

TRENDS

Staffing Patterns in the Technology Industries

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Analysis of labor market issues requires an understanding of industries as well as occupations. Because data for industries and occupations are different—and are collected differently—specialized tools such as Research & Planning's Staffing Pattern Matrix are useful for analysis. Customized staffing patterns allow users to examine the occupational composition of an industry, or to see what types of firms are most likely to employ persons within a particular occupation. Research showed that although wages varied in technology-related occupations, most were higher than in other occupations.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Department of Employment received a request from the Wyoming Technology Organization (<http://www.wyomingtechnology.org>) for information regarding employment and wage levels for technology-related industries. This request prompted R&P to research occupational staffing patterns in those industries. The results of this effort are presented in this article and can be found on R&P's website (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0807/a1.htm>). There

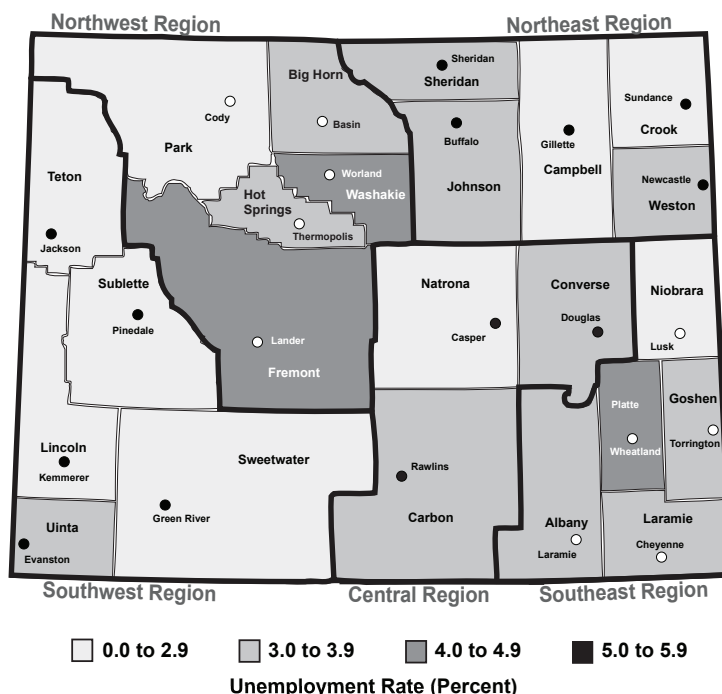
are 755 establishments in Wyoming that are in technology-related industries, based on the definitions provided by the Wyoming Technology Organization. They employed 4,859 workers in fourth quarter 2006 with a total payroll of \$63.2 million, or an average weekly wage of \$1,000. This compares to a total of 24,041 establishments in Wyoming employing 270,182 workers in all industries. The state's total payroll was \$2.7 billion with

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast of the United States. The devastating impact of this storm still resonates in the nation; however, substantial recovery in employment was evident by third quarter 2006....*page 11*
- Wyoming's Leisure & Hospitality sector added the most jobs in June 2007. Total job growth continued at a healthy pace. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged from May and remained much lower than the U.S. rate....*page 12*

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



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the
Wyoming Department
of Employment,

Gary W. Child, 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

April Szuch, Associate Editor

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

Contributors to Wyoming Labor Force Trends this month: Roy Azar, David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Margaret Hiatt, and Douglas W. Leonard.

Subscriptions, additional copies, and back issues available free of charge.

© Copyright 2007 by the Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

Department of Employment Nondiscrimination Statement

The Department of Employment does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.

ISSN 0512-4409

IN THIS ISSUE

Staffing Patterns in the Technology Industries	1
Recovery After Hurricane Katrina: Employment in the Gulf Coast Area	11
Leisure & Hospitality Leads Wyoming Job Growth in June.....	12
State Unemployment Rates	13
Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	14
Economic Indicators	16
County Unemployment Rates	17
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	18



YOUR ANSWERS

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

(Text continued from page 1)

an average weekly wage of \$759 (see Table 1, page 4).

Methodology

Broadly speaking, *industry* refers to the type of firm for which a person works; firms that make similar products or offer similar services would likely be grouped together within an industry. *Occupation*, on the other hand, refers to the type of work a person does (see “Industries and Occupations” graphic, page 6). Occupational staffing patterns are constructed from the data collected by R&P with funding from the Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Occupational Employment Survey (OES) program. These patterns are based on ratios calculated from occupations reported to OES from various employers by industry. The Staffing Pattern Matrix is available online (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/cust_staff.htm) and requires Microsoft Access. Staffing patterns are available by *subsectors*, which are North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes at the 3-digit level. For an explanation of the NAICS coding hierarchy, see related article, “What’s in a NAICS?” on page 7. The Staffing Pattern Matrix allows the user to enter the number of employees in a company or subsector and the software will show the typical distribution of occupations within that subsector or company according to those ratios. Ratios are rounded and occupations with less than one will not appear on the tables. The reverse can be done by entering the occupation and the number of employees. The software will show how the occupation might typically be distributed over industry subsectors in

which this occupation can be found.

Based on the original data request from the Wyoming Technology Organization involving 6-digit NAICS codes (see Table 1, page 4), R&P selected the following subsectors:

- 333 Machinery Manufacturing
- 334 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing
- 511 Publishing Industries
- 517 Telecommunications
- 518 Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services
- 541 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services
- 611 Educational Services

These subsectors employ occupations found across all industry sectors (such as accountants, bookkeepers, and secretaries) as well as occupations specific to particular industries. Since the Wyoming Technology Organization focuses on technology, the primary focus of this article is technology-oriented occupations as defined by Hecker (2005).

According to Hecker, high-technology occupations are scientific, engineering, and technician occupations. They include the following occupational groups and detailed occupations from the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system: computer and mathematical occupations (SOC 15-0000); engineers (SOC 17-2000); drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians (SOC 17-3000); life scientists (SOC 19-1000); physical scientists (SOC 19-2000); life, physical, and social science technicians (SOC 19-4000); computer and information systems managers (SOC 11-3020); engineering managers (SOC 11-

(Text continued on page 5)

Table 1: Technology-Related Employment, Wages, and Average Weekly Wages for Selected Industries in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2006

	NAICS ^a Code	Establishments	Average Annual Number of Employees	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
Statewide—All Industries	11-99	24,041	270,182	\$2,667,554,458	\$759
Selected Technology-Related Industries Total	A+B+C+D	755	4,859	\$63,201,757	\$1,000
A. Manufacturing Technology	A.	14	308	\$2,817,284	\$704
i. Computer & Peripheral Equipment	i.	2	ND	ND	ND
334111 Electronic Computers	334111	1	ND	ND	ND
334112 Computer Storage Devices	334112	0	0	\$0	\$0
334113 Computer Terminals	334113	0	0	\$0	\$0
334119 Other Computer Peripheral Equipment	334119	1	ND	ND	ND
ii. Communications Equipment	ii.	0	0	\$0	\$0
334210 Telephone Apparatus	334210	0	0	\$0	\$0
334220 Radio & TV Broadcasting & Wireless Communications Equipment	334220	0	0	\$0	\$0
334290 Other Communications Equipment	334290	0	0	\$0	\$0
335921 Fiber Optic Cables	335921	0	0	\$0	\$0
iii. Consumer Electronics	iii.	1	ND	ND	ND
334310 Audio & Video Equipment	334310	1	ND	ND	ND
iv. Electronic Components	iv.	2	ND	ND	ND
334411 Electron Tubes	334411	0	0	\$0	\$0
334412 Bare Printed Circuit Boards	334412	0	0	\$0	\$0
334414 Electronic Capacitors	334414	0	0	\$0	\$0
334415 Electronic Resistors	334415	0	0	\$0	\$0
334416 Electronic Coils, Transformers, & Other Inductors	334416	0	0	\$0	\$0
334417 Electronic Connectors	334417	0	0	\$0	\$0
334418 Printed Circuit Assembly	334418	1	ND	ND	ND
334419 Other Electronic Components	334419	1	ND	ND	ND
v. Semiconductors	v.	0	0	\$0	\$0
334413 Semiconductor & Related Devices	334413	0	0	\$0	\$0
333295 Semiconductor Machinery	333295	0	0	\$0	\$0
vi. Defense Electronics	vi.	1	ND	ND	ND
334511 Search, Detection, and Navigation Instruments Manufacturing	334511	1	ND	ND	ND
vii. Measuring & Control Instruments	vii.	7	54	\$1,081,191	\$1,540
334512 Automatic Environmental Controls	334512	1	ND	ND	ND
334513 Industrial Process Control Instruments	334513	3	ND	ND	ND
334514 Totalizing Fluid Meter & Counting Devices	334514	1	ND	ND	ND
334515 Electricity Measuring & Testing Equipment	334515	0	0	\$0	\$0
334516 Analytical Laboratory Instruments	334516	1	ND	ND	ND
334519 Other Measuring & Controlling Instruments	334519	1	ND	ND	ND
viii. Electromedical Equipment	viii.	0	ND	ND	ND
334510 Electromedical & Electrotherapeutic Apparatus	334510	0	ND	ND	ND
334517 Irradiation Apparatus	334517	0	0	\$0	\$0
ix. Photonics	ix.	1	ND	ND	ND
333314 Optical Instrument & Lens	333314	1	ND	ND	ND
333315 Photographic & Photocopying Equipment	333315	0	0	\$0	\$0
B. Communications Services	B.	134	1,405	\$17,089,583	\$936
i. Communications Services	i.	134	1,405	\$17,089,583	\$936

Table continued on page 5

Table 1: Technology-Related Employment, Wages, and Average Weekly Wages for Selected Industries in Wyoming, Fourth Quarter 2006

		Establishments	Average Annual Number of Employees	Total Wages	Average Weekly Wage
<i>Table continued from page 4</i>					
517110 Wired Telecommunications Carriers	517110	61	621	\$9,040,674	\$1,120
517211 Paging Services	517211	1	ND	ND	ND
517212 Cellular & Other Wireless Telecommunications	517212	31	138	\$1,510,504	\$842
517310 Telecommunications Resellers	517310	14	45	\$589,886	\$1,001
517410 Satellite Telecommunications	517410	2	ND	ND	ND
517510 Cable & Other Program Distribution	517510	25	294	\$2,917,892	\$763
517910 Other Telecommunications	517910	0	0	\$0	\$0
C. Software & Tech Services	C.	375	1,850	\$21,845,716	\$908
i. Software Publishers	i.	5	4	\$90,097	\$1,733
511210 Software Publishers	511210	5	4	\$90,097	\$1,733
ii. Computer Systems Design & Related Services	ii.	227	636	\$9,403,164	\$1,137
541511 Custom Computer Programming	541511	94	242	\$3,657,647	\$1,163
541512 Computer Systems Design	541512	120	324	\$4,886,544	\$1,160
541513 Computer Facilities Management & 541519 Other Computer Related Services	541513, 541519	13	70	\$858,973	\$939
iii. Internet Services	iii.	47	411	\$3,501,309	\$655
518111 Internet Service Providers & 518112 Web Search Portals	518111, 518112	20	153	\$1,543,147	\$778
518210 Data Processing, Hosting, & Related Services	518210	27	259	\$1,958,162	\$582
iv. R&D & Testing Labs	iv.	81	718	\$8,197,022	\$878
541710 Research & Development in the Physical, Engineering, & Life Sciences	541710	34	156	\$1,571,797	\$773
541380 Testing Laboratories	541380	47	562	\$6,625,225	\$907
vi. Computer Training	vi.	15	80	\$654,124	\$629
611420 Computer Training	611420	3	ND	ND	ND
541720 Research and Development in the Social Sciences and Humanities	541720	12	70	\$574,824	\$632
D. Engineering Services	D.	232	1,297	\$21,449,174	\$1,272
541330 Engineering Services	541330	232	1,297	\$21,449,174	\$1,272

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 ND - Nondisclosable due to confidentiality of data.
 0 - No Data.

Note: 541513, 541519 & 518111, 518112 combined for easier disclosability.

Wyoming Department of Employment, Unemployment Tax Division, Research & Planning.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Reports (First & Second & Third & Fourth Runs: April 2007).

Prepared 05/10/2007 Nancy Brennan.

Preliminary: Subject to revision.

(Text continued from page 3)

9040); and natural sciences managers (SOC 11-9120).

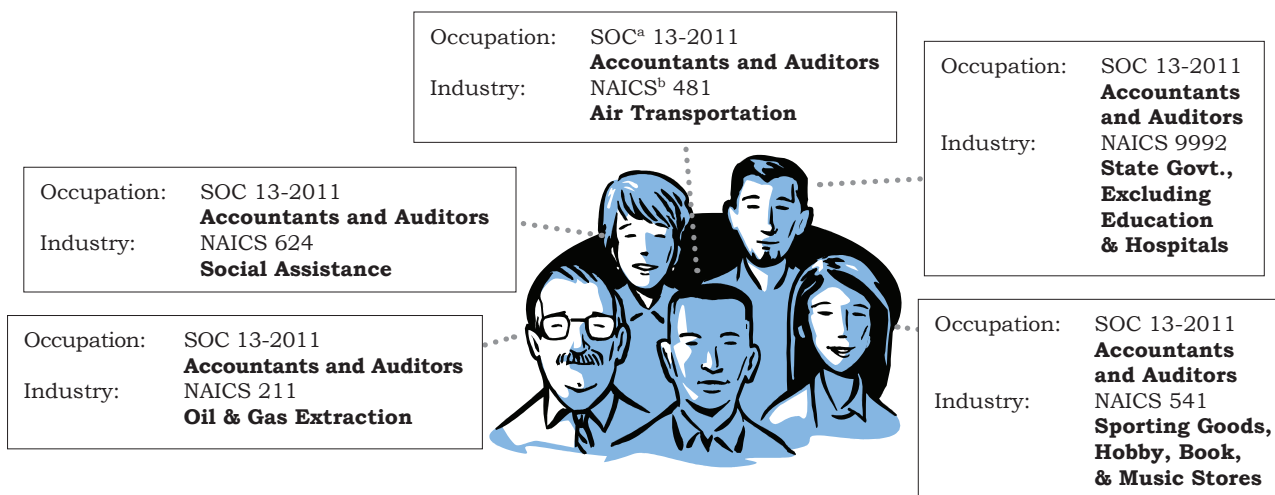
R&P examined which occupations were present in a particular subsector, how much the occupations paid, and the

employment outlook for these occupations.

Staffing Pattern Results

In Machinery Manufacturing (subsector 333; see Table 2, page 7) the Wyoming

Industries and Occupations



The North American Industry Classification System codes describe industries; it is not a system for classifying occupations.

- Example 1. An IT specialist who works for a police agency would be counted under police agencies, not IT companies.
- Example 2. If a report shows 100,000 workers in the Electrical Contracting industry, this does not mean that there are 100,000 people who work as electrical contractors. These firms may employ accountants, receptionists, and other workers who would be included in the 100,000 total.

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Technology Organization sought information about employment in three NAICS codes: 333295 Semiconductor Machinery; 333314 Optical Instrument & Lens; and 333315 Photographic & Photocopying Equipment. Of those three, only Optical Instrument & Lens had reported an establishment in Wyoming. The high-tech occupations in this subsector were mostly occupations in SOC 17-3000, drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians. Wages for this subsector's high-tech occupations ranged from \$15.97 per hour for surveying and mapping technicians to \$45.72 for engineering managers.

We found a similar pattern in subsector 334, Computer and Electronic Product

Manufacturing (see Table 3, page 8). Six of the subsector's 16 occupations were in SOC 17-3000, drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians. Four occupations were in SOC 15-0000, computer and mathematical occupations. The lowest paid occupation shown was electromechanical technicians (SOC 17-3024, \$20.14 per hour) and the highest paid was engineering managers (11-9041, \$57.67).

The fewest high-tech jobs for our selection of subsectors were found in 511 Publishing Industries (see Table 4, page 8). The focus for the Wyoming Technology Organization here was 511210 Software Publishing. The high-tech occupations were all related to computers. The

What's in a NAICS?

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) uses a 6-digit hierarchical coding system to classify all economic activity into 20 industry sectors. Five sectors are mainly goods-producing sectors and 15 are entirely services-producing sectors. NAICS allows for the identification of approximately 1,170 industries.

NAICS uses a 6-digit format, with each digit representing a specific industry level. For example:

- 51 is the Information *sector*.
- 512 is the Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries *subsector*.
- 5121 is the Motion Picture and Video Industries *group*.
- 51213 is the Motion Picture and Video Exhibition *industry*.
- 512132 is the Drive-In Motion Picture Theaters *U.S. industry*.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

lowest paying occupation was computer support specialists (15-1041, \$24.03) and highest was computer and information systems managers (11-3021, \$54.48).

Subsector 517, Telecommunications, employed a wide range of high-tech occupations (see Table 5, page 9). These were almost equally split between computer and mathematical occupations (SOC 15-0000) and occupations from SOC 17-2000 and 17-3000. The highest paying tech occupation in telecommunications was computer and information systems managers (\$49.63); the lowest paying occupation was network and computer systems administrators (\$19.45).

As far as high-tech occupations

Table 2: High-Tech Occupations Within Subsector 333 Machinery Manufacturing

SOC ^a Code	Title	Mean Wage
11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	\$42.01
11-9041	Engineering managers	\$45.72
15-1021	Computer programmers	\$27.14
15-1099	Computer specialists, all other	\$28.79
17-2112	Industrial engineers	\$31.07
17-2141	Mechanical engineers	\$30.38
17-2199	Engineers, all other	\$33.93
17-3013	Mechanical drafters	\$20.89
17-3019	Drafters, all other	\$18.77
17-3027	Mechanical engineering technicians	\$21.82
17-3031	Surveying and mapping technicians	\$15.97
19-4031	Chemical technicians	\$19.87

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

were concerned, the occupational makeup of subsector 518, Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services (see Table 6, page 9), was similar to that of subsector 511, Publishing Industries. The lowest and highest paying occupations also were the same although the wages were slightly different for the two subsectors. Network and computer systems

administrators earned \$13.61 per hour, and computer and information systems managers \$50.77.

The subsector with the greatest number of high-tech jobs was 541, Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (see Table 7, page 10). Most high-tech jobs were represented here. This was largely due to the fact that this subsector was the only one with employees in SOC

Table 3: High-Tech Occupations Within Subsector 334 Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing

SOC ^a Code	Title	Mean Wage
11-9041	Engineering managers	\$57.67
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	\$41.96
15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	\$42.58
15-1041	Computer software specialists	\$26.33
15-1071	Network and computer systems administrators	\$32.73
17-2061	Computer hardware engineers	\$43.18
17-2071	Electrical engineers	\$38.22
17-2072	Electronics engineers, except computer	\$29.30
17-2112	Industrial engineers	\$35.30
17-2141	Mechanical engineers	\$35.63
17-3012	Electrical and electronics drafters	\$24.33
17-3013	Mechanical drafters	\$24.09
17-3023	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	\$21.35
17-3024	Electro-mechanical technicians	\$20.14
17-3026	Industrial engineering technicians	\$21.60
17-3027	Mechanical engineering technicians	\$22.30

^aStandard Occupational Classification.**Table 4: High-Tech Occupations Within Subsector 511 Publishing Industries**

SOC ^a Code	Title	Mean Wage
11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	\$54.48
15-1021	Computer programmers	\$35.18
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	\$39.34
15-1041	Computer support specialists	\$24.03
15-1051	Computer systems analysts	\$35.27
15-1071	Network and computer systems administrators	\$32.54
15-1081	Network systems and data communications analysts	\$31.84

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

19-1000 and 19-2000. This subsector also had the lowest paying occupation in the analysis, chemical technicians (\$11.14 per hour), while the highest paying occupation was in SOC 11-9121, natural sciences managers (\$52.57).

Subsector 611, Educational Services, includes a variety of schools (see Table 8, page 11). The Wyoming Technology Organization was primarily interested

in 611420 Computer Training. Here, a mix of computer and engineering occupations were found. The highest wage was for computer information systems managers (\$30.30 per hour) and the lowest was for network systems and data communications analysts (\$18.18).

Wages

A comparison of the average hourly wage of

\$16.46 in Wyoming to the wages of high-tech occupations showed the majority of high-tech occupations were paid well above the average (Hauf, 2006). Only three of seven subsectors had any occupations with a wage below the state average: one in Machinery Manufacturing with a wage of \$15.97 for surveying and mapping technicians; and two in Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services: computer support specialists (\$16.24) and network and computer systems administrators (\$13.61). By far the most low paying tech jobs were found in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services with five jobs below the state average: chemical technicians (\$11.14); biological technicians (\$14.39); surveying and mapping technicians (\$14.21); environmental science and protection technicians, including health (\$14.89); and computer programmers (\$15.82). Three of the five occupations in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services were found only in this subsector, which accounted for the higher number of low-paying occupations.

Projections

The Wyoming statewide long-term employment projections by industry for 2004-2014 show a 2.3% projected growth rate (Leonard & Bullard, 2006a). Of the chosen seven subsectors, the three projected to grow fastest are Machinery Manufacturing (3.4%); Internet Service Providers (3.4%); and Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (3.2%). Publishing, Telecommunications, and Educational Services are growing at a more modest 1.1%, .05%, and 1.1%, respectively. Only Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing is predicted to decline (-1.2%).

A look at occupational projections shows a similar picture (Jones, 2006). The overall projected growth for all occupations from 2004 to 2014 is 25.2%. Computer specialists and engineers are growing at well above that rate with 36.6% and 34.2%, respectively. Drafters, engineering, and mapping technicians; physical scientists; and life, physical, and social science technicians are growing at approximately the same rate with 22.5%, 26.0%, and 23.0%, respectively. Only mathematical scientists and

Table 5: High-Tech Occupations Within Subsector 517 Telecommunications

SOC ^a Code	Title	Mean Wage
11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	\$49.63
11-9041	Engineering managers	\$38.33
15-1021	Computer programmers	\$32.95
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	\$35.87
15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	\$37.07
15-1041	Computer support specialists	\$21.11
15-1051	Computer systems analysts	\$24.39
15-1061	Database administrators	\$30.43
15-1071	Network and computer systems administrators	\$19.45
15-1081	Network systems and data communications analysts	\$31.87
15-1099	Computer specialists, all other	\$21.96
17-2051	Civil engineers	\$31.67
17-2061	Computer hardware engineers	\$36.19
17-2071	Electrical engineers	\$33.54
17-2072	Electronics engineers, except computers	\$34.95
17-2112	Industrial engineers	\$32.07
17-2199	Engineers, all other	\$33.36
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	\$20.02
17-3019	Drafters, all other	\$23.89
17-3022	Civil engineering technicians	\$26.94
17-3023	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	\$23.74

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Table 6: High-Tech Occupations Within Subsector 518 Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services

SOC ^a Code	Title	Mean Wage
11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	\$50.77
15-1021	Computer programmers	\$32.68
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	\$37.73
15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	\$37.60
15-1041	Computer support specialists	\$16.24
15-1051	Computer systems analysts	\$34.20
15-1061	Database administrators	\$32.72
15-1071	Network and computer systems administrators	\$13.61
15-1081	Network systems and data communications analysts	\$24.57
15-1099	Computer specialists, all other	\$28.39
17-2071	Electrical engineers	\$36.32

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

life scientists are not keeping pace with this growth, with 11.1% and 12.0% projected growth, respectively.

Conclusion

We can see that different subsectors employ different

high-tech occupations at different wages. Mostly high-tech occupations are paying more and are growing faster than other occupations, which correlates with the higher-than-average growth in some of the industries addressed here.

Table 7: High-Tech Occupations Within Subsector 541 Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

SOC ^a Code	Title	Mean Wage
11-3021	Computer and information systems managers	\$52.02
11-9041	Engineering managers	\$40.09
11-9121	Natural sciences managers	\$52.57
15-1021	Computer programmers	\$15.82
15-1031	Computer software engineers, applications	\$30.78
15-1032	Computer software engineers, systems software	\$41.22
15-1041	Computer support specialists	\$19.45
15-1051	Computer systems analysts	\$22.32
15-1061	Database administrators	\$32.83
15-1071	Network and computer systems administrators	\$21.85
15-1081	Network systems and data communications analysts	\$21.65
15-1099	Computer specialists, all other	\$25.78
17-2021	Agricultural engineers	\$28.71
17-2041	Chemical engineers	\$25.46
17-2051	Civil engineers	\$25.55
17-2071	Electrical engineers	\$37.34
17-2072	Electronics engineers, except computer	\$40.12
17-2081	Environmental engineers	\$31.97
17-2111	Health and safety engineers, except mining safety engineers and inspectors	\$39.52
17-2141	Mechanical engineers	\$35.68
17-2151	Mining and geological engineers, including mining safety engineers	\$24.20
17-2171	Petroleum engineers	\$32.17
17-2199	Engineers, all other	\$37.02
17-3011	Architectural and civil drafters	\$16.69
17-3013	Mechanical drafters	\$23.25
17-3019	Drafters, all other	\$23.08
17-3022	Civil engineering technicians	\$17.31
17-3025	Environmental engineering technicians	\$16.63
17-3029	Engineering technicians, except drafters, all other	\$23.85
17-3031	Surveying and mapping technicians	\$14.21
19-1023	Zoologists and wildlife biologists	\$23.32
19-1029	Biological scientists, all other	\$32.80
19-1031	Conservation scientists	\$27.05
19-1042	Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	\$36.65
19-1099	Life scientists, all other	\$34.59
19-2021	Atmospheric and space scientists	\$30.56
19-2031	Chemists	\$21.93
19-2041	Environmental scientists and specialists, including health	\$22.19
19-2042	Geoscientists, except hydrologists and geographers	\$26.20
19-2043	Hydrologists	\$28.45
19-4021	Biological technicians	\$14.39
19-4031	Chemical technicians	\$11.14
19-4041	Geological and petroleum technicians	\$17.89
19-4061	Social science research assistants	\$16.68
19-4091	Environmental science and protection technicians, including health	\$14.89
19-4099	Life, physical, and social science technicians, all other	\$17.82

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

References

- Hauf, D. (2006, May). *Wyoming Occupational Employment and Wages*. Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning. <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/200602EDS/TOC000.htm>
- Hecker, D. (2005). High-technology employment: A NAICS-based update. *Monthly Labor Review*, 128(7). U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2005/07/art6full.pdf>
- Jones, S.D. (2006, May). *Wyoming Statewide Long-Term Occupational Projections 2004-2014*. Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning. http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/proj2005/long_occ2014.htm
- Leonard, D., & Bullard, D. (2006a, June). *Wyoming Statewide Long-Term Employment Projections by Industry, 2004-2014*. Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning. http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/proj2005/long_emp2014.htm

Leonard, D., & Bullard, D. (2006b, June). *Wyoming Statewide Long-Term Employment Projections by Industry Roll-Ups, 2004-2014*. Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning. http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/proj2005/long_emp2014rollups.htm

Table 8: High-Tech Occupations Within Subsector 611 Educational Services

SOC ^a Code	Title	Mean Wage
11-3021	Computer information systems managers	\$30.30
15-1041	Computer support specialists	\$18.39
15-1051	Computer systems analysts	\$18.73
15-1061	Database administrators	\$25.00
15-1071	Network and computer systems administrators	\$23.19
15-1081	Network systems and data communications analysts	\$18.18
15-1099	Computer specialists, all other	\$21.96
17-2199	Engineers, all other	\$29.59
17-3023	Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	\$21.75

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Recovery After Hurricane Katrina: Employment in the Gulf Coast Area

excerpted from: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ils/pdf/opbils57.pdf>

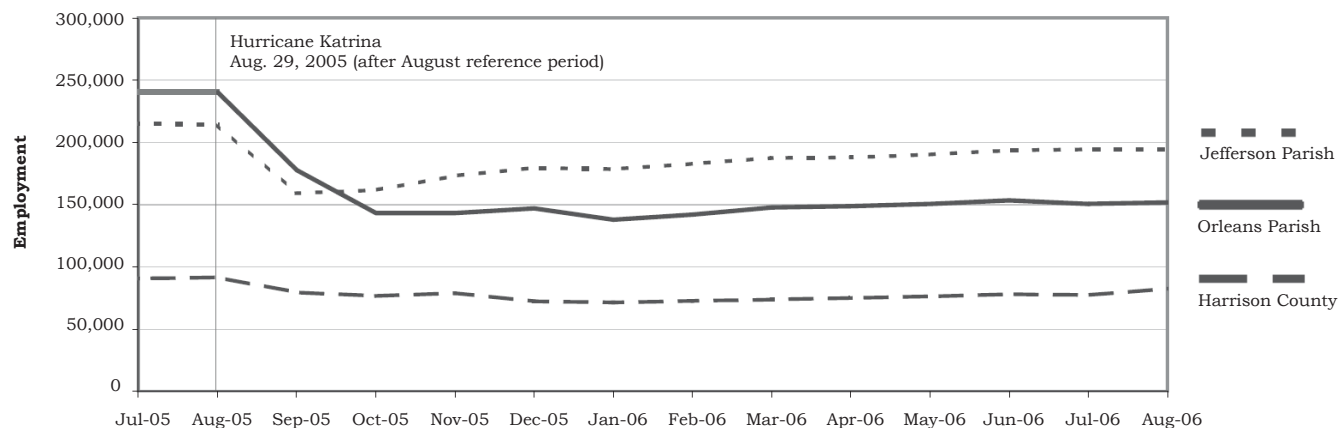
On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina struck the Gulf Coast of the United States, causing tragic loss of life and catastrophic damage in local communities. The destruction of property and infrastructure resulted in large numbers of workers and their families being displaced. The devastating impact of this storm still resonates in the nation; however, substantial recovery in employment was evident by third quarter 2006 in many of the areas most heavily affected by Hurricane Katrina.

The effects of this storm on employment totals in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) were first apparent in data for September 2005. In the Gulf Coast, Hurricane Katrina caused the most extensive job losses in two large parishes in Louisiana—Jefferson and Orleans—and one large county in Mississippi—Harrison. In addition to these areas, three parishes and two counties also suffered significant employment losses as a result

of the storm: Plaquemines, St. Bernard, and St. Tammany parishes in Louisiana, and Hancock and Jackson counties in Mississippi. These eight areas were heavily affected by Hurricane Katrina and sustained the largest job losses within the Gulf Coast region. The destruction from high winds, storm surges, and flooding contributed to their combined loss of 127,900 jobs between August 2005 and August 2006. One year after the storm, the combined employment level in these eight communities recovered to 82 percent of the pre-Katrina level (see Figure, page 12).

These data were obtained by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data presented here are for all workers covered by State and Federal unemployment insurance programs. Large counties or parishes refer to those with employment levels of 75,000 or more in 2005. Additional charts are available online at www.bls.gov/katrina/smallareas.pdf.

Figure: Employment in Large Areas Heavily Affected by Hurricane Katrina



Leisure & Hospitality Leads Wyoming Job Growth in June

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

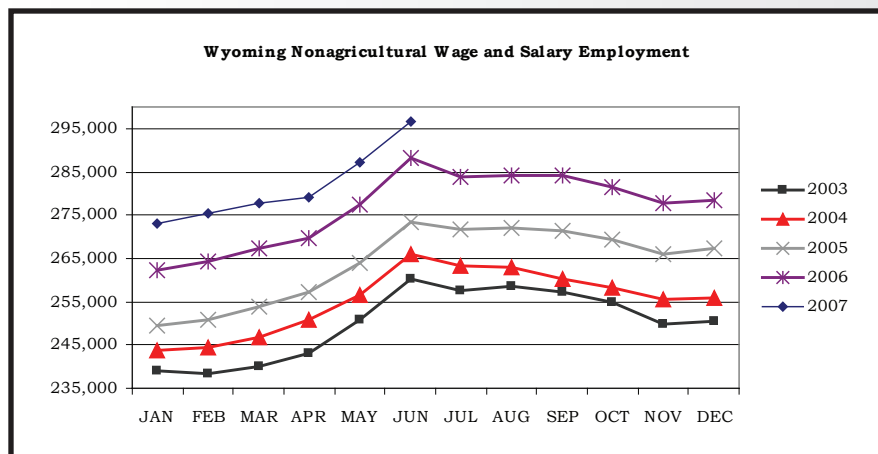
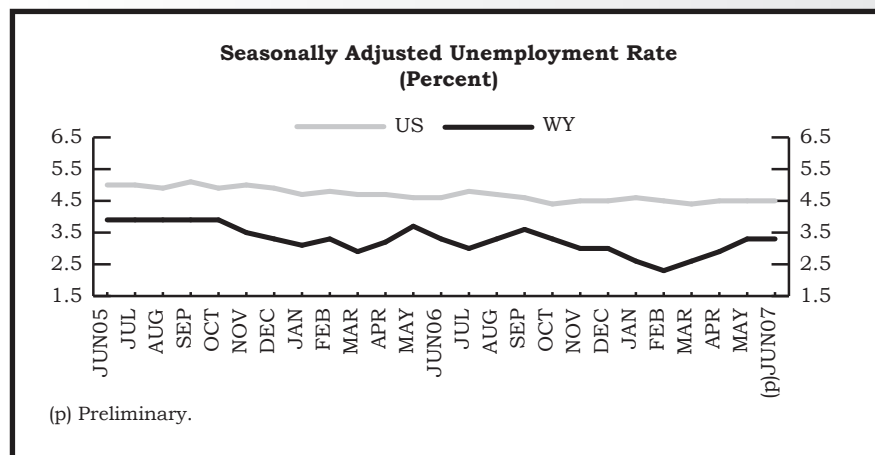
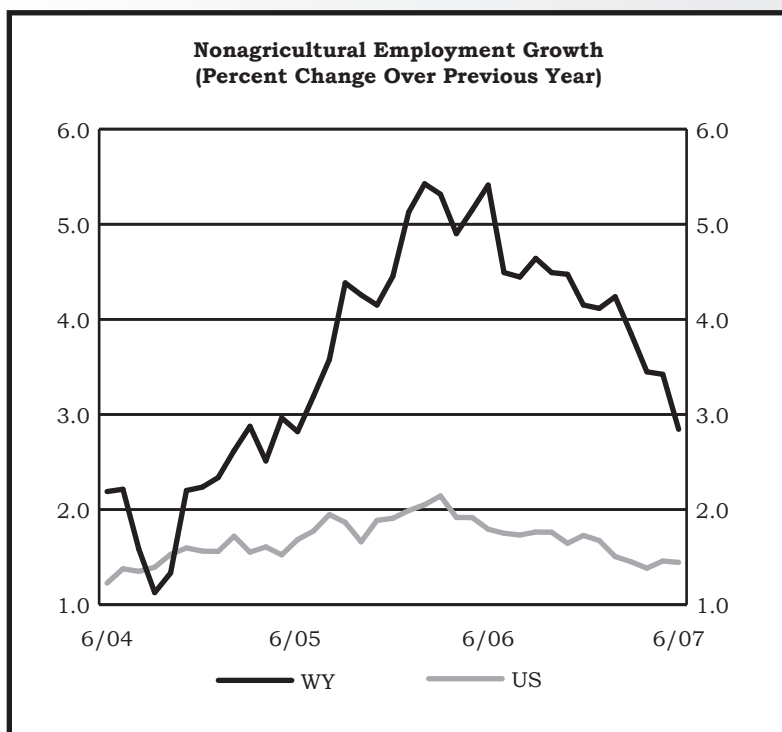
Wyoming's Leisure & Hospitality sector added the most jobs in June 2007 (up 1,500 jobs or 4.1% from a year earlier). From June 2005 to June 2006, Leisure & Hospitality gained 400 jobs (1.1%). Total job growth continued at a healthy pace (up 8,200 jobs or 2.8%). The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged from May at 3.3% and remained much lower than the U.S. rate of 4.5%. Labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed individuals) grew modestly (up 3,981 or 1.4%).

From May to June Wyoming gained 9,400 jobs or 3.3%. This is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. With warmer weather and longer days, Construction employment increased by 800 jobs or 3.1%. Retail Trade added 900 jobs or 2.9% and Professional & Business Services added 500 jobs or 2.7%. Leisure & Hospitality employment increased by 5,700 jobs or 17.4% because of a seasonal increase in tourist activity.

Over the year Wyoming added 8,200 jobs or 2.8%. The largest job gains were

in Leisure & Hospitality (1,500 jobs or 4.1%) and Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (1,100 jobs or 8.1%). Other notable job gains occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas; 1,000 jobs or 3.7%), Construction (900 jobs or 3.5%), Professional & Business Services (800 jobs or 4.5%), and Government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 800 jobs or 1.2%). Modest job growth occurred in Information (100 jobs or 2.4%), Financial Activities (100 jobs or 0.9%), and Educational & Health Services (400 jobs or 1.8%). Employment fell slightly in Manufacturing (-100 jobs or -1.0%).

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased from May to June. The largest decreases were found in Teton County (down from 2.8% in May to 2.1% in June), Park County (down from 3.4% to 2.9%), and Johnson County (down from 3.9% to 3.4%). Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate (1.7%), followed by Teton (2.1%) and Campbell (2.2%) counties.



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.1
Michigan	7.2
Ohio	6.1
Mississippi	6.0
Alaska	5.9
District of Columbia	5.6
South Carolina	5.5
Kentucky	5.4
California	5.2
Illinois	5.1
Oregon	5.1
Arkansas	5.0
Wisconsin	5.0
Massachusetts	4.9
North Carolina	4.9
Missouri	4.8
Indiana	4.7
New York	4.7
Rhode Island	4.7
Kansas	4.6
Nevada	4.6
Minnesota	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
United States	4.5
Washington	4.5
Maine	4.4
Connecticut	4.3
Georgia	4.3
New Jersey	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.1
Tennessee	4.1
Texas	4.1
New Hampshire	4.0
Iowa	3.8
Louisiana	3.8
Maryland	3.8
Vermont	3.8
Alabama	3.5
Colorado	3.5
Florida	3.5
Arizona	3.4
Delaware	3.3
North Dakota	3.3
Wyoming	3.3
Nebraska	3.2
New Mexico	3.2
South Dakota	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Utah	2.6
Idaho	2.5
Hawaii	2.4
Montana	2.4

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Over the year Wyoming added 8,200 jobs or 2.8%. The largest job gains were in Leisure & Hospitality (1,500 jobs or 4.1%) and Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (1,100 jobs or 8.1%).

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jun07(p)	May07(r)	Jun06	May07	Jun06
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	296.5	287.1	288.3	3.3	2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	228.3	219.1	220.9	4.2	3.3
GOODS PRODUCING	64.6	63.4	62.8	1.9	2.9
Natural Resources & Mining	28.0	27.8	27.0	0.7	3.7
Mining	27.9	27.7	27.0	0.7	3.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.4	9.3	9.0	1.1	4.4
Coal Mining	6.5	6.4	6.1	1.6	6.6
Support Activities for Mining	14.2	14.1	13.7	0.7	3.6
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.3	10.2	9.5	1.0	8.4
Construction	26.4	25.6	25.5	3.1	3.5
Construction of Buildings	5.2	5.0	5.3	4.0	-1.9
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	8.2	8.2	7.3	0.0	12.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	13.0	12.4	12.9	4.8	0.8
Manufacturing	10.2	10.0	10.3	2.0	-1.0
Durable Goods	5.5	5.4	5.6	1.9	-1.8
Non-Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.7	2.2	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	231.9	223.7	225.5	3.7	2.8
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	56.2	54.8	53.8	2.6	4.5
Wholesale Trade	9.1	8.9	8.4	2.2	8.3
Merchant Whlsrns., Durable	5.5	5.4	5.1	1.9	7.8
Retail Trade	32.4	31.5	31.8	2.9	1.9
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.6	4.7	2.2	0.0
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5
Gasoline Stations	4.3	4.0	4.2	7.5	2.4
General Merchandise Stores	6.7	6.4	6.2	4.7	8.1
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.1	1.9	2.1	10.5	0.0
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	14.7	14.4	13.6	2.1	8.1
Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Transportation & Warehousing	12.3	12.0	11.3	2.5	8.8
Truck Transportation	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.4	7.5
Information	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.9	2.4
Financial Activities	11.4	11.4	11.3	0.0	0.9
Finance & Insurance	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3
Professional & Business Services	18.7	18.2	17.9	2.7	4.5
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	9.8	9.6	9.0	2.1	8.9
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.9	2.7	2.7	7.4	7.4
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	8.0	7.7	8.0	3.9	0.0
Educational & Health Services	23.2	23.2	22.8	0.0	1.8
Educational	2.4	2.5	2.5	-4.0	-4.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.8	20.7	20.3	0.5	2.5
Ambulatory Health Care	8.0	7.8	7.7	2.6	3.9
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Hospitals	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.4
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Social Assistance	5.3	5.5	5.2	-3.6	1.9
Leisure & Hospitality	38.4	32.7	36.9	17.4	4.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.6	2.7	3.4	33.3	5.9
Accommodation & Food Services	34.8	30.0	33.5	16.0	3.9
Accommodation	14.5	11.0	14.1	31.8	2.8
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	20.3	19.0	19.4	6.8	4.6
Other Services	11.5	11.3	11.2	1.8	2.7
Repair & Maintenance	4.1	4.0	3.8	2.5	7.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	68.2	68.0	67.4	0.3	1.2
Federal Government	8.0	7.1	8.0	12.7	0.0
State Government	15.2	15.9	15.3	-4.4	-0.7
State Govt. Education	5.9	6.9	6.1	-14.5	-3.3
Local Government	45.0	45.0	44.1	0.0	2.0
Local Govt. Education	22.2	23.5	21.8	-5.5	1.8
Hospitals	6.1	6.0	6.0	1.7	1.7

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jun07(p)	May07(r)	Jun06	Jun07	Jun07
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	45.3	44.3	43.8	2.3	3.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	31.8	31.1	30.9	2.3	2.9
GOODS PRODUCING	5.1	5.0	5.3	2.0	-3.8
Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.0	-5.6
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	40.2	39.3	38.5	2.3	4.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.9	9.7	9.4	2.1	5.3
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	13.8
Information	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Professional & Business Services	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Educational & Health Services	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	8.8
Leisure & Hospitality	4.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13.5	13.2	12.9	2.3	4.7
Federal Government	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0
State Government	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.6
Local Government	6.9	6.8	6.5	1.5	6.2
Local Education	3.3	3.5	3.3	-5.7	0.0

NATRONA COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jun07(p)	May07(r)	Jun06	Jun07	Jun07
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	41.0	40.3	39.8	1.7	3.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	35.0	34.3	34.1	2.0	2.6
GOODS PRODUCING	9.1	8.9	9.2	2.2	-1.1
Natural Resources & Mining	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0
Construction	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.6	0.0
Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	31.9	31.4	30.6	1.6	4.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.0	8.9	8.6	1.1	4.7
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Retail Trade	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.0	4.1
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3
Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1
Leisure & Hospitality	4.2	3.9	3.8	7.7	10.5
Other Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6.0	6.0	5.7	0.0	5.3
Federal Government	0.7	0.6	0.7	16.7	0.0
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.6	4.7	4.3	-2.1	7.0
Local Education	3.0	3.2	2.8	-6.3	7.1

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week 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		
	Jun07	May07	Jun06	May07	Jun06
				Jun07	Jun07
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.1	28.2	27.1	3.2	7.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	24.8	24.0	23.0	3.3	7.8
GOODS PRODUCING	12.4	11.9	11.5	4.2	7.8
Natural Resources & Mining	8.0	7.7	8.0	3.9	0.0
Construction	3.7	3.5	2.9	5.7	27.6
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.7	16.3	15.6	2.5	7.1
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.7	5.6	5.0	1.8	14.0
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	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.0	0.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.2	4.1	2.4	4.9
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.1	26.0	25.1	0.4	4.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.9	21.6	20.9	1.4	4.8
GOODS PRODUCING	9.7	9.7	9.2	0.0	5.4
Natural Resources & Mining	6.3	6.2	5.6	1.6	12.5
Construction	2.1	2.2	2.3	-4.5	-8.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.4	16.3	15.9	0.6	3.1
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.0	4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.2	4.4	4.2	-4.5	0.0
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.8	17.5	20.4	18.9	2.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.4	15.2	18.0	21.1	2.2
GOODS PRODUCING	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.8	-3.6
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-50.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.1	14.9	17.6	21.5	2.8
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.9	2.5	2.7	16.0	7.4
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	8.2	5.7	8.0	43.9	2.5
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0

State Unemployment Rates June 2007 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.8
Michigan	7.4
Mississippi	6.9
Alaska	6.1
Ohio	6.1
District of Columbia	5.9
South Carolina	5.8
Kentucky	5.7
Illinois	5.4
Arkansas	5.3
Wisconsin	5.3
California	5.2
Missouri	5.2
North Carolina	5.1
Oregon	5.1
Massachusetts	5.0
Louisiana	4.9
Kansas	4.8
Georgia	4.7
Nevada	4.7
Oklahoma	4.7
Rhode Island	4.7
United States	4.7
Connecticut	4.6
Indiana	4.6
Texas	4.6
Minnesota	4.5
New York	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Tennessee	4.4
Washington	4.4
New Jersey	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
Maine	4.2
Alabama	4.0
Maryland	4.0
New Hampshire	4.0
Colorado	3.8
Florida	3.8
New Mexico	3.8
Vermont	3.8
Iowa	3.7
North Dakota	3.7
Arizona	3.6
Delaware	3.5
Nebraska	3.3
Virginia	3.2
Wyoming	3.1
Hawaii	3.0
Utah	2.9
South Dakota	2.8
Montana	2.5
Idaho	2.1

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

Labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed individuals) grew modestly (up 3,981 or 1.4%) from June 2006 to June 2007.

	June 2007 (p)	May 2007 (r)	June 2006 (b)	Percent Change Month Year	
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	293,563	287,865	289,582	2.0	1.4
Unemployed	9,040	9,217	8,872	-1.9	1.9
Employed	284,523	278,648	280,710	2.1	1.4
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.1%/3.3%	3.2%/3.3%	3.1%/3.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.7%/4.5%	4.3%/4.5%	4.4%/4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,538,000	7,693,000	7,285,000	-2.0	3.5
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.4%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	401,000	368,000	481,000	9.0	-16.6
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,469,000	4,315,000	4,456,000	3.6	0.3
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,271.00	\$1,211.25	\$1,170.77	4.9	8.6
Average Weekly Hours	47.8	47.5	48.6	0.6	-1.6
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$992.11	\$982.39	\$944.10	1.0	5.1
Average Weekly Hours	46.6	46.1	46.9	1.1	-0.6
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$720.69	\$715.05	\$719.20	0.8	0.2
Average Weekly Hours	41.3	41.5	41.5	-0.5	-0.5
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$713.32	\$706.51	\$692.19	1.0	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.4	41.1	41.3	0.7	0.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	8,148	10,905	7,279	-25.3	11.9
Benefits Paid	\$2,211,536	\$2,979,783	\$1,786,614	-25.8	23.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$271.42	\$273.25	\$245.45	-0.7	10.6
State Insured Covered Jobs	274,731	264,971	264,957	3.7	3.7
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.0%	1.1%	0.9%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	208.4	207.9	202.9	0.2	2.7
Housing	202.9	202.2	195.1	0.3	4.0
Apparel	210.6	208.9	203.7	0.8	3.4
Transportation	117.2	121.5	118.9	-3.5	-1.4
Medical Care	189.1	190.0	187.3	-0.5	0.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	349.5	349.1	336.0	0.1	4.0
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	111.6	111.7	111.2	-0.1	0.3
Other Goods & Services	118.7	118.8	115.9	-0.1	2.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	333.4	332.8	321.5	0.2	3.7
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	288	323	342	-10.8	-15.8
Valuation	\$72,082,000	\$64,364,000	\$63,826,000	12.0	12.9
Single Family Homes	270	288	270	-6.3	0.0
Valuation	\$71,011,000	\$59,691,000	\$59,329,000	19.0	19.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	77	72	102	6.9	-24.5

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate (1.7%), followed by Teton (2.1%) and Campbell (2.2%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun	May	Jun	Jun	May	Jun	Jun	May	Jun	Jun	May	Jun
	2007 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (b)	2007 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (b)	2007 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (b)	2007 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,782	43,683	46,413	44,106	41,987	44,759	1,676	1,696	1,654	3.7	3.9	3.6
Big Horn	5,656	5,467	5,631	5,440	5,241	5,421	216	226	210	3.8	4.1	3.7
Fremont	17,704	17,474	18,219	16,956	16,751	17,466	748	723	753	4.2	4.1	4.1
Hot Springs	2,402	2,335	2,407	2,310	2,241	2,328	92	94	79	3.8	4.0	3.3
Park	15,740	14,228	15,793	15,290	13,742	15,336	450	486	457	2.9	3.4	2.9
Washakie	4,280	4,179	4,363	4,110	4,012	4,208	170	167	155	4.0	4.0	3.6
NORTHEAST	53,594	52,499	52,061	52,157	50,994	50,760	1,437	1,505	1,301	2.7	2.9	2.5
Campbell	26,740	26,451	25,312	26,145	25,837	24,793	595	614	519	2.2	2.3	2.1
Crook	3,572	3,401	3,623	3,474	3,295	3,530	98	106	93	2.7	3.1	2.6
Johnson	4,114	3,887	4,117	3,973	3,737	3,999	141	150	118	3.4	3.9	2.9
Sheridan	16,134	15,721	15,917	15,644	15,203	15,448	490	518	469	3.0	3.3	2.9
Weston	3,034	3,039	3,092	2,921	2,922	2,990	113	117	102	3.7	3.8	3.3
SOUTHWEST	66,290	63,499	64,546	64,657	61,781	62,913	1,633	1,718	1,633	2.5	2.7	2.5
Lincoln	8,900	8,475	8,574	8,650	8,205	8,317	250	270	257	2.8	3.2	3.0
Sublette	6,311	5,955	5,951	6,201	5,842	5,847	110	113	104	1.7	1.9	1.7
Sweetwater	24,126	24,462	23,535	23,526	23,851	22,936	600	611	599	2.5	2.5	2.5
Teton	16,078	13,791	15,475	15,740	13,402	15,119	338	389	356	2.1	2.8	2.3
Uinta	10,875	10,816	11,011	10,540	10,481	10,694	335	335	317	3.1	3.1	2.9
SOUTHEAST	71,310	72,237	71,312	68,681	69,638	68,715	2,629	2,599	2,597	3.7	3.6	3.6
Albany	17,710	18,729	18,425	17,177	18,207	17,906	533	522	519	3.0	2.8	2.8
Goshen	5,903	5,882	5,999	5,675	5,660	5,749	228	222	250	3.9	3.8	4.2
Laramie	42,532	42,398	41,624	40,882	40,749	40,007	1,650	1,649	1,617	3.9	3.9	3.9
Niobrara	1,177	1,111	1,206	1,144	1,076	1,170	33	35	36	2.8	3.2	3.0
Platte	3,988	4,117	4,058	3,803	3,946	3,883	185	171	175	4.6	4.2	4.3
CENTRAL	56,592	55,945	55,249	54,924	54,249	53,564	1,668	1,696	1,685	2.9	3.0	3.0
Carbon	8,679	8,350	7,981	8,401	8,071	7,720	278	279	261	3.2	3.3	3.3
Converse	7,045	6,939	7,026	6,829	6,711	6,778	216	228	248	3.1	3.3	3.5
Natrona	40,868	40,656	40,242	39,694	39,467	39,066	1,174	1,189	1,176	2.9	2.9	2.9
STATEWIDE	293,563	287,865	289,582	284,523	278,648	280,710	9,040	9,217	8,872	3.1	3.2	3.1
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.3	3.3	3.3
U.S.										4.7	4.3	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.5	4.5	4.6

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

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

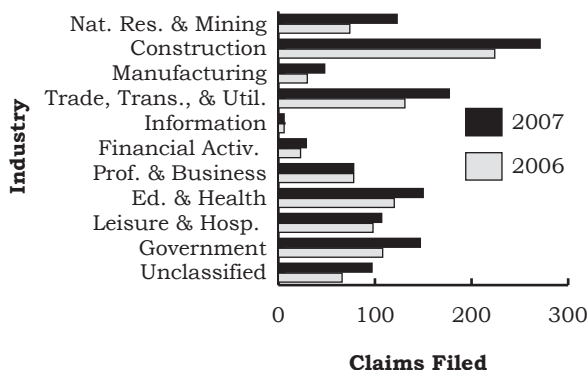
(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

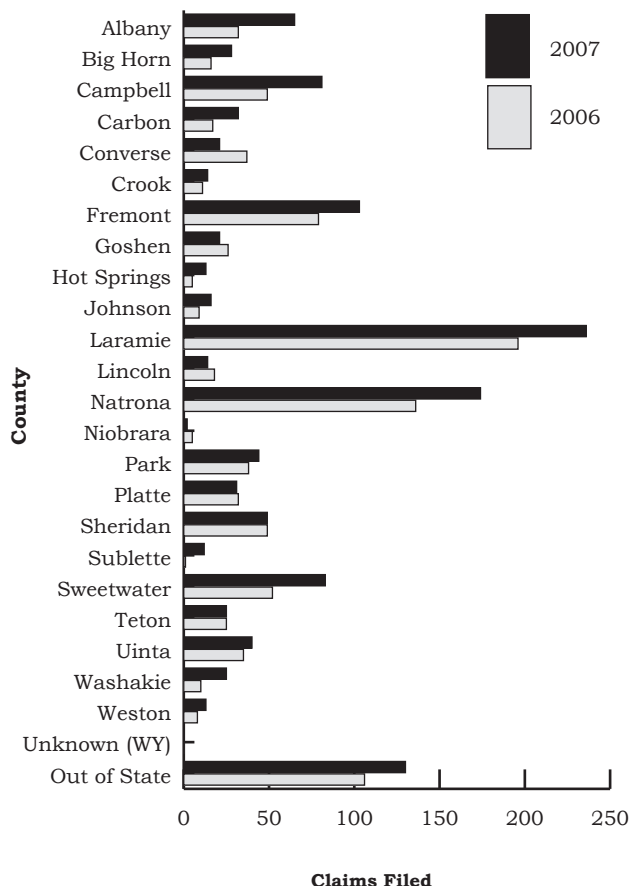
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Although initial claims increased 28.1% compared to June 2006, the claims level is still low, historically speaking. The bulk of the increase was due to greater claims activity in Mining.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2007



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2007



Percent Change Claims Filed

WYOMING STATEWIDE

	Claims Filed Jun07	Claims Filed May07	Claims Filed Jun06	Percent Change Jun07 Jun06	Percent Change May07 Jun06
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,271	1,424	992	-10.7	28.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	442	615	328	-28.1	34.8
Natural Resources & Mining	123	163	74	-24.5	66.2
Mining	115	146	55	-21.2	109.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	10	15	5	-33.3	100.0
Construction	271	346	224	-21.7	21.0
Manufacturing	48	106	30	-54.7	60.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	585	571	490	2.5	19.4
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	177	172	131	2.9	35.1
Wholesale Trade	32	23	22	39.1	45.5
Retail Trade	95	89	76	6.7	25.0
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	50	60	33	-16.7	51.5
Information	6	10	6	-40.0	0.0
Financial Activities	29	20	23	45.0	26.1
Professional & Business Serv.	78	74	78	5.4	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	150	132	120	13.6	25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	107	138	98	-22.5	9.2
Other Services	38	25	34	52.0	11.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	147	148	108	-0.7	36.1
Federal Government	36	42	24	-14.3	50.0
State Government	14	19	13	-26.3	7.7
Local Government	97	87	71	11.5	36.6
Local Education	61	22	35	177.3	74.3
UNCLASSIFIED	97	90	66	7.8	47.0

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	234	198	193	18.2	21.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	70	59	69	18.6	1.4
Construction	64	42	58	52.4	10.3
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	136	108	101	25.9	34.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	55	39	33	41.0	66.7
Financial Activities	4	6	7	-33.3	-42.9
Professional & Business Serv.	26	14	20	85.7	30.0
Educational & Health Services	23	25	12	-8.0	91.7
Leisure & Hospitality	18	17	15	5.9	20.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22	24	18	-8.3	22.2
UNCLASSIFIED	6	7	5	-14.3	20.0

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	171	176	134	-2.8	27.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	50	70	44	-28.6	13.6
Construction	29	44	31	-34.1	-6.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	110	96	78	14.6	41.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	37	27	19	37.0	94.7
Financial Activities	7	3	3	133.3	133.3
Professional & Business Serv.	14	11	20	27.3	-30.0
Educational & Health Services	26	31	17	-16.1	52.9
Leisure & Hospitality	19	17	16	11.8	18.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	7	7	14.3	14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	3	3	5	0.0	-40.0

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide continued claims were 16.8% greater than at this time last year. Approximately 90% of the increase compared to last year was concentrated in the goods-producing industries.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Weeks Claimed		Weeks Claimed		
	Jun07	May07	Jun06	May07	Jun07
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	9,736	10,928	8,333	-10.9	16.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,963	2,918	2,465	1.5	20.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3,619	4,240	2,356	-14.6	53.6
Natural Resources & Mining	1,110	1,163	590	-4.6	88.1
Mining	1,023	1,063	476	-3.8	114.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	79	97	60	-18.6	31.7
Construction	1,891	2,292	1,355	-17.5	39.6
Manufacturing	618	785	411	-21.3	50.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	4,438	4,959	4,639	-10.5	-4.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,445	1,599	1,332	-9.6	8.5
Wholesale Trade	261	262	161	-0.4	62.1
Retail Trade	762	851	914	-10.5	-16.6
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	422	486	257	-13.2	64.2
Information	132	109	160	21.1	-17.5
Financial Activities	206	171	263	20.5	-21.7
Professional & Business Serv.	508	579	718	-12.3	-29.2
Educational & Health Serv.	993	689	895	44.1	10.9
Leisure & Hospitality	913	1,554	1,006	-41.2	-9.2
Other Services	241	258	265	-6.6	-9.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,106	1,139	893	-2.9	23.9
Federal Government	247	431	197	-42.7	25.4
State Government	234	241	150	-2.9	56.0
Local Government	625	467	546	33.8	14.5
Local Education	163	76	132	114.5	23.5
UNCLASSIFIED	573	590	445	-2.9	28.8

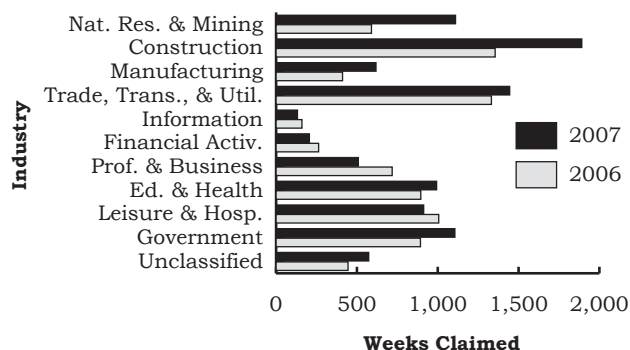
LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,637	1,783	1,713	-8.2	-4.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	496	459	502	8.1	-1.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	441	585	419	-24.6	5.3
Construction	370	483	340	-23.4	8.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	921	924	1,054	-23.4	-12.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	368	414	359	-35.5	2.5
Financial Activities	46	28	84	64.3	-45.2
Professional & Business Serv.	120	148	201	-18.9	-40.3
Educational & Health Services	187	131	151	42.7	23.8
Leisure & Hospitality	104	92	134	13.0	-22.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	228	226	184	0.9	23.9
UNCLASSIFIED	47	48	56	-2.1	-16.1

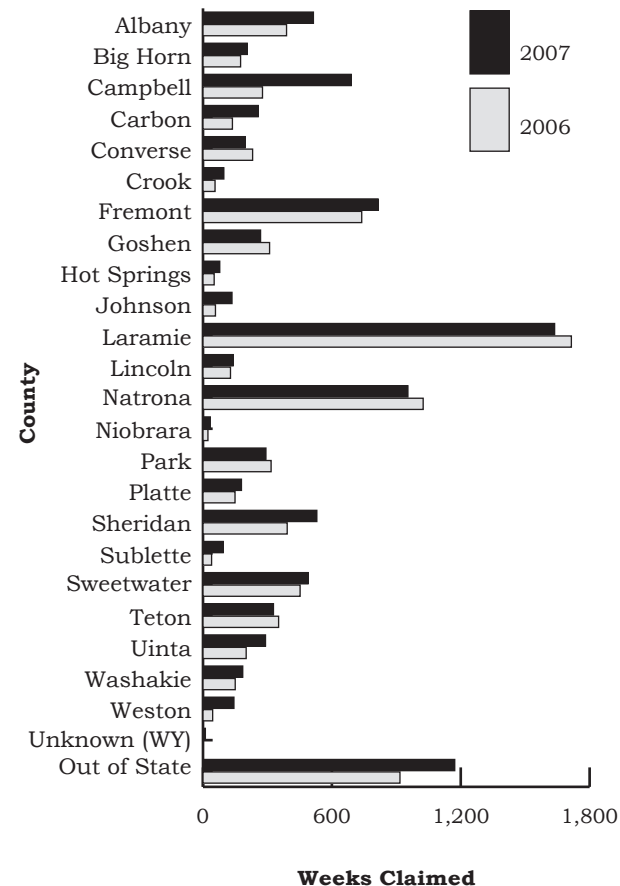
NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	952	980	1,022	-2.9	-6.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	284	269	305	5.6	-6.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	238	296	260	-19.6	-8.5
Construction	114	168	128	-32.1	-10.9
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	648	597	721	8.5	-10.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	184	221	180	-16.7	2.2
Financial Activities	29	24	32	20.8	-9.4
Professional & Business Serv.	74	64	162	15.6	-54.3
Educational & Health Services	228	174	162	31.0	40.7
Leisure & Hospitality	95	76	124	25.0	-23.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	53	63	27	-15.9	96.3
UNCLASSIFIED	13	24	14	-45.8	-7.1

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2007



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2007



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

**Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300**

**Presorted Standard
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. G-12
Cheyenne, WY**