Statistics	24	15.7%	2.0
Commuting	2	1.3%	0.2
General	1	0.7%	0.1
Wages, General	2	1.3%	0.2
Gender	11	7.2%	0.9
Standard Monthly News Release ^a	69	45.1%	5.8
Projections	3	2.0%	0.3
Worker recruitment and retention	11	7.2%	0.9
All other not elsewhere classified	8	5.2%	0.7
Total	153	100.0%	12.8

^aIncludes data from Current Employment Statistics and Local Area Unemployment Statistics programs.

products distributed permit indirect value measurement as to what information products consumers find worthwhile. By working with the information available, R&P can serve its customers more effectively.

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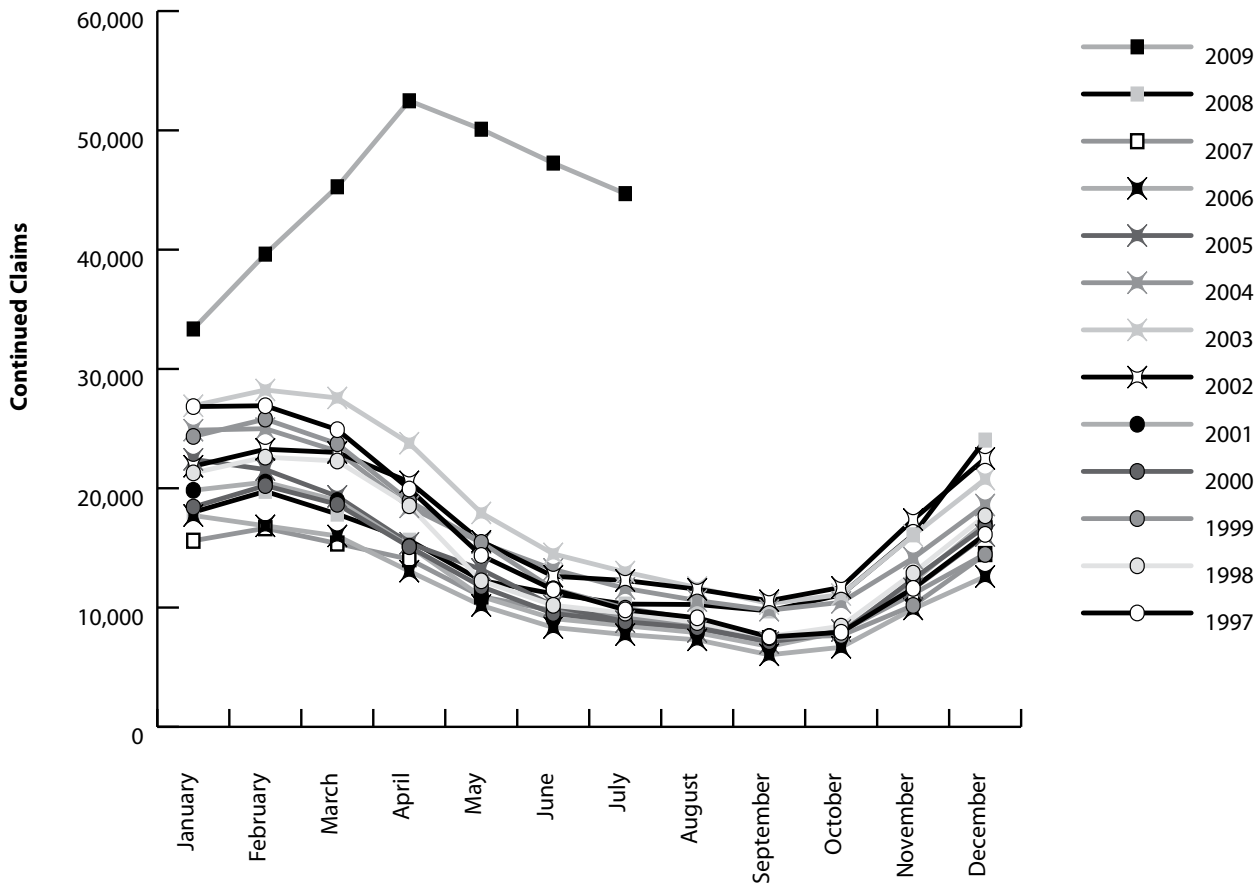
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U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor

Statewide Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Continued Weeks Claimed January 1997 to July 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.

Truck Drivers Top Projected Net Job Growth List in Wyoming

Drivers of heavy and tractor-trailer trucks are projected to see the highest net growth of all occupations in Wyoming over the next seven years.

According to *A Closer Look at Occupational Projections for Wyoming, 2006-*

2016, an estimated 1,842 truck drivers will be added through 2016, with a mean hourly wage of \$17.50. The projected change is a 29.9% increase from the 2006 level. For more information about occupational and industry projections, see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

Job Losses Continue in July; Unemployment Reaches 6.5%

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate increased from 5.9% in June to 6.5% in July, its highest level since March 1989. The U.S. unemployment rate decreased from 9.5% in June to 9.4% in July, but remained much higher than its July 2008 level of 5.8%. Job losses continued in Wyoming as employment decreased by 8,900 jobs, or 2.9% from July 2008 to July 2009. An estimated 17,624 individuals were unemployed in Wyoming in July 2009, compared to 8,518 in July 2008.

Over the year Wyoming lost 8,900 jobs, or 2.9%. Job gains were seen in a few sectors, including wholesale trade (200 jobs, or 2.2%), educational & health services (700 jobs, or 2.9%), and government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 1,500 jobs, or 2.3%). Employment remained below year-ago levels in natural resources & mining (including oil & gas; -4,200 jobs, or -14.1%), construction (-4,400 jobs, or -14.4%), retail

trade (-600 jobs, or -1.8%), professional & business services (-800 jobs, or -4.1%), and leisure & hospitality (-800 jobs, or -2.0%).

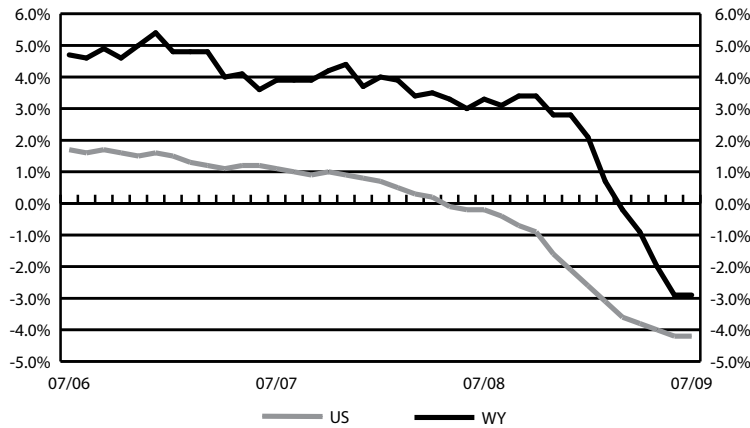
From June to July employment decreased by 2,800 jobs, or 0.9%. This level of decrease is consistent with normal over-the-month seasonal patterns. Seasonal job gains in construction (300 jobs, or 1.2%), retail trade (500 jobs, or 1.6%), professional & business services (300 jobs, or 1.6%), educational & health services (200 jobs, or 0.8%), and leisure & hospitality (2,000 jobs, or 5.3%) were more than offset by job losses in government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; -6,400 jobs, or -8.8%). Government job losses were primarily the result of public schools closing for the summer.

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, most unemployment rates increased slightly from June to July. The highest rates were found in Big Horn (7.9%), Fremont (7.7%), and Lincoln (7.1%) counties. Teton and Albany counties posted the lowest unemployment rates (4.3%), followed by Park and Sublette counties (both 4.7%). In every county unemployment rates were higher than their July 2008 levels.

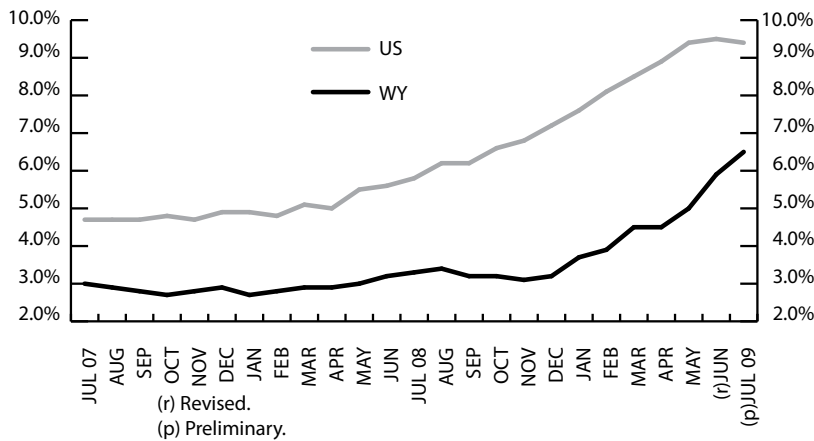


¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series in order to obtain a better understanding of changes in economic conditions from month to month.

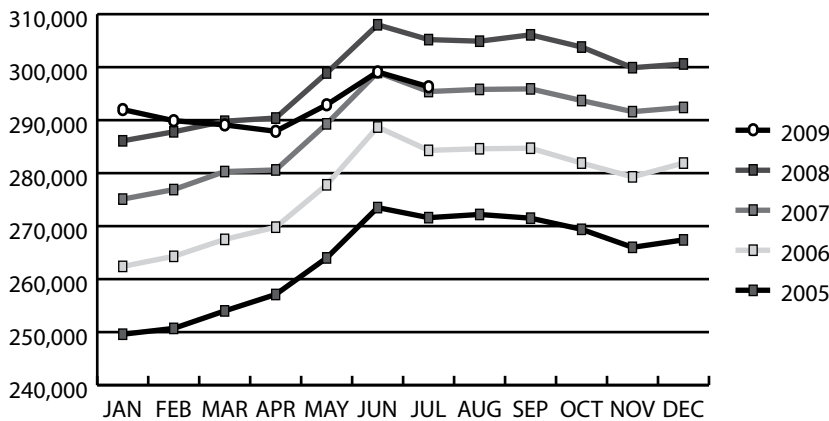
**Nonagricultural Employment Growth
(Percentage Change Over Previous Year)**



Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate (Percentage)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	15.5
Michigan	15.0
Rhode Island	12.7
Nevada	12.5
California	11.9
Oregon	11.9
South Carolina	11.8
Ohio	11.2
Kentucky	11.0
North Carolina	11.0
Florida	10.7
Tennessee	10.7
District of Columbia	10.6
Indiana	10.6
Illinois	10.4
Georgia	10.3
Alabama	10.2
Mississippi	9.7
United States	9.4
Missouri	9.3
New Jersey	9.3
Arizona	9.2
Washington	9.1
West Virginia	9.0
Wisconsin	9.0
Idaho	8.8
Massachusetts	8.8
New York	8.6
Pennsylvania	8.5
Maine	8.4
Alaska	8.3
Delaware	8.2
Minnesota	8.1
Texas	7.9
Colorado	7.8
Connecticut	7.8
Arkansas	7.4
Kansas	7.4
Louisiana	7.4
Maryland	7.3
Hawaii	7.0
New Mexico	7.0
Virginia	6.9
New Hampshire	6.8
Vermont	6.8
Montana	6.7
Iowa	6.5
Oklahoma	6.5
Wyoming	6.5
Utah	6.0
Nebraska	4.9
South Dakota	4.9
North Dakota	4.2

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Employment remained below year-ago levels in natural resources & mining, construction, retail trade, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality.

	% Change Total Employment					% Change Total Employment				
	Employment in Thousands			Jun 09 Jul 08		Employment in Thousands			Jun 09 Jul 09	
	Jul 09(p)	Jun 09(r)	Jul 08	Jul 09	Jul 08	Jul 09(p)	Jun 09(r)	Jul 08	Jul 09	Jul 09
WYOMING STATEWIDE										
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	296.3	299.1	305.2	-0.9	-2.9					
TOTAL PRIVATE	229.9	226.3	240.3	1.6	-4.3					
GOODS PRODUCING	61.5	61.3	70.3	0.3	-12.5					
Natural Resources & Mining	25.6	25.7	29.8	-0.4	-14.1					
Mining	25.6	25.6	29.8	0.0	-14.1					
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.2	4.2	4.8	0.0	-12.5					
Mining Except Oil & Gas	10.0	9.9	10.0	1.0	0.0					
Coal Mining	7.3	7.3	7.0	0.0	4.3					
Support Activities for Mining	11.4	11.5	15.0	-0.9	-24.0					
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.0	10.0	11.1	0.0	-9.9					
Construction	26.1	25.8	30.5	1.2	-14.4					
Construction of Buildings	4.4	4.1	5.2	7.3	-15.4					
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	9.5	9.1	10.5	4.4	-9.5					
Specialty Trade Contractors	12.2	12.6	14.8	-3.2	-17.6					
Manufacturing	9.8	9.8	10.0	0.0	-2.0					
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.3	0.0	-1.9					
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1					
SERVICE PROVIDING	234.8	237.8	234.9	-1.3	0.0					
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	56.9	56.3	57.3	1.1	-0.7					
Wholesale Trade	9.3	9.3	9.1	0.0	2.2					
Merch. Wholesalers, Durable	6.1	6.2	5.9	-1.6	3.4					
Retail Trade	32.7	32.2	33.3	1.6	-1.8					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.4	4.3	4.6	2.3	-4.3					
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.6	4.8	2.2	-2.1					
Grocery Stores	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.5	0.0					
Gasoline Stations	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0					
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	6.7	7.0	3.0	-1.4					
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	14.9	14.8	14.9	0.7	0.0					
Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0					
Transp. & Warehousing	12.4	12.3	12.4	0.8	0.0					
Truck Transportation	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.3	0.0					
Information	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.5					
Financial Activities	11.7	11.6	11.9	0.9	-1.7					
Finance & Insurance	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.0	-1.4					
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.5	4.4	4.6	2.3	-2.2					
Professional & Business Services	18.9	18.6	19.7	1.6	-4.1					
Prof., Scientific, & Tech. Services	10.0	9.9	10.0	1.0	0.0					
Architect., Engineering, & Rel.	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	-3.1					
Mgmt. of Co.s & Enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5					
Admin., Support, & Waste Svcs.	8.2	8.0	8.9	2.5	-7.9					
Educational & Health Services	25.2	25.0	24.5	0.8	2.9					
Educational Services	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0					
Health Care & Social Assistance	22.8	22.6	22.0	0.9	3.6					
Ambulatory Health Care	8.6	8.4	8.2	2.4	4.9					
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0					
Hospitals	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0					
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-2.2					
Social Assistance	6.3	6.4	5.9	-1.6	6.8					
Leisure & Hospitality	39.4	37.4	40.2	5.3	-2.0					
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.6	3.3	3.8	9.1	-5.3					
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	35.8	34.1	36.4	5.0	-1.6					
Accommodation	15.5	14.3	15.6	8.4	-0.6					
Food Svcs. & Drinking Places	20.3	19.8	20.8	2.5	-2.4					
Other Services	12.2	12.0	12.4	1.7	-1.6					
Repair & Maintenance	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	66.4	72.8	64.9	-8.8	2.3					
Federal Government	8.7	8.5	8.4	2.4	3.6					
State Government	15.7	15.9	15.8	-1.3	-0.6					
State Government Education	6.3	6.5	6.3	-3.1	0.0					
Local Government	42.0	48.4	40.7	-13.2	3.2					
Local Government Education	18.3	23.8	17.0	-23.1	7.6					
Hospitals	6.6	6.6	6.5	0.0	1.5					
LARAMIE COUNTY										
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	45.4	45.5	45.5	-0.2	-0.2					
TOTAL PRIVATE	31.7	31.5	32.2	0.6	-1.6					
GOODS PRODUCING	4.8	4.8	5.1	0.0	-5.9					
Natural Res., Mining, & Const.	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9					
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9					
SERVICE PROVIDING	40.6	40.7	40.4	-0.2	0.5					
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.7	9.6	9.8	1.0	-1.0					
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0					
Retail Trade	5.7	5.6	5.7	1.8	0.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	-3.1					
Information	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					
Financial Activities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0					
Professional & Business Services	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	-5.7					
Educational & Health Services	4.0	4.1	3.9	-2.4	2.6					
Leisure & Hospitality	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.3	0.0					
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13.7	14.0	13.3	-2.1	3.0					
Federal Government	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7					
State Government	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0					
Local Government	6.8	7.2	6.6	-5.6	3.0					
Local Education	3.2	3.4	3.1	-5.9	3.2					
NATRONA COUNTY										
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	40.0	40.7	40.9	-1.7	-2.2					
TOTAL PRIVATE	34.4	34.2	35.6	0.6	-3.4					
GOODS PRODUCING	8.0	7.9	8.8	1.3	-9.1					
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.7	0.0	-13.5					
Construction	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.3	-3.1					
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.0	-10.5					
SERVICE PROVIDING	32.0	32.8	32.1	-2.4	-0.3					
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.0	9.0	9.1	0.0	-1.1					
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6					
Retail Trade	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0					
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0					
Information	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7					
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8					
Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.9	3.0	-3.4	-6.7					
Educational & Health Services	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	3.8					
Leisure & Hospitality	4.3	4.2	4.5	2.4	-4.4					
Other Services	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5					
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.6	6.5	5.3	-13.8	5.7					
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0					
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0					
Local Government	4.2	5.1	3.9	-17.6	7.7					
Local Education	2.4	3.3	2.2	-27.3	9.1					
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, Laramie County, and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.										
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.										

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	% Change Total Employment				
	in Thousands			Employment	
	Jul 09	Jun 09	Jul 08	Jun 09	Jul 08
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.9	30.8	29.6	-2.9	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	26.7	26.3	26.5	1.5	0.8
GOODS PRODUCING	13.5	13.2	13.7	2.3	-1.5
Natural Resources & Mining	8.6	8.4	8.6	2.4	0.0
Construction	4.3	4.2	4.5	2.4	-4.4
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.4	17.6	15.9	-6.8	3.1
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.9	5.8	5.6	1.7	5.4
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.2	4.5	3.1	-28.9	3.2

	% Change Total Employment				
	in Thousands			Employment	
	Jul 09	Jun 09	Jul 08	Jun 09	Jul 08
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.5	26.0	26.0	-1.9	-1.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.6	21.4	22.2	0.9	-2.7
GOODS PRODUCING	9.2	9.1	10.0	1.1	-8.0
Natural Resources & Mining	5.9	5.9	6.1	0.0	-3.3
Construction	1.9	1.9	2.5	0.0	-24.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.3	1.4	7.7	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.3	16.9	16.0	-3.6	1.9
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Professional & Bus. Services	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.9	4.6	3.8	-15.2	2.6

	% Change Total Employment				
	in Thousands			Employment	
	Jul 09	Jun 09	Jul 08	Jun 09	Jul 08
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.3	20.5	22.3	3.9	-4.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.0	18.0	20.1	5.6	-5.5
GOODS PRODUCING	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	-6.9
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.0	-10.7
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.6	17.8	19.4	4.5	-4.1
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.9	2.7	2.9	7.4	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	-18.2
Professional & Bus. Services	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	-9.5
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	8.9	8.1	9.3	9.9	-4.3
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.5	2.2	-8.0	4.5

State Unemployment Rates July 2009 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	16.5
Michigan	15.6
Rhode Island	12.9
Nevada	12.7
California	12.1
South Carolina	11.8
Oregon	11.7
North Carolina	11.1
Ohio	11.1
Florida	11.0
Kentucky	11.0
Tennessee	10.8
Alabama	10.6
Georgia	10.6
Illinois	10.5
Mississippi	10.5
District of Columbia	10.4
Indiana	10.4
United States	9.7
New Jersey	9.6
Arizona	9.5
Missouri	9.4
Massachusetts	8.9
Washington	8.8
Wisconsin	8.7
New York	8.6
West Virginia	8.6
Pennsylvania	8.5
Idaho	8.3
Delaware	8.2
Texas	8.2
Connecticut	8.0
Maine	8.0
Louisiana	7.8
Minnesota	7.8
Arkansas	7.7
Colorado	7.7
Kansas	7.7
Alaska	7.5
New Mexico	7.5
Maryland	7.4
Hawaii	7.2
Virginia	6.9
New Hampshire	6.6
Vermont	6.5
Oklahoma	6.4
Montana	6.1
Utah	6.1
Iowa	6.0
Wyoming	5.9
Nebraska	5.1
South Dakota	4.7
North Dakota	3.9

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The Consumer Price Index decreased by 2.1% from July 2008 to July 2009.

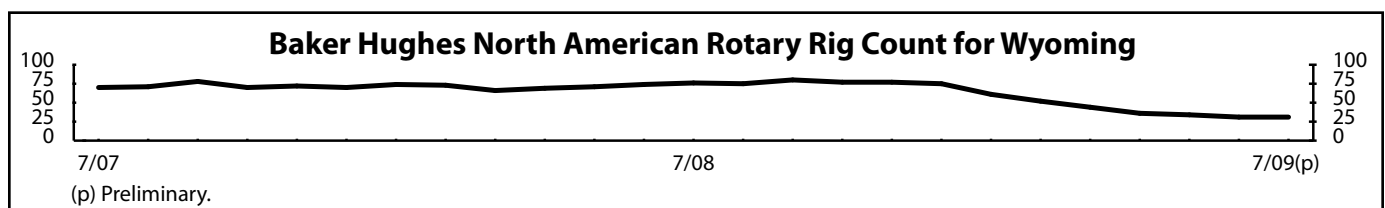
	July 2009 (p)	June 2009 (r)	July 2008 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force¹	296,728	295,931	298,474	0.3	-0.6
Unemployed	17,624	16,967	8,518	3.9	106.9
Employed	279,104	278,964	289,956	0.1	-3.7
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.9%/6.5%	5.7%/5.9%	2.9%/3.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	9.7%/9.4%	9.7%/9.5%	6.0%/5.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,282,000	7,067,000	7,743,000	3.0	-6.0
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.0%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	796,000	793,000	461,000	0.4	72.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	9,103,000	9,301,000	6,054,000	-2.1	50.4
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$812.22	\$810.84	\$868.78	0.2	-6.5
Average Weekly Hours	39.2	40.3	42.4	-2.7	-7.5
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$720.32	\$719.76	\$719.84	0.1	0.1
Average Weekly Hours	39.6	39.7	40.6	-0.3	-2.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	39,863	47,876	10,180	-16.7	291.6
Benefits Paid	\$14,123,104	\$16,845,399	\$3,057,774	-16.2	361.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$354.29	\$351.85	\$300.37	0.7	18.0
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	284,443	288,260	278,499	-1.3	2.1
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.1%	3.3%	0.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	215.4	215.7	220.0	-0.2	-2.1
Food & Beverages	217.6	218.0	215.3	-0.2	1.1
Housing	218.1	218.1	219.6	0.0	-0.7
Apparel	115.6	118.8	114.4	-2.7	1.1
Transportation	182.8	183.7	212.8	-0.5	-14.1
Medical Care	375.7	375.1	364.0	0.2	3.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	114.6	114.6	113.3	0.0	1.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	126.9	126.5	123.4	0.3	2.8
Other Goods & Services	372.9	370.6	346.8	0.6	7.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	172.7	174.1	205.5	-0.8	-16.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	185	166	293	11.4	-36.9
Valuation	\$37,194,000	\$34,201,000	\$55,321,000	8.8	-32.8
Single Family Homes	159	137	232	16.1	-31.5
Valuation	\$34,550,000	\$32,586,000	\$52,335,000	6.0	-34.0
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	22	18	42	22.2	-47.6
Valuation	\$2,941,000	\$2,824,000	\$10,002,000	4.1	-70.6
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	15	29	17	-48.3	-11.8
Valuation	\$2,600,000	\$4,341,000	\$2,571,000	-40.1	1.1
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	31	31	76	0.0	-59.2

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

The highest rates were found in Big Horn (7.9%), Fremont (7.7%), and Lincoln (7.1%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2009 (p)	Jun 2009 (r)	Jul 2008 (b)	Jul 2009 (p)	Jun 2009 (r)	Jul 2008 (b)	Jul 2009 (p)	Jun 2009 (r)	Jul 2008 (b)	Jul 2009 (p)	Jun 2009 (r)	Jul 2008 (b)
NORTHWEST	46,337	46,315	46,804	43,355	43,355	45,250	2,982	2,960	1,554	6.4	6.4	3.3
Big Horn	5,015	5,046	5,090	4,619	4,650	4,882	396	396	208	7.9	7.8	4.1
Fremont	18,600	18,832	18,513	17,162	17,444	17,808	1,438	1,388	705	7.7	7.4	3.8
Hot Springs	2,449	2,426	2,498	2,311	2,278	2,419	138	148	79	5.6	6.1	3.2
Park	15,964	15,748	16,304	15,209	14,967	15,874	755	781	430	4.7	5.0	2.6
Washakie	4,309	4,263	4,399	4,054	4,016	4,267	255	247	132	5.9	5.8	3.0
NORTHEAST	54,896	55,800	54,322	51,814	52,798	52,985	3,082	3,002	1,337	5.6	5.4	2.5
Campbell	27,820	28,090	26,957	26,348	26,706	26,432	1,472	1,384	525	5.3	4.9	1.9
Crook	3,421	3,589	3,538	3,240	3,408	3,430	181	181	108	5.3	5.0	3.1
Johnson	4,150	4,302	4,263	3,873	4,014	4,101	277	288	162	6.7	6.7	3.8
Sheridan	16,351	16,560	16,392	15,396	15,605	15,950	955	955	442	5.8	5.8	2.7
Weston	3,154	3,259	3,172	2,957	3,065	3,072	197	194	100	6.2	6.0	3.2
SOUTHWEST	68,552	67,619	68,426	64,520	63,765	66,838	4,032	3,854	1,588	5.9	5.7	2.3
Lincoln	8,379	8,597	8,360	7,786	8,020	8,086	593	577	274	7.1	6.7	3.3
Sublette	7,303	7,526	7,374	6,957	7,207	7,269	346	319	105	4.7	4.2	1.4
Sweetwater	24,832	24,623	23,923	23,223	23,109	23,353	1,609	1,514	570	6.5	6.1	2.4
Teton	16,080	15,461	16,971	15,395	14,743	16,675	685	718	296	4.3	4.6	1.7
Uinta	11,958	11,412	11,798	11,159	10,686	11,455	799	726	343	6.7	6.4	2.9
SOUTHEAST	70,797	70,646	72,203	66,883	66,867	69,732	3,914	3,779	2,471	5.5	5.3	3.4
Albany	17,862	18,026	18,087	17,101	17,272	17,631	761	754	456	4.3	4.2	2.5
Goshen	5,721	5,962	6,004	5,414	5,653	5,765	307	309	239	5.4	5.2	4.0
Laramie	42,387	41,503	43,061	39,817	39,058	41,491	2,570	2,445	1,570	6.1	5.9	3.6
Niobrara	1,138	1,230	1,227	1,081	1,169	1,184	57	61	43	5.0	5.0	3.5
Platte	3,689	3,925	3,824	3,470	3,715	3,661	219	210	163	5.9	5.4	4.3
CENTRAL	56,144	55,554	56,721	52,531	52,180	55,151	3,613	3,374	1,570	6.4	6.1	2.8
Carbon	8,409	8,158	8,443	7,873	7,631	8,194	536	527	249	6.4	6.5	2.9
Converse	7,312	7,329	7,379	6,920	6,947	7,183	392	382	196	5.4	5.2	2.7
Natrona	40,423	40,067	40,899	37,738	37,602	39,774	2,685	2,465	1,125	6.6	6.2	2.8
STATEWIDE	296,728	295,931	298,474	279,104	278,964	289,956	17,624	16,967	8,518	5.9	5.7	2.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted.....										6.5	5.9	3.3
U.S.....										9.7	9.7	6.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										9.4	9.5	5.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2009. Run Date 08/2009.

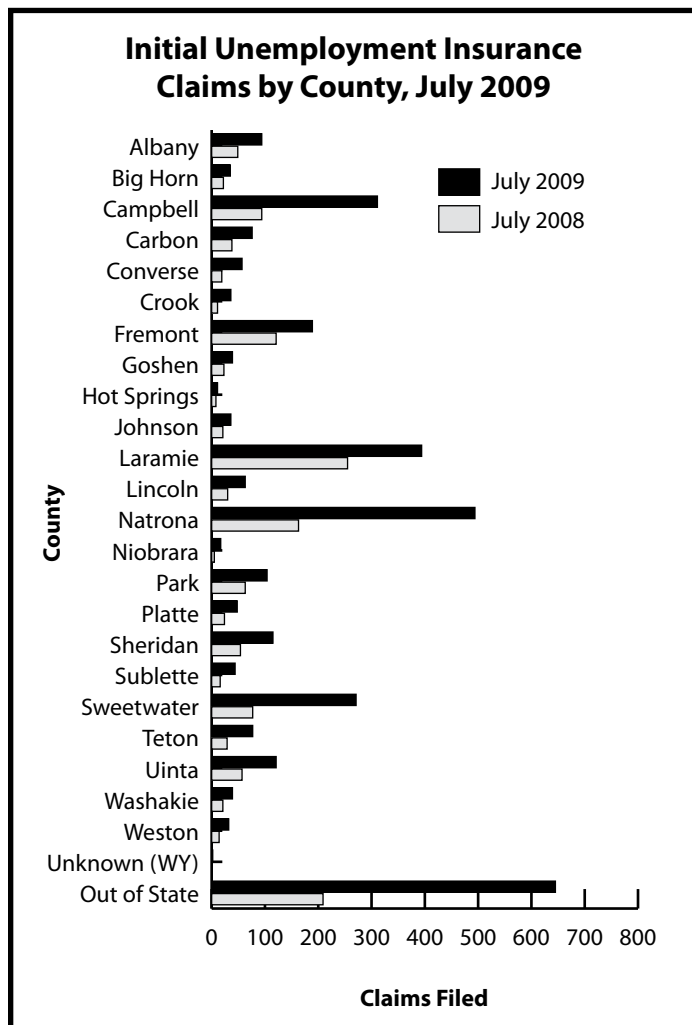
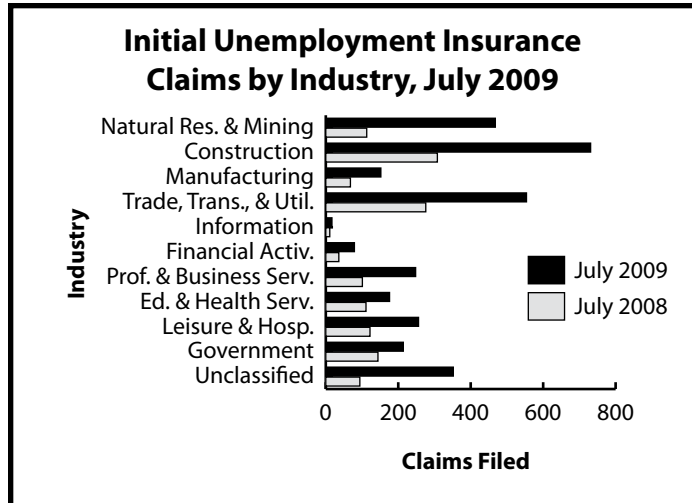
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims increased by 135.0% from July 2008 to July 2009. However, the over-the-month percentage change (-16.1%) was much larger than normal.



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			Percentage Change	
	Jul09	Jun09	Jul08	Jul09	Jul09
WYOMING STATEWIDE	3,346	3,986	1,424	-16.1	135.0
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	3,346	3,986	1,424	-16.1	135.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,351	1,769	489	-23.6	176.3
Natural Resources & Mining	468	693	113	-32.5	314.2
Mining	449	666	110	-32.6	308.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	23	14	10	64.3	130.0
Construction	731	936	308	-21.9	137.3
Manufacturing	152	140	68	8.6	123.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,429	1,545	697	-7.5	105.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	554	568	276	-2.5	100.7
Wholesale Trade	104	119	46	-12.6	126.1
Retail Trade	242	254	126	-4.7	92.1
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	208	195	104	6.7	100.0
Information	17	17	11	0.0	54.5
Financial Activities	79	77	36	2.6	119.4
Professional & Business Serv.	248	270	101	-8.1	145.5
Educational & Health Services	176	255	111	-31.0	58.6
Leisure & Hospitality	256	267	122	-4.1	109.8
Other Services	99	91	40	8.8	147.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	214	300	144	-28.7	48.6
Federal Government	43	79	29	-45.6	48.3
State Government	42	54	17	-22.2	147.1
Local Government	129	167	98	-22.8	31.6
Local Education	42	94	28	-55.3	50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	352	372	94	-5.4	274.5

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	393	457	256	-14.0	53.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	106	179	60	-40.8	76.7
Construction	82	142	44	-42.3	86.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	241	229	154	5.2	56.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	118	77	70	53.2	68.6
Financial Activities	12	13	11	-7.7	9.1
Professional & Business Serv.	37	34	28	8.8	32.1
Educational & Health Services	35	54	16	-35.2	118.8
Leisure & Hospitality	29	33	18	-12.1	61.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	29	26	28	11.5	3.6
UNCLASSIFIED	17	23	14	-26.1	21.4

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	495	522	164	-5.2	201.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	189	228	63	-17.1	200.0
Construction	76	87	23	-12.6	230.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	279	264	93	5.7	200.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	101	109	38	-7.3	165.8
Financial Activities	12	15	5	-20.0	140.0
Professional & Business Serv.	47	33	11	42.4	327.3
Educational & Health Services	42	33	17	27.3	147.1
Leisure & Hospitality	40	37	11	8.1	263.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	19	5	-21.1	200.0
UNCLASSIFIED	12	11	3	9.1	300.0

^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 claims were four times greater in July 2009 than in July 2008, and mining claims in July 2009 were 15 times greater than in July 2008. The regular UI benefits exhaustion rate increased to 12.0%.

Continued Claims

	Claims Filed		Percentage Change Claims Filed		
	Jul09	Jun09	Jul08	Jun09	Jul08
	Jul09	Jun09	Jul08	Jul09	Jul09
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	44,696	47,257	10,290	-5.4	334.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	10,565	13,487	2,566	-21.7	311.7
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	1,268	1,007	252	25.9	403.2
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	12.0%	7.5%	9.8%	4.5%	2.2%
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	21,172	23,316	3,522	-9.2	501.1
Natural Resources & Mining	10,972	11,602	729	-5.4	1,405.1
Mining	10,686	11,339	676	-5.8	1,480.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	465	596	51	-22.0	811.8
Construction	8,133	9,431	2,247	-13.8	261.9
Manufacturing	2,067	2,283	546	-9.5	278.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	16,977	17,532	4,914	-3.2	245.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	6,397	6,529	1,490	-2.0	329.3
Wholesale Trade	1,537	1,527	290	0.7	430.0
Retail Trade	2,935	2,938	799	-0.1	267.3
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	1,925	2,064	401	-6.7	380.0
Information	310	323	97	-4.0	219.6
Financial Activities	1,189	1,113	303	6.8	292.4
Professional & Business Serv.	3,148	3,176	791	-0.9	298.0
Educational & Health Serv.	2,160	1,834	1,023	17.8	111.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2,689	3,493	913	-23.0	194.5
Other Services	1,084	1,064	297	1.9	265.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,331	2,039	1,056	14.3	120.7
Federal Government	493	412	200	19.7	146.5
State Government	432	337	145	28.2	197.9
Local Government	1,406	1,290	711	9.0	97.7
Local Education	425	304	190	39.8	123.7
UNCLASSIFIED	4,216	4,370	798	-3.5	428.3

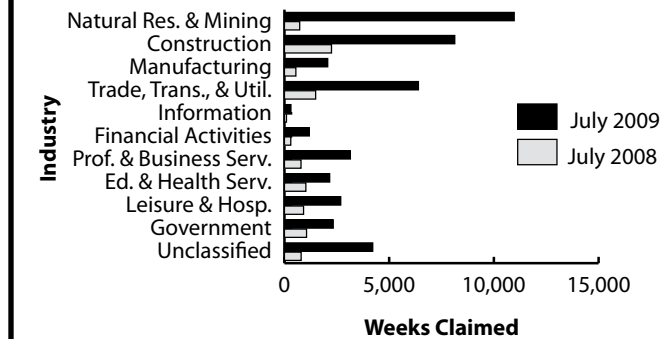
LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,285	4,520	1,852	-5.2	131.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,056	1,341	470	-21.3	124.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,089	1,337	449	-18.5	142.5
Construction	760	936	340	-18.8	123.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	2,666	2,579	1,108	3.4	140.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	984	982	386	0.2	154.9
Financial Activities	161	111	79	45.0	103.8
Professional & Business Serv.	520	532	205	-2.3	153.7
Educational & Health Serv.	449	411	213	9.2	110.8
Leisure & Hospitality	371	376	180	-1.3	106.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	346	362	200	-4.4	73.0
UNCLASSIFIED	184	242	95	-24.0	93.7

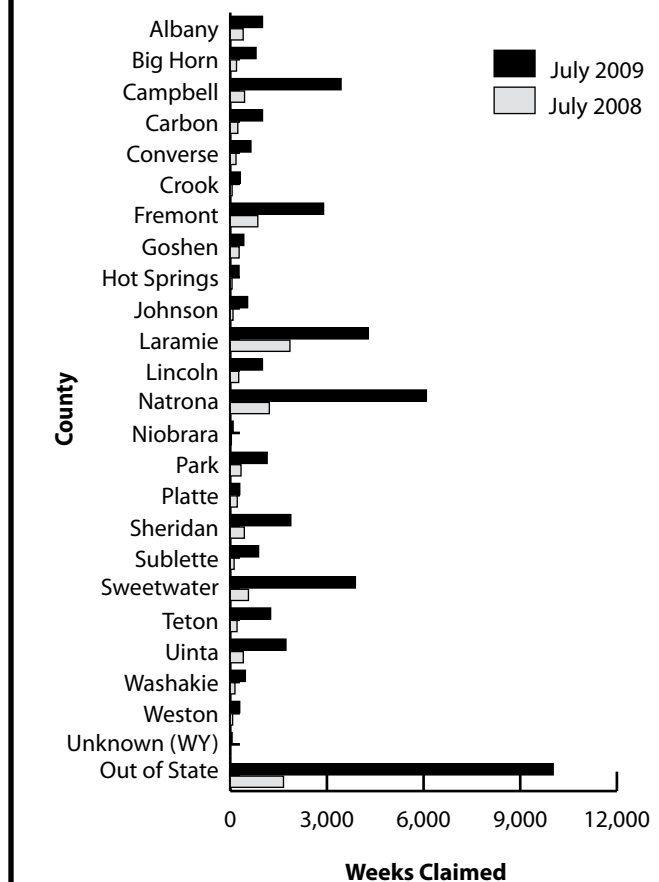
NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	6,087	6,042	1,213	0.7	401.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,420	1,701	309	-16.5	359.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,876	2,941	394	-2.2	629.9
Construction	662	799	180	-17.1	267.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	2,853	2,792	770	2.2	270.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,165	1,168	207	-0.3	462.8
Financial Activities	220	193	86	14.0	155.8
Professional & Business Serv.	421	428	120	-1.6	250.8
Educational & Health Serv.	313	264	157	18.6	99.4
Leisure & Hospitality	337	371	97	-9.2	247.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	176	127	34	38.6	417.6
UNCLASSIFIED	182	182	15	0.0	1113.3

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2009



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 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.

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