

TRENDS

Examining the Wage Gap in Wyoming's Counties

by: Sylvia D. Jones, Senior Research Analyst

In 2006 in Wyoming, year-round, full-time working women earned 66 cents for every dollar earned by year-round, full-time working men. Using a different metric that compares total average annual wages for men and women, regardless of hours or weeks worked during the year or industry of employment, Wyoming women were paid 55 cents for every dollar their male counterparts were paid in 2006 (Jones, 2007). Regardless of the measurement used, the wage gap is higher in Wyoming than in other areas of the country.

Governor Dave Freudenthal recently declared April 22 to be Equal Pay Day in Wyoming (Wyoming Business Report, 2008), thereby recognizing the wage gap between working men and women around the nation and the state. According to national statistics, women in the United States were paid an average of 81 cents for every dollar their male counterparts were paid in 2006 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2007). In Wyoming, year-round, full-time working women earned 66 cents for every dollar earned by year-round, full-time working men. Using a different metric that compares total average annual wages

for men and women, regardless of hours or weeks worked during the year or industry of employment, Wyoming women were paid 55 cents for every dollar their male counterparts were paid in 2006 (Jones, 2007).

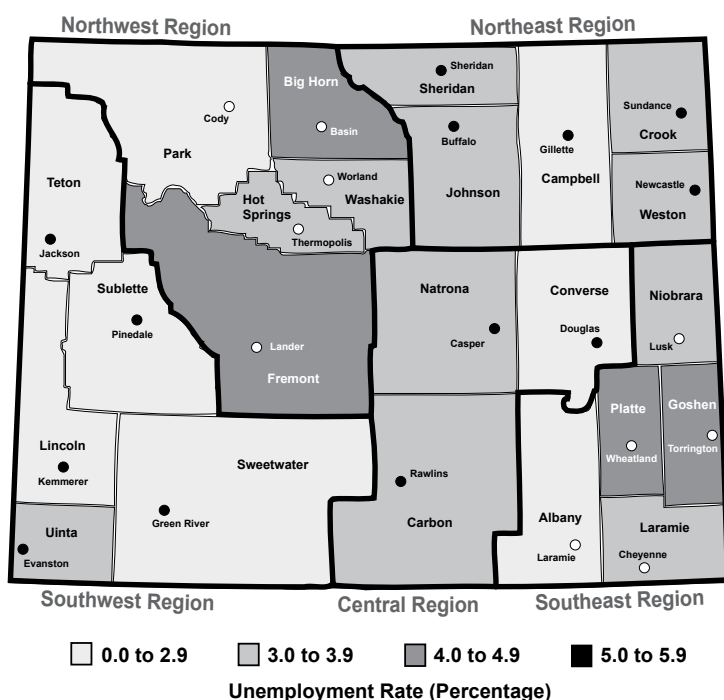
Regardless of the measurement used, the wage gap is higher in Wyoming than in other areas of the country. The reasons are numerous. One factor could be that men in Wyoming, especially those working in an expansion-related industry, receive

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- To gauge the effectiveness of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* and R&P's website, <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>, and the satisfaction of users, R&P sent a survey to individuals on the mailing list for *Trends*. According to survey results, respondents are satisfied with *Trends*....page 5
- Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 2.9% in May to 3.2% in June. It was just barely higher than its June 2007 level of 3.1% and remained much lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.5%....page 12

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, June 2008 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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comparatively high pay while women in Wyoming receive comparatively low or average pay. This idea was first introduced in 2007 (Jones) when median weekly earnings for men and women were ranked by state. It was found that the states on the edges of the wage disparity distribution are those with the largest difference in men's wages ranking versus women's wages ranking. Those with the largest wage disparity (Wyoming, Wisconsin, Utah, and Idaho) had wages for men ranked considerably higher than wages for women. Alternatively, the states with the smallest wage disparity (with one exception) are the states with the largest difference in ranking, where the women's earnings are ranked higher than the men's.

To further explore the idea that wage

disparity in Wyoming is driven more by high wages for men than by wages for women, we computed average annual wages for men and women at the county level. Two sets of tables were created: one for county of employment and one for county of residence. The tables are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings/toc.htm>.

To do the analysis we ranked all of the counties by average annual earnings for men (1 is the highest). We then ranked the counties again by average annual earnings for women and then again by women's earnings as a percentage of men's (see Table 1 and Table 2, page 4).

The findings were similar to those using states as comparators. The counties with the largest wage gap (either by place of work or place of residence) were

Table 1: Average Annual Wages for Women and Men by Wyoming County of Employment, Ranked by Difference in Wages for Women and Men Compared to Other Counties, 2006

	Wages for Women	Wages for Men	Wage Gap	Total Wages	Wage Gap Rank	Women Rank	Men Rank	Difference
Teton	26,721	36,934	0.72	22,929	1	1	6	-5
Laramie	23,028	32,690	0.70	24,858	2	3	13	-10
Niobrara	17,359	24,993	0.69	19,402	3	19	23	-4
Goshen	17,651	25,824	0.68	19,435	4	18	22	-4
Albany	21,916	32,327	0.68	23,530	5	5	14	-9
Sheridan	20,327	32,216	0.63	23,860	6	8	16	-8
Fremont	19,508	31,316	0.62	22,777	7	9	17	-8
Johnson	18,960	30,552	0.62	22,224	8	11	20	-9
Hot Springs	17,814	29,137	0.61	21,378	9	17	21	-4
Park	18,370	30,717	0.60	20,489	10	15	18	-3
Crook	17,284	30,560	0.57	21,121	11	20	19	1
Washakie	18,713	34,027	0.55	25,228	12	12	11	1
Natrona	21,568	39,777	0.54	29,079	13	7	4	3
Carbon	19,218	35,617	0.54	23,883	14	10	9	1
Platte	17,260	32,272	0.53	22,307	15	21	15	6
Big Horn	18,523	34,781	0.53	25,647	16	14	10	4
Sublette	21,979	41,633	0.53	27,552	17	4	3	1
Converse	18,605	36,641	0.51	25,105	18	13	8	5
Campbell	24,507	50,973	0.48	35,935	19	2	1	1
Weston	16,219	33,779	0.48	22,835	20	23	12	11
Uinta	18,109	37,993	0.48	24,236	21	16	5	11
Lincoln	16,891	36,736	0.46	24,244	22	22	7	15
Sweetwater	21,697	49,820	0.44	33,258	23	6	2	4

the counties where men's wages ranked considerably higher compared to other counties than did women's wages. The counties with the smallest wage gap were those where women's wages ranked considerably higher compared to other counties than did men's wages. Laramie and Teton counties had the lowest wage disparities in both the county of residence and county of employment analyses. Uinta and Weston counties had the largest wage disparities when considering county of residence while Sweetwater and Lincoln counties had the largest disparities when considering county of employment.

The county-level analysis supports the previous state-level findings that high wage disparity is a function of the difference in ranking between average male and female earnings.

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Table 2: Average Annual Wages for Women and Men by Wyoming County of Residence, Ranked by Difference in Wages for Women and Men Compared to Other Counties, 2006

	Wages for Women	Wages for Men	Wage Gap	Total Wages	Wage Gap Rank	Women Rank	Men Rank	Difference
Laramie	23,237	33,026	0.70	28,088	1	4	17	-13
Teton	28,898	41,081	0.70	35,668	2	1	8	-7
Albany	23,315	33,893	0.69	28,850	3	3	15	-12
Goshen	18,008	26,969	0.67	22,292	4	19	21	-2
Niobrara	16,743	26,329	0.64	21,053	5	22	22	0
Sheridan	20,707	34,160	0.61	27,469	6	8	13	-5
Fremont	19,946	33,652	0.59	26,942	7	9	16	-7
Big Horn	15,300	26,159	0.58	21,020	8	23	23	0
Hot Springs	18,409	31,760	0.58	25,014	9	16	20	-4
Park	19,057	32,891	0.58	26,190	10	12	18	-6
Johnson	19,572	34,129	0.57	27,133	11	10	14	-4
Platte	17,473	31,776	0.55	24,645	12	21	19	2
Natrona	22,075	41,275	0.53	32,333	13	6	6	0
Washakie	18,564	35,375	0.52	27,500	14	15	12	3
Carbon	18,982	37,107	0.51	28,608	15	14	10	4
Sublette	22,609	44,367	0.51	35,073	16	5	3	2
Crook	19,007	38,323	0.50	29,317	17	13	9	4
Lincoln	17,934	36,670	0.49	28,080	18	20	11	9
Converse	19,369	41,179	0.47	30,786	19	11	7	4
Campbell	24,120	51,769	0.47	39,609	20	2	1	1
Sweetwater	21,791	49,567	0.44	37,856	21	7	2	5
Weston	18,276	42,499	0.43	31,894	22	17	5	12
Uinta	18,222	42,680	0.43	31,444	23	18	4	14

Survey of Trends Subscribers

by: April Szuch, Information Specialist

Statistical analysis conducted by Research & Planning (R&P) frequently reaches its widest audience through the publication Wyoming Labor Force Trends and via R&P's labor force information (LMI) website, <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>. To gauge the effectiveness of these media and the satisfaction of users, R&P sent a survey to individuals on the mailing list for Trends. Recipients were asked to rate their satisfaction with Trends, comment on how they use the publication and R&P's website, suggest improvements, and indicate their interest in e-mail notification when publications are available online. According to survey results, respondents are satisfied with Trends. Additionally, respondents reported that they use Trends in connection with employment and unemployment data, health care issues, workforce training, wage data, career planning courses, presentations for and work with clients, employee recruitment, grant applications, regional data, and industry information, among others.

Federal funding constraints put pressure on statistical offices such as R&P to provide hard copy dissemination of information but do not remove the obligations to make information publicly available and to obtain input from stakeholders and customers. As a way to increase efficiency, R&P and many other research offices across the country are now offering more online and e-mail services.

To gauge the effectiveness of *Trends* and the LMI website, R&P sent a survey to individuals already on the mailing list for *Trends*. Recipients were asked to rate their satisfaction with *Trends*, comment on how they use the publication and R&P's website, suggest improvements, and indicate their interest in e-mail notification when publications are available online.

The survey was mailed in March 2008, and again to those who had not responded in April 2008. Of the 1,236 individuals who were mailed a survey, 333 (26.9%) responded (see Table 1).

Subscription Preference

Survey recipients were asked if they wanted e-mail notification when *Trends* is available online. They were also asked if they wanted to be notified when other R&P publications are available online. Of those who responded, 73.5% wanted to receive an e-mail when *Trends* is online and 26.5% did not (see Figure 1, page 6, and Table 2, page 6). The percentages for those who wanted an e-mail when other R&P publications are online were similar: 67.3% answered yes and 32.7% answered no (see Figure 2, page 6).

As shown in Figure 3 (see page 6),

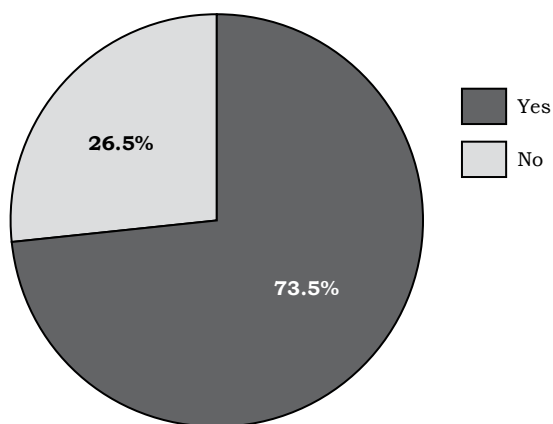
Table 1: Trends Subscriber Survey Response Rates, 2008

	n	Percentage of Those Surveyed	Percentage of Respondents
Surveys Mailed	1,236	100.0	
Responses	333	26.9	100.0
Satisfaction Ratings	284	23.0	85.3
Comments	133	10.8	39.9

more than half of survey respondents (60.8%) wanted to receive both a hard copy of *Trends* and e-mail notification,

20.8% wanted only a hard copy, and 7.2% asked to discontinue their hard copy subscription and receive only e-mail notification. Those who wanted to cancel their subscription (11.3%) made up the remainder of responses.

Figure 1: Trends Subscriber Survey Responses When Offered Notification by E-mail for Trends, 2008



As a result of this survey, R&P has updated the *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* mailing list and begun to notify subscribers via e-mail when *Trends* and other publications are available online.

Figure 2: Trends Subscriber Survey Responses When Offered Notification by E-mail for Other Publications, 2008

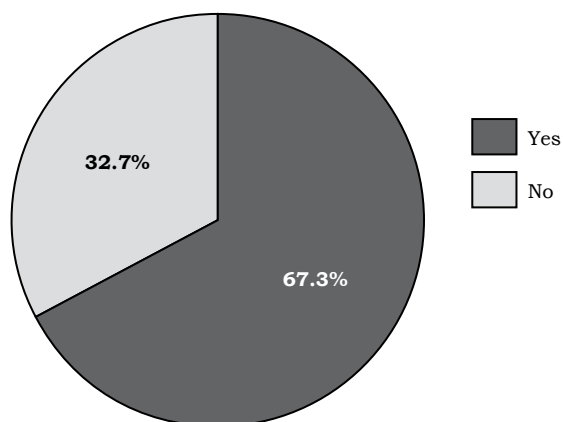
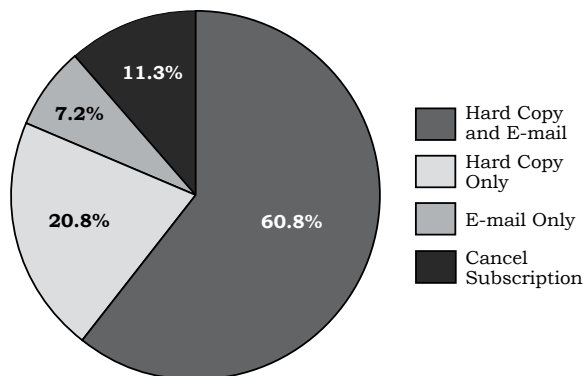


Table 2: Trends Subscriber Survey Responses, 2008

Survey Element	Response	n	%
Satisfaction Ratings	Very Satisfied	123	43.3
	Satisfied	129	45.4
	Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	24	8.5
	Dissatisfied	0	0.0
	Very Dissatisfied	0	0.0
	Don't Know	8	2.8
Total		284	100.0
Receive Trends Notification by E-mail?	Yes	197	73.5
	No	71	26.5
	Total	268	100.0
Receive Other Publication Notifications by E-mail?	Yes	173	67.3
	No	84	32.7
	Total	257	100.0
Preferred Subscription Type	Hard Copy and E-mail	178	60.8
	Hard Copy Only	61	20.8
	E-mail Only	21	7.2
	Cancel Subscription	33	11.3
	Total	293	100.0

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

Figure 3: Trends Subscriber Survey Responses When Asked for Preferred Type of Subscription for Trends, 2008



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100.0% due to rounding.

Satisfaction

Survey recipients were given six choices for satisfaction ratings: Very Satisfied, Satisfied, Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied, Dissatisfied, Very Dissatisfied, and Don't Know.

Most survey recipients (85.3%) indicated a satisfaction rating (see Table 1). Of those who did, 43.3% chose Very Satisfied and 45.4% chose Satisfied (see Figure 4). The remainder selected Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied (8.5%) and Don't Know (2.8%).

Comments

Of the 333 who responded to the survey, 133 (39.9%) respondents wrote a comment. Half of the comments (51.1%) included the respondent's method of use for *Trends*. Nearly one-quarter of the comments (24.1%) included details about the type of subscription needed or asked to be removed from the mailing list. Complimentary comments and those offering suggestions comprised 35.3% of comments (20.3% and 15.0%, respectively). The remaining 1.5% of comments said the publication was not useful. Some comments were classified in more than one category. Table 3 shows selected comments demonstrating the range of topics covered.

The respondents who told us how they used *Trends* usually mentioned employment and unemployment data, health care issues, workforce training, wage data, career planning courses, presentations for and work with clients, employee recruitment, grant applications, regional data, and industry information, among others.

Figure 4: Trends Subscriber Survey Responses When Asked for Satisfaction Rating of Trends, 2008

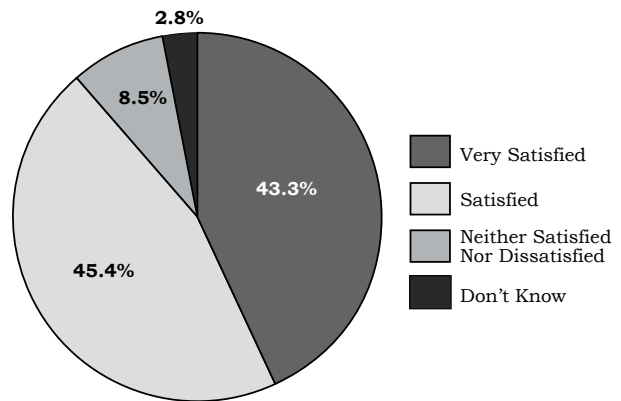


Table 3: Selected Comments from Trends Subscriber Survey Responses: Uses of Trends and Suggestions for Improvement, 2008

I write a newsletter for Wyoming small businesses and use some of the data; I also do business plans and have used data to show growth, decline, opportunity, etc.

Include reservation stats. I do use this in class for an exercise reading tables.

Real estate appraiser – I use *Trends* to monitor economic conditions including employment and job trends. Very beneficial – keep up good work.

Simplify terminology so that a layman may understand.

Use for statewide and local workforce trends – see where our organization fits, and if we are doing what is necessary to recruit and keep employees.

Use for writing grants – statistics for those entering or re-entering workforce.

Use it to stay current on Wyoming economy. May use it to help evaluate health care return proposals especially when it contains info on health benefits in employment and uninsured rates.

Used for ideas on administrative records analysis to inform policy.

We've used *Trends* as a base resource for information on the status of working families, women, and men in Wyoming.

What classes do high school students need to take to be prepared to join the labor force right out of high school? With the (limited) resources in a small rural school, how/ what can we do to motivate them toward certain classes?

To receive e-mail notification when Trends or other R&P publications are available online, please contact April Szuch at aszuch@state.wy.us or (307) 473-3808.

Of the respondents who had suggestions, several requested more detailed county- and city-level data (see Cowan, 2008, for a response to that request). Some asked for industry-specific articles (e.g., mining, manufacturing). Several also requested that terminology, writing, and tables be simplified so that more readers could understand.

Conclusions

While many survey respondents wanted to receive e-mail notification, many still wanted to receive a hard copy as well or only a hard copy. Several respondents wrote that they shared *Trends* hard copies with coworkers or saved them for future reference. In addition, a number of libraries keep hard

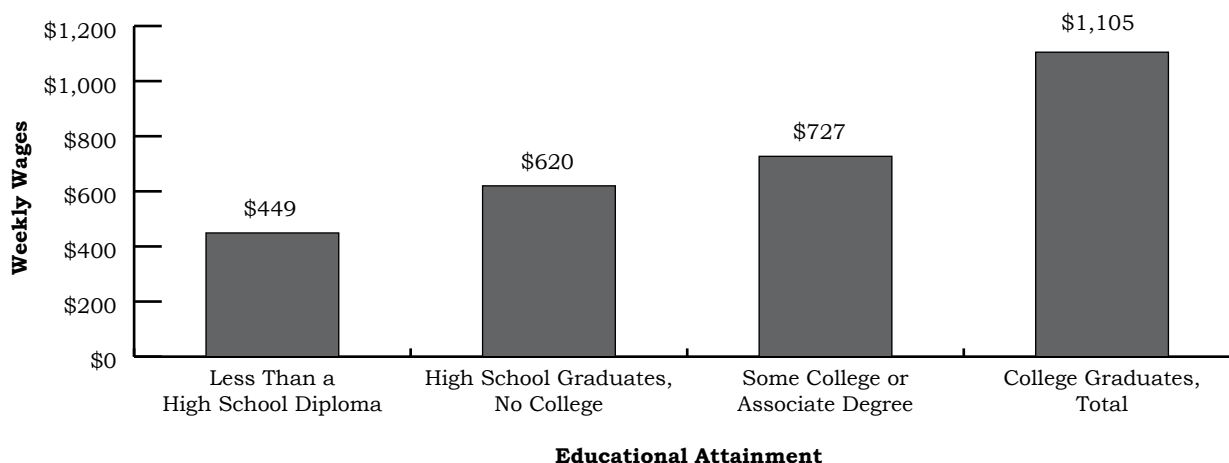
copies of *Trends* on hand for patrons.

Given the limited response rate, which experience has shown is not uncommon when canvassing subscribers of publications, the reader should be aware that R&P receives customer input from a range of sources: feedback at presentations and comments from advisory councils, boards, and commissions for whom we do work. These forms of input significantly influence subsequent publications and research.

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Median Usual Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Wage and Salary Workers Age 25 and Older by Educational Attainment, Second Quarter 2008



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, The Editor's Desk. Retrieved July 23, 2008, from <http://www.bls.gov/opub/ted/2008/jul/wk3/art01.htm>

Change in State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

From May to June, not seasonally adjusted unemployment rates increased in all but 3 of the 50 states. Unemployment decreased by 0.2% in Maine, 0.1% in South Dakota, and was unchanged in Kansas. In 4 states (Hawaii, Louisiana, Alabama, and Mississippi) the unemployment rate jumped by a full percentage point or more. In 19 states (including 3 of Wyoming's neighbors) unemployment increased by 0.5% to 0.9%. Interestingly, some of the states with the largest increases in unemployment had quite low unemployment rates in May (Hawaii, Louisiana, Alabama, Arizona, New Mexico, Delaware, and North Dakota). The remaining states (and Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia) saw modest increases in their unemployment rates. Wyoming's unemployment rate increased from 2.9% in May to 3.0% in June.

The U.S. unemployment rate usually increases from May to June as young people get out of school and start looking for work. Many new entrants to the labor market do not immediately find work and thus are classified among the unemployed. Some of the large increases in unemployment across the states may be related to a seasonal increase in new entrants. However, it appears that some of the increases reflect a slowing economy or a general deterioration in labor market conditions.

Table: State Unemployment Rates and Over-the-Month Change from May 2008 to June 2008 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	May 2008	June 2008	Over-the-Month Change
Hawaii	3.4	4.5	1.1
Louisiana	3.7	4.8	1.1
Alabama	4.2	5.2	1.0
Mississippi	6.9	7.9	1.0
Arizona	4.1	5.0	0.9
Illinois	6.2	7.1	0.9
Tennessee	5.9	6.8	0.9
New Mexico	3.7	4.5	0.8
Ohio	5.9	6.7	0.8
Delaware	3.8	4.5	0.7
Indiana	5.1	5.8	0.7
North Dakota	2.9	3.6	0.7
Oklahoma	3.5	4.2	0.7
Wisconsin	4.2	4.9	0.7
Colorado	4.7	5.3	0.6
Massachusetts	4.7	5.3	0.6
Nevada	5.9	6.5	0.6
California	6.5	7.0	0.5
Idaho	3.0	3.5	0.5
Kentucky	6.1	6.6	0.5
Maryland	3.8	4.3	0.5
Texas	4.3	4.8	0.5
Utah	3.0	3.5	0.5
Connecticut	5.3	5.7	0.4
Florida	5.3	5.7	0.4
Georgia	5.6	6.0	0.4
North Carolina	5.8	6.2	0.4
Puerto Rico	11.4	11.8	0.4
South Carolina	6.1	6.5	0.4
Virginia	3.8	4.2	0.4
West Virginia	5.1	5.5	0.4
Iowa	3.5	3.9	0.4
Montana	3.7	4.1	0.4
Michigan	8.3	8.7	0.4
Washington	5.1	5.4	0.3
Arkansas	5.0	5.3	0.3
Minnesota	5.0	5.3	0.3
Missouri	5.7	6.0	0.3
Nebraska	3.1	3.4	0.3
New York	4.9	5.2	0.3
Pennsylvania	5.0	5.3	0.3
Rhode Island	7.2	7.5	0.3
Alaska	6.7	6.9	0.2
District of Columbia	6.5	6.7	0.2
New Hampshire	3.8	4.0	0.2
Oregon	5.3	5.5	0.2
Vermont	4.6	4.7	0.1
Wyoming	2.9	3.0	0.1
New Jersey	5.2	5.3	0.1
Kansas	4.4	4.4	0.0
South Dakota	2.8	2.7	-0.1
Maine	5.2	5.0	-0.2

Employment Characteristics of Gulf War-Era II Veterans in 2006: A Visual Essay

by: James A. Walker; excerpted from: <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2008/05/art1full.pdf>

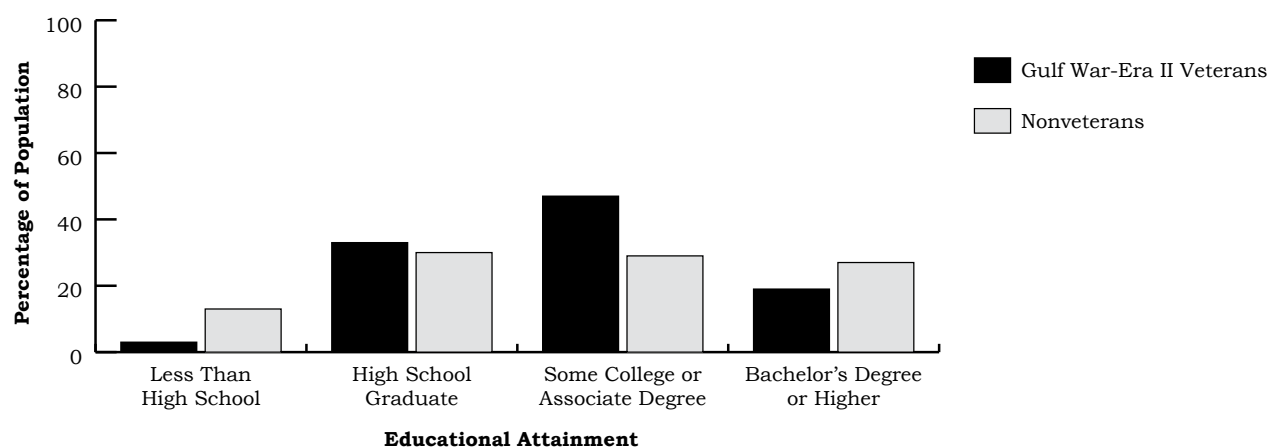
Following the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the U.S. Armed Forces entered into a new period: Gulf War era II.¹ This era follows Gulf War era I, which extended from August 1990 to August 2001. During Gulf War era II, troops deployed to Afghanistan, Iraq, and other locations. A sizable number of troops were called up from the Reserve and the National Guard. This visual essay examines the characteristics of the 1.2 million veterans 18 to 54 years old who served in this new era and shows how they have been faring in the labor market after returning to civilian life.

The information to be presented was obtained from Gulf War-era II veterans

or members of their households in 2006. Military personnel on active duty at the time of the survey are excluded. Data are 2006 annual averages and were collected as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households that provides national data on civilian employment and unemployment.²

Gulf War-era II veterans are men and women who served on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces anywhere in the world sometime between September 2001 and the time they were surveyed in 2006. Members of the Reserve and National Guard are counted as veterans if they have ever been called to active

Figure 1: Gulf War-Era II Veterans and Nonveterans Age 18-54 as a Percentage of the Population by Educational Attainment, 2006



Note: Gulf War-era II veterans served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.
Source: Current Population Survey, 2006 annual averages.

Approximately 46% of Gulf War-era II veterans age 18 to 54 had completed some college or earned an associate degree by 2006, while another 19.5% had completed a bachelor's degree or higher. By 2006, more nonveterans (26.9%) than Gulf War-era II veterans (19.5%) had completed a bachelor's degree or higher, and fewer Gulf War-era II veterans age 18 to 54 had earned less than a high school diploma (2.1%) than nonveterans (13.8%). In 2006, male and female Gulf War-era II veterans had similar educational attainment characteristics.

duty. Nonveterans have never served on active duty in the U.S. military. Data about veterans who served in other periods are not included in this essay, but are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

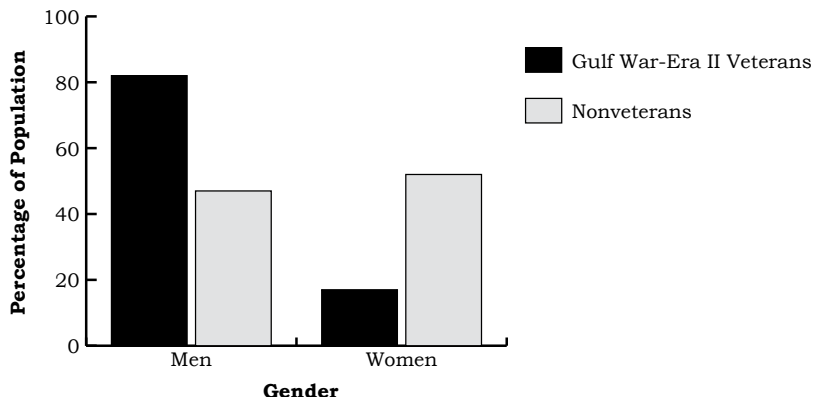
The 2006 data are the first annual average statistics available that separately identify Gulf War-era II veterans. Previously, all Gulf War-era veterans (who served since August 1990) were grouped together into one category. Veterans who served in both Gulf War era I and Gulf War era II are classified into the latter category.

CPS data on veterans are of keen interest to a range of users, including the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service, as well as congressional committees, veterans service organizations, the news media, and academic researchers.

¹The designation "Gulf War era II" was developed in consultation with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the U.S. Department of Labor's Veterans' Employment and Training Service.

²CPS data are available on the Internet at <http://www.bls.gov/cps>.

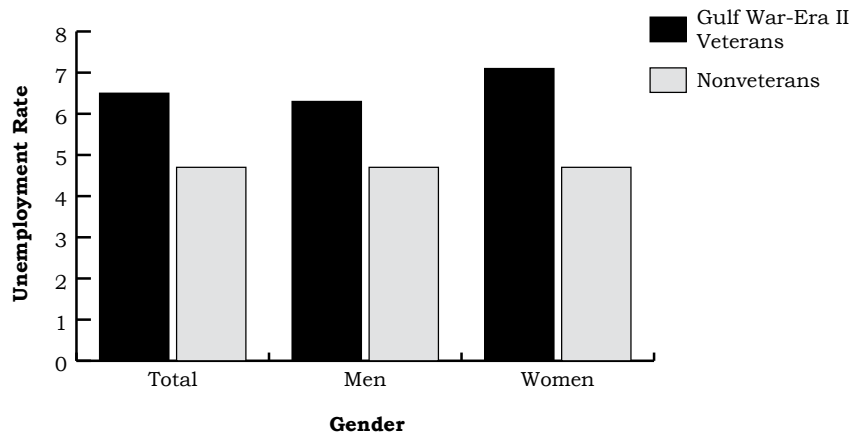
Figure 2: Gulf War-Era II Veterans and Nonveterans Age 18-54 as a Percentage of the Population by Gender, 2006



Note: Gulf War-era II veterans served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.
Source: Current Population Survey, 2006 annual averages.

In 2006, 82.4% of Gulf War-era II veterans age 18 to 54 were men, compared with 47.4% of nonveterans of the same age. Since September 2001, nearly 1 million men age 18 to 54 had served in the armed forces and returned to civilian life. Women were a fairly small part of the Gulf War-era II veteran population (nearly 18%), compared with the nonveteran women (52.6%), in 2006. As of 2006, approximately 211,000 women age 18 to 54 had served during Gulf War era II.

Figure 3: Unemployment Rates of Gulf War-Era II Veterans and Nonveterans Age 18-54 by Gender, 2006



Note: Gulf War-era II veterans served anywhere on active duty since September 2001.
Source: Current Population Survey, 2006 annual averages.

Male Gulf War-era II veterans age 18 to 54 had a higher unemployment rate (6.4%) than male nonveterans (4.7%) in 2006. Likewise, female Gulf War-era II veterans age 18 to 54 had a higher unemployment rate (7.1%) than female nonveterans in the same age group (4.7%).

Coming Soon: 2008 Employer Seminars

Running a business can be a daunting task. Fortunately, there is help for employers. The Wyoming Department of Employment is sponsoring the 2008 Employer Seminars, coming to a town near you. The seminars provide information about workers' compensation, the state mine inspector's office, unemployment insurance, workplace safety, labor standards, and labor market information. Upcoming seminars are scheduled for Gillette (October 29), Cheyenne (December 3), and Cody (April 22, 2009). Register online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/employerseminars>.

Wyoming Unemployment Increases to 3.2% in June 2008

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 2.9% in May to 3.2% in June. It was just barely higher than its June 2007 level of 3.1% and remained much lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.5%. The state's labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed individuals) increased by 2,883 (1.0%) from a year earlier. Wyoming job growth continued at a healthy pace (up 7,700 jobs, or 2.6%, from June 2007). In contrast to job gains in Wyoming, U.S. employment in June fell from its year-ago level (-167,000 jobs, or -0.1%).

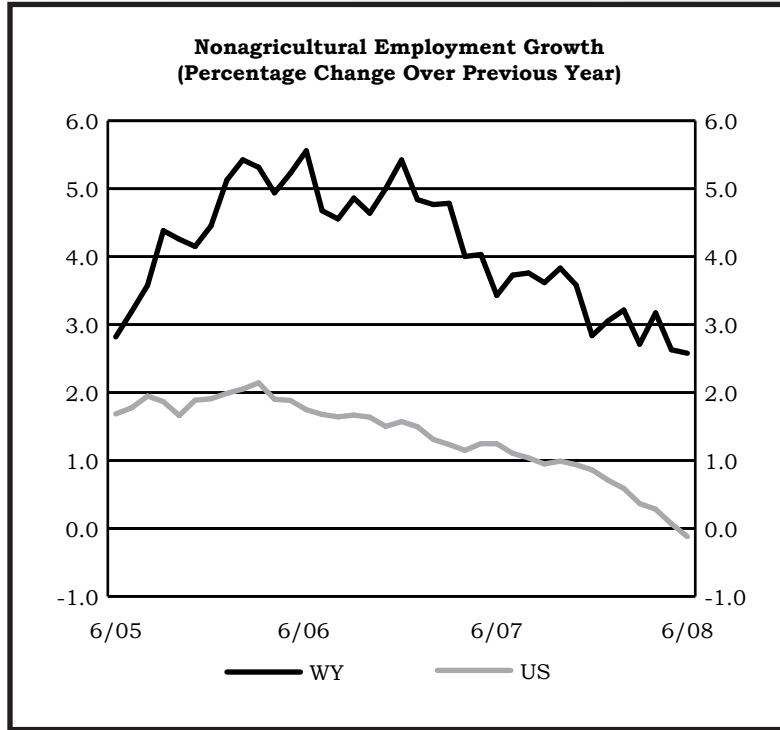
From May to June Wyoming added 9,700 jobs (3.3%). This level of increase is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Seasonal job gains were seen in natural resources & mining (600 jobs, or 2.2%), construction (1,700 jobs, or 5.9%), retail trade (1,100 jobs, or 3.5%), professional & business services (700 jobs, or 3.6%), and leisure & hospitality (4,600 jobs, or 13.7%).

Over the year Wyoming employment increased by 7,700 jobs (2.6%). The largest

job growth occurred in construction (2,600 jobs, or 9.3%), government (including public schools, colleges, & hospitals; 2,000 jobs, or 2.9%), leisure & hospitality (700 jobs, or 1.9%), and natural resources & mining (700 jobs, or 2.5%). More modest job gains were seen in educational & health services (600 jobs, or 2.6%), transportation, warehousing, & utilities (500 jobs, or 3.4%), retail trade (300 jobs, or 0.9%), financial activities (300 jobs, or 2.6%), professional & business services (300 jobs, or 1.5%), and wholesale trade (200 jobs, or 2.2%). Employment fell in manufacturing (-400 jobs, or -4.0%) and other services (-100 jobs, or -0.8%) and remained unchanged in the information sector.

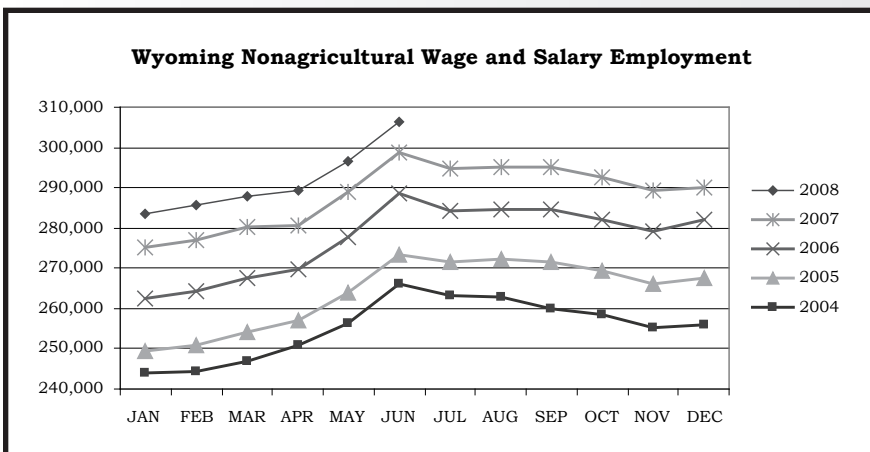
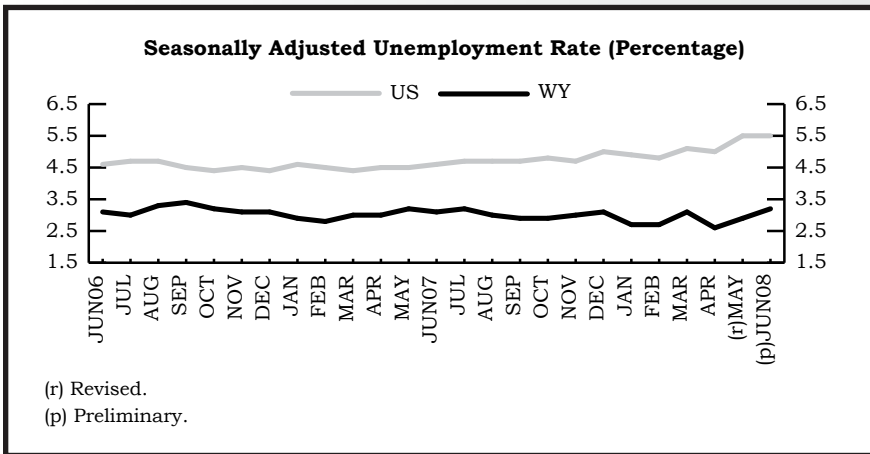
County unemployment rates remained low in June. Big Horn County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.3%) followed by Fremont, Goshen, and Platte counties (all 4.0%). The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (1.4%), Teton (1.9%), and Campbell (2.1%) counties.





State Unemployment Rates June 2008 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.1
Michigan	8.5
Rhode Island	7.5
California	6.9
Mississippi	6.9
Alaska	6.8
Illinois	6.8
Ohio	6.6
Tennessee	6.5
District of Columbia	6.4
Nevada	6.4
Kentucky	6.3
South Carolina	6.2
North Carolina	6.0
Indiana	5.8
Georgia	5.7
Missouri	5.7
Florida	5.5
Oregon	5.5
United States	5.5
Washington	5.5
Connecticut	5.4
Maine	5.3
Minnesota	5.3
New Jersey	5.3
New York	5.3
West Virginia	5.3
Massachusetts	5.2
Pennsylvania	5.2
Colorado	5.1
Arkansas	5.0
Arizona	4.8
Alabama	4.7
Vermont	4.7
Wisconsin	4.6
Texas	4.4
Kansas	4.3
Delaware	4.2
Montana	4.1
Iowa	4.0
Maryland	4.0
New Hampshire	4.0
Virginia	4.0
New Mexico	3.9
Oklahoma	3.9
Hawaii	3.8
Idaho	3.8
Louisiana	3.8
Nebraska	3.3
North Dakota	3.2
Utah	3.2
Wyoming	3.2
South Dakota	2.8



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From May to June Wyoming added 9,700 jobs. Seasonal job gains were seen in natural resources & mining, construction, retail trade, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment			LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percentage Change Total Employment		
	Jun08(p)	May08(r)	Jun07	May08	Jun07		Jun08(p)	May08(r)	Jun07	May08	Jun07
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	306.3	296.6	298.6	3.3	2.6	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	45.9	45.2	45.0	1.5	2.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	235.7	226.2	230.0	4.2	2.5	TOTAL PRIVATE	32.1	31.5	31.6	1.9	1.6
GOODS PRODUCING	68.6	66.4	65.7	3.3	4.4	GOODS PRODUCING	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.2	-2.0
Natural Resources & Mining	28.4	27.8	27.7	2.2	2.5	Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	3.3	3.1	3.5	6.5	-5.7
Mining	28.3	27.7	27.7	2.2	2.2	Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5	SERVICE PROVIDING	40.9	40.4	39.9	1.2	2.5
Mining Except Oil & Gas	9.8	9.6	9.4	2.1	4.3	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	10.1	9.8	9.8	3.1	3.1
Coal Mining	6.9	6.7	6.5	3.0	6.2	Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5
Support Activities for Mining	13.9	13.6	13.9	2.2	0.0	Retail Trade	5.9	5.7	5.7	3.5	3.5
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.6	10.3	10.4	2.9	1.9	Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	30.5	28.8	27.9	5.9	9.3	Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction of Buildings	5.3	4.9	5.1	8.2	3.9	Financial Activities	2.0	2.1	2.0	-4.8	0.0
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	10.7	10.2	9.1	4.9	17.6	Professional & Business Services	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.9	2.9
Specialty Trade Contractors	14.5	13.7	13.7	5.8	5.8	Educational & Health Services	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	5.4
Manufacturing	9.7	9.8	10.1	-1.0	-4.0	Leisure & Hospitality	4.8	4.7	4.6	2.1	4.3
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.5	0.0	-5.5	Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.0	-10.5
Non-Durable Goods	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13.8	13.7	13.4	0.7	3.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	237.7	230.2	232.9	3.3	2.1	Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	57.2	55.8	56.2	2.5	1.8	State Government	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	2.2	Local Government	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	2.9
Merchant Whslrs., Durable	5.7	5.6	5.5	1.8	3.6	Local Education	3.5	3.6	3.4	-2.8	2.9
Retail Trade	32.9	31.8	32.6	3.5	0.9	NATRONA COUNTY					
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.2	TOTAL PRIVATE					
Grocery Stores	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.6	2.6	GOODS PRODUCING					
Gasoline Stations	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	2.3	Natural Resources & Mining					
General Merchandise Stores	6.6	6.4	6.6	3.1	0.0	Construction					
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8	Manufacturing					
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	15.2	14.9	14.7	2.0	3.4	SERVICE PROVIDING					
Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities					
Transportation & Warehousing	12.6	12.3	12.2	2.4	3.3	Wholesale Trade					
Truck Transportation	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3	Retail Trade					
Information	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.5	0.0	Transport., Warehouse, & Util.					
Financial Activities	11.9	11.7	11.6	1.7	2.6	Information					
Finance & Insurance	7.1	7.0	7.0	1.4	1.4	Financial Activities					
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.8	4.7	4.6	2.1	4.3	Professional & Business Services					
Professional & Business Services	19.9	19.2	19.6	3.6	1.5	Educational & Health Services					
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	9.9	9.7	9.7	2.1	2.1	Leisure & Hospitality					
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	6.9	Other Services					
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1	TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	9.2	8.7	9.0	5.7	2.2	Federal Government					
Educational & Health Services	23.9	23.7	23.3	0.8	2.6	State Government					
Educational Services	2.4	2.2	2.4	9.1	0.0	Local Government					
Health Care & Social Assistance	21.5	21.5	20.9	0.0	2.9	Local Education					
Ambulatory Health Care	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	2.5						
Offices of Physicians	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0						
Hospitals	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3						
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2						
Social Assistance	5.9	6.0	5.5	-1.7	7.3						
Leisure & Hospitality	38.1	33.5	37.4	13.7	1.9						
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.5	2.8	3.5	25.0	0.0						
Accommodation & Food Services	34.6	30.7	33.9	12.7	2.1						
Accommodation	14.5	11.4	14.1	27.2	2.8						
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	20.1	19.3	19.8	4.1	1.5						
Other Services	12.0	11.9	12.1	0.8	-0.8						
Repair & Maintenance	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	-4.7						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	70.6	70.4	68.6	0.3	2.9						
Federal Government	8.1	7.3	7.9	11.0	2.5						
State Government	15.7	16.2	15.2	-3.1	3.3						
State Govt. Education	6.4	6.9	5.9	-7.2	8.5						
Local Government	46.8	46.9	45.5	-0.2	2.9						
Local Govt. Education	22.9	24.3	22.5	-5.8	1.8						
Hospitals	6.5	6.4	6.3	1.6	3.2						

Federal Funding Cuts Lead to Discontinuation of MSA Employment Statistics

Effective with the release of January 2008 data on March 11, 2008, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) discontinued publication of all nonfarm employment series for 65 small metropolitan areas. In Wyoming, this funding cut affects the Casper metropolitan statistical area (MSA) and Natrona County. These cutbacks are due to a reduction in BLS funding from the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act enacted on December 26, 2007. For more details, see <http://www.bls.gov/sae/msareductions.htm>.

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 and Laramie 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			Percentage Change Total Employment	
	Jun08	May08	Jun07	May08	Jun07
				Jun08	Jun08
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.9	29.4	28.4	1.7	5.3
TOTAL PRIVATE GOODS PRODUCING	25.6	25.1	24.2	2.0	5.8
Natural Resources & Mining	8.2	8.0	7.8	2.5	5.1
Construction	4.0	3.9	3.6	2.6	11.1
Manufacturing	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.0	16.8	16.3	1.2	4.3
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.7	5.6	5.4	1.8	5.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Other Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.6	26.8	25.8	-0.7	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE GOODS PRODUCING	22.3	22.2	21.5	0.5	3.7
Natural Resources & Mining	9.6	9.7	9.1	-1.0	5.5
Construction	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8
Manufacturing	2.6	2.7	2.2	-3.7	18.2
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.0	17.1	16.7	-0.6	1.8
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Professional & Bus. Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.7	2.5	2.6	8.0	3.8
Other Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.6	4.3	-6.5	0.0
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.2	17.6	20.9	20.5	1.4
TOTAL PRIVATE GOODS PRODUCING	18.8	15.4	18.4	22.1	2.2
Nat. Res., Mining & Constr.	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.0
Manufacturing	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.4	14.9	18.1	23.5	1.7
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.8	2.5	2.7	12.0	3.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
Financial Activities	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Professional & Bus. Services	2.0	1.9	2.1	5.3	-4.8
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.8	0.9	12.5	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.4	5.8	8.1	44.8	3.7
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.5	20.0	20.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.4	2.2	2.5	9.1	-4.0

State Unemployment Rates June 2008 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.8
Michigan	8.7
Mississippi	7.9
Rhode Island	7.5
Illinois	7.1
California	7.0
Alaska	6.9
Tennessee	6.8
District of Columbia	6.7
Ohio	6.7
Kentucky	6.6
Nevada	6.5
South Carolina	6.5
North Carolina	6.2
Georgia	6.0
Missouri	6.0
Indiana	5.8
Connecticut	5.7
Florida	5.7
United States	5.7
Oregon	5.5
West Virginia	5.5
Washington	5.4
Arkansas	5.3
Colorado	5.3
Massachusetts	5.3
Minnesota	5.3
New Jersey	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.3
Alabama	5.2
New York	5.2
Arizona	5.0
Maine	5.0
Wisconsin	4.9
Louisiana	4.8
Texas	4.8
Vermont	4.7
Delaware	4.5
Hawaii	4.5
New Mexico	4.5
Kansas	4.4
Maryland	4.3
Oklahoma	4.2
Virginia	4.2
Montana	4.1
New Hampshire	4.0
Iowa	3.9
North Dakota	3.6
Idaho	3.5
Utah	3.5
Nebraska	3.4
Wyoming	3.0
South Dakota	2.7

Economic Indicators

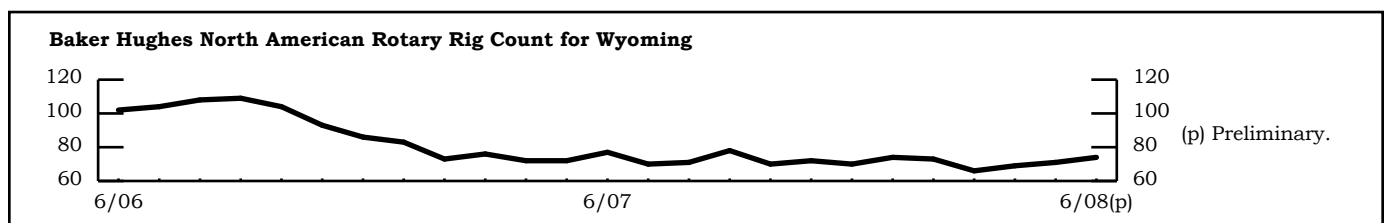
by: *Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist*

The number of people working part-time for economic reasons increased 27.5% from June 2007 to June 2008.

	June 2008 (p)	May 2008 (r)	June 2007 (b)	Percentage Change Month Year	
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force ^a	295,528	288,308	292,645	2.5	1.0
Unemployed	8,816	8,310	8,223	6.1	7.2
Employed	286,712	279,998	284,422	2.4	0.8
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.0%/3.2%	2.9%/2.9%	2.8%/3.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	5.7%/5.5%	5.2%/5.5%	4.7%/4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,694,000	7,653,000	7,538,000	0.5	2.1
As a percentage of all workers	5.2%	5.2%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	420,000	400,000	401,000	5.0	4.7
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	5,697,000	5,096,000	4,469,000	11.8	27.5
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	Data not available; see box on page 14.				
Average Weekly Hours	Data not available; see box on page 14.				
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,010.56	\$974.14	\$991.18	3.7	2.0
Average Weekly Hours	45.5	44.4	46.6	2.5	-2.4
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$818.00	\$808.92	\$737.35	1.1	10.9
Average Weekly Hours	42.1	42.0	41.8	0.2	0.7
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$728.70	\$719.71	\$717.12	1.2	1.6
Average Weekly Hours	41.1	40.8	41.5	0.7	-1.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,219	10,543	8,148	-12.6	13.1
Benefits Paid	\$2,802,868	\$3,219,281	\$2,211,536	-12.9	26.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$304.03	\$305.35	\$271.42	-0.4	12.0
State Insured Covered Jobs ^a	285,004	277,517	275,067	2.7	3.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Items					
Food & Beverages	218.8	216.6	208.4	1.0	5.0
Housing	213.4	212.3	202.9	0.5	5.2
Apparel	217.9	215.8	210.6	1.0	3.5
Transportation	117.0	120.8	117.2	-3.1	-0.2
Medical Care	211.8	205.3	189.1	3.2	12.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997 = 100)	363.6	363.4	349.6	0.1	4.0
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997 = 100)	113.0	113.0	111.6	0.0	1.3
Other Goods & Services	122.8	122.3	118.7	0.4	3.4
Other Goods & Services	345.9	344.7	333.4	0.3	3.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) – All Commodities	200.7	196.5	173.8	2.1	15.5
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	330	274	288	20.4	14.6
Valuation	\$54,169,000	\$47,318,000	\$72,082,000	14.5	-24.9
Single Family Homes	208	219	270	-5.0	-23.0
Valuation	\$47,714,000	\$44,914,000	\$71,011,000	6.2	-32.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	74	71	77	4.2	-3.9

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

^aLocal Area Unemployment Statistics program estimates.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

County unemployment rates remained low in June. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (1.4%), Teton (1.9%), and Campbell (2.1%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2008 (p)	May 2008 (r)	Jun 2007 (b)	Jun 2008 (p)	May 2008 (r)	Jun 2007 (b)	Jun 2008 (p)	May 2008 (r)	Jun 2007 (b)	Jun 2008 (p)	May 2008 (r)	Jun 2007 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,422	43,739	46,012	43,809	42,213	44,494	1,613	1,526	1,518	3.6	3.5	3.3
Big Horn	4,977	4,829	5,221	4,761	4,631	5,027	216	198	194	4.3	4.1	3.7
Fremont	18,001	17,946	18,335	17,278	17,289	17,656	723	657	679	4.0	3.7	3.7
Hot Springs	2,395	2,323	2,460	2,306	2,243	2,377	89	80	83	3.7	3.4	3.4
Park	15,846	14,498	15,714	15,399	14,037	15,304	447	461	410	2.8	3.2	2.6
Washakie	4,203	4,143	4,282	4,065	4,013	4,130	138	130	152	3.3	3.1	3.5
NORTHEAST	54,330	52,993	53,047	52,915	51,660	51,733	1,415	1,333	1,314	2.6	2.5	2.5
Campbell	27,115	26,608	25,964	26,545	26,087	25,413	570	521	551	2.1	2.0	2.1
Crook	3,601	3,433	3,573	3,493	3,323	3,486	108	110	87	3.0	3.2	2.4
Johnson	4,219	3,981	4,106	4,070	3,851	3,977	149	130	129	3.5	3.3	3.1
Sheridan	16,279	15,844	16,177	15,789	15,375	15,731	490	469	446	3.0	3.0	2.8
Weston	3,116	3,127	3,227	3,018	3,024	3,126	98	103	101	3.1	3.3	3.1
SOUTHWEST	68,325	65,224	66,961	66,709	63,672	65,457	1,616	1,552	1,504	2.4	2.4	2.2
Lincoln	9,533	9,093	9,341	9,253	8,840	9,107	280	253	234	2.9	2.8	2.5
Sublette	7,238	6,945	6,969	7,138	6,849	6,867	100	96	102	1.4	1.4	1.5
Sweetwater	24,196	24,350	23,793	23,608	23,789	23,245	588	561	548	2.4	2.3	2.3
Teton	16,301	13,954	15,759	15,998	13,631	15,444	303	323	315	1.9	2.3	2.0
Uinta	11,057	10,882	11,099	10,712	10,563	10,794	345	319	305	3.1	2.9	2.7
SOUTHEAST	71,642	71,377	70,985	69,118	69,041	68,608	2,524	2,336	2,377	3.5	3.3	3.3
Albany	17,945	18,445	17,953	17,447	17,994	17,480	498	451	473	2.8	2.4	2.6
Goshen	5,931	5,827	5,877	5,693	5,619	5,666	238	208	211	4.0	3.6	3.6
Laramie	42,495	41,887	41,932	40,916	40,392	40,437	1,579	1,495	1,495	3.7	3.6	3.6
Niobrara	1,236	1,194	1,235	1,190	1,153	1,205	46	41	30	3.7	3.4	2.4
Platte	4,035	4,024	3,988	3,872	3,883	3,820	163	141	168	4.0	3.5	4.2
CENTRAL	55,809	54,976	55,640	54,162	53,413	54,130	1,647	1,563	1,510	3.0	2.8	2.7
Carbon	8,579	8,195	8,477	8,323	7,952	8,228	256	243	249	3.0	3.0	2.9
Converse	7,005	6,891	6,948	6,807	6,704	6,752	198	187	196	2.8	2.7	2.8
Natrona	40,225	39,890	40,215	39,032	38,757	39,150	1,193	1,133	1,065	3.0	2.8	2.6
STATEWIDE	295,528	288,308	292,645	286,712	279,998	284,422	8,816	8,310	8,223	3.0	2.9	2.8
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.2	2.9	3.1
U.S.										5.7	5.2	4.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										5.5	5.5	4.6

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

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

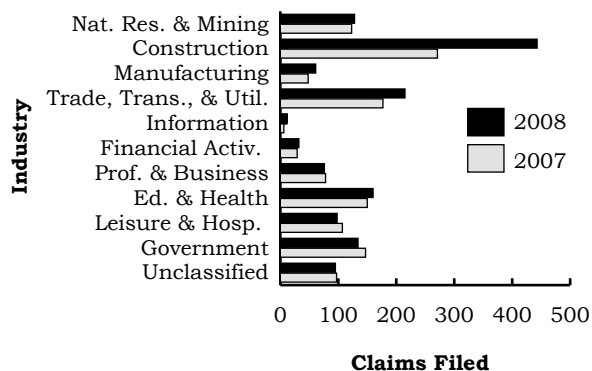
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

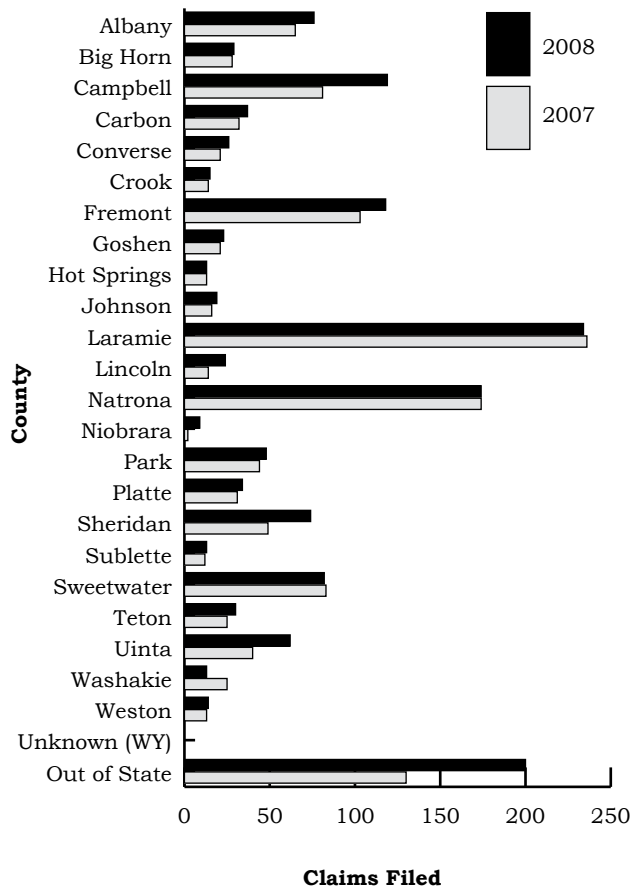
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Initial claims increased 16.8% from June 2007, but the monthly total was within historical norms. Construction continued to be a leading contributor to the statewide increase in initial claims.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2008



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2008



Initial Claims

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Jun08	May08	Jun07	Jun08
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,484	1,666	1,271	-10.9 16.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	632	729	442	-13.3 43.0
Natural Resources & Mining	128	134	123	-4.5 4.1
Mining	127	121	115	5.0 10.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	8	13	10	-38.5 -20.0
Construction	443	541	271	-18.1 63.5
Manufacturing	61	54	48	13.0 27.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	623	697	585	-10.6 6.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	215	230	177	-6.5 21.5
Wholesale Trade	43	39	32	10.3 34.4
Retail Trade	121	91	95	33.0 27.4
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	51	100	50	-49.0 2.0
Information	12	16	6	-25.0 100.0
Financial Activities	32	26	29	23.1 10.3
Professional & Business Serv.	76	90	78	-15.6 -2.6
Educational & Health Services	160	145	150	10.3 6.7
Leisure & Hospitality	98	160	107	-38.8 -8.4
Other Services	30	30	38	0.0 -21.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	134	124	147	8.1 -8.8
Federal Government	31	19	36	63.2 -13.9
State Government	17	12	14	41.7 21.4
Local Government	86	93	97	-7.5 -11.3
Local Education	39	19	61	105.3 -36.1
UNCLASSIFIED	95	116	97	-18.1 -2.1

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	231	253	234	-8.7	-1.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	79	99	70	-20.2	12.9
Construction	66	87	64	-24.1	3.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	126	127	136	-0.8	-7.4
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	48	34	55	41.2	-12.7
Financial Activities	8	5	4	60.0	100.0
Professional & Business Serv.	19	23	26	-17.4	-26.9
Educational & Health Services	28	30	23	-6.7	21.7
Leisure & Hospitality	14	28	18	-50.0	-22.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	21	13	22	61.5	-4.5
UNCLASSIFIED	5	14	6	-64.3	-16.7

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	173	233	171	-25.8	1.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	73	115	50	-36.5	46.0
Construction	48	86	29	-44.2	65.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	88	109	110	-19.3	-20.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	32	16	37	100.0	-13.5
Financial Activities	8	10	7	-20.0	14.3
Professional & Business Serv.	8	16	14	-50.0	-42.9
Educational & Health Services	21	35	26	-40.0	-19.2
Leisure & Hospitality	9	24	19	-62.5	-52.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	5	8	60.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	4	4	3	0.0	33.3

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

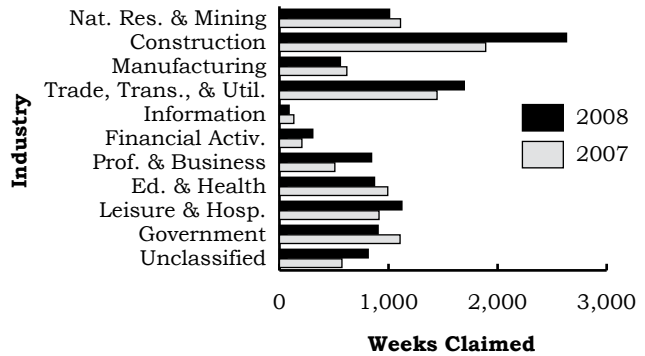
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Economist

Continued claims increased 14.5% compared to June 2007 and fell 9.1% compared to May 2008. Construction claims increased 39.2% over the year while government claims declined 18.2%.

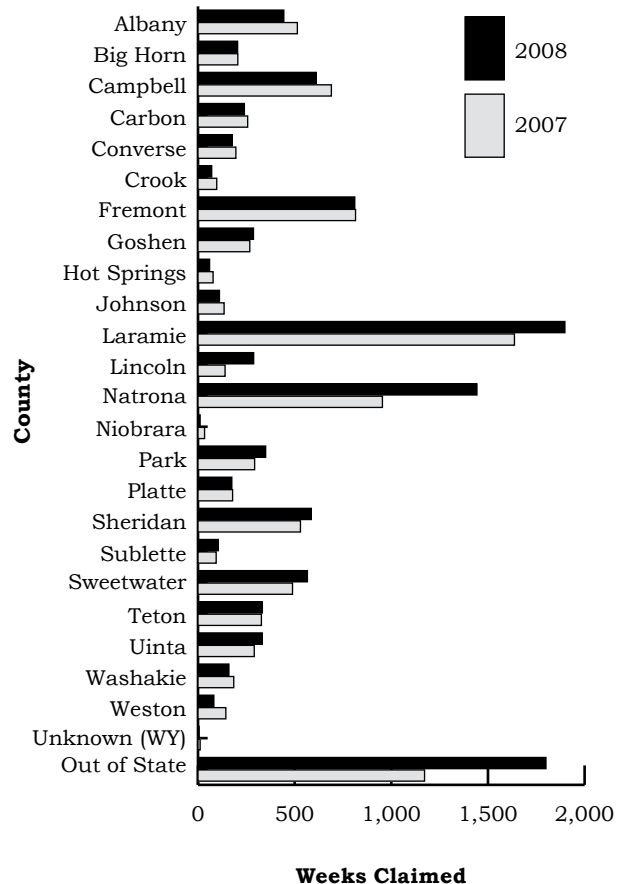
Continued Claims

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Jun08	May08	Jun07	May08	Jun08
	Jun08	May08	Jun07	May08	Jun08
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	11,152	12,273	9,736	-9.1	14.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,411	3,736	2,963	-8.7	15.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4,201	4,722	3,619	-11.0	16.1
Natural Resources & Mining	1,010	1,108	1,110	-8.8	-9.0
Mining	889	939	1,023	-5.3	-13.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	80	83	79	-3.6	1.3
Construction	2,632	2,904	1,891	-9.4	39.2
Manufacturing	559	710	618	-21.3	-9.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	5,232	5,861	4,438	-10.7	17.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,695	1,878	1,445	-9.7	17.3
Wholesale Trade	315	284	261	10.9	20.7
Retail Trade	861	1,006	762	-14.4	13.0
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	519	588	422	-11.7	23.0
Information	89	96	132	-7.3	-32.6
Financial Activities	306	302	206	1.3	48.5
Professional & Business Serv.	845	929	508	-9.0	66.3
Educational & Health Services	872	549	993	58.8	-12.2
Leisure & Hospitality	1,123	1,788	913	-37.2	23.0
Other Services	302	319	241	-5.3	25.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	905	840	1,106	7.7	-18.2
Federal Government	172	279	247	-38.4	-30.4
State Government	148	167	234	-11.4	-36.8
Local Government	585	394	625	48.5	-6.4
Local Education	144	71	163	102.8	-11.7
UNCLASSIFIED	814	850	573	-4.2	42.1
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,898	1,999	1,637	-5.1	15.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	580	605	496	-4.1	16.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	497	608	441	-18.3	12.7
Construction	389	476	370	-18.3	5.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,138	1,152	921	-1.2	23.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	399	395	368	1.0	8.4
Financial Activities	64	68	46	-5.9	39.1
Professional & Business Serv.	245	268	120	-8.6	104.2
Educational & Health Services	191	150	187	27.3	2.1
Leisure & Hospitality	177	191	104	-7.3	70.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	171	166	228	3.0	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	92	73	47	26.0	95.7
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,442	1,419	952	1.6	51.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	439	429	284	2.3	54.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	538	579	238	-7.1	126.1
Construction	273	310	114	-11.9	139.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	842	756	648	11.4	29.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	244	248	184	-1.6	32.6
Financial Activities	103	87	29	18.4	255.2
Professional & Business Serv.	143	150	74	-4.7	93.2
Educational & Health Services	150	95	228	57.9	-34.2
Leisure & Hospitality	106	104	95	1.9	11.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	36	41	53	-12.2	-32.1
UNCLASSIFIED	26	43	13	-39.5	100.0

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2008



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2008



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

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