

# TRENDS

## How Safe Are Wyoming Industries? Comparisons to National Averages

By: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

*The data in the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, collected by Research & Planning in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, identify sectors with the highest incidence rates of injuries and illnesses. This state data can then be compared to national data to determine whether specific industries in the state have higher or lower incidence rates of injuries and illnesses than the national average for those industries.*

Research & Planning (R&P) conducts the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The survey data identify sectors with the highest incidence rates of injuries and illnesses. This information can be used by safety awareness groups to focus safety training in these areas. This article presents incidence rates of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in Wyoming for 2004 per 100 full-time workers and compares them to the previous year and to the U.S.

### Background and Methodology

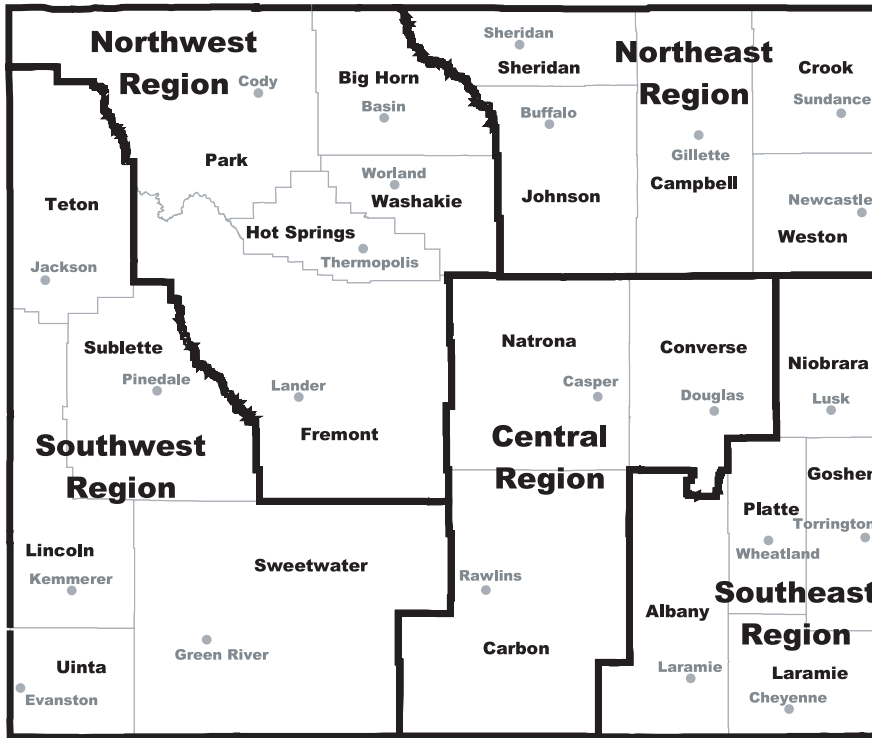
Approximately 2,500 Wyoming employers were asked to keep records of their work-related injuries and illnesses for 2004 and report the data to R&P in 2005. This mandatory survey had a response rate of 98%. If an employee had more than one work-related injury or illness during the year, each incident was reported separately. If a catastrophic event that injured more than one employee occurred, each employee would be reported on the survey.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payroll grew in fourth quarter 2005 at a rate much higher than its five-year average. Wyoming's employment and average weekly wage both increased, also at above-average paces....page 6**
- **Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased in May, but remained slightly lower than the May 2005 rate. Higher unemployment may reflect more people joining the labor force and starting to look for work, rather than job losses in the state....page 12**

## Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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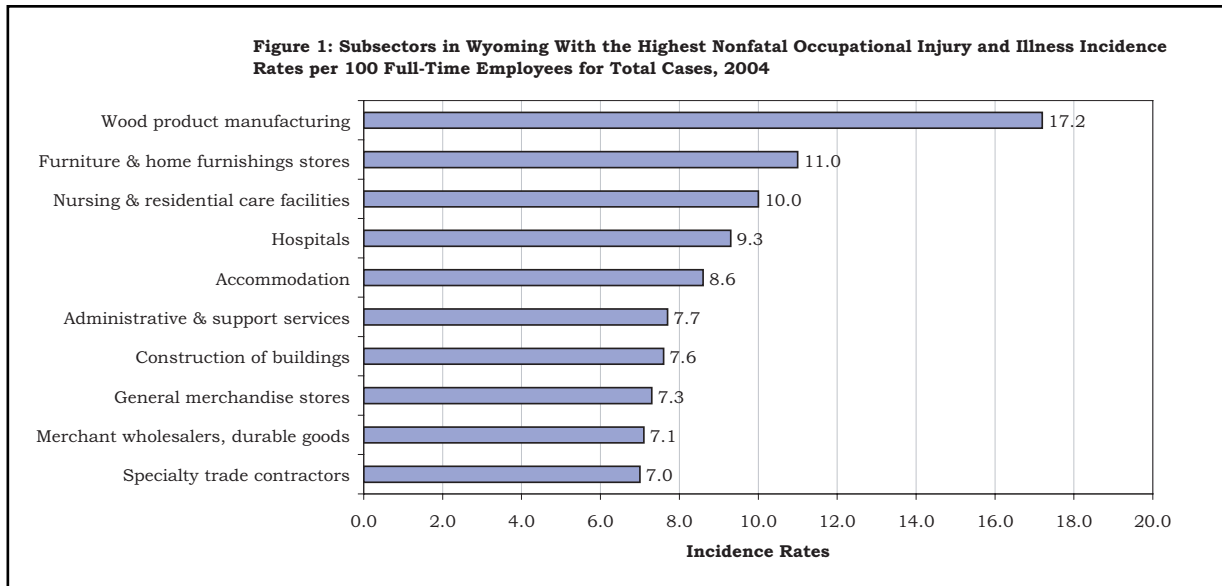
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Although three years of Wyoming Data were available we could only compare the last two years because of methodology changes. The survey results for 2003 and 2004 were based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes assigned to employers when they registered with the Department of Employment for unemployment insurance. Prior results were based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes no longer in use. The occupational coding system also changed in 2003 from the Occupational Injury and Illness Occupational Coding Manual to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. These changes represent a time-series break in the data which prevented comparisons between 2002 and 2003.

We used the Relative Standard Error (RSE) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and a 95% confidence interval to test for statistical significance. For details on the survey methodology refer to the article "The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2003" in the February 2005 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* (Davis).

## Results & Discussion

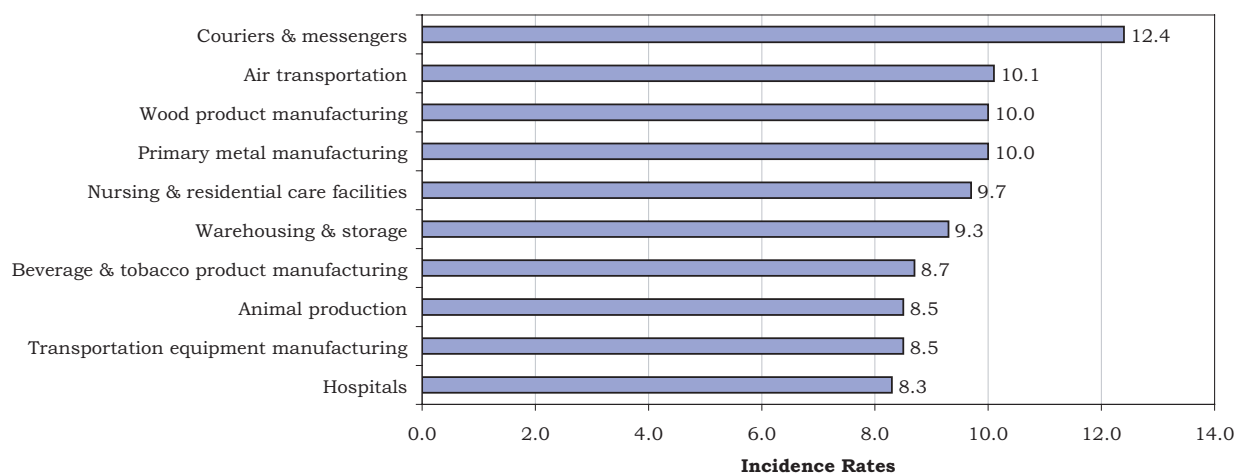
The overall incidence rate for Wyoming in 2004 was 5.3 per 100 full-time employees.

This translates into an estimated 14,500 work-related injuries or illnesses.

The 10 subsectors with the highest incidence rates for Wyoming are displayed in Figure 1. In comparison, the 10 subsectors with the highest incidence rates for the U.S. are shown in Figure 2 (see page 4). Wyoming's mix of industries with the highest rates of injuries and illnesses is quite different than that of the U.S. Only three subsectors are represented in both the U.S. and Wyoming: wood product manufacturing, nursing & residential care facilities, and hospitals. Four of the 10 highest subsectors in the U.S. were in Manufacturing, whereas Wyoming had only one subsector in Manufacturing. This result is not surprising given the underrepresentation of Manufacturing in Wyoming (Harris, 2002). Another of the three highest subsectors for the U.S. was in Transportation. The Transportation sector was not represented in Wyoming's 10 highest. Wyoming did, however, have two subsectors in Construction and two in Retail Trade among its 10 highest, whereas the U.S. did not have any of its highest in those two sectors.

A closer look at Wyoming's subsectors with the highest incidence rates shows that wood product manufacturing had an incidence rate of 17.2 in 2004 compared to

**Figure 2: Subsectors in the United States With the Highest Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates Per 100 Full-Time Employees for Total Cases, 2004**



17.1 in 2003 (see Table, page 5), which is not a statistically significant increase. In contrast, furniture & home furnishings stores had a significant increase from 5.3 in 2003 to 11.0 in 2004. General merchandise stores, as well as merchant wholesalers, durable goods also had changes in incidence rates compared to the previous year, though neither was statistically significant. Building construction also showed a significant change with a decreasing incidence rate from 14.3 to 7.6. No significant change from the previous year was found for specialty trade contractors (7.4 to 7.0). Data for administrative & support services were not available for 2003. Therefore a comparison could not be made to the incidence rate of 7.7 in 2004.

Accommodation had a relatively high incidence rate per 100 full-time workers in Wyoming and the U.S. at 8.6 and 5.8, respectively. Wyoming's 2004 incidence rate in accommodation was down from 12.1 in 2003, though the drop was not statistically significant. Hospitals showed an incidence rate of 8.3 for the U.S. compared to 9.3 for Wyoming, a significant drop from 12.3 the previous year. Incidence rates in nursing &

residential care facilities in Wyoming (10.0) and the U.S. (9.7) were not significantly different. The slight drop in Wyoming's incidence rate from 11.8 in 2003 also was not statistically significant.

Comparisons to other subsectors with high incidence rates in the U.S. could not be made because Wyoming data were not available for those industries in 2004. One subsector, animal production, had data in 2003. The incidence rate was 18.4 in 2003 and significantly larger than the 8.2 the U.S. showed that year.

Mining was not represented in subsectors with the highest incidence rates for either the U.S. or Wyoming, but due to the importance of Mining in Wyoming it was included in the analysis. The difference between Wyoming and the U.S. was not statistically significant for Mining as a whole (4.2 for Wyoming compared to 3.8 for the U.S.); oil & gas extraction (4.4 compared to 2.6); and support activities for mining (4.7 compared to 3.8). On the other hand, in Mining (except oil & gas), Wyoming had a significantly smaller incidence rate (3.3) than the U.S. (4.3). The

(Text continued on page 6)

Table: Incidence Rates<sup>a</sup> of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Sectors and Subsectors, 2003-2004

Sector and Subsector <sup>b</sup>	U.S.	Wyoming	
	Total Recordable Cases 2004	Total Recordable Cases 2004	Total Recordable Cases 2003
Private industry <sup>c</sup>	4.8	5.3	6.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting <sup>c</sup>	6.4	17.8	17.3
Animal production	8.5	--	18.4
Mining <sup>d</sup>	3.8	4.2	4.5
Oil and gas extraction	2.6	4.4	4.6
Mining (except oil & gas) <sup>e</sup>	4.3	3.3	3.3
Support activities for mining	3.8	4.7	N/A
Construction	6.4	5.9	8.7
Construction of buildings	5.6	7.6	14.3
Heavy & civil engineering construction	5.9	3.0	7.3
Specialty trade contractors	6.8	7.0	7.4
Manufacturing	6.6	--	8.0
Wood product manufacturing	10.0	17.2	17.1
Wholesale trade	4.5	6.4	5.7
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods	4.1	7.1	6.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods	5.6	6.1	6.7
Retail trade	5.3	5.1	6.1
Motor vehicle & parts dealers	5.1	5.1	4.4
Furniture & home furnishings stores	5.7	11.0	5.3
Building material & garden equipment & supplies dealers	8.1	5.1	9.0
Food & beverage stores	6.4	7.1	6.9
Sporting goods, hobby, book, & music stores	3.9	4.0	2.7
General merchandise stores	7.0	7.3	7.8
Transportation & warehousing <sup>e</sup>	7.3	5.1	6.3
Rail transportation <sup>e</sup>	2.7	2.5	3.5
Truck transportation	6.1	5.5	7.0
Utilities	5.2	4.2	5.2
Finance & insurance	0.9	0.8	0.6
Real estate & rental & leasing	3.7	2.2	--
Rental & leasing services	4.7	1.9	--
Administrative & support & waste management & remediation services	3.7	7.3	5.3
Administrative & support services	3.4	7.7	--
Waste management & remediation services	7.6	( <sup>f</sup> )	--
Health care & social assistance	6.2	5.9	--
Ambulatory health care services	3.3	2.2	3.3
Hospitals	8.3	9.3	12.3
Nursing & residential care facilities	9.7	10.0	11.8
Accommodation and food services	4.5	5.9	7.3
Accommodation	5.8	8.6	12.1
Other services, except public administration	3.2	3.5	4.9
Repair & maintenance	3.9	3.9	6.6
Personal & laundry services	2.8	2.8	3.2
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, & similar organizations	2.7	3.5	3.3

<sup>a</sup>Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:

$(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where:

N = number of injuries and illnesses.

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

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

<sup>b</sup>Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

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

<sup>e</sup>Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>f</sup>Fewer than 15 cases.

-- Indicates data not available.

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

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

difference in incidence rates is partially due to the fact that all but one of Wyoming's coal mines are surface mines, which typically have fewer days lost to injuries (Mine Safety and Health Administration [MSHA], 2006a) and fewer fatalities (MSHA, 2006b) than do underground mines.

### Future Research

R&P is linking the Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Survey data with data from Workers' Compensation. This link will enable us to estimate the costs of occupational injuries and illnesses, as well as identify possible underreporting of injuries in the survey.

### Conclusion

The results of the survey show that the industries with the highest incidence rates in Wyoming are different from the U.S. largely due to our unique mix of industries. We also observed that some industries have significantly different incidence rates than they had in the previous year. Overall, safety records improved over the last year.

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## Total Payroll Up, Job Growth Continued in Fourth Quarter 2005

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

tables by: **Nancy Brennan, Senior Economist**

In fourth quarter 2005, total Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered payroll grew by \$206 million or 9.9% over the previous year, much higher than its five-year average (6.2%; see Table 1, page 7). Wyoming's average weekly wage increased by \$37 or 5.8%, also above its five-year average (3.9%); Employment rose at a faster-than-average pace (4.0% in fourth quarter compared to the five-year average growth of 2.3%). Natrona County's total payroll increased by \$34.5 million or 10.9%, with about one-third of the growth coming from the Mining sector (including oil & gas). In Laramie

County, total payroll grew by \$20.4 million or 6.3%, and Local Government (including public schools, colleges, and hospitals) was the largest contributor to the increase.

The Figure (see page 8) shows that employment growth has accelerated from 0.1% in first quarter 2003 to 4.0% in fourth quarter 2005. Growth in total wages increased from 2.4% in fourth quarter 2002 to 11.7% in third quarter 2005, and then decreased slightly to 9.9% in fourth quarter 2005 (see Table 2, page 8).

## Statewide Employment and Wages by Sector

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between fourth quarter 2004 and fourth quarter 2005. These economic changes help us gauge the strength of Wyoming's economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing industries and geographic areas.

The largest job gains occurred in Mining, Construction, Local Government, Transportation & Warehousing, and Retail Trade (see Table 3, page 9).

High energy prices appear to be driving growth in the Mining sector. In fourth quarter, Mining (including oil & gas) added 2,664 jobs or 12.6%. Growth occurred in all three subsectors: oil & gas extraction added about 350 jobs, mining (except oil & gas) added almost 500 jobs, and support activities for mining added over 1,800 jobs.

Construction employment increased by 2,472 jobs or 12.7% in fourth quarter. Job

gains in Construction may be related to growth in the housing stock, school construction, and pipelines being built in the state.

In fourth quarter, Local Government added 854 jobs or 2.1%. Employment increased in Educational Services (including public school districts), Health Care & Social Assistance (including public hospitals), and Public Administration (including cities, towns, & counties).

Transportation & Warehousing grew by 685 jobs or 9.3% in fourth quarter. Growth was spread across many subsectors, but the largest gains appeared in truck transportation (over 300 jobs) and warehousing & storage (over 100 jobs). Air transportation; transit & ground transportation; and pipeline transportation all added jobs.

Retail Trade added 575 jobs or 1.9%. Employment fell in several subsectors including food stores, gasoline stations, and clothing stores. Growth appeared strongest in motor vehicles & parts dealers; building

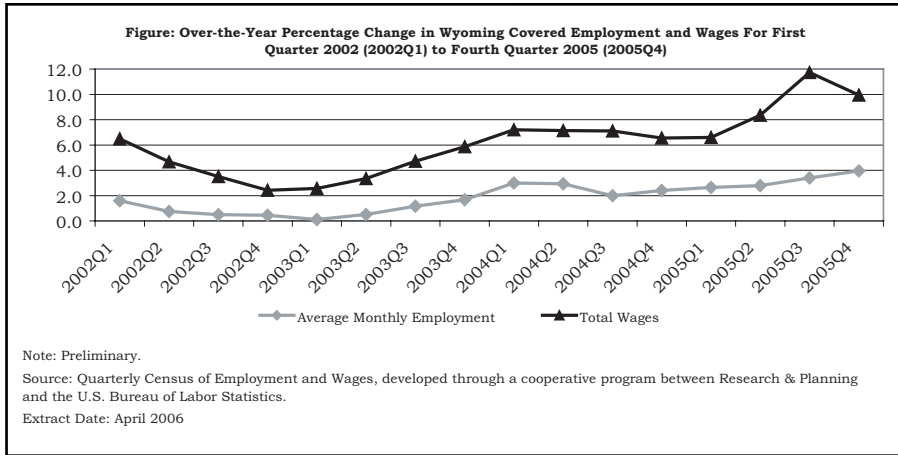
**Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2001 to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2001Q4 to 2005Q4)**

	Average Monthly Employment Percent Change		Total Wages Percent Change		Average Weekly Wage Percent Change	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
2001Q4	2.8	-2.9	6.4	6.6	3.4	10.0
2002Q4	0.4	-3.2	2.4	5.4	2.0	8.9
2003Q4	1.7	-2.8	5.9	6.5	4.1	9.5
2004Q4	2.4	-2.4	6.5	5.9	4.0	8.5
2005Q4 <sup>a</sup>	4.0	-1.9	9.9	4.2	5.8	6.2
5-Year Average for Q4	2.3	-2.6	6.2	5.7	3.9	8.6

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary

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

Extract Date: April 2006



**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Fourth Quarter 2005 (2005Q4)**

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2002Q1	1.6	6.5
2002Q2	0.7	4.7
2002Q3	0.5	3.5
2002Q4	0.4	2.4
2003Q1	0.1	2.6
2003Q2	0.5	3.3
2003Q3	1.2	4.7
2003Q4	1.7	5.9
2004Q1	3.0	7.2
2004Q2	2.9	7.1
2004Q3	2.0	7.1
2004Q4	2.4	6.5
2005Q1	2.6	6.6
2005Q2	2.8	8.4
2005Q3	3.4	11.7
2005Q4 <sup>a</sup>	4.0	9.9

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.  
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Extract Date: April 2006

materials & garden supplies dealers; sporting goods, hobby, book, & music stores; and general merchandise stores.

Employment in Health Care & Social Assistance increased by 318 jobs or 1.6%. The fastest growing subsector was private hospitals, which added 84 jobs or 3.0%. Nursing & residential care facilities gained 106 jobs or 2.4%. Ambulatory health care services (the subsector which includes offices of physicians) grew by a slower than average 1.2% (a gain of 88 jobs).

Minor job losses occurred in Information (-8 jobs or -0.2%), Management of Companies & Enterprises (-26 jobs or -3.3%), Federal Government (-208 jobs or -2.8%), and State Government (-38 jobs or -0.3%).

**Employment and Wages by County**

In fourth quarter, job growth occurred in 22 of

Wyoming's 23 counties (see Table 4, page 9).

Campbell County added 2,258 jobs (10.4%) in fourth quarter. Employment increased in practically all sectors, but was strongest in Mining (especially coal mining and oil & gas extraction), Construction, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Transportation & Warehousing.

Sweetwater County gained 1,361 jobs or 6.5%. Employment growth was fastest in Mining (including oil & gas), Construction, and Transportation & Warehousing.

Natrona County added 1,011 jobs or 2.8% in fourth quarter (see Table 5, page 10). Mining employment (including oil & gas) increased by 402 jobs or 12.0%. Manufacturing gained 136 jobs (8.1%) and Local Government gained 106 jobs (2.7%). Employment fell slightly in Professional & Technical Services, private

Educational Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, and Federal Government.

Table 6 (see page 10) shows that Laramie County added 1,396 jobs or 3.5% in fourth quarter. Local Government (including public schools and hospitals) gained 342 jobs or 5.7%. Construction employment grew rapidly, adding 293 jobs or 11.0%. Retail Trade gained 246 jobs (4.4%) and Health Care & Social Assistance gained 126 jobs (4.1%).

(Text continued on page 11)





Table 5: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Sector, 2004 and 2005<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Sector Title and Code	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
	2004	2005	n	%	2004	2005	\$	%	2004	2005	\$	%
<b>Total, All Sectors</b>	<b>36,186</b>	<b>37,197</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>\$316,722,279</b>	<b>\$351,239,310</b>	<b>\$34,517,031</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>\$673</b>	<b>\$726</b>	<b>\$53</b>	<b>7.9</b>
<b>Total Private (11-99)</b>	<b>30,866</b>	<b>31,785</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>\$269,596,805</b>	<b>\$300,634,768</b>	<b>\$31,037,963</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>\$672</b>	<b>\$728</b>	<b>\$56</b>	<b>8.3</b>
Agriculture (11)	99	109	11	10.8	611,059	802,035	190,976	31.3	476	564	88	18.4
Mining (21)	3,357	3,759	402 <sup>c</sup>	12.0	48,470,600	59,949,687	11,479,087	23.7	1,111	1,227	116	10.5
Utilities (22)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction (23)	2,417	2,473	56	2.3	22,740,820	25,632,507	2,891,687	12.7	724	797	73	10.1
Manufacturing (31-33)	1,676	1,812	136	8.1	15,594,960	18,237,051	2,642,091	16.9	716	774	59	8.2
Wholesale Trade (42)	2,379	2,437	58	2.4	27,770,021	30,991,396	3,221,375	11.6	898	978	80	8.9
Retail Trade (44-45)	5,030	5,045	15	0.3	30,145,934	31,256,949	1,111,015	3.7	461	477	16	3.4
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	964	1,032	67	7.0	10,008,780	11,393,104	1,384,324	13.8	798	849	51	6.4
Information (51)	560	566	6	1.1	4,484,204	4,602,823	118,619	2.6	616	626	10	1.6
Finance & Insurance (52)	1,023	1,030	7	0.7	11,949,111	11,881,214	-67,897	-0.6	899	887	-11	-1.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	898	938	40	4.4	7,462,167	8,852,386	1,390,219	18.6	639	726	87	13.6
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,298	1,288	-10	-0.7	16,557,464	16,759,483	202,019	1.2	981	1,001	19	2.0
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,407	1,477	70	5.0	7,167,632	7,883,334	715,702	10.0	392	411	19	4.8
Educational Services (61)	118	101	-17	-14.1	452,944	362,753	-90,191	-19.9	295	275	-20	-6.7
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	4,582	4,565	-17	-0.4	43,149,685	46,491,622	3,341,937	7.7	724	783	59	8.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	405	408	3	0.8	1,596,762	1,548,513	-48,249	-3.0	303	292	-12	-3.8
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	3,161	3,198	38	1.2	9,096,352	9,984,761	888,409	9.8	221	240	19	8.5
Other Services (81)	1,324	1,393	69	5.2	9,254,302	10,998,551	1,744,249	18.8	538	607	70	12.9
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>5,319</b>	<b>5,412</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>\$47,125,474</b>	<b>\$50,604,542</b>	<b>\$3,479,068</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>\$681</b>	<b>\$719</b>	<b>\$38</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Federal Government	703	676	-27	-3.9	10,083,945	9,457,540	-626,405	-6.2	1,103	1,076	-27	-2.4
State Government	684	697	14	2.0	6,505,488	7,131,307	625,819	9.6	732	787	55	7.5
Local Government	3,932	4,039	106	2.7	30,536,041	34,015,695	3,479,654	11.4	597	648	51	8.5

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>North American Industry Classification System.<sup>c</sup>Several "new" employers. One large employer merged from statewide classification to Natrona County. Many slight employee increases. Many projects continuing.

Increase in percentage of higher paid employees.

ND - Not discloseable due to confidentiality of information.

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

Extract Date: April 2006

Table 6: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Sector, 2004 and 2005<sup>a</sup>

NAICS <sup>b</sup> Sector Title and Code	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
	2004	2005	n	%	2004	2005	\$	%	2004	2005	\$	%
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>39,718</b>	<b>41,113</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>\$325,371,777</b>	<b>\$345,741,607</b>	<b>\$20,369,830</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>\$630</b>	<b>\$647</b>	<b>\$17</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Total Private (11-99)</b>	<b>27,442</b>	<b>28,499</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>\$203,777,027</b>	<b>\$214,994,227</b>	<b>\$11,217,200</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>\$571</b>	<b>\$580</b>	<b>\$9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Agriculture (11)	157	196	39	24.8	1,027,863	1,243,998	216,135	21.0	503	487	-15	-3.0
Mining (21)	73	84	12	16.1	851,432	944,890	93,458	11.0	901	862	-39	-4.4
Utilities (22)	113	132	19	16.8	1,728,891	1,918,162	189,271	10.9	1,173	1,115	-58	-5.0
Construction (23)	2,664	2,958	293	11.0	24,037,153	26,566,191	2,529,038	10.5	694	691	-3	-0.4
Manufacturing (31-33)	1,561	1,594	33	2.1	15,747,659	16,662,442	914,783	5.8	776	804	28	3.6
Wholesale Trade (42)	708	790	81	11.5	7,838,102	8,668,484	830,382	10.6	851	844	-7	-0.8
Retail Trade (44-45)	5,549	5,795	246	4.4	32,309,029	34,613,196	2,304,167	7.1	448	459	12	2.6
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,617	1,726	108	6.7	11,758,164	13,670,512	1,912,348	16.3	559	609	50	9.0
Information (51)	986	983	-3	-0.3	9,994,063	8,985,788	-1,008,275	-10.1	780	703	-77	-9.8
Finance & Insurance (52)	1,504	1,502	-2	-0.2	15,263,858	16,180,344	916,486	6.0	781	829	48	6.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	485	484	-1	-0.2	3,612,633	3,636,816	24,183	0.7	573	578	5	0.9
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,459	1,532	73	5.0	19,141,709	19,825,677	683,968	3.6	1,009	996	-14	-1.4
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	172	201	28	16.4	1,761,067	2,109,119	348,052	19.8	786	809	22	2.9
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,535	1,609	74 <sup>c</sup>	4.8	8,111,607	7,913,494	-198,113	-2.4	406	378	-28	-6.9
Educational Services (61)	115	160	45	38.8	564,432	834,530	270,098	47.9	378	402	25	6.5
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	3,086	3,211	126	4.1	29,082,115	30,347,983	1,265,868	4.4	725	727	2	0.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	255	231	-24	-9.4	791,793	751,947	-39,846	-5.0	239	250	11	4.8
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	4,081	4,056	-24	-0.6	12,443,568	12,799,105	355,537	2.9	235	243	8	3.5
Other Services (81)	1,321	1,255	-66	-5.0	7,711,889	7,321,549	-390,340	-5.1	449	449	0	-0.1
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>12,276</b>	<b>12,615</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>\$121,594,750</b>	<b>\$130,747,380</b>	<b>\$9,152,630</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>\$762</b>	<b>\$797</b>	<b>\$35</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Federal Government	2,586	2,513	-72	-2.8	32,832,953	33,459,174	626,221	1.9	977	1,024	47	4.8
State Government	3,740	3,809	69	1.9	39,400,248	42,024,556	2,624,308	6.7	810	849	38	4.7
Local Government	5,950	6,292	342	5.7	49,361,549	55,263,650	5,902,101	12.0	638	676	37	5.9

<sup>a</sup>Preliminary.<sup>b</sup>North American Industry Classification System.<sup>c</sup>Decrease of employment and wages due to projects finishing and businesses closing in employment & business support services.

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

Extract Date: April 2006

Modest job losses were seen in Information; Finance & Insurance; Real Estate & Rental & Leasing; Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; Other Services; and Federal Government.

In fourth quarter, Teton County employment grew by 698 jobs or 4.5%. Notable job gains were seen in Construction; Retail Trade; private Educational Services; and Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation.

Sublette County kept its place as the fastest growing county by adding 572 jobs (17.9%). The largest job gains were in Mining and Construction, but growth occurred throughout most sectors.

Park County lost 3 jobs (0.0%) in fourth quarter. Employment fell slightly in Construction; Manufacturing; Transportation & Warehousing; Administrative & Waste Services; and Accommodation & Food Services, but grew in most other sectors.

In summary, employment growth accelerated to 4.0% in fourth quarter 2005. Construction and Mining (including oil & gas) were the fastest growing sectors and created the largest numbers of new jobs. Job gains occurred in all but one county.



## Improvement in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) Program and its Implications for Comparability

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

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

For example, in Table 3 (see page 9), several employers were moved into Manufacturing from Mining and Construction explaining part of the employment increase in Manufacturing.

In a separate initiative to increase data quality, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages unit has contacted many employers with nonclassified geographic codes in order to place them within appropriate counties. This data quality effort has resulted in a significant decrease in employment in the nonclassified geographic designation and corresponding employment increases in many counties throughout the state. While the long-run result will be higher-quality data, initially some of the employment increases at the county level may simply be the result of more accurate reporting, rather than actual increases in the number of jobs in those counties.

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

Each quarter, QCEW data are revised to reflect the receipt of late reports and corrections from employers. At the total

level, these revisions are usually quite small. For example, when data for fourth quarter 2004 were first published in July 2005 Trends, total employment was shown in the tables as 248,625, but the tables accompanying this article show fourth quarter 2004 total employment as 248,966, a revision of 341 jobs or 0.1%.

### References

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



## Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.7% in May 2006

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

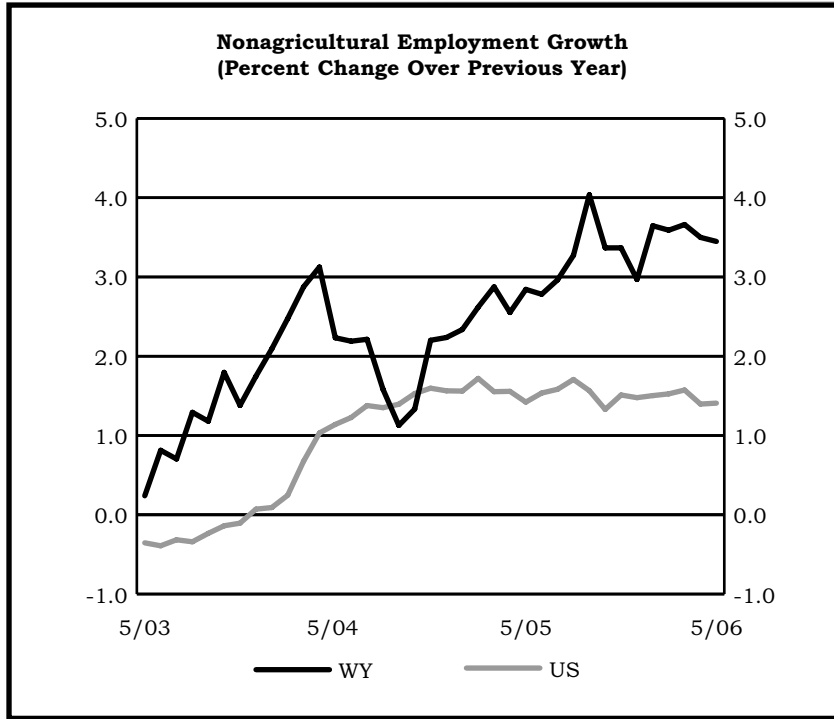
Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 3.2% in April to 3.7% in May, but remained slightly lower than the May 2005 rate of 3.8%. Higher unemployment may reflect more people joining the labor force and starting to look for work, rather than job losses in the state. The U.S. unemployment rate decreased slightly, falling from 4.7% in April to 4.6% in May. Wyoming job growth continued as 9,100 jobs were created compared to May 2005 (an increase of 3.4%).

From April to May, Wyoming added 6,800 jobs (or 2.6%). Seasonal job gains were seen in Construction (1,500 jobs or 7.3%), Retail Trade (800 jobs or 2.7%), Professional & Business Services (500 jobs or 3.1%), Educational & Health Services (400 jobs or 1.8%), Leisure & Hospitality

(2,000 jobs or 6.7%), and Government (900 jobs or 1.3%).

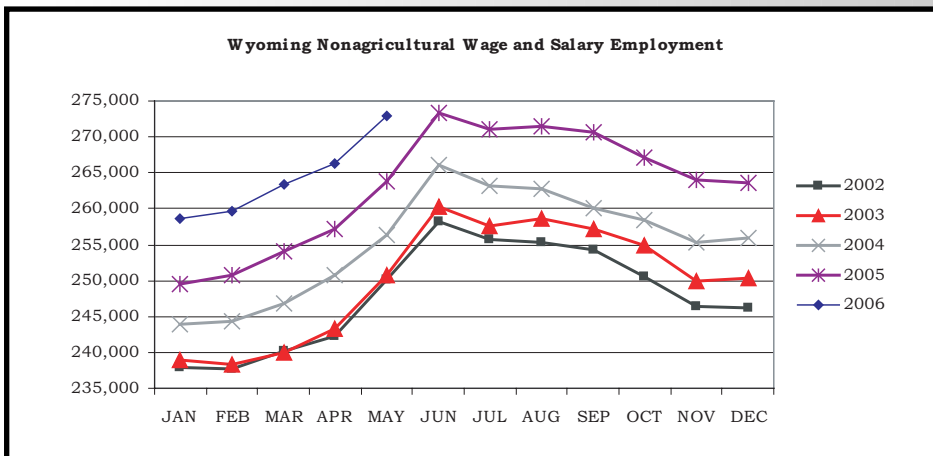
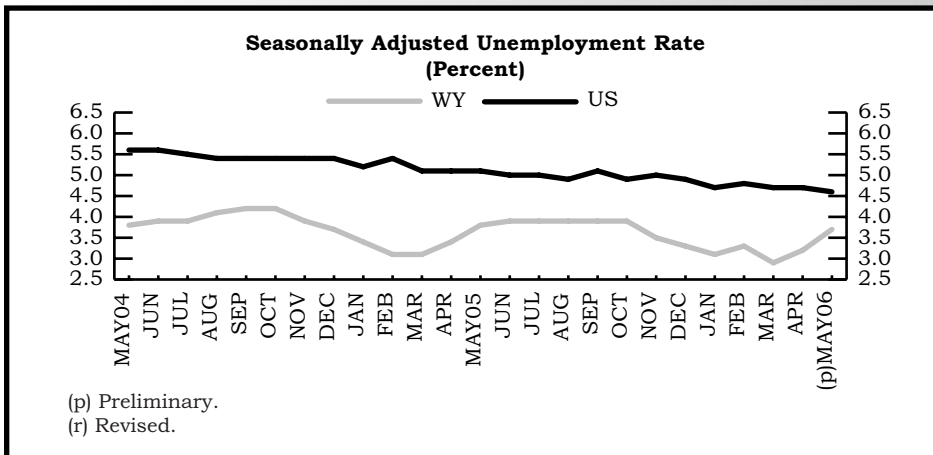
From May 2005, Wyoming gained 9,100 jobs or 3.4%. High energy prices continued to drive growth in Wyoming's Natural Resources & Mining sector which added 3,200 jobs or 14.5%. Job growth was seen across every sector, but was strongest in Wholesale Trade (400 jobs or 5.2%), Professional & Business Services (800 jobs or 5.0%), Construction (1,000 jobs or 4.8%), and Transportation & Utilities (600 jobs or 4.8%).

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, most unemployment rates changed little from April to May. Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate (1.9%) followed by Campbell County (2.6%). The highest unemployment rate was found in Goshen County (4.6%).



### State Unemployment Rates May 2006 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	Not Available
Mississippi	7.3
Alaska	7.1
South Carolina	6.5
Michigan	6.0
District of Columbia	5.7
Kentucky	5.6
Oregon	5.6
Rhode Island	5.5
Tennessee	5.4
Arkansas	5.3
Ohio	5.3
Louisiana	5.2
Texas	5.1
Washington	5.1
California	5.0
Indiana	5.0
Massachusetts	5.0
New Jersey	5.0
Georgia	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.8
West Virginia	4.8
Wisconsin	4.7
Illinois	4.6
New York	4.6
North Carolina	4.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Colorado	4.5
Kansas	4.5
Maine	4.4
Missouri	4.4
Arizona	4.2
New Mexico	4.2
Oklahoma	4.1
Connecticut	4.0
Nevada	4.0
Delaware	3.8
Maryland	3.8
Montana	3.8
Minnesota	3.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Alabama	3.6
Idaho	3.5
Utah	3.5
Iowa	3.4
New Hampshire	3.3
North Dakota	3.3
Florida	3.2
Nebraska	3.2
Hawaii	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Virginia	3.0
South Dakota	2.9





# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

(Continued)

	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	May06(p)	Apr06(r)	May05(b)	Apr06	May05
				May06	May06
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>11.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	7.3	7.2	6.5	1.4	12.3
Construction	2.6	2.5	2.3	4.0	13.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	6.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.3	5.2	4.8	1.9	10.4
Construction	1.9	1.8	2.1	5.6	-9.5
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	6.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.2	2.0	2.2	10.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-4.3
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.2	6.2
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	5.6	5.2	5.2	7.7	7.7
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## State Unemployment Rates May 2006 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	Not Available
Mississippi	7.4
Alaska	6.9
South Carolina	6.1
Michigan	5.8
District of Columbia	5.7
Kentucky	5.5
Oregon	5.3
Rhode Island	5.2
Arkansas	5.1
Tennessee	5.0
Ohio	4.9
Texas	4.9
Washington	4.9
Indiana	4.8
Louisiana	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Georgia	4.7
Massachusetts	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.7
California	4.6
North Carolina	4.6
West Virginia	4.6
Wisconsin	4.5
Illinois	4.4
New York	4.4
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Colorado	4.3
Maine	4.2
Missouri	4.2
Kansas	4.1
New Mexico	4.1
Oklahoma	4.1
Arizona	3.9
Connecticut	3.9
Maryland	3.7
Nevada	3.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Delaware	3.5
Minnesota	3.3
Montana	3.3
Utah	3.3
New Hampshire	3.2
Alabama	3.1
Nebraska	3.1
Idaho	3.0
Iowa	3.0
North Dakota	3.0
Florida	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Hawaii	2.8
South Dakota	2.8
Vermont	2.8

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*The Baker Hughes Rig Count for Wyoming increased 40.0% over the year.*

	May	April	May	Percent Change	
	2006	2006	2005	Month	Year
	(p)	(r)	(b)		
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	290,467	289,900	282,649	0.2	2.8
Unemployed	10,341	10,178	10,361	1.6	-0.2
Employed	280,126	279,722	272,288	0.1	2.9
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.6%/3.7%	3.5%/3.2%	3.7%/3.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.4%/4.6%	4.5%/4.7%	4.9%/5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,641,000	7,360,000	7,348,000	3.8	4.0
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.1%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	323,000	381,000	392,000	-15.2	-17.6
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	3,968,000	3,787,000	4,171,000	4.8	-4.9
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,071.21	\$1,093.24	\$1,046.52	-2.0	2.4
Average Weekly Hours	45.7	46.6	45.6	-1.9	0.2
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$924.89	\$930.47	\$882.18	-0.6	4.8
Average Weekly Hours	45.9	46.2	46.8	-0.6	-1.9
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$703.77	\$715.04	\$692.78	-1.6	1.6
Average Weekly Hours	40.4	41.0	40.8	-1.5	-1.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$690.51	\$677.91	\$667.00	1.9	3.5
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	40.4	40.4	2.0	2.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,857	10,578	10,769	-6.8	-8.5
Benefits Paid	\$2,443,102	\$2,615,717	\$2,537,804	-6.6	-3.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$247.85	\$247.28	\$235.66	0.2	5.2
State Insured Covered Jobs	252,184	245,308	244,715	2.8	3.1
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	202.5	201.5	194.4	0.5	4.2
Housing	194.7	194.2	191.1	0.3	1.9
Apparel	202.2	201.7	194.5	0.2	4.0
Transportation	122.4	123.4	122.4	-0.8	0.0
Medical Care	187.6	184.1	172.1	1.9	9.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	335.6	334.7	322.2	0.3	4.2
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	111.2	111.1	109.5	0.1	1.6
Other Goods & Services	115.7	115.8	112.7	-0.1	2.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	320.2	320.0	312.5	0.1	2.5
	165.3	163.8	154.3	0.9	7.1
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	370	280	316	32.1	17.1
Valuation	\$69,562,000	\$43,692,000	\$60,227,000	59.2	15.5
Single Family Homes	287	199	287	44.2	0.0
Valuation	\$63,365,000	\$38,815,000	\$57,890,000	63.2	9.5
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	98	103	70	-4.9	40.0

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



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

Sublette County posted the lowest unemployment rate (1.9%) followed by Campbell County (2.6%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	May 2006 (p)	Apr 2006 (p)	May 2005 (b)	May 2006 (p)	Apr 2006 (p)	May 2005 (b)	May 2006 (p)	Apr 2006 (p)	May 2005 (b)	May 2006 (p)	Apr 2006 (p)	May 2005 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,867</b>	<b>44,996</b>	<b>45,302</b>	<b>43,986</b>	<b>43,068</b>	<b>43,393</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>1,928</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Big Horn	5,564	5,512	5,507	5,320	5,271	5,274	244	241	233	4.4	4.4	4.2
Fremont	18,656	18,657	18,115	17,833	17,817	17,279	823	840	836	4.4	4.5	4.6
Hot Springs	2,399	2,377	2,414	2,298	2,275	2,318	101	102	96	4.2	4.3	4.0
Park	14,804	14,003	14,931	14,268	13,444	14,368	536	559	563	3.6	4.0	3.8
Washakie	4,444	4,447	4,335	4,267	4,261	4,154	177	186	181	4.0	4.2	4.2
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>51,500</b>	<b>51,382</b>	<b>49,062</b>	<b>49,944</b>	<b>49,922</b>	<b>47,431</b>	<b>1,556</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Campbell	24,811	24,914	23,129	24,175	24,323	22,465	636	591	664	2.6	2.4	2.9
Crook	3,462	3,385	3,366	3,352	3,276	3,248	110	109	118	3.2	3.2	3.5
Johnson	4,051	3,909	3,898	3,926	3,790	3,762	125	119	136	3.1	3.0	3.5
Sheridan	15,860	15,858	15,418	15,304	15,333	14,836	556	525	582	3.5	3.3	3.8
Weston	3,316	3,316	3,251	3,187	3,200	3,120	129	116	131	3.9	3.5	4.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>62,242</b>	<b>61,948</b>	<b>59,777</b>	<b>60,238</b>	<b>59,878</b>	<b>57,799</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>1,978</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Lincoln	8,317	8,180	7,944	8,012	7,872	7,648	305	308	296	3.7	3.8	3.7
Sublette	5,464	5,345	4,850	5,359	5,250	4,746	105	95	104	1.9	1.8	2.1
Sweetwater	23,523	23,772	22,971	22,798	23,094	22,271	725	678	700	3.1	2.9	3.0
Teton	13,930	13,544	13,332	13,456	12,942	12,851	474	602	481	3.4	4.4	3.6
Uinta	11,008	11,107	10,680	10,613	10,720	10,283	395	387	397	3.6	3.5	3.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>74,727</b>	<b>75,517</b>	<b>74,056</b>	<b>71,742</b>	<b>72,654</b>	<b>71,161</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>2,863</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Albany	20,045	20,720	20,432	19,406	20,102	19,791	639	618	641	3.2	3.0	3.1
Goshen	6,050	5,965	5,859	5,773	5,691	5,616	277	274	243	4.6	4.6	4.1
Laramie	43,008	43,495	42,100	41,165	41,745	40,323	1,843	1,750	1,777	4.3	4.0	4.2
Niobrara	1,196	1,139	1,176	1,157	1,100	1,126	39	39	50	3.3	3.4	4.3
Platte	4,428	4,198	4,489	4,241	4,016	4,305	187	182	184	4.2	4.3	4.1
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,134</b>	<b>56,055</b>	<b>54,450</b>	<b>54,218</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>52,503</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>1,947</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Carbon	7,836	7,883	7,840	7,515	7,571	7,525	321	312	315	4.1	4.0	4.0
Converse	7,195	7,024	6,868	6,943	6,762	6,625	252	262	243	3.5	3.7	3.5
Natrona	41,103	41,148	39,742	39,760	39,867	38,353	1,343	1,281	1,389	3.3	3.1	3.5
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>290,467</b>	<b>289,900</b>	<b>282,649</b>	<b>280,126</b>	<b>279,722</b>	<b>272,288</b>	<b>10,341</b>	<b>10,178</b>	<b>10,361</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	3.2	3.8
U.S.....										4.4	4.5	4.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.6	4.7	5.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/06. Run Date 06/06.

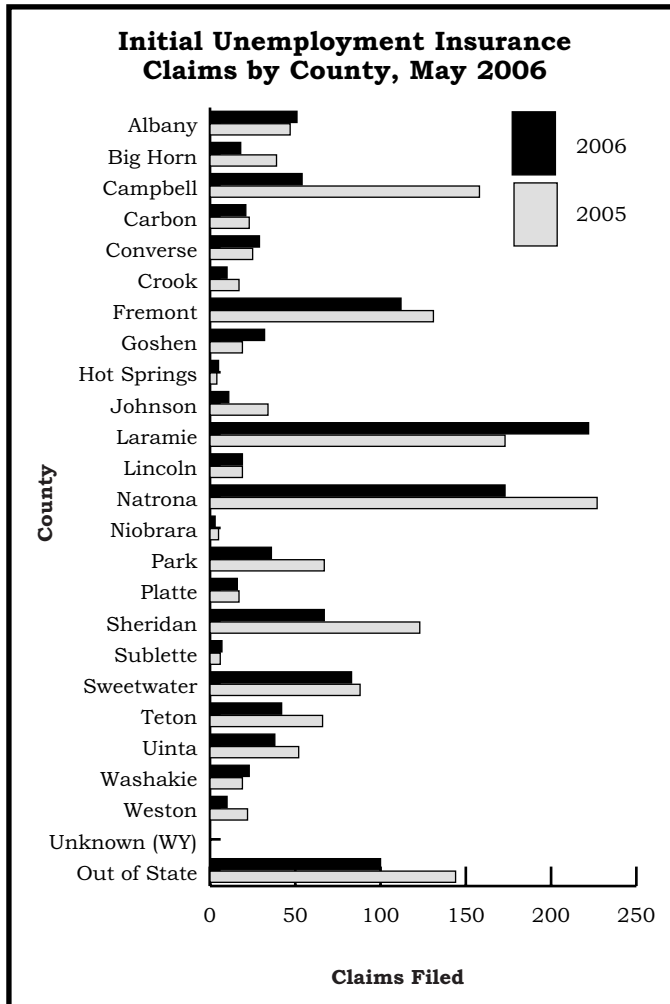
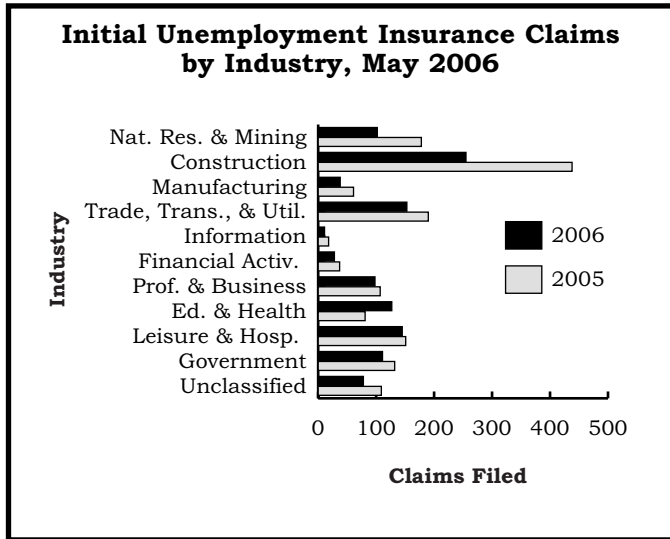
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide claims declined by 31.3% over the year. Claims in Construction, Manufacturing, and Mining were sharply lower than last May's totals.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	May06	Apr06	May05	Apr06 May05	May06 May05
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>-22.5</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	395	462	677	-14.5	-41.7
Natural Resources and Mining	102	103	178	-1.0	-42.7
Mining	81	84	161	-3.6	-49.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	7	8	15	-12.5	-53.3
Construction	255	299	438	-14.7	-41.8
Manufacturing	38	60	61	-36.7	-37.7
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	598	1,043	608	-42.7	-1.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	153	262	190	-41.6	-19.5
Wholesale Trade	23	26	25	-11.5	-8.0
Retail Trade	93	142	108	-34.5	-13.9
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	37	94	57	-60.6	-35.1
Information	11	10	18	10.0	-38.9
Financial Activities	28	46	37	-39.1	-24.3
Professional & Business Serv.	98	91	107	7.7	-8.4
Educational & Health Services	127	73	81	74.0	56.8
Leisure & Hospitality	145	522	151	-72.2	-4.0
Other Services	36	39	24	-7.7	50.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	111	118	132	-5.9	-15.9
Federal Government	21	48	39	-56.3	-46.2
State Government	17	23	18	-26.1	-5.6
Local Government	73	47	75	55.3	-2.7
Local Education	22	13	13	69.2	69.2
UNCLASSIFIED	78	92	109	-15.2	-28.4

LARAMIE COUNTY					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>31.2</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	64	67	54	-4.5	18.5
Construction	54	58	44	-6.9	22.7
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	130	110	90	18.2	44.4
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	39	38	27	2.6	44.4
Financial Activities	8	9	5	-11.1	60.0
Professional & Business Serv.	28	27	21	3.7	33.3
Educational & Health Services	13	18	15	-27.8	-13.3
Leisure & Hospitality	24	12	14	100.0	71.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	19	17	20	11.8	-5.0
UNCLASSIFIED	10	14	6	-28.6	66.7

NATRONA COUNTY					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-22.7</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	61	76	98	-19.7	-37.8
Construction	40	49	66	-18.4	-39.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	106	88	116	20.5	-8.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	15	40	39	-62.5	-61.5
Financial Activities	3	8	9	-62.5	-66.7
Professional & Business Serv.	36	6	19	500.0	89.5
Educational & Health Services	26	13	14	100.0	85.7
Leisure & Hospitality	21	15	26	40.0	-19.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	8	8	-62.5	-62.5
UNCLASSIFIED	4	3	3	33.3	33

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

The statewide total for continued weeks claimed was 10,176, the lowest amount since 1997.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed		Percent Change		
	May06	Apr06	Weeks Claimed		
			Apr06	May05	
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>10,176</b>	<b>13,048</b>	<b>13,193</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>-22.9</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>2,708</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>-34.4</b>	<b>-34.1</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>4,346</b>	<b>-34.7</b>	<b>-34.8</b>
Natural Resources and Mining	646	718	1,120	-10.0	-42.3
Mining	523	571	912	-8.4	-42.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	68	88	88	-22.7	-22.7
Construction	1,574	2,774	2,528	-43.3	-37.7
Manufacturing	614	850	698	-27.8	-12.0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>5,756</b>	<b>6,599</b>	<b>6,851</b>	<b>-12.8</b>	<b>-16.0</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,657	1,833	1,926	-9.6	-14.0
Wholesale Trade	218	239	257	-8.8	-15.2
Retail Trade	1,109	1,204	1,072	-7.9	3.5
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	330	390	597	-15.4	-44.7
Information	205	242	185	-15.3	10.8
Financial Activities	285	280	324	1.8	-12.0
Professional & Business Serv.	776	1,046	1,047	-25.8	-25.9
Educational & Health Serv.	667	652	703	2.3	-5.1
Leisure & Hospitality	1,947	2,241	2,366	-13.1	-17.7
Other Services	219	305	300	-28.2	-27.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>-31.1</b>	<b>-17.1</b>
Federal Government	397	700	482	-43.3	-17.6
State Government	181	199	201	-9.0	-10.0
Local Government	437	575	542	-24.0	-19.4
Local Education	100	148	91	-32.4	9.9
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-25.9</b>

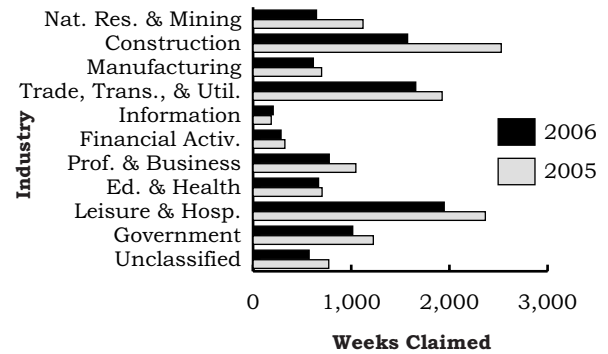
## LARAMIE COUNTY

<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,762</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>1,771</b>	<b>-14.8</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>-29.2</b>	<b>-12.5</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>-35.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Construction	662	1,028	643	-35.6	3.0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	451	549	403	-17.9	11.9
Financial Activities	58	58	85	0.0	-31.8
Professional & Business Serv.	209	279	230	-25.1	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	157	135	117	16.3	34.2
Leisure & Hospitality	101	141	159	-28.4	-36.5
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>-39.8</b>	<b>-21.1</b>

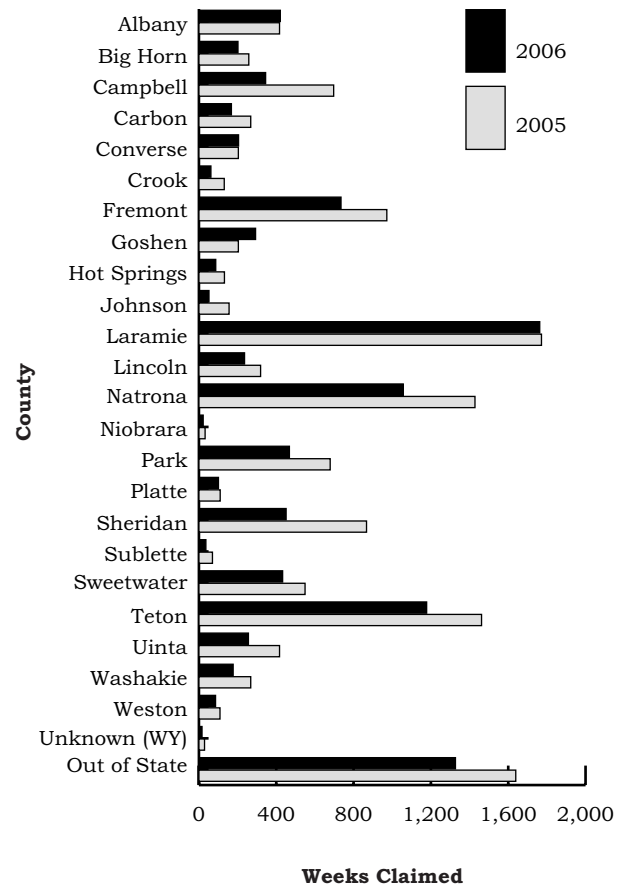
## NATRONA COUNTY

<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>-27.9</b>	<b>-17.0</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-12.2</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>-42.7</b>	<b>-18.6</b>
Construction	284	613	350	-53.7	-18.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>837</b>	<b>-16.5</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	254	274	277	-7.3	-8.3
Financial Activities	52	61	83	-14.8	-37.3
Professional & Business Serv.	136	228	155	-40.4	-12.3
Educational & Health Services	106	86	136	23.3	-22.1
Leisure & Hospitality	89	111	102	-19.8	-12.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-3.9</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-26.9</b>	<b>-55.8</b>

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, May 2006



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, May 2006



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