

# TRENDS

## Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2008: Construction Leads Growth in Jobs and Payroll

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From first quarter 2007 to first quarter 2008, total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$263.9 million (10.4%). This increase is just slightly lower than the 5-year average (see Table 1, page 3). UI covered payroll represents approximately 92% of all wage and salary disbursements and 45% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007). Employment grew by 9,176 jobs (3.4%) in first quarter and average weekly wage rose by \$49 (6.7%). The largest growth in payroll and jobs was found in Wyoming's construction sector. Total payroll is an important economic indicator because it is

often associated with consumption, retail sales, and sales tax revenue (Black & Evans, 1997).

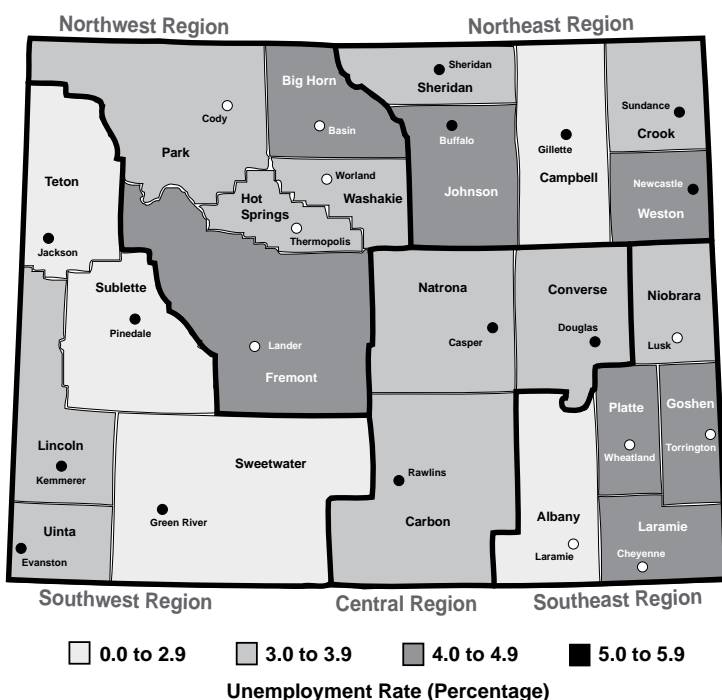
Average weekly wage grew very rapidly in three counties (Carbon, Lincoln, and Sheridan). In Carbon County average weekly wage rose by \$158 (23.5%), but most of this increase was the result of a huge increase in construction jobs and payroll (approximately 550 jobs and \$14.8 million in payroll). Lincoln County had a similar situation. Its average wage increased by \$179 (24.5%), again because

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **The fourth quarter 2007 statewide turnover rate stood at 34.8%, an increase of 0.1% from fourth quarter 2006. Educational services' turnover increased the most compared to the prior year....page 14**
- **Wyoming's over-the-year job growth rate slowed slightly from 2.9% in July (as revised) to 2.2% in August. It has been trending downward since its peak at 5.6% in June 2006. Unemployment continued to move upward slightly....page 20**

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



## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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## IN THIS ISSUE

<b>Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2008: Construction Leads Growth in Jobs and Payroll</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>U.S. Job Openings Rate, Seasonally Adjusted, January 2004-August 2008</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>Quality Improvement in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program and Its Implications for Comparability Over Time</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2008</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2007</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>A Note About Residential Building Permits</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates by State, August 2008</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>Coming Soon: 2008 Employer Seminars</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>Wyoming Job Growth Slows in August 2008</b> .....	<b>20</b>
<b>State Unemployment Rates</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment</b> ..	<b>22</b>
<b>Economic Indicators</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>County Unemployment Rates</b> .....	<b>25</b>
<b>Unemployment Insurance Statistics</b> .....	<b>26</b>

(Text continued from page 1)

of enormous growth in construction (more than 300 jobs and \$15.9 million in wages). In Sheridan County the average wage rose by \$63 (9.9%), mostly because of an increase in construction jobs and wages (more than 100 jobs and \$3.3 million in payroll). Given that many of the workers on construction projects are probably nonresidents and that the retail trade and service sectors are not expanding noticeably in these smaller counties, it appears that workers may be spending their earnings elsewhere.

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

The Figure shows that payroll growth peaked at 17.1% in fourth quarter 2006, decreased to 8.0% in third quarter 2007, and has remained between 10% and 12% in the past two quarters. Employment growth was at or near 5.0% throughout 2006, but decelerated to 3.4% in first quarter 2008 (see Table 2, page 4).

**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2004 (2004Q1) to First Quarter 2008 (2008Q1)**

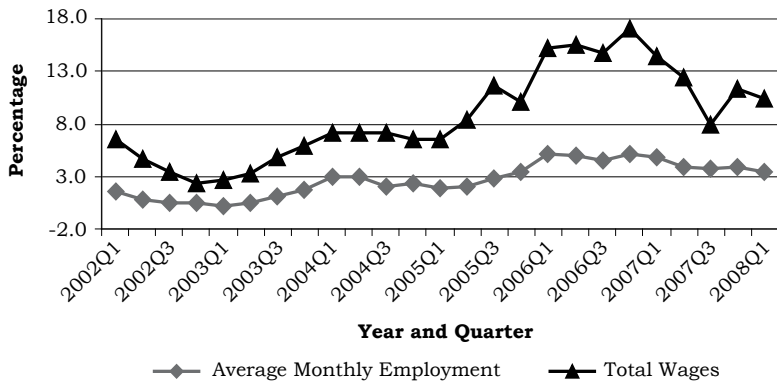
	Average Monthly Employment Percentage Change		Total Wages Percentage Change		Average Weekly Wage Percentage Change	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
2004Q1	3.0	-2.3	7.2	-7.5	4.1	-5.3
2005Q1	1.9	-2.8	6.6	-7.5	4.6	-4.8
2006Q1	5.1	-1.2	15.1	-3.3	9.6	-2.1
2007Q1	4.8	-1.4	14.5	-5.5	9.2	-4.1
2008Q1 <sup>a</sup>	3.4	-1.8	10.4	-6.2	6.7	-4.4
5-Year Average for Q1	3.6	-1.9	10.8	-6.0	6.8	-4.1

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: July 2008.

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



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: July 2008.

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

The purpose of this article is to show

employment and payroll changes between first quarter 2007 and first quarter 2008. These economic changes help us gauge the overall strength of Wyoming's economy and

identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

Construction added the most jobs of any sector (2,896) and grew at the fastest pace (12.7%; see Table 3, page 5). Other sectors adding large numbers of jobs included local government, accommodation & food services, mining, and health care & social assistance.

Total payroll in construction increased by \$77.8 million (33.9%) and average weekly wage increased by \$145 (18.7%). Job growth was seen in construction of buildings (approximately 200 jobs), heavy & civil engineering construction (more than 1,600 jobs), and specialty trade contractors (approximately 1,000 jobs). The most rapid growth in jobs and payroll occurred in oil & gas pipeline & related structures construction.

Local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals) added 1,273 jobs (3.1%) and its total payroll increased by \$30.3 million (8.3%). Public administration (including cities, towns, & counties) gained more than 500 jobs, educational services

gained approximately 400 jobs, hospitals gained more than 100 jobs, and arts, entertainment, & recreation (including gambling) gained more than 100 jobs.

Total payroll in accommodation & food services increased by \$11.9 million (11.2%) and employment increased by 1,028 jobs (3.6%). Average weekly wage grew by \$21 (7.3%). More than 600 jobs were added in accommodation while approximately 400 jobs were added in food services & drinking places.

Mining (including oil & gas) employment increased by 971 jobs (3.6%) in first quarter. Its total payroll grew by \$40.6 million (8.2%). Oil & gas extraction added more than 350 jobs, mining (except oil & gas) added approximately 600 jobs, and employment decreased slightly in support activities for mining.

Health care & social assistance added 894 jobs (4.3%) and its total payroll increased by \$16.7 million (9.9%). Ambulatory health care services gained 265 jobs (3.4%) and its total payroll grew by \$8.3 million (9.9%). The large increase in jobs and payroll in social assistance

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

	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	3.8	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1 <sup>a</sup>	3.4	10.4

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

Extract date: July 2008.

(570 jobs, or 10.4%) was partly the result of a noneconomic code change: A large employer previously included in other services

(Text continued on page 6)

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

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment		Total Payroll		Average Weekly Wage	
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>266,578</b>	<b>275,754</b>	<b>\$2,528,908,901</b>	<b>\$2,792,831,789</b>	<b>\$730</b>	<b>\$779</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>205,778</b>	<b>213,480</b>	<b>\$1,936,989,620</b>	<b>\$2,158,516,908</b>	<b>\$724</b>	<b>\$778</b>
Agriculture	1,990	2,097	12,768,761	13,645,457	494	501
Mining	26,998	27,969	497,791,110	538,367,707	1,418	1,481
Utilities	2,411	2,512	38,535,565	41,400,668	1,229	1,268
Construction	22,817	25,713	229,462,072	307,309,592	774	919
Manufacturing	10,193	9,824	114,480,756	119,008,568	864	932
Wholesale Trade	8,532	8,782	109,100,793	118,098,465	984	1,034
Retail Trade	30,907	31,401	177,636,308	188,865,574	442	463
Transportation & Warehousing	8,756	9,326	87,561,750	99,849,010	769	824
Information	3,988	3,983	36,758,052	38,099,682	709	736
Finance & Insurance	6,841	6,968	81,513,077	86,545,098	917	955
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,188	4,376	37,445,891	41,225,484	688	725
Professional & Technical Services	9,284	9,719	95,838,537	113,040,275	794	895
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	815	778	17,918,836	20,514,453	1,691	2,028
Administrative & Waste Services	7,036	7,026	44,550,972	46,631,378	487	511
Educational Services	1,306	1,459	8,623,773	9,072,348	508	478
Health Care & Social Assistance	20,610	21,504	168,057,803	184,742,724	627	661
Ambulatory Health Care Services	7,768	8,033	83,144,994	91,406,570	823	875
Hospitals	2,889	3,080	31,690,413	34,616,673	844	865
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4,466	4,335	27,566,994	28,815,075	475	511
Social Assistance	5,486	6,056	25,655,402	29,904,406	360	380
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,355	2,426	11,659,494	11,238,978	381	356
Accommodation & Food Services	28,499	29,527	106,206,544	118,107,743	287	308
Other Services	8,251	8,090	61,079,526	62,753,704	569	597
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>60,801</b>	<b>62,274</b>	<b>\$591,919,281</b>	<b>\$634,314,881</b>	<b>\$749</b>	<b>\$784</b>
Federal Government	6,762	6,835	92,791,719	91,237,591	1,056	1,027
State Government	12,449	12,577	134,748,173	148,362,462	833	907
Local Government	41,589	42,862	364,379,389	394,714,828	674	708

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

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

Extract date: July 2008.

(Text continued from page 4)

was reclassified into this sector.

Employment fell in a handful of sectors, including manufacturing, information, management of companies & enterprises, administrative & waste services, and other services. Total payroll fell in arts, entertainment, & recreation and federal government.

Wyoming's manufacturing sector lost 369 jobs (-3.6%), but its payroll rose by \$4.5 million (4.0%). Large job losses occurred in food manufacturing and wood product manufacturing. Employment increased in petroleum & coal products manufacturing.

Employment in the information sector fell by five jobs (-0.1%) while total payroll increased by \$1.3 million (3.6%). Job gains in telecommunications were more than offset by job losses in broadcasting and data processing, hosting, & related services.

Total payroll in management of companies & enterprises increased by \$2.6 million (14.5%), but the sector lost 37 jobs (-4.5%). Practically all of the employment decline was in corporate, subsidiary, & regional managing offices.

Administrative & waste services employment fell by 10 jobs (-0.1%) in first quarter. Its total payroll increased by \$2.1 million (4.7%) and its average weekly wage rose by \$24 (4.9%). More than 200 jobs were lost in temporary help services and nearly 100 jobs were lost in professional employer organizations. However, these losses were almost offset by gains in waste management & remediation services, services to buildings & dwellings,

investigation & security services, and other support services.

Employment fell in other services by 161 jobs (-2.0%). Total payroll increased by \$1.7 million (2.7%). Employment increased in repair & maintenance services and personal & laundry services, but fell in membership associations & organizations and private households. In a noneconomic code change a large employer was moved from membership associations & organizations to social assistance.

Total payroll fell by \$420,516 (-3.6%) in arts, entertainment, & recreation, mostly because of bonuses paid in first quarter 2007 that were not repeated in first quarter 2008. This also caused average weekly wage to fall by \$25 (-6.6%).

In federal government total payroll decreased by \$1.6 million (-1.7%) in first quarter 2008. Average weekly wage fell by \$29 (-2.7%). It appears that wages fell slightly in a number of federal agencies.

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

Table 4 (see page 7) shows that total payroll and average weekly wage increased in all 23 Wyoming counties. Employment increased in all but three counties (Crook, Niobrara, and Platte).

Campbell County added 1,404 jobs (5.3%) and its total payroll increased by \$40.4 million (12.4%). The largest job gains were in mining (including oil & gas; nearly 400 jobs) and construction (more than 300 jobs). Employment also increased substantially in local government (more

(Text continued on page 8)

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

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage				
	First Quarter		Change n	First Quarter		Change \$	First Quarter		Change \$		
	2007	2008		2007	2008		2007	2008		%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,578</b>	<b>275,754</b>	<b>9,176</b>	<b>\$2,528,908,901</b>	<b>\$2,792,831,789</b>	<b>\$263,922,888</b>	<b>\$730</b>	<b>\$779</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>\$49</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Albany	15,222	15,369	147	115,070,553	123,814,682	8,744,129	581	620	7.6	39	6.7
Big Horn	3,930	4,062	132	30,174,556	32,407,461	2,232,905	591	614	7.4	23	3.9
Campbell	26,623	28,027	1,404	325,343,074	365,696,399	40,353,325	940	1,004	12.4	64	6.8
Carbon	7,100	7,826	726	61,891,720	84,323,900	22,432,180	671	829	36.2	158	23.5
Converse	4,714	5,251	537	41,867,729	50,730,562	8,862,833	683	743	21.2	60	8.8
Crook	2,233	2,204	-29	17,014,068	17,318,247	304,179	586	604	1.8	18	3.1
Fremont	15,495	15,985	490	121,603,946	132,399,587	10,795,641	604	637	8.9	33	5.5
Goshen	4,236	4,251	15	27,326,253	28,711,329	1,385,076	496	520	5.1	24	4.8
Hot Springs	1,947	2,005	58	12,793,430	14,152,949	1,359,519	505	543	10.6	38	7.5
Johnson	3,232	3,305	73	24,544,720	26,392,280	1,847,560	584	614	7.5	30	5.1
Laramie	41,593	42,756	1,163	362,761,840	391,277,217	28,515,377	671	704	7.9	33	4.9
Lincoln	6,463	6,907	444	61,408,520	81,700,278	20,291,758	731	910	33.0	179	24.5
Natrona	38,275	39,061	786	377,985,507	407,901,750	29,916,243	760	803	7.9	43	5.7
Niobrara	816	809	-7	5,259,877	5,441,921	182,044	496	517	3.5	21	4.2
Park	11,873	12,313	440	99,165,640	104,846,379	5,680,739	642	655	5.7	13	2.0
Platte	3,313	3,312	-1	25,521,292	25,523,598	2,306	593	593	0.0	0	0.0
Sheridan	12,831	13,126	295	106,136,401	119,218,831	13,082,430	636	699	12.3	63	9.9
Sublette	4,868	5,145	277	63,577,198	71,496,916	7,919,718	1,005	1,069	12.5	64	6.4
Sweetwater	24,117	25,058	941	282,275,761	310,927,088	28,651,327	900	954	10.2	54	6.0
Teton	17,306	17,993	687	155,148,270	173,975,808	18,827,538	690	744	12.1	54	7.8
Uinta	9,391	9,612	221	88,144,080	95,131,163	6,987,083	722	761	7.9	39	5.4
Washakie	3,775	3,833	58	30,077,995	31,853,783	1,775,788	613	639	5.9	26	4.2
Weston	2,247	2,297	50	18,023,157	19,717,175	1,694,018	617	660	9.4	43	7.0
Nonclassified <sup>b</sup>	4,980	5,247	267	75,793,314	77,872,486	2,079,172	1,171	1,142	2.7	-29	-2.5

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

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

Extract date: July 2008.

(Text continued from page 6)

than 100 jobs), health care & social assistance (more than 100 jobs), retail trade (approximately 100 jobs), and other services (approximately 100 jobs).

In Sweetwater County total payroll increased by \$28.7 million (10.2%) and employment increased by 941 jobs (3.9%). Construction added the most jobs (approximately 500), followed by mining (approximately 250 jobs), local government (more than 100 jobs), and transportation & warehousing (more than 100 jobs). Job losses were seen in administrative & waste services and other services.

Carbon County added 726 jobs (10.2%) and its total payroll grew by \$22.4 million (36.2%) in first quarter 2008. The construction sector accounted for approximately 550 new jobs and \$14.8 million in total payroll, which helped increase the average weekly wage by \$158 (23.5%).

In first quarter 2008 employment increased by 687 jobs (4.0%) in Teton County. Total payroll grew by \$18.8 million (12.1%) and average weekly wage increased by \$54 (7.8%). The largest job gains were seen in accommodation & food services (approximately 350 jobs). Employment also grew in construction; retail trade; professional & technical services; and arts, entertainment, & recreation. Modest job losses occurred in information, management of companies & enterprises, and other services.

Converse County's total payroll increased by \$8.9 million (21.2%) and employment increased by 537 jobs (11.4%). Approximately 300 of the new jobs were in the construction sector, but growth was also seen in mining, manufacturing,

transportation & warehousing, and accommodation & food services.

Employment fell by 29 jobs (-1.3%) in Crook County, but total payroll increased by \$304,179 (1.8%). Minor job losses in construction, mining, and accommodation & food services were partially offset by job gains in wholesale trade and retail trade.

In Niobrara County total payroll increased by \$182,044 (3.5%) and average weekly wage grew by \$21 (4.2%). However, employment decreased by 7 jobs (-0.9%). Job gains in state government and local government were more than offset by job losses in many sectors, including mining and accommodation & food services.

Total payroll and employment in Platte County were essentially unchanged from a year earlier. Minor job losses in a number of sectors were offset by gains in accommodation & food services and local government.

Natrona County added 786 jobs (2.1%) and its total payroll grew by \$29.9 million (7.9%; see Table 5, page 9). The largest job gains were in construction (305 jobs, or 11.8%), health care & social assistance (242 jobs, or 5.1%), other services (154 jobs, or 9.6%), and retail trade (148 jobs, or 2.9%). Mining employment fell by 191 jobs (-5.1%), but its total payroll increased by \$3.0 million (4.4%). The large decrease in total payroll (-\$584,378, or -29.9%) and average weekly wage (-\$120, or -28.6%) in arts, entertainment & recreation was the result of bonuses paid in first quarter 2007 that were not repeated in first quarter 2008.

Table 6 (see page 10) shows that

(Text continued on page 11)



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

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	First Quarter		Change	First Quarter		Change	First Quarter		Change
	2007	2008	n	2007	2008	\$	2007	2008	\$
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>38,275</b>	<b>39,061</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>\$377,985,507</b>	<b>\$407,901,750</b>	<b>\$29,916,243</b>	<b>\$760</b>	<b>\$803</b>	<b>\$43</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>32,786</b>	<b>33,469</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>\$320,559,745</b>	<b>\$347,779,815</b>	<b>\$27,220,070</b>	<b>\$752</b>	<b>\$799</b>	<b>\$47</b>
Agriculture	116	134	18	597,796	687,868	90,072	396	395	-1
Mining	3,755	3,564	-191	68,924,288	71,970,337	3,046,049	1,412	1,553	141
Utilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction	2,586	2,891	305	25,141,942	29,573,334	4,431,392	748	787	39
Manufacturing	1,940	1,894	-46	20,662,067	21,068,512	406,445	819	856	37
Wholesale Trade	2,562	2,681	119	34,355,834	39,435,219	5,079,385	1,032	1,131	99
Retail Trade	5,077	5,225	148	31,336,325	33,850,139	2,513,814	475	498	23
Transportation & Warehousing	1,022	918	-104	10,989,640	10,053,047	-936,593	827	842	15
Information	545	547	2	4,555,324	4,533,930	-21,394	643	638	-5
Finance & Insurance	1,063	1,059	-4	14,405,715	15,009,068	603,353	1,042	1,090	48
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1,026	1,023	-3	10,249,263	11,434,286	1,185,023	768	860	92
Professional & Technical Services	1,486	1,462	-24	15,114,195	15,833,895	719,700	782	833	51
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Administrative & Waste Services	1,257	1,209	-48	7,314,740	8,375,391	1,060,651	448	533	85
Educational Services	100	133	33	317,427	462,081	144,654	244	267	23
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,731	4,973	242	45,688,082	51,183,971	5,495,889	743	792	49
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,654	1,716	62	19,976,096	22,641,916	2,665,820	929	1,015	86
Hospitals and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	2,193	2,333	140	21,927,858	24,347,499	2,419,641	769	803	34
Social Assistance	884	924	40	3,784,128	4,194,556	410,428	329	349	20
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	359	353	-6	1,957,591	1,373,213	-584,378	419	299	-120
Accommodation & Food Services	3,374	3,439	65	10,793,837	11,828,120	1,034,283	246	265	19
Other Services	1,612	1,766	154	13,781,454	16,626,295	2,844,841	658	724	66
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>\$57,425,762</b>	<b>\$60,121,935</b>	<b>\$2,696,173</b>	<b>\$805</b>	<b>\$827</b>	<b>\$22</b>
Federal Government	644	641	-3	10,183,264	9,539,862	-643,402	1,216	1,145	-71
State Government	684	687	3	7,637,411	8,294,032	656,621	859	929	70
Local Government	4,161	4,263	102	39,605,087	42,288,041	2,682,954	732	763	31

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.

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

ND - Not disclosable due to confidentiality of information.

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

Extract date: July 2008.

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

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Title	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change	First Quarter		Change	First Quarter		Change	
	2007	2008	n	2007	2008	\$	2007	2008	\$	
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>41,593</b>	<b>42,756</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>\$362,761,840</b>	<b>\$391,277,217</b>	<b>\$28,515,377</b>	<b>\$671</b>	<b>\$704</b>	<b>\$33</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>28,674</b>	<b>29,514</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>\$221,035,862</b>	<b>\$239,394,989</b>	<b>\$18,359,127</b>	<b>\$593</b>	<b>\$624</b>	<b>\$31</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Agriculture	209	224	15	1,229,184	1,571,220	342,036	452	540	88	19.5
Mining	74	89	15	1,023,488	1,090,242	66,754	1,064	942	-122	-11.5
Utilities	136	142	6	2,167,298	2,484,711	317,413	1,226	1,346	120	9.8
Construction	2,566	2,686	120	23,172,702	28,005,068	4,832,366	695	802	107	15.4
Manufacturing	1,608	1,671	63	19,848,132	22,558,841	2,710,709	949	1,038	89	9.4
Wholesale Trade	809	844	35	8,962,452	10,116,803	1,154,351	852	922	70	8.2
Retail Trade	5,625	5,593	-32	32,336,880	33,715,159	1,378,279	442	464	22	5.0
Transportation & Warehousing	2,055	2,340	285	18,117,970	20,529,469	2,411,499	678	675	-3	-0.4
Information	1,036	1,024	-12	11,305,383	11,490,186	184,803	839	863	24	2.9
Finance & Insurance	1,463	1,463	0	16,174,272	16,788,820	614,548	850	883	33	3.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	493	529	36	5,064,194	4,406,940	-657,254	790	641	-149	-18.9
Professional & Technical Services	1,515	1,667	152	16,250,836	17,889,707	1,638,871	825	826	1	0.1
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	164	152	-12	2,665,852	2,495,419	-170,433	1,250	1,263	13	1.0
Administrative & Waste Services	1,531	1,588	57	7,394,679	8,424,853	1,030,174	372	408	36	9.7
Educational Services	220	222	2	1,224,183	1,173,855	-50,328	428	407	-21	-4.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	3,511	3,600	89	30,300,634	31,609,910	1,309,276	664	675	11	1.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,631	1,674	43	19,087,200	19,850,053	762,853	900	912	12	1.3
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	907	848	-59	5,942,567	5,865,795	-76,772	504	532	28	5.6
Hospitals & Social Assistance	973	1,078	105	5,270,867	5,894,062	623,195	417	421	4	1.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	284	269	-15	828,559	844,196	15,637	224	241	17	7.6
Accommodation & Food Services	4,074	4,180	106	13,694,800	15,828,519	2,133,719	259	291	32	12.4
Other Services	1,301	1,229	-72	9,274,364	8,371,071	-903,293	548	524	-24	-4.4
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>12,919</b>	<b>13,241</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>\$141,725,978</b>	<b>\$151,882,228</b>	<b>\$10,156,250</b>	<b>\$844</b>	<b>\$882</b>	<b>\$38</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Federal Government	2,456	2,531	75	34,786,345	36,315,365	1,529,020	1,090	1,104	14	1.3
State Government	3,949	4,013	64	46,555,556	51,465,297	4,909,741	907	987	80	8.8
Local Government	6,515	6,697	182	60,384,077	64,101,566	3,717,489	713	736	23	3.2

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

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

Extract date: July 2008.

(Text continued from page 8)

Laramie County’s total payroll increased by \$28.5 million (7.9%) and employment rose by 1,163 jobs (2.8%). Average weekly wage increased by \$33 (4.9%). The largest job gains occurred in transportation & warehousing (285 jobs, or 13.9%), local government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 182 jobs, or 2.8%), professional & technical services (152 jobs, or 10.0%), and construction (120 jobs, or 4.7%). Employment fell slightly in information (-12 jobs, or -1.2%), management of companies & enterprises (-12 jobs, or -7.3%), arts, entertainment & recreation (-15 jobs, or -5.3%), and other services (-72 jobs, or -5.5%).

In summary, total payroll and employment continued to grow at a solid

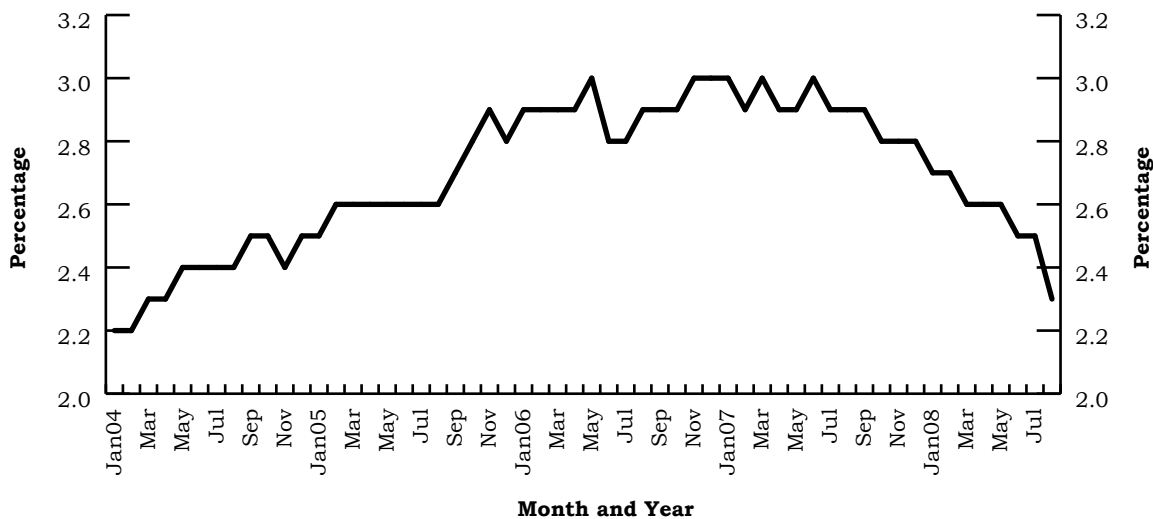
pace in first quarter 2008. Wyoming’s construction sector made the largest contribution to new jobs and the largest increase in total payroll.

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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>

**U.S. Job Openings Rate, Seasonally Adjusted, January 2004-August 2008**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2008, October 8). *Job openings rate in August 2008*. The Editor’s Desk. Retrieved October 8, 2008, from <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2008/oct/wk1/art03.txt>

## 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 Unemployment Insurance (UI) in Wyoming 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 continually ensures that employers are assigned to the correct industry category. However, these noneconomic code changes also make it difficult for data users to make direct comparisons across years. Sometimes, large employers may move from one NAICS sector to another.

QCEW data are usually published six to nine months after the end of

the reference quarter. The deadline for employers to file their quarterly UI contributions report is one month after the end of the quarter (first quarter ended March 31 and the taxes were due on April 30). 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 by the county and industry level that are not available from any other source.

Each quarter, QCEW data are revised to reflect receipt of late reports and corrections from employers. At the total level, these revisions are usually quite small. For example, when data for first quarter 2007 were first published in October 2007 *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, total employment is shown in the tables 266,376, but the tables accompanying the article

beginning on page 1 show first quarter 2007 total employment as 266,578, a revision of 202 jobs (0.1%).

**Research & Planning continually 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.**

### 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>

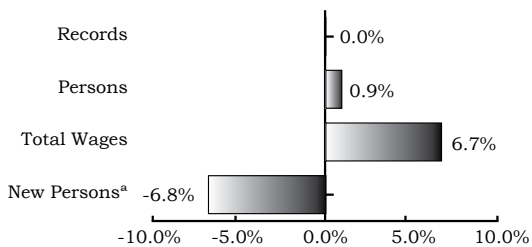
# Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2008

by: Sylvia D. Jones, Senior Research Analyst

Persons working one job in Wyoming earned an average of \$9,514 in second quarter 2008, while those working two, three, or four or more jobs earned at least \$1,910 less.

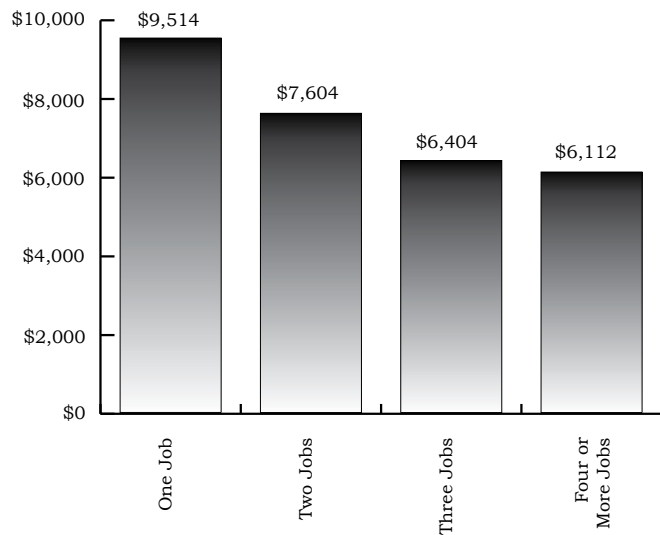
From second quarter 2007 to second quarter 2008, the number of Wyoming wage records remained steady. Meanwhile, the number of persons rose by 0.9%, total wages increased by 6.7%, and the number of new persons declined by 6.8%.

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

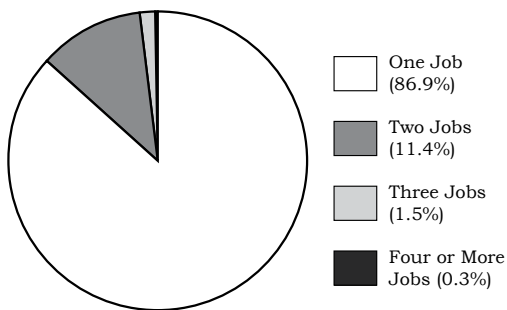


<sup>a</sup>Not previously found working in Wyoming.

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

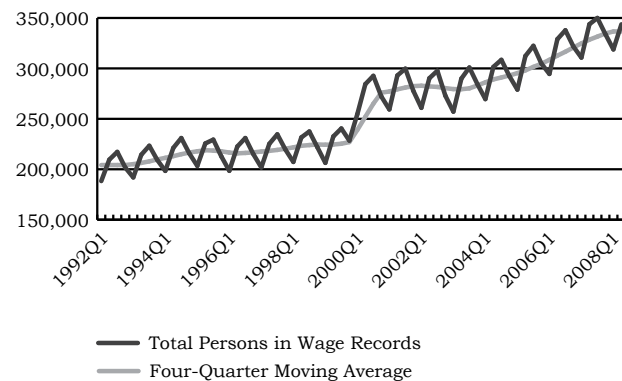


**Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Second Quarter 2008**



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

**Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 1992 (1992Q1) to Second Quarter 2008 (2008Q2)**



## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2007

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

The fourth quarter 2007 (2007Q4) statewide turnover rate stood at 34.8%, an increase of 0.1% from fourth quarter 2006 (see Table 1).

Educational services' turnover increased the most compared to the prior year (5.8%). Other industries in which turnover was at least one percentage point greater

**Table 1: Turnover for All Wyoming Workers, Fourth Quarter 2007**

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 <sup>a</sup>	Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	208	513	305	471	776	1,770	2,754	35.7%	-1.4%
		Rates	7.6%	18.6%	11.1%	17.1%	28.2%	64.3%	100.0%		
	Mining	Transactions	3,178	4,682	1,504	3,037	4,541	23,932	31,651	24.4%	-5.0%
		Rates	10.0%	14.8%	4.8%	9.6%	14.3%	75.6%	100.0%		
	Construction	Transactions	6,046	11,085	5,039	8,013	13,052	19,359	38,457	49.7%	1.0%
		Rates	15.7%	28.8%	13.1%	20.8%	33.9%	50.3%	100.0%		
Manufacturing	Transactions	1,272	2,050	778	1,233	2,011	9,157	12,440	26.4%	-0.4%	
	Rates	10.2%	16.5%	6.3%	9.9%	16.2%	73.6%	100.0%			
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,254	3,457	1,203	2,641	3,844	17,537	23,635	25.8%	-1.0%
		Rates	9.5%	14.6%	5.1%	11.2%	16.3%	74.2%	100.0%		
	Retail Trade	Transactions	6,510	10,113	3,603	6,449	10,052	25,627	42,189	39.3%	0.2%
		Rates	15.4%	24.0%	8.5%	15.3%	23.8%	60.7%	100.0%		
	Information	Transactions	487	666	179	531	710	4,031	5,228	22.9%	0.7%
		Rates	9.3%	12.7%	3.4%	10.2%	13.6%	77.1%	100.0%		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,221	1,761	540	1,471	2,011	9,707	12,939	25.0%	1.4%
		Rates	9.4%	13.6%	4.2%	11.4%	15.5%	75.0%	100.0%		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,865	5,692	2,827	4,435	7,262	13,551	23,678	42.8%	-4.6%
		Rates	12.1%	24.0%	11.9%	18.7%	30.7%	57.2%	100.0%		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,808	4,316	1,508	3,510	5,018	22,511	30,337	25.8%	5.8%
		Rates	9.3%	14.2%	5.0%	11.6%	16.5%	74.2%	100.0%		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,019	4,074	1,055	2,989	4,044	24,572	31,635	22.3%	0.7%
		Rates	9.5%	12.9%	3.3%	9.4%	12.8%	77.7%	100.0%		
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,779	14,872	6,093	11,295	17,388	20,758	46,925	55.8%	0.2%	
	Rates	18.7%	31.7%	13.0%	24.1%	37.1%	44.2%	100.0%			
Other Services	Transactions	1,257	1,937	680	1,408	2,088	6,595	9,940	33.7%	-1.5%	
	Rates	12.6%	19.5%	6.8%	14.2%	21.0%	66.3%	100.0%			
Public Administration	Transactions	1,286	1,720	434	1,564	1,998	18,498	21,782	15.1%	1.0%	
	Rates	5.9%	7.9%	2.0%	7.2%	9.2%	84.9%	100.0%			
Unclassified	Transactions	2	21	19	190	209	53	264	79.9%	31.5%	
	Rates	0.8%	8.0%	7.2%	72.0%	79.2%	20.1%	100.0%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>Transactions</b>	<b>41,192</b>	<b>66,959</b>	<b>25,767</b>	<b>49,237</b>	<b>75,004</b>	<b>217,658</b>	<b>333,854</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	
	<b>Rates</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>	<b>14.7%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>65.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

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

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

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

than in the prior year include financial activities (1.4%), construction (1.0%), and public administration (1.0%). The largest percentage declines in turnover occurred in mining (-5.0%), professional & business services (-4.6%), and other services (-1.5%).

market trends, an examination of underlying trends may provide additional context. Table 2 provides 2007Q4 turnover statistics for Wyoming's female workers. Overall, female workers were less likely to leave employment (29.8%; see Table 2) than the total population of workers (34.8%; see Table 1). Turnover for women

While it is useful to observe overall

**Table 2: Turnover by Industry for Female Workers in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2007**

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate <sup>a</sup>	
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	47	113	66	125	191	412	650	36.7%	
		Rates	7.2%	17.3%	10.1%	19.2%	29.3%	63.3%	100.0%		
	Mining	Transactions	220	305	85	259	344	2,594	3,158	17.9%	
		Rates	6.9%	9.5%	2.6%	8.2%	10.8%	82.1%	100.0%		
	Construction	Transactions	357	649	292	520	812	2,155	3,324	35.2%	
		Rates	10.7%	19.4%	8.7%	15.6%	24.3%	64.8%	100.0%		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	302	476	174	337	511	1,899	2,712	30.0%	
		Rates	11.1%	17.5%	6.4%	12.4%	18.8%	70.0%	100.0%		
	Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	475	711	236	552	788	3,694	4,957	25.5%
			Rates	9.5%	14.2%	4.7%	11.1%	15.8%	74.5%	100.0%	
Retail Trade		Transactions	3,061	4,652	1,591	2,911	4,502	13,059	20,622	36.7%	
		Rates	14.8%	22.5%	7.7%	14.1%	21.8%	63.3%	100.0%		
Information		Transactions	213	285	72	248	320	1,898	2,431	22.0%	
		Rates	8.7%	11.6%	2.9%	10.2%	13.1%	78.0%	100.0%		
Financial Activities		Transactions	664	877	213	754	967	5,968	7,599	21.5%	
		Rates	8.7%	11.5%	2.8%	9.9%	12.7%	78.5%	100.0%		
Professional & Business Services		Transactions	1,082	1,872	790	1,411	2,201	5,983	9,266	35.5%	
		Rates	11.6%	20.1%	8.5%	15.2%	23.7%	64.5%	100.0%		
Educational Services		Transactions	1,795	2,659	864	2,384	3,248	14,896	19,939	25.3%	
		Rates	9.0%	13.3%	4.3%	11.9%	16.2%	74.7%	100.0%		
Health Services		Transactions	2,157	2,839	682	2,217	2,899	19,032	24,088	21.0%	
		Rates	8.9%	11.7%	2.8%	9.2%	12.0%	79.0%	100.0%		
Leisure & Hospitality		Transactions	3,179	5,491	2,312	3,955	6,267	10,340	19,786	47.8%	
		Rates	16.0%	27.6%	11.6%	19.9%	31.5%	52.2%	100.0%		
Other Services		Transactions	502	706	204	543	747	2,938	4,187	29.9%	
		Rates	11.9%	16.7%	4.8%	12.9%	17.7%	70.1%	100.0%		
Public Administration		Transactions	596	803	207	694	901	8,277	9,774	15.4%	
	Rates	6.0%	8.1%	2.1%	7.1%	9.2%	84.6%	100.0%			
Unclassified	Transactions	1	6	5	61	66	13	80	83.8%		
	Rates	1.2%	7.4%	6.2%	76.2%	82.4%	16.2%	100.0%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>Transactions</b>	<b>14,651</b>	<b>22,444</b>	<b>7,793</b>	<b>16,971</b>	<b>24,764</b>	<b>93,158</b>	<b>132,573</b>	<b>29.8%</b>		
	<b>Rates</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>12.8%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>70.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>			

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

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

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

was higher than for all workers in several industries including agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting; manufacturing; and public administration. Public administration was the only industry of the three in which women comprised a majority of workers.

We can combine turnover analysis with other statistics to provide additional labor market insight. Recent research indicates that Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit exhaustion rates have declined steadily since 2002 (Wen, 2008). However, benefit exhaustion rates both for women and for all workers age 65 and older tend to be higher than for other demographic groups. Confounding the analysis are the turnover statistics for both groups. As cited in the prior paragraph, turnover rates for women were generally lower than for the entire workforce. The same was true for workers

in the 65 and older group (Leonard, 2008). Turnover for this group of workers was 27.1% in 2007Q4, 7.6% less than for the overall population. Although benefit exhaustion rates for women and workers at least 65 years of age were greater than for the population in general, turnover does not appear to be the underlying cause of exhaustion.

## References

- Leonard, D. (2008). [Turnover statistics for Wyoming workers age 65 and older.] Unpublished data.
- Wen, S.Y. (2008, September). A study of Wyoming Unemployment Insurance benefit recipients and exhaustees. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 45(9). Retrieved September 26, 2008, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0908/a1.htm>

## A Note About Residential Building Permits

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Economic Indicators table published each month in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* (see page 24) includes data on Wyoming building permits. Each month the U.S. Census Bureau publishes estimates of the number of housing units authorized by building permits in the state and their valuation. The Bureau also publishes the number of permits issued for single-family homes and their valuation. These data are available for the U.S., states, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs, such as Casper and Cheyenne), and certain counties and municipalities. Building permits are important because they are a leading indicator of employment in the

construction sector (Bullard, 2004).

Unfortunately, simply glancing at the total units for a given month may not give an accurate picture of permit activity. According to the Census Bureau, a housing unit is “a house, an apartment, a group of rooms or a single room intended for occupancy as separate living quarters” (2008). In other words, the *total units* series includes both single-family homes and apartment units. So when an apartment complex with 100 apartments receives a building permit, the series will increase by 100 units that month and then decrease the following month. In a small state like Wyoming there can



be significant month-to-month volatility within total units. Therefore, it is often more useful to track just the number of permits for single-family homes.

Figure 1 shows the number of building permits issued for single-family homes in Colorado, Idaho, and Utah for 2005 through 2008. In order to include data for 2008, we used the July year-to-date (YTD) figures for each year. The number of building permits issued in Colorado has decreased dramatically during the past few years. In the first seven months of 2005, permits were issued for 24,094 homes in Colorado. By 2008, the number of permits had fallen to less than one-third of their 2005 level. Building permits in Utah and Idaho fell to less than half of their 2005 levels.

In Montana and Nebraska, building permits fell to approximately 60% of their 2005 levels (see Figure 2, page 18). Unlike some of its neighboring states, Wyoming building permits decreased in 2006, and then increased in 2007. However, Wyoming

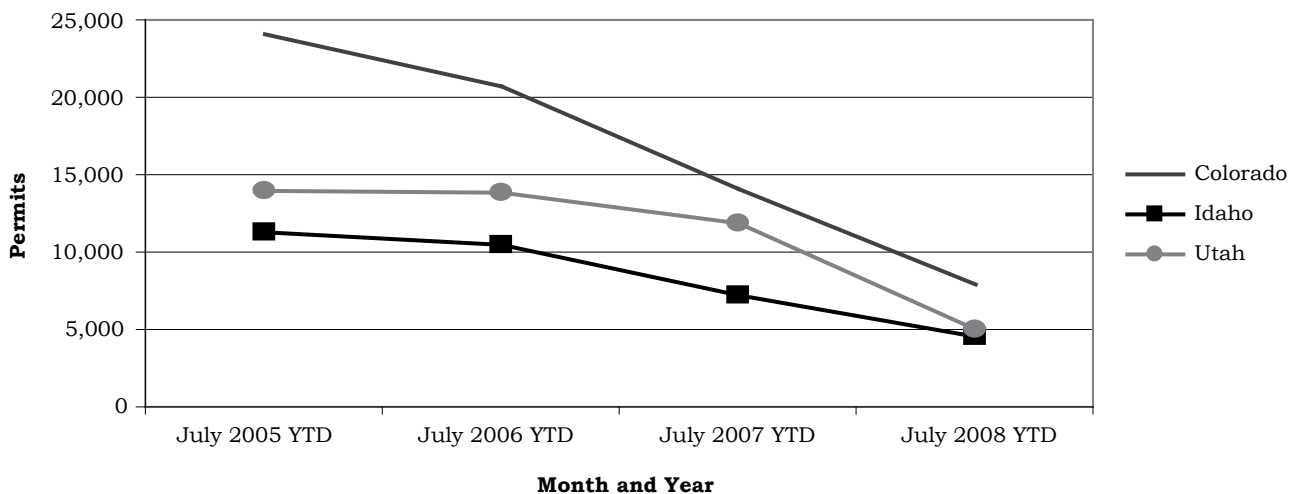
permits fell in 2008 to approximately four-fifths of their 2005 level. Thus, while building permits have fallen in Wyoming this year, compared to most neighboring states the decline has been very modest.

Wyoming's two metropolitan areas, Casper and Cheyenne, provide a different picture of building permits (see Figure 3, page 18). Cheyenne's permits have declined to less than a third of their 2005 level, while Casper's have actually increased.

**Quality Issues with Building Permit Data from the U.S. Census Bureau**

Each month the Census Bureau publishes a monthly estimate (in this case, July 2008) and a new YTD estimate (July YTD). Rather than going back and revising earlier monthly estimates, the Bureau simply adjusts the YTD figures. So, for example, adding up the monthly permits

**Figure 1: Building Permits for Single-Family Homes in Colorado, Idaho, and Utah, July 2005 Year-to-Date (YTD) through July 2008 YTD**

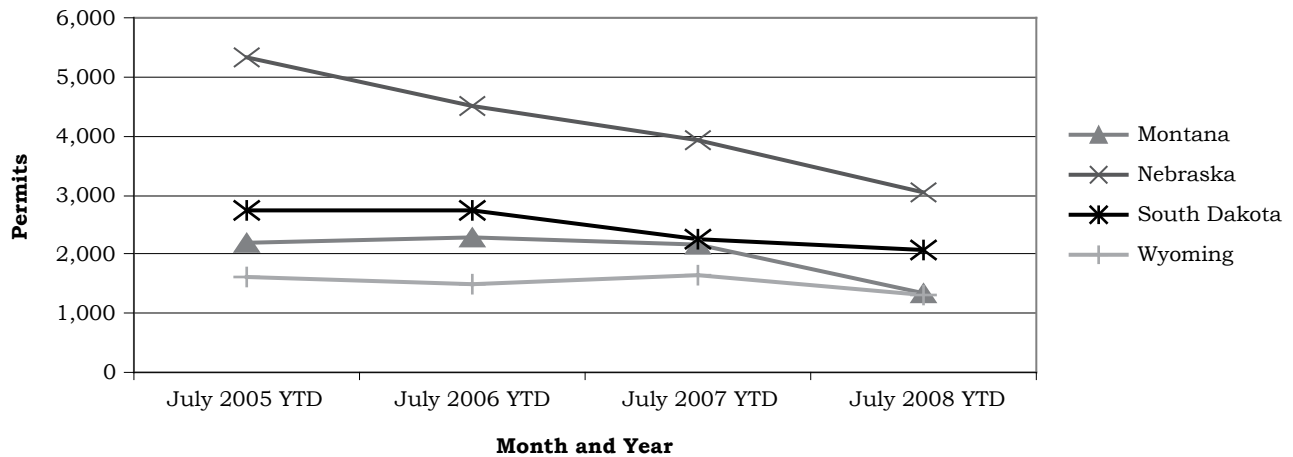


for January, February, March, April, May, June, and July will yield a different result from the estimate presented as July YTD. For the statewide Wyoming single-family homes series, the sum of the monthly estimates is 1,269, while the July YTD estimate is 1,309, a difference of 40 homes (3.2%). Finally, the Census Bureau publishes annual estimates that often

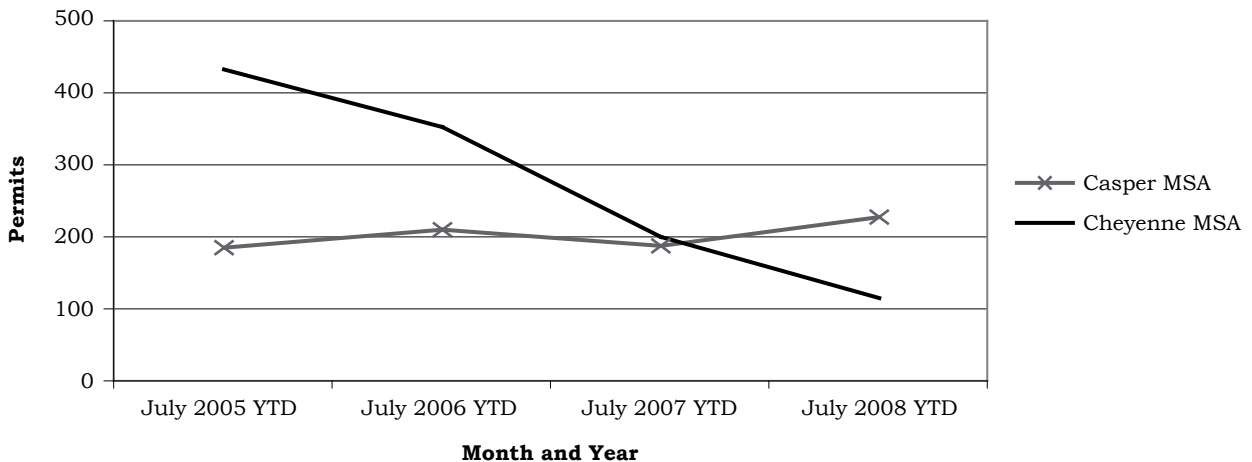
differ significantly from the December YTD estimates. The December 2007 YTD estimate for single-family homes in Wyoming was 2,743, while the final annual 2007 figure was 3,706, almost 1,000 homes higher.

A second data quality issue involves the valuation. Dividing the valuation by the

**Figure 2: Building Permits for Single-Family Homes in Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming, July 2005 Year-to-Date (YTD) through July 2008 YTD**



**Figure 3: Building Permits for Single-Family Homes in Casper Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and Cheyenne MSA, July 2005 Year-to-Date (YTD) through July 2008 YTD**

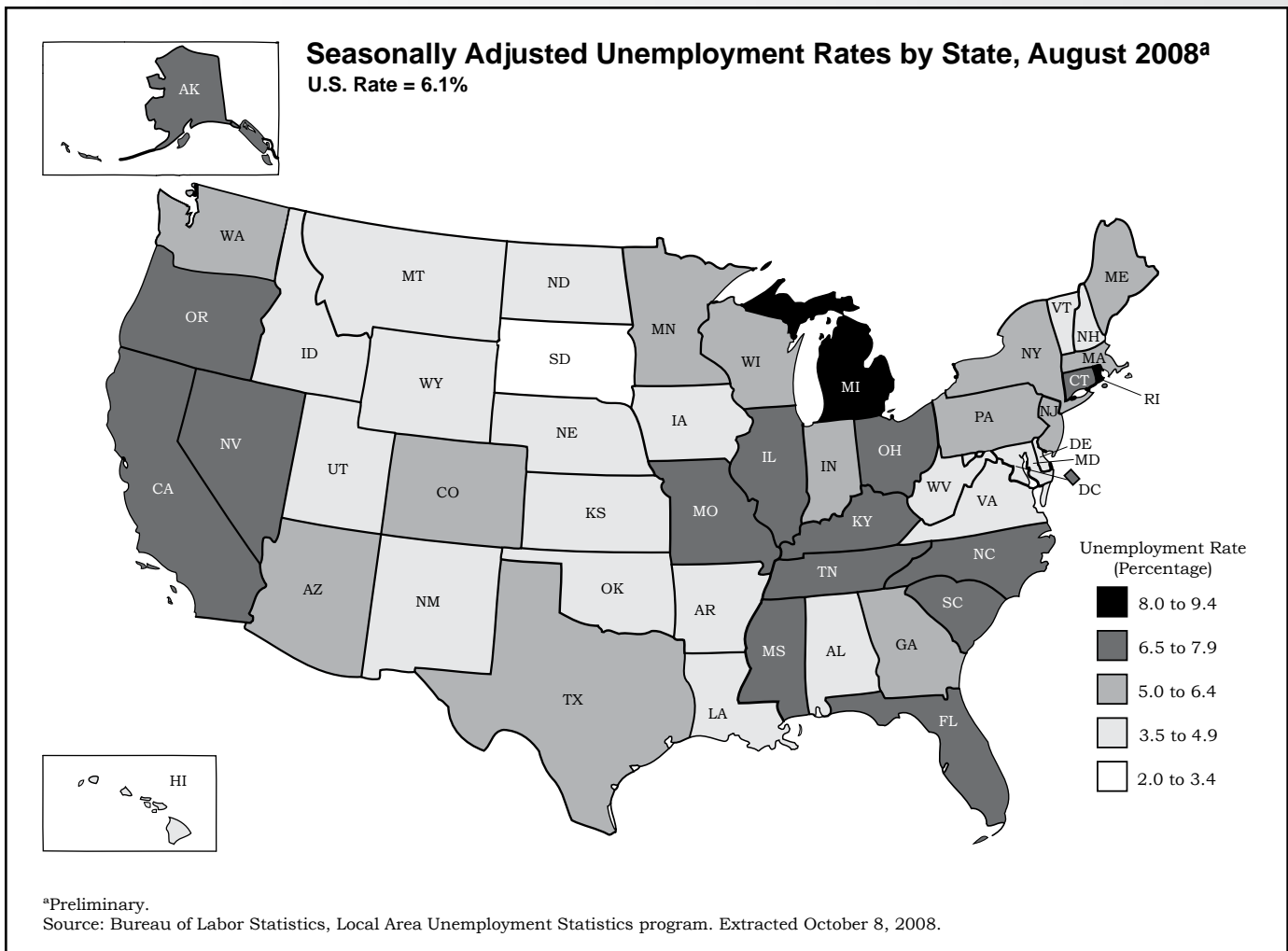


number of homes gives an average value for each home. Using Wyoming data for July 2008, the average value of a home permitted in that month was \$225,582. That sounds reasonable enough. However, according to the Census Bureau, in October 2006 there were 164 single-family home permits issued in Sheridan. The associated valuation of those permits was \$1,785,689, or approximately \$10,888 for each house. Thus while there may be much useful information in the Census Bureau's building permit data, there are also significant unresolved problems with the data.

### References

Bullard, D. (2004, February). Forecasting employment in Wyoming's construction industry. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 41(2), Retrieved September 10, 2008, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0204/a2.htm>

U.S. Census Bureau. (2008, May 19). *New residential construction documentation*. Retrieved September 11, 2008, from <http://www.census.gov/const/www/newresconstdoc.html>



## Coming Soon: 2008 Employer Seminars

**R**unning a business can be a daunting task. Fortunately, there is help for employers. The Wyoming Department of Employment is sponsoring the 2008 Employer Seminars, coming to a town near you. The seminars provide information about workers' compensation, the state mine inspector's office, unemployment insurance, workplace safety, labor standards, and labor market information. Upcoming seminars are scheduled for Cheyenne (December 3) and Cody (April 22, 2009). Register online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/employerseminars>.

## Wyoming Job Growth Slows in August 2008

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

**W**yoming's over-the-year job growth rate slowed slightly from 2.9% in July (as revised) to 2.2% in August.

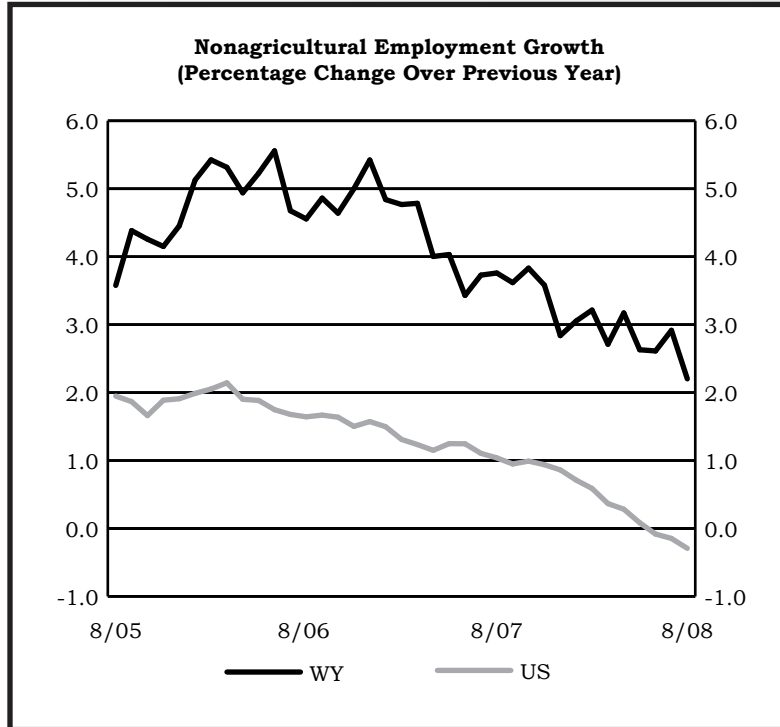
It has been trending downward since its peak at 5.6% in June 2006. Unemployment continued to move upward slightly, increasing from 3.6% in July to 3.9% in August. However, Wyoming's labor market continues to perform well when compared to the U.S. economy. U.S. unemployment stood at 6.1% in August, and U.S. employment fell from a year earlier (-0.3%).

From July to August Wyoming employment fell by 1,800 jobs (-0.6%). The normal seasonal pattern for August is for employment to increase slightly. Over the past five years employment has increased by an average of 420 jobs from July to August. Employment decreased in natural resources & mining (-200 jobs, or -0.7%), construction (-700 jobs, or -2.3%), leisure & hospitality (-600 jobs, or -1.5%), and government (-700 jobs, or -1.1%). These job losses were partially offset by job gains in retail trade (100 jobs, or 0.3%), transportation, warehousing, & utilities (100 jobs, or 0.7%), professional &

business services (100 jobs, or 0.5%), and educational & health services (100 jobs, or 0.4%).

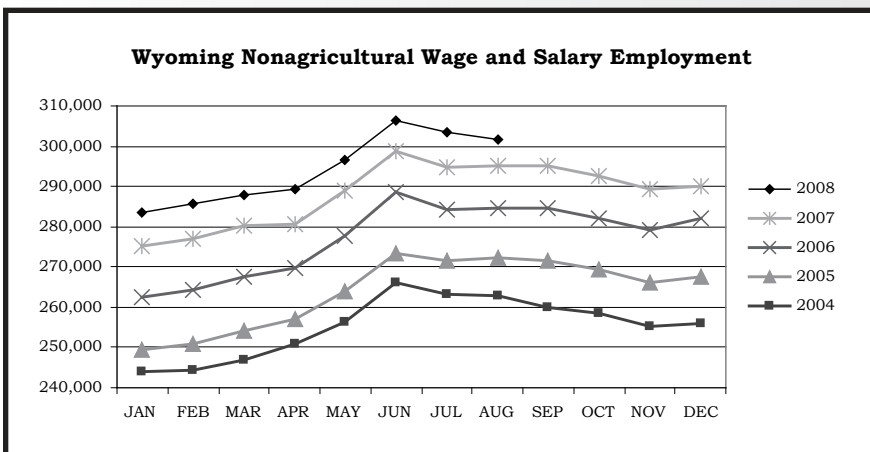
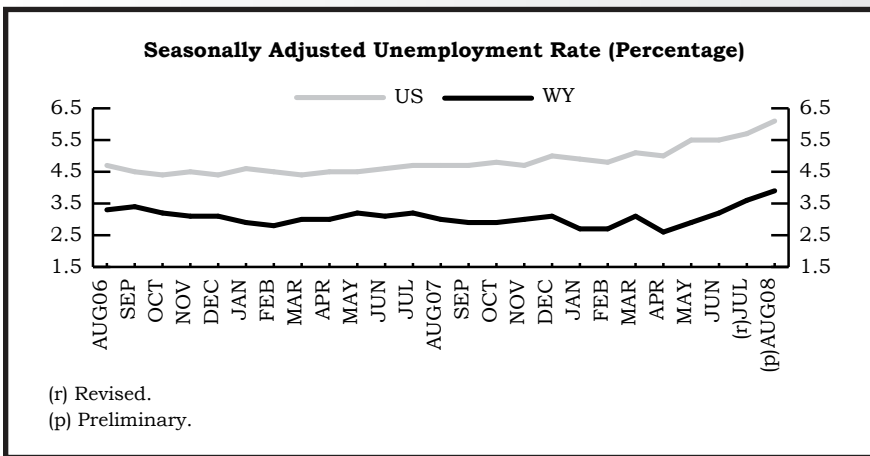
Compared to a year earlier, employment increased by 6,500 jobs (2.2%). Growth was seen in many sectors including natural resources & mining (1,300 jobs, or 4.7%), construction (1,000 jobs, or 3.4%), retail trade (500 jobs, or 1.5%), financial activities (200 jobs, or 1.7%), educational & health services (600 jobs, or 2.6%), leisure & hospitality (900 jobs, or 2.3%), and government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 1,500 jobs, or 2.4%). Manufacturing employment fell by 300 jobs (-3.0%) and employment was unchanged in information and other services.

Across Wyoming's 23 counties most unemployment rates increased slightly from July to August. The highest unemployment rates were found in Big Horn (4.7%), Fremont (4.5%), and Platte (4.4%) counties. Sublette County again posted the lowest unemployment rate (1.8%), followed by Teton (2.0%), Campbell (2.3%), and Sweetwater (2.7%) counties.



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.8
Michigan	8.9
Rhode Island	8.5
California	7.7
Mississippi	7.7
South Carolina	7.6
Ohio	7.4
Illinois	7.3
Nevada	7.1
Alaska	6.9
District of Columbia	6.9
North Carolina	6.9
Kentucky	6.8
Missouri	6.6
Tennessee	6.6
Connecticut	6.5
Florida	6.5
Oregon	6.5
Indiana	6.4
Georgia	6.3
Minnesota	6.2
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Washington	6.0
New Jersey	5.9
New York	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.8
Arizona	5.6
Maine	5.5
Colorado	5.4
Massachusetts	5.3
Wisconsin	5.1
Texas	5.0
Alabama	4.9
Delaware	4.9
Vermont	4.9
Arkansas	4.8
Kansas	4.7
Louisiana	4.7
Idaho	4.6
Iowa	4.6
New Mexico	4.6
Virginia	4.6
Maryland	4.5
Montana	4.4
Hawaii	4.2
New Hampshire	4.2
West Virginia	4.1
Oklahoma	4.0
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Utah	3.7
North Dakota	3.6
Nebraska	3.5
South Dakota	3.3



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*From July to August employment decreased in natural resources & mining, construction, leisure & hospitality, and government.*

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Aug08(p)	Jul08(r)	Aug07	Jul08	Aug08
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>301.7</b>	<b>303.5</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>238.0</b>	<b>239.1</b>	<b>233.0</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>66.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	29.0	29.2	27.7	-0.7	4.7
Mining	28.9	29.1	27.6	-0.7	4.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.8	4.8	4.4	0.0	9.1
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.8	9.8	9.4	0.0	4.3
Coal Mining	6.9	6.9	6.5	0.0	6.2
Support Activities for Mining	14.3	14.5	13.8	-1.4	3.6
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.5	10.6	10.2	-0.9	2.9
Construction	30.0	30.7	29.0	-2.3	3.4
Construction of Buildings	5.3	5.4	5.3	-1.9	0.0
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	10.3	10.7	9.9	-3.7	4.0
Specialty Trade Contractors	14.4	14.6	13.8	-1.4	4.3
Manufacturing	9.8	9.8	10.1	0.0	-3.0
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.5	0.0	-5.5
Non-Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>232.9</b>	<b>233.8</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	57.9	57.7	56.9	0.3	1.8
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	2.2
Merchant Whslrs., Durable	5.9	5.8	5.5	1.7	7.3
Retail Trade	33.6	33.5	33.1	0.3	1.5
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.8	4.7	-2.1	0.0
Grocery Stores	4.0	4.1	4.0	-2.4	0.0
Gasoline Stations	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	4.7
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.0	2.1	2.0	-4.8	0.0
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	15.2	15.1	14.9	0.7	2.0
Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Transportation & Warehousing	12.6	12.5	12.4	0.8	1.6
Truck Transportation	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5
Information	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	11.9	11.9	11.7	0.0	1.7
Finance & Insurance	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	1.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1
Professional & Business Services	20.0	19.9	19.7	0.5	1.5
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	10.1	10.1	9.6	0.0	5.2
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	9.1	9.0	9.2	1.1	-1.1
Educational & Health Services	23.9	23.8	23.3	0.4	2.6
Educational Services	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	21.6	21.4	21.0	0.9	2.9
Ambulatory Health Care	8.3	8.1	7.9	2.5	5.1
Offices of Physicians	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Hospitals	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2
Social Assistance	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Leisure & Hospitality	39.5	40.1	38.6	-1.5	2.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.8	3.9	3.8	-2.6	0.0
Accommodation & Food Services	35.7	36.2	34.8	-1.4	2.6
Accommodation	15.0	15.5	14.5	-3.2	3.4
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	20.7	20.7	20.3	0.0	2.0
Other Services	11.9	11.9	11.9	0.0	0.0
Repair & Maintenance	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.4	5.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Federal Government	8.0	8.2	8.0	-2.4	0.0
State Government	15.3	15.7	14.6	-2.5	4.8
State Govt. Education	6.0	6.3	5.4	-4.8	11.1
Local Government	40.4	40.5	39.6	-0.2	2.0
Local Govt. Education	17.5	17.0	16.7	2.9	4.8
Hospitals	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	3.2

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Aug08(p)	Jul08(r)	Aug07	Jul08	Aug08
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-2.9
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	10.1	10.1	10.0	0.0	1.0
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Retail Trade	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	3.5
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	-5.7
Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Professional & Business Services	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9
Educational & Health Services	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Leisure & Hospitality	4.9	5.0	4.7	-2.0	4.3
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
State Government	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.5
Local Government	6.5	6.6	6.4	-1.5	1.6
Local Education	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3

NATRONA COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Aug08(p)	Jul08(r)	Aug07	Jul08	Aug08
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-2.9
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	10.1	10.1	10.0	0.0	1.0
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Retail Trade	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	3.5
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	-5.7
Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Professional & Business Services	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9
Educational & Health Services	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Leisure & Hospitality	4.9	5.0	4.7	-2.0	4.3
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
State Government	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.5
Local Government	6.5	6.6	6.4	-1.5	1.6
Local Education	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3

### 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	
	Aug08	Jul08	Aug07	Jul08	Aug07
				Aug08	Aug08
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	8.4	8.3	7.9	1.2	6.3
Construction	4.2	4.2	3.7	0.0	13.5
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.8	5.8	5.4	0.0	7.4
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Other Services	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	9.1
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	7.1
Construction	2.8	2.7	2.2	3.7	27.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.5	5.5	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 & Bus. Services	1.3	1.2	1.4	8.3	-7.1
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
Other Services	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Constr.	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.9	3.0	2.8	-3.3	3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	9.4	9.6	8.9	-2.1	5.6
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>

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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.6
Rhode Island	8.8
Michigan	8.5
South Carolina	7.8
Mississippi	7.7
California	7.6
Illinois	7.3
Ohio	7.1
District of Columbia	7.0
Nevada	6.9
Florida	6.8
North Carolina	6.8
Tennessee	6.6
Kentucky	6.5
Missouri	6.5
Connecticut	6.4
Georgia	6.4
Indiana	6.3
Oregon	6.2
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Alaska	6.0
Arizona	5.8
Minnesota	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.8
Washington	5.8
New Jersey	5.7
New York	5.6
Alabama	5.3
Colorado	5.2
Massachusetts	5.1
Texas	5.1
Louisiana	5.0
Delaware	4.9
Kansas	4.7
Maine	4.7
New Mexico	4.7
Wisconsin	4.7
Arkansas	4.6
Virginia	4.6
Maryland	4.5
Hawaii	4.3
Iowa	4.3
Vermont	4.3
Idaho	4.2
New Hampshire	4.1
West Virginia	3.9
Montana	3.8
Oklahoma	3.8
Utah	3.8
North Dakota	3.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Nebraska	3.2
South Dakota	3.1

## Economic Indicators

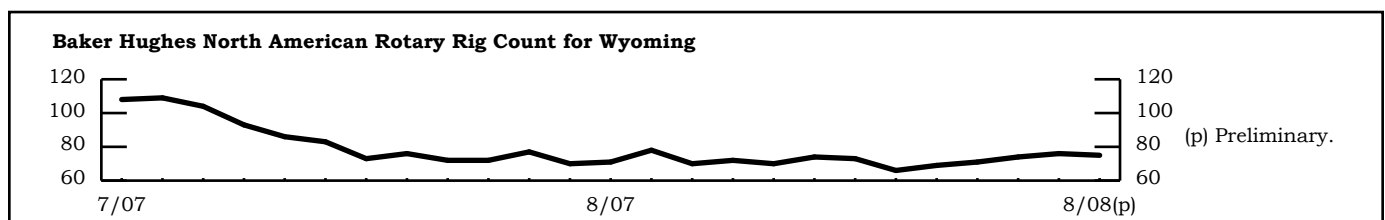
by: *Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist*

*The number of building permits issued for single-family homes in Wyoming decreased by 50.8% from August 2007 to August 2008.*

	Aug 2008	July 2008	Aug 2007	Percentage Change	
	(p) _____	(r) _____	(b) _____	Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force <sup>a</sup>	295,802	296,812	290,052	-0.3	2.0
Unemployed	9,756	8,949	7,055	9.0	38.3
Employed	286,046	287,863	282,997	-0.6	1.1
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.3%/3.9%	3.0%/3.6%	2.4%/3.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	6.1%/6.1%	6.0%/5.7%	4.6%/4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,706,000	7,743,000	7,221,000	-0.5	6.7
As a percentage of all workers	5.3%	5.3%	4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	381,000	461,000	392,000	-17.4	-2.8
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	5,736,000	6,054,000	4,494,000	-5.3	27.6
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	Data not available; see box on page 22.				
Average Weekly Hours	Data not available; see box on page 22.				
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,080.42	\$1,032.25	\$991.45	4.7	9.0
Average Weekly Hours	45.8	44.9	46.2	2.0	-0.9
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$858.18	\$869.70	\$777.62	-1.3	10.4
Average Weekly Hours	42.4	42.8	42.4	-0.9	0.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$727.34	\$719.43	\$718.37	1.1	1.2
Average Weekly Hours	41.0	40.6	41.5	1.0	-1.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	8,649	10,180	8,570	-15.0	0.9
Benefits Paid	\$2,630,831	\$3,057,774	\$2,315,163	-14.0	13.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$304.18	\$300.37	\$270.15	1.3	12.6
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>a</sup>	282,048	282,053	272,289	0.0	3.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Items					
	219.1	220.0	207.9	-0.4	5.4
Food & Beverages	216.4	215.3	204.3	0.5	5.9
Housing	219.1	219.6	211.1	-0.2	3.8
Apparel	116.4	114.4	114.4	1.8	1.7
Transportation	206.7	212.8	184.5	-2.9	12.1
Medical Care	364.5	364.0	353.0	0.1	3.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997 = 100)	113.8	113.3	111.1	0.4	2.4
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997 = 100)	124.7	120.3	120.3	3.6	3.6
Other Goods & Services	347.0	346.8	333.3	0.1	4.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Commodities	199.9	205.6	172.4	-2.8	16.0
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	191	293	324	-34.8	-41.0
Valuation	\$39,836,000	\$55,321,000	\$65,243,000	-28.0	-38.9
Single Family Homes	149	232	303	-35.8	-50.8
Valuation	\$34,387,000	\$52,335,000	\$62,840,000	-34.3	-45.3
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	75	76	71	-1.3	5.6

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

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





## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

*Across Wyoming's 23 counties most unemployment rates increased slightly from July to August.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug 2008 (p)	Jul 2008 (r)	Aug 2007 (b)	Aug 2008 (p)	Jul 2008 (r)	Aug 2007 (b)	Aug 2008 (p)	Jul 2008 (r)	Aug 2007 (b)	Aug 2008 (p)	Jul 2008 (r)	Aug 2007 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,117</b>	<b>45,485</b>	<b>45,066</b>	<b>43,356</b>	<b>43,847</b>	<b>43,703</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>1,363</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Big Horn	4,830	4,833	5,037	4,603	4,611	4,865	227	222	172	4.7	4.6	3.4
Fremont	18,013	17,951	18,117	17,197	17,209	17,508	816	742	609	4.5	4.1	3.4
Hot Springs	2,318	2,340	2,408	2,231	2,258	2,341	87	82	67	3.8	3.5	2.8
Park	15,761	16,129	15,257	15,277	15,676	14,903	484	453	354	3.1	2.8	2.3
Washakie	4,195	4,232	4,247	4,048	4,093	4,086	147	139	161	3.5	3.3	3.8
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>53,751</b>	<b>53,607</b>	<b>51,968</b>	<b>52,224</b>	<b>52,207</b>	<b>50,846</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Campbell	27,093	26,783	25,593	26,474	26,238	25,131	619	545	462	2.3	2.0	1.8
Crook	3,486	3,510	3,559	3,369	3,397	3,473	117	113	86	3.4	3.2	2.4
Johnson	4,137	4,191	3,996	3,970	4,021	3,883	167	170	113	4.0	4.1	2.8
Sheridan	15,930	16,030	15,662	15,438	15,563	15,291	492	467	371	3.1	2.9	2.4
Weston	3,105	3,093	3,158	2,973	2,988	3,068	132	105	90	4.3	3.4	2.8
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>70,164</b>	<b>69,736</b>	<b>67,938</b>	<b>68,303</b>	<b>68,067</b>	<b>66,717</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Lincoln	9,586	9,530	9,309	9,271	9,239	9,135	315	291	174	3.3	3.1	1.9
Sublette	7,289	7,335	7,006	7,159	7,227	6,927	130	108	79	1.8	1.5	1.1
Sweetwater	24,617	24,308	23,782	23,954	23,708	23,305	663	600	477	2.7	2.5	2.0
Teton	17,422	17,431	16,414	17,076	17,125	16,195	346	306	219	2.0	1.8	1.3
Uinta	11,250	11,132	11,427	10,843	10,768	11,155	407	364	272	3.6	3.3	2.4
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>70,974</b>	<b>71,924</b>	<b>70,393</b>	<b>68,192</b>	<b>69,331</b>	<b>68,359</b>	<b>2,782</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Albany	17,681	17,987	17,597	17,162	17,523	17,228	519	464	369	2.9	2.6	2.1
Goshen	5,712	5,774	5,894	5,468	5,520	5,711	244	254	183	4.3	4.4	3.1
Laramie	42,512	43,045	41,815	40,709	41,388	40,515	1,803	1,657	1,300	4.2	3.8	3.1
Niobrara	1,205	1,207	1,199	1,158	1,162	1,174	47	45	25	3.9	3.7	2.1
Platte	3,864	3,911	3,888	3,695	3,738	3,731	169	173	157	4.4	4.4	4.0
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,798</b>	<b>56,058</b>	<b>54,690</b>	<b>53,972</b>	<b>54,409</b>	<b>53,374</b>	<b>1,826</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Carbon	8,450	8,472	8,235	8,151	8,208	8,017	299	264	218	3.5	3.1	2.6
Converse	7,003	6,979	6,754	6,773	6,774	6,573	230	205	181	3.3	2.9	2.7
Natrona	40,345	40,607	39,701	39,048	39,427	38,784	1,297	1,180	917	3.2	2.9	2.3
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>295,802</b>	<b>296,812</b>	<b>290,052</b>	<b>286,046</b>	<b>287,863</b>	<b>282,997</b>	<b>9,756</b>	<b>8,949</b>	<b>7,055</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.9	3.6	3.0
U.S. ....										6.1	6.0	4.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										6.1	5.7	4.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/08. Run date 09/08.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

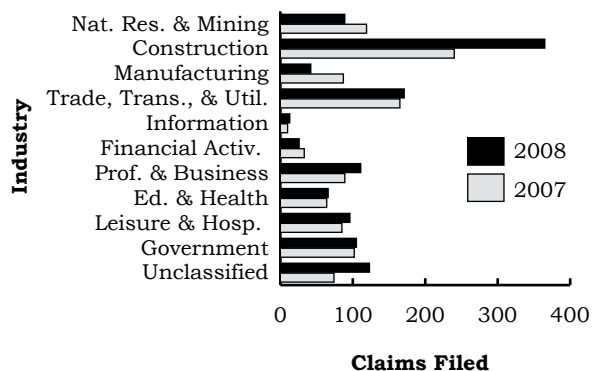
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

## Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

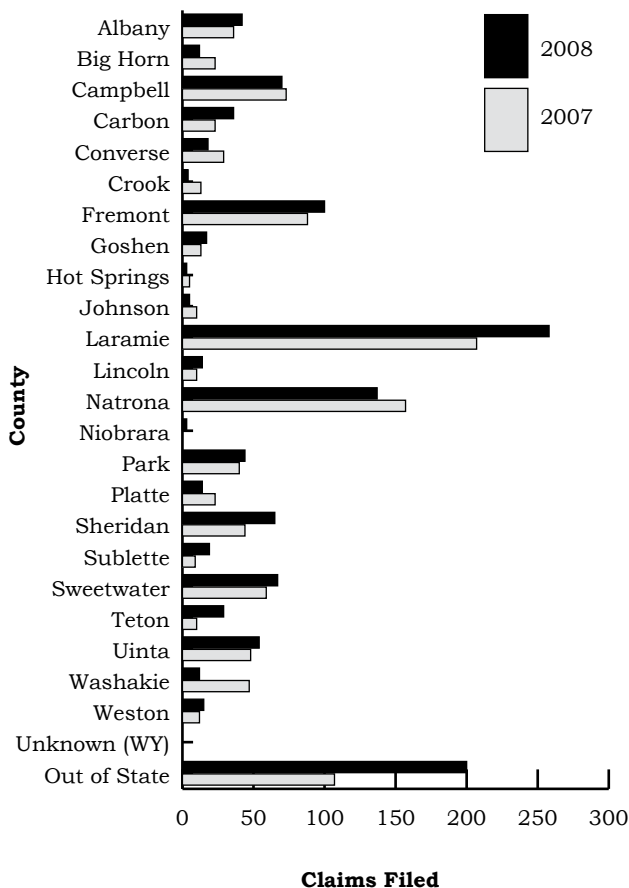
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims declined 12.9% from July and were 14.0% greater than the August 2007 total. Initial claims generally decline approximately 8.0% between July and August each year.

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2008



### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2008



### Initial Claims

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Aug08	Jul08	Aug07	Aug08	
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>1,424</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	496	489	446	1.4	11.2
Natural Resources & Mining	89	113	119	-21.2	-25.2
Mining	84	110	109	-23.6	-22.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	10	9	-40.0	-33.3
Construction	365	308	240	18.5	52.1
Manufacturing	42	68	87	-38.2	-51.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	517	697	467	-25.8	10.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	171	276	165	-38.0	3.6
Wholesale Trade	28	46	32	-39.1	-12.5
Retail Trade	103	126	86	-18.3	19.8
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	40	104	47	-61.5	-14.9
Information	13	11	10	18.2	30.0
Financial Activities	26	36	33	-27.8	-21.2
Professional & Business Serv.	111	101	89	9.9	24.7
Educational & Health Services	66	111	64	-40.5	3.1
Leisure & Hospitality	96	122	85	-21.3	12.9
Other Services	34	40	21	-15.0	61.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	105	144	102	-27.1	2.9
Federal Government	30	29	38	3.4	-21.1
State Government	19	17	13	11.8	46.2
Local Government	56	98	51	-42.9	9.8
Local Education	14	28	21	-50.0	-33.3
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	123	94	74	30.9	66.2

#### LARAMIE COUNTY

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	100	60	63	66.7	58.7
Construction	81	44	53	84.1	52.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	121	154	115	-21.4	5.2
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	34	70	43	-51.4	-20.9
Financial Activities	5	11	12	-54.5	-58.3
Professional & Business Serv.	39	28	23	39.3	69.6
Educational & Health Services	14	16	19	-12.5	-26.3
Leisure & Hospitality	19	18	12	5.6	58.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	21	28	18	-25.0	16.7
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	14	14	12	0.0	16.7

#### NATRONA COUNTY

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>-17.1</b>	<b>-13.9</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	59	63	70	-6.3	-15.7
Construction	34	23	47	47.8	-27.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	71	93	76	-23.7	-6.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	29	38	27	-23.7	7.4
Financial Activities	1	5	3	-80.0	-66.7
Professional & Business Serv.	12	11	17	9.1	-29.4
Educational & Health Services	14	17	9	-17.6	55.6
Leisure & Hospitality	9	11	16	-18.2	-43.8
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	5	5	8	0.0	-37.5
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	1	3	4	-66.7	-75.0

## Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued claims were unchanged compared to July and 20.1% greater than in 2007. However, the current total was within the normal range for August compared to the 11-year average.

### Continued Claims

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change		Aug07
	Aug08	Jul08	Aug08	Aug07	
	Aug08	Jul08	Aug08	Aug07	
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	10,255	10,290	8,542	-0.3	20.1
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	2,891	2,566	2,110	12.7	37.0
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	3,360	3,522	2,584	-4.6	30.0
Natural Resources & Mining	704	729	908	-3.4	-22.5
Mining	639	676	850	-5.5	-24.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	62	51	42	21.6	47.6
Construction	2,247	2,247	1,269	0.0	77.1
Manufacturing	409	546	407	-25.1	0.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	4,972	4,914	4,235	1.2	17.4
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,598	1,490	1,321	7.2	21.0
Wholesale Trade	274	290	257	-5.5	6.6
Retail Trade	847	799	704	6.0	20.3
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	477	401	360	19.0	32.5
Information	103	97	132	6.2	-22.0
Financial Activities	283	303	232	-6.6	22.0
Professional & Business Serv.	784	791	577	-0.9	35.9
Educational & Health Services	1,032	1,023	1,066	0.9	-3.2
Leisure & Hospitality	871	913	654	-4.6	33.2
Other Services	301	297	253	1.3	19.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	1,135	1,056	1,158	7.5	-2.0
Federal Government	226	200	236	13.0	-4.2
State Government	135	145	191	-6.9	-29.3
Local Government	774	711	731	8.9	5.9
Local Education	214	190	234	12.6	-8.5
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	788	798	565	-1.3	39.5

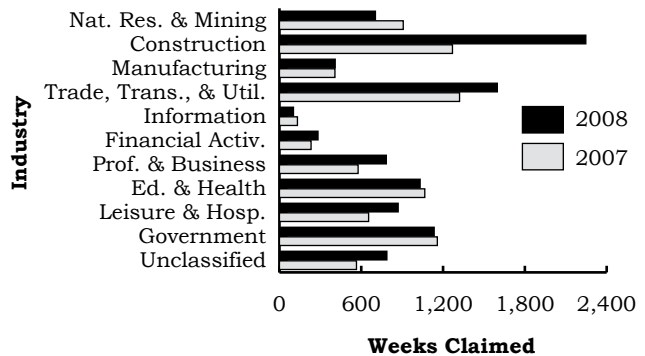
### LARAMIE COUNTY

<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	1,854	1,852	1,626	0.1	14.0
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	538	470	398	14.5	35.2
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	436	449	295	-2.9	47.8
Construction	345	340	241	1.5	43.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	1,089	1,108	1,040	-1.7	4.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	386	386	423	0.0	-8.7
Financial Activities	74	79	40	-6.3	85.0
Professional & Business Serv.	181	205	158	-11.7	14.6
Educational & Health Services	236	213	233	10.8	1.3
Leisure & Hospitality	167	180	86	-7.2	94.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	218	200	217	9.0	0.5
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	111	95	74	16.8	50.0

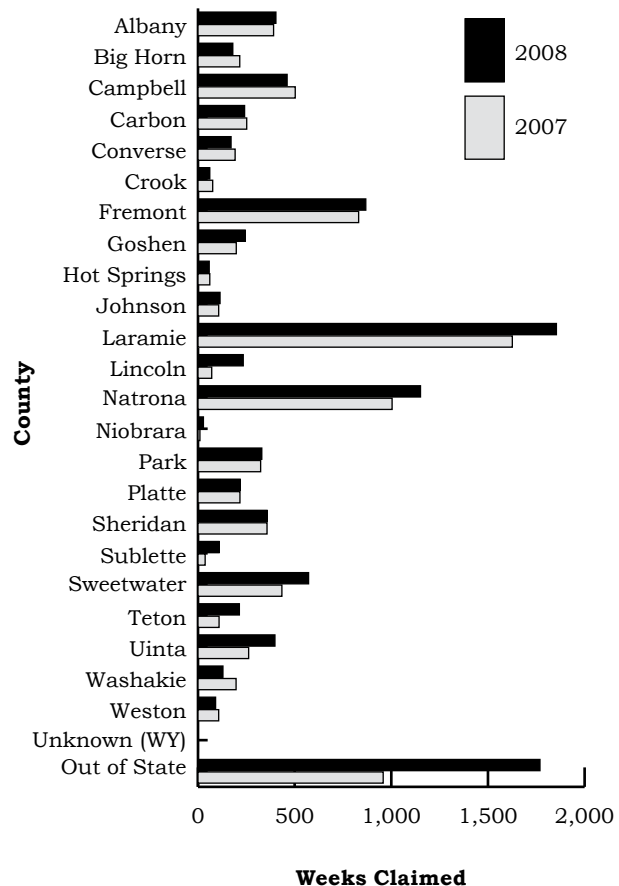
### NATRONA COUNTY

<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	1,149	1,213	1,002	-5.3	14.7
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	323	309	253	4.5	27.7
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	357	394	239	-9.4	49.4
Construction	167	180	128	-7.2	30.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	741	770	665	-3.8	11.4
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	207	207	207	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	65	86	35	-24.4	85.7
Professional & Business Serv.	111	120	81	-7.5	37.0
Educational & Health Services	139	157	185	-11.5	-24.9
Leisure & Hospitality	113	97	115	16.5	-1.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	45	34	61	32.4	-26.2
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	6	15	37	-60.0	-83.8

### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2008



### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2008



**Wyoming Department  
of Employment  
Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602**

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