

# TRENDS

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## Demographic Effects of Wyoming's Energy-Related Expansion

by: *Sylvia D. Jones, Senior Research Analyst*

*In a short two-year period the overall working population in Wyoming increased, but the growth did not occur in the resident population. The number of women residents actually decreased, while the number of resident males increased only slightly. The number of nonresidents increased by more than half, indicating that almost all of the new labor market growth in the state was nonresident labor. Additionally, updated wage data indicate men's wages are rising more quickly than women's wages.*

A common theme in recent Wyoming Labor Market articles is the energy industry's effect on the economy. The expansion has influenced wages and living costs as well as population growth in the state. In fact, there are few areas of life in Wyoming that remain unaffected by the expansion. It is still unclear, however, whether the effects are universal or if some segments of the labor force are more affected than others. As part of that ongoing question, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Department of Employment has recently released the

updated Earnings by Age, Gender, and Industry tables (<http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/wfdemog/toc3.htm>).

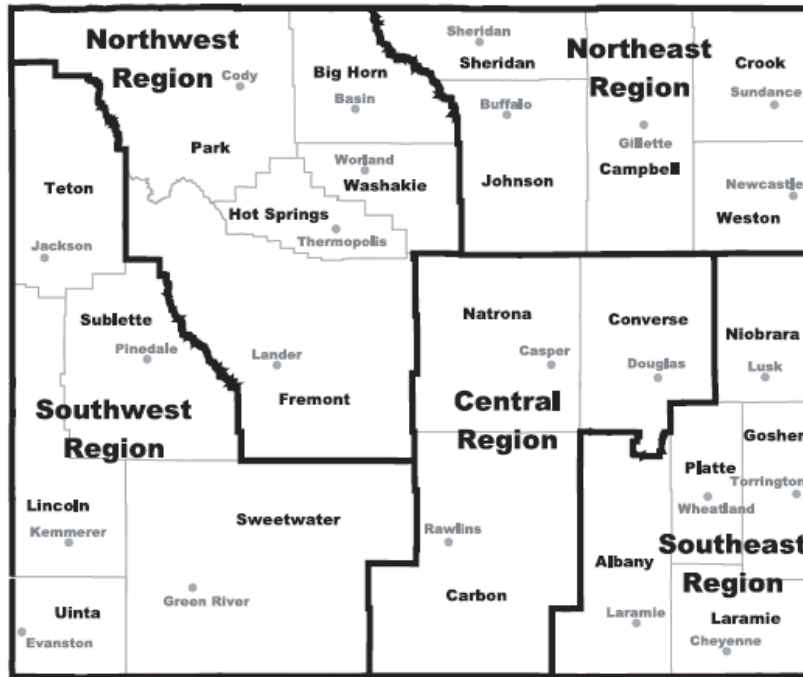
One of the most striking data observations is the change in demographics (see Table 1, page 3) which represents an enumeration of all persons who worked at any time in a Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered job. In a short two-year period, 2004-2006, the overall working population in Wyoming increased by

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- From third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006, total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payroll grew much faster than its five-year average....*page 13*
- A regression model shows that employment growth in merchant wholesalers, durable goods is positively correlated with employment growth in support activities for oil & gas -- for each 100 jobs added in support activities in oil & gas, about 9 jobs are created in merchant wholesalers, durable goods....*page 21*

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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**Cynthia A. Pomeroy, Director**

**Research & Planning**  
P.O. Box 2760

Casper, WY 82602-2760  
doerd\_r&p\_web@state.wy.us  
307-473-3807

**Tom Gallagher, Manager**

**Dr. Mark A. Harris, Workforce Information Supervisor**

**Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor**

**Phil Ellsworth, Editor**

**Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Phil Ellsworth, and Dr. Mark A. Harris.**

Contributors to Wyoming Labor Force Trends this month: Roy Azar, David Bullard, Nancy Brennan, Margaret Hiatt, Sylvia D. Jones, and Douglas W. Leonard.

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27,094, or 8.3%. This is in line with other economic indicators such as the Current Employment Statistics estimate (Bullard, 2007) which indicated job growth of 8.3% from 2004 to 2006. At the same time, the unemployment rate dropped significantly and has remained at historic lows (Azar, 2007). However, this growth did not occur in the resident population. For a full discussion of residency determination, see Jones, 2004. The number of women residents actually

decreased by 1,180 (-0.9%) over the two-year period while the number of resident men increased by only 455 (0.3%). Meanwhile, the number of nonresidents increased by 27,819 (57.0%), indicating that almost all of the new labor market growth in the state was nonresident labor (see Figure 1, page 4). In 2004, nonresidents made up 15.0% of the working population in the state. In 2006, that percentage was 21.8%.

Another important demographic change is the universal decrease in the

**Table 1: Distribution by Age and Gender 2004-2006 for All Industries**

Gender	Age Group	2004			2006			2004-2006		
		Number	Age %	Gender %	Number	Age %	Gender %	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Gender %
Women	Under 20	12,317	9.5		11,372	8.8		-945	-7.7	
	20-24	16,008	12.3		14,670	11.4		-1,338	-8.4	
	25-34	25,086	19.3		24,859	19.3		-227	-0.9	
	35-44	26,729	20.6		24,966	19.4		-1,763	-6.6	
	45-54	30,140	23.2		30,642	23.8		502	1.7	
	55-64	15,163	11.7		17,266	13.4		2,103	13.9	
	65+	4,301	3.3		4,834	3.8		533	12.4	
	Unknown	106	0.1		61	0.0		-45	-42.5	
<b>Total</b>		<b>129,850</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>128,670</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>-1,180</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
Men	Under 20	12,636	8.7		11,755	8.0		-881	-7.0	
	20-24	17,744	12.2		16,669	11.4		-1,075	-6.1	
	25-34	30,987	21.2		30,692	21.0		-295	-1.0	
	35-44	29,363	20.1		28,447	19.4		-916	-3.1	
	45-54	32,397	22.2		32,962	22.5		565	1.7	
	55-64	17,313	11.9		19,706	13.5		2,393	13.8	
	65+	5,351	3.7		6,050	4.1		699	13.1	
	Unknown	99	0.1		64	0.0		-35	-35.4	
<b>Total</b>		<b>145,890</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>146,345</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>~Nonresidents Total</b>		<b>48,767</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>76,586</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>27,819</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>102.7</b>
Total	Under 20	24,953	7.7		23,127	6.6		-1,826	-7.3	
	20-24	33,752	10.4		31,339	8.9		-2,413	-7.1	
	25-34	56,073	17.3		55,551	15.8		-522	-0.9	
	35-44	56,092	17.3		53,413	15.2		-2,679	-4.8	
	45-54	62,537	19.3		63,604	18.1		1,067	1.7	
	55-64	32,476	10.0		36,972	10.5		4,496	13.8	
	65+	9,652	3.0		10,884	3.1		1,232	12.8	
	Unknown	48,972	15.1		76,711	21.8		27,739	56.6	
<b>Total</b>		<b>324,507</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>351,601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>27,094</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

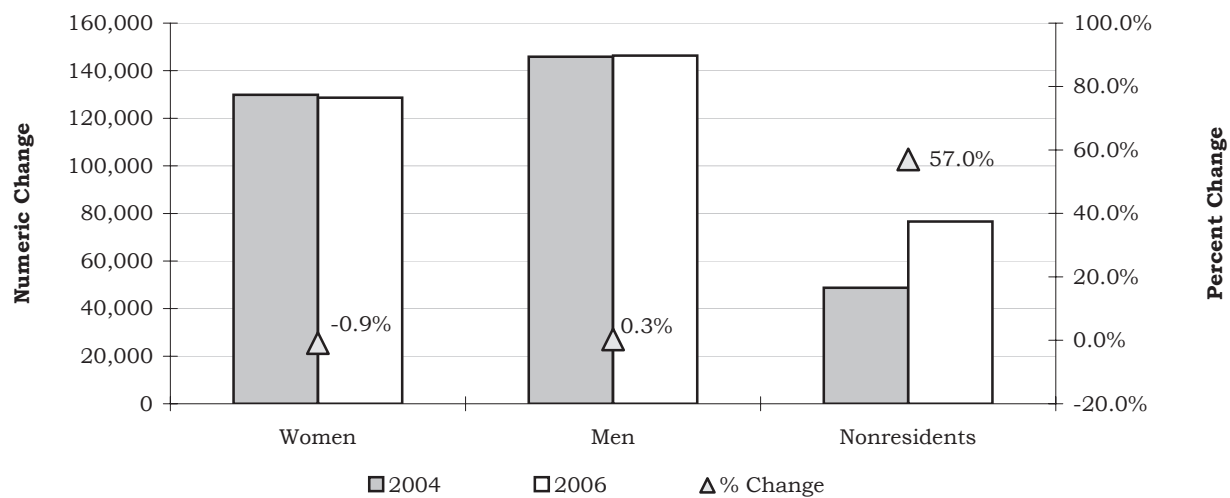
Note: Persons working at any time during the year.

Nonresidents represent segment of the population without known demographics.

Unknown age are those with a birthdate less than 12 years prior to the year of work.

Prepared by S. Jones, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, May 17, 2007.

Figure 1: Employment Distribution by Gender for All Industries, 2004 to 2006



number of residents under age 45. The largest declines were in those under age 20 (-7.3%) and in those age 20-24 (-7.1%). The trends were similar for women and men separately. Alternatively, the number of residents in the older age groups increased substantially. The 55- to 64-year-old age group increased by 4,496 (13.8%) and the over-65 group increased by 1,232 (12.8%).

Because much of the growth is driven by the Natural Resources & Mining sector, Table 2 (see page 5) shows the demographic changes from 2004 to 2006 for the industry. Overall, employment grew by 30.2% (9,185) over the two-year period. Almost 60% (5,490) of new workers were nonresidents. In fact, the number of nonresidents in the industry grew by 118.9%. They comprised 15.2% of employment in 2004 and 25.5% of employment in 2006. Additionally, the number of women increased by 20.1% (637), while the number of men increased by 13.5% (3,058). It is important to note that the number of residents, both male and female, who started working in Natural Resources & Mining is greater

than the total number of new residents who began working in the state during the same period. This reflects a pattern of job movement among Wyoming residents. People are moving from other industries within the state into the higher paying Natural Resources & Mining positions. By examining the series of industry tables available online, it is apparent that jobs worked by residents declined by the largest magnitude in Leisure & Hospitality, Education Services, and Retail Trade, likely indicating resident workers moved from these industries into positions created by the energy expansion.

The next observation from the data tables is the change in wages. Table 3 (see page 6) shows the average annual pay per person regardless of full- or part-time status, amount of overtime, or number of jobs worked throughout the year. There is one record per person per year which reflects the total wages paid by all establishments covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI). Employers covered by UI are required to report employment and pay for each job filled by

a worker during a given quarter. Overall, wages increased from 2004 to 2006 by 16.3% (\$3,702). Men's wages increased by \$6,580 (20.7%), while women's wages increased by \$2,973 (16.3%; see Figure 2, page 6). Again, nonresidents had the most dramatic change with an increase of 60.9%.

The same trends were mirrored in the Natural Resources & Mining sector (see Table 4, page 7). Overall average annual wages increased by 14.2% (\$5,800). Wages for women increased by 17.5%, wages for

men increased by 19.4%, and wages for nonresidents increased by 70.8%.

For most of the years prior to the current energy expansions (1994-2003), growth in average annual wages for women outpaced that of men (see Table 5, page 8). However, starting in 2004, the trend reversed and men's wages started growing more quickly than women's wages. The same trend can be seen in women's earnings as a percent of men's earnings. From the low in 1994, the percentage increased steadily over time until 2004,

**Table 2: Distribution by Age and Gender 2004-2006 for Natural Resources & Mining**

Gender	Age Group	2004			2006			2004-2006		
		Number	Age %	Gender %	Number	Age %	Gender %	Numeric Change	Percent Change	Gender %
Women	Under 20	183	5.8		182	4.8		-1	-0.5	
	20-24	344	10.9		441	11.6		97	28.2	
	25-34	542	17.1		727	19.1		185	34.1	
	35-44	716	22.6		828	21.8		112	15.6	
	45-54	925	29.2		1,083	28.5		158	17.1	
	55-64	362	11.4		437	11.5		75	20.7	
	65+	88	2.8		100	2.6		12	13.6	
	Unknown	3	0.1		2	0.1		-1	-33.3	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Men	Under 20	724	3.2		740	2.9		16	2.2	
	20-24	2,504	11.1		3,063	11.9		559	22.3	
	25-34	5,049	22.3		6,288	24.5		1,239	24.5	
	35-44	5,102	22.6		5,289	20.6		187	3.7	
	45-54	6,305	27.9		6,777	26.4		472	7.5	
	55-64	2,438	10.8		2,946	11.5		508	20.8	
	65+	473	2.1		545	2.1		72	15.2	
	Unknown	13	0.1		18	0.1		5	38.5	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,608</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>74.4</b>	<b>25,666</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<b>-Nonresidents Total</b>	<b>4,618</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>10,108</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>5,490</b>	<b>118.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	
Total	Under 20	907	3.0		922	2.3		15	1.7	
	20-24	2,848	9.4		3,504	8.9		656	23.0	
	25-34	5,591	18.4		7,015	17.7		1,424	25.5	
	35-44	5,818	19.1		6,117	15.5		299	5.1	
	45-54	7,230	23.8		7,860	19.9		630	8.7	
	55-64	2,800	9.2		3,383	8.5		583	20.8	
	65+	561	1.8		645	1.6		84	15.0	
	Unknown	4,634	15.2		10,128	25.6		5,494	118.6	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30,389</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39,574</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,185</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Persons working at any time during the year.  
 Nonresidents represent segment of the population without known demographics.  
 Unknown age are those with a birthdate less than 12 years prior to the year of work.  
 Prepared by S. Jones, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, May 17, 2007.

Table 3: Distribution of Average Wages in All Industries by Age and Gender 2004-2006

Gender	Age Group	2004	2006	2004-2006	
		Average Annual Wage \$	Average Annual Wage \$	Numeric Change	% Change
Women	Under 20	3,636	4,354	718	19.7
	20-24	9,199	10,999	1,800	19.6
	25-34	16,877	19,460	2,582	15.3
	35-44	21,865	25,200	3,334	15.2
	45-54	25,538	28,681	3,142	12.3
	55-64	22,926	26,628	3,702	16.1
	65+	11,605	13,710	2,105	18.1
	Unknown	17,644	22,831	5,187	29.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$18,244</b>	<b>\$21,217</b>	<b>\$2,973</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Men	Under 20	4,461	5,743	1,282	28.7
	20-24	14,522	19,743	5,221	35.9
	25-34	27,523	34,744	7,221	26.2
	35-44	38,085	44,573	6,488	17.0
	45-54	45,858	52,427	6,569	14.3
	55-64	43,540	50,366	6,826	15.7
	65+	21,486	27,293	5,807	27.0
	Unknown	15,176	30,175	14,999	98.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$31,813</b>	<b>\$38,393</b>	<b>\$6,580</b>	<b>20.7</b>
~Nonresidents	Total	\$7,788	\$12,533	\$4,745	60.9
Total	Under 20	4,054	5,060	1,006	24.8
	20-24	11,997	15,650	3,652	30.4
	25-34	22,760	27,904	5,144	22.6
	35-44	30,356	35,518	5,162	17.0
	45-54	36,065	40,987	4,922	13.6
	55-64	33,915	39,280	5,365	15.8
	65+	17,083	21,260	4,177	24.5
	Unknown	7,824	12,556	4,732	60.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$22,773</b>	<b>\$26,475</b>	<b>\$3,702</b>	<b>16.3</b>

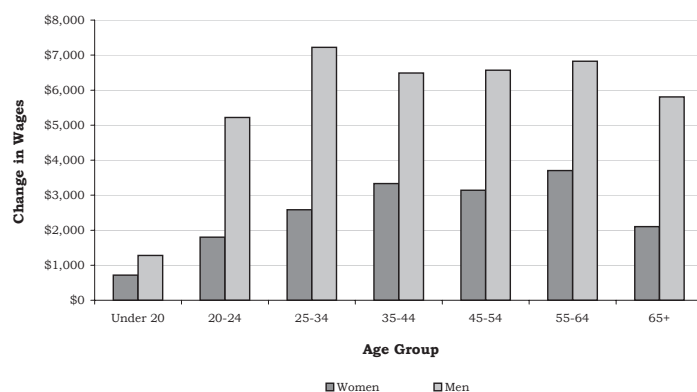
Note: Persons working at any time during the year.

Nonresidents represent segment of the population without known demographics.

Unknown age are those with a birthdate less than 12 years prior to the year of work.

Prepared by S. Jones, Wyoming Dept. of Employment, Research & Planning May 17, 2007.

Figure 2: Change in Average Annual Wages in All Industries for Women and Men in Wyoming, 2004 to 2006



at which time it started to decline again.

The gender wage gap can be explained in part by unusually high pay for men. It is possible that the women's average annual wage of \$21,217, while low in comparison to the \$38,393 earned by men in 2006, was actually similar to average wages for women in the region or nation. To find out, we turned to the Highlights of Women's Earnings in the 2005 report (U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2006). The data in this case are derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U.S. Census Bureau using a national sample of about 60,000 households. Wages reflect those for full-time employment only. Using Table 3 from the report, we ranked all of the states on Median Weekly Earnings for Men (1 is the highest). We then ranked the states again by Median Weekly Earnings for Women and then again by Women's Earnings as a Percent of Men's (see Table 6, page 9). As it turns out, Wyoming women's wages are ranked 48<sup>th</sup> among the states while men's wages are ranked 15<sup>th</sup>. However, while still at the lower end of the range, Wyoming women's wages

are not that different from those in the surrounding states. Montana actually ranked lower than Wyoming on women's wages with a median of \$477 per week and South Dakota was only slightly higher at \$493 per week. Not counting Colorado, the highest median weekly wage for women in a border state was Nebraska with \$536 (a difference of only \$55).

More interestingly, the states on the edges of the wage disparity distribution are those with the largest difference in men's wages ranking versus women's wages ranking. Those with the largest wage disparity (Wyoming, Wisconsin, Utah, and Idaho) have wages for men ranked considerably higher than wages for women. Alternatively, the states with the smallest wage disparity (with one exception) are the states with the largest difference in ranking where the women's earnings are ranked higher than the men's.

While causes and potential solutions for wage disparity are beyond the scope of this article, it can be noted that the energy expansion in Wyoming is indeed affecting women's wages as a percentage of men's wages. The industries most affected by the

expansion are primarily comprised of men. Wages in the growing industries are rising; therefore, wages for men are subsequently rising more quickly than wages for women as a whole.

**References**

Azar, R. (2007). Local area unemployment statistics.

(Text continued on page 10)

**Table 4: Distribution of Average Annual Wages in Natural Resources & Mining by Age and Gender 2004-2006**

Gender	Age Group	2004	2006	2004-2006	
		Average Annual Wage \$	Average Annual Wage \$	Numeric Change	% Change
Women	Under 20	4,913	6,073	1,160	23.6
	20-24	12,369	19,722	7,352	59.4
	25-34	27,729	31,839	4,110	14.8
	35-44	32,593	36,233	3,640	11.2
	45-54	40,106	46,020	5,914	14.7
	55-64	30,445	38,046	7,601	25.0
	65+	15,852	18,804	2,952	18.6
	Unknown	19,531	61,584	42,053	215.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$29,432</b>	<b>\$34,584</b>	<b>\$5,152</b>	<b>17.5</b>
Men	Under 20	8,988	14,101	5,113	56.9
	20-24	25,585	35,417	9,832	38.4
	25-34	41,444	52,087	10,643	25.7
	35-44	49,953	59,546	9,593	19.2
	45-54	61,179	70,303	9,124	14.9
	55-64	60,529	70,230	9,701	16.0
	65+	28,591	38,608	10,017	35.0
	Unknown	20,534	49,432	28,898	140.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47,849</b>	<b>\$57,144</b>	<b>\$9,294</b>	<b>19.4</b>
<b>~Nonresidents</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,344</b>	<b>\$24,504</b>	<b>\$10,160</b>	<b>70.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	Under 20	8,166	12,516	4,350	53.3
	20-24	23,989	33,442	9,453	39.4
	25-34	40,114	49,988	9,874	24.6
	35-44	47,816	56,390	8,573	17.9
	45-54	58,483	66,957	8,474	14.5
	55-64	56,640	66,073	9,433	16.7
	65+	26,593	35,538	8,945	33.6
	Unknown	14,365	24,555	10,191	70.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$40,841</b>	<b>\$46,641</b>	<b>\$5,800</b>	<b>14.2</b>

Note: Persons working at any time during the year.

Nonresidents represent segment of the population without known demographics.

Unknown age are those with a birthdate less than 12 years prior to the year of work.

Prepared by S. Jones, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, May 17, 2007.

Table 5: Mean Earnings by Age and Gender 1994-2006, All Industries

Gender	Age Group	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
		Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$	Average Wage \$
Women	Under 20	2,314	2,458	2,478	2,599	2,799	2,946	3,211	3,569	3,434	3,734	3,636	3,934	4,354
	20-24	5,663	5,708	5,809	6,061	6,420	6,878	7,176	7,990	8,438	9,042	9,199	9,839	10,999
	25-34	10,694	10,836	11,005	11,466	12,001	12,633	13,382	14,620	15,629	16,221	16,877	17,705	19,460
	35-44	14,852	15,239	15,415	15,639	16,235	16,821	17,696	18,945	20,087	20,964	21,865	23,288	25,200
	45-54	16,157	17,014	17,260	17,981	18,965	19,891	20,946	22,468	23,446	24,366	25,538	26,775	28,681
	55-64	13,439	14,518	14,738	15,492	16,302	17,092	17,746	19,236	20,571	21,824	22,926	24,794	26,628
	65+	6,190	7,475	6,971	7,909	7,903	8,241	9,065	9,838	10,428	11,166	11,605	12,488	13,710
	Unknown	24,334	30,944	30,228	26,421	40,634	57,336	92,247	139,604	157,834	228,441	17,644	18,742	22,831
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,227</b>	<b>\$11,686</b>	<b>\$11,897</b>	<b>\$12,354</b>	<b>\$12,987</b>	<b>\$13,638</b>	<b>\$14,438</b>	<b>\$15,739</b>	<b>\$16,760</b>	<b>\$17,704</b>	<b>\$18,244</b>	<b>\$19,437</b>	<b>\$21,217</b>
	Annual Change %	4.1	1.8	1.8	3.8	5.1	5.0	5.9	9.0	6.5	5.6	3.0	6.5	9.2
% of Men's	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.52	0.53	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.55	
Men	Under 20	2,773	2,826	2,957	3,123	3,388	3,543	3,864	4,266	4,021	4,317	4,461	4,945	5,743
	20-24	8,292	8,400	8,561	9,345	10,021	10,457	11,552	13,228	13,269	13,689	14,522	16,493	19,743
	25-34	17,955	17,741	17,969	18,776	19,633	20,569	21,963	24,553	25,223	26,209	27,523	30,305	34,744
	35-44	29,047	29,216	29,606	30,561	31,365	31,811	33,322	35,447	36,044	36,889	38,085	40,625	44,573
	45-54	33,818	34,475	35,142	36,919	38,012	38,916	41,102	42,650	43,803	44,443	45,858	48,386	52,427
	55-64	28,744	29,861	30,961	32,497	33,631	34,247	35,486	37,676	39,219	41,039	43,540	45,733	50,366
	65+	14,721	14,940	15,700	16,475	16,997	18,425	18,666	18,978	20,072	20,820	21,486	23,842	27,293
	Unknown	8,926	12,600	11,116	15,303	20,403	31,786	41,308	55,345	49,754	48,764	15,176	24,534	30,175
	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,634</b>	<b>\$22,012</b>	<b>\$22,560</b>	<b>\$23,676</b>	<b>\$24,620</b>	<b>\$25,389</b>	<b>\$26,849</b>	<b>\$28,303</b>	<b>\$29,739</b>	<b>\$30,855</b>	<b>\$31,813</b>	<b>\$34,299</b>	<b>\$38,393</b>
	Annual Change %	1.7	2.5	2.5	4.9	4.0	3.1	5.7	7.3	3.2	3.8	3.1	7.8	11.9
Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,943</b>	<b>\$3,042</b>	<b>\$3,369</b>	<b>\$3,453</b>	<b>\$3,644</b>	<b>\$4,067</b>	<b>\$3,878</b>	<b>\$5,691</b>	<b>\$6,765</b>	<b>\$7,397</b>	<b>\$7,788</b>	<b>\$9,793</b>	<b>\$12,533</b>
	Annual Change %	3.36	10.73	2.52	2.52	5.50	11.62	-4.64	46.75	18.86	9.35	5.28	25.75	27.98
	Under 20	2,533	2,634	2,707	2,852	3,082	3,233	3,529	3,918	3,732	4,030	4,054	4,448	5,060
	20-24	7,038	7,088	7,203	7,721	8,242	8,677	9,366	10,645	10,877	11,424	11,997	13,342	15,650
	25-34	14,629	14,559	14,744	15,400	16,114	16,930	18,029	20,031	20,850	21,656	22,760	24,648	27,904
	35-44	22,231	22,500	22,723	23,324	23,940	24,431	25,644	27,386	28,240	29,157	30,356	32,443	35,518
	45-54	25,501	26,210	26,627	27,853	28,898	29,764	31,312	32,849	33,879	34,630	36,065	37,968	40,987
	55-64	21,689	22,915	23,471	24,738	25,681	26,416	27,307	29,147	30,545	32,135	33,915	35,927	39,280
	65+	10,572	11,649	11,679	12,712	12,906	13,907	14,443	14,968	15,853	16,565	17,083	18,761	21,260
	Unknown	3,167	3,277	3,577	3,627	3,825	4,233	4,022	5,765	6,825	7,455	7,824	9,832	12,556
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,648</b>	<b>\$16,038</b>	<b>\$16,306</b>	<b>\$17,072</b>	<b>\$17,576</b>	<b>\$17,957</b>	<b>\$19,373</b>	<b>\$19,856</b>	<b>\$20,794</b>	<b>\$21,318</b>	<b>\$22,773</b>	<b>\$25,984</b>	<b>\$26,475</b>	
Annual Change %	2.49	1.67	1.67	4.70	2.95	2.17	7.89	2.49	4.72	2.52	6.82	14.10	1.89	

Note: Persons working at any time during the year.

<sup>a</sup>Nonresidents represent segment of the population without known demographics.

Unknown age are those with a birthdate less than 12 years prior to the year of work.

Prepared by S. Jones, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research &amp; Planning, May 17, 2007.

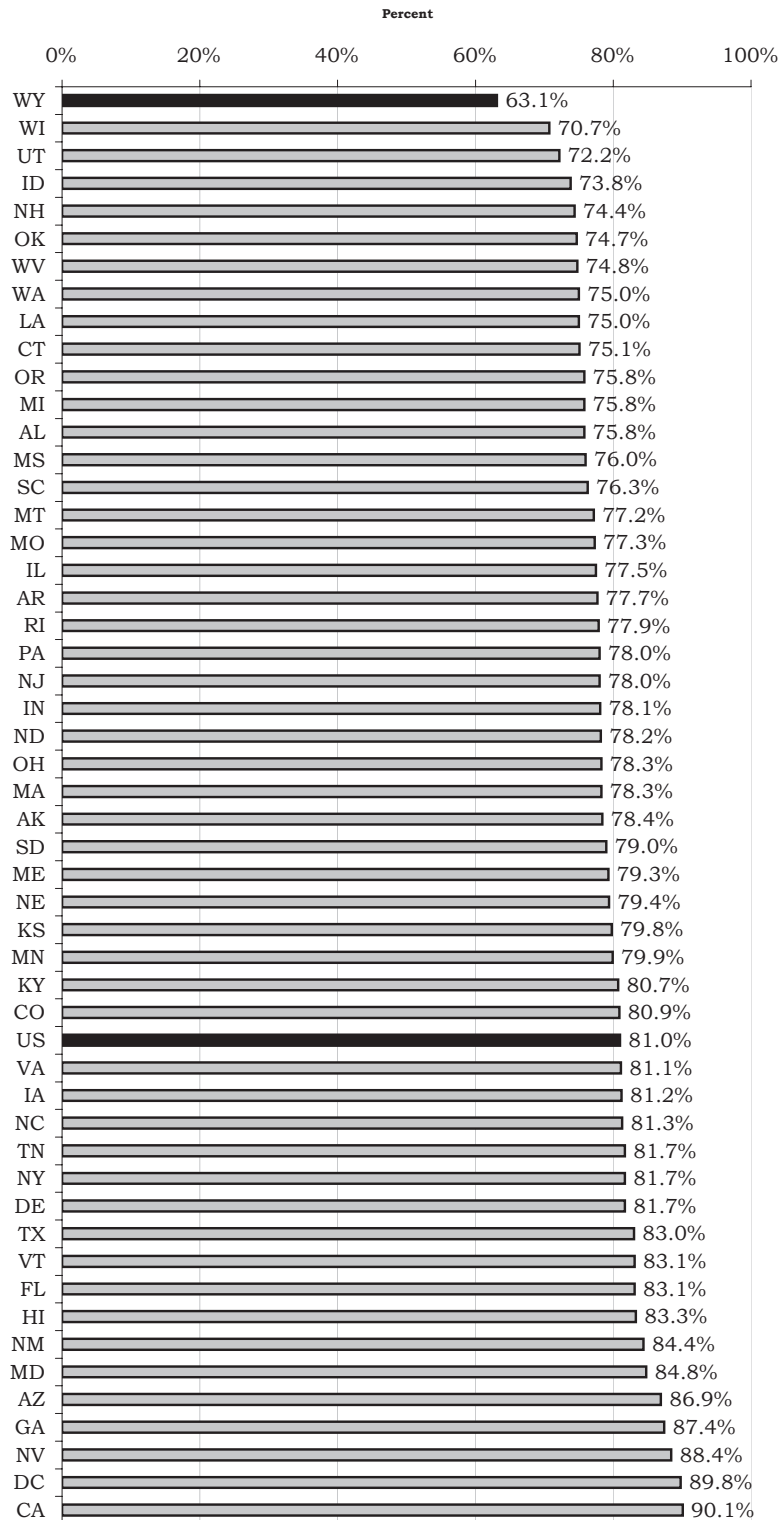


**Table 6: Current Population Survey Median Usual Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers by State and Sex, 2005**

	Both Sexes		Women		Men		Women's		Difference in Ranking
	Median Weekly Earnings	Rank	Median Weekly Earnings	Rank	Median Weekly Earnings	Rank	Earnings as Percent of Men's	Rank	
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>\$628</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>\$481</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>\$762</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>
Wisconsin	671	18	558	25	789	12	70.7	50	13
Utah	598	38	496	44	686	30	72.2	49	14
Idaho	585	46	501	42	678	32	73.8	48	10
New Hampshire	727	9	624	11	839	6	74.4	47	5
Oklahoma	586	44	490	46	656	39	74.7	46	7
West Virginia	590	40	499	43	668	36	74.8	45	7
Washington	743	7	626	10	835	7	75.0	44	3
Louisiana	586	42	488	47	651	41	75.0	43	6
Connecticut	796	2	679	3	905	1	75.1	42	2
Oregon	634	23	554	29	731	21	75.8	41	8
Michigan	718	11	609	16	803	10	75.8	40	6
Alabama	612	33	518	38	684	31	75.8	39	7
Mississippi	545	50	471	51	620	49	76.0	38	2
South Carolina	586	45	504	41	660	37	76.3	37	4
Montana	547	49	477	50	617	51	77.2	36	-1
Missouri	622	29	551	30	713	25	77.3	35	5
Illinois	691	13	610	15	787	13	77.5	34	2
Arkansas	542	51	479	49	617	50	77.7	33	-1
Rhode Island	682	16	597	18	767	14	77.9	32	4
Pennsylvania	650	21	576	22	739	19	78.0	31	3
New Jersey	772	4	671	5	860	3	78.0	30	2
Indiana	632	24	557	28	714	24	78.1	29	4
North Dakota	586	43	508	39	649	42	78.2	28	-3
Ohio	653	20	571	23	730	22	78.3	27	1
Massachusetts	755	6	661	7	844	5	78.3	26	2
Alaska	784	3	679	4	866	2	78.4	25	2
South Dakota	569	48	493	45	624	47	79.0	24	-2
Maine	616	31	545	31	688	29	79.3	23	2
Nebraska	615	32	536	34	675	33	79.4	22	1
Kansas	626	27	558	26	700	27	79.8	21	-1
Minnesota	736	8	653	8	818	9	79.9	20	-1
Kentucky	601	35	530	35	656	38	80.7	19	-3
Colorado	721	10	639	9	790	11	80.9	18	-2
Virginia	686	14	615	12	758	16	81.1	17	-4
Iowa	626	26	568	24	699	28	81.2	16	-4
North Carolina	589	41	523	37	644	44	81.3	15	-7
Tennessee	572	47	508	40	621	48	81.7	14	-8
New York	679	17	611	14	748	18	81.7	13	-4
Delaware	683	15	613	13	750	17	81.7	12	-4
Texas	590	39	524	36	631	46	83.0	11	-10
Vermont	650	22	590	19	709	26	83.1	10	-7
Florida	604	34	544	32	655	40	83.1	9	-8
Hawaii	660	19	598	17	718	23	83.3	8	-6
New Mexico	599	37	544	33	644	43	84.4	7	-10
Maryland	762	5	705	2	832	8	84.8	6	-6
Arizona	624	28	582	21	670	34	86.9	5	-13
Georgia	620	30	584	20	668	35	87.4	4	-15
Nevada	600	36	558	27	632	45	88.4	3	-18
District of Columbia	804	1	770	1	858	4	89.8	2	-3
California	703	12	662	6	734	20	90.1	1	-14
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$651</b>		<b>\$485</b>		<b>\$722</b>		<b>81.0</b>		

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2006). Highlights of women's earnings in 2005. Retrieved May 31, 2007, from <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpswom2005.pdf>

**Figure 3: Women's Earnings as Percentage of Men's Earnings by State for All Industries, 2005**



(Text continued from page 7)

Retrieved May 31, 2007,  
from <http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/LAUS/TOC.HTM>

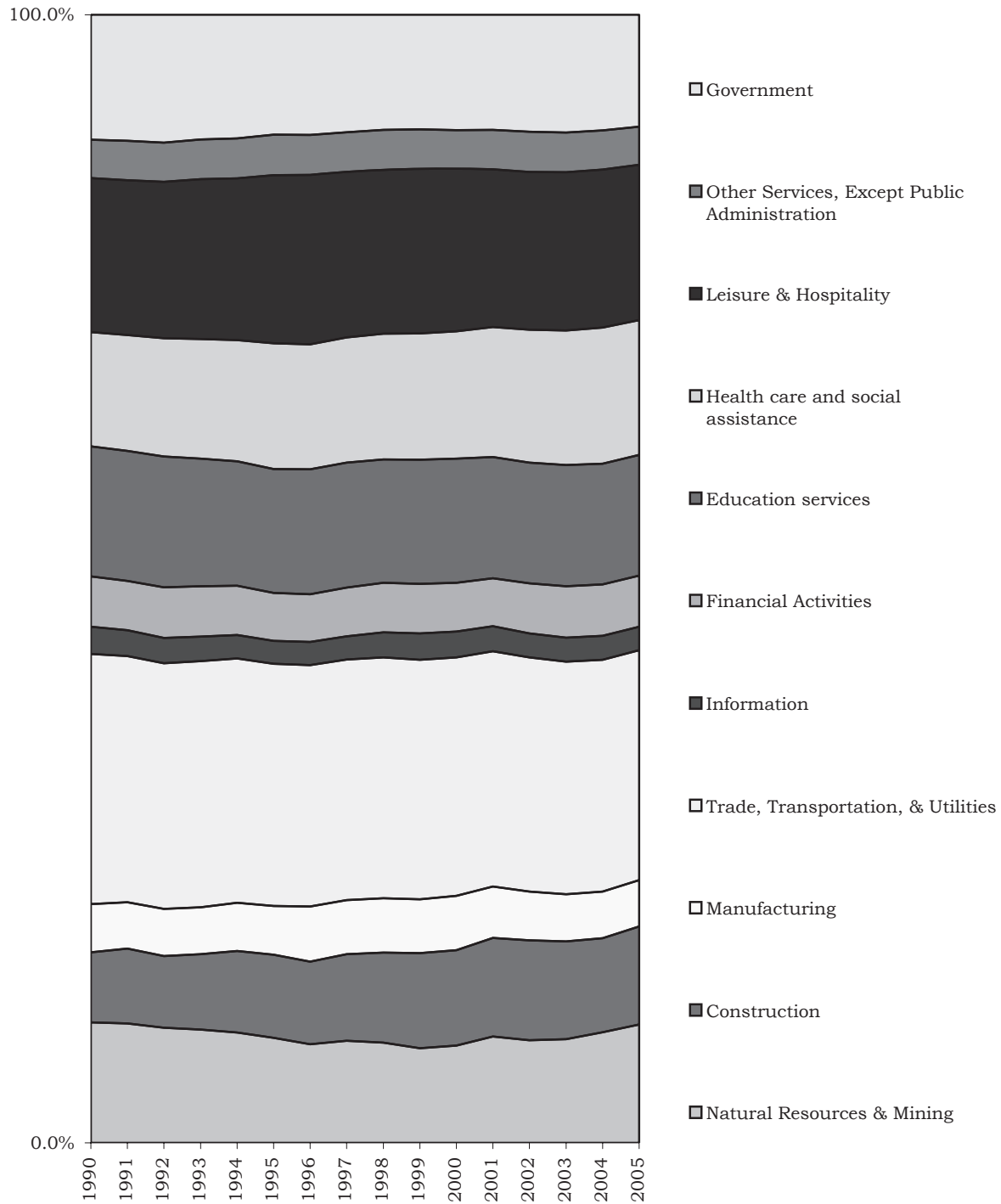
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U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (2006). Highlights of women's earnings in 2005. Retrieved May 31, 2007, from <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpswom2005.pdf>

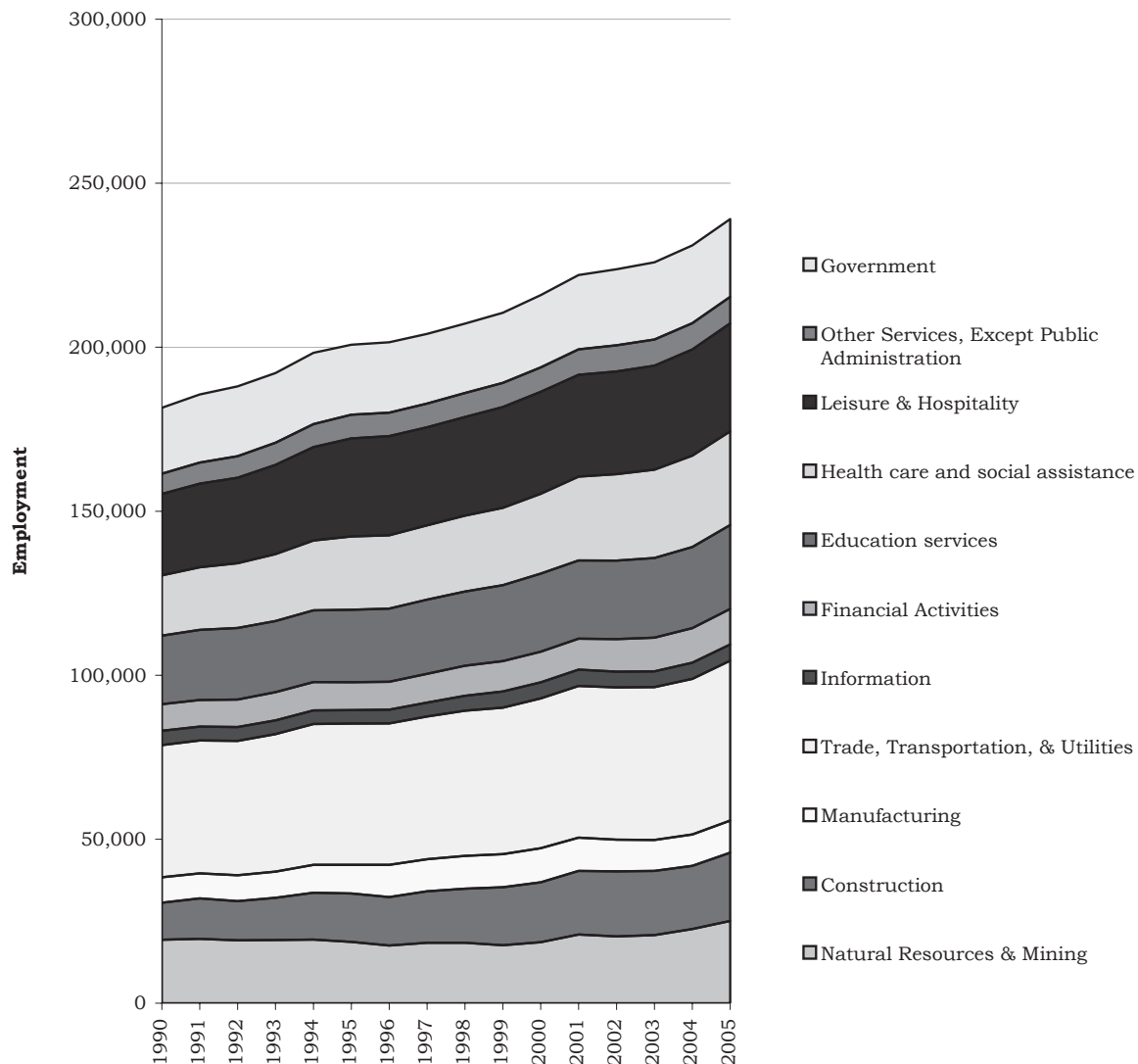


## Share of Total Employment in Wyoming by Supersector, 1990 to 2005



Source: Unpublished raw data from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. D. Leonard. Research & Planning. Extract date May 2007.

## Wyoming Employment by Supersector, 1990 to 2005



Source: Unpublished raw data from Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. D. Leonard. Research & Planning. Extract date May 2007.

## Federal Minimum Wage Expected to Increase in July

*With the recent amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the federal minimum wage is expected to increase to \$5.85 per hour effective July 24, 2007. More information about the federal minimum wage can be found at the website of the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division (<http://www.dol.gov/esa/whd/>).*

## Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2006: Widespread Growth in Total Payroll

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

tables by: Nancy Brennan, Senior Economist

From third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006, total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payroll grew by \$325.2 million or 14.9%, much faster than its five-year average (8.4%, see Table 1). UI covered payroll represents approximately 92% of all wage and salary disbursements in the state and 45% of personal income (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2007). Wyoming's average weekly wage increased by \$64 or 10.0%, well above its five-year average (6.0%). Total employment rose by 11,622 jobs or 4.4%, double its five-year average (2.2%).

Covered payroll and employment data in this article are measured by place of work as compared to the labor force estimates (see page 29) which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by residence.

The Figure (see page 14) shows that employment growth accelerated from 0.1% in first quarter 2003 to 5.0% in first and second quarter 2006, then decreased slightly to 4.4% in third quarter 2006. Growth in total wages increased from 2.4% in fourth quarter 2002 to 15.5% in second quarter 2006 then decreased slightly to 14.9% in third quarter 2006 (see Table 2, page 13).

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between third quarter 2005 and third quarter 2006. These economic changes help us gauge the strength of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing industries and geographic areas.

**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 2002 to Third Quarter 2006 (2002Q3 to 2006Q3)**

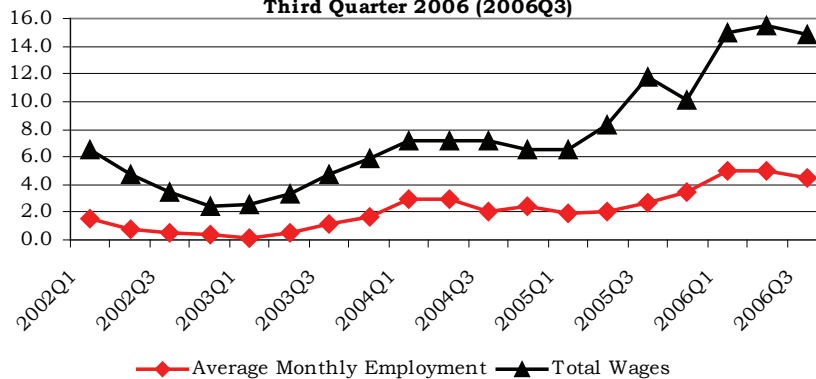
	Average Monthly Employment Percent Change		Total Wages Percent Change		Average Weekly Wage Percent Change	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
2002Q3	0.5	2.0	3.5	1.3	3.0	-0.7
2003Q3	1.2	2.6	4.8	2.6	3.5	-0.0
2004Q3	2.0	1.7	7.1	2.6	5.0	0.8
2005Q3	2.7	2.4	11.7	5.8	8.7	3.3
2006Q3 <sup>a</sup>	4.4	1.9	14.9	5.2	10.0	3.3
5-Year Average for Q3	2.2	2.1	8.4	3.5	6.0	1.3

<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: January 2007

**Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages For First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Third Quarter 2006 (2006Q3)**



In third quarter the largest job gains occurred in Mining, Construction, Professional & Technical Services, Transportation & Warehousing, Other Services, and Manufacturing (see Table 3, page 15).

Employment increased in all areas of Mining during third quarter (4,015 jobs or 17.2%). Oil & gas extraction added over 300 jobs, mining, except oil & gas added over 1,100 jobs, and support activities for mining added over 2,500 jobs. Mining payroll grew by \$98.5 million, the largest growth of any sector. Average weekly wage in Mining increased by \$101 or 8.4%.

Construction gained 2,938 jobs (12.9%) and its total payroll increased by \$50.2 million (24.3%). Job gains were widespread in construction of buildings (over 350 jobs), heavy & civil engineering construction (over 1,200 jobs), and

specialty trade contractors (over 1,300 jobs). Much of the growth in heavy & civil engineering construction is related to pipelines, refineries, and power plants.

Professional & Technical Services employment grew by 803 jobs (9.7%) in third quarter. Its total payroll rose by \$15.7 million (18.7%). The fastest growing subsectors were architectural & engineering services, management & technical consulting services, and other professional & technical services. Employment fell slightly in scientific research & development services and advertising & related services.

Total payroll in Transportation & Warehousing increased by \$12.4 million or 17.0% and employment rose by 759 jobs or 9.6%. The largest jobs gains were in truck transportation and warehousing & storage.

**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Third Quarter 2006 (2006Q3)**

	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	0.1	2.6
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	5.0	15.0
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3 <sup>a</sup>	4.4	14.9

<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: January 2007

Other Services added 599 jobs in third quarter (7.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$10.4 million or 22.3%. Repair and maintenance services gained about 550 jobs, while much smaller gains were seen in personal & laundry services and membership associations & organizations. Employment fell slightly in private households. The average

(Text continued on page 16)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2005 and 2006a

Industry Title and NAICSb Sector	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage			
	Third Quarter	Change	%	Third Quarter	Change	%	Third Quarter	Change	%	
	2005	2006	n	2005	2006	\$	2005	2006	\$	
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>262,078</b>	<b>273,700</b>	<b>11,622</b>	<b>\$2,187,851,722</b>	<b>\$2,513,016,132</b>	<b>\$325,164,410</b>	<b>\$642</b>	<b>\$706</b>	<b>\$64</b>	<b>10.0</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>205,808</b>	<b>217,390</b>	<b>11,582</b>	<b>\$1,683,535,945</b>	<b>\$1,977,473,842</b>	<b>\$293,937,897</b>	<b>\$629</b>	<b>\$700</b>	<b>\$70</b>	<b>11.2</b>
Agriculture	2,602	2,532	-70	14,673,720	14,638,557	-35,163	434	445	11	2.5
Mining	23,298	27,312	4,015	363,670,975	462,193,794	98,522,819	1,201	1,302	101	8.4
Utilities	2,290	2,320	30	40,886,283	33,717,875	-7,168,408	1,373	1,118	-255	-18.6
Construction	22,772	25,710	2,938	206,843,172	257,054,938	50,211,766	699	769	70	10.1
Manufacturing	9,746	10,286	540	99,278,309	105,984,318	6,706,009	784	793	9	1.2
Wholesale Trade	7,904	8,308	404	84,319,370	95,531,771	11,212,401	821	884	64	7.8
Retail Trade	31,495	31,796	301	170,475,706	179,991,458	9,515,752	416	435	19	4.6
Transportation & Warehousing	7,910	8,670	759	72,988,634	85,385,436	12,396,802	710	758	48	6.7
Information	4,286	4,187	-99	33,738,492	34,293,182	554,690	605	630	25	4.1
Finance & Insurance	6,842	6,962	120	64,231,783	66,761,790	2,530,007	722	738	16	2.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,104	4,249	145	31,192,021	35,137,809	3,945,788	585	636	51	8.8
Professional & Technical Services	8,320	9,123	803	84,220,314	99,963,660	15,743,346	779	843	64	8.2
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	771	889	117	20,609,400	20,893,965	284,565	2,055	1,809	-247	-12.0
Administrative & Waste Services	7,629	7,876	247	43,960,951	47,869,354	3,908,403	443	468	24	5.5
Educational Services	1,386	1,411	25	8,844,387	9,565,155	720,768	491	521	30	6.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	19,790	20,196	405	162,780,957	171,870,209	9,089,252	633	655	22	3.5
Ambulatory health care services	7,422	7,687	265	82,728,972	87,714,288	4,985,316	857	878	20	2.4
Hospitals	2,865	2,876	11	30,725,421	32,040,614	1,315,193	825	857	32	3.9
Nursing & residential care facilities	4,421	4,473	52	26,292,262	27,869,993	1,577,731	458	479	22	4.8
Social assistance	5,083	5,160	77	23,034,302	24,245,314	1,211,012	349	361	13	3.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,471	3,488	17	14,213,066	14,737,709	524,643	315	325	10	3.2
Accommodation & Food Services	33,314	33,601	286	119,973,933	184,850,778	64,876,845	277	423	146	52.8
Other Services	7,876	8,474	599	46,620,385	57,032,084	10,411,699	455	518	62	13.7
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>56,270</b>	<b>56,310</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>\$504,315,777</b>	<b>\$535,542,290</b>	<b>\$31,226,513</b>	<b>\$689</b>	<b>\$732</b>	<b>\$42</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Federal Government	8,044	7,930	-113	101,407,629	104,977,764	3,570,135	970	1,018	48	5.0
State Government	12,722	12,412	-310	127,680,669	134,514,153	6,833,484	772	834	62	8.0
Local Government	35,504	35,968	463	275,227,479	296,050,373	20,822,894	596	633	37	6.2

<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 & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract Date: January 2007.

(Text continued from page 14)

weekly wage in Other Services rose by \$62 or 13.7%, partially as a result of higher-paying job gains in repair and maintenance services.

Manufacturing employment rose by 540 jobs or 5.5%. Job gains appeared in most Manufacturing subsectors, but the largest gains were in fabricated metal product manufacturing, petroleum & coal products manufacturing, and wood product manufacturing. Employment fell modestly in food manufacturing. Total payroll increased by \$6.7 million or 6.8% and average weekly wage increased by \$9 or 1.2%.

Within Health Care & Social Assistance the largest job gains appeared in ambulatory health care services (265 jobs or 3.6%). Employment remained stable in private hospitals (11 jobs or 0.4%), nursing & residential care facilities (52 jobs or 1.2%) and social assistance (77 jobs or 1.5%). Total payroll increased by \$9.1 million and average weekly wage increased by \$22 or 3.5%.

At the statewide level, average weekly wage increased by \$64 or 10.0%, but wage gains across the industries were somewhat varied (see Table 3). Mining posted the largest increase in average weekly wage (\$101 or 8.4%) and it was followed by Construction (\$70 or 10.1%), Wholesale Trade (\$64 or 7.8%), and Professional & Technical Services (\$64 or 8.2%). Wage gains of \$10-\$30 per week occurred in a large number of sectors. Average weekly wage fell in two relatively small sectors: Utilities and Management of Companies and Enterprises.

Employment fell in Agriculture, Information, Federal Government, and State Government. Agriculture job losses were mainly in agriculture & forestry support activities. Within the Information sector

the largest job losses occurred in ISPs, search portals, & data processing, but employment also fell slightly in publishing and broadcasting. Federal Government employment fell by 113 jobs or 1.4%. It appears that employment decreased slightly at many federal agencies. State Government employment decreased by 310 jobs (-2.4%), but total payroll increased by \$6.8 million or 5.4%.

### Employment and Wages by County

Total payroll increased in every area of the state except Platte County (see Table 4, page 17), and employment increased everywhere except Albany and Weston counties. This suggests that the current economic expansion is positively affecting most of the state.

Increases in the average weekly wage at the county level varied greatly. Platte County's average wage fell by \$7 or 1.2%, while wages increased rapidly in six counties (Campbell, Carbon, Johnson, Laramie, Sublette, and Sweetwater). With the exception of Laramie County, which was affected by a large bonus, it appears that wages increased the fastest in counties affected by the current energy boom.

Sweetwater County added 2,312 jobs (10.5%) in third quarter. Mining (including oil & gas) gained about 800 jobs, Construction gained over 400 jobs, and Other Services gained about 350 jobs. Total payroll increased by \$48 million or 20.9%.

Employment in Campbell County increased by 2,135 jobs (9.0%). Growth was strongest in Mining (including oil & gas—almost 950 jobs), Construction (over 350 jobs), Wholesale Trade (about 200 jobs), and Accommodation & Food Services (about 200



Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by County, 2005 and 2006<sup>a</sup>

County	Average Monthly Employment		Total Payroll		Change		Average Weekly Wage	
	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006	\$	%	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006
<b>Total</b>	<b>262,078</b>	<b>273,700</b>	<b>\$2,187,851,722</b>	<b>\$2,513,016,132</b>	<b>\$325,164,410</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>\$642</b>	<b>\$706</b>
Albany	15,163	14,872	\$112,928,125	\$114,629,389	\$1,701,264	\$2	\$573	\$593
Big Horn	4,572	4,792	34,891,791	39,387,989	4,496,198	12.9	587	632
Campbell	23,637	25,772	255,484,569	303,575,315	48,090,746	18.8	831	906
Carbon	6,749	7,583	48,764,031	61,624,698	12,860,667	26.4	556	625
Converse	4,779	4,816	38,565,342	39,394,394	829,052	2.1	621	629
Crook	2,274	2,334	15,561,497	17,067,831	1,506,334	9.7	526	563
Fremont	15,244	15,414	107,175,239	117,063,253	9,888,014	9.2	541	584
Goshen	3,881	4,134	23,864,343	26,307,812	2,443,469	10.2	473	490
Hot Springs	1,904	1,966	11,536,494	12,452,032	915,538	7.9	466	487
Johnson	3,393	3,473	21,490,890	25,075,041	3,584,151	16.7	487	555
Laramie	41,133	41,987	339,223,217	413,029,390	73,806,173	21.8	634	757
Lincoln	6,015	6,501	46,568,547	53,782,970	7,214,423	15.5	596	636
Natrona	36,815	38,598	319,051,906	361,203,713	42,151,807	13.2	667	720
Niobrara	764	795	4,191,057	4,982,213	791,156	18.9	422	482
Park	14,332	14,610	97,871,055	107,527,297	9,656,242	9.9	525	566
Platte	3,269	3,297	23,703,499	23,623,261	-80,238	-0.3	558	551
Sheridan	12,229	13,028	87,884,787	102,189,883	14,305,096	16.3	553	603
Sublette	4,012	4,556	37,237,167	46,499,823	9,262,656	24.9	714	785
Sweetwater	22,086	24,398	229,626,355	277,675,604	48,049,249	20.9	800	875
Teton	20,054	20,792	166,693,402	179,124,189	12,430,787	7.5	639	663
Uinta	9,295	9,482	73,022,286	77,531,453	4,509,167	6.2	604	629
Washakie	3,888	3,914	28,439,610	30,193,759	1,754,149	6.2	563	593
Weston	2,212	2,126	14,056,477	15,039,312	982,835	7.0	489	544
<b>Nonclassified<sup>b</sup></b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>4,459</b>	<b>50,020,036</b>	<b>64,035,511</b>	<b>14,015,475</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>1,105</b>
								<b>226</b>

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research &amp; Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Extract Date: January 2007.

jobs). Average weekly wage increased by \$75 or 9.0% and total payroll increased by \$48.1 million or 18.8%.

Table 5 (see page 16) shows that Natrona County's total payroll increased by \$42.2 million or 13.2%. The largest growth in total payroll occurred in Mining (\$15.4 million or 27.4%), Local Government (including public schools; \$3.9 million or 17.8%), and Wholesale Trade (\$3.7 million or 13.8%). Employment rose by 1,783 jobs (4.8%). Mining (including oil & gas) added 600 jobs (16.4%), Construction added 192 jobs (7.3%), Other Services added 173 jobs (12.3%), and Local Government added 173 jobs (5.0%). Health Care & Social Assistance gained 117 jobs (2.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$3.2 million (7.3%). Employment fell substantially in Administrative & Waste Services (-114 jobs or -7.0%), the sector which includes telemarketing firms. Job losses were also seen in Information (-6 jobs or -1.1%), Private Educational Services (-15 jobs or -17.1%), Federal Government (-38 jobs or -5.4%), and State Government (-20 jobs or -2.8%).

Total Payroll increased by \$73.8 million (21.8%) in Laramie County mostly because of a large bonus

in Accommodation & Food Services (see Table 6, page 19). Employment increased by 855 jobs (2.1%). Substantial job gains were seen in Construction (390 jobs or 13.2%), Transportation & Warehousing (192 jobs or 11.7%), Local Government (171 jobs or 2.9%), and Health Care & Social Assistance (121 jobs or 3.8%). Employment fell in Utilities (-9 jobs or -7.0%), Retail Trade (-131 jobs or -2.3%), Finance & Insurance (-15 jobs or -1.0%), Accommodation & Food Services (-112 jobs or -2.5%), and Federal Government (-100 jobs or -3.9%).

In third quarter Carbon County gained 835 jobs (12.4%). Construction employment increased by over 500 jobs, but growth also occurred in Local Government, Transportation & Warehousing, and Retail Trade. The growth in total payroll (\$12.9 million or 26.4%) appears related to the rapid increase in high paying construction jobs.

Sheridan County saw employment increase by 798 jobs (6.5%) and total payroll increase by \$14.3 million or 16.3%. The largest job gains occurred in Mining (including oil & gas), Construction, Retail Trade, and Professional & Technical Services.

Table 5: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2005 and 2006\*

Industry Title	Average Monthly Employment		Change n	%	Total Payroll		Change \$	%	Average Weekly Wage		Change \$	%
	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006			Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006			Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006		
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>36,815</b>	<b>38,598</b>	<b>1,783</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>\$319,051,906</b>	<b>\$361,203,713</b>	<b>\$42,151,807</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>\$667</b>	<b>\$720</b>	<b>\$53</b>	<b>8.0</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>31,917</b>	<b>33,585</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>\$279,284,109</b>	<b>\$317,056,534</b>	<b>\$37,772,425</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>\$673</b>	<b>\$726</b>	<b>\$53</b>	<b>7.9</b>
Agriculture	128	133	5	4.2	591,880	200,139	-391,741	-33.8	356	457	101	28.5
Mining	3,652	4,252	600	16.4	56,191,475	71,562,708	15,371,233	27.4	1,184	1,295	111	9.4
Utilities	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction	2,629	2,821	192	7.3	24,998,361	27,439,224	2,440,863	9.8	731	748	17	2.3
Manufacturing	1,784	1,932	147	8.3	16,788,204	19,548,364	2,760,160	16.4	724	778	55	7.6
Wholesale Trade	2,454	2,512	58	2.3	26,910,179	30,627,092	3,716,913	13.8	843	938	94	11.2
Retail Trade	4,902	5,024	122	2.5	28,277,678	30,044,181	1,766,503	6.2	444	460	16	3.7
Transportation & Warehousing	994	1,025	31	3.1	10,203,582	11,021,614	818,032	8.0	790	827	38	4.8
Information	576	569	-6	-1.1	4,747,437	4,398,707	-348,730	-7.3	634	594	-40	-6.3
Finance & Insurance	1,016	1,053	36	3.6	10,853,349	12,175,833	1,322,484	12.2	821	890	68	8.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	917	1,010	93	10.1	7,859,911	9,412,725	1,552,814	19.8	659	717	58	8.7
Professional & Technical Services	1,278	1,348	70	5.4	13,104,116	14,396,999	1,292,883	9.9	789	822	33	4.2
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Administrative & Waste Services	1,638	1,524	-114	-7.0	8,648,503	9,008,756	360,253	4.2	406	455	49	12.0
Educational Services	86	71	-15	-17.1	373,323	278,080	-95,243	-25.5	335	301	-34	-10.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	4,539	4,656	117	2.6	43,882,256	47,107,152	3,224,896	7.3	744	778	35	4.7
Ambulatory health care services	1,573	1,641	68	4.3	19,920,050	22,133,735	2,213,685	11.1	974	1,037	63	6.5
Hospitals & Nursing & residential care facilities	814	824	10	1.2	3,495,356	3,758,107	262,751	7.5	330	351	21	6.2
Social assistance	2,152	2,191	39	1.8	20,466,850	21,215,310	748,460	3.7	732	745	13	1.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	514	536	22	4.3	2,026,149	2,152,273	126,124	6.2	303	309	6	1.9
Accommodation & Food Services	3,255	3,380	124	3.8	10,148,154	11,248,417	1,100,263	10.8	240	256	16	6.8
Other Services	1,402	1,575	173	12.3	10,301,953	12,337,559	2,035,606	19.8	565	603	37	6.6
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>4,898</b>	<b>5,013</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>\$39,767,797</b>	<b>\$44,147,179</b>	<b>\$4,379,382</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>\$625</b>	<b>\$677</b>	<b>\$53</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Federal Government	700	662	-38	-5.4	10,379,584	10,377,802	-1,782	0.0	1,141	1,206	65	5.7
State Government	712	692	-20	-2.8	7,135,837	7,565,361	429,524	6.0	771	841	70	9.1
Local Government	3,487	3,659	173	5.0	22,252,376	26,204,016	3,951,640	17.8	491	551	60	12.2

\*Preliminary.

ND - Not discloseable due to confidentiality of information.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Extract Date: January 2007.

Teton County's total payroll increased by \$12.4 million or 7.5% and employment grew

by 738 jobs (3.7%). Substantial job gains were seen in Construction, Accommodation & Food

Services, and Retail Trade.

Employment fell slightly in Weston and Albany counties, but total payroll and average weekly wage both increased. In Albany County, job losses in State Government, Retail Trade, Information, and Administrative & Waste Services were partially offset by gains in Construction, Manufacturing, and Professional & Technical Services. In Weston County employment fell in Federal Government, Mining, Accommodation & Food Services, and Administrative & Waste Services.

In summary, Wyoming's economy expanded at a rapid pace in third quarter. Employment and total payroll both increased much faster than their five-year average rates, and growth was seen across many industry sectors and geographic areas of the state.

**References**

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Table 6: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Third Quarter by Industry, 2005 and 2006\*

Industry Title and NAICS <sup>b</sup> Sector	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage		
	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006	% Change	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006	% Change	Third Quarter 2005	Third Quarter 2006	% Change
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>41,133</b>	<b>41,987</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>\$339,223,217</b>	<b>\$413,029,390</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>\$634</b>	<b>\$757</b>	<b>19.3</b>
<b>Total Private (11-99)</b>	<b>28,758</b>	<b>29,525</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>\$207,682,883</b>	<b>\$277,008,536</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>\$556</b>	<b>\$722</b>	<b>29.9</b>
Agriculture (11)	171	210	22.4	1,031,355	1,206,454	17.0	463	443	-20
Mining (21)	76	88	16.2	1,352,959	2,652,421	96.0	1,369	2,310	68.7
Utilities (22)	134	124	-7.0	2,037,299	1,901,293	-6.7	1,172	1,176	4
Construction (23)	2,951	3,341	13.2	24,643,295	29,020,005	17.8	642	668	26
Manufacturing (31-33)	1,615	1,660	2.7	16,447,182	16,940,518	3.0	783	785	2
Wholesale Trade (42)	783	814	3.1	7,982,295	8,893,411	11.4	784	840	56
Retail Trade (44-45)	5,728	5,597	-2.3	33,047,863	32,982,073	-0.2	444	453	9
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,640	1,832	11.7	13,627,955	15,984,933	17.3	639	671	32
Information (51)	984	1,008	2.3	9,294,408	9,979,272	7.4	726	762	35
Finance & Insurance (52)	1,517	1,502	-1.0	14,811,661	14,591,673	-1.5	751	747	-4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	509	545	36	3,528,717	3,882,917	10.0	533	548	15
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,507	1,536	29	17,312,768	17,338,192	0.1	884	868	-15
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	198	237	39	2,068,678	3,199,109	54.6	804	1,040	236
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,616	1,653	37	8,117,682	7,942,745	-2.2	386	370	-4
Educational Services (61)	134	167	33	739,240	985,709	33.3	425	454	29
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	3,176	3,296	121	28,793,161	29,045,957	0.9	697	678	-20
Ambulatory health care services (621)	1,552	1,580	28	18,995,102	18,692,694	-1.6	941	910	-31
Nursing & residential care facilities (623)	876	918	43	5,640,601	6,102,428	461,827	495	511	16
Hospitals & social assistance (622, 624)	748	798	50	4,157,458	4,250,835	93,377	428	410	-18
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	255	282	27	815,770	843,474	27,704	246	230	-16
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	4,428	4,316	-11.2	14,514,141	71,409,730	392.0	252	1,273	1,021
Other Services (81)	1,336	1,317	-20	7,516,454	8,208,650	692,196	433	480	47
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>12,375</b>	<b>12,463</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>\$131,540,334</b>	<b>\$136,020,854</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>\$818</b>	<b>\$840</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Federal Government	2,570	2,470	-100	35,849,005	34,288,529	-4.4	1,073	1,068	-5
State Government	3,832	3,849	17	41,798,322	45,482,017	3,683,695	839	909	70
Local Government	5,973	6,144	171	53,893,007	56,250,308	2,357,301	694	704	10

\*Preliminary.

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

<sup>c</sup>Verified bonus.

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

Extract Date: January 2007.

## 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-third of employers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) in Wyoming are contacted by mail questionnaire to confirm that they have been assigned to the correct industry category (e.g., Mining, Construction, Manufacturing) based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; U.S. Census Bureau, 2002). If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a different NAICS code is assigned to reflect that change. This is known as a noneconomic code change. In Fiscal Year 2006, there were 386 noneconomic code changes. Research staff also review employers' NAICS codes if the business is sold, becomes incorporated, or otherwise changes ownership. In this manner, Research & Planning continuously ensures that employers are assigned to the correct industry category. However, these noneconomic code changes also make it difficult for data users to make direct comparisons across years. Sometimes, large employers may move from one NAICS sector to another.

In a separate initiative to increase data quality, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages unit has contacted many employers with *nonclassified* geographic codes in order to place them within appropriate counties. This data quality effort has resulted in a significant decrease in employment in the nonclassified geographic designation, and corresponding employment increases in many counties throughout the state. While the long-run result will be

higher-quality data, initially some of the employment increases at the county level may simply be the result of more accurate reporting, rather than actual increases in the number of jobs in those counties.

QCEW data is usually published about six to nine months after the end of the reference quarter. The deadline for employers to file their quarterly unemployment insurance contributions report is one month after the end of the quarter (third quarter ended September 30 and the taxes were due on October 31). Then the data must be imaged, edited, and cleaned-up. Missing reports must be researched and errors corrected. Despite the time lag, QCEW provides employment and wage data at the county and industry level that is not available from any other source.

Each quarter, QCEW data is revised to reflect the receipt of late reports and corrections from employers. At the total level, these revisions are usually quite small. For example, when data for third quarter 2005 was first published, total employment was shown in the tables as 263,315, but the tables accompanying this article show third quarter 2005 total employment as 262,078, a revision of 1,237 jobs or 0.5%.

### References

U.S. Census Bureau. (2002, September 10). *2002 NAICS Codes and Titles*. Retrieved December 18, 2003, from <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/naicod02.htm>

## A Regression Model of Wyoming Employment in Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

In recent years, Wyoming's Natural Resources & Mining sector has grown rapidly. From 2005 to 2006, it added 3,900 jobs, giving it a growth rate of 17.2% (Bullard, 2007). The Natural Resources & Mining sector requires support from many other industry sectors, such as Construction, Wholesale Trade, Transportation & Warehousing, and repair & maintenance services. It is useful to understand which sectors are related to each other in order to predict employment change and associated human resource requirements. Previous articles have shown that oil & gas employment is a function of natural gas prices and drilling activity in the state (Bullard, 2002), and that construction employment is related to the number of building permits issued (Bullard, 2004). This article presents a regression model of employment in the merchant wholesalers, durable goods sector. The model shows that for each 100 jobs added in support activities for oil & gas, approximately 9 jobs are added in merchant wholesalers, durable goods. According to the Customized Staffing Patterns (Leonard, 2007), some of the common occupations in merchant wholesalers, durable goods are sales representatives, wholesale & manufacturing, and mobile heavy equipment mechanics.

### Data Model

We suggest that employment in merchant wholesalers, durable goods is partially a function of oil & gas activity in the state. As oil & gas activity increases, it seems natural that the firms that provide

equipment and supplies used in the oilfield will add employees in order to keep up with increased demand for their services.

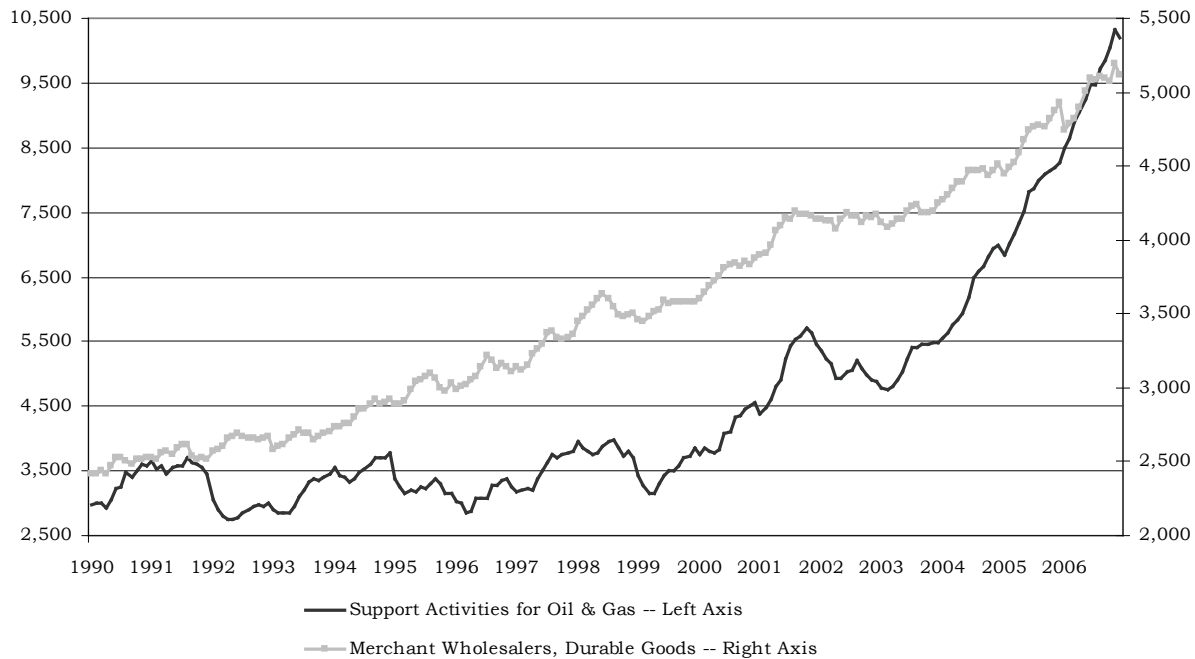
For employment series, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) data were used (see page 26). The published data from this program were rounded to the nearest 100 employees. However, because the rounded data don't show small month-to-month changes, we used the unpublished, unrounded series for this model. The data series begins in January 1990 and ends in December 2006.

The Figure (see page 22) shows employment in support activities for oil & gas and merchant wholesalers, durable goods from 1990 to 2006. Employment in support activities for oil & gas increased from about 3,000 jobs in 1990 to over 10,000 jobs in 2006. Merchant wholesalers, durable goods increased over the same time period, but not as dramatically. Its employment rose from around 2,400 jobs to almost 5,200 jobs. Both employment series exhibit seasonal patterns, although they are relatively small compared to the overall level. Closely inspecting the Figure reveals several employment peaks that appear correlated between the two series. For example, in 1999 and 2002, support activities for oil & gas rose sharply, and merchant wholesalers, durable goods increased noticeably.

### Results

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) was used to estimate the effect of changes in support activities for oil & gas employment on

**Figure: Wyoming Employment in Support Activities for Oil & Gas and Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods, 1990-2006**



changes in employment in merchant wholesalers, durable goods. Linear regression is a commonly used statistical technique in which researchers are able to estimate the effect of one independent variable on a dependent variable, while holding the other independent variables constant. The results of the regression model are shown in the Table. In this case, over-the-month change in Wyoming employment in merchant wholesalers, durable goods is the dependent variable that the model explains. The independent variables are over-the-month change in employment in support activities for oil & gas and a set of dummy variables representing seasonal factors.

The model explains over one-quarter of the variation in employment in merchant wholesalers, durable goods ( $R^2=0.276$ ). Each of the independent variables has the expected sign. We expect employment in merchant wholesalers, durable goods

**Table: Over-the-Month Employment Change in Wyoming Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods Regressed on Employment in Support Activities for Oil & Gas, and Seasonal Factors**

Variable	Coefficient (SE)	T-Value
Intercept	4.654 (3.028)	1.537
Change in Employment in Support Activities for Oil & Gas	0.091** (0.021)	4.315
March (dummy)	23.69** (8.793)	2.694
April (dummy)	30.186** (8.788)	3.435
May (dummy)	19.405* (8.869)	2.188
June (dummy)	30.474** (9.116)	3.343
September (dummy)	-34.997** (8.768)	-3.991

DW=2.117

Adjusted R squared=0.276

n=203

F=13.823

\*Significant at the 95% level ( $p<.05$ ).

\*\*Significant at the 99% level ( $p<.01$ ).

to be positively related to employment in support activities for oil & gas, and the model confirms this. The coefficient for employment in support activities for oil & gas is 0.091, suggesting that if employment in that sector increases by 100 jobs, employment in merchant wholesalers, durable goods will increase by 9.1 jobs.

The seasonal factors are consistent with most employment in the state. March, April, May, and June are all positive, suggesting that (holding other factors constant) employment increases in the spring and summer months.

### Discussion

It is often asserted that growth in Wyoming's Natural Resources & Mining sector drives growth in related industry sectors. This analysis shows that employment growth in merchant wholesalers, durable goods is in fact positively correlated with employment growth in support activities for oil & gas. The regression model suggests that for each 100 jobs added in support activities in oil & gas, about 9 jobs are created in merchant wholesalers, durable goods. Given the rapid growth in oil & gas recently, the predicted growth in merchant wholesalers, durable goods, is not insubstantial.

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## U.S. Department of Labor announces \$47 million competition for YouthBuild grants

excerpted from [http://www.doleta.gov/whatsnew/new\\_releases/2007-04-26.cfm](http://www.doleta.gov/whatsnew/new_releases/2007-04-26.cfm)

The U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA) today announced a competition for \$47 million in funding for YouthBuild grants to provide education, training, and leadership development to at-risk youth

while preparing them for skilled positions in construction and other industries.

"YouthBuild builds the skills and education of at-risk young people while empowering them to become valuable assets in their communities,"

said Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training Emily Stover DeRocco. "Through unique, hands-on learning, YouthBuild participants are prepared to meet the growing employment demands of the construction and other high growth industries."

This Solicitation for Grant Applications appears in the April 26, 2007, Federal Register and can be found online at [www.doleta.gov/sga/sga.cfm](http://www.doleta.gov/sga/sga.cfm) or at [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov). The competition is open to organizations including workforce investment boards, faith-based and community groups, state and local housing development agencies, and Indian tribes. ETA will serve young people in

approximately 100 communities during the first year of the project. YouthBuild participants will earn while they learn through building affordable housing in distressed communities nationwide.

YouthBuild is an alternative education program that provides at-risk youth with training in construction and pathways to post-secondary education and careers in high growth, high demand occupations. Those served include young people who have been in the juvenile justice system, youth aging out of foster care, high school dropouts, and other at-risk populations. For more information on YouthBuild grants and other youth employment programs, please visit [www.doleta.gov/youth\\_services](http://www.doleta.gov/youth_services).

## Strong Job Growth Continues in Wyoming

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

**W** Wyoming job growth was strong in February as 10,700 jobs were created compared to February 2006 (4.0%). The largest numbers of new jobs were in Construction and Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas). The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 2.6% in January to 2.3% in February. It remained much lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.5%.

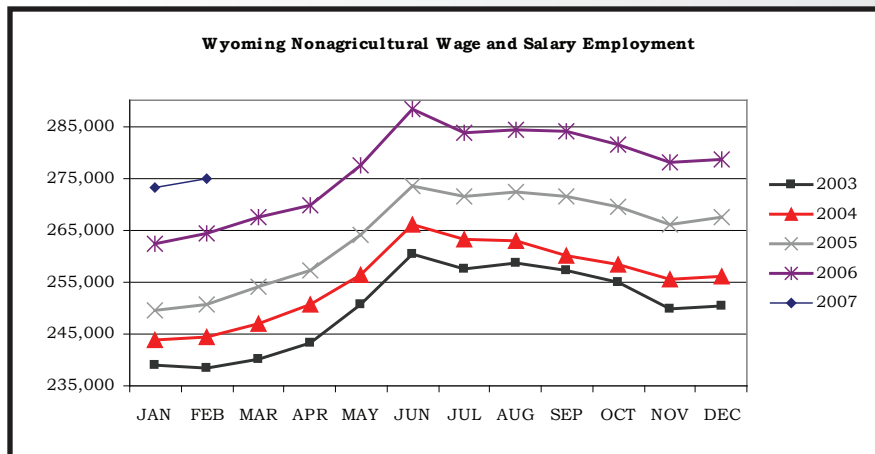
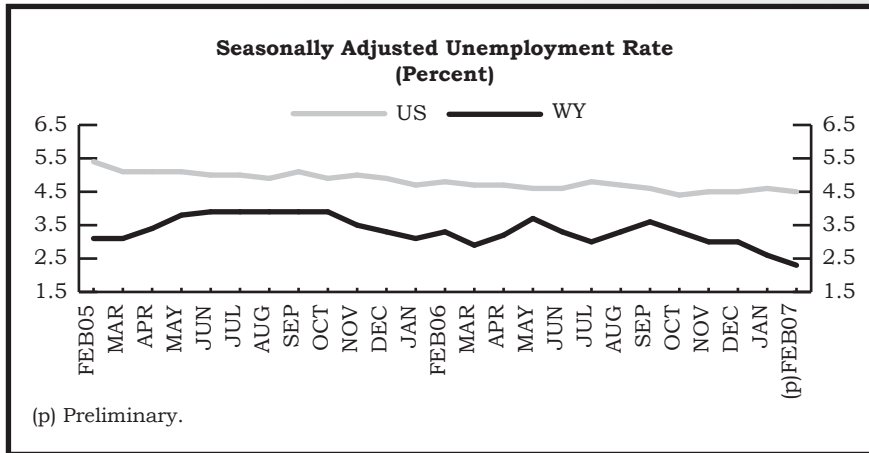
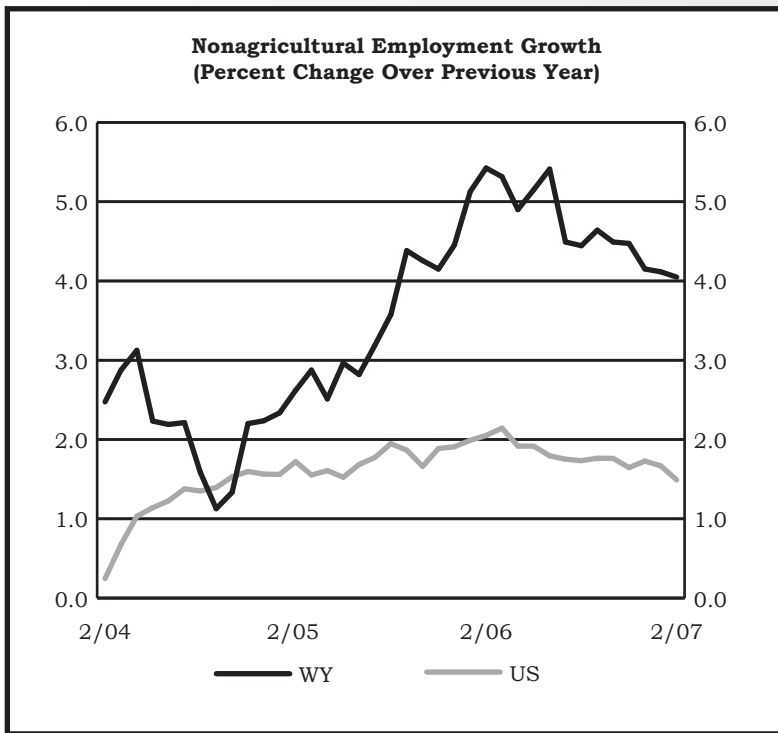
From January to February, Wyoming added 1,800 jobs or 0.7%. This level of increase is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Seasonal job losses occurred in Retail Trade (-500 jobs or -1.7%), while employment increased in Construction (300 jobs or 1.4%) and Government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 1,300 jobs or 2.0%).

Over the year, Wyoming gained 10,700 jobs or 4.0%. Construction displaced Natural

Resources & Mining as the fastest growing sector (2,400 jobs or 11.9% compared to 2,200 jobs or 8.8%). Rapid job growth also occurred in Wholesale Trade (700 jobs or 8.9%), Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (700 jobs or 5.3%), Professional & Business Services (900 jobs or 5.7%), and Other Services (600 jobs or 5.8%). More modest gains were seen in Manufacturing (200 jobs or 2.1%), Retail Trade (200 jobs or 0.7%), Financial Activities (300 jobs or 2.8%), and Leisure & Hospitality (200 jobs or 0.7%). Employment fell slightly in Information (-100 jobs or -2.3%).

County unemployment rates, which were already low in January, fell further in February. Platte County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.7%) and it was followed by Washakie and Fremont counties (both 4.4%). The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (1.7%), Campbell (2.1%), and Teton (2.2%) counties.





### State Unemployment Rates February 2007 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.4
Mississippi	6.7
Michigan	6.6
Alaska	6.1
South Carolina	6.1
District of Columbia	5.8
Kentucky	5.7
Massachusetts	5.3
Oregon	5.3
Arkansas	5.0
Missouri	5.0
Ohio	5.0
Wisconsin	5.0
Tennessee	4.9
California	4.8
Illinois	4.8
Washington	4.8
Indiana	4.7
Minnesota	4.5
North Carolina	4.5
Texas	4.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Kansas	4.4
Maine	4.4
New York	4.4
Rhode Island	4.4
Georgia	4.3
Nevada	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Connecticut	4.2
New Jersey	4.1
Pennsylvania	4.0
Arizona	3.9
Louisiana	3.9
Oklahoma	3.9
Vermont	3.9
Colorado	3.8
Maryland	3.8
New Hampshire	3.7
New Mexico	3.5
Delaware	3.4
South Dakota	3.4
Alabama	3.3
Florida	3.3
Iowa	3.3
North Dakota	3.2
Nebraska	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Idaho	2.8
Montana	2.5
Hawaii	2.3
Utah	2.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>2.3</b>

## Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

*Construction displaced Natural Resources & Mining as the fastest growing sector (2,400 jobs or 11.9% compared to 2,200 jobs or 8.8%).*

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb07(p)	Jan07(r)	Feb06	Jan07 Feb06		Feb07	Feb07		Feb07(p)	Jan07(r)	Feb06	Jan07 Feb06	
				Feb07	Feb06							Feb07	Feb06
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>275.0</b>	<b>273.2</b>	<b>264.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>			<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>			<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>			<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	
Natural Resources & Mining	27.2	27.2	25.0	0.0	8.8			2.8	2.9	3.0	-3.4	-6.7	
Mining	27.1	27.0	24.9	0.4	8.8			1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.3	4.2	3.9	2.4	10.3								
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.0	8.9	8.3	1.1	8.4								
Coal Mining	6.1	6.1	5.6	0.0	8.9								
Support Activities for Mining	13.8	13.9	12.7	-0.7	8.7								
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	9.8	9.8	8.6	0.0	14.0								
Construction	22.5	22.2	20.1	1.4	11.9								
Construction of Buildings	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0								
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	7.4	7.1	5.5	4.2	34.5								
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.7	10.7	10.2	0.0	4.9								
Manufacturing	9.9	9.9	9.7	0.0	2.1								
Durable Goods	5.3	5.2	5.2	1.9	1.9								
Non-Durable Goods	4.6	4.7	4.5	-2.1	2.2								
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>213.9</b>	<b>209.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>			<b>38.2</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>	
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	52.2	52.5	50.6	-0.6	3.2			9.2	9.2	9.1	0.0	1.1	
Wholesale Trade	8.6	8.5	7.9	1.2	8.9			0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	
Merchant Whlsrns., Durable	5.3	5.1	4.8	3.9	10.4			5.4	5.4	5.5	0.0	-1.8	
Retail Trade	29.7	30.2	29.5	-1.7	0.7			3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	7.1	
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3			1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5			2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
Grocery Stores	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	2.7			3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1	
Gasoline Stations	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0			3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9	
General Merchandise Stores	6.4	6.3	5.6	1.6	14.3			4.3	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.4	
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0			1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	13.9	13.8	13.2	0.7	5.3								
Utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0								
Transportation & Warehousing	11.6	11.5	10.9	0.9	6.4								
Truck Transportation	4.2	4.2	3.8	0.0	10.5								
Information	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-2.3								
Financial Activities	11.2	11.2	10.9	0.0	2.8								
Finance & Insurance	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	1.4								
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	5.0								
Professional & Business Services	16.6	16.5	15.7	0.6	5.7								
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	9.4	9.3	8.7	1.1	8.0								
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.5	2.6	2.4	-3.8	4.2								
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5								
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	6.3	6.3	6.2	0.0	1.6								
Educational & Health Services	23.1	23.0	22.2	0.4	4.1								
Educational	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0								
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.6	20.5	19.7	0.5	4.6								
Ambulatory Health Care	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	4.0								
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3								
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	3.6								
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	4.7								
Social Assistance	5.4	5.3	5.1	1.9	5.9								
Leisure & Hospitality	30.0	29.9	29.8	0.3	0.7								
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3								
Accommodation & Food Services	27.6	27.5	27.5	0.4	0.4								
Accommodation	10.1	10.1	10.1	0.0	0.0								
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	17.5	17.4	17.4	0.6	0.6								
Other Services	11.0	10.8	10.4	1.9	5.8								
Repair & Maintenance	3.6	3.7	3.4	-2.7	5.9								
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>			<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	
Federal Government	6.7	6.8	6.8	-1.5	-1.5			2.4	2.5	2.5	-4.0	-4.0	
State Government	15.7	15.7	15.4	0.0	1.9			4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6	
State Govt. Education	6.5	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0			6.7	6.5	6.5	3.1	3.1	
Local Government	44.7	43.3	43.4	3.2	3.0			3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	
Local Govt. Education	23.5	22.5	22.9	4.4	2.6								
Hospitals	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	3.4								
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>			<b>33.5</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>			<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	
Natural Resources & Mining	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.4	7.5			4.3	4.2	4.0	2.4	7.5	
Construction	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2			2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2	
Manufacturing	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3			2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3	
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>			<b>30.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	3.6			8.7	8.7	8.4	0.0	3.6	
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2			2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2	
Retail Trade	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	4.2			5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	4.2	
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0			1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	
Information	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0			0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0	
Financial Activities	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0			2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0	
Professional & Business Services	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6			2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	
Educational & Health Services	4.9	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.3			4.9	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.3	
Leisure & Hospitality	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9			3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9	
Other Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6			1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6	
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>			<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-14.3			0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-14.3	
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Local Government	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5			4.6	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	
Local Education	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3			3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	

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 which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

## Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb07(p)	Jan07(r)	Feb06	Jan07	Feb06
				Feb07	Feb07
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	7.8	7.8	7.4	0.0	5.4
Construction	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.1	5.1	4.6	0.0	10.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>13.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.9	5.9	5.2	0.0	13.5
Construction	2.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	25.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	20.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	25.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	10.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	-1.6
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

### State Unemployment Rates February 2007 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.7
Alaska	7.3
Michigan	7.2
Mississippi	6.8
Kentucky	6.6
South Carolina	6.5
Oregon	6.2
Wisconsin	5.9
Arkansas	5.8
District of Columbia	5.8
Massachusetts	5.8
Missouri	5.7
Ohio	5.7
Washington	5.7
Maine	5.4
West Virginia	5.4
Illinois	5.3
Indiana	5.3
Tennessee	5.3
California	5.2
Minnesota	5.1
Rhode Island	5.1
New York	4.9
North Carolina	4.9
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Connecticut	4.7
Kansas	4.7
Texas	4.7
New Jersey	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.6
Vermont	4.6
Nevada	4.5
Georgia	4.4
Oklahoma	4.4
New Hampshire	4.2
Colorado	4.1
Iowa	4.1
Maryland	4.1
North Dakota	3.9
South Dakota	3.9
Arizona	3.8
Delaware	3.8
Idaho	3.8
Alabama	3.7
Louisiana	3.7
New Mexico	3.7
Montana	3.4
Nebraska	3.3
Florida	3.2
Virginia	3.2
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Utah	2.6
Hawaii	2.1

## Economic Indicators

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

*The Baker Hughes Rig Count for Wyoming fell by 24.0% from February 2006 to February 2007.*

	Feb 2007 (p)	Jan 2007 (r)	Feb 2006 (b)	Percent Change Month Year	
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	283,874	282,515	279,271	0.5	1.6
Unemployed	8,972	10,510	10,205	-14.6	-12.1
Employed	274,902	272,005	269,066	1.1	2.2
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.2%/2.3%	3.7%/2.6%	3.7%/2.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.9%/4.5%	5.0%/4.6%	5.1%/4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,753,000	7,527,000	7,437,000	3.0	4.2
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.2%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	375,000	442,000	386,000	-15.2	-2.8
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,417,000	4,726,000	4,403,000	-6.5	0.3
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,184.09	\$1,176.88	\$1,045.11	0.6	13.3
Average Weekly Hours	47.1	45.9	45.4	2.6	3.7
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$969.61	\$954.54	\$897.72	1.6	8.0
Average Weekly Hours	45.5	44.9	45.5	1.3	0.0
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$661.65	\$682.95	\$666.25	-3.1	-0.7
Average Weekly Hours	40.1	40.7	41.0	-1.5	-2.2
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$686.40	\$693.53	\$679.69	-1.0	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	40.4	40.7	40.7	-0.7	-0.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	13,745	15,469	13,673	-11.1	0.5
Benefits Paid	\$3,716,414	\$4,142,427	\$3,381,682	-10.3	9.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$270.38	\$267.79	\$247.33	1.0	9.3
State Insured Covered Jobs	252,311	251,315	241,900	0.4	4.3
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	203.5	202.4	198.7	0.5	2.4
Housing	200.4	199.2	194.4	0.6	3.1
Apparel	207.2	206.1	200.5	0.5	3.3
Transportation	119.0	116.0	116.6	2.6	2.1
Medical Care	174.8	174.5	175.8	0.2	-0.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	346.5	343.5	332.1	0.9	4.3
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	111.2	111.0	110.2	0.2	0.9
Other Goods & Services	118.0	117.8	115.7	0.1	2.0
Other Goods & Services	330.5	329.2	319.1	0.4	3.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	167.3	164.2	161.8	1.9	3.4
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	166	170	204	-2.4	-18.6
Valuation	\$30,923,000	\$32,193,000	\$33,703,000	-3.9	-8.2
Single Family Homes	115	143	160	-19.6	-28.1
Valuation	\$27,139,000	\$29,592,000	\$30,502,000	-8.3	-11.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	73	83	96	-12.0	-24.0

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

## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

*Platte County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.7%) and it was followed by Washakie and Fremont counties (both 4.4%).*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2007 (p)	Jan 2007 (p)	Feb 2006 (b)	Feb 2007 (p)	Jan 2007 (p)	Feb 2006 (b)	Feb 2007 (p)	Jan 2007 (p)	Feb 2006 (b)	Feb 2007 (p)	Jan 2007 (p)	Feb 2006 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>42,327</b>	<b>42,277</b>	<b>42,877</b>	<b>40,563</b>	<b>40,218</b>	<b>40,836</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>2,059</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Big Horn	5,327	5,361	5,161	5,109	5,101	4,893	218	260	268	4.1	4.8	5.2
Fremont	17,352	17,294	17,754	16,593	16,401	16,879	759	893	875	4.4	5.2	4.9
Hot Springs	2,266	2,251	2,331	2,180	2,153	2,228	86	98	103	3.8	4.4	4.4
Park	13,234	13,180	13,451	12,717	12,559	12,825	517	621	626	3.9	4.7	4.7
Washakie	4,148	4,191	4,180	3,964	4,004	4,011	184	187	169	4.4	4.5	4.0
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,907</b>	<b>50,656</b>	<b>49,162</b>	<b>49,513</b>	<b>49,073</b>	<b>47,607</b>	<b>1,394</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Campbell	25,498	25,478	23,815	24,964	24,877	23,215	534	601	600	2.1	2.4	2.5
Crook	3,259	3,232	3,241	3,153	3,112	3,134	106	120	107	3.3	3.7	3.3
Johnson	3,695	3,632	3,664	3,556	3,485	3,529	139	147	135	3.8	4.0	3.7
Sheridan	15,465	15,321	15,266	14,954	14,731	14,681	511	590	585	3.3	3.9	3.8
Weston	2,990	2,993	3,176	2,886	2,868	3,048	104	125	128	3.5	4.2	4.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>62,405</b>	<b>62,180</b>	<b>59,491</b>	<b>60,828</b>	<b>60,328</b>	<b>57,645</b>	<b>1,577</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Lincoln	8,203	8,226	7,593	7,917	7,883	7,239	286	343	354	3.5	4.2	4.7
Sublette	5,763	5,709	5,333	5,666	5,599	5,222	97	110	111	1.7	1.9	2.1
Sweetwater	24,070	23,925	22,385	23,497	23,257	21,730	573	668	655	2.4	2.8	2.9
Teton	13,627	13,453	13,110	13,323	13,105	12,759	304	348	351	2.2	2.6	2.7
Uinta	10,742	10,867	11,070	10,425	10,484	10,695	317	383	375	3.0	3.5	3.4
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>72,121</b>	<b>71,606</b>	<b>73,010</b>	<b>69,512</b>	<b>68,531</b>	<b>70,174</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Albany	18,936	18,714	19,516	18,446	18,140	18,967	490	574	549	2.6	3.1	2.8
Goshen	5,846	5,802	5,852	5,645	5,558	5,579	201	244	273	3.4	4.2	4.7
Laramie	42,411	42,231	42,549	40,700	40,227	40,775	1,711	2,004	1,774	4.0	4.7	4.2
Niobrara	1,103	1,085	1,118	1,074	1,041	1,076	29	44	42	2.6	4.1	3.8
Platte	3,825	3,774	3,975	3,647	3,565	3,777	178	209	198	4.7	5.5	5.0
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,113</b>	<b>55,798</b>	<b>54,729</b>	<b>54,486</b>	<b>53,855</b>	<b>52,803</b>	<b>1,627</b>	<b>1,943</b>	<b>1,926</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Carbon	8,146	8,113	7,399	7,886	7,811	7,086	260	302	313	3.2	3.7	4.2
Converse	6,867	6,856	6,953	6,647	6,601	6,681	220	255	272	3.2	3.7	3.9
Natrona	41,100	40,829	40,377	39,953	39,443	39,036	1,147	1,386	1,341	2.8	3.4	3.3
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>283,874</b>	<b>282,515</b>	<b>279,271</b>	<b>274,902</b>	<b>272,005</b>	<b>269,066</b>	<b>8,972</b>	<b>10,510</b>	<b>10,205</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										2.3	2.6	2.8
U.S.....										4.9	5.0	5.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.5	4.6	4.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/07. Run Date 03/07.

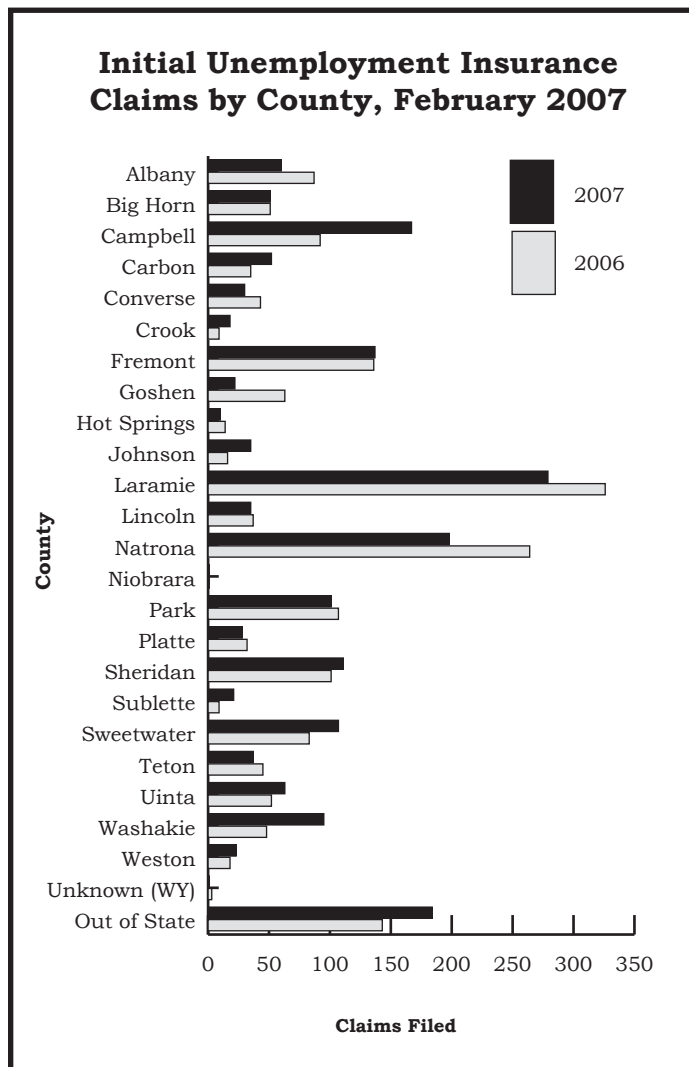
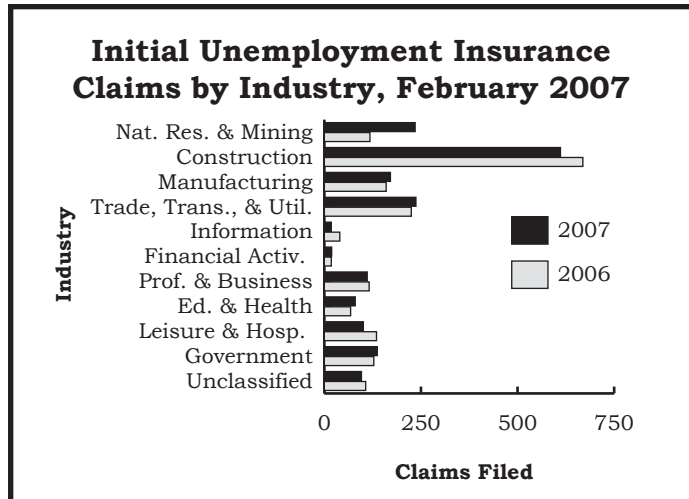
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

## Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

February initial claims increased by 2.6% compared to one year ago. Initial claims more than doubled in Mining compared to last year.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Feb07	Jan07	Feb06	Jan07	
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>2,513</b>	<b>1,816</b>	<b>-25.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	1,017	1,307	947	-22.2	7.4
Natural Resources and Mining	235	205	118	14.6	99.2
Mining	224	185	105	21.1	113.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	27	15	13	80.0	107.7
Construction	611	981	669	-37.7	-8.7
Manufacturing	171	121	160	41.3	6.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	613	890	634	-31.1	-3.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	237	290	225	-18.3	5.3
Wholesale Trade	43	42	24	2.4	79.2
Retail Trade	122	146	128	-16.4	-4.7
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	72	102	73	-29.4	-1.4
Information	18	17	40	5.9	-55.0
Financial Activities	19	19	18	0.0	5.6
Professional & Business Serv.	111	196	116	-43.4	-4.3
Educational & Health Serv.	80	79	68	1.3	17.6
Leisure & Hospitality	101	238	135	-57.6	-25.2
Other Services	47	51	32	-7.8	46.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	137	191	128	-28.3	7.0
Federal Government	65	87	57	-25.3	14.0
State Government	19	29	21	-34.5	-9.5
Local Government	53	75	50	-29.3	6.0
Local Education	15	9	11	66.7	36.4
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	96	125	107	-23.2	-10.3

### LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	278	468	324	-40.6	-14.2
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	146	254	165	-42.5	-11.5
Construction	126	222	136	-43.2	-7.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	100	171	127	-41.5	-21.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	42	66	48	-36.4	-12.5
Financial Activities	3	5	5	-40.0	-40.0
Professional & Business Serv.	14	42	30	-66.7	-53.3
Educational & Health Services	18	18	19	0.0	-5.3
Leisure & Hospitality	13	19	9	-31.6	44.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	23	28	19	-17.9	21.1
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	9	15	13	-40.0	-30.8

### NATRONA COUNTY

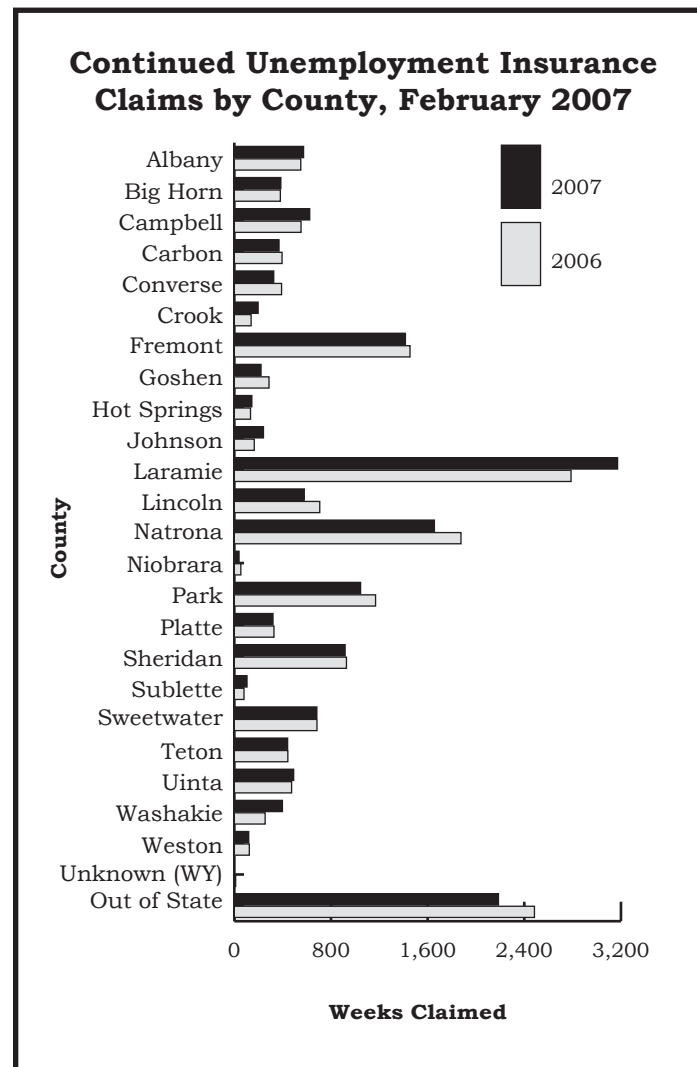
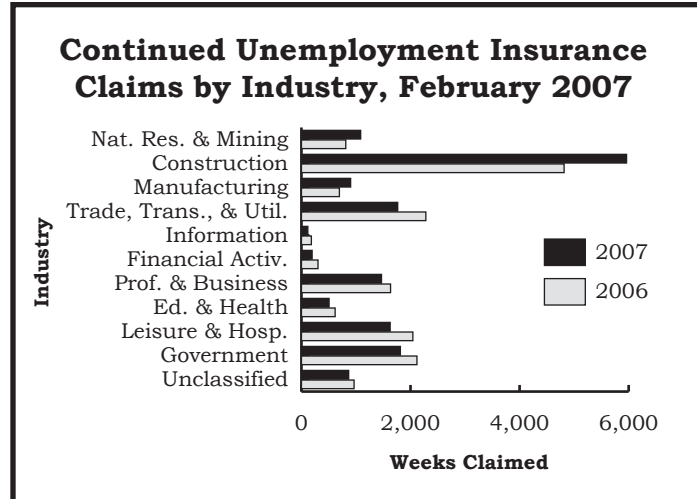
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	196	311	262	-37.0	-25.2
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	97	186	166	-47.8	-41.6
Construction	63	157	142	-59.9	-55.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	91	113	81	-19.5	12.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	37	27	23	37.0	60.9
Financial Activities	1	-	4	0	-75.0
Professional & Business Serv.	12	35	21	-65.7	-42.9
Educational & Health Services	18	16	15	12.5	20.0
Leisure & Hospitality	16	25	12	-36.0	33.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	4	3	5	33.3	-20.0
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	4	9	10	-55.6	-60.0

## Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Although continued claims were 1.2% less than in February 2006, goods producing industry claims were more than one quarter greater than this time last year.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Weeks Claimed		Weeks Claimed		
	Feb07	Jan07	Feb06	Feb07	
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>16,650</b>	<b>15,601</b>	<b>16,851</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>4,780</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7,949</b>	<b>7,179</b>	<b>6,325</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>
Natural Resources and Mining	1,086	951	813	14.2	33.6
Mining	934	798	678	17.0	37.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	117	67	80	74.6	46.3
Construction	5,961	5,462	4,816	9.1	23.8
Manufacturing	902	766	696	17.8	29.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>6,021</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-19.1</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,765	1,574	2,281	12.1	-22.6
Wholesale Trade	246	204	331	20.6	-25.7
Retail Trade	953	861	1,470	10.7	-35.2
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	566	509	480	11.2	17.9
Information	117	80	182	46.3	-35.7
Financial Activities	196	206	304	-4.9	-35.5
Professional & Business Serv.	1,468	1,445	1,634	1.6	-10.2
Educational & Health Serv.	507	515	618	-1.6	-18.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1,627	1,806	2,043	-9.9	-20.4
Other Services	341	254	381	34.3	-10.5
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>-14.4</b>
Federal Government	918	912	1,129	0.7	-18.7
State Government	211	179	225	17.9	-6.2
Local Government	685	606	764	13.0	-10.3
Local Education	96	92	132	4.3	-27.3
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-10.3</b>
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>3,171</b>	<b>3,101</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>13.8</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>58.6</b>
Construction	1,563	1,504	992	3.9	57.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>-17.1</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	420	406	550	17.5	-23.6
Financial Activities	46	55	71	-16.4	-35.2
Professional & Business Serv.	298	271	298	10.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	125	107	146	16.8	-14.4
Leisure & Hospitality	101	105	174	-3.8	-42.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-25.0</b>
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,657</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>-9.4</b>	<b>-11.7</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-6.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>15.9</b>
Construction	705	791	590	-10.9	19.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>702</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-34.9</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	208	223	352	-6.7	-40.9
Financial Activities	10	16	65	-37.5	-84.6
Professional & Business Serv.	186	207	262	-10.1	-29.0
Educational & Health Services	75	70	60	7.1	25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	79	124	133	-36.3	-40.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>-10.9</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>



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