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TRENDS

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The Effect of Average Weekly Wages on Multiple Jobholding in Wyoming: A Comparison of Industries

by: Lisa Knapp, Research Analyst

Research suggests that many multiple jobholders in Wyoming who are earning higher wages than they did in previous years are choosing to drop their second jobs. The multiple jobholding rate in high paying industries has decreased, but has increased in lower paying industries. This may mean increased staffing difficulty for employers in higher paying industries with worker shortages.

Multiple jobholders are people who, whether through necessity or for other reasons, work more than one job in a quarter. Past research shows most multiple jobholders hold two or more jobs because of financial burdens such as the need to meet household expenses or pay off debts (Bowers & Hamrick, 1997; Kimmel, 1995). However, some multiple jobholders work additional jobs for enjoyment (Mather & Scopilliti, 2004) or to gain experience (Bowers & Hamrick, 1997). Second jobs often are seasonal or low-paying (Parker, 1997) or are used to supplement seasonal or low-paying jobs. Researchers in Montana found that workers with lower earnings are more likely to hold multiple jobs (Turner & Queen, 2006). The purpose of this article is to describe the pattern of multiple jobholding in Wyoming and the effect wages have on this pattern. It appears that as wages increase, the rate of multiple jobholding decreases.

Methodology

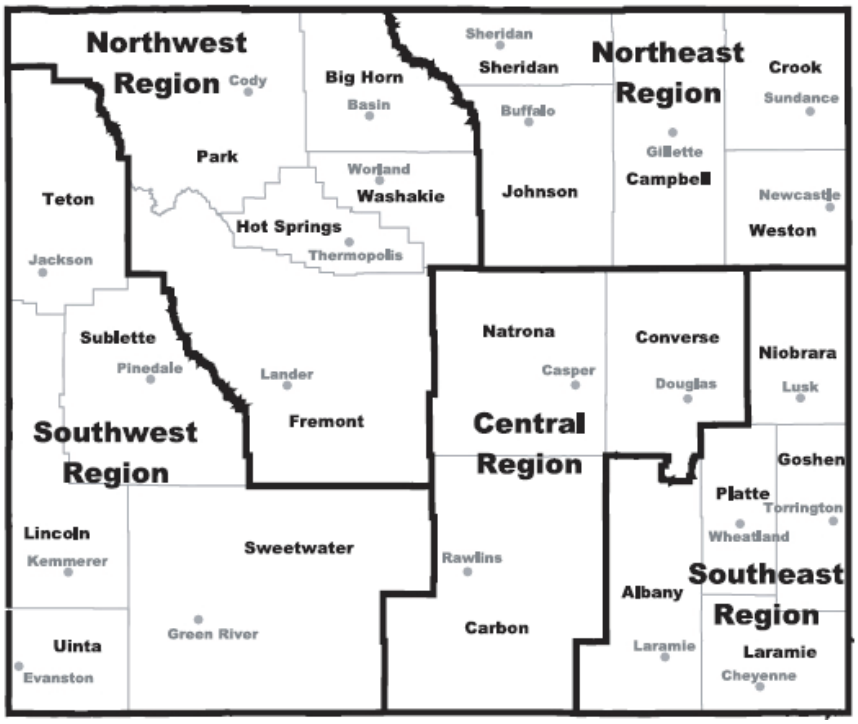
In order to analyze multiple jobholders in Wyoming, Research & Planning (R&P) developed two sets of statistics over time and compared them. R&P compared

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **A record number of firms started businesses in Wyoming in 2004 and 2005. New Mining firms in 2005 brought more than double the number of jobs compared to three years ago, and total wages nearly tripled....*page 8***
- **Sustained high energy prices will negatively impact light vehicle sales, and potentially the fiscal health of both Wyoming and the nation....*page 17***

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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Cynthia A. Pomeroy, Director

Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602-2760
doeerd_r&p_web@state.wy.us
307-473-3807

Tom Gallagher, Manager

Dr. Mark A. Harris, Workforce Information Supervisor

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Phil Ellsworth, Editor

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

Contributors to Wyoming Labor Force Trends this month: Roy Azar, David Bullard, Margaret Hiatt, Lisa Knapp, Douglas W. Leonard, and Sherry Wen.

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Unemployment Insurance Wage Records files, which contain records for individual workers, with the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) database, which contains records for employers. From wage records R&P calculated the number of multiple jobholders as someone employed in two or more positions where at least one of those positions is considered *continuous*. Continuous employment is defined as being employed by the same employer for at least three consecutive quarters (Glover, 2002). Only continuous workers were considered because they represent workers who are relatively stable in at least one job, in contrast to workers who sequentially jump from job to job. Job changers in general may not be multiple jobholders.

According to the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey, Wyoming's multiple jobholder rate of 9.9% was tied with North Dakota's as the highest in the nation. The national rate for 2005 was 5.3%.

R&P determined multiple job holders in a different manner than the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS), used by many researchers. The CPS asks the question, "Last week, did you have more than one job (or business), including part-time, evening, or weekend work?" (Stinson, 1997). The CPS is a monthly household survey, and counts workers that are self-employed or unpaid family workers. The Wage Records database does not have that capability. However, the CPS does not look at the length of time an employee has been at a job, while Wage Records does.

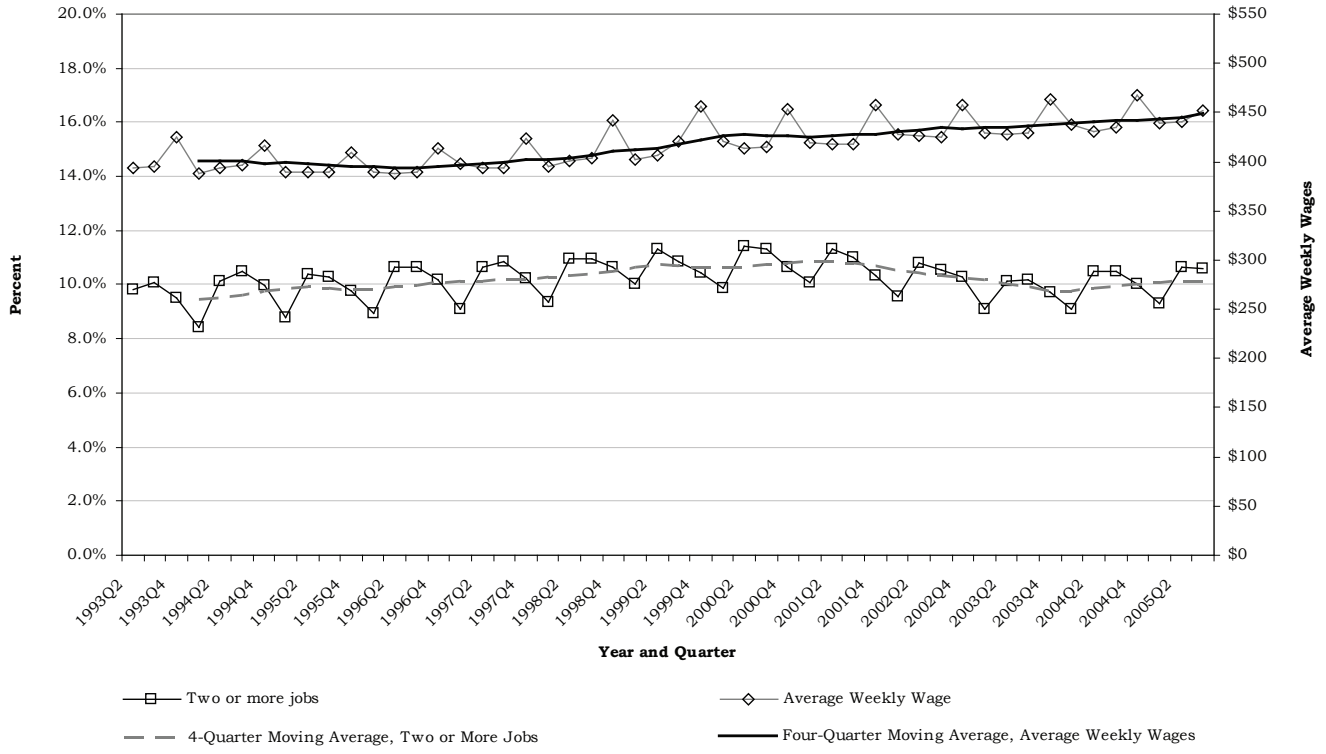
The CPS estimate of the rate of multiple job holding in Wyoming for 2005 was 9.9%, compared to our counts based on administrative records (7.8%, 2005Q3). The Wyoming CPS rate was tied with North Dakota's as the highest in the nation. Three other states also had multiple jobholding rates above 9.0%: Alaska, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The national rate for 2005 was 5.3% (Campbell, 2006).

R&P compared the *average weekly wage* to multiple job holding counts over time. Average weekly wages are the average wages earned each week by all employees in an industry. These wages are computed by dividing an industry's total quarterly payroll by the average monthly number of employees reported during that quarter, divided by 13, the number of weeks in a quarter. The average weekly wages for each industry can be viewed online (http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/QCEW_OTY/toc.htm).

Because the value of the dollar fluctuates over time due to inflation and deflation, it is necessary to adjust them to one point in time. To accomplish this R&P used the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to adjust all wages to 1992 dollars. For example, the average weekly wage for all industries in 2005Q3 was $640, but when adjusted to 1992 dollars it becomes $451. Likewise, the average weekly wage for workers in the Construction industry during the same period was $704, adjusted to $496 in 1992 dollars. This makes wages comparable across all periods.

In order to describe the apparent interaction of wages on job holding, R&P

Figure 1: Percent of Multiple Jobholders in All Industries, and Average Weekly Wages (Adjusted)[a], Second Quarter 1993 (1993Q2) to Second Quarter 2005 (2005Q2)



[a]Average weekly wages are adjusted to 1992 dollars using the Current Price Index.

examined the percent of multiple jobholders in All Industries (see Figure 1); those in Construction, a comparatively high-paying industry (see Figure 2, page 5); and in Leisure & Hospitality, a comparatively low-paying industry (see Figure 3, page 5). Because employment and wages tend to rise and fall seasonally, a four-quarter moving average was added to better show trends over time. Tables showing wage and demographic information for Wyoming industries can be found at http://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/wfdemog/toc3.htm.

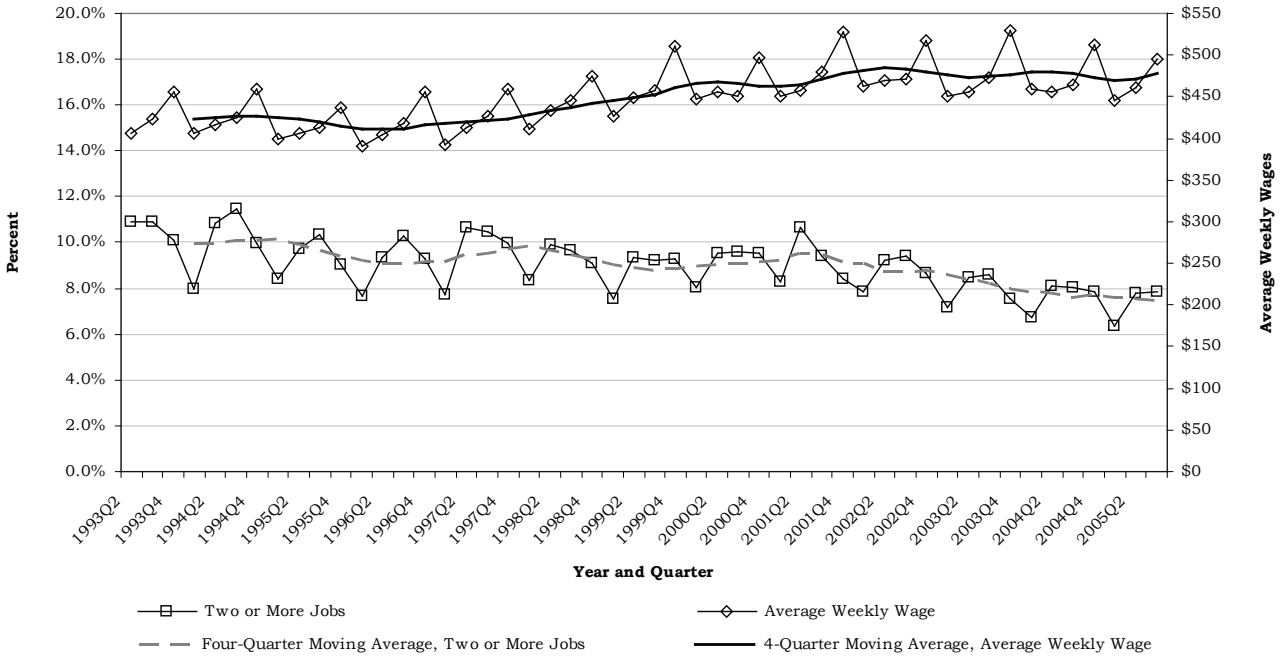
Findings

In general, the level of multiple jobholding across All Industries showed an increase through 2001, at which point the trend reversed and the percentage of workers with more than one job began to decline. Overall, the percentage of multiple job holders in all industries has been steady, between 8.5% and 11.0%. The rate of multiple job holding began to increase again in 2005, perhaps in response to increasing fuel and heating costs. At the same time, average weekly wages for all workers showed slight declines through 1997 and then began to slowly increase (from $394 in 1993Q2 to $451 in 2005Q3).

The Construction industry regularly had a lower rate of multiple job holding than either Leisure & Hospitality or All Industries. The percentage of people

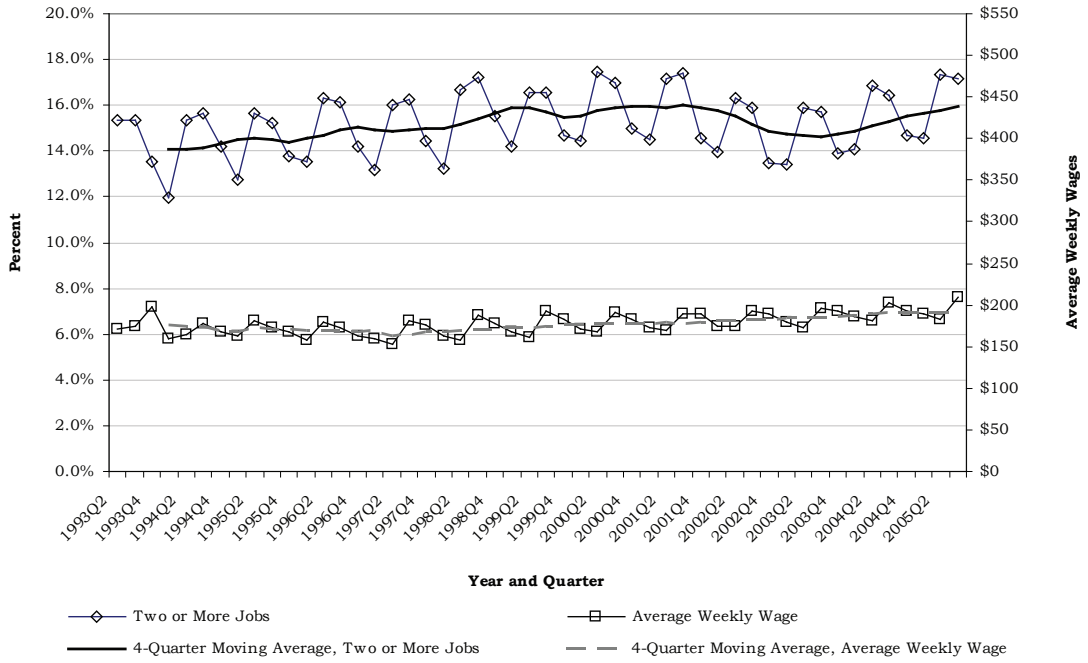
(Text continued on page 6)

Figure 2: Percent of Multiple Jobholders in the Construction Industry, and Average Weekly Wages[a], Second Quarter 1993 (1993Q2) to Second Quarter 2005 (2005Q2)



[a]Average Weekly Wages are adjusted to 1992 dollars using the Current Price Index.

Figure 3: Percent of Multiple Jobholders in the Leisure and Hospitality Industry, and Average Weekly Wages, [a] Second Quarter 1993 (1993Q2) to Second Quarter 2005 (2005Q2)



[a]Average Weekly Wages are adjusted to 1992 dollars using the Current Price Index.

with two or more jobs began to decline in 1997, and showed more rapid declines beginning in 2001. Average weekly wages for Construction also have historically been higher than those in Leisure & Hospitality or All Industries. These wages dropped slightly in the early 1990s, but started to increase starting in 1996 and have continued to increase. Average weekly wages for Construction workers were $407 in 1993Q2 and $496 in 2005Q3.

The evidence suggests there is a tipping point beyond which average weekly wages are high enough to justify working at only one job while still affording a comfortable lifestyle. It appears that this wage threshold is approximately $425 in 1992 dollars ($598 per week in 2006 dollars).

In comparison, the Leisure & Hospitality industry has consistently had a higher rate of multiple job holding than Construction or All Industries. Multiple job holding activity in Leisure & Hospitality increased through 2001 when this rate dropped slightly, picked up again in 2003, and has continued to increase since. Average weekly wages in the Leisure & Hospitality Industry are consistently less than half of those in the Construction industry. While they did show some increase over time, it was minimal (from $171 in 1993Q2 to $210 in 2005Q3).

The evidence suggests there is a tipping point beyond which average weekly wages are high enough to justify working at only one job while still affording a comfortable lifestyle. It appears that this wage threshold is approximately $425 in 1992 dollars ($598 per week in 2006 dollars).

Figure 1 shows the percentage of multiple job holders in all industries began to decrease at the end of 2001 (2001Q4), the same time that average weekly wages crossed and remained above the $425 per week threshold. This pattern is more distinct in Figure 2, which details trends in the Construction industry. Average weekly wages crossed this threshold and remained above it in third quarter 1997, and the decline in multiple job holders followed in the next quarter. In contrast, average weekly wages in Leisure & Hospitality (Figure 3) have not yet reached $425 per week, and the percentage of multiple job holders in this industry also has not shown a consistent decline.

Conclusions

The percentage of multiple job holders in All Industries has generally declined over the past six years. However, when the industries are examined separately differences appear. Multiple job holding substantially decreased in higher paying industries such as Construction but increased in lower paying industries such as Leisure & Hospitality. There appears to be a wage threshold beyond which household expenses can be comfortably met. At this point the rate of multiple job holders begins to decline in both the All Industries category and in the Construction industry. However, further analysis could determine whether wages have a statistically significant impact on the rate of multiple job holding.

Multiple job holding can have many effects on employees and employers. There is little, if any, research on the effects of multiple job holding on the employee, but, because it appears that a higher percentage of multiple job holders work in lower wage industries. It is likely these workers spend more time commuting and have higher costs associated with transportation and child care. Conversely, when increased wages allow multiple job holders to drop their second jobs, job vacancies in an area increase. This poses staffing problems for employers in states such as Wyoming with low unemployment rates where shortages of available workers in certain industries already exist.

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Wyoming's New Business Formation in 2004 and 2005

by: Sherry Yu Wen, Senior Economist

A record number of new businesses formed in Wyoming in 2004 and 2005. New Mining firms in 2005 created more than double the number of jobs compared to three years ago, and total wages nearly tripled. This fast growth may have stimulated growth in other related industries such as Professional & Technical Services and Real Estate & Rental & Leasing.

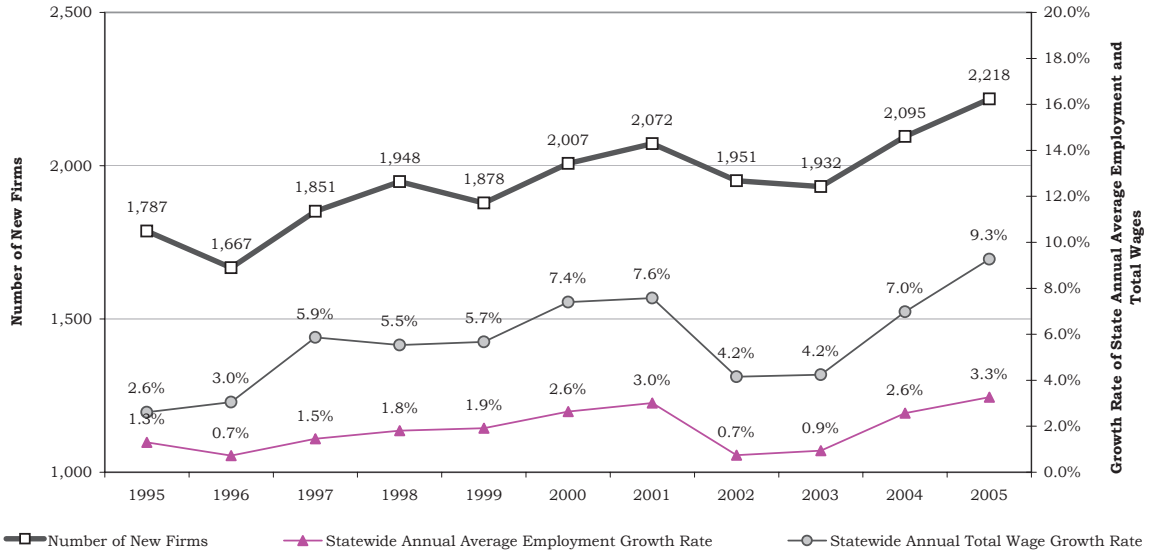
New business formation and the speed of business formation are important indices of economic growth. They also represent sources for future jobs, wages, and tax revenues for the state and its communities. Changes in distribution of new businesses among industries may also indicate new directions of economic expansion.

Wyoming's economy experienced a fast recovery after the slowdown of 2002 and 2003, when employment growth was under 1%, and Unemployment Insurance claims and benefits paid reached a decade high (Wen 2003). During 2004 and 2005, the state entered a new economic expansion as oil and gas prices surged nationally and worldwide. In 2005, state annual average employment grew by 8,107 jobs or 3.3% while total wages grew by $717 million or 9.3%. These are both decade highs (see Figure 1). This research examines new business formation during this economic expansion period in Wyoming.

Methodology

A *new business* for the purposes of this article refers to a previously non-existent business that actively provides goods or

Figure 1: Wyoming New Business Formation, Annual Average Employment Growth Rates, and Total Wage Growth Rates 1995 - 2005



services and has employees (Wen, 2005). New branches of existing firms or reopened firms that were closed temporarily were not considered as new firms. Also not counted were firms registered with the Department of Employment's Unemployment Tax Division (UTD) as new starts but which never had employment nor reported wages paid.

By law, a new employer must register with the UTD to indicate the type of business, the location, and other related information. The UTD will then set up a new, unique Unemployment Insurance (UI) account for the firm.

Research & Planning (R&P) of UTD manages the monthly database of new business registrations. However, some registered firms are unable to open on time and some eventually decide not to open at all. The new registration database does not distinguish which firms actually opened for business or the exact starting time. To address this problem, we matched the database with the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) which is an administrative database containing employment and wage information from firms' quarterly UI tax reports. When a new firm opened for business in a specific quarter, that quarter's QCEW database showed how many employees were hired and the wages it paid during the quarter. From this matching process, we identified the new active firms.

Business formation rates were defined as the number of new firms divided by the total number of firms. *Initial jobs* were defined as the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters a firm is in business.

R&P has tracked Wyoming's new business formation and published related research biannually since 1995. This research focused on 2005 data, with 2004 data included in most of the tables and figures for comparison purposes.

Business Formation

In 2004 and 2005, a total of 2,095 and 2,218 new firms, respectively, opened for business in Wyoming, both record highs. The business formation rate in 2004 was 9.3%, and in 2005 was 9.6%. New firms provided 7,701 initial jobs in 2004 and 9,333 jobs in 2005 (see Table 1, page 10), accounting for 3.1% and 3.7% of the state's average employment in 2004 and 2005, respectively. New firms also contributed $106 million in associated total wages in 2004 and $151 million in 2005, equal to 1.4% and 1.8% of state total wages for these two years, respectively.

Among the state's five regions, the Southwest region attracted the most new firms (598 or 27%) in 2005, followed by the Southeast region with 497 firms (22.4%) and the Central region with 370 firms (16.7%). The associated jobs were distributed similarly to the firms' distribution among regions. Of the 9,333 jobs new firms added, 26.0% were in the Southwest region. The Southeast region had 20.9% of the jobs, while the Central region accounted for 19.3%.

While firms and job growth were distributed similarly, the associated wages were not. The Southwest region led the state with $39 million (26.0%) while the Northwest region was at the bottom with $14 million (9.3%). However, both the Central region (with $32 million, or 21.2%) and the Northeast region (with $27 million, or 18.1%) had wages greater than the

Southeast region ($25 million, or 16.7%). This suggests that the proportion of job growth in high-paying occupations in each region varies significantly.

Figure 2 (see page 11) shows the Northeast region was the fastest growth region in 2005 with an average employment increase of 5.8%, followed by the Southwest region with 4.6%. The statewide gain on average employment was 3.3% for the year. Using the annual average wage as an index of labor demand, Northeast and Southwest also were ranked as the top two regions with the highest labor demand. Their average wages were $36,195 and $36,269 in 2005, respectively, compared with the statewide average of $33,091. Why did the Northeast region, one of the top two fastest growth regions, gain the fewest number of new firms in 2005 among all five regions? One possible explanation is that the new firms located in this region were relatively large firms compared to new firms in other regions, and averaged five initial employees (see Table 1). Another explanation could be that this region's fast growth was mainly dependent upon existing firms' expansion. This is quite different from other regions. If there is an economic downturn, the Northeast region is more likely to experience more contraction in existing firms as a consequence rather than the closure of firms.

In 2005, Laramie County gained the most new firms and jobs (311 and 1,304, respectively). Natrona County was second for firm and job growth, with 254 new firms and 1,263 jobs. However, firms located in

(Text continued on page 12)

Table 1: Wyoming New Firms, Associated Initial Jobs[a], Wages, and Average Initial Firm Size[b] by Region/County for 2004 and 2005

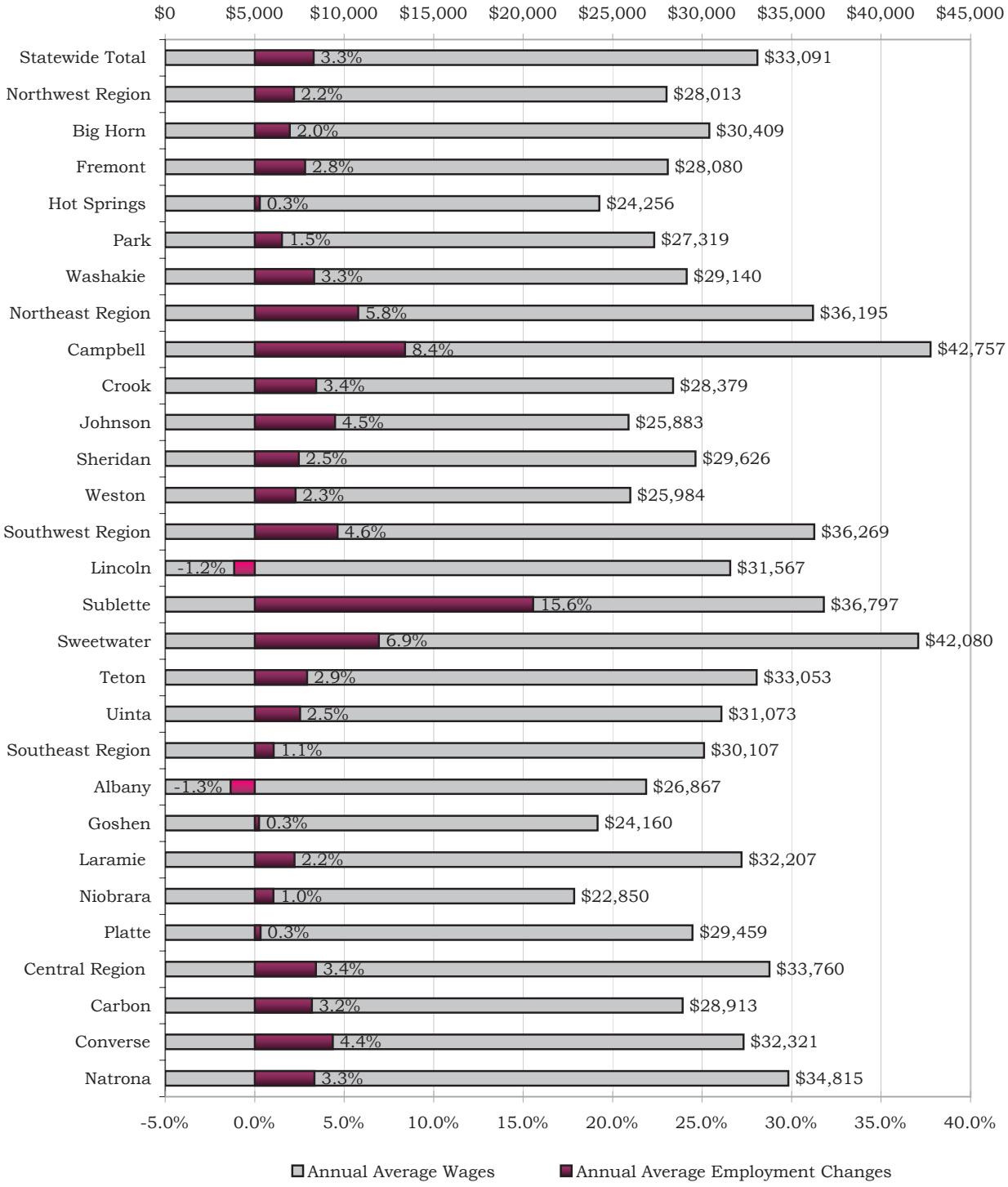
Counties by Region	2004 New Firms n	%	Initial Jobs n	%	Total Wages $	%	Average Initial Firm Size (Employees)	2005 New Firms n	%	Initial Jobs n	%	Total Wages $	%	Average Initial Firm Size (Employees)
Northwest	**314**	**15.0**	**948**	**12.3**	**$11,257,778**	**10.6**	**3**	**348**	**15.7**	**988**	**10.6**	**$14,030,832**	**9.3**	**3**
Big Horn	35	1.7	67	0.9	776,280	0.7	2	35	1.6	155	1.7	974,737	0.6	4
Fremont	130	6.2	424	5.5	5,024,015	4.7	3	144	6.5	375	4.0	8,079,955	5.3	3
Hot Springs	17	0.8	36	0.5	255,584	0.2	2	17	0.8	38	0.4	353,609	0.2	2
Park	112	5.3	363	4.7	4,645,871	4.4	3	127	5.7	375	4.0	4,112,139	2.7	3
Washakie	20	1.0	58	0.8	556,028	0.5	3	25	1.1	45	0.5	510,392	0.3	2
Northeast	**308**	**14.7**	**1,163**	**15.1**	**$19,006,251**	**17.9**	**4**	**328**	**14.8**	**1,612**	**17.3**	**$27,348,843**	**18.1**	**5**
Campbell	124	5.9	619	8.0	12,480,983	11.7	5	126	5.7	777	8.3	14,801,634	9.8	6
Crook	22	1.1	72	0.9	994,892	0.9	3	29	1.3	91	1.0	941,882	0.6	3
Johnson	37	1.8	101	1.3	575,997	0.5	3	32	1.4	137	1.5	891,645	0.6	4
Sheridan	103	4.9	293	3.8	3,786,757	3.6	3	127	5.7	578	6.2	10,389,863	6.9	5
Weston	22	1.1	78	1.0	1,167,622	1.1	4	14	0.6	29	0.3	323,819	0.2	2
Southwest	**559**	**26.7**	**2,045**	**26.6**	**$27,192,712**	**25.6**	**4**	**598**	**27.0**	**2,429**	**26.0**	**$39,385,977**	**26.0**	**4**
Lincoln	80	3.8	290	3.8	2,775,884	2.6	4	75	3.4	294	3.2	3,246,544	2.1	4
Sublette	56	2.7	153	2.0	1,975,484	1.9	3	71	3.2	451	4.8	7,692,506	5.1	6
Sweetwater	148	7.1	606	7.9	7,391,864	7.0	4	174	7.8	797	8.5	12,400,682	8.2	5
Teton	222	10.6	740	9.6	13,516,249	12.7	3	221	10.0	595	6.4	12,870,489	8.5	3
Uinta	53	2.5	256	3.3	1,533,231	1.4	5	57	2.6	292	3.1	3,175,756	2.1	5
Southeast	**472**	**22.5**	**1,736**	**22.5**	**$22,712,658**	**21.4**	**4**	**497**	**22.4**	**1,948**	**20.9**	**$25,195,334**	**16.7**	**4**
Albany	104	5.0	372	4.8	4,864,142	4.6	4	110	5.0	445	4.8	3,892,913	2.6	4
Goshen	31	1.5	95	1.2	880,345	0.8	3	31	1.4	91	1.0	721,813	0.5	3
Laramie	305	14.6	1,176	15.3	15,943,732	15.0	4	311	14.0	1,304	14.0	19,488,789	12.9	4
Niobrara	7	0.3	14	0.2	81,076	0.1	2	5	0.2	11	0.1	45,869	0.0	2
Platte	25	1.2	79	1.0	943,363	0.9	3	40	1.8	97	1.0	1,045,950	0.7	2
Central	**347**	**16.6**	**1,498**	**19.5**	**$18,640,857**	**17.5**	**4**	**370**	**16.7**	**1,797**	**19.3**	**$32,092,092**	**21.2**	**5**
Carbon	59	2.8	241	3.1	3,022,906	2.8	4	75	3.4	374	4.0	6,992,109	4.6	5
Converse	41	2.0	167	2.2	1,521,980	1.4	4	41	1.8	160	1.7	1,989,015	1.3	4
Natrona	247	11.8	1,090	14.2	14,095,971	13.3	4	254	11.5	1,263	13.5	23,110,968	15.3	5
Nonclassified[c]	**95**	**4.5**	**311**	**4.0**	**$7,428,883**	**7.0**	**0**	**77**	**3.5**	**559**	**6.0**	**$13,246,204**	**8.8**	**0**
Statewide	**2,095**	**100.0**	**7,701**	**100.0**	**$106,239,139**	**100.0**	**4**	**2,218**	**100.0**	**9,333**	**100.0**	**$151,299,282**	**100.0**	**4**

[a]Initial Jobs is the starting employment level. It is defined as the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters a firm is in business.

[b]Average Initial Firm Size is the number of total initial jobs divided by the number of new firms.

[c]Nonclassified includes all firms missing county information, having more than one county location (multi-county firms), having a foreign location, and out-of-state firms.

Figure 2: Wyoming 2005 Annual Average Wages and Annual Average Employment Percentage Changes Compared to Previous Year By Region and County



(Text continued from page 10)

Natrona County had higher total wages ($23.1 million) than Laramie County ($19.5 million). Teton County obtained 221 new firms, ranking third, but gained only 595 associated initial jobs which generated $12.8 million in wages. Teton County's job and wage gains were both less than Campbell County's gains (777 jobs and $14.8 million), even though Campbell had roughly half as many new firms as Teton County.

Campbell and Sweetwater counties had the highest annual average wage in 2005, $42,757 and $42,080, respectively, which indicated a large labor demand. These counties also had most of the job gains in 2005. Campbell County gained 1,793 jobs (an 8.4% increase) over the previous year and Sweetwater County gained 1,418 jobs (a 6.9% increase). However, new business formation in these two counties seemed to be disproportionate to their labor demand level and job growth speed; only 126 and 174 new firms were established in 2005 in Campbell and Sweetwater counties, respectively. This indicates the fast growth in Campbell and Sweetwater counties came mainly from expansion of existing firms.

The Construction industry attracted the largest number of new firms, 467 or 21.1% (See Table 2). Professional & Technical Services was second, with 277 (12.5%) new firms. The top three job contributors were Construction (2,050 jobs); Accommodation & Food Services (1,564 jobs); and Health Care & Social Assistance (853 jobs). Construction firms also added the most wages among new businesses, with $32.7 million in total payroll, followed by Mining ($23 million) and Health Care & Social Assistance ($18.5 million).

Table 2: Wyoming New Firms, Associated Initial Jobs[a] and Wages by Industry for 2004 and 2005

	2004						2005					
	New Firms		New Jobs		Total Wages		New Firms		New Jobs		Total Wages	
Industry	n	%	n	%	$	%	n	%	n	%	$	%
Agriculture	29	1.4	107	1.4	1,229,415	1.2	30	1.4	97	1.0	1,613,695	1.1
Mining	99	4.7	527	6.8	13,265,511	12.5	106	4.8	746	8.0	23,080,093	15.3
Utilities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	40,609	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	180,644	0.1
Construction	436	20.8	1,527	19.8	19,652,616	18.5	467	21.1	2,050	22.0	32,714,559	21.6
Manufacturing	33	1.6	101	1.3	1,109,638	1.0	50	2.3	292	3.1	3,798,587	2.5
Wholesale Trade	105	5.0	237	3.1	7,441,110	7.0	121	5.5	253	2.7	7,162,240	4.7
Retail Trade	149	7.1	714	9.3	5,369,478	5.1	155	7.0	663	7.1	5,288,745	3.5
Transportation & Warehousing	104	5.0	254	3.3	4,956,850	4.7	136	6.1	521	5.6	12,232,695	8.1
Information	29	1.4	119	1.5	2,283,997	2.1	26	1.2	34	0.4	1,147,661	0.8
Finance & Insurance	58	2.8	209	2.7	4,807,832	4.5	79	3.6	156	1.7	4,671,063	3.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	95	4.5	165	2.1	2,726,992	2.6	112	5.0	271	2.9	6,863,340	4.5
Professional & Technical Services	271	12.9	585	7.6	12,192,709	11.5	277	12.5	564	6.0	13,332,793	8.8
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises	18	0.9	50	0.6	2,323,444	2.2	15	0.7	23	0.2	889,717	0.6
Administrative & Waste Services	185	8.8	552	7.2	6,664,578	6.3	149	6.7	529	5.7	5,277,469	3.5
Educational Services	21	1.0	48	0.6	451,781	0.4	21	0.9	40	0.4	844,561	0.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	121	5.8	526	6.8	9,911,619	9.3	128	5.8	853	9.1	18,528,882	12.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	46	2.2	196	2.5	1,885,121	1.8	39	1.8	201	2.2	1,791,547	1.2
Accommodation & Food Services	135	6.4	1,409	18.3	5,830,605	5.5	130	5.9	1,564	16.8	7,796,884	5.2
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	154	7.4	291	3.8	3,177,727	3.0	160	7.2	442	4.7	3,381,166	2.2
Public Administration		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Government[b]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	917,507	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	702,941	0.5
Total	**2,088**	**99.7**	**7,617**	**98.9**	**106,239,139**	**100.0**	**2,201**	**99.2**	**9,299**	**99.6**	**151,299,282**	**100.0**

[a] *Initial Jobs* is the starting employment level. It is defined as the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters a firm is in business.

[b] Government sector includes all firms in the public administration sector and firms in other sectors that government (federal, state, or local) owned.

Over the past four years, new firm creation in Mining was slow but steady, from 86 new startups in 2002 to 106 in 2005. At the same time, the associated jobs and wages grew much faster. The number of jobs created in 2005 (746) was more than double the number in 2002 (299), and wages in 2005 for new firms were nearly triple that of new firms in 2002 ($23 million compared to $8.3 million). Mining was the fourth largest job provider and the second largest wage contributor among all new firms in 2005. The fast growth of new mining jobs may have stimulated other related industries' growth. For example, jobs related to new firms in Professional & Technical Services grew by 50.4%, from 375 jobs in 2002 to 564 jobs in 2005. New jobs in Real Estate & Rental & Leasing grew by 89.5% from 143 jobs in 2002 to 271 jobs in 2005.

Business Survival

Both external and internal factors can affect a firm's likelihood of survival. External influencing factors include market demand for the specific product or service that the firm engaged in; similar business competitions; related government policies; available labor supply; and business location. However, business closures in some cases may be more related to internal factors. Some examples could include a firm lacking the financial ability to maintain its day-to-day operation; an owner's health situation or desire to retire; or a change in the owner's personal interests. New firms that can identify those business areas in which firms closed due to internal factors may be more efficient, competitive, and more likely to survive because the demand for those special products or services is still there. Accurate business targeting can meet local community demand and make the local economy more efficient and diversified. Local economic development agencies may be helpful in identifying those needs for potential new employers.

Wyoming was ranked third in 2006 among the 50 states and District of Columbia for having a policy environment that increases the chances for survival of new businesses according to the Small Business Survival Index provided by the Small Business & Entrepreneurship Council (Keating, 2006). R&P assessed Wyoming business survival by tracking all of the firms that started businesses between fourth quarter 1992 and first quarter 2005.

R&P can observe the survival of a business under its original owner due to the availability of information on business changes (selling, merging, splitting, etc.). A firm still reporting its employment and wage information to the Unemployment Insurance Tax Division one year after its inception is considered to have survived one year. The same methods are used to define two-year survival, three-year survival, and so on. The one-year survival rate is the number of one-year survivals divided by the number of new businesses started one year ago. The two-year survival rate is the number of two-year survivals divided by the number of new businesses started two years ago. The same method is applied to other multiple-year survival rates.

More than two-thirds (68.6%) of the new firms in Wyoming survived one year in business (see Table 3, page 14). More than one-half (54.2%) survived two years. As a general rule, the survival rate decreases as the years increase. Only 32.5% of new firms were in business five years after their start-up.

New firms located in the Northeast region had the highest survival rates for the first three years, 70.8% for the first year, 55.8% for the second year, and 46.0% for the third year. New firms in the Central

Table 3: Wyoming Business Survival Rate by Region and County, 1992 - 2005

County by Region	Survival Rate (Percentage)									
	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	6 Years	7 Years	8 Years	9 Years	10 Years
Northwest	**67.7**	**54.5**	**45.9**	**38.1**	**32.7**	**29.0**	**25.8**	**23.0**	**21.0**	**18.6**
Big Horn	64.0	52.5	44.2	38.7	34.0	30.3	29.0	28.3	23.3	27.5
Fremont	66.3	52.7	44.5	36.6	31.6	27.9	25.7	22.7	21.5	18.4
Hot Springs	71.5	52.7	39.5	31.5	29.3	23.3	23.1	18.1	15.7	16.9
Park	67.7	56.2	47.5	40.0	33.8	30.2	25.0	21.3	20.3	16.3
Washakie	75.7	58.5	50.8	41.2	33.7	31.3	27.4	27.8	22.5	20.2
Northeast	**70.8**	**55.8**	**46.0**	**38.7**	**34.6**	**30.4**	**26.8**	**23.7**	**20.9**	**19.7**
Campbell	70.6	54.9	45.0	38.3	33.5	28.6	25.2	20.9	18.8	15.9
Crook	67.9	54.4	42.8	34.9	31.0	28.0	25.5	25.8	24.7	20.6
Johnson	72.2	56.4	43.0	39.0	33.0	30.5	24.4	24.4	18.9	18.6
Sheridan	71.6	56.3	48.2	39.0	36.2	32.1	29.4	26.1	23.0	23.5
Weston	67.0	59.5	49.3	42.9	39.8	34.3	27.9	25.0	22.0	23.9
Southwest	**68.6**	**53.6**	**44.3**	**37.6**	**31.8**	**28.0**	**25.0**	**22.7**	**20.6**	**18.6**
Lincoln	64.0	49.6	44.1	38.4	33.1	28.8	24.5	21.4	20.6	17.6
Sublette	75.7	60.3	50.4	42.9	36.0	31.0	27.5	23.9	23.7	23.6
Sweetwater	65.5	52.9	41.3	36.0	29.8	27.0	25.0	20.9	18.5	15.4
Teton	69.9	53.7	45.0	37.5	31.5	27.1	24.5	23.3	20.7	19.7
Uinta	70.3	54.8	44.2	37.1	32.7	29.9	25.4	24.3	22.4	19.6
Southeast	**68.8**	**54.3**	**44.3**	**37.7**	**31.6**	**27.8**	**24.0**	**21.3**	**19.5**	**17.5**
Albany	70.2	55.1	46.5	41.8	35.6	30.4	26.9	24.8	22.1	20.6
Goshen	66.5	53.6	41.6	33.2	24.9	23.8	19.1	16.5	14.5	14.1
Laramie	69.3	54.4	44.0	37.0	31.5	27.8	23.8	20.6	19.2	16.2
Niobrara	68.1	54.7	47.5	44.7	39.3	31.9	24.2	26.7	25.5	22.2
Platte	62.8	51.6	41.6	33.0	25.0	22.8	21.9	19.7	16.9	20.0
Central	**70.4**	**55.3**	**45.9**	**40.5**	**34.6**	**30.2**	**26.8**	**23.3**	**20.9**	**19.8**
Carbon	68.4	53.5	44.7	40.3	34.8	29.8	24.9	21.8	19.5	19.4
Converse	69.0	51.2	48.5	41.8	35.7	31.5	27.2	20.2	21.0	20.0
Natrona	71.1	56.4	45.7	40.3	34.4	30.0	27.1	24.2	21.3	19.9
Nonclassified[a]	**57.3**	**45.7**	**37.6**	**30.8**	**25.0**	**21.4**	**20.0**	**19.8**	**16.9**	**14.6**
Statewide	**68.6**	**54.2**	**44.8**	**38.0**	**32.5**	**28.6**	**25.3**	**22.6**	**20.4**	**18.6**

[a]Nonclassified includes all firms missing county information, having more than one county location (multi-county firms), having a foreign location, and out-of-state firms.

region did the second best. Among the three counties which attracted the most new businesses (Laramie, Natrona, and Teton), Natrona had the best survival rates for the new firms with 71.1% that survived one year, 56.4% that survived two years, and 45.7% that survived three years.

Among private industries (see Figure 3 and Table 4, page 15), firms engaged in Health Care & Social Assistance had the best one-year survival rates (82.1%), followed by firms in Management of

(Text continued on page 20)

Figure 3: Wyoming New Private Sector Firms by Industry, 2002 - 2005

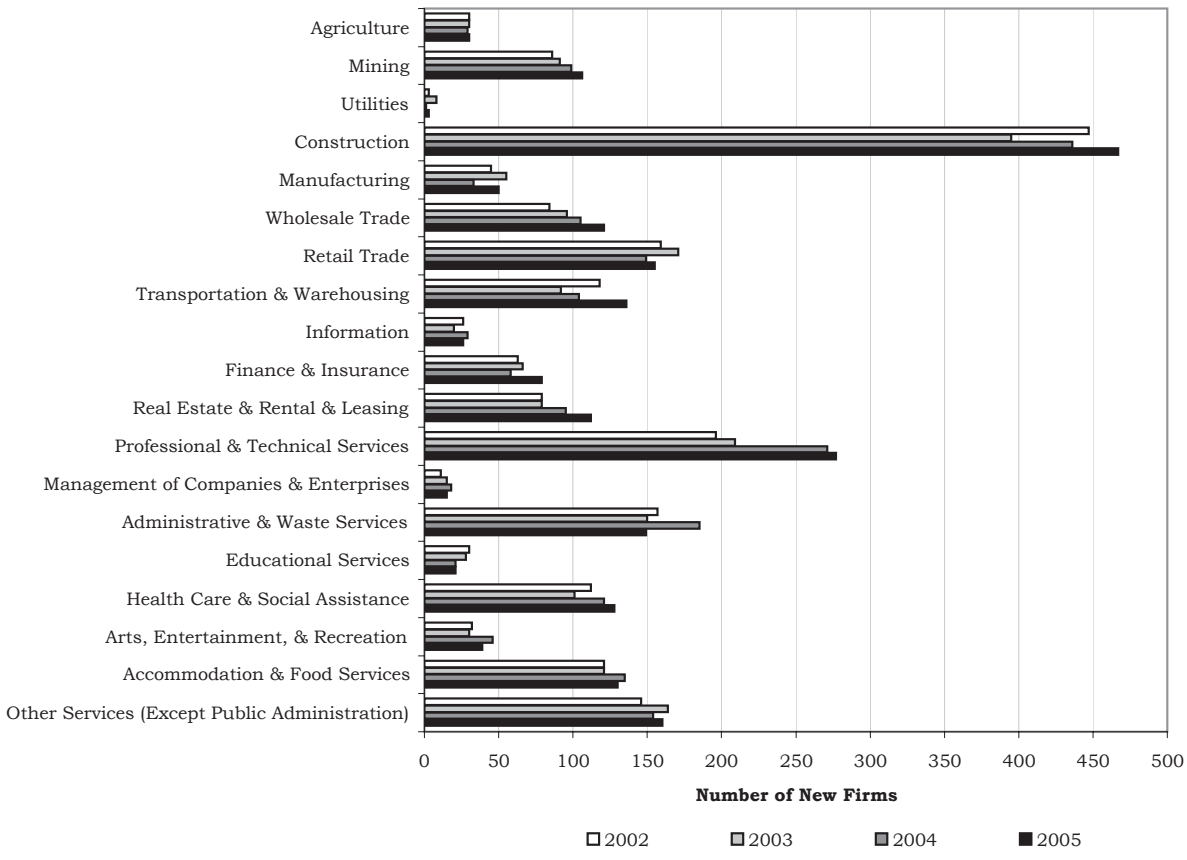


Table 4: Wyoming Business Survival Rate by Industry, 1992 - 2005

	Survival Rate (Percentage)									
Industry	**1 Year**	**2 Years**	**3 Years**	**4 Years**	**5 Years**	**6 Years**	**7 Years**	**8 Years**	**9 Years**	**10 Years**
Agriculture	76.3	65.6	57.4	52.8	48.0	41.1	36.9	33.7	34.2	31.4
Mining	72.6	58.4	48.8	43.6	35.9	29.8	25.3	21.2	18.3	17.2
Utilities	68.3	60.0	57.6	48.3	46.2	43.5	45.5	40.0	30.0	33.3
Construction	56.9	43.2	34.1	28.4	24.3	20.8	18.5	15.9	13.9	12.2
Manufacturing	72.9	60.8	53.3	46.7	38.7	35.4	29.1	28.7	24.8	21.8
Wholesale Trade	72.9	54.7	44.2	35.6	28.6	25.4	22.3	19.1	19.4	17.3
Retail Trade	73.9	58.4	47.5	39.6	33.5	29.4	24.4	22.0	18.8	16.8
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	69.9	55.4	44.4	37.5	31.8	28.0	25.2	21.8	18.5	15.0
Information	67.1	49.4	43.4	33.9	27.5	24.0	21.0	16.5	19.2	19.4
Finance & Insurance	70.9	57.3	49.0	42.4	37.9	36.2	33.1	30.6	26.9	24.3
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	76.7	66.1	57.6	51.6	45.9	41.7	37.9	34.7	32.0	29.8
Professional & Technical Services	71.0	56.4	46.8	41.0	36.1	32.1	29.2	27.1	25.0	24.5
Management of Companies & Enterprises	79.3	74.7	74.2	58.3	62.5	64.7	61.3	57.1	48.0	47.4
Administrative & Waste Services	64.6	51.0	40.7	34.0	28.9	24.0	21.7	19.7	18.0	17.0
Educational Services	70.9	56.9	45.6	34.1	25.4	22.8	24.0	27.4	24.0	22.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	82.1	68.7	61.0	53.2	45.5	40.2	35.7	31.3	29.6	25.5
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	70.3	57.2	46.6	40.2	32.8	28.5	26.4	21.9	20.9	17.8
Accommodation & Food Services	72.5	54.5	45.3	38.3	32.8	28.4	25.3	23.2	20.4	18.1
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	66.3	50.2	40.6	32.7	27.5	24.0	20.3	17.5	15.2	14.6
Government	91.4	92.6	92.9	89.1	86.6	86.1	88.2	86.7	84.3	79.5
Total	**68.6**	**54.2**	**44.8**	**38.0**	**32.5**	**28.6**	**25.3**	**22.6**	**20.4**	**18.6**

Companies & Enterprises (79.3%) and Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (76.7%). The Construction industry has historically had the largest percentage of new firms (21.1% in 2005). However, firms in this industry had the poorest survival rate. Only 56.9% were active after one year in business. This likely is a consequence of these firms' dependence on temporary construction projects.

Overall, new firms in Management of Companies & Enterprises had the best survival rate over time. After 10 years in business, 47.4% of firms were still active, although both the number of new firms and their associated initial jobs were limited. Among the top three job providers related to new firms (Construction, Accommodation & Food Services, and Health Care & Social Assistance) in 2005, Health Care & Social Assistance showed the best survival rates over the years. About 25.5% of firms in this industry were still active after 10 years in business, while only 18.1% of firms in Accommodation & Food Services and 12.2% of firms in Construction survived after 10 years.

Summary

In 2004, 2,095 new firms started businesses in Wyoming, providing 7,701 associated initial jobs and $106 million in associated total wages. In 2005, those numbers rose to 2,218 new firms, 9,333 associated new jobs, and $151 million in wages. The Southwest, Southeast, and Central regions were the top three locations for new firms. Keeping with the historical trend, the Construction industry opened the largest percentage of new firms in these two years, but had the lowest one-year survival rate. The number of new firms in Mining industry increased steadily over the years at a slow pace, but their associated new jobs and wages were double or triple compared to three years ago. Health Care & Social Assistance firms had the best one-year survival rate among private industries.

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Did You Know?

In 2005, full-time workers in Wyoming were offered an average of 6.9 paid holidays and 8.4 paid sick days per year.

Source: Wages and Benefits in Wyoming, 2006. Available online (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OESBen2006.pdf).

The Flip Side of the Boom

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Although recent energy price increases have benefited the state, the same cannot be said for other states. For example, the American auto industry's financial challenges have been magnified by an over-reliance on the sales of relatively high fuel consuming pickups and sport utility vehicles (SUVs). Sustained high energy prices will not only negatively impact light vehicle sales, but potentially the fiscal health of both Wyoming and the nation.

Will the current oil and gas boom last multiple decades? While such a scenario is possible, one issue routinely dismissed in optimistic predictions are the negative effects of high energy prices. These include increased consumer prices nationally and stunted national economic growth in light of current and future federal financial obligations (Walker, 2006). Forecasts produced by the Energy Information Administration indicate that for each $10 per barrel increase in the price of crude oil, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the United States declines by approximately 0.2% within the first 12 months. If prices remain at elevated levels the second year, GDP is projected to decline another 0.5% (EIA, 2006). Corresponding to crude oil prices are projections that unemployment rates increase by 0.1% in the first year and 0.2% in the second year (EIA, 2006).

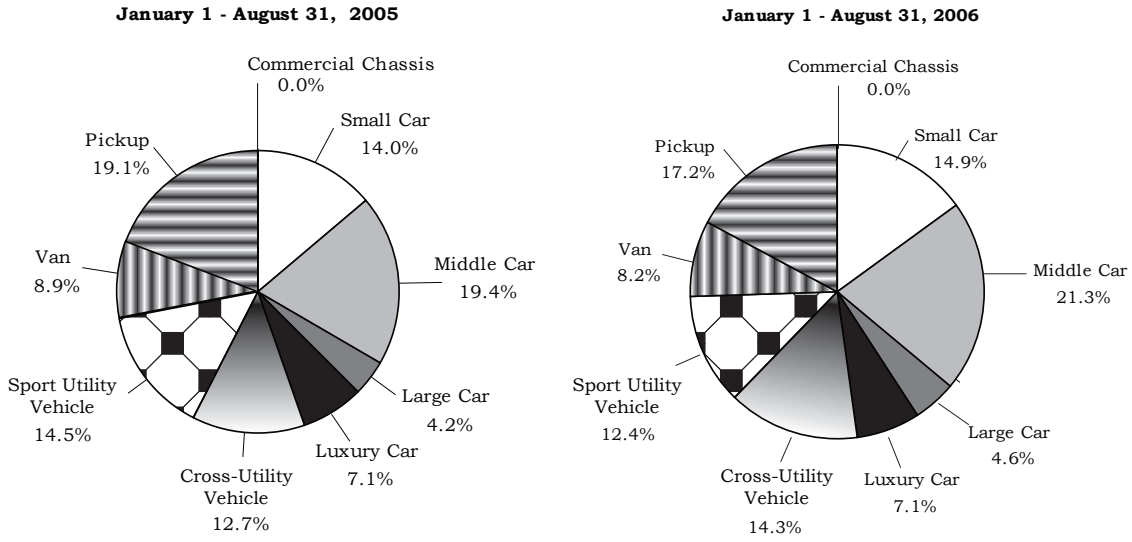
Tangible Effects Observed

Some of the negative effects of high energy prices on the national economy can already be seen in recent automobile unit sales data (Ward's Automotive Group, 2006). In particular, sales of light trucks and SUVs are substantially lower for the first eight months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. Overall national light vehicle sales declined by 4.4% compared to the same period in 2005.

According to Ward's sales data, overall light vehicle sales for the Big 3 U.S. automakers (Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler) were 11.0% lower in 2006 than in 2005. The company with the largest unit sales losses was General Motors which realized an over-the-year loss of 12.2%. In contrast, Japanese automaker Toyota realized a unit sales gain of 11.0% for the same period. European car manufacturers posted a gain of 9.0% compared to last year.

Although unit sales declined for the Big 3 in aggregate, it is interesting to note in which market segments over-the-year sales declines were most acute. Figure 1 (see page 18) illustrates the relative market shares of different vehicle types for the first eight months of 2005 and 2006. In comparing the two charts, we see that market shares for all types of cars and CUVs (e.g., cross/utility vehicles like Chrysler's PT Cruiser and the Subaru Forester) increased or remained constant, while market shares declined for pickups (19.5% in 2005 compared to 17.2% in 2006) and SUVs (14.5% in 2005 compared to 12.4% in 2006). Figure 2 (see page 18) shows a side-by-side comparison of light vehicle unit sales by market segment. Although the data show the same trends as in Figure 1, we see that unit sales for luxury cars declined even though the market share for these vehicles remained constant. Table 1 (see page 19) shows examples of vehicles for each market segment.

Figure 1: Share of United States Light Vehicle Sales by Segment, First Eight Months of 2005 and 2006

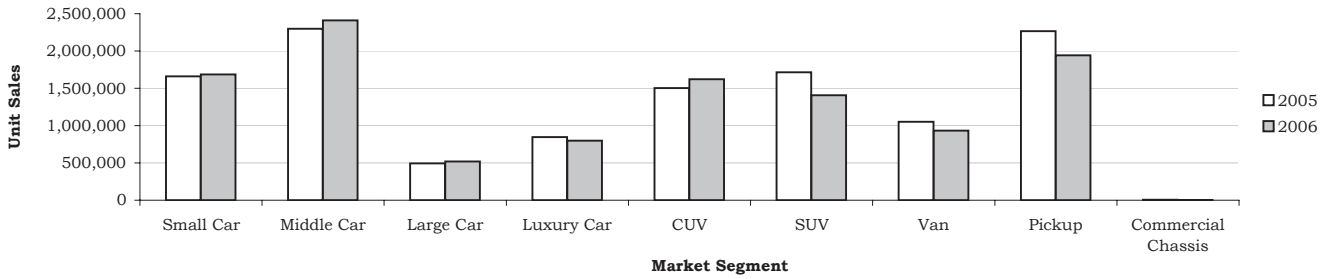


Note: See Table 1 for Vehicle Market Segment examples.
Source: WardsAuto.com; used by permission.

The decline in units sold and market share for larger vehicles made by Chrysler, is symptomatic of "…a glut of unsold trucks and SUVs such as the Dodge Durango" (Krolicki, 2006). Such declines prompted DaimlerChrysler to search for partners in the world market with which to manufacture more fuel-efficient subcompact cars, including Chinese companies (Krolicki, 2006). Ford experienced large vehicle sales declines similar to Chrysler. Ford's sales declines coupled with significant health care and retirement liabilities prompted the company to announce the elimination of as much as one-third of its workforce (Gupta, 2006).

Some of the effects of high crude oil and fuel prices can also be seen in the sales data for more fuel efficient hybrid vehicles.

Figure 2: United States Light Vehicle Sales by Market Segment for January 1 - August 31, 2005, Compared to January 1 - August 31, 2006



Note: See Table 1 for Vehicle Market Segment examples.
Source: WardsAuto.com; used by permission.

Unit sales of hybrid vehicles increased 24.8% in January-August 2006 compared to the same period last year. The bulk of the increase was due to the introduction of Toyota's hybrid truck, the Highlander. Sales of the Highlander Hybrid increased from 8,358 units in January-August 2005 to 23,474 units in January-August 2006. Toyota and Honda dominate the hybrid vehicle market, holding a 90.7% unit market share for year-to-date sales in August 2006. However, recent Big 3 hybrid truck introductions have captured some market share. The absence of the Big 3 from this market appears to have contributed to their financial difficulties as well.

Conclusions

While historically high energy prices are beneficial to Wyoming's fiscal health, the same cannot be said for that of the United States. High energy prices tend to retard macroeconomic growth, increase trade deficits, and can place the overall financial health of the country in jeopardy. It is reasonable to assume that if traditional fossil fuel energy prices become exorbitant enough (or if national security concerns arise), a revolutionary energy source could displace existing energy sources. New energy source propagation could then lead to long-term reductions in fossil fuel consumption thereby eroding the state's income base. If consumers trade larger vehicles for smaller ones en masse or utilize public transportation more fully, additional erosion could take place. Whether or not these things will happen depends upon the level of tolerance our nation has relative to energy prices and supplies.

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Table 1: U.S. Light Vehicle Market Segment Examples

Vehicle Market Segment	Example 1	Example 2
Small Car	Chevrolet Cobalt	Volkswagen Beetle
Middle Car	Chevrolet Impala	Toyota Camry
Large Car	Dodge Charger	Nissan Maxima
Luxury Car	Cadillac CTS	Mercedes S-Class
Cross Utility Vehicle *(CUV)*	Chrysler PT Cruiser	Ford Escape
Sport Utility Vehicle *(SUV)*	Jeep Wrangler	Chevrolet Suburban
Van	Honda Odyssey	Dodge Caravan
Pickup	Ford Ranger	Chevrolet Silverado
Commercial Chassis	Ambulances	Dump trucks under 14,000 lbs

Source: WardsAuto.com; used by permission.

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Wyoming Adds 13,900 Jobs Since December 2005

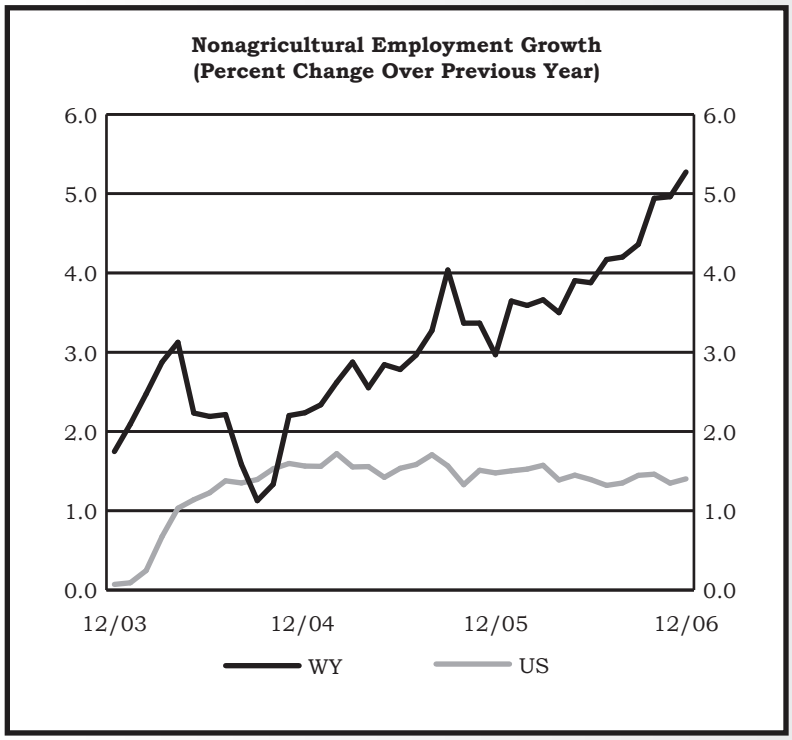
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

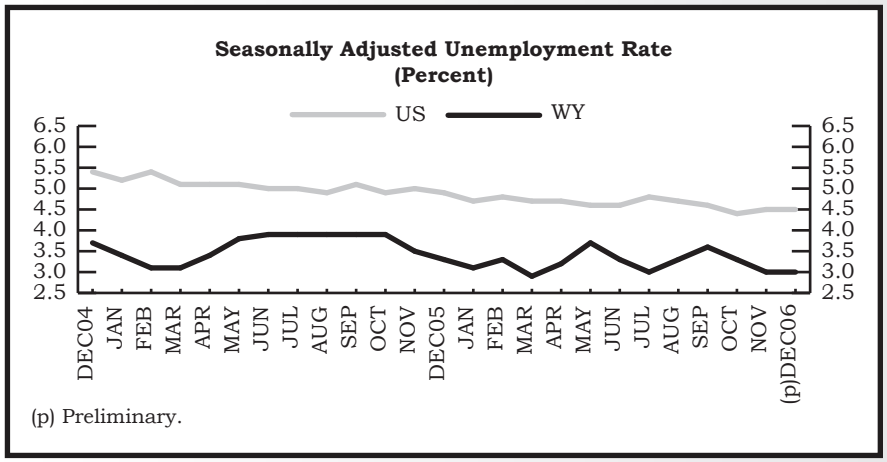
From December 2005 to December 2006, Wyoming added 13,900 jobs for an over-the-year growth rate of 5.3%. This is the fastest job growth since November 1981. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.0%, unchanged from November and down slightly from its December 2005 level of 3.3%. In contrast the U.S. unemployment rate was 4.5% and U.S. job growth stood at 1.4%.

From November to December, Wyoming added 400 jobs (0.1%). Seasonal job losses in Construction (-1,100 jobs or -4.6%) were more than offset by gains in Natural Resources & Mining (400 jobs or 1.4%), Leisure & Hospitality (900 jobs or 3.1%), and Government (400 jobs or 0.6%). The increase in Government employment was mostly accounted for by seasonal job growth in local government education (including school districts and community colleges).

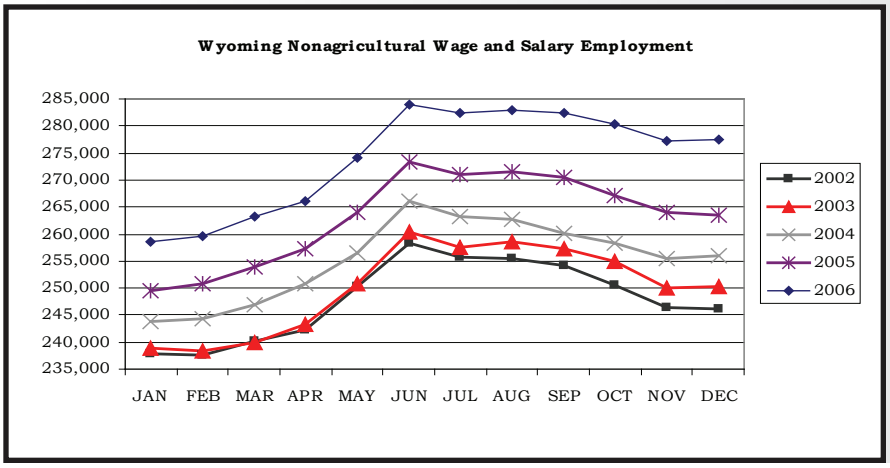
Over the year Wyoming gained 13,900 jobs or 5.3%. As in recent months, the largest job growth occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas; up 4,000 jobs or 16.5%) and Construction (2,900 jobs or 14.6%). Other notable increases were seen in Manufacturing (700 jobs or 7.2%), Retail Trade (700 jobs or 2.3%), Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (1,000 jobs or 7.8%), Professional & Business Services (1,200 jobs or 7.8%), Educational & Health Services (800 jobs or 3.6%), and Other Services (800 jobs or 8.2%). The only major sector that lost jobs from December 2005 was Information (-100 jobs or -2.3%).

County unemployment rates remained low, even after their normal seasonal increase in December. Platte County posted the highest unemployment rate (5.0%) followed by Fremont and Big Horn counties (both 4.4%). The lowest unemployment rates were found in Sublette (1.5%), Campbell (2.0%), and Albany (2.2%) counties.





(p) Preliminary.



State Unemployment Rates
December 2006
(Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.2
Mississippi	7.5
Michigan	7.1
Alaska	6.7
South Carolina	6.6
District of Columbia	6.3
Ohio	5.6
Oregon	5.4
Massachusetts	5.3
Kentucky	5.2
Rhode Island	5.2
Arkansas	5.1
West Virginia	5.1
Washington	5.0
Missouri	4.9
North Carolina	4.9
Wisconsin	4.9
California	4.8
Indiana	4.8
Maine	4.7
Tennessee	4.7
Georgia	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.6
Kansas	4.5
Texas	4.5
United States	**4.5**
Nevada	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
Connecticut	4.2
Minnesota	4.2
New Jersey	4.2
Arizona	4.1
Illinois	4.1
Colorado	4.0
New York	4.0
Maryland	3.9
New Mexico	3.8
Oklahoma	3.8
Vermont	3.8
Alabama	3.6
Iowa	3.5
New Hampshire	3.5
Delaware	3.4
Florida	3.3
Idaho	3.2
North Dakota	3.2
South Dakota	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Wyoming	**3.0**
Montana	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Utah	2.6
Hawaii	2.0

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Over the year Wyoming gained 13,900 jobs or 5.3%. This is the fastest job growth since November 1981.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Dec06(p)	Nov06(r)	Dec05	Nov06 Dec06	Dec05 Dec06
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**277.5**	**277.1**	**263.6**	**0.1**	**5.3**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**210.3**	**210.3**	**197.1**	**0.0**	**6.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	**61.3**	**62.0**	**53.7**	**-1.1**	**14.2**
Natural Resources & Mining	28.2	27.8	24.2	1.4	16.5
Mining	28.1	27.7	24.0	1.4	17.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.4	4.4	3.9	0.0	12.8
Mining Except Oil & Gas	8.7	8.7	7.9	0.0	10.1
Coal Mining	5.9	5.9	5.1	0.0	15.7
Support Activities for Mining	15.0	14.6	12.2	2.7	23.0
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	10.3	10.0	8.3	3.0	24.1
Construction	22.7	23.8	19.8	-4.6	14.6
Construction of Buildings	4.6	4.9	4.2	-6.1	9.5
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	6.7	7.4	5.2	-9.5	28.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	11.4	11.5	10.4	-0.9	9.6
Manufacturing	10.4	10.4	9.7	0.0	7.2
Durable Goods	5.5	5.4	5.1	1.9	7.8
Non-Durable Goods	4.9	5.0	4.6	-2.0	6.5
SERVICE PROVIDING	**216.2**	**215.1**	**209.9**	**0.5**	**3.0**
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	53.5	53.2	51.2	0.6	4.5
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.6	7.8	-2.3	7.7
Merchant Whlslrs., Durable	5.1	5.0	4.9	2.0	4.1
Retail Trade	31.3	31.0	30.6	1.0	2.3
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3
Bldg. Material & Garden Sup.	2.7	2.8	2.6	-3.6	3.8
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Gasoline Stations	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.1	6.1	3.3	3.3
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.9	1.8	2.0	5.6	-5.0
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	13.8	13.6	12.8	1.5	7.8
Utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	11.5	11.3	10.5	1.8	9.5
Truck Transportation	4.1	4.0	3.9	2.5	5.1
Information	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-2.3
Financial Activities	11.1	11.2	10.6	-0.9	4.7
Finance & Insurance	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	1.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4.2	4.3	3.8	-2.3	10.5
Professional & Business Services	16.5	16.7	15.3	-1.2	7.8
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	8.8	8.8	8.1	0.0	8.6
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.6	2.5	2.3	4.0	13.0
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.9	0.8	0.8	12.5	12.5
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	6.8	7.1	6.4	-4.2	6.2
Educational & Health Services	22.9	23.1	22.1	-0.9	3.6
Educational	2.4	2.6	2.1	-7.7	14.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.5	20.5	20.0	0.0	2.5
Ambulatory Health Care	7.8	7.8	7.5	0.0	4.0
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Social Assistance	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	3.9
Leisure & Hospitality	30.2	29.3	30.1	3.1	0.3
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Accommodation & Food Services	27.8	26.9	27.8	3.3	0.0
Accommodation	10.1	9.2	9.9	9.8	2.0
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	17.7	17.7	17.9	0.0	-1.1
Other Services	10.6	10.6	9.8	0.0	8.2
Repair & Maintenance	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	9.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**67.2**	**66.8**	**66.5**	**0.6**	**1.1**
Federal Government	7.0	6.9	7.0	1.4	0.0
State Government	15.8	15.7	15.8	0.6	0.0
State Govt. Education	6.7	6.6	6.9	1.5	-2.9
Local Government	44.4	44.2	43.7	0.5	1.6
Local Govt. Education	23.5	23.2	23.1	1.3	1.7
Hospitals	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Dec06(p)	Nov06(r)	Dec05	Nov06 Dec06	Dec05 Dec06
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**42.7**	**42.8**	**41.8**	**-0.2**	**2.2**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**29.8**	**29.8**	**28.9**	**0.0**	**3.1**
GOODS PRODUCING	**4.5**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**-2.2**	**4.7**
Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	2.9	3.0	2.7	-3.3	7.4
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**38.2**	**38.2**	**37.5**	**0.0**	**1.9**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9.4	9.3	9.0	1.1	4.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	1.8
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.7	12.0
Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	6.2
Educational & Health Services	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Leisure & Hospitality	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**12.9**	**13.0**	**12.9**	**-0.8**	**0.0**
Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-3.8
State Government	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0
Local Government	6.5	6.6	6.4	-1.5	1.6
Local Education	3.4	3.5	3.3	-2.9	3.0

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**39.5**	**39.2**	**37.6**	**0.8**	**5.1**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**33.5**	**33.5**	**31.7**	**0.0**	**5.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	**9.0**	**9.0**	**7.9**	**0.0**	**13.9**
Natural Resources & Mining	4.5	4.4	3.8	2.3	18.4
Construction	2.6	2.7	2.3	-3.7	13.0
Manufacturing	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
SERVICE PROVIDING	**30.5**	**30.2**	**29.7**	**1.0**	**2.7**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.9	8.8	8.6	1.1	3.5
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.0	4.0
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Professional & Business Services	2.7	2.8	2.8	-3.6	-3.6
Educational & Health Services	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	4.3
Leisure & Hospitality	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0
Other Services	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	12.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**6.0**	**5.7**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**1.7**
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-14.3
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.7	4.4	4.5	6.8	4.4
Local Education	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2

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

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised.

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Continued)

CAMPBELL COUNTY	Employment in Thousands Dec06(p)	Nov06(r)	Dec05	Percent Change Total Employment Nov06 Dec06	Dec05 Dec06
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**27.0**	**27.0**	**24.6**	**0.0**	**9.8**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**23.0**	**23.0**	**20.7**	**0.0**	**11.1**
GOODS PRODUCING	**11.7**	**11.7**	**10.4**	**0.0**	**12.5**
Natural Resources & Mining	8.4	8.3	7.2	1.2	16.7
Construction	2.7	2.8	2.6	-3.6	3.8
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**15.3**	**15.3**	**14.2**	**0.0**	**7.7**
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.0	5.0	4.6	0.0	8.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	17.6
Other Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**4.0**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**0.0**	**2.6**
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**25.0**	**25.1**	**22.9**	**-0.4**	**9.2**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**20.6**	**20.8**	**18.6**	**-1.0**	**10.8**
GOODS PRODUCING	**9.5**	**9.6**	**7.8**	**-1.0**	**21.8**
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	5.9	5.0	1.7	20.0
Construction	2.2	2.5	1.6	-12.0	37.5
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	**15.5**	**15.5**	**15.1**	**0.0**	**2.6**
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.1	1.2	1.0	-8.3	10.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**4.4**	**4.3**	**4.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**17.1**	**15.5**	**16.7**	**10.3**	**2.4**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**14.8**	**13.3**	**14.5**	**11.3**	**2.1**
GOODS PRODUCING	**2.7**	**2.8**	**2.3**	**-3.6**	**17.4**
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.5	2.6	2.1	-3.8	19.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**14.4**	**12.7**	**14.4**	**13.4**	**0.0**
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.3	2.1	2.4	9.5	-4.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
Financial Activities	1.0	0.9	0.9	11.1	11.1
Professional & Bus. Services	1.6	1.7	1.5	-5.9	6.7
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	5.7	4.3	5.7	32.6	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**4.5**	**4.5**

State Unemployment Rates
December 2006
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.5
Mississippi	7.0
Michigan	6.9
Alaska	6.8
South Carolina	6.4
District of Columbia	6.2
Ohio	5.4
Oregon	5.2
Washington	5.0
Arkansas	4.9
Kentucky	4.9
Massachusetts	4.9
Indiana	4.7
North Carolina	4.7
California	4.6
Maine	4.6
Missouri	4.6
Rhode Island	4.6
West Virginia	4.6
Wisconsin	4.5
Tennessee	4.4
Georgia	4.3
United States	**4.3**
Minnesota	4.2
Nevada	4.2
Kansas	4.1
Pennsylvania	4.1
Texas	4.1
Colorado	3.9
Illinois	3.9
New Jersey	3.9
Arizona	3.8
Louisiana	3.8
New York	3.8
Connecticut	3.7
Iowa	3.7
Oklahoma	3.7
Maryland	3.6
Vermont	3.6
Alabama	3.3
New Hampshire	3.3
New Mexico	3.3
Idaho	3.2
North Dakota	3.2
South Dakota	3.2
Wyoming	**3.1**
Delaware	3.0
Florida	3.0
Montana	2.9
Nebraska	2.9
Virginia	2.7
Utah	2.3
Hawaii	1.6

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The number of weeks compensated by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell by 22.6% from December 2005 to December 2006 signaling a tightening in the labor market.

	Dec 2006 (p)	Nov 2006 (r)	Dec 2005 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	289,790	291,853	285,000	-0.7	1.7
Unemployed	9,116	8,524	9,298	6.9	-2.0
Employed	280,674	283,329	275,702	-0.9	1.8
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.1%/3.0%	2.9%/3.0%	3.3%/3.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.3%/4.5%	4.3%/4.5%	4.6/4.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,950,000	7,863,000	7,665,000	1.1	3.7
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	274,000	349,000	451,000	-21.5	-39.2
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,281,000	4,054,000	4,183,000	5.6	2.3
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	$1,240.34	$1,188.18	$1,139.52	4.4	8.8
Average Weekly Hours	50.4	49.2	48.0	2.4	5.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$970.33	$977.18	$903.78	-0.7	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	45.9	46.8	46.3	-1.9	-0.9
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$731.85	$728.94	$698.98	0.4	4.7
Average Weekly Hours	41.0	40.7	40.9	0.7	0.2
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$711.36	$698.34	$695.93	1.9	2.2
Average Weekly Hours	41.6	41.2	41.4	1.0	0.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	10,200	8,594	13,182	18.7	-22.6
Benefits Paid	$2,629,578	$2,194,920	$3,156,293	19.8	-16.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$257.80	$255.40	$239.44	0.9	7.7
State Insured Covered Jobs	251,536	251,099	245,048	0.2	2.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.1%	0.9%	1.5%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items	201.8	201.5	196.8	0.1	2.5
Food & Beverages	197.4	197.2	193.2	0.1	2.2
Housing	204.8	204.5	198.3	0.1	3.3
Apparel	118.6	121.7	117.5	-2.5	0.9
Transportation	175.4	173.9	172.7	0.9	1.6
Medical Care	340.1	340.1	328.4	0.0	3.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	110.8	111.2	109.7	-0.4	1.0
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	118.0	118.1	115.3	-0.1	2.3
Other Goods & Services	326.7	324.3	317.3	0.7	3.0
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	166.0	165.1	163.0	0.5	1.8
Wyoming Building Permits					
(New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	225	217	161	3.7	39.8
Valuation	$32,902,000	$30,570,000	$22,919,000	7.6	43.6
Single Family Homes	128	193	129	-33.7	-0.8
Valuation	$26,053,000	$28,471,000	$20,590,000	-8.5	26.5
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	86	93	90	-7.5	-4.4

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

County unemployment rates remained low, even after their normal seasonal increase in December.

REGION County	Labor Force Dec 2006 (p)	Labor Force Nov 2006 (p)	Labor Force Dec 2005 (b)	Employed Dec 2006 (p)	Employed Nov 2006 (p)	Employed Dec 2005 (b)	Unemployed Dec 2006 (p)	Unemployed Nov 2006 (p)	Unemployed Dec 2005 (b)	Unemployment Rates Dec 2006 (p)	Unemployment Rates Nov 2006 (p)	Unemployment Rates Dec 2005 (b)
NORTHWEST	**43,628**	**44,126**	**44,852**	**41,825**	**42,555**	**42,993**	**1,803**	**1,571**	**1,859**	**4.1**	**3.6**	**4.1**
Big Horn	5,287	5,355	5,532	5,055	5,147	5,310	232	208	222	4.4	3.9	4.0
Fremont	18,016	18,225	18,366	17,221	17,552	17,562	795	673	804	4.4	3.7	4.4
Hot Springs	2,418	2,448	2,290	2,333	2,372	2,200	85	76	90	3.5	3.1	3.9
Park	13,573	13,783	14,112	13,037	13,306	13,539	536	477	573	3.9	3.5	4.1
Washakie	4,334	4,315	4,552	4,179	4,178	4,382	155	137	170	3.6	3.2	3.7
NORTHEAST	**52,142**	**52,662**	**50,070**	**50,833**	**51,424**	**48,646**	**1,309**	**1,238**	**1,424**	**2.5**	**2.4**	**2.8**
Campbell	26,080	26,307	24,014	25,561	25,793	23,464	519	514	550	2.0	2.0	2.3
Crook	3,468	3,496	3,344	3,372	3,408	3,247	96	88	97	2.8	2.5	2.9
Johnson	3,847	3,909	3,904	3,738	3,804	3,785	109	105	119	2.8	2.7	3.0
Sheridan	15,549	15,723	15,571	15,070	15,288	15,027	479	435	544	3.1	2.8	3.5
Weston	3,198	3,227	3,237	3,092	3,131	3,123	106	96	114	3.3	3.0	3.5
SOUTHWEST	**62,978**	**62,992**	**61,002**	**61,334**	**61,271**	**59,320**	**1,644**	**1,721**	**1,682**	**2.6**	**2.7**	**2.8**
Lincoln	7,949	7,999	7,774	7,668	7,751	7,481	281	248	293	3.5	3.1	3.8
Sublette	5,688	5,777	5,774	5,605	5,685	5,690	83	92	84	1.5	1.6	1.5
Sweetwater	24,236	24,596	22,784	23,655	24,025	22,169	581	571	615	2.4	2.3	2.7
Teton	13,834	13,185	13,521	13,494	12,714	13,175	340	471	346	2.5	3.6	2.6
Uinta	11,271	11,435	11,149	10,912	11,096	10,805	359	339	344	3.2	3.0	3.1
SOUTHEAST	**75,026**	**75,834**	**73,776**	**72,367**	**73,428**	**71,248**	**2,659**	**2,406**	**2,528**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**3.4**
Albany	21,750	21,927	20,528	21,267	21,456	20,011	483	471	517	2.2	2.1	2.5
Goshen	5,932	6,042	5,934	5,738	5,853	5,714	194	189	220	3.3	3.1	3.7
Laramie	42,276	42,721	42,228	40,533	41,191	40,659	1,743	1,530	1,569	4.1	3.6	3.7
Niobrara	1,077	1,097	1,103	1,039	1,058	1,067	38	39	36	3.5	3.6	3.3
Platte	3,991	4,047	3,983	3,790	3,870	3,797	201	177	186	5.0	4.4	4.7
CENTRAL	**56,016**	**56,239**	**55,299**	**54,316**	**54,650**	**53,495**	**1,700**	**1,589**	**1,804**	**3.0**	**2.8**	**3.3**
Carbon	7,573	7,707	7,619	7,295	7,460	7,326	278	247	293	3.7	3.2	3.8
Converse	7,095	7,162	7,075	6,875	6,955	6,831	220	207	244	3.1	2.9	3.4
Natrona	41,348	41,370	40,605	40,146	40,235	39,338	1,202	1,135	1,267	2.9	2.7	3.1
STATEWIDE	**289,790**	**291,853**	**285,000**	**280,674**	**283,329**	**275,702**	**9,116**	**8,524**	**9,298**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.3**
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.0	3.0	3.3
U.S.										4.3	4.3	4.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.5	4.5	4.9

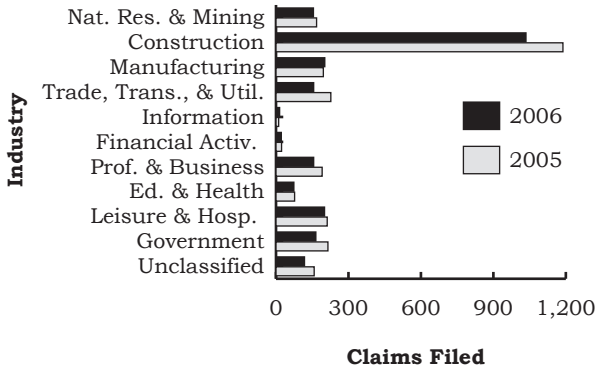
Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/06. Run Date 01/07.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

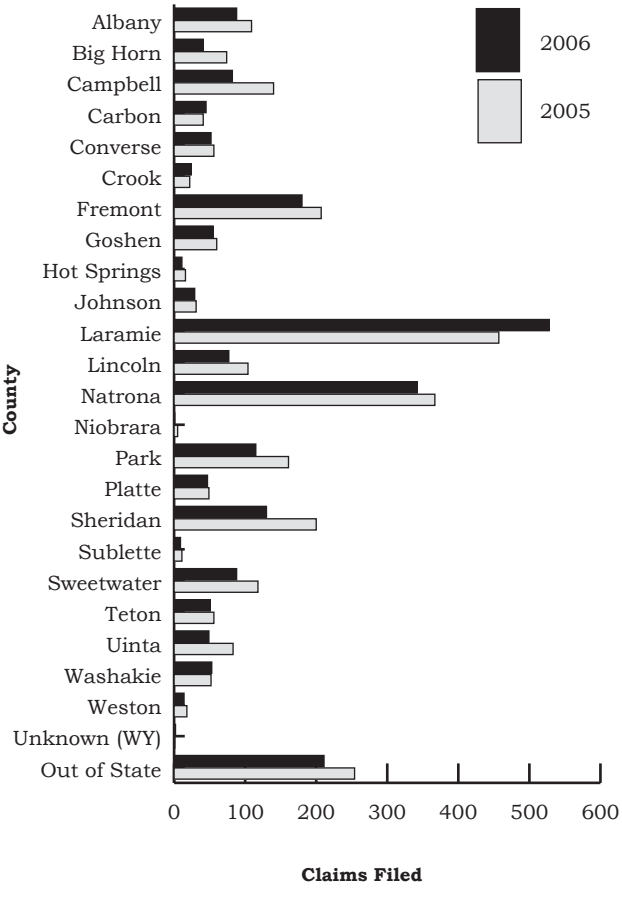
(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

December claims were 13.7% lower than one year ago. Claims were sharply lower over the year in Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (-31.3%).





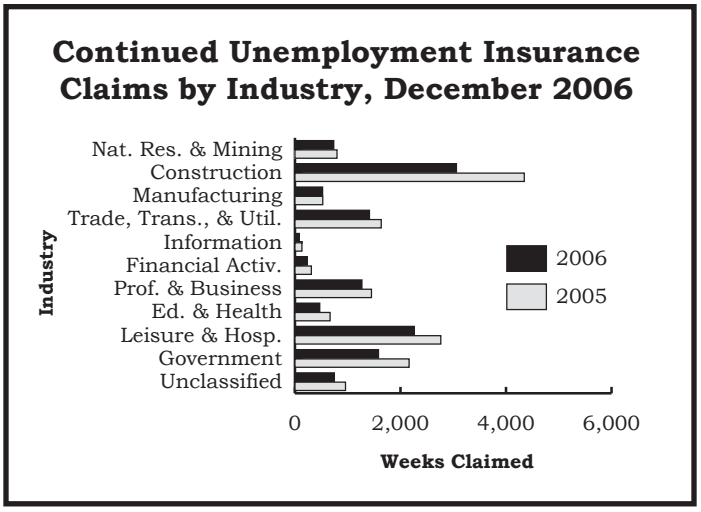
WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed Dec06	Nov06	Dec05	Percent Change Claims Filed Nov06 Dec06	Dec05 Dec06
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**2,323**	**2,234**	**2,693**	**4.0**	**-13.7**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,392	890	1,552	56.4	-10.3
Natural Resources and Mining	155	119	168	30.3	-7.7
Mining	141	100	154	41.0	-8.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	11	6	15	83.3	-26.7
Construction	1,035	690	1,188	50.0	-12.9
Manufacturing	202	81	196	149.4	3.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	648	939	768	-31.0	-15.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	156	216	227	-27.8	-31.3
Wholesale Trade	14	28	32	-50.0	-56.3
Retail Trade	86	126	118	-31.7	-27.1
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	56	62	77	-9.7	-27.3
Information	15	10	11	50.0	36.4
Financial Activities	22	37	23	-40.5	-4.3
Professional & Business Serv.	156	195	191	-20.0	-18.3
Educational & Health Serv.	74	61	77	21.3	-3.9
Leisure & Hospitality	201	393	212	-48.9	-5.2
Other Services	24	27	27	-11.1	-11.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	165	271	215	-39.1	-23.3
Federal Government	99	178	121	-44.4	-18.2
State Government	12	18	17	-33.3	-29.4
Local Government	54	75	77	-28.0	-29.9
Local Education	12	12	19	0.0	-36.8
UNCLASSIFIED	118	134	158	-11.9	-25.3
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**526**	**399**	**453**	**31.8**	**16.1**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	386	233	292	65.7	32.2
Construction	296	190	223	55.8	32.7
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	113	127	130	-11.0	-13.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	41	47	33	-12.8	24.2
Financial Activities	2	6	3	-66.7	-33.3
Professional & Business Serv.	35	41	43	-14.6	-18.6
Educational & Health Services	4	13	11	-69.2	-63.6
Leisure & Hospitality	22	11	32	100.0	-31.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	23	17	-47.8	-29.4
UNCLASSIFIED	15	16	14	-6.3	7.1
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**339**	**230**	**364**	**47.4**	**-6.9**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	243	106	240	129.2	1.3
Construction	193	81	192	138.3	0.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	83	99	109	-16.2	-23.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	21	34	33	-38.2	-36.4
Financial Activities	2	6	4	-66.7	-50.0
Professional & Business Serv.	21	28	42	-25.0	-50.0
Educational & Health Services	6	7	6	-14.3	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	24	13	16	84.6	50.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	15	11	-26.7	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	2	10	4	-80.0	-50.0

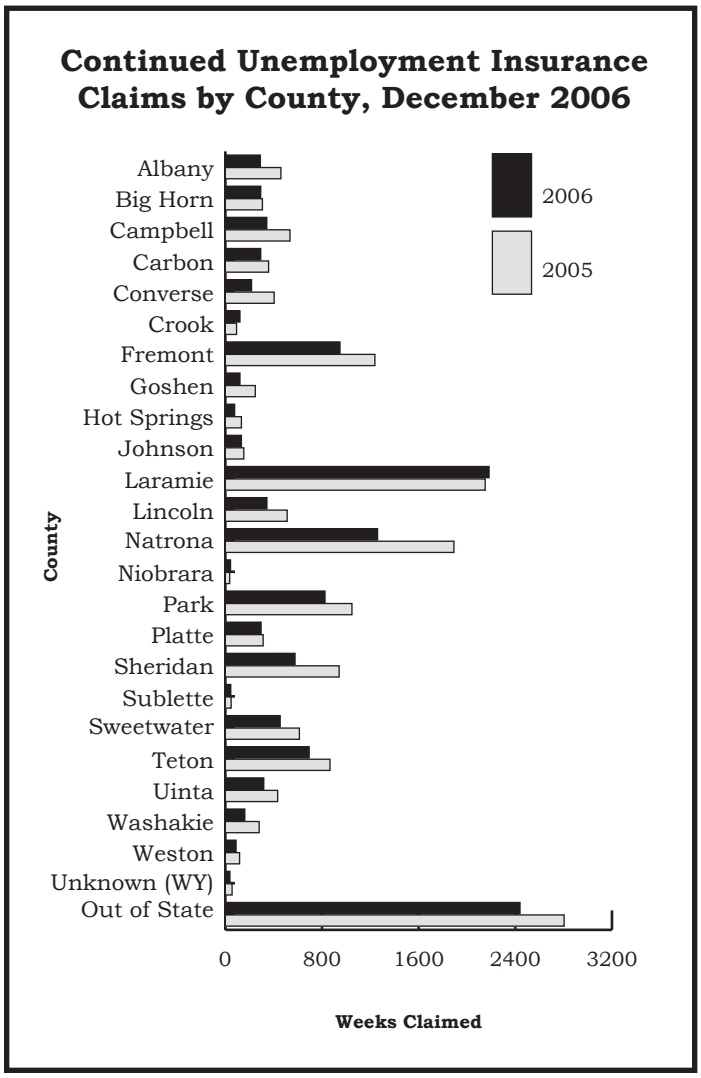
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide continued weeks claimed declined by 3,436 compared to December 2005 to 12,605.

	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
WYOMING STATEWIDE	**Dec06**	**Nov06**	**Dec05**	**Nov06 Dec06**	**Dec05 Dec06**
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**12,605**	**9,884**	**16,041**	**27.5**	**-21.4**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**3,820**	**2,630**	**4,948**	**45.2**	**-22.8**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4,319	2,620	5,670	64.8	-23.8
Natural Resources and Mining	735	547	797	34.4	-7.8
Mining	605	470	652	28.7	-7.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	62	53	52	17.0	19.2
Construction	3,060	1,753	4,346	74.6	-29.6
Manufacturing	524	320	527	63.8	-0.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	5,956	5,514	7,250	8.0	-17.8
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,412	1,222	1,635	15.5	-13.6
Wholesale Trade	197	159	247	23.9	-20.2
Retail Trade	845	732	1,013	15.4	-16.6
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	370	331	375	11.8	-1.3
Information	83	85	132	-2.4	-37.1
Financial Activities	232	224	311	3.6	-25.4
Professional & Business Serv.	1,269	946	1,450	34.1	-12.5
Educational & Health Serv.	470	509	665	-7.7	-29.3
Leisure & Hospitality	2,258	2,309	2,764	-2.2	-18.3
Other Services	232	219	293	5.9	-20.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,583	1,183	2,163	33.8	-26.8
Federal Government	869	558	1,238	55.7	-29.8
State Government	185	187	245	-1.1	-24.5
Local Government	529	438	680	20.8	-22.2
Local Education	101	111	170	-9.0	-40.6
UNCLASSIFIED	747	567	958	31.7	-22.0
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**2,182**	**1,477**	**2,150**	**47.7**	**1.5**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**723**	**424**	**711**	**70.5**	**1.7**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	994	438	890	126.9	11.7
Construction	791	354	804	123.4	-1.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	953	835	946	123.4	0.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	362	313	258	67.3	40.3
Financial Activities	72	59	69	22.0	4.3
Professional & Business Serv.	264	208	236	26.9	11.9
Educational & Health Services	107	113	163	-5.3	-34.4
Leisure & Hospitality	94	91	160	3.3	-41.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	166	151	205	9.9	-19.0
UNCLASSIFIED	69	53	109	30.2	-36.7
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,260**	**1,104**	**1,889**	**14.1**	**-33.3**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**419**	**326**	**609**	**28.5**	**-31.2**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	468	355	911	31.8	-48.6
Construction	323	225	723	43.6	-55.3
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	643	630	827	2.1	-22.2
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	219	190	271	15.3	-19.2
Financial Activities	22	41	65	-46.3	-66.2
Professional & Business Serv.	169	172	223	-1.7	-24.2
Educational & Health Services	79	91	61	-13.2	29.5
Leisure & Hospitality	85	83	130	2.4	-34.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	104	78	94	33.3	10.6
UNCLASSIFIED	45	41	57	9.8	-21.1





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