

TRENDS

Occupational Fatalities in the U.S.

by: Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist

More than 5,000 people die annually on the job. Men represent more than 90 percent of all on-the-job fatalities. The industry in which the largest number of deaths occurred was Construction. Traffic accidents are the most common cause of work-related death, followed by assaults & violent acts. From 1992 to 2002, workplace deaths caused by traffic accidents and assaults & violent acts declined.

Work-related injuries in the United States claim the lives of more than 5,000 individuals annually. Men are most frequently on-the-job fatality victims. This article explores gender variations in fatalities based on two criteria: the industry in which the fatality occurred and the event or exposure that caused the fatality.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The data are from the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program, a joint federal-state venture. The data are from three time periods: 1992, 1997, and 2002. Data from other years are available on the Injuries, Illnesses, and Fatalities home page at <http://www.bls.gov/iif/home.htm>.

Data

Because relatively few work-related deaths occur in Wyoming (33 in 2002), occupation-specific data is unavailable at the state level. Therefore, we use national data from the U.S. Department of Labor,

Gender Variation by Industry

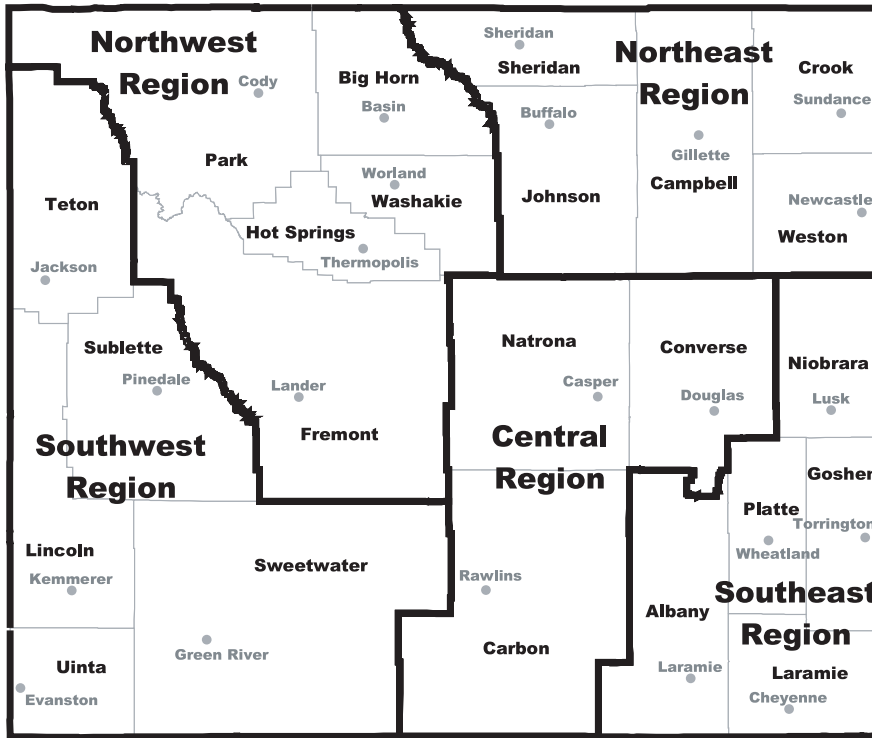
Table 1 (see page 3) illustrates work-related fatalities within Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industry

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- A new Bureau of Labor Statistics web tool allows local area industry comparisons....*page 6*
- Nonagricultural wage and salary employment numbers indicate Wyoming experienced over-the-year employment growth of 2.4 percent....*page 10*
- Sharp declines in nearly all goods-producing industries contributed to the substantial over-the-year decrease in initial claims....*page 14*

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment,
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ISSN 0512-4409

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Table 1: U.S. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Industry and Gender, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Industry ^a	Gender						Total	Column %	% Change From Prior Period
		Men			Women					
		N	Column %	% Change From Prior Period	N	Column %	% Change From Prior Period			
2002	Agriculture	773	15.2%	-4.6%	24	5.4%	-7.7%	797	14.4%	-4.7%
	Mining	121	2.4%	-21.4%	3	0.7%	-25.0%	124	2.2%	-21.5%
	Construction	1,137	22.3%	1.7%	16	3.6%	-11.1%	1,153	20.8%	1.5%
	Manufacturing	540	10.6%	-24.2%	24	5.4%	-29.4%	564	10.2%	-24.4%
	TCPU ^b	929	18.2%	-9.1%	47	10.6%	11.9%	976	17.6%	-8.3%
	Wholesale Trade	190	3.7%	-15.9%	18	4.1%	20.0%	208	3.8%	-13.7%
	Retail Trade	380	7.5%	-32.9%	109	24.7%	4.8%	489	8.8%	-27.0%
	FIRE ^c	65	1.3%	-16.7%	23	5.2%	-4.2%	88	1.6%	-13.7%
	Services	612	12.0%	-4.7%	148	33.5%	-12.4%	760	13.7%	-6.3%
	Total	5,092	100.0%	-11.6%	442	100.0%	-7.3%	5,534	100.0%	-11.3%
1997	Agriculture	810	14.1%	1.1%	26	5.5%	116.7%	836	13.4%	2.8%
	Mining	154	2.7%	-13.0%	4	0.8%	0.0%	158	2.5%	-12.7%
	Construction	1,118	19.4%	17.7%	18	3.8%	38.5%	1,136	18.2%	18.0%
	Manufacturing	712	12.4%	-2.5%	34	7.1%	-8.1%	746	12.0%	-2.7%
	TCPU ^b	1,022	17.7%	11.1%	42	8.8%	10.5%	1,064	17.1%	11.1%
	Wholesale Trade	226	3.9%	-7.8%	15	3.1%	25.0%	241	3.9%	-6.2%
	Retail Trade	566	9.8%	-9.0%	104	21.8%	-10.3%	670	10.7%	-9.2%
	FIRE ^c	78	1.4%	-16.1%	24	5.0%	-20.0%	102	1.6%	-17.1%
	Services	642	11.1%	-8.4%	169	35.4%	19.9%	811	13.0%	-3.7%
	Total	5,761	100.0%	-0.2%	477	100.0%	7.7%	6,238	100.0%	0.3%
1992	Agriculture	801	13.9%		12	2.7%		813	13.1%	
	Mining	177	3.1%		4	0.9%		181	2.9%	
	Construction	950	16.5%		13	2.9%		963	15.5%	
	Manufacturing	730	12.6%		37	8.4%		767	12.3%	
	TCPU ^b	920	15.9%	Not	38	8.6%	Not	958	15.4%	Not
	Wholesale Trade	245	4.2%	Applicable ^d	12	2.7%	Applicable ^d	257	4.1%	Applicable ^d
	Retail Trade	622	10.8%		116	26.2%		738	11.9%	
	FIRE ^c	93	1.6%		30	6.8%		123	2.0%	
	Services	701	12.1%		141	31.8%		842	13.5%	
	Total	5,774	100.0%		443	100.0%		6,217	100.0%	

^aIndustries grouped by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code.

^bTransportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

^cFinance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

^dData collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics prior to 1992 are not comparable to later years' data.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(excluding government) for 1992, 1997, and 2002. In 1992, a total of 6,217 fatalities occurred. Of those, 5,774 were men (92.9%). A total of 6,238 deaths occurred in 1997, an increase of 0.3

percent from 1992. Women accounted for 477 (7.6%) of those deaths. From 1992 to 1997, work-related fatalities involving men declined by 0.2 percent, while those involving women increased 7.7 percent. A

total of 5,534 individuals died on the job in 2002, a decline of 11.3 percent from 1997. Of those, 92.0 percent (5,092) of the fatalities were men. From 1997 to 2002, there was a decline in fatalities of 11.6 percent for men, while women experienced a decline of 7.3 percent.

For each of the three years examined in this article, the Construction industry consistently had the most fatalities. Construction was the main industry in which men died, with 16.5 percent of deaths in 1992, 19.4 percent in 1997, and 22.3 percent in 2002. In contrast to men, the industry in which the most women died was Services. The Services industry had 31.8 percent of women's work-related fatalities in 1992, 35.4 percent in 1997, and 33.5 percent in 2002. A diverse array of businesses are included in Services, such as hospitals, hotels and motels, and child day care services.

From 1992 to 1997, three of the nine industries saw increases in total on-the-job deaths: Agriculture; Construction; and Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU). These industries also yielded increases in the number of on-the-job fatalities among men. Women experienced increases in six of the nine industries.

With the exception of the Construction industry, which increased 1.5 percent, there were declines in work-related fatalities in all industries from 1997 to 2002. Men saw declines in all industries except Construction, which increased 1.7 percent. Fatal injuries to women increased in three industries: TCPU (11.9%), Retail Trade (4.8%), and Wholesale Trade (20.0%).

Gender Variation by Event or Exposure

In each of the three years, transportation accidents were the most common cause of death on the job, constituting at least 40 percent of all events or exposures (see Table 2, page 5). Transportation accidents killed the most men all three years and the most women in 1997 and 2002.

Assaults & violent acts represented the most common cause of work-related death for women in 1992 (44.0%). These events were the second most frequent cause of women's deaths in 1997 and 2002 (35.0% and 33.7%, respectively). Assaults & violent acts were the second leading cause of men's on-the-job fatalities in 1992 (1,086 deaths or 18.8%) and third leading cause in 1997 and 2002 (16.4 and 13.6%, respectively).

From 1992 to 1997, the largest percentage increase in the number of fatalities was from falls (19.3%). The largest percentage increase for women was from fires or explosions, from five fatalities in 1992 to ten in 1997. For men, the biggest increase was in the number of falls at 21.8 percent.

The number of deaths from assaults & violent acts decreased for both men (-13.1%) and women (-14.4%) from 1992 to 1997. In addition, deaths of men from exposure to harmful substances or environments fell by 9.4 percent. The number of women who died on the job from falls dropped 26.7 percent.

From 1997 to 2002, the largest total decline was in assaults & violent acts

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 2: U.S. Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure and Gender, 1992, 1997, and 2002

Year	Event or Exposure	Gender								
		Men			Women					
		N	%	% Change Column From Prior Period	N	%	% Change Column From Prior Period	Total	%	% Change Column From Prior Period
2002	Contact with Objects & Equipment	849	16.7%	-15.9%	23	5.2%	-11.5%	872	15.8%	-15.7%
	Falls	677	13.3%	-2.4%	42	9.5%	90.9%	719	13.0%	0.4%
	Bodily Reaction & Exertion	8	0.2%	NA	4	0.9%	NA	12	0.2%	NA
	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	521	10.2%	-2.3%	18	4.1%	-14.3%	539	9.7%	-2.7%
	Transportation Accidents	2,179	42.8%	-8.3%	206	46.6%	-9.6%	2,385	43.1%	-8.4%
	Fire or Explosion	165	3.2%	-11.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%	165	3.0%	-15.8%
	Assaults & Violent Acts	691	13.6%	-26.8%	149	33.7%	-10.8%	840	15.2%	-24.4%
	Other Events or Exposures	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4	0.1%	NA
Total	5,092	100.0%	-11.6%	442	100.0%	-7.3%	5,534	100.0%	-11.3%	
1997	Contact with Objects & Equipment	1,009	17.5%	2.4%	26	5.5%	36.8%	1,035	16.6%	3.1%
	Falls	694	12.0%	21.8%	22	4.6%	-26.7%	716	11.5%	19.3%
	Bodily Reaction & Exertion	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	533	9.3%	-9.4%	21	4.4%	23.5%	554	8.9%	-8.4%
	Transportation Accidents	2,377	41.3%	2.6%	228	47.8%	36.5%	2,605	41.8%	4.9%
	Fire or Explosion	186	3.2%	14.8%	10	2.1%	100.0%	196	3.1%	17.4%
	Assaults & Violent Acts	944	16.4%	-13.1%	167	35.0%	-14.4%	1,111	17.8%	-13.3%
	Other Events or Exposures	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total	5,761	100.0%	-0.2%	477	100.0%	7.7%	6,238	100.0%	0.3%	
1992	Contact with Objects & Equipment	985	17.1%		19	4.3%		1,004	16.1%	
	Falls	570	9.9%		30	6.8%		600	9.7%	
	Bodily Reaction & Exertion	ND	ND		ND	ND		ND	ND	
	Exposure to Harmful Substances or Environments	588	10.2%	Not Applicable ^a	17	3.8%	Not Applicable ^a	605	9.7%	Not Applicable ^a
	Transportation Accidents	2,317	40.1%		167	37.7%		2,484	40.0%	
	Fire or Explosion	162	2.8%		5	1.1%		167	2.7%	
	Assaults & Violent Acts	1,086	18.8%		195	44.0%		1,281	20.6%	
	Other Events or Exposures	ND	ND		ND	ND		ND	ND	
Total	5,774	100.0%		443	100.0%		6,217	100.0%		

^aData collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics prior to 1992 are not comparable to later years' data.

NA - Not available.

ND - Not discloseable due to confidentiality of information.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(-24.4%). Women experienced the largest percentage decline (-100.0%) in fires or explosions (from 10 in 1997 to 0 in 2002). For men, the largest percentage decline was in assaults & violent acts (-26.8%).

industry in which the most men died all three years was Construction; for women it was Services. Transportation accidents were the most common event or exposure for both men and women.

Summary

Men constituted the most work-related fatalities in 1992, 1997, and 2002. The



Location Quotient Calculator: New BLS Web Tool Allows Local Area Comparisons

Adapted from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Location Quotient Calculator web page at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewlq.htm>. Additional text and tables by Krista Shinkle, Senior Economist, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has added a powerful new tool for labor market analysis to its website services: the Location Quotient Calculator. The new calculator generates location quotients, a measure that is familiar to regional labor economists as a way to readily compare the industrial activity levels among different areas of the country. Location quotients are ratios typically used to compare the concentration of a resource or activity, such as employment, in a defined area to that of a larger area or base. For example, location quotients can be used to compare state employment by industry to that of the nation; or employment in a city, county, metropolitan statistical area (MSA), or other defined geographic sub-area to that of a state. The new BLS location quotient calculator uses a timely data source that is especially rich in comprehensive industry and area detail – BLS's Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

With just a few quick selections from the BLS Web form, the user can specify a base or reference area (usually the United States as a whole) and a base or reference industry (usually the private sector, all industries), where industries are classified on a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis (see Table 1). The user may choose up to three geographic areas to be compared to the base area and may choose numerous industries to be compared to the base industry. Users may choose standard industry lists, such as NAICS, or they may select any number

Table 1: Selections Used to Obtain Data in Example

Data Year:	2003
Data Period:	Annual Average
Datatype:	All Employees
Ownership:	Private
Establishment Sizes:	All establishment sizes
Base Industry:	Total, all industries
Base Area:	U.S. TOTAL

of broad or narrowly defined NAICS industries for analysis. This innovative use of QCEW data allows for focused, detailed industry study at the desired geographic level.

In our example (see Table 2), we chose three geographic areas (Wyoming; Natrona County, WY; and Arapahoe County, CO) with which to compare our base area (U.S., all industries). We also

Table 2: Location Quotients Calculated From Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Data for Wyoming; Natrona County, WY; and Arapahoe County, CO

Industry	Wyoming -- Statewide	Natrona County, Wyoming	Arapahoe County, Colorado
Base Industry: Total, all industries	1.00	1.00	1.00
Natural Resources and Mining	7.28	5.70	0.18
Construction	1.71	1.32	1.31
Manufacturing	0.38	0.40	0.27
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1.07	1.17	0.87
Information	0.77	0.61	2.84
Financial Activities	0.75	0.87	1.93
Professional and Business Services	0.58	0.72	1.37
Education and Health Services	0.74	1.04	0.80
Leisure and Hospitality	1.48	1.01	0.86
Other Services	1.02	1.13	0.77
Unclassified	NC	NC	0.01
NAICS 11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	1.16	0.36	0.05
NAICS 21 Mining	21.44	18.06	0.50
NAICS 22 Utilities	2.17	ND	0.29
NAICS 23 Construction	1.71	1.32	1.31
NAICS 31-33 Manufacturing	0.38	0.40	0.27
NAICS 42 Wholesale trade	0.73	1.45	1.13
NAICS 44-45 Retail trade	1.17	1.17	0.92
NAICS 48-49 Transportation and warehousing	1.02	ND	0.42
NAICS 51 Information	0.77	0.61	2.84
NAICS 52 Finance and insurance	0.68	0.66	2.08
NAICS 53 Real estate and rental and leasing	0.97	1.46	1.53
NAICS 54 Professional and technical services	0.66	0.66	1.57
NAICS 55 Management of companies and enterprises	0.19	0.03	1.62
NAICS 56 Administrative and waste services	0.59	0.93	1.14
NAICS 61 Educational services	0.34	0.21	0.56
NAICS 62 Health care and social assistance	0.79	1.16	0.83
NAICS 71 Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.83	0.83	0.85
NAICS 72 Accommodation and food services	1.59	1.04	0.86
NAICS 81 Other services, except public administration	1.02	1.13	0.77
NAICS 99 Unclassified	NC	NC	0.01

NC - Not calculable; the data does not exist or it is zero.

ND - Not discloseable.

Location Quotient: Ratio of analysis-industry employment in the analysis area to base-industry employment in the analysis area divided by the ratio of analysis-industry employment in the base area to base-industry employment in the base area.

elected to compare the base industry (All Industries) to two sets of NAICS industries. The first is a customized list commonly used by Research & Planning that groups related NAICS codes to resolve confidentiality issues caused by small sample sizes. The second reflects standard NAICS codes.

Table 2 shows the Location Quotients results. Though not included here, employment and percentage of employment comparisons are also shown

on the web page. Interpretations of the results show, for example, that even though both Natrona and Arapahoe counties are metropolitan areas, the dominant industry in Natrona County is Mining as opposed to the Information and Financial Activities industries seen in Arapahoe County.

The Location Quotient Calculator is available on the Bureau of Labor Statistics' website at <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewlq.htm>.



5,900 New Jobs Created in January

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's economy continued to perform well in January. On an over-the-year basis, 5,900 new jobs were created, giving the state a growth rate of 2.4 percent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 3.7 percent in December to 3.4 percent in January and remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 5.2 percent.

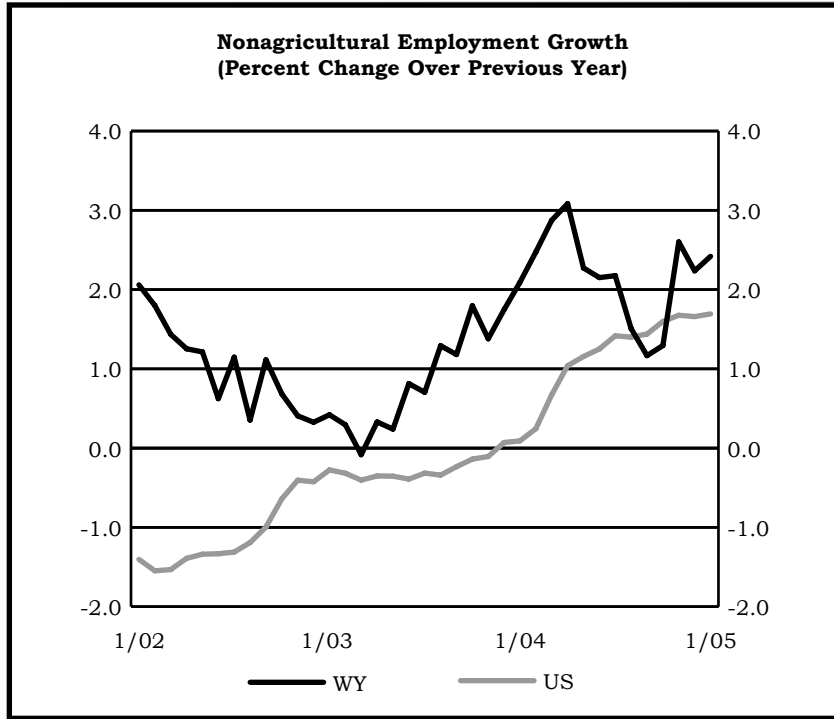
From December to January, Wyoming employment followed its normal seasonal pattern and fell by 6,200 jobs (-2.4%). This seasonal decrease is similar to those seen in previous years. Seasonal decreases occurred in Construction (-1,500 jobs or -8.2%), Retail Trade (-1,400 jobs or -4.6%), Professional & Business Services (-400 jobs or -2.7%), Leisure & Hospitality (-600 jobs or -2.0%), and Government (-1,200 jobs or -1.8%). Employment remained stable in the Information sector.

From January 2004 to January 2005, Wyoming gained 5,900 jobs or 2.4

percent. The state continues to benefit from relatively high energy prices and natural gas drilling activity. Natural Resources & Mining, including oil & gas, added 2,500 jobs or 13.2 percent. Other industries which grew in January included Wholesale Trade (400 jobs or 5.6%), Manufacturing (300 jobs or 3.3%), Educational & Health Services (600 jobs or 2.8%), and Leisure & Hospitality (600 jobs or 2.1%). No major industries lost jobs when compared to January 2004.

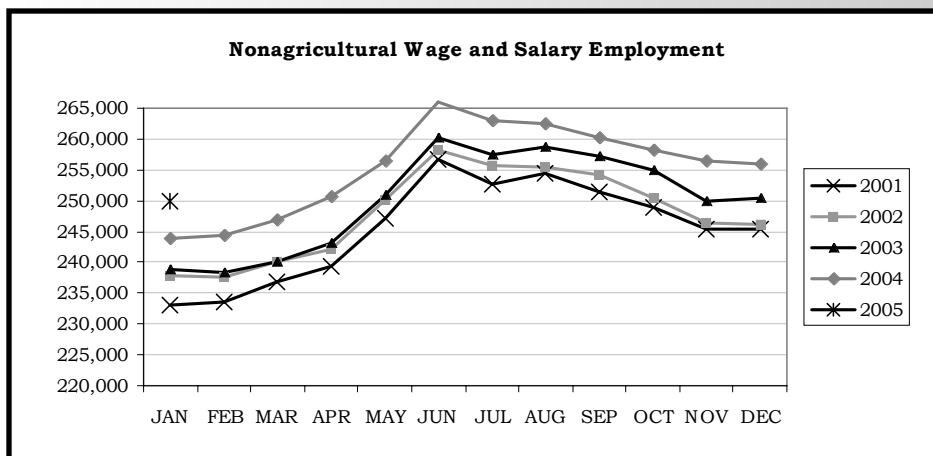
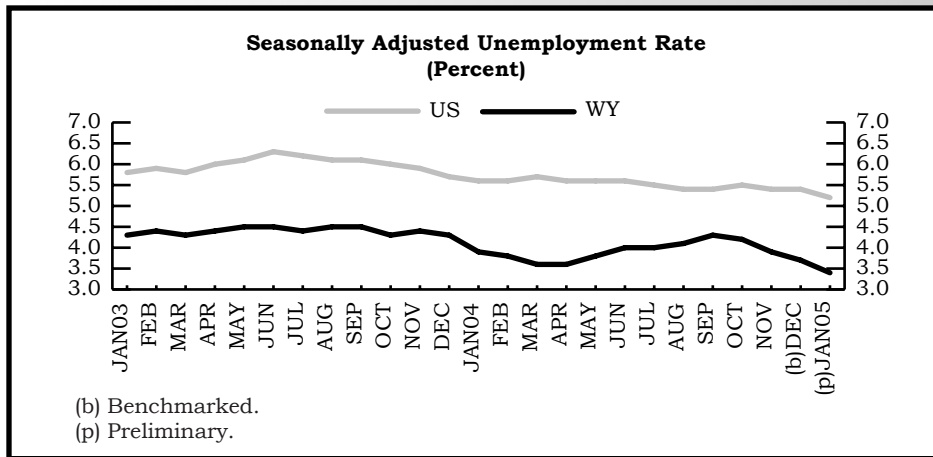
County unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from December to January. Platte County posted the highest unemployment rate in January (6.3%) and was followed closely by Fremont County and Big Horn County (both 6.1%). Sublette County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.4%), followed by Campbell County (3.2%).





State Unemployment Rates January 2005 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.3
District of Columbia	8.2
Alaska	7.4
Michigan	7.1
Mississippi	7.1
South Carolina	7.0
Oregon	6.4
Missouri	6.0
Ohio	5.9
Tennessee	5.9
Texas	5.9
California	5.8
Illinois	5.6
Louisiana	5.6
Washington	5.5
Arkansas	5.4
Indiana	5.4
Alabama	5.3
Kansas	5.2
New Mexico	5.2
United States	5.2
Iowa	5.1
Pennsylvania	5.1
New York	5.0
North Carolina	5.0
Colorado	4.9
Kentucky	4.9
Utah	4.9
Georgia	4.8
Massachusetts	4.8
Wisconsin	4.8
Connecticut	4.7
West Virginia	4.7
Oklahoma	4.6
Minnesota	4.4
Rhode Island	4.4
Delaware	4.3
Florida	4.3
Idaho	4.3
Montana	4.3
Arizona	4.1
Maine	4.1
Maryland	4.1
Nebraska	4.0
Nevada	3.9
New Jersey	3.9
South Dakota	3.6
New Hampshire	3.5
Vermont	3.5
Wyoming	3.4
North Dakota	3.3
Virginia	3.3
Hawaii	3.0



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

On an over-the-year basis, 5,900 new jobs were created, giving the state a growth rate of 2.4 percent.

	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment					
	Dec04		Jan04		Jan05	Jan05	Dec04		Jan04		Jan05	Jan05	Jan05	Jan05				
	Jan05(p)	Dec04(b)	Jan04(b)	Jan05	Jan05	Jan05	Jan05	Jan05(p)	Dec04(b)	Jan04(b)	Jan05	Jan05	Jan05	Jan05				
WYOMING STATEWIDE																		
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	249.8	256.0	243.9	-2.4	2.4	LARAMIE COUNTY								40.1	40.8	39.7	-1.7	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	185.3	190.3	179.7	-2.6	3.1	TOTAL PRIVATE								27.5	28.2	27.4	-2.5	0.4
GOODS PRODUCING	47.7	49.5	44.6	-3.6	7.0	GOODS PRODUCING								4.1	4.1	3.8	0.0	7.9
Natural Resources & Mining	21.4	21.4	18.9	0.0	13.2	Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction								2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7
Mining	21.3	21.4	18.8	-0.5	13.3	Manufacturing								1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.5	3.6	3.3	-2.8	6.1	SERVICE PROVIDING								36.0	36.7	35.9	-1.9	0.3
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	1.4	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities								8.4	8.9	8.3	-5.6	1.2
Coal Mining	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	Wholesale Trade								0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Support Activities for Mining	10.3	10.3	8.1	0.0	27.2	Retail Trade								5.2	5.7	5.3	-8.8	-1.9
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	6.8	6.8	5.6	0.0	21.4	Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities								2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7
Construction	16.8	18.3	16.5	-8.2	1.8	Information								1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Construction of Buildings	3.7	4.0	3.8	-7.5	-2.6	Financial Activities								1.9	2.0	2.0	-5.0	-5.0
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	3.9	4.4	4.1	-11.4	-4.9	Professional & Business Services								3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	-6.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	9.2	9.9	8.6	-7.1	7.0	Educational & Health Services								3.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	0.0
Manufacturing	9.5	9.8	9.2	-3.1	3.3	Leisure & Hospitality								4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	0.0
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.7	0.0	6.4	Other Services								1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Non-Durable Goods	4.5	4.8	4.5	-6.3	0.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT								12.6	12.6	12.3	0.0	2.4
SERVICE PROVIDING	202.1	206.5	199.3	-2.1	1.4	Federal Government								2.6	2.7	2.6	-3.7	0.0
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	48.4	50.1	47.5	-3.4	1.9	State Government								3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.6	7.1	-1.3	5.6	Local Government								6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	5.2
Merchant Whslsrs., Durable	4.6	4.7	4.3	-2.1	7.0	Local Education								3.1	3.2	3.1	-3.1	0.0
Retail Trade	29.0	30.4	28.8	-4.6	0.7	NATRONA COUNTY												
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.3	4.4	4.1	-2.3	4.9	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT								35.8	36.2	34.1	-1.1	5.0
Bldg. Material & Garden Sup.	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5	TOTAL PRIVATE								30.2	30.4	28.5	-0.7	6.0
Food & Beverage Stores	4.8	4.9	4.6	-2.0	4.3	GOODS PRODUCING								7.2	7.3	6.2	-1.4	16.1
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6	Natural Resources & Mining								3.4	3.4	2.6	0.0	30.8
Gasoline Stations	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	Construction								2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
General Merchandise Stores	5.5	5.8	5.6	-5.2	-1.8	Manufacturing								1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.8	1.9	1.7	-5.3	5.9	SERVICE PROVIDING								28.6	28.9	27.9	-1.0	2.5
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	11.9	12.1	11.6	-1.7	2.6	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities								8.3	8.5	8.0	-2.4	3.8
Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	Wholesale Trade								2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Transportation & Warehousing	9.7	9.9	9.4	-2.0	3.2	Retail Trade								4.8	5.0	4.6	-4.0	4.3
Truck Transportation	3.4	3.5	3.2	-2.9	6.2	Transport., Warehouse, & Util.								1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Information	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	Information								0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
Financial Activities	10.4	10.6	10.2	-1.9	2.0	Financial Activities								1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.9	6.8	-1.4	0.0	Professional & Business Services								2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	-7.4
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.6	3.7	3.4	-2.7	5.9	Educational & Health Services								4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	6.8
Professional & Business Services	14.4	14.8	14.3	-2.7	0.7	Leisure & Hospitality								3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	7.6	7.7	7.4	-1.3	2.7	Other Services								1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT								5.6	5.8	5.6	-3.4	0.0
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3	Federal Government								0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	6.0	6.3	6.2	-4.8	-3.2	State Government								0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	21.8	21.9	21.2	-0.5	2.8	Local Government								4.2	4.4	4.2	-4.5	0.0
Educational	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8	Local Education								2.9	3.1	3.0	-6.5	-3.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.8	19.9	19.1	-0.5	3.7													
Ambulatory Health Care	7.5	7.5	7.1	0.0	5.6													
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	6.9													
Hospitals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7													
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0													
Social Assistance	5.1	5.2	4.9	-1.9	4.1													
Leisure & Hospitality	28.7	29.3	28.1	-2.0	2.1													
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0													
Accommodation & Food Services	26.5	27.0	25.9	-1.9	2.3													
Accommodation	9.5	9.4	9.2	1.1	3.3													
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	17.0	17.6	16.7	-3.4	1.8													
Other Services	9.6	9.8	9.5	-2.0	1.1													
Repair & Maintenance	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3													
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	64.5	65.7	64.2	-1.8	0.5													
Federal Government	7.2	7.3	7.1	-1.4	1.4													
State Government	15.7	15.8	15.8	-0.6	-0.6													
State Govt. Education	6.4	6.5	6.7	-1.5	-4.5													
Local Government	41.6	42.6	41.3	-2.3	0.7													
Local Govt. Education	22.0	22.6	21.9	-2.7	0.5													
Hospitals	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8													

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week 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. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Continued)

	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	Jan05(p)	Dec04(b)	Jan04(b)	Jan05	Jan04
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.3	21.7	21.1	-1.8	0.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.4	17.8	17.4	-2.2	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	8.4	8.6	8.3	-2.3	1.2
Natural Resources & Mining	6.3	6.3	6.0	0.0	5.0
Construction	1.6	1.8	1.8	-11.1	-11.1
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.9	13.1	12.8	-1.5	0.8
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	3.9	4.0	3.9	-2.5	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	5.4
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.9	21.4	20.2	-2.3	3.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.7	17.0	16.1	-1.8	3.7
GOODS PRODUCING	6.8	7.0	6.4	-2.9	6.2
Natural Resources & Mining	4.4	4.4	3.9	0.0	12.8
Construction	1.3	1.5	1.3	-13.3	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.1	14.4	13.8	-2.1	2.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.3	4.4	4.3	-2.3	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.2	4.4	4.1	-4.5	2.4
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	15.8	16.2	15.4	-2.5	2.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	13.6	13.9	13.2	-1.2	3.0
GOODS PRODUCING	1.9	2.2	1.9	-2.6	0.0
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	1.7	2.0	1.7	-15.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	13.9	14.0	13.5	-0.7	3.0
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.4	2.5	2.3	-4.0	4.3
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.5	1.6	1.3	-6.3	15.4
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	5.5	5.3	5.5	3.8	0.0
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0

State Unemployment Rates January 2005 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.9
Alaska	8.4
Michigan	7.9
District of Columbia	7.7
Mississippi	7.7
South Carolina	7.4
Oregon	7.2
Ohio	6.8
Missouri	6.6
Tennessee	6.6
Louisiana	6.3
Washington	6.3
Arkansas	6.2
California	6.2
Texas	6.2
Illinois	6.1
Indiana	6.1
Iowa	6.1
Kansas	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.8
West Virginia	5.8
United States	5.7
Kentucky	5.6
New York	5.6
Rhode Island	5.6
Alabama	5.5
Montana	5.5
North Carolina	5.5
Colorado	5.4
Idaho	5.4
Massachusetts	5.4
New Mexico	5.4
Wisconsin	5.4
Connecticut	5.3
Minnesota	5.2
Oklahoma	5.2
Utah	5.1
Georgia	5.0
Maine	5.0
Delaware	4.7
Maryland	4.7
Nebraska	4.6
Wyoming	4.6
New Jersey	4.5
Florida	4.4
Nevada	4.4
Arizona	4.3
South Dakota	4.3
Vermont	4.3
North Dakota	4.2
New Hampshire	4.0
Virginia	3.7
Hawaii	2.8

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming stood at 76 in January, an increase of 10.1 percent from a year earlier.

	Jan 2005 (p)	Dec 2004 (b)	Jan 2004 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	280,054	282,277	276,732	-0.8	1.2
Unemployed	12,790	10,974	14,366	16.5	-11.0
Employed	267,263	271,303	262,366	-1.5	1.9
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.6%/3.4%	3.9%/3.7%	5.2%/3.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	5.7%/5.2%	5.1%/5.4%	6.3%/5.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,225,000	7,834,000	7,123,000	-7.8	1.4
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.6%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	515,000	442,000	432,000	16.5	19.2
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,903,000	4,516,000	5,270,000	8.6	-7.0
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,075.04	\$1,022.39	\$987.70	5.1	8.8
Average Weekly Hours	44.7	45.5	42.5	-1.8	5.2
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$875.07	\$874.67	\$821.14	0.0	6.6
Average Weekly Hours	46.3	46.5	44.7	-0.4	3.6
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$664.49	\$675.67	\$575.64	-1.7	15.4
Average Weekly Hours	39.6	40.9	35.1	-3.2	12.8
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$665.03	\$677.74	\$649.98	-1.9	2.3
Average Weekly Hours	40.6	41.2	40.7	-1.5	-0.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	18,272	16,229	21,155	12.6	-13.6
Benefits Paid	\$4,415,577	\$3,823,514	\$4,981,712	15.5	-11.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$241.66	\$235.60	\$235.49	2.6	2.6
State Insured Covered Jobs	227,809	233,818	224,488	-2.6	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1%	1.7%	2.5%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	189.5	188.9	184.3	0.3	2.8
Housing	191.8	190.7	186.3	0.6	3.0
Apparel	116.1	118.8	115.8	-2.3	0.3
Transportation	164.0	164.8	157.0	-0.5	4.5
Medical Care	316.8	314.9	303.6	0.6	4.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	108.9	108.5	107.9	0.4	0.9
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	112.7	112.6	111.1	0.1	1.4
Other Goods & Services	309.3	307.8	301.4	0.5	2.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	150.9	150.1	141.4	0.5	6.7
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	146	201	156	-27.4	-6.4
Valuation	\$19,579,000	\$24,373,000	\$25,956,000	-19.7	-24.6
Single Family Homes	119	163	93	-27.0	28.0
Valuation	\$17,114,000	\$21,657,000	\$18,786,000	-21.0	-8.9
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	76	75	69	1.3	10.1

(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Senior Economist

County unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from December to January.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Jan 2005 (p)	Dec 2004 (b)	Jan 2004 (b)	Jan 2005 (p)	Dec 2004 (b)	Jan 2004 (b)	Jan 2005 (p)	Dec 2004 (b)	Jan 2004 (b)	Jan 2005 (p)	Dec 2004 (b)	Jan 2004 (b)
NORTHWEST	44,068	44,561	43,547	41,618	42,533	40,699	2,450	2,028	2,848	5.6	4.6	6.5
Big Horn	5,381	5,371	5,318	5,055	5,108	4,970	326	263	348	6.1	4.9	6.5
Fremont	17,981	18,152	17,785	16,888	17,258	16,482	1,093	894	1,303	6.1	4.9	7.3
Hot Springs	2,306	2,384	2,402	2,201	2,293	2,267	105	91	135	4.6	3.8	5.6
Park	14,058	14,262	13,800	13,331	13,652	12,960	727	610	840	5.2	4.3	6.1
Washakie	4,342	4,392	4,242	4,143	4,222	4,020	199	170	222	4.6	3.9	5.2
NORTHEAST	48,877	49,197	48,210	46,884	47,493	45,929	1,993	1,704	2,281	4.1	3.5	4.7
Campbell	23,442	23,433	23,288	22,688	22,758	22,379	754	675	909	3.2	2.9	3.9
Crook	3,130	3,154	2,951	2,973	3,027	2,782	157	127	169	5.0	4.0	5.7
Johnson	3,684	3,728	3,539	3,507	3,583	3,341	177	145	198	4.8	3.9	5.6
Sheridan	15,474	15,698	15,299	14,722	15,075	14,449	752	623	850	4.9	4.0	5.6
Weston	3,147	3,184	3,133	2,994	3,050	2,978	153	134	155	4.9	4.2	4.9
SOUTHWEST	57,640	58,296	56,827	55,259	56,266	54,209	2,381	2,030	2,618	4.1	3.5	4.6
Lincoln	8,749	8,853	9,032	8,347	8,535	8,606	402	318	426	4.6	3.6	4.7
Sublette	4,357	4,399	4,091	4,252	4,302	3,961	105	97	130	2.4	2.2	3.2
Sweetwater	22,093	22,424	21,442	21,210	21,660	20,450	883	764	992	4.0	3.4	4.6
Teton	11,893	11,848	11,373	11,414	11,425	10,878	479	423	495	4.0	3.6	4.4
Uinta	10,548	10,772	10,889	10,036	10,344	10,314	512	428	575	4.9	4.0	5.3
SOUTHEAST	75,117	75,607	75,082	71,545	72,450	71,247	3,572	3,157	3,835	4.8	4.2	5.1
Albany	20,487	20,775	21,076	19,771	20,152	20,278	716	623	798	3.5	3.0	3.8
Goshen	5,876	6,025	5,625	5,566	5,769	5,289	310	256	336	5.3	4.2	6.0
Laramie	43,500	43,542	43,156	41,272	41,541	40,801	2,228	2,001	2,355	5.1	4.6	5.5
Niobrara	1,107	1,105	1,126	1,051	1,060	1,064	56	45	62	5.1	4.1	5.5
Platte	4,147	4,160	4,099	3,885	3,928	3,815	262	232	284	6.3	5.6	6.9
CENTRAL	54,350	54,616	53,064	51,956	52,561	50,281	2,394	2,055	2,783	4.4	3.8	5.2
Carbon	7,544	7,653	7,624	7,170	7,324	7,110	374	329	514	5.0	4.3	6.7
Converse	6,369	6,436	6,445	6,054	6,151	6,100	315	285	345	4.9	4.4	5.4
Natrona	40,437	40,527	38,995	38,732	39,086	37,071	1,705	1,441	1,924	4.2	3.6	4.9
STATEWIDE	280,053	282,277	276,732	267,263	271,303	262,366	12,790	10,974	14,366	4.6	3.9	5.2
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.4	3.7	3.9
U.S.....										5.7	5.1	6.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.2	5.4	5.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/05. Run Date 03/05.

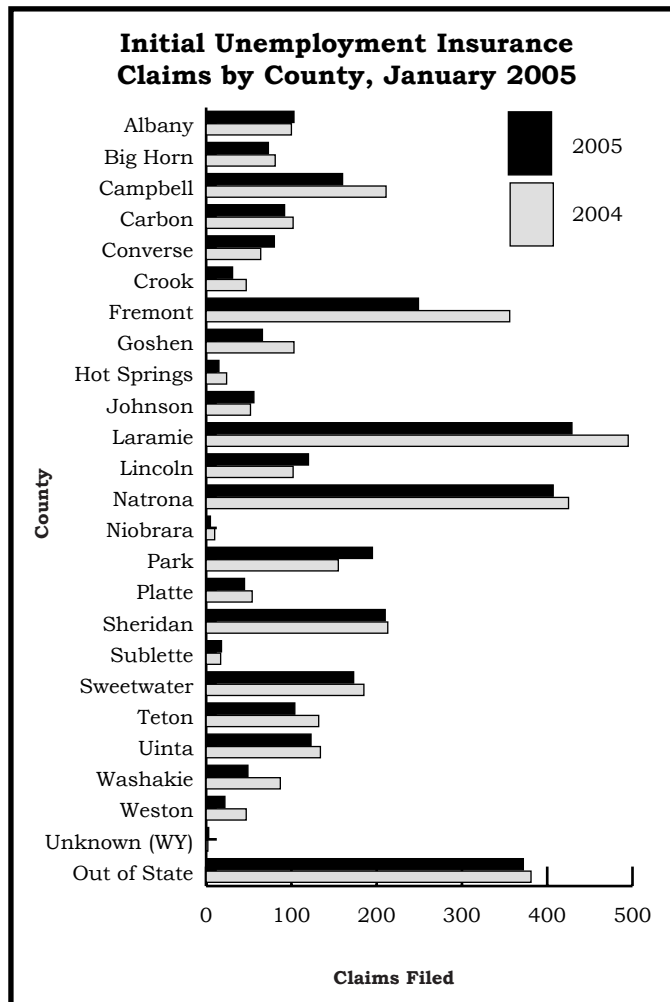
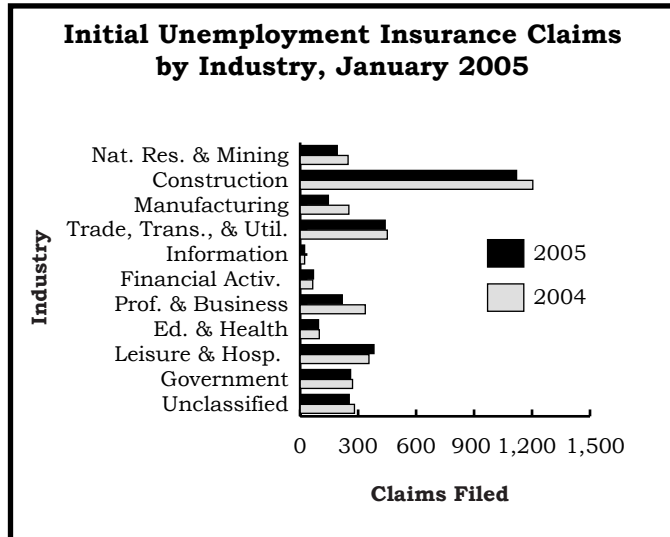
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(p) Preliminary. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

January initial claims fell by 10.6 percent over the year. Claims in Mining and Manufacturing were sharply lower than at this time last year.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Jan05	Dec04	Jan04	Jan05	Jan05
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	3,200	2,960	3,578	8.1	-10.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,458	1,571	1,704	-7.2	-14.4
Natural Resources and Mining	192	181	248	6.1	-22.6
Mining	173	152	232	13.8	-25.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	13	17	25	-23.5	-48.0
Construction	1,120	1,218	1,204	-8.0	-7.0
Manufacturing	146	172	252	-15.1	-42.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,290	933	1,385	38.3	-6.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	440	304	451	44.7	-2.4
Wholesale Trade	39	35	52	11.4	-25.0
Retail Trade	267	182	274	46.7	-2.6
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	134	87	125	54.0	7.2
Information	23	10	23	130.0	0.0
Financial Activities	69	48	65	43.8	6.2
Professional & Business Serv.	218	198	337	10.1	-35.3
Educational & Health Services	95	100	99	-5.0	-4.0
Leisure & Hospitality	382	240	356	59.2	7.3
Other Services	63	33	54	90.9	16.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	261	234	271	11.5	-3.7
Federal Government	128	131	131	-2.3	-2.3
State Government	32	20	27	60.0	18.5
Local Government	101	83	113	21.7	-10.6
Local Education	17	13	21	30.8	-19.0
UNCLASSIFIED	191	222	218	-14.0	-12.4

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	426	464	494	-8.2	-13.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	216	277	246	-22.0	-12.2
Construction	195	223	207	-12.6	-5.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	173	140	206	23.6	-16.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	76	51	68	49.0	11.8
Financial Activities	21	9	19	133.3	10.5
Professional & Business Serv.	31	41	65	-24.4	-52.3
Educational & Health Services	14	13	17	7.7	-17.6
Leisure & Hospitality	20	18	26	11.1	-23.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	25	25	26	0.0	-3.8
UNCLASSIFIED	12	22	16	-45.5	-25.0

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	406	458	425	-11.4	-4.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	206	300	176	-31.3	17.0
Construction	156	249	137	-37.3	13.9
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	179	131	220	36.6	-18.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	53	40	50	32.5	6.0
Financial Activities	10	14	8	-28.6	25.0
Professional & Business Serv.	50	26	92	92.3	-45.7
Educational & Health Services	20	17	21	17.6	-4.8
Leisure & Hospitality	33	28	40	17.9	-17.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	12	16	-25.0	-43.8
UNCLASSIFIED	12	15	13	-20.0	-7.7

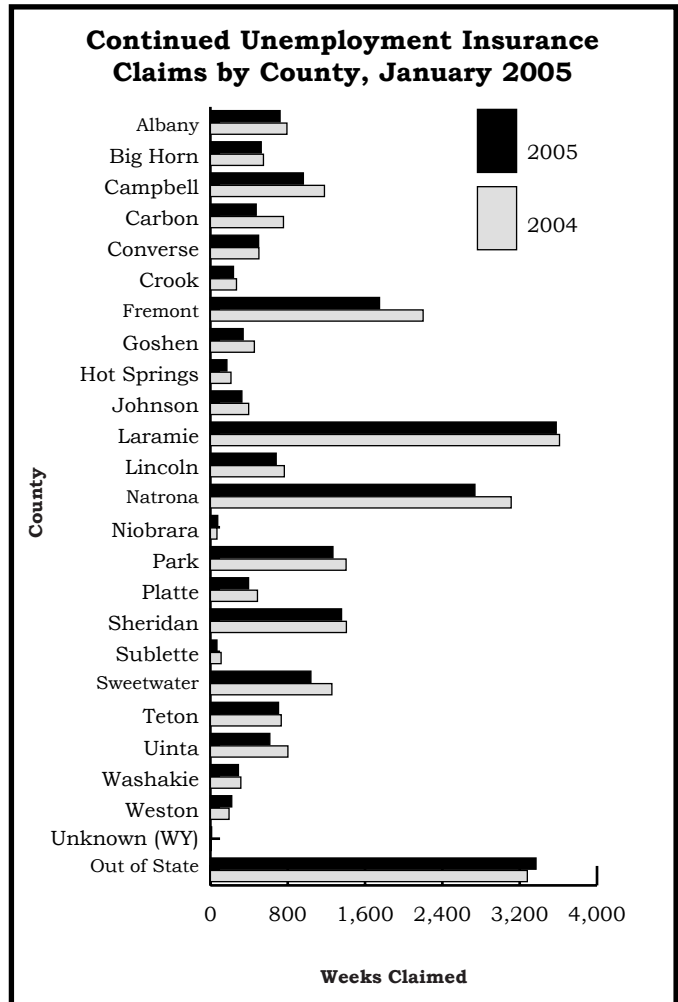
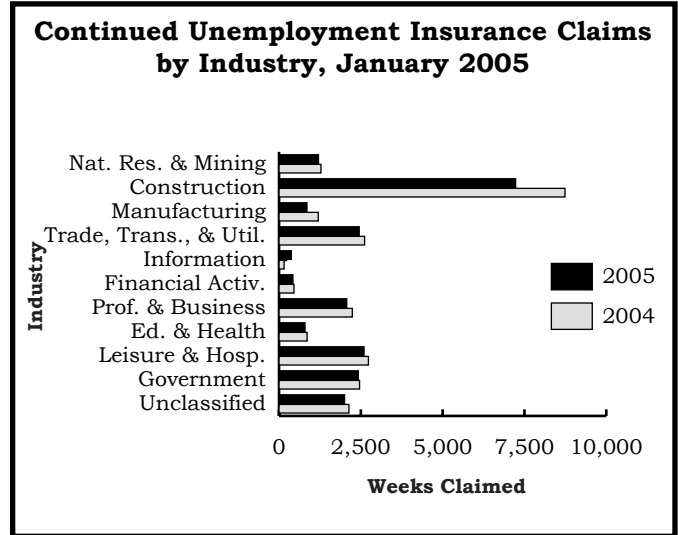
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

Although over-the-year continued claims were lower in most industries, claims in Information more than doubled last year's level.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Claims Filed		Claims Filed		Jan05
	Jan05	Dec04	Jan04	Jan04	
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	22,421	18,595	24,867	20.6	-9.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	7,046	4,965	7,839	41.9	-10.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	9,288	6,134	11,217	51.4	-17.2
Natural Resources and Mining	1,205	990	1,280	21.7	-5.9
Mining	887	705	1,039	25.8	-14.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	109	101	159	7.9	-31.4
Construction	7,230	4,631	8,739	56.1	-17.3
Manufacturing	853	513	1,198	66.3	-28.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	9,042	8,714	9,400	3.8	-3.8
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	2,450	1,951	2,615	25.6	-6.3
Wholesale Trade	393	378	390	4.0	0.8
Retail Trade	1,368	1,091	1,528	25.4	-10.5
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	689	482	697	42.9	-1.1
Information	376	447	154	-15.9	144.2
Financial Activities	425	388	457	9.5	-7.0
Professional & Business Serv.	2,068	1,828	2,239	13.1	-7.6
Educational & Health Serv.	794	685	857	15.9	-7.4
Leisure & Hospitality	2,597	3,134	2,731	-17.1	-4.9
Other Services	332	281	347	18.1	-4.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,422	2,340	2,461	3.5	-1.6
Federal Government	1,439	1,418	1,241	1.5	16.0
State Government	232	233	260	-0.4	-10.8
Local Government	751	689	960	9.0	-21.8
Local Education	127	126	173	0.8	-26.6
UNCLASSIFIED	1,669	1,407	1,789	18.6	-6.7

LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,578	2,999	3,612	19.3	-0.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,110	802	1,142	38.4	-2.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,582	1,101	1,727	43.7	-8.4
Construction	1,366	1,001	1,488	36.5	-8.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,613	1,536	1,437	5.0	12.2
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	463	390	449	18.7	3.1
Financial Activities	95	97	90	-2.1	5.6
Professional & Business Serv.	449	448	417	0.2	7.7
Educational & Health Services	168	158	162	6.3	3.7
Leisure & Hospitality	142	130	182	9.2	-22.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	262	275	307	-4.7	-14.7
UNCLASSIFIED	121	87	141	39.1	-14.2

NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,736	2,017	3,112	35.6	-12.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	898	558	1,026	60.9	-12.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,393	863	1,606	61.4	-13.3
Construction	1,166	695	1,356	67.8	-14.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,124	958	1,300	17.3	-13.5
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	359	302	396	18.9	-9.3
Financial Activities	110	87	69	26.4	59.4
Professional & Business Serv.	326	282	396	15.6	-17.7
Educational & Health Services	99	98	174	1.0	-43.1
Leisure & Hospitality	178	144	204	23.6	-12.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	109	114	124	-4.4	-12.1
UNCLASSIFIED	110	82	82	34.1	34.1



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