

# TRENDS

## Dying on the Job: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 2003-2005

by: Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist

*Occupational fatalities claimed an average of 38 workers' lives per year from 1993 to 2005. An aggregation of data for 2003-2005 reveals that half of all workplace fatalities were investigated by the Wyoming Highway Patrol; the Occupational Safety & Health Administration had authority over nearly one-quarter. Transportation accidents, and highway accidents in particular, represent a significant threat to worker safety in Wyoming and the nation. By combining data, common accident themes are revealed, which ultimately may lead to successful prevention strategies.*

In a typical year, approximately 1 percent of deaths in Wyoming occur while individuals are at work (see Table 1, page 3). Wyoming occupational fatalities steadily increased from 2003 to 2005, reaching a record number of 46 in 2005 (see Figure, page 3), before declining to 36 in 2006. In this article we combine data for 2003 to 2005 to help gain a better understanding of occupational fatalities in the state. We describe fatalities on the basis of agency investigative authority

(e.g., Occupational Safety & Health Administration, local police), demographics, occupation and industry, fatalities by state of residence, and transportation accidents.

### Investigative Authority

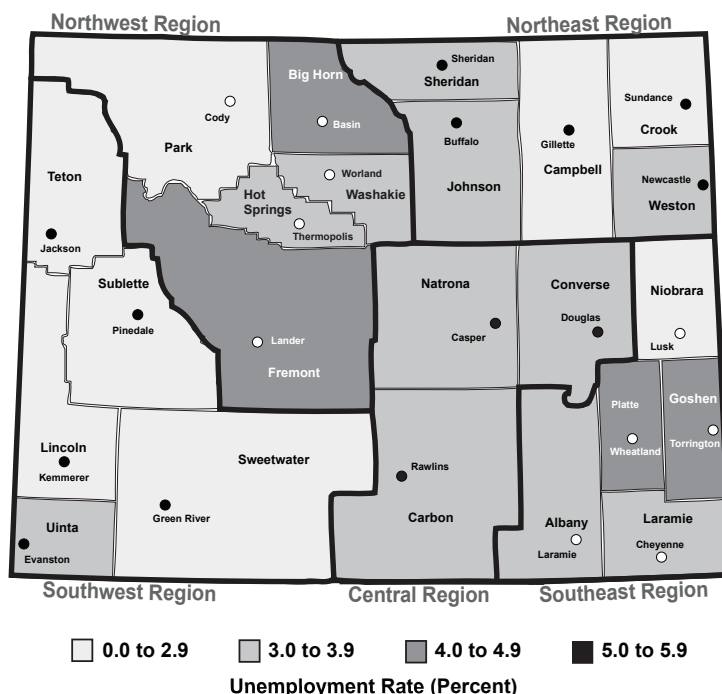
Table 2 (see page 4) shows Wyoming occupational fatalities on the basis of

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Improving job quality is a critical part of the agenda for reducing poverty, supporting families, rewarding effort, and expanding opportunity for all. Low-quality jobs impose substantial costs on workers, families, government programs, and society....page 10**
- **Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 3.7% in July, its highest level since November 2005. From June to July employment fell by 3,700 jobs or 1.2%. This level of decrease is consistent with normal seasonal patterns....page 12**

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



## IN THIS ISSUE

Dying on the Job: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 2003-2005 .....	1
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates by State, July 2007 .....	9
Opportunity at Work: Improving Job Quality .....	10
Wyoming Unemployment Increases to 3.7% in July .....	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/>

## 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, Margaret Hiatt, Douglas W. Leonard, and Sara Saulcy.

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

(Text continued from page 1)

which agencies have the authority to investigate the

cause of death.

Investigative authority was determined from the source documents used to

describe the fatalities.

Health Administration, 2005). Of the 126 fatalities from 2003-2005, only 23.8% (30 deaths) were investigated by OSHA because of statutory and regulatory guidelines.

**Table 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Total Deaths, 1993-2005**

Year	Fatalities		
	Occupational	Total	% of Total
1993	36	3,488	1.0%
1994	35	3,481	1.0%
1995	32	3,720	0.9%
1996	28	3,604	0.8%
1997	29	3,740	0.8%
1998	33	3,847	0.9%
1999	32	4,038	0.8%
2000	36	3,914	0.9%
2001	40	4,029	1.0%
2002	33	4,168	0.8%
2003	37	4,116	0.9%
2004	43	3,941	1.1%
2005	46	4,069	1.1%

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies; and Wyoming Department of Administration and Information, Economic Analysis Division. (n.d.). *Wyoming Births, Deaths, and Net Migration by County of Residence: 1971-2006*. Retrieved August 2, 2007, from <http://eadiv.state.wy.us/pop/BirthDeathMig.htm>

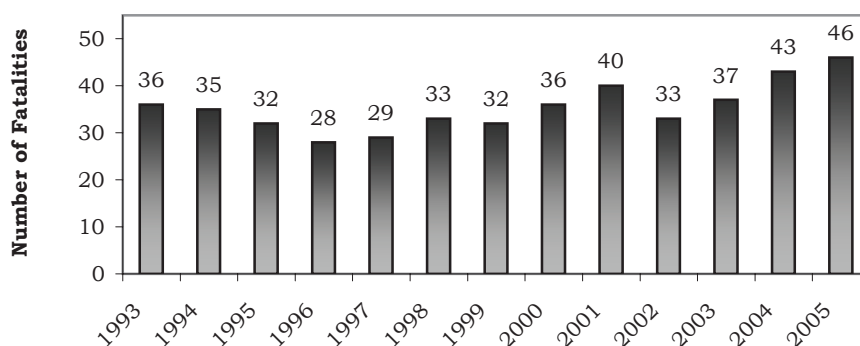
Although the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) is generally viewed as the overseer of workplace safety, its statutory authority over occupational fatalities is limited (U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety &

In Wyoming and most other states, a significant limitation to OSHA's authority is that it does not investigate work-related transportation accidents. From 2003-2005, 79 deaths (62.7%) involved transportation accidents. Modes of transportation included, but were not limited to, motor vehicles, aircraft, and trains. The Wyoming Highway Patrol had investigative oversight of the vast majority of transportation-related fatalities (63). Another 7 transportation deaths were investigated by the National

Transportation Safety Board (NTSB). The remaining 9 transportation fatalities were investigated by various other agencies (e.g., local police).

OSHA also is limited in its authority to investigate agricultural accidents. By law, only agricultural

**Figure: Total Wyoming Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1993-2005**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

firms that employ 11 or more workers are overseen by OSHA. Consequently, unlike industries such as Mining, the 7 accidental deaths in agriculture were

only investigated by a coroner or similar authority.

## Demographics

**Table 2: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Agency Investigative Authority, 2003-2005**

Agency	n	%
Local Police	5	4.0%
Mine Safety & Health Administration	5	4.0%
National Transportation Safety Board <sup>a</sup>	7	5.6%
Occupational Safety & Health Administration	30	23.8%
Wyoming Highway Patrol	63	50.0%
Other or Unknown <sup>b</sup>	16	12.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>a</sup>The National Transportation Safety Board primarily oversees aircraft accident investigations, but conducts other accident investigations as deemed appropriate.

<sup>b</sup>Includes fatalities investigated by the Federal Railroad Administration as well as fatalities whose proper investigative authority is unclear. Also included are 7 fatalities in agriculture. Agricultural workplace safety is overseen by the Occupational Safety & Health Administration only if the firm in question employs 11 or more workers.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

Tables 3 and 4 show Wyoming occupational fatalities by gender and age group, respectively. Most workers who died on the job were male; only 11 (8.7%) of the 126 workers who died from 2003 to 2005 were female.

Fatalities were more evenly distributed by age than by gender. The largest number occurred among individuals 45-54

**Table 3: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Gender, 2003-2005**

Gender	n	%
Male	115	91.3%
Female	11	8.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

**Table 4: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Population Distribution by Age Group, 2003-2005**

Occupational Fatalities			Wyoming Population as of 7/1/2005 <sup>a</sup>		
Age Group	n	Column %	Age Group	n	% of Total
24 and under	18	14.3%	15-24	76,624	20.0%
25-34	22	17.5%	25-34	65,257	17.0%
35-44	29	23.0%	35-44	66,846	17.4%
45-54	30	23.8%	45-54	82,078	21.4%
55-64	18	14.3%	55-64	57,195	14.9%
65 and older	9	7.1%	65-74	32,626	8.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>380,626</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>a</sup>Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. (2007, May 1). *Estimates of the Resident Population by Age and Sex for Wyoming: 2000 to 2006*. Retrieved May 25, 2007, from [http://eadv.state.wy.us/pop/ST\\_AS06.htm](http://eadv.state.wy.us/pop/ST_AS06.htm)

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies; and Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division.

years old (30 fatalities), while the fewest involved those 65 and older (9 deaths). The percentage of workers age 45-54 who died on the job (23.8%) was slightly higher than the estimated proportion of individuals in the same age group in the state population (21.4%).

### Occupation and Industry

Table 5 shows the largest number of

deaths by major occupation group occurred in construction & extraction occupations (40 deaths; 31.7%). Deaths in this occupational group were nearly evenly divided between construction & extraction occupations (19 and 21 deaths, respectively). Fatalities can occur by means of any event, including highway accidents.

Truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer, incurred the most fatalities for individual occupations (25 deaths, or 19.8%). The

**Table 5: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Code and Title, 2003-2005**

SOC Code and Title	n	% of Total
11 Management	7	5.6%
17 Architecture & Engineering	3	2.4%
33 Protective Service	4	3.2%
41 Sales & Related	3	2.4%
45 Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	6	4.8%
45-2093 Farmworkers, Farm & Ranch Animals	3	2.4%
Other Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	3	2.4%
47 Construction & Extraction	40	31.7%
47-1 Construction	19	15.1%
47-1011 First-Line Supervisors/Managers of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	6	4.8%
47-2031 Carpenters	3	2.4%
Other Construction	10	7.9%
47-5 Extraction	21	16.7%
47-5071 Roustabouts, Oil & Gas	9	7.1%
47-5099 Extraction Workers, All Other	4	3.2%
Other Extraction	8	6.3%
49 Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	6	4.8%
51 Production	7	5.6%
53 Transportation & Material Moving	36	28.6%
53-2012 Commercial Pilots	5	4.0%
53-3032 Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer	25	19.8%
53-3033 Truck Drivers, Light or Delivery Services	3	2.4%
Other Transportation & Material Moving	3	2.4%
All Other Occupations	14	11.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

majority of deaths were a result of highway accidents. Out-of-state truck drivers

crossing the state on the major arterial roads (e.g., Interstate 80) often were the victims.

**Table 6: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Industry, 2003-2005**

Industry	n <sup>a</sup>	% of Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	11	8.7%
Animal Production	8	6.3%
Forestry & Logging	3	2.4%
Logging	3	2.4%
Mining <sup>b</sup>	29	23.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	5	4.0%
Mining (Except Oil & Gas)	5	4.0%
Support Activities for Mining	19	15.1%
Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	8	6.3%
Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	11	8.7%
Construction	17	13.5%
Construction of Buildings	5	4.0%
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	6	4.8%
Specialty Trade Contractors	5	4.0%
Trade & Utilities	5	4.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	31	24.6%
Truck Transportation	21	16.7%
Support Activities for Transportation	3	2.4%
Other Transportation & Warehousing	7	5.6%
Professional & Business Services	7	5.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	5	4.0%
Other Services	3	2.4%
Public Administration	9	7.1%
All Other Industries	9	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>a</sup>Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately.

<sup>b</sup>Includes fatalities at all establishments categorized as Mining (Sector 21) in the North American Industry Classification System, 2002, including establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil & gas extraction.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

Among industry sectors, Transportation & Warehousing experienced the largest number of deaths (31, or 24.6%), with 21 occurring in truck transportation (see Table 6).

Nearly one-fourth of deaths (29, or 23.0%) were workers employed in the Mining industry. The bulk of fatalities occurred in support activities for mining (19); 11 were employed in support activities for oil & gas operations.

### State of Residence

More than one-third of all workplace deaths (49 fatalities, or 38.9%) occurred to nonresidents (see Table 7). Residency is usually established by a death certificate. Residents of states surrounding Wyoming were the most frequent nonresident fatalities. Nebraska was the only

**Table 7: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by State of Residence, 2003-2005**

State of Residence	n	Column %
Colorado	12	9.5%
Idaho	4	3.2%
South Dakota	8	6.3%
Texas	4	3.2%
Utah	3	2.4%
Other States	18	14.3%
<b>Total Nonresidents</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>38.9%</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>61.1%</b>
<b>Total Fatalities</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

neighboring state with no occupational fatalities in Wyoming from 2003-2005. Colorado and South Dakota residents experienced the largest number of fatalities in Wyoming (12 and 8 deaths, respectively). Four individuals from Idaho and three individuals from Utah died while on the job in Wyoming. Four deaths occurred to Texas residents (3.2%). From 2003 to 2005, an estimated 2,000 to 3,750 Texans worked in Wyoming in a given quarter, or approximately 5% of nonresident workers (Leonard, 2007). The remaining 18 nonresident deaths came from other states.

### Transportation Accidents

A significant number of work-related deaths occur each year because of transportation accidents. Table 8 shows that 79 of the 126 work-related deaths from 2003 to 2005 were the result of transportation accidents. Of those, 41.8% were workers employed in transportation & material moving occupations, the most of any major occupation group. Many of these individuals worked as truck drivers.

In construction & extraction, 19 of 40 deaths were due to transportation accidents. Transportation accidents caused all but 1 of the 7 deaths in management occupations.

A total of 38 Wyoming residents died as a result of transportation accidents, or 30.2% of total fatalities from 2003 to 2005. While nonresidents made up 38.9% of all deaths, more than half of all work-related transportation fatalities were nonresidents (51.9%).

Of all fatality events, deaths on the state's highways annually ranged from

24.1% of occupational fatalities in 1997 to 58.1% of deaths in 2004 (see Table 9, page 8). However, as a percentage of total highway fatalities, work-related deaths represented a significantly lower share. In 2004, when work-related highway accidents were at their highest, occupational fatalities on the state's highways represented 15.2% of all highway fatalities.

### Summary

Occupational fatalities in Wyoming steadily rose from 2003 to 2005. Despite the increases, work-related accidents in the state constituted approximately 1 percent of all deaths each year. Half of all accidents were investigated by the Wyoming Highway Patrol; OSHA had

**Table 8: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Involving Transportation Accidents by Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Code Major Group, 2003-2005**

Major SOC Code and Title	n	% of Transportation Accidents
11 Management	6	7.6%
17 Architecture & Engineering	3	3.8%
41 Sales & Related	3	3.8%
43 Office & Administrative Support	3	3.8%
47 Construction & Extraction	19	24.1%
53 Transportation & Material Moving	33	41.8%
All Other Occupations	12	15.2%
<b>Total Transportation Accidents</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Wyoming Resident Fatalities	38	48.1%
Nonresident Fatalities	41	51.9%
<b>All Other Accident Types</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total, All Accidents</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies.

**Table 9: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Due to Highway Incidents, 1993-2005**

Occupational Fatalities			All Wyoming Highway Fatalities		
Year	Incidents	% of Total	Total Deaths	Fatalities Per 100 Million Vehicle Miles Traveled	Work-Related Deaths as a % of Total
1993	11	30.6%	NA	NA	NA
1994	11	31.4%	144	2.2	7.6%
1995	11	34.4%	170	2.4	6.5%
1996	ND	ND	143	1.9	ND
1997	7	24.1%	137	1.8	5.1%
1998	16	48.5%	154	1.9	10.4%
1999	12	37.5%	189	2.4	6.3%
2000	11	30.6%	152	1.9	7.2%
2001	17	42.5%	186	2.2	9.1%
2002	12	37.5%	176	2.0	6.8%
2003	20	54.1%	165	1.8	12.1%
2004	25	58.1%	164	1.8	15.2%
2005	17	37.0%	170	NA	NA

NA - Not available.

ND - Not disclosable due to confidentiality of data.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in cooperation with state and federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, National Center for Statistics and Analysis. (n.d.). *Fatalities and Fatality Rates by State, 1994-2005*. Retrieved September 15, 2006, from [http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/finalreport.cfm?title=States&stateid=0&year=2005&title2=Fatalities\\_and\\_Fatality\\_Rates](http://www-fars.nhtsa.dot.gov/finalreport.cfm?title=States&stateid=0&year=2005&title2=Fatalities_and_Fatality_Rates)

investigative authority over approximately one-fourth. Most victims of workplace fatalities were men, and fatalities by age were fairly evenly distributed. The number of deaths in transportation & material moving and construction & extraction occupations was higher than for other occupations, while workplace deaths in the Mining and Transportation & Warehousing industries were higher than in other industries. Colorado residents were the most frequent nonresident victims. Transportation accidents, in particular, claimed the most nonresidents.

*Driver's Licenses, 2001Q1-2005Q4* [unpublished tables]. Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety & Health Administration. (2005, March 18).

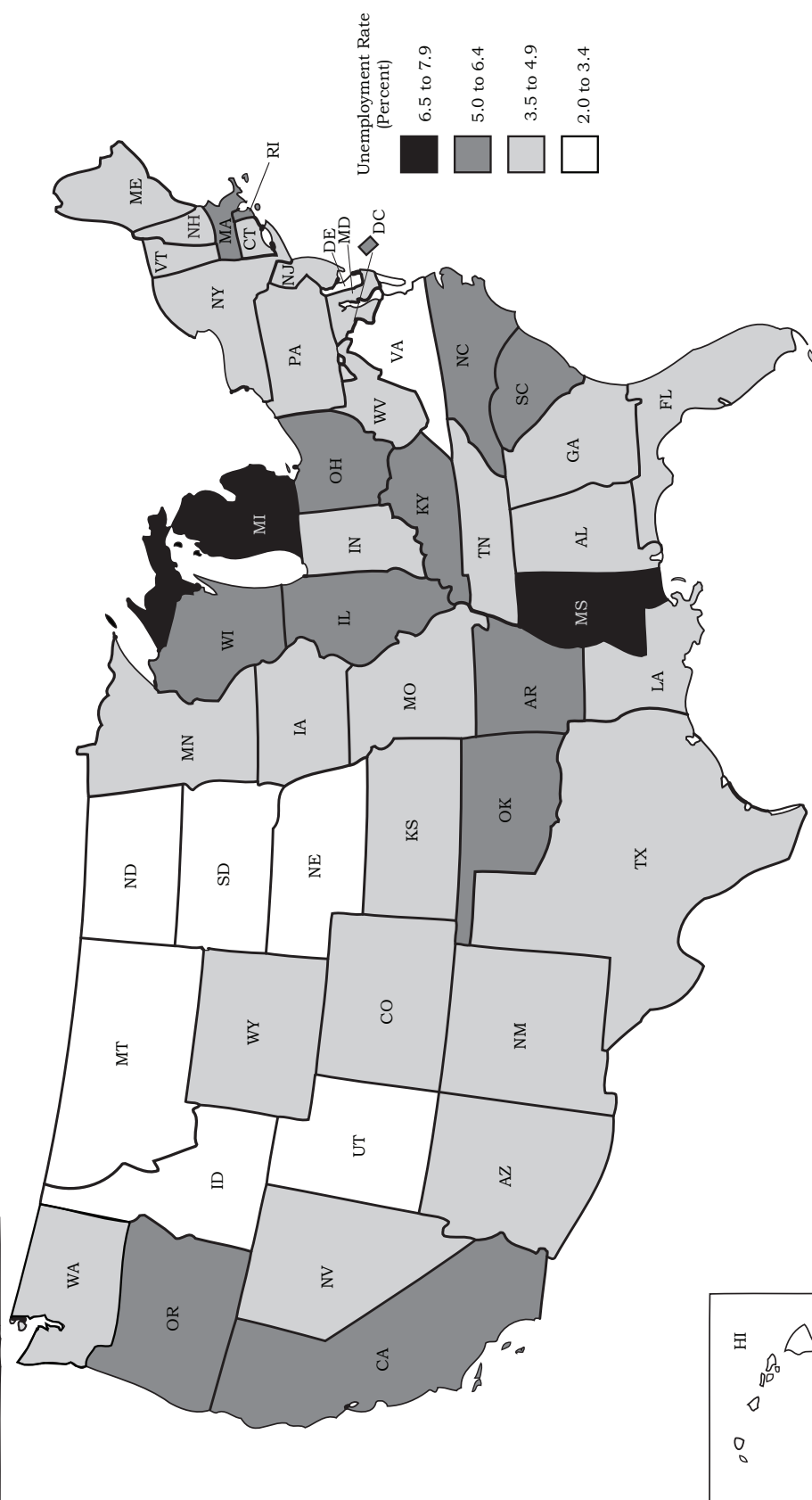
*Laws, Regulations and Interpretations*. Retrieved August 2, 2007, from <http://www.osha.gov/comp-links.html>



## References

Leonard, D. (2007, August). *Inflow by State of Origin for Workers with Out-of-State*

## A map of the state of Alaska, with the letters "AK" in the center. A small rectangular area in the northernmost part of the state is highlighted with a darker shade, indicating the location of the Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics program. Extracted September 11, 2007.

## Opportunity at Work: Improving Job Quality

by: Elizabeth Lower-Basch; excerpted from: [http://clasp.org/publications/oaw\\_paper1\\_full.pdf](http://clasp.org/publications/oaw_paper1_full.pdf)

*This paper describes the state of job quality in the U.S. today and makes the case that improving job quality is a critical part of the agenda for reducing poverty, supporting families, rewarding effort, and expanding opportunity for all. It is part of Opportunity at Work, CLASP's (Center for Law and Social Policy) job quality initiative. Low-quality jobs impose substantial costs on workers, families, government programs, and society. We no longer allow companies to reduce costs by polluting the air and water. Likewise, the author contends, we should not allow them to do so by providing substandard jobs and leaving it to workers, families, and communities to pay the price.*

Bad jobs are often equated with low-wage jobs, and wages certainly are an essential part of job quality. But higher wages are not enough to achieve even the limited public policy goal of increasing income if the conditions of work make it hard for people to stay employed consistently. Job quality affects almost every aspect of life, from health and family well-being to economic security. Along with wages and earnings, CLASP's working definition of job quality considers benefits, job security, advancement opportunities, work schedule, health and safety, and fairness and worker voice. While this list does not directly translate into a scheme for rating jobs, it does provide a framework for thinking about the elements that make some jobs better than others—and about what incentives public policy should create.

### Measuring Job Quality

Some aspects of job quality, such as work schedule and worker voice, are difficult to quantify without collecting extensive survey data. It is also hard to know what weight to give to each element of a job. Many agencies rely on hourly wages as a simple, easily measurable indicator of job quality, noting that many

other aspects of job quality correlate with wages.

An ideal measure of job quality would reflect good wages and other job characteristics, after controlling for the characteristics of the worker. However, publicly available data do not allow for the calculation of such a measure. Joel Rogers of the Center on Wisconsin Strategies has suggested that turnover rates may be a useful proxy measure for job quality, as they pick up a set of good management practices that are difficult to measure directly. There is a great deal of variation in turnover rates even between companies in the same industries, and researchers have confirmed that high worker turnover is a strong indicator of lower-quality job ladders. When jobs that pay well have high rates of turnover, this is a sign of potential problems with other aspects of job quality.

### Wages and Beyond

CLASP's working definition of job quality includes the following elements (see Figure, page 11):

- **Wages and earnings.** Money is the basic reason that most people go to work. A job that does not pay enough to allow a

worker to purchase the necessities of life cannot be a good job. At least one-fourth of U.S. jobs pay less than poverty-level wages, the amount that would allow a full-time year-round worker to lift a family of four out of poverty (\$20,444 in 2006, or \$9.38 an hour).

- **Benefits.** In the U.S., employment has historically been the main mechanism for pooling risk to provide health insurance and provide for security in old age. Only 42 percent of low-wage and low-income workers have personal health insurance coverage paid in part or full by their employer, compared to 94 percent of high-wage and high-income workers.
- **Job security.** One important aspect of job quality is the likelihood of continued employment at the expected number of hours. A 1988 survey found that 73 percent of workers “believed they could count on job security if they did a good job.” But 10 years later, only 56 percent of Americans still believed this was true.
- **Advancement opportunities.** A low-wage job might not be a matter for concern if it is a stepping stone on a path to more skills and higher wages. For the workers who are starting from the lowest levels of earnings, even significant increases in earnings (on a percentage basis) are often not enough to allow them and their families to escape low-income status.
- **Work schedule.** The hours one works have a great impact on one’s well-being. This is especially true for workers who are juggling work and other responsibilities, including caring for children or elders. Only 39 percent of low-wage, low-income workers receive any paid time off that they can use for a personal illness, compared

Figure: Elements That Influence Job Quality



Source: Center for Law and Social Policy,  
[http://clasp.org/publications/oaw\\_paper1\\_full.pdf](http://clasp.org/publications/oaw_paper1_full.pdf)

to 90 percent of high-wage and high-income workers. Many of those who do have paid time off are permitted to use it only for their own illness, not to care for a sick family member.

- **Health and safety.** Workplace conditions can take a toll on workers’ health, in the form of both acute injuries and chronic health conditions. Health and safety is one of the few aspects of job quality that has generally improved in recent decades. Workplace injuries are down by more than half since 1973, and workplace fatalities have also declined. But while people often think that workplace safety is a battle that has been won and can be forgotten, unfortunately this is not true. In recent years, the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration has increasingly relied on “voluntary agreements” with employers, rather than enforcing existing rules or issuing new ones.
- **Fairness and worker voice.** All workers deserve to be treated with dignity and respect, free of discrimination and harassment. “Worker voice” refers to the

ability of workers, either as individuals or collectively, to influence their daily activities at work as well as their overall working conditions. Worker voice is one of the hardest parts of job quality to define. But it is fundamental to workers' satisfaction with their jobs, and it may be fundamental to their health as well.

### Implementation

The job quality framework can be incorporated into public policy in two

distinct ways: as a statement of societal values and as a guide to specific policies. Efforts are needed simultaneously on both fronts.

Talking about job quality helps focus attention on the choices that employers make that shape the nature of work, and on how our public policies and programs affect these choices. At the same time, the values discussion needs to draw on specific policies and programs to show that improving job quality is possible as well as desirable.

## Wyoming Unemployment Increases to 3.7% in July

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased to 3.7% in July, its highest level since November 2005. It remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.6%. The state's labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed individuals) grew by 7,038 or 2.4% from July 2006 to July 2007. Job growth continued at a robust pace (up 10,200 jobs or 3.6% from July 2006 to July 2007).

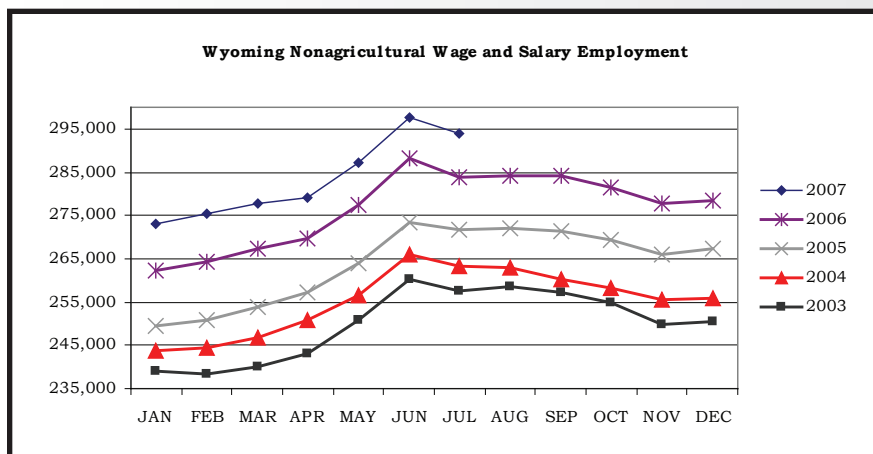
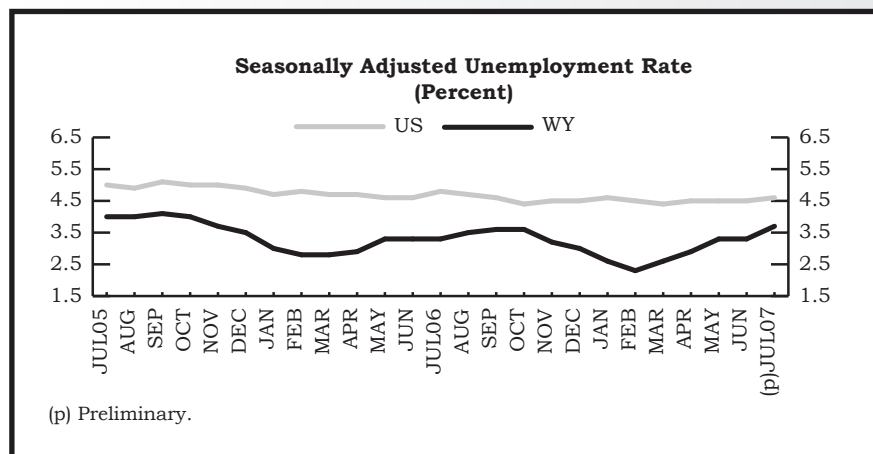
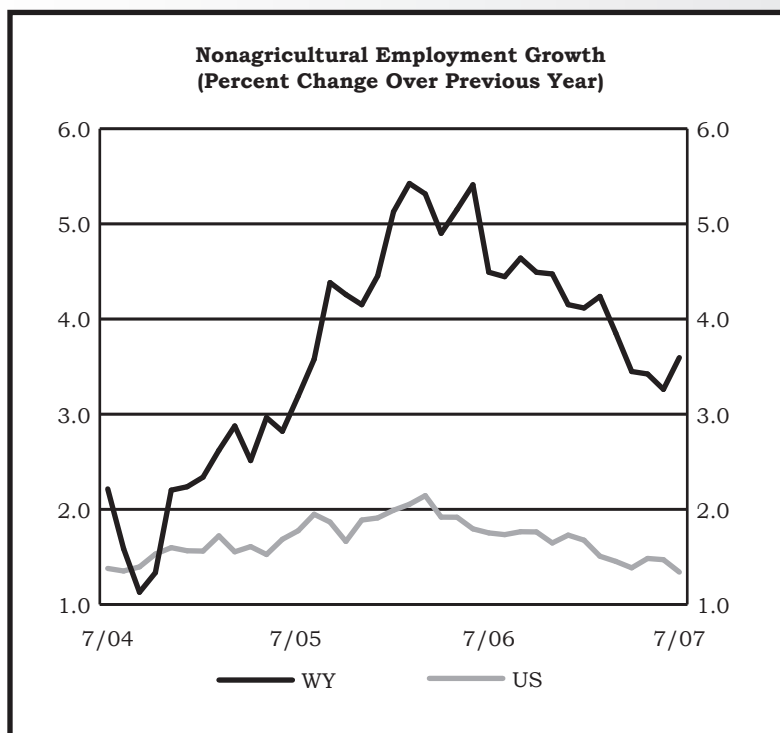
From June to July employment fell by 3,700 jobs or 1.2%. This level of decrease is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Seasonal job gains in Construction (600 jobs or 2.2%) and Leisure & Hospitality (1,300 jobs or 3.4%) were more than offset by seasonal job losses in Government (-6,000 jobs or -8.8%). Government employment usually falls in July as public schools are closed for the summer.

From July 2006 to July 2007, Wyoming gained 10,200 jobs or 3.6%.

The largest job gains were found in Construction (2,300 jobs or 9.2%), Leisure & Hospitality (1,300 jobs or 3.4%), and Government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals; 1,200 jobs or 2.0%). Strong job growth also occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas; 800 jobs or 2.9%), Wholesale Trade (600 jobs or 7.2%), Retail Trade (1,000 jobs or 3.1%), Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (900 jobs or 6.6%), and Professional & Business Services (1,000 jobs or 5.6%). Employment decreased slightly in the Information sector (-100 jobs or -2.4%).

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, most unemployment rates remained low in July. Platte County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.9%), followed by Fremont (4.4%), Big Horn (4.1%), and Goshen (4.0%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton and Sublette counties (both 1.6%).





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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.3
Michigan	7.2
Mississippi	6.7
Alaska	6.1
South Carolina	5.9
Ohio	5.8
District of Columbia	5.7
Kentucky	5.7
Arkansas	5.5
Oregon	5.5
California	5.3
Illinois	5.2
Massachusetts	5.1
North Carolina	5.0
Oklahoma	5.0
Rhode Island	5.0
Wisconsin	5.0
Missouri	4.9
Nevada	4.9
New York	4.9
Washington	4.9
Maine	4.8
West Virginia	4.8
Georgia	4.6
Indiana	4.6
Kansas	4.6
Minnesota	4.6
New Jersey	4.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Connecticut	4.5
Texas	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.3
Tennessee	4.1
Vermont	4.1
Maryland	4.0
Florida	3.9
Iowa	3.9
Louisiana	3.9
New Hampshire	3.9
Colorado	3.8
Alabama	3.7
Arizona	3.7
New Mexico	3.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Delaware	3.4
Nebraska	3.2
North Dakota	3.1
Virginia	3.1
South Dakota	3.0
Montana	2.7
Utah	2.7
Hawaii	2.6
Idaho	2.3

## Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The largest over-the-year job gains were found in Construction (2,300 jobs or 9.2%) and Leisure & Hospitality (1,300 jobs or 3.4%).*

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	Jul07(p)	Jun07(r)	Jul06	Jul07	Jul06
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>297.7</b>	<b>283.8</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>231.7</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>222.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	28.0	28.1	27.2	-0.4	2.9
Mining	27.9	28.0	27.1	-0.4	3.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	4.8
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.4	9.4	9.1	0.0	3.3
Coal Mining	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	4.8
Support Activities for Mining	14.1	14.2	13.8	-0.7	2.2
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.2	10.3	9.5	-1.0	7.4
Construction	27.3	26.7	25.0	2.2	9.2
Construction of Buildings	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	1.9
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	8.7	8.3	7.0	4.8	24.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	13.3	13.1	12.8	1.5	3.9
Manufacturing	10.6	10.4	10.4	1.9	1.9
Durable Goods	5.8	5.7	5.7	1.8	1.8
Non-Durable Goods	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.1	2.1
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>228.1</b>	<b>232.5</b>	<b>221.2</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	56.6	56.5	54.1	0.2	4.6
Wholesale Trade	8.9	9.0	8.3	-1.1	7.2
Merchant Whlsrns., Durable	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	5.9
Retail Trade	33.1	32.8	32.1	0.9	3.1
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Food & Beverage Stores	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.1	2.1
Grocery Stores	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Gasoline Stations	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	6.9	6.8	6.4	1.5	7.8
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	14.6	14.7	13.7	-0.7	6.6
Utilities	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Transportation & Warehousing	12.2	12.3	11.4	-0.8	7.0
Truck Transportation	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	4.9
Information	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-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	19.0	19.0	18.0	0.0	5.6
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	9.6	9.8	9.1	-2.0	5.5
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	8.5	8.3	8.0	2.4	6.3
Educational & Health Services	23.3	23.3	22.8	0.0	2.2
Educational Services	2.6	2.4	2.6	8.3	0.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.7	20.9	20.2	-1.0	2.5
Ambulatory Health Care	7.9	8.0	7.7	-1.3	2.6
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Hospitals	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Social Assistance	5.3	5.4	5.1	-1.9	3.9
Leisure & Hospitality	39.7	38.4	38.4	3.4	3.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Accommodation & Food Services	36.0	34.7	34.7	3.7	3.7
Accommodation	15.2	14.5	14.9	4.8	2.0
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	20.8	20.2	19.8	3.0	5.1
Other Services	11.7	11.5	11.3	1.7	3.5
Repair & Maintenance	4.3	4.2	3.8	2.4	13.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Federal Government	8.2	8.0	8.1	2.5	1.2
State Government	14.9	15.2	14.8	-2.0	0.7
State Govt. Education	5.7	5.9	5.6	-3.4	1.8
Local Government	39.2	45.1	38.2	-13.1	2.6
Local Govt. Education	16.5	22.3	15.9	-26.0	3.8
Hospitals	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	3.3

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	Jul07(p)	Jun07(r)	Jul06	Jul07	Jul06
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	-5.7
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.9	10.0	9.3	-1.0	6.5
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	3.5
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	3.2	3.3	2.8	-3.0	14.3
Information	1.0	1.1	1.0	-9.1	0.0
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Professional & Business Services	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	0.0
Educational & Health Services	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	8.8
Leisure & Hospitality	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.3	6.5
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
State Government	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6
Local Government	6.4	6.8	6.1	-5.9	4.9
Local Education	3.0	3.3	2.9	-9.1	3.4

NATRONA COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	Jul07(p)	Jun07(r)	Jul06	Jul07	Jul06
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.3	-2.3
Construction	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.0	9.1	8.7	-1.1	3.4
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Retail Trade	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
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	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	6.7
Educational & Health Services	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	4.3
Leisure & Hospitality	4.3	4.2	4.0	2.4	7.5
Other Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-13.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Local Government	3.8	4.6	3.7	-17.4	2.7
Local Education	2.2	3.0	2.1	-26.7	4.8

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week that includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Wyoming, Laramie County, and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

## Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jul07	Jun07	Jul06	Jun07	Jul06
	Jul07	Jul07	Jul07	Jul07	Jul07
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	8.1	8.0	8.1	1.3	0.0
Construction	3.8	3.7	3.0	2.7	26.7
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>11.1</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.8	5.7	5.0	1.8	16.0
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	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.1	2.0	-4.8	0.0
Other Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-16.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>9.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.3	6.3	5.6	0.0	12.5
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.7
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	0.9	0.9	11.1	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
Other Services	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>-14.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-50.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	3.1	2.9	2.9	6.9	6.9
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	2.0	1.9	2.0	5.3	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	0.9	1.0	11.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	9.0	8.2	8.8	9.8	2.3
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.1
Michigan	7.9
Mississippi	7.2
District of Columbia	6.0
South Carolina	6.0
Arkansas	5.9
Kentucky	5.7
Ohio	5.7
California	5.5
Rhode Island	5.5
Alaska	5.4
Illinois	5.4
Oregon	5.3
Massachusetts	5.2
North Carolina	5.2
Nevada	5.1
Missouri	5.0
New Jersey	5.0
New York	5.0
Georgia	4.9
Kansas	4.9
Oklahoma	4.9
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Connecticut	4.8
Texas	4.8
Wisconsin	4.8
Washington	4.7
West Virginia	4.6
Indiana	4.5
Maine	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.5
Louisiana	4.4
Minnesota	4.3
Florida	4.2
Maryland	4.2
New Mexico	4.2
Tennessee	4.2
Alabama	4.1
Arizona	4.0
Colorado	3.8
New Hampshire	3.8
Vermont	3.8
Delaware	3.6
Iowa	3.4
Nebraska	3.4
Virginia	3.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Hawaii	2.9
North Dakota	2.8
South Dakota	2.8
Utah	2.7
Montana	2.3
Idaho	1.9

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming declined from 104 in July 2006 to 70 in July 2007, a 32.7% decrease.*

	July 2007 (p)	June 2007 (r)	July 2006 (b)	Percent Change Month Year	
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	295,978	293,563	288,940	0.8	2.4
Unemployed	9,043	9,040	8,157	0.0	10.9
Employed	286,935	284,523	280,783	0.8	2.2
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.1%/3.7%	3.1%/3.3%	2.8%/3.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.9%/4.6%	4.7%/4.5%	5.0%/4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,636,000	7,538,000	7,463,000	1.3	2.3
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	367,000	401,000	428,000	-8.5	-14.3
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,516,000	4,469,000	4,450,000	1.1	1.5
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,224.47	\$1,250.22	\$1,134.63	-2.1	7.9
Average Weekly Hours	46.7	47.7	48.2	-2.1	-3.1
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$989.71	\$992.11	\$937.91	-0.2	5.5
Average Weekly Hours	46.4	46.6	46.5	-0.4	-0.2
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$758.28	\$737.35	\$764.68	2.8	-0.8
Average Weekly Hours	42.6	41.8	41.9	1.9	1.7
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$704.30	\$715.05	\$683.03	-1.5	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	40.9	41.5	40.9	-1.4	0.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	8,570	8,148	6,412	5.2	33.7
Benefits Paid	\$2,315,163	\$2,211,536	\$1,586,233	4.7	46.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$270.15	\$271.42	\$247.39	-0.5	9.2
State Insured Covered Jobs	270,470	274,731	262,918	-1.6	2.9
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	208.3	208.4	203.5	0.0	2.4
Housing	203.5	202.9	195.6	0.3	4.1
Apparel	211.3	210.6	204.7	0.3	3.2
Transportation	113.5	117.2	113.8	-3.2	-0.3
Medical Care	187.7	189.1	189.0	-0.7	-0.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	351.6	349.5	337.0	0.6	4.3
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	111.3	111.6	111.3	-0.2	0.0
Other Goods & Services	119.0	118.7	116.3	0.2	2.3
Other Goods & Services	333.4	333.4	321.2	0.0	3.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	174.9	173.7	166.8	0.7	4.9
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	238	288	253	-17.4	-5.9
Valuation	\$53,317,000	\$72,082,000	\$48,851,000	-26.0	9.1
Single Family Homes	223	270	222	-17.4	0.5
Valuation	\$51,796,000	\$71,011,000	\$46,062,000	-27.1	12.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	70	77	104	-9.1	-32.7

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

## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

*From June to July, most county unemployment rates were stable or slightly lower. Two exceptions were Big Horn (up from 3.8% to 4.1%) and Platte (up from 4.6% to 4.9%) counties.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul	Jul	Jun	Jul
	2007 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (b)	2007 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (b)	2007 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (b)	2007 (p)	2007 (p)	2006 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,862</b>	<b>45,782</b>	<b>46,066</b>	<b>44,162</b>	<b>44,106</b>	<b>44,500</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,676</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Big Horn	5,570	5,656	5,554	5,344	5,440	5,351	226	216	203	4.1	3.8	3.7
Fremont	17,480	17,704	17,654	16,711	16,956	16,919	769	748	735	4.4	4.2	4.2
Hot Springs	2,397	2,402	2,392	2,310	2,310	2,324	87	92	68	3.6	3.8	2.8
Park	16,112	15,740	16,126	15,661	15,290	15,715	451	450	411	2.8	2.9	2.5
Washakie	4,303	4,280	4,340	4,136	4,110	4,191	167	170	149	3.9	4.0	3.4
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>53,533</b>	<b>53,594</b>	<b>51,073</b>	<b>52,126</b>	<b>52,157</b>	<b>49,916</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,437</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Campbell	27,060	26,740	24,822	26,475	26,145	24,371	585	595	451	2.2	2.2	1.8
Crook	3,528	3,572	3,497	3,430	3,474	3,414	98	98	83	2.8	2.7	2.4
Johnson	4,064	4,114	4,060	3,928	3,973	3,952	136	141	108	3.3	3.4	2.7
Sheridan	15,892	16,134	15,671	15,415	15,644	15,248	477	490	423	3.0	3.0	2.7
Weston	2,989	3,034	3,023	2,878	2,921	2,931	111	113	92	3.7	3.7	3.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>68,086</b>	<b>66,290</b>	<b>65,798</b>	<b>66,521</b>	<b>64,657</b>	<b>64,328</b>	<b>1,565</b>	<b>1,633</b>	<b>1,470</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Lincoln	8,863	8,900	8,498	8,629	8,650	8,258	234	250	240	2.6	2.8	2.8
Sublette	6,526	6,311	6,167	6,423	6,201	6,077	103	110	90	1.6	1.7	1.5
Sweetwater	24,447	24,126	23,132	23,839	23,526	22,596	608	600	536	2.5	2.5	2.3
Teton	17,148	16,078	16,892	16,867	15,740	16,589	281	338	303	1.6	2.1	1.8
Uinta	11,102	10,875	11,109	10,763	10,540	10,808	339	335	301	3.1	3.1	2.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>71,533</b>	<b>71,310</b>	<b>70,604</b>	<b>68,889</b>	<b>68,681</b>	<b>68,205</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Albany	17,619	17,710	17,629	17,095	17,177	17,162	524	533	467	3.0	3.0	2.6
Goshen	5,804	5,903	6,017	5,570	5,675	5,792	234	228	225	4.0	3.9	3.7
Laramie	43,122	42,532	41,847	41,456	40,882	40,340	1,666	1,650	1,507	3.9	3.9	3.6
Niobrara	1,128	1,177	1,177	1,098	1,144	1,144	30	33	33	2.7	2.8	2.8
Platte	3,860	3,988	3,934	3,670	3,803	3,767	190	185	167	4.9	4.6	4.2
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,963</b>	<b>56,592</b>	<b>55,396</b>	<b>55,237</b>	<b>54,924</b>	<b>53,833</b>	<b>1,726</b>	<b>1,668</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Carbon	8,637	8,679	8,000	8,361	8,401	7,777	276	278	223	3.2	3.2	2.8
Converse	6,968	7,045	6,898	6,757	6,829	6,672	211	216	226	3.0	3.1	3.3
Natrona	41,358	40,868	40,498	40,119	39,694	39,384	1,239	1,174	1,114	3.0	2.9	2.8
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>295,978</b>	<b>293,563</b>	<b>288,940</b>	<b>286,935</b>	<b>284,523</b>	<b>280,783</b>	<b>9,043</b>	<b>9,040</b>	<b>8,157</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	3.3	3.3
U.S.....										4.9	4.7	5.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.6	4.5	4.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/07. Run Date 08/07.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

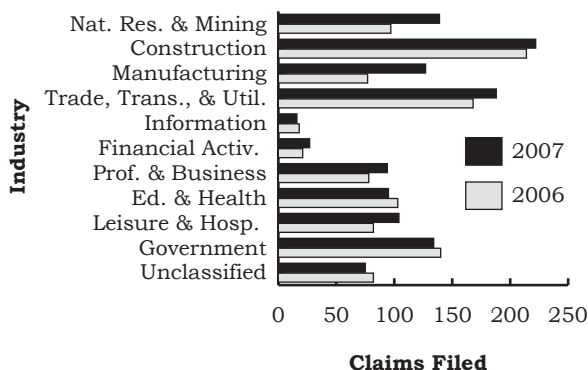
(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

## Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

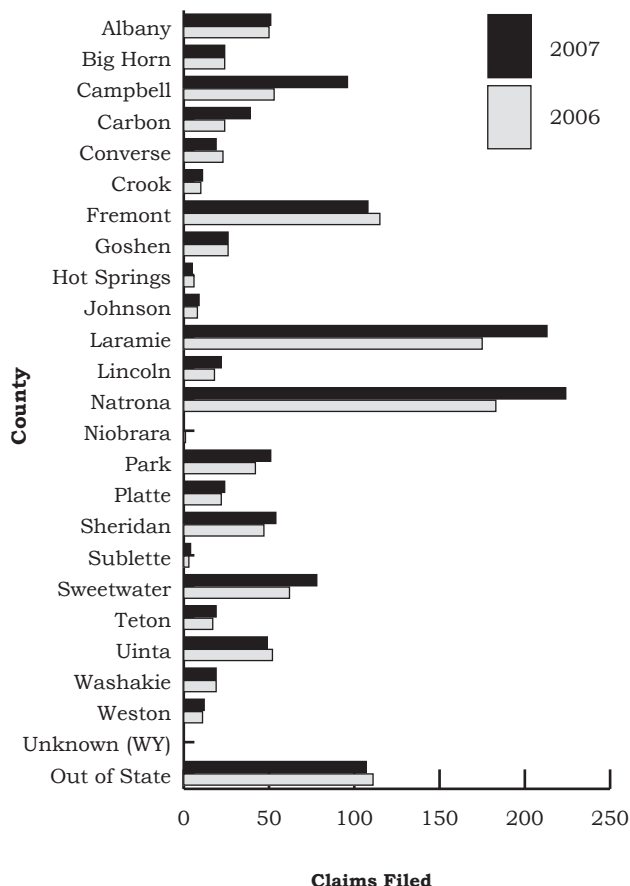
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Although July 2007 initial claims were 14.6% greater than in July 2006, the total number of statewide claims was within the 11-year historical range.

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2007



### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2007



#### Percent Change Claims Filed

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Jul07	Jun07	Jul06	Jul07	Jul06
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	488	442	388	10.4	25.8
Natural Resources & Mining	139	123	97	13.0	43.3
Mining	133	115	91	15.7	46.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	5	10	5	-50.0	0.0
Construction	222	271	214	-18.1	3.7
Manufacturing	127	48	77	164.6	64.9
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	567	585	493	-3.1	15.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	188	177	168	6.2	11.9
Wholesale Trade	35	32	38	9.4	-7.9
Retail Trade	106	95	89	11.6	19.1
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	47	50	41	-6.0	14.6
Information	16	6	18	166.7	-11.1
Financial Activities	27	29	21	-6.9	28.6
Professional & Business Serv.	94	78	78	20.5	20.5
Educational & Health Services	95	150	103	-36.7	-7.8
Leisure & Hospitality	104	107	82	-2.8	26.8
Other Services	43	38	23	13.2	87.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	134	147	140	-8.8	-4.3
Federal Government	37	36	21	2.8	76.2
State Government	17	14	22	21.4	-22.7
Local Government	80	97	97	-17.5	-17.5
Local Education	24	61	21	-60.7	14.3
UNCLASSIFIED	75	97	82	-22.7	-8.5

#### LARAMIE COUNTY

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>21.3</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	52	70	40	-25.7	30.0
Construction	45	64	38	-29.7	18.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	127	136	106	-6.6	19.8
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	48	55	43	-12.7	11.6
Financial Activities	5	4	8	25.0	-37.5
Professional & Business Serv.	22	26	21	-15.4	4.8
Educational & Health Services	23	23	16	0.0	43.8
Leisure & Hospitality	12	18	9	-33.3	33.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	20	22	20	-9.1	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	12	6	8	100.0	50.0

#### NATRONA COUNTY

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>23.3</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	125	50	76	150.0	64.5
Construction	25	29	26	-13.8	-3.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	88	110	87	-20.0	1.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	29	37	34	-21.6	-14.7
Financial Activities	5	7	2	-28.6	150.0
Professional & Business Serv.	13	14	10	-7.1	30.0
Educational & Health Services	13	26	20	-50.0	-35.0
Leisure & Hospitality	20	19	17	5.3	17.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	8	11	-25.0	-45.5
UNCLASSIFIED	3	3	6	0.0	-50.0

## Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide continued claims were 18.8% greater than at this time in 2006. Mining, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, and Government were the primary drivers of the increase.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Weeks Claimed		Weeks Claimed		
	Jul07	Jun07	Jul06	Jul07	Jul06
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>9,193</b>	<b>9,736</b>	<b>7,736</b>	<b>-5.6</b>	<b>18.8</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>2,672</b>	<b>2,963</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>17.4</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2,976</b>	<b>3,619</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>40.5</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	896	1,110	511	-19.3	75.3
Mining	826	1,023	406	-19.3	103.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	41	79	36	-48.1	13.9
Construction	1,479	1,891	1,238	-21.8	19.5
Manufacturing	601	618	369	-2.8	62.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>4,391</b>	<b>4,438</b>	<b>4,270</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,384	1,445	1,178	-4.2	17.5
Wholesale Trade	263	261	160	0.8	64.4
Retail Trade	762	762	793	0.0	-3.9
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	359	422	225	-14.9	59.6
Information	121	132	154	-8.3	-21.4
Financial Activities	212	206	256	2.9	-17.2
Professional & Business Serv.	545	508	673	7.3	-19.0
Educational & Health Services	1,140	993	1,007	14.8	13.2
Leisure & Hospitality	754	913	712	-17.4	5.9
Other Services	235	241	290	-2.5	-19.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,217</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>34.5</b>
Federal Government	265	247	146	7.3	81.5
State Government	227	234	146	-3.0	55.5
Local Government	725	625	613	16.0	18.3
Local Education	262	163	157	60.7	66.9
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>37.5</b>

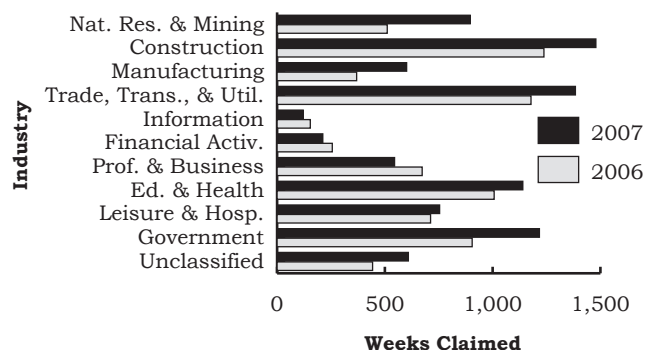
### LARAMIE COUNTY

<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>1,597</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>-23.4</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
Construction	284	370	305	-23.2	-6.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>-23.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	395	368	329	144.6	20.1
Financial Activities	46	46	80	0.0	-42.5
Professional & Business Serv.	129	120	191	7.5	-32.5
Educational & Health Services	219	187	132	17.1	65.9
Leisure & Hospitality	97	104	101	-6.7	-4.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>37.6</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>-14.8</b>

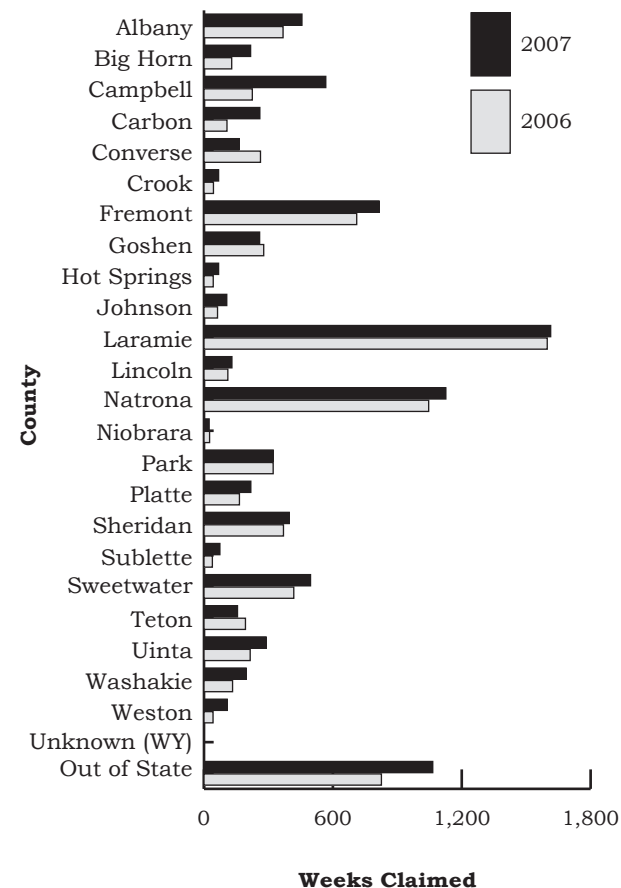
### NATRONA COUNTY

<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>31.9</b>
Construction	101	114	137	-11.4	-26.3
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	202	184	200	9.8	1.0
Financial Activities	32	29	23	10.3	39.1
Professional & Business Serv.	62	74	168	-16.2	-63.1
Educational & Health Services	244	228	180	7.0	35.6
Leisure & Hospitality	115	95	112	21.1	2.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>91.2</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>

### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2007



### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 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**