

TRENDS

Need a Nurse? Examining Labor Sources for Health Care

by: Dr. Mark A. Harris

Studying the administrative records of registered nurses (RNs) working in health care reveals both in-state and out-of-state sources of labor and illuminates the interrelationships among health care subsectors in the use of RN labor. Understanding market hiring patterns may be particularly useful for establishments looking to fill RN vacancies.

Examining the work history of RNs in health care helps define the labor market for RNs working in Wyoming. The analysis reveals both in-state and out-of-state sources of labor and illuminates the dependencies and interrelationships among health care subsectors in the use of RN labor. Understanding market hiring patterns may be particularly useful for establishments looking to fill RN vacancies. This article is a subsection of a larger study produced under contract by Research & Planning (R&P) to the Wyoming Healthcare Commission.

(Text continued on page 3)

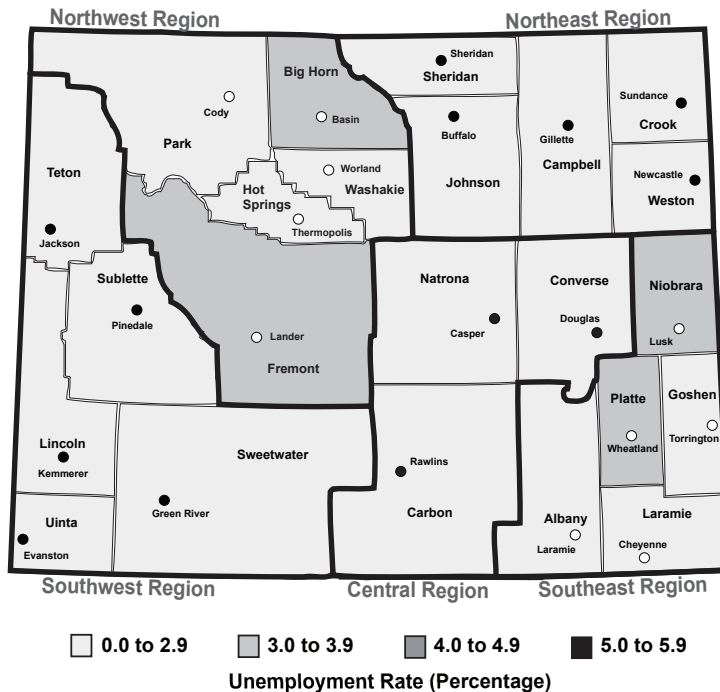
“The state of Wyoming is certainly facing challenges with its health care workforce and the field of nursing is no exception. We need the best and most recent data to develop ways to improve the state’s climate for these professionals, so we’re pleased that the Department of Employment is gathering this information.”

— Dixie M. Roberts, Chair,
Wyoming Healthcare Commission

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Research & Planning annually conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The survey data identify industries with the highest incidence rates of injuries and illnesses....page 6**
- **Consumer prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, rose 40% faster this year when compared to last year through October. During the first 10 months of 2007, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers rose at a 3.6% seasonally adjusted annual rate....page 20**

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, October 2007 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment,
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ISSN 0512-4409

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YOUR ANSWERS

<http://doe.state.wy.us/ANSWERS/>

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Data Sources and Time Period

Data used for this study included Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records for Wyoming and partner research states (identified below), the Wyoming Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), the Wyoming Department of Transportation's Driver's License database, and the Nursing Licensure database provided by the Wyoming State Board of Nursing. The UI wage records identified a person's work history and employers, while the QCEW identified the employer's industry and ownership. Driver's license records showed a worker's age and gender, and the nursing database identified RNs. Second quarter 2006 was the reference quarter for this study. This period represented the most recent quarter for which all requisite data were available.

Category Definitions

The source of hires was determined by methodologies developed previously (Glover, 2001; Harris, 2006). In brief, it examined the four quarters prior to the reference quarter and identified the most recent primary employer (i.e., the employer paying the most wages). Those falling into the *not found working* category had no work history in the prior four quarters as determined by examining R&P UI wage records (including those from partner research states).

Partner research states, for purposes of this analysis, included Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, and Utah. This category applied to persons who most recently and

primarily worked in a partner research state. No report was made of the industry or ownership status of the out-of-state firms in question.

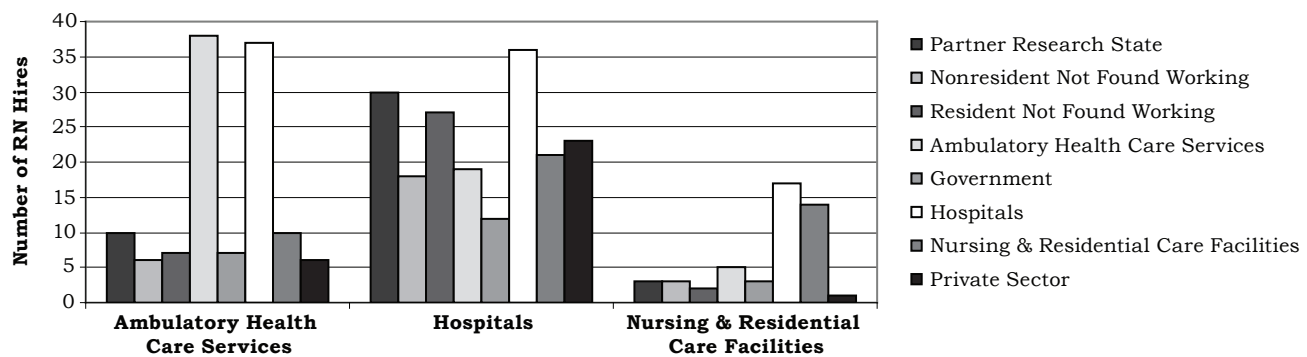
Wyoming resident status (*resident* and *nonresident*) was determined by a methodology developed by Jones (2004). Resident status applied during the reference quarter (2006Q2).

Health care establishments included three North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) subsectors; specifically, ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing & residential care facilities.

Government included establishments that were publicly owned. Health care establishments can be publicly owned (such as a county-owned hospital), but for purposes of this analysis were not included in government. Likewise, *private sector* represented privately owned Wyoming establishments but not health care establishments.

Findings

All three health care subsectors in Wyoming hired RNs from a variety of sources (see Figure, page 4). However, ambulatory health care and nursing & residential care establishments hired proportionately more RNs from fewer sources than hospitals. Ambulatory health care services hired nearly a third of nurses from other establishments in the same NAICS subsector (31.4%; see Table, page 4) and 30.6% from hospitals. Similarly, nursing & residential care facilities hired 29.2% of nurses from establishments within the same subsector and even more from hospitals (35.4%).

Figure: Number and Source^a of Registered Nurse Hires for Wyoming Health Care, Second Quarter 2006

^aThe source designation is restricted to the four quarters prior to being hired.

Table: Number and Source^a of Registered Nurse Hires for Wyoming Health Care, Second Quarter 2006

	Ambulatory Health Care Services		Hospitals		Nursing & Residential Care Facilities		All Health Care	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Partner Research State	10	8.3%	30	16.1%	3	6.3%	43	12.1%
Nonresident Not Found Working	6	5.0%	18	9.7%	3	6.3%	27	7.6%
Resident Not Found Working	7	5.8%	27	14.5%	2	4.2%	36	10.1%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	38	31.4%	19	10.2%	5	10.4%	62	17.5%
Government	7	5.8%	12	6.5%	3	6.3%	22	6.2%
Hospitals	37	30.6%	36	19.4%	17	35.4%	90	25.4%
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	10	8.3%	21	11.3%	14	29.2%	45	12.7%
Private Sector	6	5.0%	23	12.4%	1	2.1%	30	8.5%
Total Hires by Industry	121	100.0%	186	100.0%	48	100.0%	355	100.0%

^aThe source designation is restricted to the four quarters prior to being hired.

Although hospitals drew the largest percentage of nurse hires from other hospitals (19.4%), several other sources factored prominently in the hiring equation as well. Other prominent sources outside of health care included RNs working previously in a partner research state (16.1%) and in Wyoming's private sector (12.4%). RNs who were not found working in R&P databases during the previous quarter, both residents and nonresidents, also contributed a number of RN hires to hospitals (14.5% and 9.7%,

respectively). Some of the nonresidents may have been working, but in a state that did not share data with R&P. Some of the residents may have been nurses who recently completed college RN degrees in Wyoming. Government provided the fewest RNs to hospitals (6.5%).

Summary

Ambulatory health care services and nursing & residential care facilities were

Ambulatory Health Care Services and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities Explained

Industries in the ambulatory health care services subsector provide health care services directly or indirectly to persons whose medical conditions do not require hospital admission. Examples include:

- Physicians' offices
- Medical labs
- Outpatient surgical centers
- Home health care services

Industries in the nursing & residential care facilities subsector provide residential care with a combination of health and social services. The associated health services are largely some level of nursing services. Examples include:

- Nursing homes
- Residential mental health facilities
- Assisted-living facilities

heavily dependent upon the circulation of RNs within their own industry subsectors but were also reliant upon hospitals as a source of RNs. Apparently, firms in ambulatory health care services and nursing & residential care facilities relied upon the local health care labor market to fill vacancies.

Although there was substantial internal circulation of RNs among all three health care subsectors, hospitals remained the predominant source of RN hires into health care (25.4%). The primary path was from hospitals to ambulatory health care services and nursing & residential care facilities. Ambulatory health care services,

in particular, drew heavily from hospitals as a source of nurses.

As the primary source of RNs into health care, hospitals likely incurred an additional workload as a training and experiential environment for RNs. Additionally, the data presented here indicate that hospitals need to reach into the broader local and regional interstate market in order to fill nurse vacancies. Regional interstate competition and local private sector boom conditions likely place heavier strains on hospitals for recruiting nurses than on ambulatory health care or nursing & residential care establishments.

References

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Research & Planning now provides online access to several presentations. Topics include Wyoming nurses, commuting patterns, and occupational safety. They can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/presentations/presentations.htm>

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2006

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Economist

This article presents a summary of Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses cases reported in 2006 and compares them to previous years. The data include incidence rates and the nature, part of body, day of the week, source, and event or exposure of the injury or illness, as well as the demographics and length of service of the injured and ill workers.

Research & Planning (R&P) annually conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey data identify industries with the highest incidence rates of injuries and illnesses. Detailed characteristics of severe injuries and illnesses (those that result in *days away from work*) also are identified by the survey. This information can be used by employers and safety awareness groups to focus safety training in these areas. The data are also used by regulatory agencies for tracking injury and illness trends to target safety resources. All words or phrases in italics are defined in the “Definitions” section (see page 8).

Background and Methodology

For this survey, approximately 2,600 Wyoming private industry employers were notified to keep records of their firms’ work-related injuries and illnesses for 2006. Two federal entities added approximately 200 employers’ data: the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) and the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), U.S. Department of Transportation. Ten percent of the employers in the original sample either went out of business or were determined to be *out of scope*. Of the remaining employers in the sample, 95% responded to the survey.

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

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

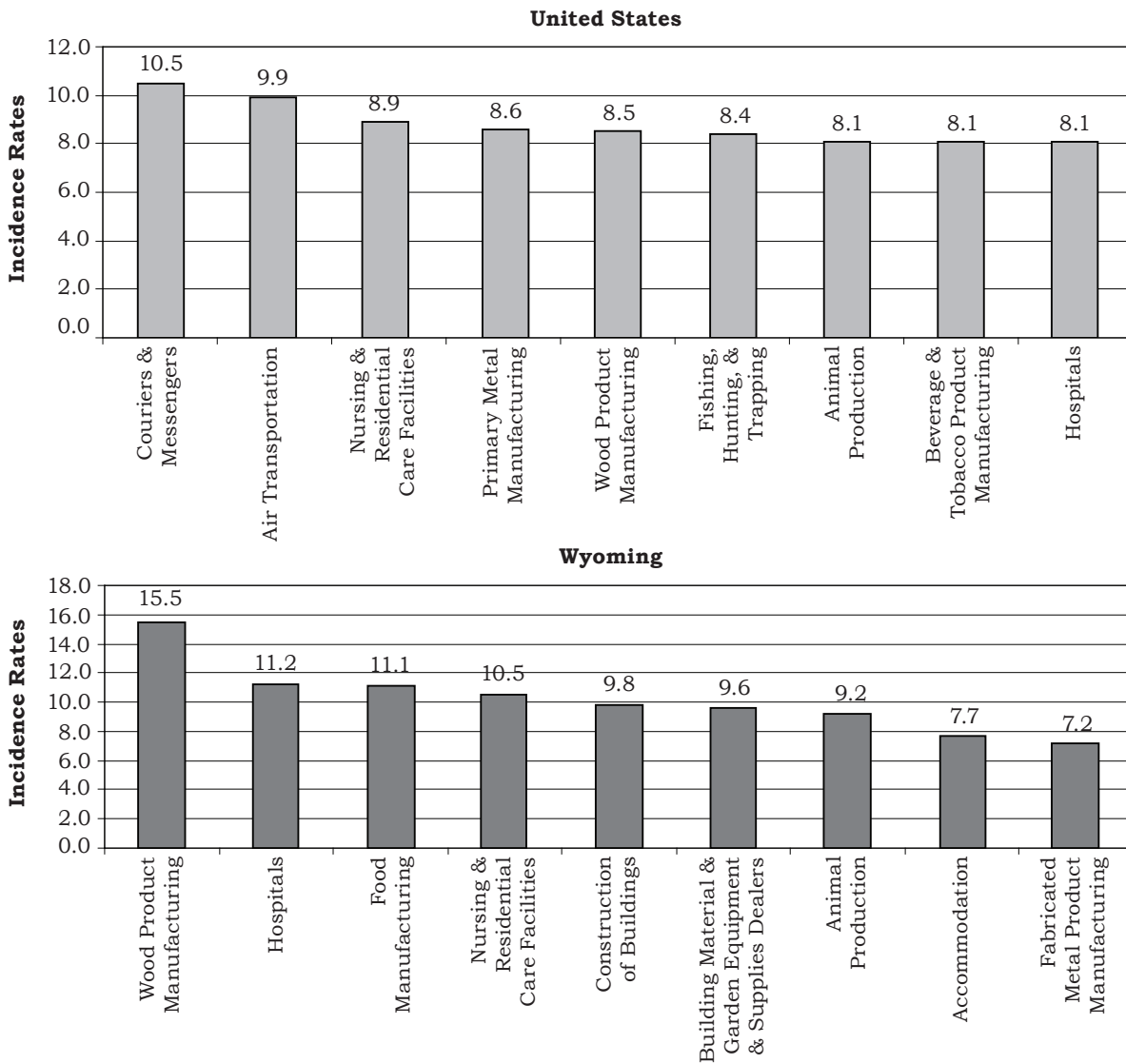
The BLS determines incidence rates from the gathered data. Incidence rates by industry record the number of illnesses or injuries per 100 employees. National rates are also determined from standard surveys conducted throughout the country. Through the states’ efforts, the BLS gathers employer data including the number of days away from work an

employee took for a work-related accident or illness. The day of injury and the day the person returned to work are not counted. Also, days beyond 180 (per case) are not counted. Another data element is the *other recordable* case. This type of injury or illness did not require days away from work, days of job transfer, or restriction, but did require medical treatment beyond first aid.

Incidence Rates

In 2006 the overall private ownership incidence rate in Wyoming was 4.8 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time employees. As shown in Figure 1, four of the nine sub-industries with the highest incidence rates nationally were also found in Wyoming's top nine. As

Figure 1: Major Industries with the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases in the United States and Wyoming, 2006



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

indicated in Table 1 (see page 9), Wyoming employment in 2006 increased in a majority of the industries, and the incidence rates decreased.

Several of the industry subsectors with the highest incidence rates had significant changes from 2005. Among them were animal production, which declined from 13.5 in 2005 to 9.2 in 2006, and drilling oil & gas wells (a subsector of mining), which decreased from 11.7 to 5.1.

Mining experienced declining incidence rates from 2003 to 2006 (see Table 2, page 12). At the industry subsector level, drilling oil & gas wells had the largest decrease in incidence rates compared to the other subsectors; however, incidence rates decreased in all of the subsectors. Over the reference period, as employment increased in mining, the incidence rate decreased. This may suggest a relationship between higher staffing levels and fewer cases of work-related injury and illness.

Case and Demographic Data

Table 3 (see page 13) shows the number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected characteristics for Wyoming (2003-2006). There were an estimated 3,250 occupational injuries and illnesses (only those with days away from work, not including injuries or illnesses that resulted solely in *job transfers or restricted duties* or those that were *other recordable* cases) that occurred in private industry in 2006, compared to 3,800 in 2005. At the same time, the *median days away from work* increased from 7 to 10. Other data from this survey reveal that work-related injuries and illnesses occurred

(Text continued on page 10)

Definitions

Cases with days away from work — cases that are more severe and are counted the day after the injury or onset of the illness, which may or may not include days of job transfer or restriction.

Cases of job transfer (a) or restricted duty (b) —

a. An injured or ill employee is assigned to a job other than his or her regular job for part of the day other than the day of injury or illness.

b. An employee is kept from performing one or more routine functions (work activities the employee performs at least once per week) of his or her job, or is kept from working a full workday, or a licensed health care professional recommends either of the above.

Cases, other recordable — cases that do not involve days away from work or days of job transfer or restricted duty but for which there must be medical treatment, not just first aid. Other recordable cases include hearing loss; loss of consciousness; medical removal from job site; musculoskeletal disorders; needlesticks and sharps injuries contaminated with another person's blood or other potentially infectious material; tuberculosis; or other significant diagnosed injuries and illnesses, such as cancer, chronic irreversible diseases, fractured or cracked bones, and punctured eardrums.

Event or exposure — the manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, such as falls, overexertion, or repetitive motion.

Incidence rate — represents the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and is calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-

(Text continued on page 11)

Table 1: Incidence Rates^a of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected NAICS^b Industries and Average Annual Employment^c in Wyoming, Private Industry, 2005 and 2006

NAICS ^b Industry	2005		2006	
	AAE ^c (000s)	Total Recordable Cases	AAE (000s)	Total Recordable Cases
Private Industry^d	191.0	5.8	202.6	4.8
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting^d	1.1	11.0	1.1	7.7
Animal Production ^d	0.7	13.5	0.7	9.2
Mining^e	22.0	4.9	25.6	3.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.7	4.7	4.0	3.1
Mining (Except Oil & Gas) ^e	7.6	3.2	8.5	2.7
Coal Mining ^e	4.9	1.7	5.7	1.6
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying ^e	2.5	5.7	2.6	4.7
Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying ^e	1.8	5.5	1.9	4.2
Support Activities for Mining	10.6	6.0	13.1	3.8
Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	2.8	11.7	3.7	5.1
Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	7.4	4.2	9.0	3.4
Construction	20.1	7.5	23.1	6.1
Construction of Buildings	4.3	11.6	4.8	9.8
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	5.4	4.7	6.8	4.7
Utility System Construction	3.0	3.1	4.4	4.5
Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1.9	8.4	1.9	5.7
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.4	7.7	11.6	5.5
Building Equipment Contractors	3.9	10.6	4.3	6.1
Electrical Contractors	1.9	11.4	2.1	4.6
Manufacturing	9.6	13.6	10.0	6.3
Food Manufacturing	--	--	0.7	11.1
Wood Product Manufacturing	0.8	16.3	0.9	15.5
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	--	--	1.6	7.2
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.3	8.1	4.5
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	4.6	7.4	4.9	4.7
Machinery, Equipment, & Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	3.1	6.2	3.4	5.0
Merchant Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	2.6	5.9	2.7	4.6
Retail Trade	30.2	5.4	30.7	5.3
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.3	6.0	4.4	4.6
Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	0.8	2.6	0.8	6.9
Building Material & Garden Equipment & Supplies Dealers	2.5	6.0	2.7	9.6
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	3.0	4.6	6.2
Gasoline Stations	4.1	8.7	4.0	5.3
General Merchandise Stores	5.9	6.8	6.0	7.2
Transportation & Warehousing^f	7.5	4.5	8.3	8.0
Rail Transportation ^f	--	2.5	--	2.9
Truck Transportation	3.6	2.7	3.9	7.2
Utilities	2.3	3.4	2.3	4.4
Electric Power Generation, Transmission, & Distribution	2.0	3.2	2.0	4.3
Information	4.3	1.7	4.2	2.7
Publishing Industries (Except Internet)	1.3	1.7	1.3	4.4
Newspaper, Periodical, Book, & Directory Publishers	--	1.7	--	4.4
Newspaper Publishers	1.1	2.0	1.1	4.1
Telecommunications	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.6
Finance & Insurance	6.8	0.8	6.9	0.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.9	5.9	4.1	3.3

Table continued on page 10

Table 1: Incidence Rates^a of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected NAICS^b Industries and Average Annual Employment^c in Wyoming, Private Industry, 2005 and 2006

Table continued from page 9

NAICS ^b Industry	2005		2006	
	AAE ^c (000s)	Total Recordable Cases	AAE (000s)	Total Recordable Cases
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	8.1	2.1	8.8	0.7
Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	6.8	6.1	7.1	5.2
Administrative & Support Services	6.2	6.0	6.6	5.1
Waste Management & Remediation Services	0.5	7.5	0.6	5.9
Educational Services	1.3	8.5	1.4	4.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.7	6.3	20.0	6.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	7.4	2.2	7.6	2.2
Hospitals	2.8	10.6	2.9	11.2
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4.4	10.4	4.4	10.5
Social Assistance	5.2	5.9	5.2	6.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.8
Accommodation & Food Services	29.2	5.9	29.6	5.2
Accommodation	10.9	7.6	11.3	7.7
Other Services, Except Public Administration	7.1	4.6	7.5	4.7
Repair & Maintenance	3.1	5.0	3.5	4.6
Automotive Repair & Maintenance	2.0	4.2	2.0	4.7
Personal & Laundry Services	1.8	3.8	1.8	5.7
Religious, Grantmaking, Civic, Professional, & Similar Organizations	2.2	4.5	2.2	3.8

^aIncidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: $(N/EH) \times 200,000$, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

^bNorth American Industry Classification System, 2002 Edition.

^cAverage annual employment – employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

^dExcludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

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

-- Indicates data not available.

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

(Text continued from page 8)

most often on Wednesdays, as is consistent with data from the last three years. In the last four years, most cases were in the category of 31 or more days away from work. For three of the past four years, the

category of 3 to 5 days away from work had the second highest number of cases.

Worker Characteristics

While males made up 51% of the

(Text continued from page 8)

time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

Median days away from work — the key survey measure of severity that designates the point at which one-half of the cases involved more days and one-half involved fewer days.

Nature of injury or illness — the physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness, such as cuts/lacerations, fractures, or sprains/strains.

Out of scope — an employer who does not have employees for the survey year or an employer whose employment size class or industry code changed.

Part of body — the part of the body directly linked to the nature of injury or illness cited, such as back, finger, or eye.

Relative standard error (RSE) — a measurement of the estimate's reliability, obtained by dividing the standard error by the estimate itself. The standard error defines a range (confidence interval) around the estimate. The approximate 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error.

Source of injury or illness — the object, substance, exposure, or bodily motion that directly produced or inflicted the disabling condition, such as a chemical, vehicle, or machinery.

population in Wyoming as of July 2006 (Wyoming Economic Analysis Division, 2007), 69.5% of the work-related injuries and illnesses in 2006 involved males. This contrasts with the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (CFOI) data that show that 95% of all Wyoming fatalities in a given year were males (CFOI, 2006). Males composed 50% of the population as of July 2005 and were the

victims in 71.3% of the work-related injuries and illnesses. Far more males than females worked in occupations typically associated with higher-than-average injury and illness rates, such as the construction & extraction occupation groups. These occupations include carpenters and extraction workers, all other, and occur most often in the natural resources & mining industries, in which 420 males and 30 females got injured or ill on the job, whereas 300 females and only 70 males in the education & health services industries were hurt (see Figure 2, page 15). The trade, transportation, & utilities industry had twice the number of males (610) than females (310) who suffered cases with days away from work. These occupations include salespersons, truck drivers, and laborers. However, females were injured significantly more than males in service occupations such as nursing aides, waiters & waitresses, and maids & housekeeping cleaners.

The highest percentage of injuries and illnesses by age group in 2006 was for workers 35-44 and 45-54 (23.0% each; see Figure 3, page 16). In contrast, in 2005 the age group with the most injuries and illnesses was 25-34 at 23.9%. Since 2002, individuals in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups increasingly have become injured or ill on the job.

In Figure 4 (see page 16), two of the lengths of service (less than 3 months and 1 to 5 years) each had 27.7% of the cases in 2006 with days away from work. In 2005 workers with less than 3 months of service had the most cases (27.1%). It is logical that those workers with the least amount of experience in their jobs and who are in the 35-44 and 45-54 age groups are getting hurt or ill on the job more often. Perhaps injury rates will

Table 2: Incidence Rates^a of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses and Employment^b in the Mining Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2003-2006

Industry	NAICS ^c	2003		2004		2005		2006	
		AAE ^b (000s)	Incidence Rate	AAE (000s)	Incidence Rate	AAE (000s)	Incidence Rate	AAE (000s)	Incidence Rate
Total Mining	21	18.4	4.5	20.2	4.2	22.0	4.9	25.6	3.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	211	3.2	4.6	3.4	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.0	3.1
Mining (Except Oil & Gas)	212	7.4	3.3	7.4	3.3	7.6	3.2	8.5	2.7
Coal Mining	2121	4.9	1.7	4.8	1.7	4.9	1.7	5.7	1.6
Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2123	2.4	5.6	2.5	5.6	2.5	5.7	2.6	4.7
Other Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	21239	1.7	5.4	1.7	6.1	1.8	5.5	1.9	4.2
Support Activities for Mining	213	--	--	9.3	4.7	10.6	6.0	13.0	3.8
Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	213111	2.0	6.2	2.4	7.9	2.8	11.7	3.7	5.1
Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	213112	--	--	6.4	3.7	7.4	4.2	9.0	3.4

^aIncidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as $(N/EH) \times 200,000$ where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

^bAverage annual employment — employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the Bureau of Labor Statistics-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

^cNorth American Industry Classification System, 2002 Edition.

-- Indicates data not available.

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

decline as experience increases.

Injury and Illness Characteristics

For injuries resulting in days away from work, the largest percentage for *nature of injury or illness* was due to sprains and strains (49.7% in 2006; see Figure 5, page 17). Often the injuries were caused by falling down, lifting, twisting and bending, standing or sitting, throwing, or reaching. In fact, sprains and strains were the leading cause of injuries resulting in days away from work from 2002 through 2006. The high frequency

with which sprains and strains occurred suggests that employers should place additional emphasis on sprain and strain prevention.

Figure 6 (see page 17) shows the trunk was most often reported as the injured *part of body* (37.4%). Back injuries, which are included in trunk injuries, were the most frequent in this category. Sprains and strains of the back were among the most common occurrences. Floors, walkways, and ground surfaces accounted for 25.8% of all *sources of injury or illness*, followed by other (20.3%; see Figure 7, page 18). In cases involving

(Text continued on page 15)

Table 3: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work^a by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics and Total Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2003-2006

Characteristic	Total Private Industry ^{b,c,d}				Characteristic	Total Private Industry ^{b,c,d}			
	2003	2004	2005	2006		2003	2004	2005	2006
Total	3,770	3,510	3,800	3,250		800	520	720	640
Gender					Cases involving 3-5 days	460	390	460	400
Males	2,430	2,360	2,710	2,260	Cases involving 6-10 days	400	560	430	440
Females	1,280	1,100	1,060	950	Cases involving 11-20 days	290	260	250	220
Age					Cases involving 21-30 days	920	890	940	890
16 to 19	260	150	200	120	Cases involving 31 or more days	7	10	7	10
20 to 24	520	560	520	470	Median days away from work ^e				
25 to 34	810	780	910	730	Nature of injury, illness				
35 to 44	880	800	890	750	Sprains, strains	2,080	1,630	1,880	1,600
45 to 54	910	660	830	750	Fractures	290	380	370	380
55 to 64	320	420	370	340	Cuts, lacerations, punctures	260	340	330	240
65 and over	60	140	80	100	Bruises, contusions	360	200	390	490
Occupation					Heat burns	60	110	110	50
Management, Business, Financial	20	40	--	--	Chemical burns	--	30	30	--
Professional & Related	170	190	150	170	Amputations	30	20	20	30
Service	810	680	760	560	Carpal tunnel syndrome	50	70	--	--
Sales & Related	300	150	110	150	Tendonitis	--	--	--	--
Office & Administrative Support	120	150	100	70	Multiple traumatic injuries	140	140	80	50
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	70	80	60	20	With fractures	50	30	30	--
Construction & Extractive	850	730	1,250	970	With sprains	60	50	20	20
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	310	340	420	300	Soreness, pain	90	70	40	30
Production	380	500	400	280	Back pain	20	20	--	--
Transportation & Material Moving	740	640	550	720	All other	400	520	530	350
Length of service with employer					Part of body affected				
Less than 3 months	930	950	1,030	900	Head	180	260	330	230
3 months to 11 months	750	840	1,040	810	Eye	100	130	100	60
1 year to 5 years	1,180	940	1,030	900	Neck	30	40	170	120
More than 5 years	840	740	670	600	Trunk	1,480	1,140	1,570	1,220
Race or ethnic origin					Back	840	610	830	730
White	2,590	2,390	2,440	2,320	Shoulder	370	250	480	260
Black or African American	50	--	30	20	Upper extremities	680	900	830	600
Hispanic or Latino	220	150	270	160	Finger	290	340	340	220
Asian	--	--	50	--	Hand, except finger	80	140	100	140
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	20	--	--	--	Wrist	140	190	140	110
American Indian or Alaska Native	70	70	30	30	Lower extremities	1,050	900	710	900
Multi Race					Knee	510	380	320	390
Not reported	820	850	970	710	Foot, toe	140	160	140	150
Number of days away from work					Body systems	20	--	30	20
Cases involving 1 day	500	550	550	320	Multiple	320	250	150	170
Cases involving 2 days	410	330	450	350	Source of injury, illness				
					Chemicals, chemical products	20	110	50	30
					Containers	400	330	310	360

Table continued on page 14

Table 3: Number of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work^a by Selected Worker and Case Characteristics and Total Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2003-2006

Table continued from page 13

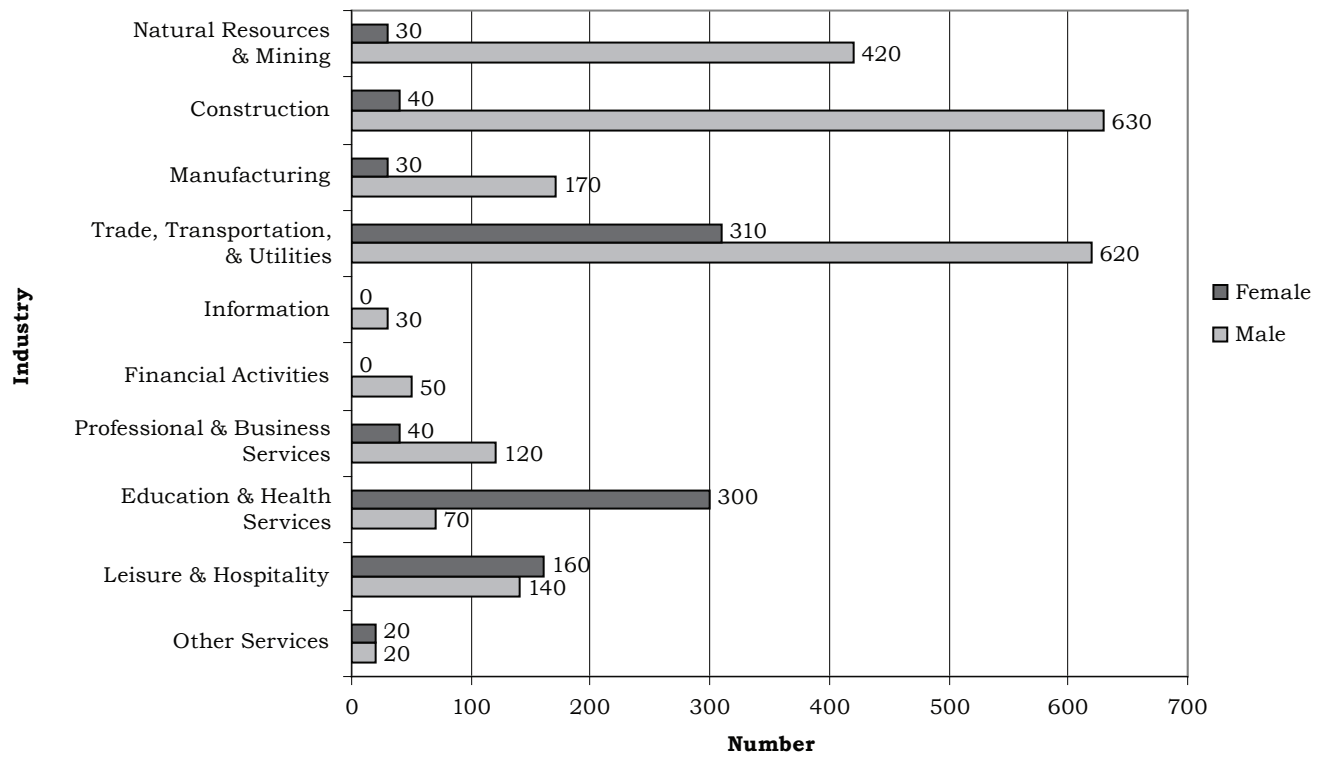
Characteristic	Total Private Industry ^{b,c,d}				Characteristic	Total Private Industry ^{b,c,d}			
	2003	2004	2005	2006		2003	2004	2005	2006
Furniture, fixtures	120	80	50	120	Day of week				
Machinery	290	240	270	220	Sunday	150	260	250	170
Parts and materials	560	470	630	420	Monday	760	540	660	600
Worker motion or position	700	510	350	340	Tuesday	640	580	640	570
Floor, ground surfaces	760	650	780	840	Wednesday	540	720	730	620
Handtools	150	190	300	140	Thursday	660	560	680	530
Vehicles	230	210	390	270	Friday	630	550	600	520
Health care patient	120	140	180	120	Saturday	400	290	240	240
All other	430	580	480	390	Time of day				
Event or exposure					12:01 a.m. - 4:00 a.m.	120	160	150	100
Contact with object, equipment	1,000	950	1,040	860	4:01 a.m. - 8:00 a.m.	380	350	410	250
Struck by object	520	530	530	480	8:01 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.	1,290	1,110	1,210	1,250
Struck against object	280	180	200	110	12:01 p.m. - 4:00 p.m.	1,040	1,010	1,060	910
Caught in object, equipment, material	120	180	210	200	4:01 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.	430	420	450	410
Fall to lower level	280	280	350	290	8:01 p.m. - 12:00 a.m.	140	150	200	160
Fall on same level	470	470	520	590	Not reported	380	290	310	170
Slips, trips, without fall	240	230	60	90	Hours worked				
Overexertion	950	820	990	790	Occurred before shift began	--	--	20	--
Overexertion in lifting	340	200	310	230	Less than 1 hour	290	280	310	190
Repetitive motion	100	130	70	70	1-2 hours	420	370	410	380
Exposed to harmful substance	100	220	130	100	2-4 hours	840	830	760	840
Transportation accidents	110	100	240	150	4-6 hours	680	630	750	600
Fires, explosions	20	40	70	20	6-8 hours	560	530	640	490
Assault, violent act	30	30	70	40	8-10 hours	370	400	390	330
by person	30	--	40	40	10-12 hours	160	110	120	150
by other	--	20	30	--	12-16 hours	20	--	50	30
All other	460	230	250	260	More than 16 hours	--	--	--	--
					Not reported	430	330	360	220

^aDays away from work include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.^bExcludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.^cData for mining (sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil & gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, & nonmetal mining are provided to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) by MSHA, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, & nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.^dData for employees in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.^eMedian days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

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

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

Figure 2: Numbers of Males and Females in Cases with Days Away from Work by Selected Industry, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2006



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

(Text continued from page 12)

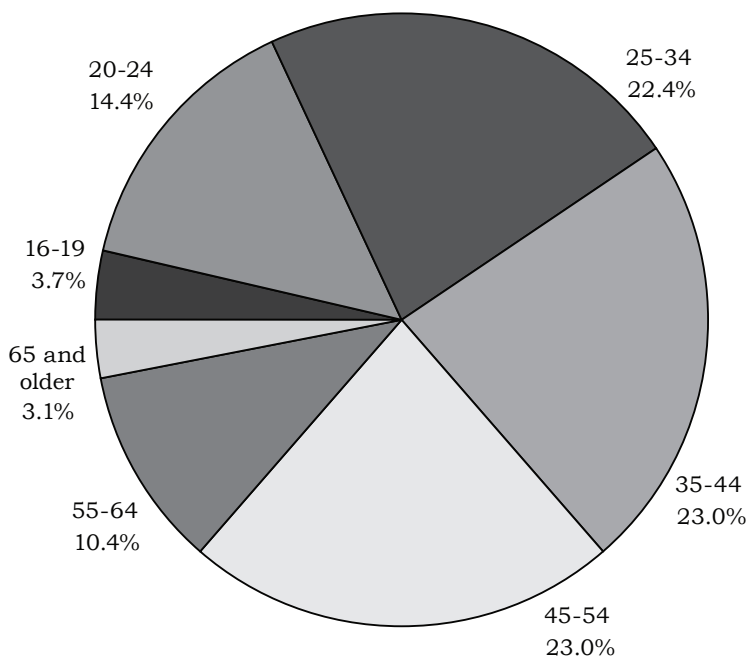
floors, walkways, and ground surfaces, falls on the same level (18.1%; see Figure 8, page 18) or bodily motion such as a slip or trip without a fall (2.8%), were the most likely *events or exposures* to cause sprains and strains. Contact with objects and equipment was the most common event or exposure at 26.4%. For example, a piece of construction equipment with a swing arm could strike a worker and cause a sprained back. Overexertion, the second leading event or exposure (24.2%), as in lifting or throwing a part or material, could also sprain the trunk. The category *other* is relatively large because R&P receives data from both MSHA and DOT in addition to a questionnaire through

agreements with the BLS. Consequently, the data may conflict with the data collected through the questionnaire. These data then frequently end up in the *other* category.

Occupation

Table 4 (see page 19) shows 14 out of 15 occupations that had high numbers of cases in both 2005 and 2006. (See Figure 9 on page 19 for 2006 cases among major occupational groups.) In 2006, laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand had the most injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work (290). In contrast, in 2005 construction laborers recorded the most (270). The category of

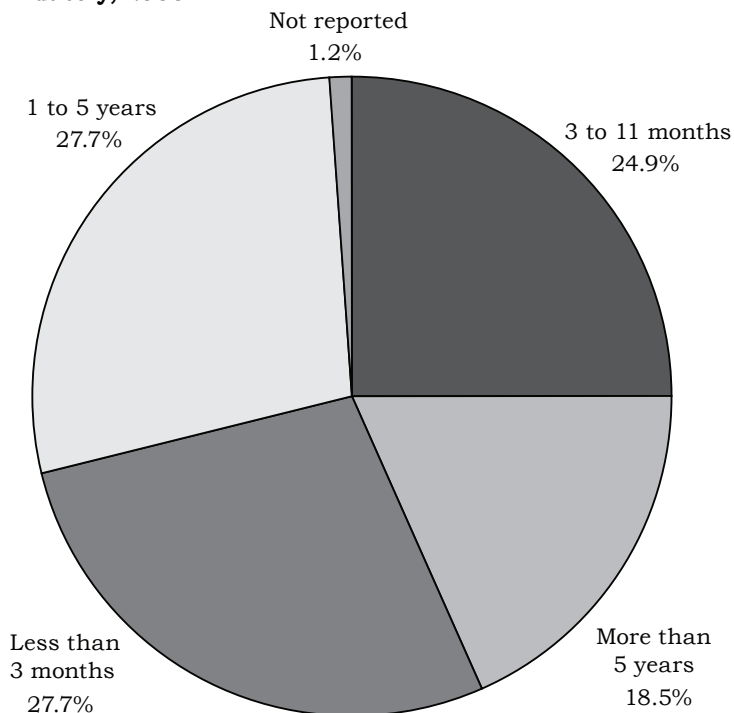
Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Age of Worker, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2006



extraction workers, all other, had the second highest number of cases in both 2005 and 2006 (250 and 200, respectively). Increases occurred in several occupations, including carpenters (170 to 190); laborers & freight, stock, & material movers, hand (180 to 290); and truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer (90 to 140). However, there was a significant decrease in injuries to nursing aides, orderlies, & attendants (160 to 80).

What would cause some occupations to have more (or fewer) work-related injuries and illnesses? Much of the difference could be related to the nature of the jobs that compose Wyoming's workforce. Another factor is an increase or decrease in employment in certain occupations. In 2005, there were an estimated 3,190 hand laborers & freight, stock, & material movers in Wyoming, according to the Occupational Employment Statistics Program (2006 and 2007). In 2006, that number increased to 3,800 workers, an increase of 19.1%. More than 8.9% of those employees were injured in 2006; less than 4.8% were injured in 2005. The percentage almost doubled while employment increased by only one-fifth. This suggests, at least for this occupation, that even with more workers than in previous years, injuries are occurring at a higher rate, possibly because the increasing demand for workers has outpaced

Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Length of Service, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2006



the increasing supply. Another reason may be the lower level of experience that new workers have.

Summary

Wyoming experienced a decrease of an estimated 550 work-related injuries and illnesses resulting in days away from work between 2005 and 2006. Employment increased in most of the industries. With higher levels of employment, injuries decreased, which lowered the injury incidence rate. Overall, males continued to experience work-related injuries and illnesses more frequently than females. This was likely due, in part, to higher levels of employment for males than females in industries with higher incidence rates; education and health services industries are the exception. In general, it appears that older workers in more dangerous professions who had less job experience incurred more work-related injuries and illnesses in 2006.

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Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Nature of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2006

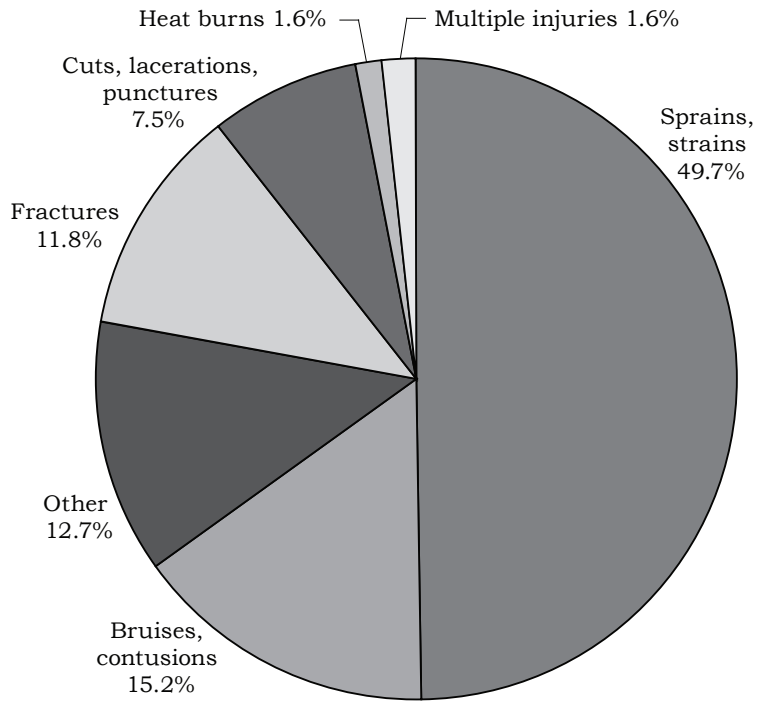


Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Part of Body Affected, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2006

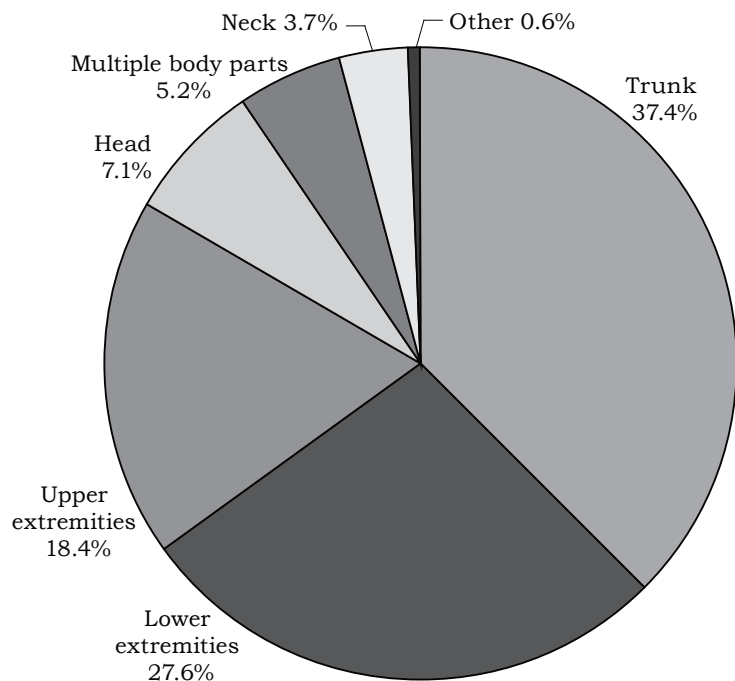


Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Source of Injury or Illness, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2006

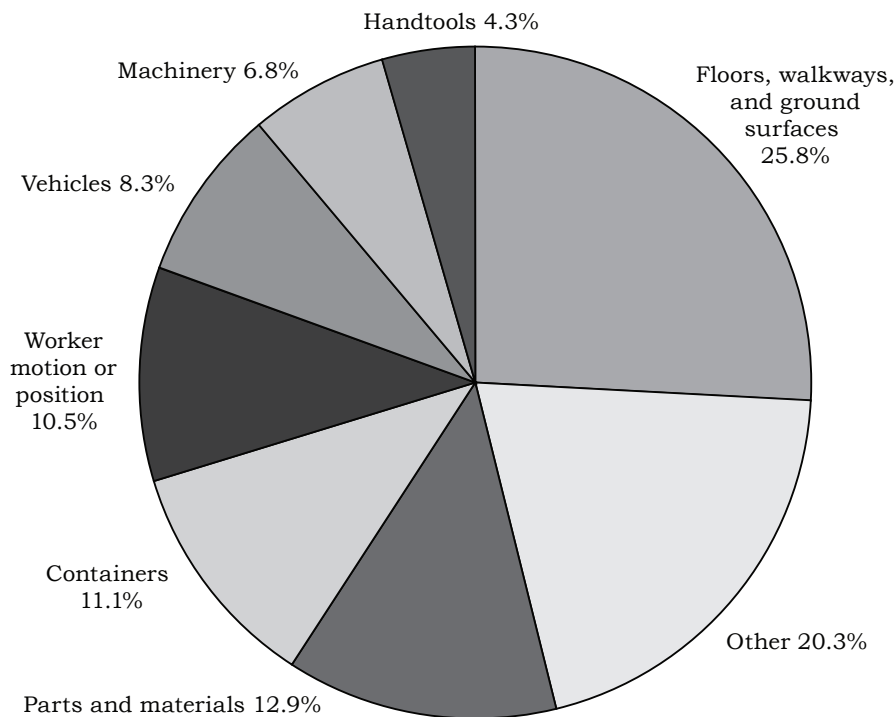
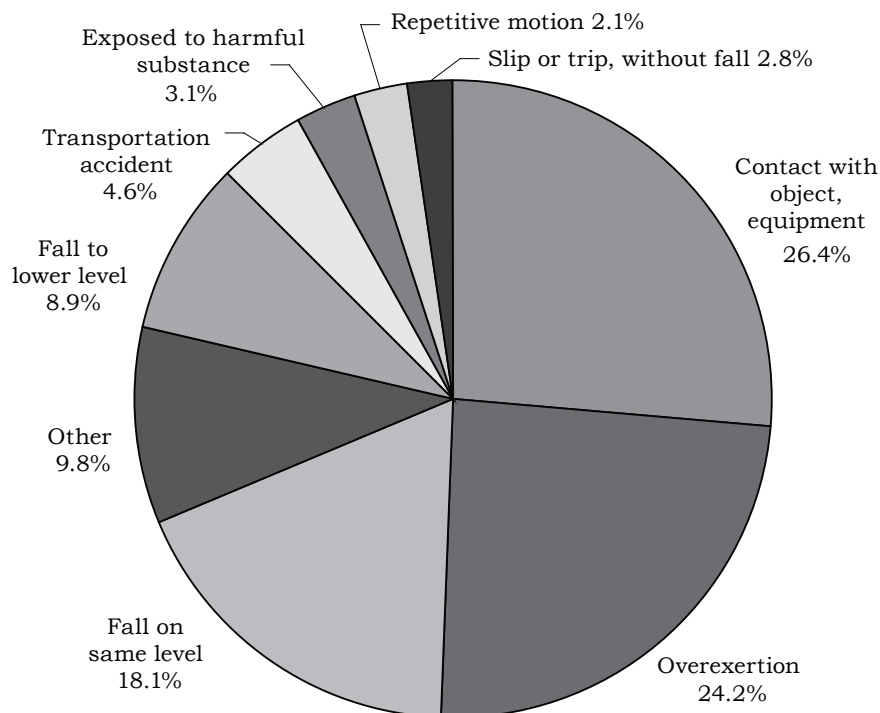


Figure 8: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Involving Days Away from Work by Event or Exposure, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2006



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Table 4: Selected Occupations with High Numbers of Cases with Days Away from Work^a and the Relative Standard Errors, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2005 and 2006

(Total Cases in 2006=3,250; Total Cases in 2005=3,800)

Occupation	2005			2006		
	OES Employment	Cases	RSE	OES ^b Employment	Cases	RSE ^c
Laborers & Freight, Stock, & Material Movers, Hand	3,190	180	11.8	3,800	290	6.6
Extraction Workers, All Other	1,690	250	10.5	1,390	200	7.5
Carpenters	2,470	170	12.0	2,890	190	7.7
Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	5,500	90	15.6	6,060	140	8.8
Construction Laborers	2,270	270	10.2	2,300	110	9.8
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	2,990	160	12.5	2,950	80	10.9
Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	1,630	90	15.8	1,440	80	11.0
Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	2,950	70	18.3	3,490	70	11.7
Mobile Heavy Equipment Mechanics, Except Engines	1,330	50	19.8	1,140	70	11.9
Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,030	60	19.4	1,310	70	12.1
Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,350	80	16.6	4,490	50	13.6
Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equipment Operators	3,330	80	17.1	3,650	40	15.0
Electricians	2,020	100	15.0	1,910	40	15.1
Welders, Cutters, Solderers, & Brazers	1,590	90	16.0	1,970	--	21.5
Employment and Case Column Totals	36,340	1,740		38,790	1,430	

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

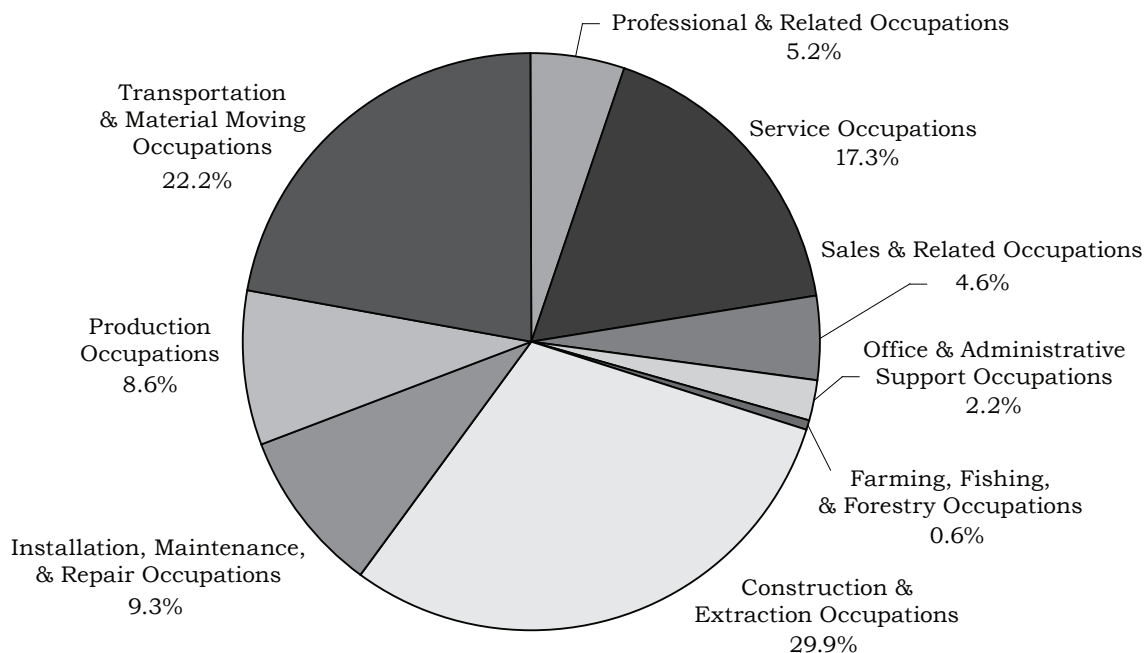
^bOccupational Employment Statistics; data include all ownerships.

^cRelative standard error; the higher the number, the less statistically significant the estimate.

-- Indicates data not available. Numbers in bold are the top 10 for each year.

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

Figure 9: Percentage Distribution of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses to All Workers by Occupation, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2006



Consumer Price Index for October

excerpted from: <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/cpi.nr0.htm>

Consumer prices, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, rose 40% faster this year when compared to last year through October.

During the first 10 months of 2007, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) rose at a 3.6% seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR). This compares with an increase of 2.5% for all of 2006. The index for energy,

which increased 2.9% in 2006, advanced at a 12.3% SAAR in the first 10 months of 2007. Petroleum-based energy costs increased at a 20.6% annual rate and charges for energy services rose at a 2.7% annual rate. The food index has increased at a 5.5% rate thus far in 2007, following a 2.1% rise for all of 2006. Excluding food and energy, the CPI-U advanced at a 2.3% SAAR in the first 10 months of 2007 after increasing 2.6% in 2006.

Wyoming's Construction Sector Adds 2,800 Jobs

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

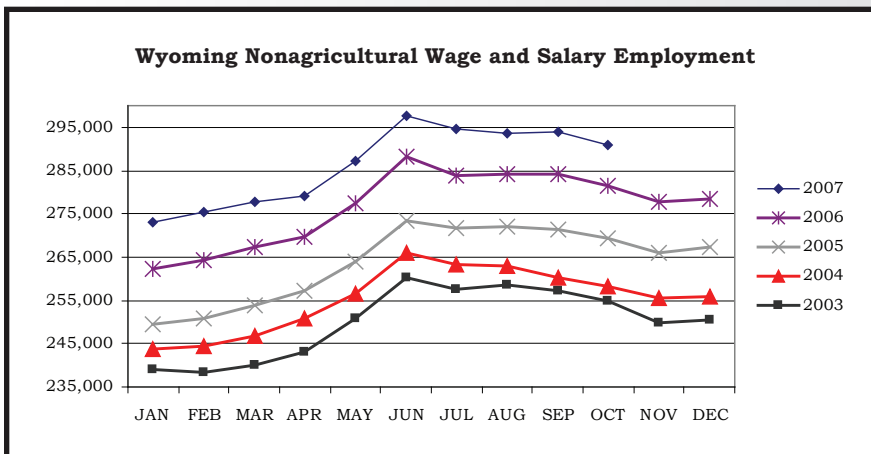
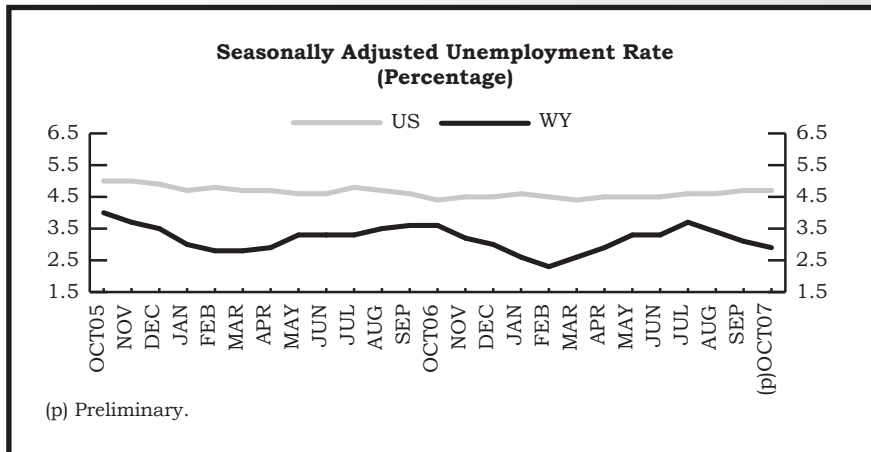
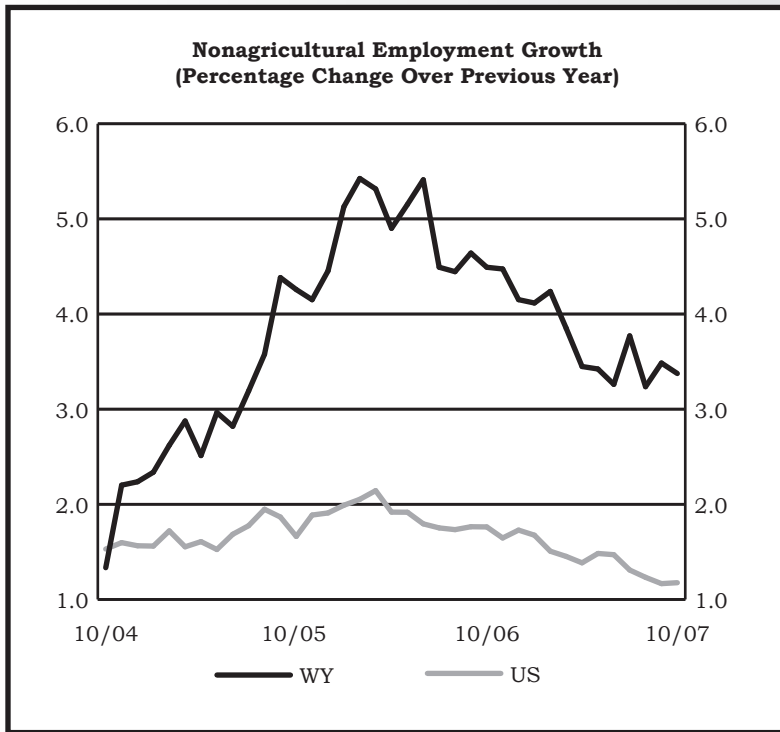
When compared to October 2006, Wyoming's construction sector added 2,800 jobs (11.1%). Despite the recent slowdown in the natural resources & mining sector, overall job growth has continued at a healthy pace (up 9,500 jobs or 3.4% from a year earlier) partly because of continued job gains in construction. It is possible that warmer than average weather in October contributed to job gains in construction. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 3.1% in September to 2.9% in October. It remained below the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.7% and its October 2006 level of 3.6%.

From September to October employment fell by 3,000 jobs (1.0%). This level of decrease is consistent with normal seasonal patterns for the state. Seasonal job losses in retail trade (-600 jobs or -1.9%) and leisure & hospitality (-3,900 jobs or -10.8%) were partially offset by job gains in manufacturing (200 jobs or

2.0%) and government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 1,000 jobs or 1.5%).

Over the year Wyoming added 9,500 jobs (3.4%). Construction was the fastest growing sector (11.1%) and added the most jobs (2,800). Strong growth was also seen in transportation & utilities (1,200 jobs or 8.8%), professional & business services (1,100 jobs or 6.2%), and wholesale trade (800 jobs or 9.6%). Employment was unchanged in the information sector and fell slightly in natural resources & mining (-200 jobs or -0.7%).

Across Wyoming's 23 counties unemployment rates remained quite low. Unemployment was below 2.0% in five counties (Sublette, 1.0%; Campbell, 1.6%; and Albany, Teton, and Sweetwater, 1.8%). The highest unemployment rate was found in Niobrara County (3.7%), followed by Platte and Big Horn counties (both 3.3%). Unemployment fell in every county when compared to October 2006.



**State Unemployment Rates
October 2007
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.4
Michigan	7.7
Alaska	6.1
Mississippi	6.1
Ohio	5.9
District of Columbia	5.8
South Carolina	5.8
Arkansas	5.7
California	5.6
Kentucky	5.6
Missouri	5.6
Oregon	5.5
Illinois	5.3
Nevada	5.2
Wisconsin	5.2
West Virginia	5.0
Rhode Island	4.9
Maine	4.8
North Carolina	4.8
Washington	4.8
Connecticut	4.7
Georgia	4.7
Minnesota	4.7
United States	4.7
Indiana	4.6
New York	4.6
Tennessee	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.5
Oklahoma	4.4
Massachusetts	4.3
Vermont	4.3
Florida	4.2
New Jersey	4.1
Texas	4.1
Maryland	4.0
Iowa	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Colorado	3.7
Arizona	3.5
Delaware	3.4
North Dakota	3.4
Louisiana	3.3
Nebraska	3.2
New Hampshire	3.2
Alabama	3.1
Montana	3.1
New Mexico	3.1
Virginia	3.1
South Dakota	2.9
Wyoming	2.9
Utah	2.8
Hawaii	2.7
Idaho	2.5

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Despite the recent slowdown in natural resources & mining, overall job growth has continued at a healthy pace (up 9,500 jobs or 3.4% from 2006) partly due to continued job gains in construction.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Oct07(p)	Sep07(r)	Oct06	Oct07	Oct06		Oct07(p)	Sep07(r)	Oct06	Oct07	Oct06
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	291.0	294.0	281.5	-1.0	3.4	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	44.6	44.6	43.0	0.0	3.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	223.0	227.0	214.4	-1.8	4.0	TOTAL PRIVATE	31.1	31.3	30.0	-0.6	3.7
GOODS PRODUCING	65.9	65.6	63.0	0.5	4.6	GOODS PRODUCING	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	2.0
Natural Resources & Mining	27.5	27.5	27.7	0.0	-0.7	Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Mining	27.4	27.4	27.6	0.0	-0.7	Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.3	4.8	SERVICE PROVIDING	39.6	39.6	38.1	0.0	3.9
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.2	9.2	8.9	0.0	3.4	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.6	9.7	9.2	-1.0	4.3
Coal Mining	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	5.0	Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Support Activities for Mining	13.8	13.9	14.5	-0.7	-4.8	Retail Trade	5.5	5.6	5.6	-1.8	-1.8
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.3	10.3	10.0	0.0	3.0	Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	2.8	0.0	17.9
Construction	28.0	27.9	25.2	0.4	11.1	Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction of Buildings	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.2	0.0	Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	9.9	9.9	8.5	0.0	16.5	Professional & Business Services	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	13.1	13.2	11.7	-0.8	12.0	Educational & Health Services	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	8.6
Manufacturing	10.4	10.2	10.1	2.0	3.0	Leisure & Hospitality	4.5	4.7	4.3	-4.3	4.7
Durable Goods	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9	Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Non-Durable Goods	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13.5	13.3	13.0	1.5	3.8
SERVICE PROVIDING	225.1	228.4	218.5	-1.4	3.0	Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	55.6	55.9	53.0	-0.5	4.9	State Government	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6
Wholesale Trade	9.1	8.9	8.3	2.2	9.6	Local Government	7.0	6.8	6.6	2.9	6.1
Merchant Whlsrns., Durable	5.6	5.5	5.1	1.8	9.8	Local Education	3.7	3.5	3.5	5.7	5.7
Retail Trade	31.6	32.2	31.0	-1.9	1.9	NATRONA COUNTY					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.6	4.7	4.5	-2.1	2.2	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	40.7	40.5	39.5	0.5	3.0
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0	TOTAL PRIVATE	34.8	35.0	33.7	-0.6	3.3
Grocery Stores	3.9	4.0	3.8	-2.5	2.6	GOODS PRODUCING	8.9	9.1	8.8	-2.2	1.1
Gasoline Stations	4.0	4.2	4.0	-4.8	0.0	Natural Resources & Mining	4.1	4.2	4.2	-2.4	-2.4
General Merchandise Stores	6.4	6.7	6.2	-4.5	3.2	Construction	2.8	2.9	2.7	-3.4	3.7
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3	Manufacturing	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	14.9	14.8	13.7	0.7	8.8	SERVICE PROVIDING	31.8	31.4	30.7	1.3	3.6
Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.1	9.0	8.8	1.1	3.4
Transportation & Warehousing	12.4	12.3	11.4	0.8	8.8	Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Truck Transportation	4.5	4.4	4.1	2.3	9.8	Retail Trade	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Information	4.2	4.1	4.2	2.4	0.0	Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3
Financial Activities	11.3	11.3	11.1	0.0	1.8	Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Finance & Insurance	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	-1.4	Financial Activities	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	7.3	Professional & Business Services	3.0	3.1	2.9	-3.2	3.4
Professional & Business Services	18.8	18.9	17.7	-0.5	6.2	Educational & Health Services	5.0	4.9	4.8	2.0	4.2
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	9.6	9.5	9.3	1.1	3.2	Leisure & Hospitality	4.0	4.2	3.8	-4.8	5.3
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7	Other Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.9	5.5	5.8	7.3	1.7
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	8.3	8.5	7.5	-2.4	10.7	Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	23.5	23.4	22.7	0.4	3.5	State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Educational Services	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-4.2	Local Government	4.6	4.2	4.5	9.5	2.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	21.2	21.1	20.3	0.5	4.4	Local Education	3.2	2.7	3.1	18.5	3.2
Ambulatory Health Care	8.0	8.0	7.7	0.0	3.9	Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week 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.					
Offices of Physicians	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2	(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.					
Hospitals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4						
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0						
Social Assistance	5.7	5.6	5.2	1.8	9.6						
Leisure & Hospitality	32.2	36.1	31.7	-10.8	1.6						
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.8	3.4	2.8	-17.6	0.0						
Accommodation & Food Services	29.4	32.7	28.9	-10.1	1.7						
Accommodation	10.6	13.0	10.5	-18.5	1.0						
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	18.8	19.7	18.4	-4.6	2.2						
Other Services	11.5	11.7	11.0	-1.7	4.5						
Repair & Maintenance	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.4	13.2						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	68.0	67.0	67.1	1.5	1.3						
Federal Government	7.2	7.6	7.3	-5.3	-1.4						
State Government	15.7	15.7	15.5	0.0	1.3						
State Govt. Education	6.8	6.6	6.5	3.0	4.6						
Local Government	45.1	43.7	44.3	3.2	1.8						
Local Govt. Education	23.4	22.0	23.4	6.4	0.0						
Hospitals	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	3.3						

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Oct07	Sep07	Oct06	Sep07	Oct06
				Oct07	Oct07
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.0	28.1	26.7	-0.4	4.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.8	24.1	22.7	-1.2	4.8
GOODS PRODUCING	11.9	12.0	11.4	-0.8	4.4
Natural Resources & Mining	7.6	7.7	7.8	-1.3	-2.6
Construction	3.6	3.6	3.0	0.0	20.0
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.1	16.1	15.3	0.0	5.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	5.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.8	1.9	1.7	-5.3	5.9
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.0	0.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.2	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.9	25.8	25.3	0.4	2.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.6	21.6	21.0	0.0	2.9
GOODS PRODUCING	9.4	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	-3.4
Construction	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.5	16.4	15.9	0.6	3.8
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	6.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	17.6	19.9	17.0	-11.6	3.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.3	17.5	14.8	-12.6	3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	17.1	14.4	-13.5	2.8
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.4	2.6	2.4	-7.7	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	1.9	2.0	1.7	-5.0	11.8
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.6	7.5	5.6	-25.3	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5

State Unemployment Rates October 2007 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.9
Michigan	7.0
Mississippi	5.9
South Carolina	5.8
District of Columbia	5.6
Alaska	5.4
California	5.4
Ohio	5.4
Missouri	5.2
Kentucky	5.1
Nevada	5.0
Oregon	5.0
Arkansas	4.9
Illinois	4.8
Georgia	4.7
North Carolina	4.6
Rhode Island	4.5
Wisconsin	4.5
Maine	4.4
New York	4.4
Tennessee	4.4
United States	4.4
Florida	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Connecticut	4.2
Indiana	4.2
Oklahoma	4.2
Washington	4.2
Minnesota	4.1
Pennsylvania	4.1
Texas	3.9
Maryland	3.8
Massachusetts	3.8
New Jersey	3.8
Vermont	3.7
Arizona	3.6
Colorado	3.4
Iowa	3.4
Kansas	3.4
Delaware	3.2
Alabama	3.0
Louisiana	3.0
New Hampshire	2.9
Virginia	2.9
New Mexico	2.8
Nebraska	2.7
Hawaii	2.6
Montana	2.6
Utah	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
South Dakota	2.5
Wyoming	2.3
Idaho	1.9

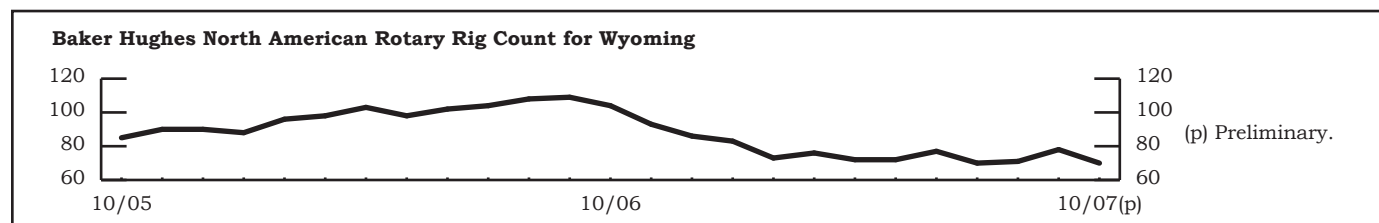
Economic Indicators

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

The number of unemployed individuals in Wyoming fell to 6,586, a decrease of 21.1% from a year earlier.

	Oct. 2007 (p)	Sept. 2007 (r)	Oct. 2006 (b)	Percent Change Month Year	
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	290,012	290,833	287,372	-0.3	0.9
Unemployed	6,586	6,945	8,351	-5.2	-21.1
Employed	283,426	283,888	279,021	-0.2	1.6
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	2.3%/2.9%	2.4%/3.1%	2.9%/3.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.4%/4.7%	4.5%/4.7%	4.1%/4.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,852,000	7,621,000	7,865,000	3.0	-0.2
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.2%	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	320,000	276,000	331,000	15.9	-3.3
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,028,000	4,137,000	4,010,000	-2.6	0.4
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,209.47	\$1,220.36	\$1,235.05	-0.9	-2.1
Average Weekly Hours	46.5	47.1	50.7	-1.3	-8.3
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,003.12	\$1,007.41	\$971.96	-0.4	3.2
Average Weekly Hours	46.7	46.9	47.0	-0.4	-0.6
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$756.29	\$785.56	\$748.80	-3.7	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	41.6	41.0	41.6	1.5	0.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$719.12	\$724.75	\$697.56	-0.8	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.4	41.7	41.3	-0.7	0.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	7,605	5,792	6,416	31.3	18.5
Benefits Paid	\$2,155,047	\$1,638,537	\$1,655,563	31.5	30.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$283.37	\$282.90	\$258.04	0.2	9.8
State Insured Covered Jobs	268,894	270,979	259,648	-0.8	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					
Food & Beverages	208.9	208.5	201.8	0.2	3.5
Housing	206.1	205.3	197.5	0.4	4.4
Apparel	210.7	210.9	204.4	-0.1	3.1
Transportation	121.8	119.5	123.3	1.9	-1.2
Medical Care	185.0	184.5	174.8	0.2	5.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997 = 100)	355.7	353.7	339.3	0.5	4.8
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997 = 100)	111.8	111.4	111.2	0.3	0.5
Other Goods & Services	121.6	121.3	118.5	0.2	2.6
Other Goods & Services	335.7	334.8	324.3	0.3	3.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities					
	174.4	173.5	162.2	0.5	7.5
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	263	199	370	32.2	-28.9
Valuation	\$49,574,000	\$54,388,000	\$43,386,000	-8.9	14.3
Single Family Homes	197	186	339	5.9	-41.9
Valuation	\$44,156,000	\$52,997,000	\$40,444,000	-16.7	9.2
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY					
	70	78	104	-10.3	-32.7

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

In October 2007 unemployment was below 2.0% in five counties (Albany, Campbell, Sublette, Sweetwater, and Teton).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2007 (p)	Sep 2007 (p)	Oct 2006 (b)	Oct 2007 (p)	Sep 2007 (p)	Oct 2006 (b)	Oct 2007 (p)	Sep 2007 (p)	Oct 2006 (b)	Oct 2007 (p)	Sep 2007 (p)	Oct 2006 (b)
NORTHWEST	42,345	43,246	43,975	41,130	41,963	42,441	1,215	1,283	1,534	2.9	3.0	3.5
Big Horn	4,589	4,828	5,506	4,436	4,659	5,306	153	169	200	3.3	3.5	3.6
Fremont	17,913	18,055	17,690	17,383	17,493	16,999	530	562	691	3.0	3.1	3.9
Hot Springs	2,353	2,338	2,319	2,291	2,270	2,245	62	68	74	2.6	2.9	3.2
Park	13,349	13,871	14,215	12,983	13,501	13,773	366	370	442	2.7	2.7	3.1
Washakie	4,141	4,154	4,245	4,037	4,040	4,118	104	114	127	2.5	2.7	3.0
NORTHEAST	52,710	52,972	51,306	51,656	51,873	50,052	1,054	1,099	1,254	2.0	2.1	2.4
Campbell	26,222	26,431	25,330	25,794	25,980	24,824	428	451	506	1.6	1.7	2.0
Crook	3,447	3,494	3,343	3,367	3,412	3,255	80	82	88	2.3	2.3	2.6
Johnson	3,966	4,016	3,878	3,856	3,900	3,766	110	116	112	2.8	2.9	2.9
Sheridan	15,904	15,877	15,682	15,557	15,515	15,231	347	362	451	2.2	2.3	2.9
Weston	3,171	3,154	3,073	3,082	3,066	2,976	89	88	97	2.8	2.8	3.2
SOUTHWEST	65,982	67,111	63,552	64,809	65,874	61,996	1,173	1,237	1,556	1.8	1.8	2.4
Lincoln	8,693	8,906	8,499	8,521	8,726	8,240	172	180	259	2.0	2.0	3.0
Sublette	7,093	6,994	5,808	7,023	6,914	5,707	70	80	101	1.0	1.1	1.7
Sweetwater	24,480	23,986	24,316	24,045	23,513	23,777	435	473	539	1.8	2.0	2.2
Teton	14,152	15,629	13,761	13,895	15,391	13,421	257	238	340	1.8	1.5	2.5
Uinta	11,564	11,596	11,168	11,325	11,330	10,851	239	266	317	2.1	2.3	2.8
SOUTHEAST	72,885	71,900	72,368	70,951	69,883	69,931	1,934	2,017	2,437	2.7	2.8	3.4
Albany	19,345	18,977	19,277	18,993	18,600	18,825	352	377	452	1.8	2.0	2.3
Goshen	6,011	5,966	6,007	5,843	5,800	5,816	168	166	191	2.8	2.8	3.2
Laramie	42,352	41,723	41,991	41,116	40,429	40,415	1,236	1,294	1,576	2.9	3.1	3.8
Niobrara	1,228	1,230	1,184	1,182	1,188	1,127	46	42	57	3.7	3.4	4.8
Platte	3,949	4,004	3,909	3,817	3,866	3,748	132	138	161	3.3	3.4	4.1
CENTRAL	56,088	55,603	56,168	54,879	54,293	54,599	1,209	1,310	1,569	2.2	2.4	2.8
Carbon	8,290	8,359	8,466	8,094	8,137	8,220	196	222	246	2.4	2.7	2.9
Converse	6,901	6,840	6,961	6,731	6,654	6,739	170	186	222	2.5	2.7	3.2
Natrona	40,897	40,404	40,741	40,054	39,502	39,640	843	902	1,101	2.1	2.2	2.7
STATEWIDE	290,012	290,833	287,372	283,426	283,888	279,021	6,586	6,945	8,351	2.3	2.4	2.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										2.9	3.1	3.6
U.S.....										4.4	4.5	4.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.7	4.7	4.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/07. Run Date 11/07.

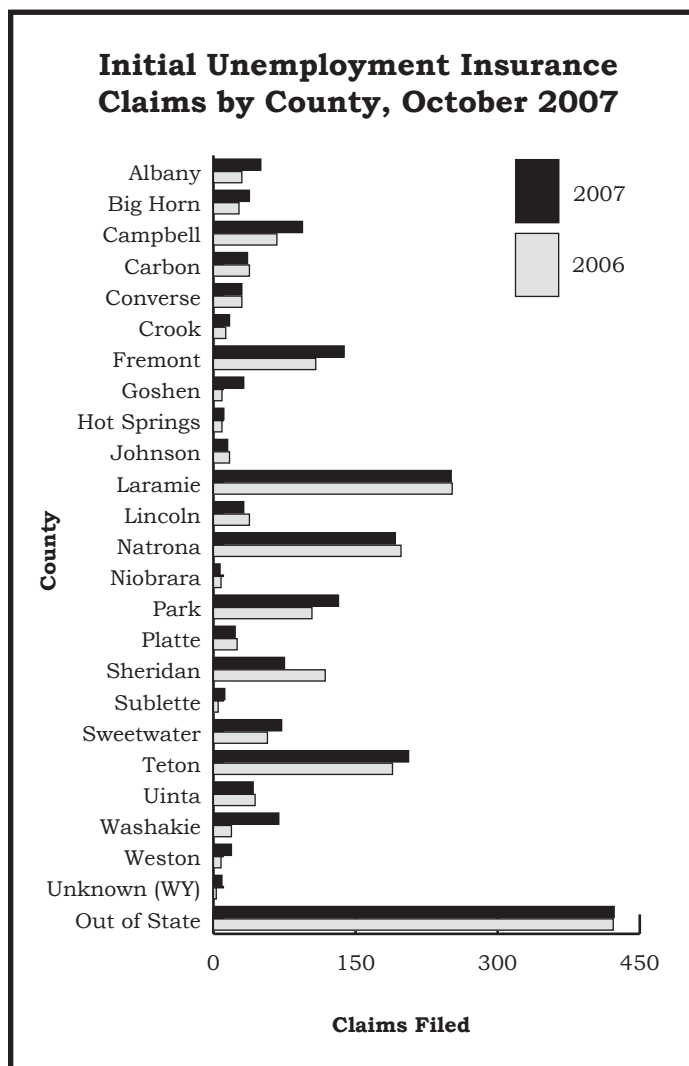
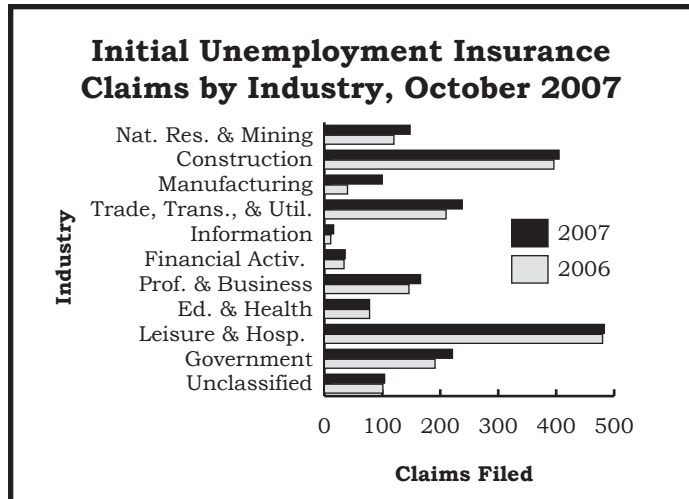
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide initial claims increased 10.0% compared to last year. Mining was once again a primary contributor to the increase, as were manufacturing and local government.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Oct07	Sep07	Oct06	Oct07	
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,026	1,070	1,841	89.3	10.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	653	426	556	53.3	17.4
Natural Resources & Mining	148	93	120	59.1	23.3
Mining	130	91	107	42.9	21.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	8	4	21	100.0	-61.9
Construction	405	288	396	40.6	2.3
Manufacturing	100	45	40	122.2	150.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,048	468	993	123.9	5.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	238	138	210	72.5	13.3
Wholesale Trade	32	24	25	33.3	28.0
Retail Trade	132	79	117	67.1	12.8
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	74	35	68	111.4	8.8
Information	16	13	11	23.1	45.5
Financial Activities	36	15	34	140.0	5.9
Professional & Business Serv.	166	68	146	144.1	13.7
Educational & Health Services	78	72	78	8.3	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	483	126	480	283.3	0.6
Other Services	31	36	34	-13.9	-8.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	221	86	191	157.0	15.7
Federal Government	124	27	111	359.3	11.7
State Government	25	18	28	38.9	-10.7
Local Government	72	41	52	75.6	38.5
Local Education	18	6	10	200.0	80.0
UNCLASSIFIED	104	90	101	15.6	3.0

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	250	196	250	27.6	0.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	80	78	100	2.6	-20.0
Construction	68	74	89	-8.1	-23.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	137	81	119	69.1	15.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	42	31	35	35.5	20.0
Financial Activities	10	4	9	150.0	11.1
Professional & Business Serv.	40	14	31	185.7	29.0
Educational & Health Services	17	18	17	-5.6	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	23	11	19	109.1	21.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23	19	20	21.1	15.0
UNCLASSIFIED	10	18	11	-44.4	-9.1

NATRONA COUNTY

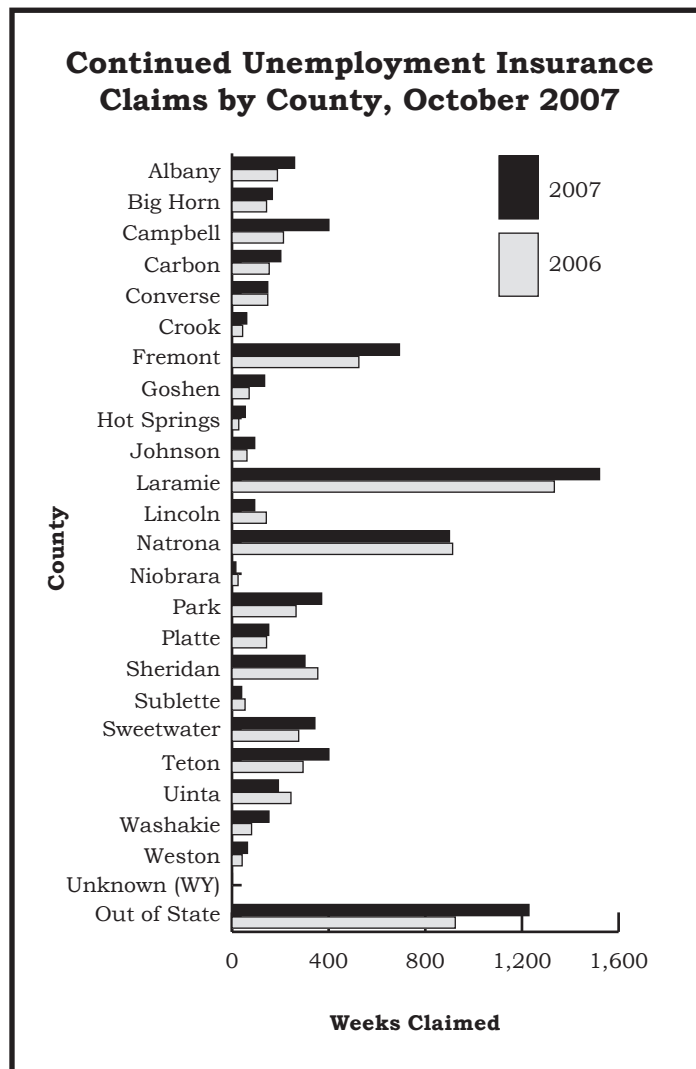
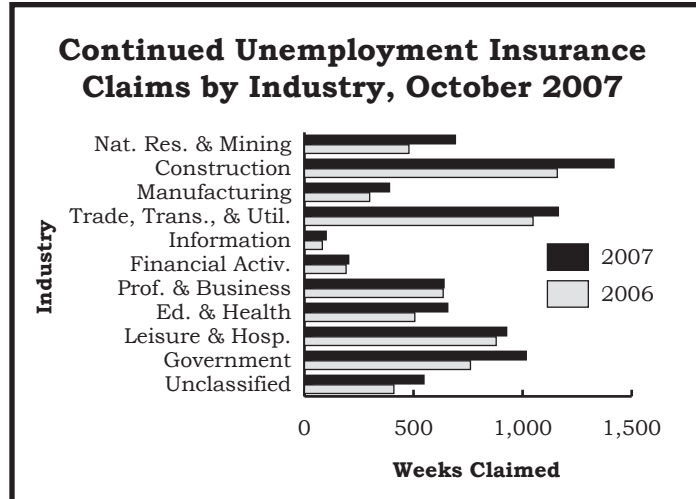
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	189	139	196	36.0	-3.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	92	58	91	58.6	1.1
Construction	69	35	67	97.1	3.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	82	72	88	13.9	-6.8
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	30	25	30	20.0	0.0
Financial Activities	6	2	8	200.0	-25.0
Professional & Business Serv.	16	14	22	14.3	-27.3
Educational & Health Services	14	13	16	7.7	-12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	7	13	10	-46.2	-30.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	10	3	12	233.3	-16.7
UNCLASSIFIED	5	6	5	-16.7	0.0

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Continued claims increased 19.9% over the year. October's level of 7,994 weeks claimed is near the bottom end of the range observed for the month since 1997.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Claims Filed		Claims Filed		
	Oct07	Sep07	Oct06	Oct07	Oct06
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,994	7,433	6,670	7.5	19.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,172	2,118	2,077	2.5	4.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,501	2,332	1,937	7.2	29.1
Natural Resources & Mining	692	722	479	-4.2	44.5
Mining	656	680	413	-3.5	58.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	33	42	34	-21.4	-2.9
Construction	1,419	1,252	1,159	13.3	22.4
Manufacturing	390	358	299	8.9	30.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	3,928	3,619	3,562	8.5	10.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,164	1,221	1,048	-4.7	11.1
Wholesale Trade	195	221	176	-11.8	10.8
Retail Trade	663	647	635	2.5	4.4
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	306	353	237	-13.3	29.1
Information	100	127	82	-21.3	22.0
Financial Activities	203	232	191	-12.5	6.3
Professional & Business Serv.	640	623	636	2.7	0.6
Educational & Health Services	657	652	506	0.8	29.8
Leisure & Hospitality	927	544	879	70.4	5.5
Other Services	237	220	220	7.7	7.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,017	943	761	7.8	33.6
Federal Government	317	265	218	19.6	45.4
State Government	177	165	121	7.3	46.3
Local Government	523	513	422	1.9	23.9
Local Education	164	184	133	-10.9	23.3
UNCLASSIFIED	548	539	410	1.7	33.7
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,521	1,513	1,332	0.5	14.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	400	438	407	-8.7	-1.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	350	317	362	10.4	-3.3
Construction	301	266	299	13.2	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	916	926	792	-1.1	15.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	343	397	262	-13.6	30.9
Financial Activities	58	55	62	5.5	-6.5
Professional & Business Serv.	170	167	177	1.8	-4.0
Educational & Health Services	188	164	122	14.6	54.1
Leisure & Hospitality	117	80	95	46.3	23.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	179	201	149	-10.9	20.1
UNCLASSIFIED	76	69	29	10.1	162.1
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	901	939	911	-4.0	-1.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	249	258	274	-3.5	-9.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	296	268	233	10.4	27.0
Construction	171	145	122	17.9	40.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	524	578	592	-9.3	-11.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	169	169	212	0.0	-20.3
Financial Activities	40	33	17	21.2	135.3
Professional & Business Serv.	110	98	140	12.2	-21.4
Educational & Health Services	92	120	83	-23.3	10.8
Leisure & Hospitality	85	103	98	-17.5	-13.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	58	58	59	0.0	-1.7
UNCLASSIFIED	23	35	27	-34.3	-14.8



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

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