

TRENDS

Using Labor Pool Migration Data to Retain Businesses and Attract Prospective Employers

by: *Tony Glover, Senior Research Analyst*

Campbell County has experienced relatively steady resident employment growth over the past 13 years as well as steady growth in the use of labor from surrounding counties.

Faced with rapid employment growth and a need to build an infrastructure to maintain, attract, and retain businesses and support economic development, localities need information for prospective employers considering relocation. Often their needs revolve around available labor. Wyoming has traditionally relied on a share of employment from nonresident labor. Combining Wyoming's Wage Records data with recently developed resident/nonresident classifications (Jones, 2004) has enabled us to describe Wyoming's workforce in more depth than ever before. Data presented here are useful to economic developers because they provide an accurate picture of labor availability in the surrounding geography,

while demonstrating empirically where individuals are willing to commute from to work in a local area.

Reallocation of the Workforce Through In-Migration

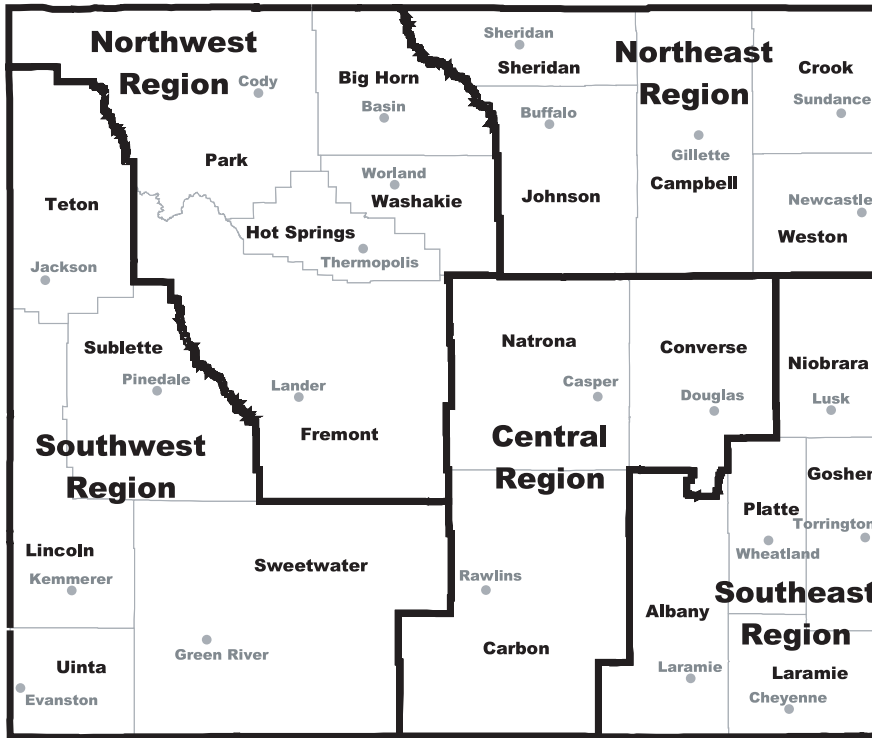
From 1992 to 2003, between 14.5% and 19.8% of Wyoming's employment consisted of nonresidents (see Table 1, page 3). Rapid employment growth during the years from 1999 to 2003 contributed to the 3.2 percentage point increase in the proportion of nonresidents employed in Wyoming in 1992 (15.5%) compared to the proportion working in 2003 (18.7%). While the difference of 3.2% seems small, it

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Employment increased in every Wyoming region during fourth quarter 2004....page 9**
- **For employers seeking to hire foreign workers, the updated Foreign Labor Certification Request for Prevailing Wage Information form is available on our website....page 16**
- **Statewide continued claims declined over the month and year, with substantial over-the-year decreases in several service-providing industries....page 23**

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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Table 1: Number of Individuals Employed in Wyoming by Residency Status, 1992 - 2003

Year	Nonresidents				Residents				Total			
	Employment		Change from Previous Year		Employment		Change from Previous Year		Employment		Change from Previous Year	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1992	41,477	15.5%	--	--	226,002	84.5%	--	--	267,479	100.0%	--	--
1993	39,542	14.6%	-1,935	-4.7%	232,143	85.4%	6,141	2.7%	271,685	100.0%	4,206	1.6%
1994	40,702	14.5%	1,160	2.9%	239,923	85.5%	7,780	3.4%	280,625	100.0%	8,940	3.3%
1995	41,366	14.7%	664	1.6%	240,124	85.3%	201	0.1%	281,490	100.0%	865	0.3%
1996	43,102	15.2%	1,736	4.2%	240,754	84.8%	630	0.3%	283,856	100.0%	2,366	0.8%
1997	43,908	15.3%	806	1.9%	243,392	84.7%	2,638	1.1%	287,300	100.0%	3,444	1.2%
1998	49,393	16.7%	5,485	12.5%	246,412	83.3%	3,020	1.2%	295,805	100.0%	8,505	3.0%
1999	58,680	19.2%	9,287	18.8%	247,310	80.8%	898	0.4%	305,990	100.0%	10,185	3.4%
2000	57,198	18.6%	-1,482	-2.5%	251,099	81.4%	3,789	1.5%	308,297	100.0%	2,307	0.8%
2001	64,046	19.8%	6,848	12.0%	259,855	80.2%	8,756	3.5%	323,901	100.0%	15,604	5.1%
2002	57,745	18.2%	-6,301	-9.8%	260,273	81.8%	418	0.2%	318,018	100.0%	-5,883	-1.8%
2003	60,647	18.7%	2,902	5.0%	263,025	81.3%	2,752	1.1%	323,672	100.0%	5,654	1.8%

amounts to approximately 11,000 nonresident workers (roughly the population size of Evanston) in Wyoming's labor market at some point during the year.

Table 2 (below) and Figure 1 (see page 4) display the same information. In 2001 there were 64,046 nonresidents employed

in Wyoming. In this article, we discuss where these workers came from and where they went.

During 2001 there were 323,901 persons employed in Wyoming: 64,046 nonresidents and 259,855 residents. Figure 1 presents worker migration over time with the left hand side representing

Table 2: Number of Individuals Employed in Wyoming in 2001 by State of Origin in 2000 and Destination in 2002

State of Origin - 2000 ^b	Worked in Wyoming in 2001 ^a						Worked in Wyoming in 2001 ^a						Destination State - 2002 ^b
	Resident ^c		Nonresident ^c		Total		Resident ^c		Nonresident ^c		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Employment Status and Whereabouts Unknown in 2000 ^d	31,985	9.9%	34,273	10.6%	66,258	20.5%	26,583	8.2%	29,020	9.0%	55,603	17.2%	Employment Status and Whereabouts Unknown in 2002 ^d
Partner Research State in 2000 ^e	11,930	3.7%	12,477	3.9%	24,407	7.5%	12,786	3.9%	15,918	4.9%	28,704	8.9%	Partner Research State in 2002 ^e
Wyoming in 2000	215,940	66.7%	17,296	5.3%	233,236	72.0%	220,486	68.1%	19,108	5.9%	239,594	74.0%	Wyoming in 2002
Total	259,855	80.2%	64,046	19.8%	323,901	100.0%	259,855	80.2%	64,046	19.8%	323,901	100.0%	Total

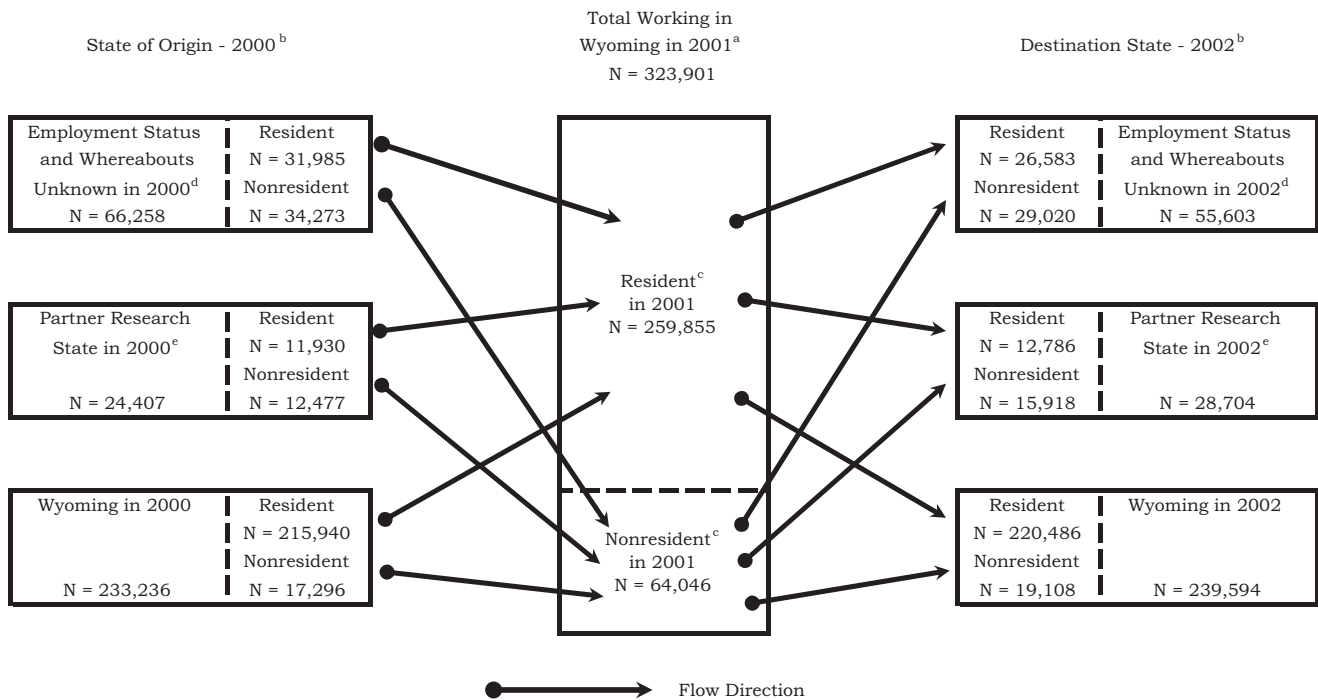
^aIncludes all SSNs that appeared in Wyoming's Wage Records in the year 2001.

^bState of Origin and Destination State represent the states paying the individual (unique SSN) the most wages in 2000 (Origin) and 2002 (Destination).

^cResident and Nonresident status is determined using a methodology developed by Wyoming and our partner research states (AK, NE, NM, OK, SD) in the LAUS-AAMC project. As the methodology is refined, the number of SSNs determined Residents and Nonresidents may change slightly.

^dIndividuals (unique SSNs) who worked in Wyoming in 2001 for whom we had no wage data in 2000 (Origin) or 2002 (Destination). For example, the individual (SSN) could have worked in California (a state from which we do not currently collect wage data) or the individual (SSN) could have resided in Wyoming but had no wages here.

^eA Partner Research State is a state from which Research & Planning collects wage records data. Currently these include Alaska (not included in this analysis), Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

Figure 1: Number of Individuals Employed in Wyoming in 2001 by State of Origin in 2000 and Destination in 2002

^aIncludes all SSNs that appeared in Wyoming's Wage Records in the year 2001.

^bState of Origin and Destination State represent the states paying the individual (unique SSN) the most wages in 2000 (Origin) and 2002 (Destination).

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the origin (in 2000) of those employed in Wyoming in 2001 and the right side representing their destination in 2002.

Of the 64,046 nonresidents employed in Wyoming in 2001, 17,296 were employed in Wyoming in 2000, 12,477 worked in one of our research partner states in 2000, and 34,273 were classified with a State of Origin as Employment Status and Whereabouts Unknown in 2000. Independent of residency status, 24,407 persons employed in Wyoming in 2001 originated in one of our research partner states and 66,258 had an origin of

Employment Status and Whereabouts Unknown. This means that of the total 323,901 persons working in Wyoming in 2001, 90,665 (28.0%) did not work in Wyoming in 2000.

A large portion of those employed in Wyoming in 2001 did not continue working in Wyoming in 2002. There were 55,603 persons classified as Employment Status and Whereabouts Unknown in 2002 and 28,704 persons who were working in partner research states for a total of 84,307 persons. In other words, 26.0% of those employed in Wyoming in

2001 were not employed in Wyoming in 2002.

Even though we have a large portion of nonresident employment in Wyoming, we retained a share of these workers. We added 90,665 to our labor market from 2000 to 2001 and lost 84,307 from 2001 to 2002, giving us a net gain of 6,358.

Reallocation of the Workforce Through Expanded Commuting and Geographic Relocation

Research & Planning (R&P) was recently asked for data to support infrastructure development in Wyoming's Northeast Region. More specifically the North East Wyoming Economic Development Coalition (NEWEDC) asked for a time series demonstrating the growth in the number of persons commuting from Crook County to Campbell County. While Campbell County is experiencing rapid employment growth due to expansion in the oil and gas industry (coal-bed methane development), a large percentage of the labor associated with this growth resides elsewhere. The populations of communities in Crook County, like Moorcroft and Pine Haven, are growing to support their neighboring county's economic expansion. This growth is occurring with an absence of funding to develop the necessary infrastructure (e.g., roads and sanitation).

Table 3 (see page 6) shows persons employed in Campbell County by their origin of residence from first quarter 1992 (1992Q1) to 2004Q3. After reviewing the far right column of those residing in Crook County and working in Campbell County, it is clear that the number has more than doubled over the decade (1995 to 2004). In 2001, the percentage of

persons working in Campbell County who resided elsewhere hit an all time high of 7,024 persons (29.0%). The 7,024 commuters include the 658 commuting between Crook and Campbell counties and a large percentage of persons who work in Campbell County, but whose residence is unknown. It is possible that with a housing shortage in the Gillette area (Payne, 2001) some of the persons with unknown residences (in addition to the 658 identified) may reside in Crook County.

Figure 2 shows the data from Table 3 (see pages 7 and 6, respectively) with expanded residence categories. A review of Figure 2 reveals that Campbell County has experienced relatively steady Resident Employed employment growth over the past 13 years. It also shows the corresponding steady growth in the use of labor from surrounding counties. There was dramatic growth in the number of those employed in Campbell County with unknown residence (mostly nonresidents recently relocating to Campbell and surrounding counties) during the years 2001 to 2004.

As Figure 2 shows, the largest share of workers live and work in Campbell County. However, a substantial portion of workers commute to Campbell County from other counties. In addition, another share of Campbell County residents commute to locations outside the county for work.

Inflow and outflow commuting features are identified in Figure 3 (see page 8), which provides three examples of commuting patterns (Natrona, Campbell, and Crook counties). Commuting pattern

(Text continued on page 7)

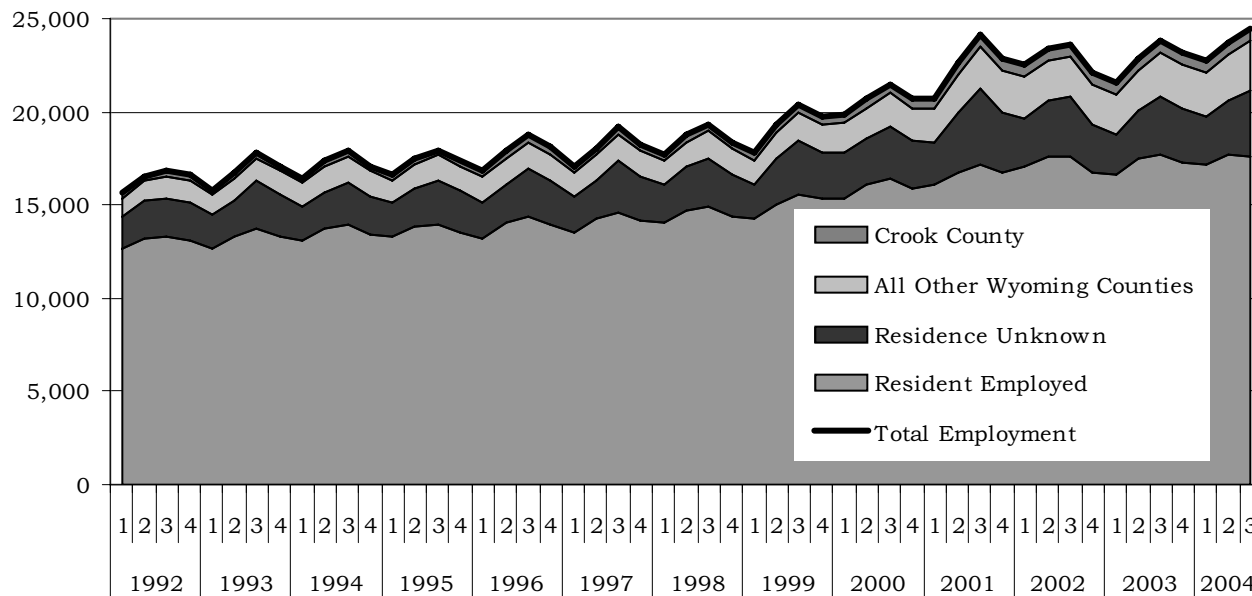
Table 3: Persons Employed in Campbell County by Origin of Residence, 1992Q1 - 2004Q3

Year	Quarter	Employment in Campbell County (Inflow)				Commuters From Crook to Campbell County ^b	
		Total	Resident Commuters		Nonresident Commuters ^a		
			N	%	N	%	
1992	1	15,646	12,680	81.0%	2,966	19.0%	251
	2	16,575	13,240	79.9%	3,335	20.1%	274
	3	16,811	13,335	79.3%	3,476	20.7%	285
	4	16,579	13,054	78.7%	3,525	21.3%	265
1993	1	15,804	12,680	80.2%	3,124	19.8%	260
	2	16,699	13,341	79.9%	3,358	20.1%	290
	3	17,803	13,684	76.9%	4,119	23.1%	302
	4	17,087	13,261	77.6%	3,826	22.4%	279
1994	1	16,427	13,085	79.7%	3,342	20.3%	277
	2	17,330	13,690	79.0%	3,640	21.0%	313
	3	17,967	13,922	77.5%	4,045	22.5%	329
	4	17,109	13,382	78.2%	3,727	21.8%	298
1995	1	16,633	13,301	80.0%	3,332	20.0%	277
	2	17,502	13,861	79.2%	3,641	20.8%	302
	3	17,968	13,972	77.8%	3,996	22.2%	304
	4	17,405	13,543	77.8%	3,862	22.2%	309
1996	1	16,808	13,231	78.7%	3,577	21.3%	315
	2	17,874	14,073	78.7%	3,801	21.3%	376
	3	18,779	14,378	76.6%	4,401	23.4%	384
	4	18,096	13,899	76.8%	4,197	23.2%	368
1997	1	17,103	13,569	79.3%	3,534	20.7%	329
	2	18,078	14,256	78.9%	3,822	21.1%	364
	3	19,174	14,645	76.4%	4,529	23.6%	367
	4	18,243	14,200	77.8%	4,043	22.2%	327
1998	1	17,714	14,024	79.2%	3,690	20.8%	324
	2	18,755	14,723	78.5%	4,032	21.5%	365
	3	19,314	14,956	77.4%	4,358	22.6%	370
	4	18,376	14,430	78.5%	3,946	21.5%	374
1999	1	17,784	14,225	80.0%	3,559	20.0%	362
	2	19,342	15,072	77.9%	4,270	22.1%	409
	3	20,430	15,506	75.9%	4,924	24.1%	444
	4	19,779	15,307	77.4%	4,472	22.6%	439
2000	1	19,868	15,359	77.3%	4,509	22.7%	457
	2	20,710	16,081	77.6%	4,629	22.4%	504
	3	21,496	16,421	76.4%	5,075	23.6%	519
	4	20,723	15,929	76.9%	4,794	23.1%	504
2001	1	20,665	16,062	77.7%	4,603	22.3%	536
	2	22,665	16,790	74.1%	5,875	25.9%	618
	3	24,186	17,162	71.0%	7,024	29.0%	658
	4	22,863	16,790	73.4%	6,073	26.6%	654
2002	1	22,504	17,016	75.6%	5,488	24.4%	659
	2	23,426	17,574	75.0%	5,852	25.0%	659
	3	23,635	17,644	74.7%	5,991	25.3%	641
	4	22,111	16,790	75.9%	5,321	24.1%	612
2003	1	21,538	16,667	77.4%	4,871	22.6%	603
	2	22,869	17,472	76.4%	5,397	23.6%	638
	3	23,815	17,689	74.3%	6,126	25.7%	671
	4	23,154	17,318	74.8%	5,836	25.2%	648
2004	1	22,753	17,158	75.4%	5,595	24.6%	652
	2	23,762	17,668	74.4%	6,094	25.6%	690
	3	24,450	17,579	71.9%	6,871	28.1%	682

^aTotal number of individuals (SSNs) with wages in Campbell County who either reside in another county in Wyoming (including Crook County) or whose residence is not available.

^bTotal number of individuals (SSNs) with wages in Campbell County who reside in Crook County.

Figure 2: Persons Employed in Campbell County by Origin of Residence, 1992Q1 to 2004Q3



data are currently available for all counties in Wyoming. Referring to the graph of Natrona County, a bar is given for each year from 1994 to 2003. The bars above the zero line represent the total inflow. The gray bar represents Wyoming residents from other counties who commute to Natrona County to work, while the white bar represents nonresident commuters to Natrona County. Outflow from Natrona County appears as bars below the zero line and represent persons residing in Natrona County but who are employed in another county in Wyoming. The line graph portion connecting the diamonds near the top of the inflow bars represents Natrona County's Net Flow or the Inflow minus the Outflow. In contrast to Natrona County, Crook County has a negative Net Flow with a large portion of its population commuting to Campbell County. It should

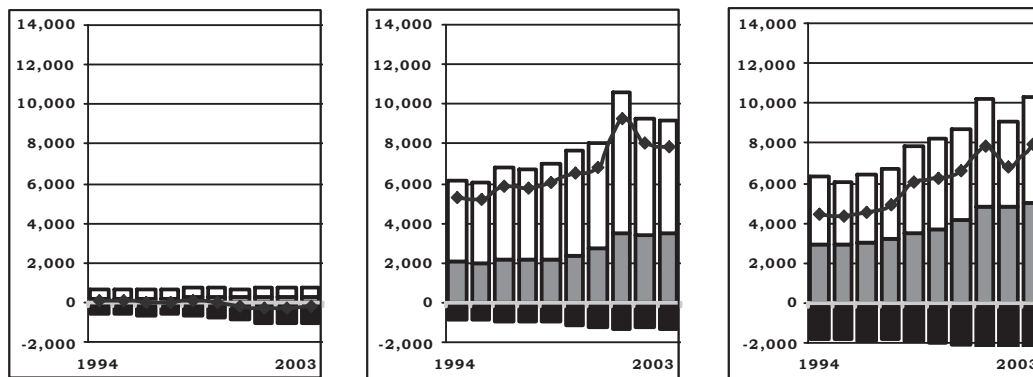
be noted that the factors influencing employment growth in Natrona County are also influencing Campbell County.

Summary

Findings presented in this article seem to indicate ample workers to fill vacancies created by new businesses and business expansion. Even though just over one-quarter of Wyoming's workforce tends to leave the state annually, the volume of immigration not only replaces those exiting workers but increases the state's workforce by several thousand.

The relative isolation of Wyoming communities might encourage the assumption that workers seek employment locally. However, research on commuting patterns in the northeastern region of the state suggests otherwise. The

Figure 3: Wyoming Resident/Nonresident Inflow, Outflow, and Net Flow by County, 1994 to 2003

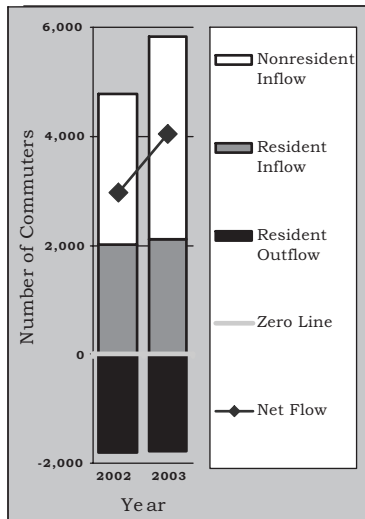


Crook

Campbell

Natrona

Legend



Notes

Nonresident Inflow: Persons employed in the county who have not acquired a Wyoming Driver's License. For example, a short-term employee who works in Campbell County but never gets a Wyoming Driver's License.

Resident Inflow: Persons employed in the county who have a Wyoming Driver's License from another county. For example, a person who works in Campbell County but lives in Crook County.

Resident Outflow: Persons employed in another county who have a Wyoming Driver's License in this county. For example, a person who lives in Campbell County but works in Natrona County.

Net Flow: (Nonresident Inflow + Resident Inflow) - Resident Outflow

apparent willingness of Wyoming workers to commute could potentially recruit new businesses who may have been reluctant to relocate for fear of insufficient local labor.

Trends, 41(8). Retrieved May 26, 2005, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0804/a1supp.htm>

Payne, B. (2001). An analysis of growth in housing stock and population: 1990-2000. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 38(6). Retrieved May 17, 2005, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0601/a2.htm>

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Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter 2004: Healthy Employment Growth Continues

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tables by: *Nancy Brennan, Economist*

Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment increased by 5,519 jobs, or 2.3%, during fourth quarter 2004 compared to fourth quarter 2003. Fourth quarter's employment increase is slightly higher than the five-year average growth rate of 1.9% (see Table 1). Total payroll increased by \$124.8 million, or 6.4%, also higher than its five-year average (5.8%). Average weekly wage increased by \$25, or 4.0%, slightly higher than its five-year average (3.8%) and higher than inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (3.5% in November 2004). Additionally, employment increased in every region during fourth quarter.

Table 2 (see page 10) shows that employment growth was slower during third and fourth quarter 2004 than the first half of the year. Part of the reason for

the slowdown in employment growth is related to the unusual amount of construction activity that occurred during late summer and fall 2003. This year's employment figures for Construction indicate a return to usual employment levels in that industry. Growth in total payroll also fell slightly in fourth quarter (see Figure, page 10).

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between fourth quarter 2003 and fourth quarter 2004. These economic changes help us gauge the strength of Wyoming's economy. The changes also serve to identify the fastest and slowest growing industries and geographic areas.

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Fourth Quarter, 2000 to 2004 (2000Q4 to 2004Q4)

	Average Monthly Employment Percent Change		Total Wages Percent Change		Average Weekly Wage Percent Change	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
2000Q4	2.2	-2.6	7.8	9.5	5.5	12.4
2001Q4	2.8	-2.9	6.4	6.6	3.4	10.0
2002Q4	0.4	-3.2	2.4	5.4	2.0	8.9
2003Q4	1.7	-2.7	5.9	6.6	4.1	9.5
2004Q4	2.3	-2.5	6.4	5.8	4.0	8.5
5-Year Average for Q4	1.9	-2.8	5.8	6.8	3.8	9.9

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

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) to Fourth Quarter 2004 (2004Q4)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2002Q1	1.6	6.5
2002Q2	0.7	4.7
2002Q3	0.5	3.5
2002Q4	0.4	2.4
2003Q1	0.1	2.6
2003Q2	0.5	3.3
2003Q3	1.2	4.7
2003Q4	1.7	5.9
2004Q1	3.1	7.3
2004Q2	3.0	7.2
2004Q3	2.1	7.2
2004Q4	2.3	6.4

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

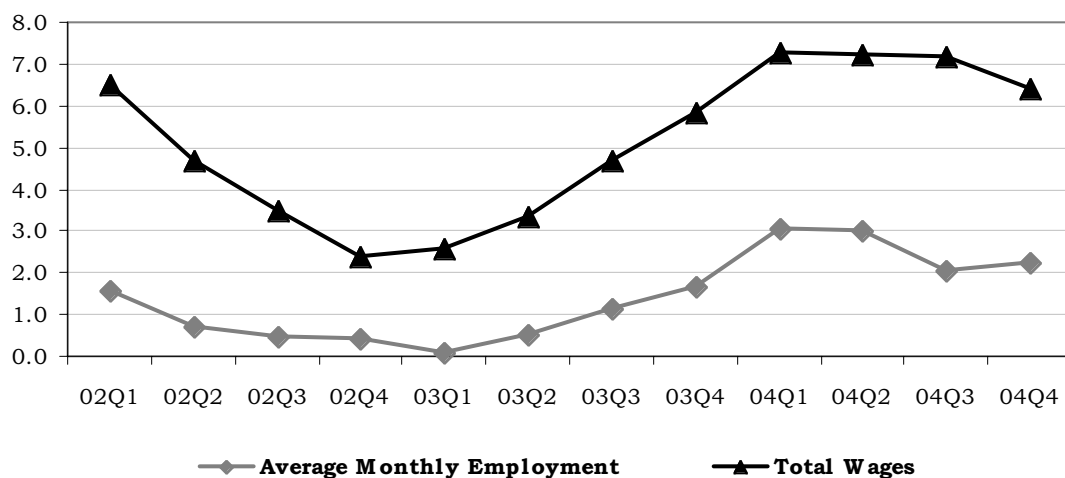
The largest job gains occurred in Mining, State Government, Accommodation & Food Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, and Local Government (see Table 3, page 11).

Mining (including oil & gas) added 1,920 jobs, or 10.0%, during fourth quarter. Wyoming has continued to benefit from relatively high energy prices and increased natural gas drilling.

The apparent increase in State Government employment and payroll resulted from the correction of a previous reporting error detected by a new payroll system in a unit of state government.

Accommodation & Food Services grew by 808 jobs, or 3.1%, in fourth quarter. Food services and drinking places added 581 jobs, or 3.4%, while accommodation increased by 227 jobs, or 2.5%.

Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages For First Quarter 2002 to Fourth Quarter 2004



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

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Industry, 2003 and 2004

Industry Title and NAICS ^a Sector	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
	2003	2004	No.	%	2003	2004	Amt.	%	2003	2004	Amt.	%
Total, All Industries	243,106	248,625	5,519	2.3	\$1,947,083,171	\$2,071,910,654	\$124,827,483	6.4	\$616	\$641	\$25	4.0
Total Private (11-99)	183,844	187,247	3,403	1.9	\$1,460,873,314	\$1,566,373,672	\$105,500,358	7.2	\$611	\$643	\$32	5.3
Agriculture (11)	2,213	2,185	-28	-1.3	14,927,704	14,634,438	-293,266	-2.0	519	515	-4	-0.7
Mining (21)	19,155	21,075	1,920	10.0	282,938,810	327,007,402	44,068,592	15.6	1,136	1,194	57	5.0
Utilities (22)	2,144	2,196	51	2.4	37,026,304	38,448,387	1,422,083	3.8	1,328	1,347	19	1.4
Construction (23)	20,116	19,389	-727	-3.6	184,372,371	176,480,597	-7,891,774	-4.3	705	700	-5	-0.7
Manufacturing (31-33)	9,678	9,741	63	0.7	93,109,807	98,553,384	5,443,577	5.8	740	778	38	5.2
Wholesale Trade (42)	7,078	7,398	320	4.5	73,460,562	84,580,395	11,119,833	15.1	798	879	81	10.2
Retail Trade (44-45)	30,216	30,150	-66	-0.2	157,650,121	167,057,668	9,407,547	6.0	401	426	25	6.2
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	7,054	7,360	306	4.3	59,844,326	66,297,365	6,453,039	10.8	653	693	40	6.2
Information (51)	4,170	4,297	127	3.0	31,591,347	34,854,385	3,263,038	10.3	583	624	41	7.1
Finance & Insurance (52)	6,795	6,756	-40	-0.6	65,531,637	69,512,121	3,980,484	6.1	742	791	50	6.7
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	3,439	3,716	277	8.1	23,457,790	28,851,589	5,393,799	23.0	525	597	72	13.8
Professional & Technical Services (54)	7,507	7,792	285	3.8	82,489,994	91,498,711	9,008,717	10.9	845	903	58	6.9
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	522	766	244 ^b	46.6	17,592,170	16,695,821	-896,349	-5.1	2,591	1,677	-914	-35.3
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	7,551	6,524	-1,027 ^c	-13.6	41,663,599	37,885,590	-3,778,009	-9.1	424	447	22	5.2
Educational Services (61)	1,166	1,297	131	11.2	6,694,556	7,096,768	402,212	6.0	442	421	-21	-4.7
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	18,903	19,615	712 ^d	3.8	156,619,054	166,089,056	9,470,002	6.0	637	651	14	2.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	2,315	2,366	51	2.2	8,895,736	10,705,681	1,809,945	20.3	296	348	52	17.8
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	26,395	27,203	808	3.1	80,647,891	86,794,822	6,146,931	7.6	235	245	10	4.4
Other Services (81)	7,466	7,421	-45	-0.6	42,356,267	43,329,492	973,225	2.3	436	449	13	2.9
Total Government	59,262	61,378	2,116	3.6	\$486,209,857	\$505,536,982	\$19,327,125	4.0	\$631	\$634	\$2	0.4
Federal Government	7,370	7,353	-18	-0.2	87,708,753	88,367,261	\$658,508	0.8	915	924	9	1.0
State Government	12,714	14,319	1,605 ^e	12.6	118,920,591	119,576,346	\$655,755	0.6	720	642	-77	-10.7
Local Government	39,178	39,706	528 ^f	1.3	279,580,513	297,593,375	\$18,012,862	6.4	549	577	28	5.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bNoneconomic code change employment increase of 160 from Mining (21) and Construction (23).

^cDecrease mostly due to various large employers' code changes from administrative & support services (561) to various subsectors.

^dIncrease partially due to large employer code change from administrative & support services (561) to social assistance (624). Large employer ownership change in nursing & residential care facilities (623) from private ownership to local government ownership.

^eThe apparent increases in State Government employment and payroll resulted from the correction of a previous reporting error detected by a new payroll system in a unit of state government.

^fIncrease due to large employer ownership change in nursing & residential care facilities (623) from private ownership to local government ownership.

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

Health Care & Social Assistance added 712 jobs, or 3.8%. Job gains were seen in ambulatory health care services as well as social services. Employment fell slightly in private hospitals and nursing and residential care facilities. This industry was also affected by noneconomic code changes (see box accompanying this article on page 15). In particular, a large employer had its code changed from administrative & support services (NAICS 561) to social assistance (NAICS 624). Another large employer changed from private ownership to local government (and thus moved from Health Care & Social Assistance to Local Government on Table 3).

Local Government employment increased by 528 jobs (1.3%). Part of this increase was due to an ownership change of a nursing & residential care facility (NAICS 623) from private ownership to local government control.

Although Table 3 shows that employment decreased by 1,027 jobs (13.6%) in Administrative & Waste Services, this is partially due to various large employers' code changes from administrative & support services (NAICS 561) to various subsectors (including Health Care & Social Assistance). This industry was also affected by layoffs at telemarketing firms.

Employment fell by 727 jobs, or 3.6%, in Construction. There was an unusual amount of construction activity during the late summer of 2003, and this year's employment levels indicate a return to more normal levels.

Employment in Management of Companies & Enterprises was affected by noneconomic code changes of 160 employees from Mining and Construction.

Employment and Wages by County

As shown in Table 4, employment increased in 19 of Wyoming's 23 counties during fourth quarter.

Sweetwater County added 1,147 jobs in the fourth quarter, giving it an employment growth rate of 5.8%. Employment in Sweetwater County's oil & gas industry grew rapidly. Jobs were also

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Region and County, 2003 and 2004

REGION/ County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change No.	%	Fourth Quarter		Change Amount	%	Fourth Quarter		Change Amt.	%
	2003	2004			2003	2004			2003	2004		
TOTAL	243,106	248,625	5,519	2.3	\$1,947,083,171	\$2,071,910,654	\$124,827,483	6.4	\$616	\$641	\$25	4.0
NORTHWEST	36,345	37,174	829	2.3	\$245,229,118	\$262,802,445	\$17,573,327	7.2	\$519	\$544	\$25	4.8
Big Horn	4,302	4,372	70	1.6	31,793,250	33,253,519	1,460,269	4.6	569	585	17	2.9
Fremont	14,562	14,984	422	2.9	96,204,502	103,668,819	7,464,317	7.8	508	532	24	4.7
Hot Springs Park	1,837	1,848	11	0.6	11,036,656	11,914,774	878,118	8.0	462	496	34	7.3
Washakie	11,941	12,181	240	2.0	80,572,528	84,969,472	4,396,944	5.5	519	537	18	3.4
Washakie	3,704	3,790	86	2.3	25,622,182	28,995,861	3,373,679	13.2	532	589	56	10.6
NORTHEAST	39,709	40,875	1,166	2.9	\$341,426,717	\$375,598,773	\$34,172,056	10.0	\$661	\$707	\$45	6.9
Campbell	20,923	21,654	731	3.5	214,035,062	236,739,664	22,704,602	10.6	787	841	54	6.9
Crook	1,990	2,076	86	4.3	13,123,777	14,920,547	1,796,770	13.7	507	553	46	9.0
Johnson	2,909	3,040	131	4.5	18,003,475	19,463,541	1,460,066	8.1	476	492	16	3.5
Sheridan	11,708	11,912	204	1.7	81,902,971	90,123,117	8,220,146	10.0	538	582	44	8.1
Weston	2,179	2,194	14	0.7	14,361,432	14,351,904	-9,528	-0.1	507	503	-4	-0.7
SOUTHWEST	53,068	54,147	1,079	2.0	\$481,757,305	\$498,930,826	\$17,173,521	3.6	\$698	\$709	\$10	1.5
Lincoln	6,170	5,804	-366	-5.9	51,353,821	45,858,972	-5,494,849	-10.7	640	608	-32	-5.1
Sublette	2,804	3,189	386	13.8	23,224,118	28,303,508	5,079,390	21.9	637	683	45	7.1
Sweetwater	19,907	21,054	1,147	5.8	197,124,625	217,509,074	20,384,449	10.3	762	795	33	4.3
Teton	15,103	15,432	329	2.2	140,517,453	141,211,196	693,743	0.5	716	704	-12	-1.6
Uinta	9,084	8,668	-416	-4.6	69,537,288	66,048,076	-3,489,212	-5.0	589	586	-3	-0.5
SOUTHEAST	63,233	64,789	1,556	2.5	\$467,330,445	\$489,112,898	\$21,782,453	4.7	\$569	\$581	\$12	2.1
Albany	15,388	17,070	1,682	10.9	108,945,119	111,016,202	2,071,083	1.9	545	500	-44	-8.1
Goshen	4,148	4,029	-119	-2.9	23,990,985	24,527,710	536,725	2.2	445	468	23	5.3
Laramie	39,641	39,648	7	0.0	307,713,192	324,936,125	17,222,933	5.6	597	630	33	5.6
Niobrara	772	750	-22	-2.9	4,163,031	4,217,505	54,474	1.3	415	433	18	4.3
Platte	3,284	3,293	8	0.3	22,518,118	24,415,356	1,897,238	8.4	527	570	43	8.2
CENTRAL	44,829	47,044	2,215	4.9	\$356,026,930	\$399,181,104	\$43,154,174	12.1	\$611	\$653	\$42	6.8
Carbon	6,189	6,302	113	1.8	41,783,866	45,398,585	3,614,719	8.7	519	554	35	6.7
Converse	4,521	4,585	64	1.4	35,221,953	37,461,248	2,239,295	6.4	599	629	29	4.9
Natrona	34,119	36,157	2,038	6.0	279,021,111	316,321,271	37,300,160	13.4	629	673	44	7.0
Nonclassified^a	5,921	4,596	-1,325	-22.4	\$55,312,656	\$46,284,608	-\$9,028,048	-16.3	\$719	\$775	\$56	7.8

^aThe employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

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

added in Accommodation & Food Services and Transportation & Warehousing.

Campbell County employment grew faster than the statewide average, adding 731 jobs (3.5%). Job growth occurred in Construction, Manufacturing, and Local Government, but the most dramatic increase was in Mining (including oil & gas).

Fremont County gained 422 jobs, or 2.9%, during fourth quarter. The industry that added the largest number of jobs was Accommodation & Food Services. Employment fell slightly in Manufacturing, but grew in Mining, Information, and Educational Services.

In percentage terms, Sublette County was the fastest growing county in the state. It added 386 jobs, or 13.8%. Construction and oil & gas added the most jobs, but growth also occurred in Accommodation & Food Services and all levels of Government.

Employment fell by 366 jobs, or 5.9%, in Lincoln County because of the completion of construction projects. Despite the job losses in Construction, gains were seen in Mining (including oil & gas), Retail Trade, Health Care & Social Assistance, Accommodation & Food Services, and Government.

Uinta County lost 416 jobs (4.6%) in

Table 5: Natrona County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Industry, 2003 and 2004

Industry Title and NAICS ^a Sector	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
	2003	2004	No.	%	2003	2004	Amount	%	2003	2004	Amt.	%
Total, All Industries	34,119	36,157	2,038	6.0	\$279,021,111	\$316,321,271	\$37,300,160	13.4	\$629	\$673	\$44	7.0
Total Private (11-99)	28,822	30,830	2,008	7.0	\$232,912,000	\$269,114,370	\$36,202,370	15.5	\$622	\$671	\$50	8.0
Agriculture (11)	101	99	-2	-2.3	541,208	611,059	69,851	12.9	412	476	64	15.6
Mining (21)	2,687	3,322	635 ^b	23.6	35,516,220	48,174,108	12,657,888	35.6	1,017	1,116	99	9.7
Utilities (22)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Construction (23)	2,359	2,415	56 ^c	2.4	21,038,509	22,748,537	1,710,028	8.1	686	725	38	5.6
Manufacturing (31-33)	1,575	1,676	101	6.4	14,382,934	15,594,960	1,212,026	8.4	702	716	13	1.9
Wholesale Trade (42)	2,170	2,376	205	9.5	23,329,990	27,742,298	4,412,308	18.9	827	898	71	8.6
Retail Trade (44-45)	4,761	5,039	277	5.8	26,964,917	30,133,261	3,168,344	11.7	436	460	24	5.6
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	922	949	27	2.9	8,471,783	9,967,879	1,496,096	17.7	707	808	101	14.3
Information (51)	535	566	30	5.7	3,708,555	4,542,757	834,202	22.5	533	618	85	15.9
Finance & Insurance (52)	1,019	1,020	2	0.2	9,985,009	11,908,227	1,923,218	19.3	754	898	144	19.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	827	898	71	8.6	6,376,969	7,461,454	1,084,485	17.0	593	639	46	7.8
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,170	1,290	120	10.3	14,294,111	16,524,951	2,230,840	15.6	940	985	45	4.8
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,738	1,404	-334 ^d	-19.2	7,958,911	7,164,650	-794,261	-10.0	352	392	40	11.4
Educational Services (61)	109	118	9	7.9	479,100	452,944	-26,156	-5.5	337	295	-42	-12.4
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	4,281	4,599	318	7.4	40,187,605	43,125,428	2,937,823	7.3	722	721	-1	-0.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	362	406	44	12.1	1,212,616	1,605,762	393,146	32.4	257	304	47	18.2
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	2,833	3,162	329	11.6	7,781,832	9,113,464	1,331,632	17.1	211	222	10	4.9
Other Services (81)	1,266	1,325	58	4.6	8,670,274	9,233,413	563,139	6.5	527	536	10	1.8
Total Government	5,297	5,327	30	0.6	\$46,109,111	\$47,206,901	\$1,097,790	2.4	\$670	\$682	\$12	1.8
Federal Government	701	711	10	1.4	9,924,773	10,165,372	240,599	2.4	1,089	1,100	11	1.0
State Government	702	684	-19	-2.7	6,482,269	6,505,488	23,219	0.4	710	732	22	3.1
Local Government	3,894	3,932	39	1.0	29,702,069	30,536,041	833,972	2.8	587	597	11	1.8

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bSeveral new employers. One large employer provided a more detailed breakout.

^cLarge employer breakout in heavy & civil engineering construction (237) from Lincoln County to Natrona County. Large employer in heavy & civil engineering construction (237) from Natrona County to Sublette County.

^dLarge bonus payment in this sector.

^eSeveral employer reclassifications and breakouts from administrative & support services (561) to various subsectors and counties.

ND - Not discloseable due to confidentiality of information.

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

fourth quarter. Job losses in Construction were partially offset by gains in Mining, Transportation & Warehousing, Information, and Health Care & Social Assistance.

Employment fell by 119 jobs, or 2.9%, in Goshen County. Job losses were spread across several sectors, including Construction, Manufacturing, Health Care & Social Assistance, and Accommodation & Food Services.

Natrona County grew by 2,038 jobs, or 6.0%, during fourth quarter (see Table 5, page 13). Job gains were seen in almost every sector. Mining (including oil & gas) produced the largest number of new jobs (635 or 23.6%), but growth was also seen in Construction (56 jobs or 2.4%), Manufacturing (101 jobs or 6.4%),

Wholesale Trade (205 jobs or 9.5%), Retail Trade (277 jobs or 5.8%), Health Care & Social Assistance (318 jobs or 7.4%), and Accommodation & Food Services (329 jobs or 11.6%). Employment fell in Administrative & Waste Services (-334 jobs or -19.2%) partially as a result of job losses in telemarketing firms, and partially because of code changes to other sectors.

Table 6 shows that the total level of employment in Laramie County was practically unchanged from a year earlier (a gain of 7 jobs or 0.0%). Job losses in Retail Trade (-179 jobs or -3.1%), Information (-66 jobs or -6.3%), and Administrative & Waste Services (-434 jobs or -22.0%) were offset by gains in Transportation & Warehousing (214 jobs or 15.2%), Health Care & Social

Table 6: Laramie County Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Fourth Quarter by Industry, 2003 and 2004

Industry Title and NAICS ^a Sector	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change		Fourth Quarter		Change	
	2003	2004	No.	%	2003	2004	Amount	%	2003	2004	Amt.	%
Total, All Industries	39,641	39,648	7	0.0	\$307,713,192	\$324,936,125	\$17,222,933	5.6	\$597	\$630	\$33	5.6
Total Private (11-99)	27,491	27,372	-119	-0.4	\$194,181,963	\$203,534,402	\$9,352,439	4.8	\$543	\$572	\$29	5.3
Agriculture (11)	167	157	-9	-5.6	957,139	1,027,863	70,724	7.4	442	503	61	13.8
Mining (21)	76	72	-4	-5.7	824,373	845,332	20,959	2.5	834	907	73	8.7
Utilities (22)	115	113	-1	-1.2	1,655,425	1,728,891	73,466	4.4	1,111	1,173	63	5.7
Construction (23)	2,627	2,636	10	0.4	22,602,200	23,989,250	1,387,050	6.1	662	700	38	5.7
Manufacturing (31-33)	1,551	1,563	11	0.7	15,842,543	15,760,263	-82,280	-0.5	786	776	-10	-1.2
Wholesale Trade (42)	710	708	-3	-0.4	7,122,667	7,832,803	710,136	10.0	771	851	80	10.4
Retail Trade (44-45)	5,701	5,522	-179	-3.1	31,601,879	32,237,763	635,884	2.0	426	449	23	5.3
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,404	1,618	214	15.2	10,121,444	11,766,214	1,644,770	16.3	554	559	5	0.9
Information (51)	1,051	985	-66	-6.3	10,197,736	9,976,200	-221,536	-2.2	747	779	33	4.4
Finance & Insurance (52)	1,567	1,505	-61	-3.9	14,997,036	15,240,779	243,743	1.6	736	779	42	5.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	440	485	45	10.1	2,963,646	3,592,633	628,987	21.2	518	570	52	10.1
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,363	1,455	92	6.8	16,843,257	19,107,527	2,264,270	13.4	951	1,010	60	6.3
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	159	172	14	8.6	1,470,702	1,761,067	290,365	19.7	713	786	73	10.2
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,971	1,537	-434	-22.0	9,861,885	8,111,426	-1,750,459	-17.7	385	406	21	5.5
Educational Services (61)	109	114	5	4.3	498,721	558,415	59,694	12.0	351	377	26	7.4
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	2,911	3,081	170	5.8	27,030,314	29,067,803	2,037,489	7.5	714	726	12	1.6
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	235	253	17	7.4	752,077	791,793	39,716	5.3	246	241	-5	-1.9
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	4,070	4,080	10	0.3	11,397,724	12,431,691	1,033,967	9.1	215	234	19	8.8
Other Services (81)	1,265	1,316	51	4.1	7,441,195	7,706,689	265,494	3.6	452	450	-2	-0.5
Total Government	12,150	12,276	126	1.0	\$113,531,229	\$121,401,723	\$7,870,494	6.9	\$719	\$761	\$42	5.8
Federal Government	2,628	2,585	-43	-1.6	31,529,313	32,639,926	1,110,613	3.5	923	971	48	5.2
State Government	3,779	3,741	-39	-1.0	37,943,842	39,400,248	1,456,406	3.8	772	810	38	4.9
Local Government	5,743	5,950	208	3.6	44,058,074	49,361,549	5,303,475	12.0	590	638	48	8.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

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

Assistance (170 jobs or 5.8%), and Local Government (208 jobs or 3.6%).

In summary, Wyoming's economy grew at a healthy pace during fourth quarter.

The Mining sector (including oil & gas) experienced the strongest employment growth, but some growth was seen in almost every industry sector and in 19 of Wyoming's 23 counties.

Quality Improvement in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Program and its Implications for Comparability Over Time

Each year, approximately one-third of employers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) in Wyoming are contacted by mail questionnaire to confirm that they have been assigned to the correct industry (e.g., Mining, Construction, Manufacturing) based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; U.S. Census Bureau, 2002). If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a different NAICS code is assigned to reflect that change. This is known as a noneconomic code change. Research staff also review employers' NAICS codes if the business is sold, becomes incorporated, or otherwise changes ownership. In this manner, Research & Planning continuously ensures that employers are assigned to the correct industry category. However, these noneconomic code changes also make it difficult for data users to make direct comparisons across years. Sometimes, large employers may move from one NAICS sector to another. For example, in Table 3 (see page 11) several employers were moved out of Administrative & Waste Services into other industries explaining part of the employment decline in Administrative & Waste Services.

In a separate initiative to increase data quality, the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) unit has contacted many employers with "nonclassified" geographic codes to place them within appropriate counties. This effort has resulted in a significant decrease in employment in the "nonclassified" geographic designation and corresponding employment increases in many counties throughout the state. While the long-run result is higher-quality data, initially some of the apparent employment increases at the county level may be the result of more accurate reporting, rather than actual increases in the number of jobs. An example of this involves a large employer in the oil & gas subsector that recently started reporting employment on a county, rather than a statewide basis. This has increased Mining employment in Sweetwater, Natrona, Washakie, and Uinta counties.

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



Wyoming Unemployment Rises in May

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 3.5% in April to 4.0% in May. It remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 5.1%. When compared to May 2004, the state's labor force (the sum of all employed and unemployed individuals) grew at a moderate pace, increasing by 4,554 individuals (1.6%). Wyoming nonfarm employment continued to grow at a faster pace than the U.S. (2.1% in Wyoming compared to 1.5% in the U.S.).

From April to May, Wyoming added 7,000 jobs or 2.7% based on Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates. This level of over-the-month growth is consistent with normal seasonal patterns. Warmer weather allowed Construction to increase employment by 1,400 jobs or 7.5%. Accommodation & Food Services added 2,400 jobs (8.1%) because of the start of the summer tourist season. Other notable increases occurred in Retail Trade (700 jobs or 2.4%), Professional & Business Services (700 jobs or 4.6%), and Government (900 jobs or 1.4%). No major industries lost jobs from April to May.

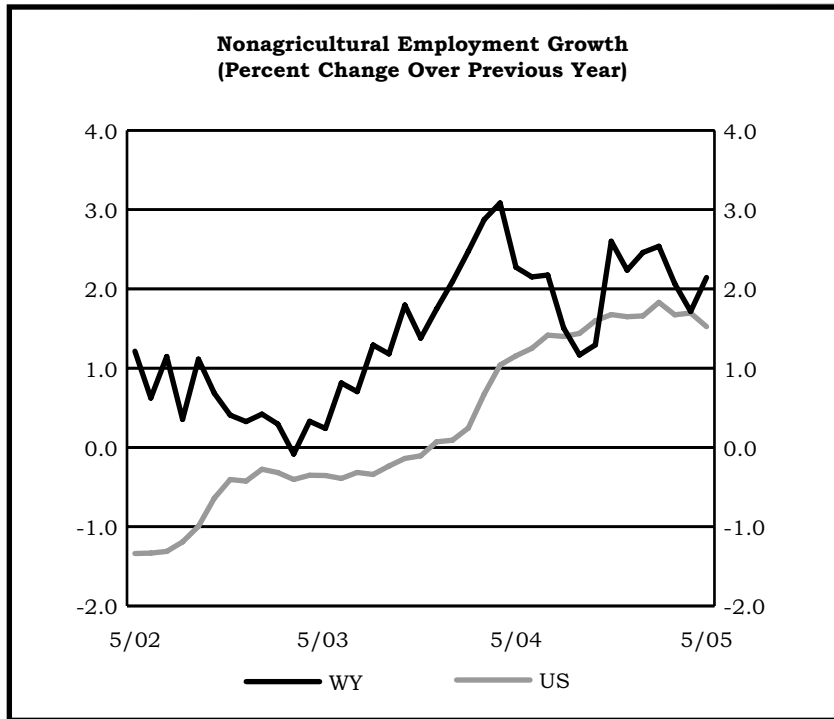
From May 2004, nonfarm employment grew by 5,500 jobs, or 2.1%. Natural

Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) added 2,200 jobs, or 11.3%. Other growing industries included Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (400 jobs or 3.4%), Professional & Business Services (500 jobs or 3.2%), Educational & Health Services (800 jobs or 3.8%), and Leisure & Hospitality (1,400 jobs or 4.6%). Employment fell slightly in Construction (-300 jobs or -1.5%), Manufacturing (-100 jobs or -1.1%) and Retail Trade (-100 jobs or -0.3%).

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, unemployment rates remained fairly low in May. Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.8%), followed by Big Horn, Laramie, Platte, and Washakie counties (all 4.4%). The lowest unemployment rate was found in Sublette County (2.3%), followed by Campbell County (3.1%). From April to May, 13 counties saw their unemployment rates increase, 3 were unchanged, and 7 decreased. The largest decrease occurred in Teton County where unemployment fell from 4.9% in April to 3.7% in May.

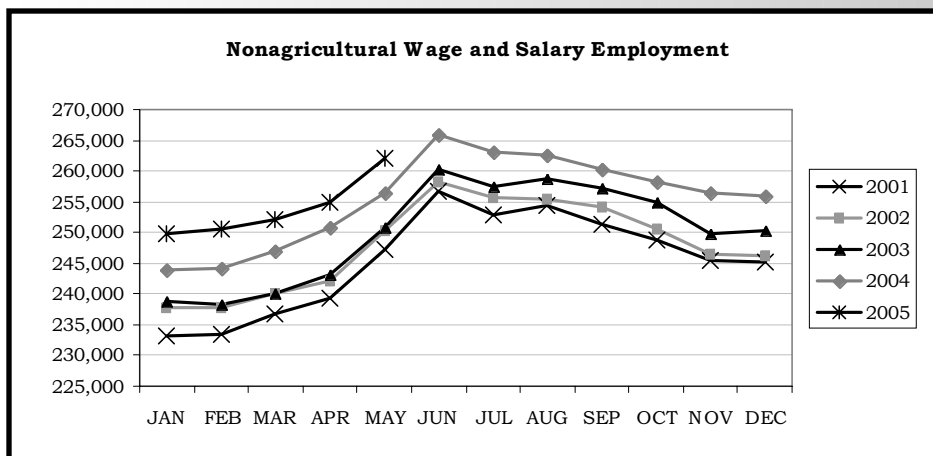
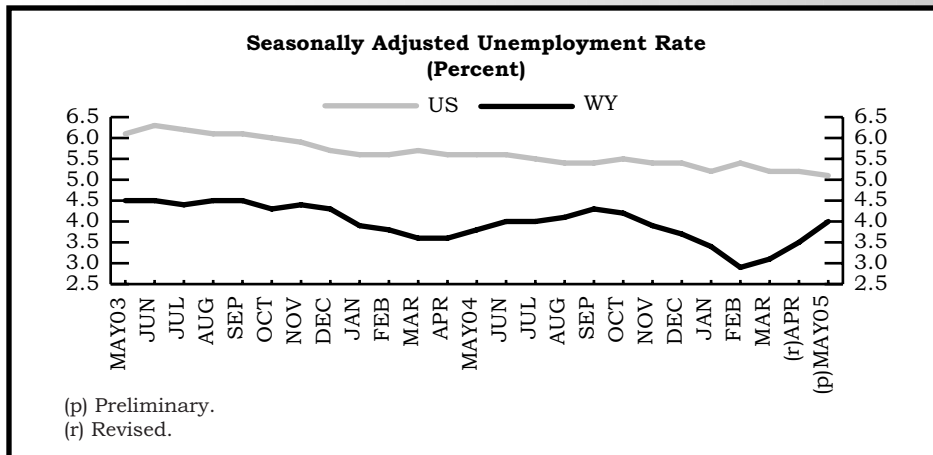


FYI... For most occupations in Wyoming, employers seeking to hire foreign workers must obtain a prevailing wage determination to help ensure that foreign workers are compensated fairly while not undercutting domestic workers' wages. The updated Foreign Labor Certification Request for Prevailing Wage Information form is available on our website at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/pw2005revision.pdf>.



State Unemployment Rates May 2005 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.8
District of Columbia	7.9
Michigan	7.1
Mississippi	7.1
Oregon	6.5
Alaska	6.4
South Carolina	6.3
Tennessee	6.2
Ohio	6.1
New Mexico	6.0
Illinois	5.8
Kentucky	5.7
Washington	5.7
Missouri	5.6
Texas	5.5
Louisiana	5.4
California	5.3
Colorado	5.3
Connecticut	5.3
Kansas	5.3
Georgia	5.2
North Carolina	5.1
United States	5.1
Arkansas	5.0
Maine	5.0
New York	5.0
Utah	4.9
Arizona	4.8
Indiana	4.8
Iowa	4.8
Massachusetts	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.8
Wisconsin	4.7
Montana	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
Rhode Island	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Alabama	4.4
Minnesota	4.3
Maryland	4.2
Delaware	4.1
Florida	4.0
Nebraska	4.0
Nevada	4.0
South Dakota	4.0
Wyoming	4.0
Idaho	3.9
New Jersey	3.9
New Hampshire	3.6
Virginia	3.6
North Dakota	3.5
Vermont	3.1
Hawaii	2.7



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) added 2,200 jobs (an increase of 11.3%) from May 2004 to May 2005.

	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment	
	May05(p)	Apr05(r)	May04(b)	May05	May05	Apr05	May04	May05(p)	Apr05(r)	May04(b)	May05	May05	Apr05	May04
WYOMING STATEWIDE								LARAMIE COUNTY						
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	262.0	255.0	256.5	2.7	2.1			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	41.6	41.0	40.8	1.5	2.0	
TOTAL PRIVATE	195.3	189.2	190.0	3.2	2.8			TOTAL PRIVATE	28.9	28.3	28.4	2.1	1.8	
GOODS PRODUCING	50.8	49.3	49.0	3.0	3.7			GOODS PRODUCING	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0	
Natural Resources & Mining	21.6	21.5	19.4	0.5	11.3			Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0	
Mining	21.5	21.4	19.3	0.5	11.4			Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0									
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.7	7.6	7.4	1.3	4.1			SERVICE PROVIDING	37.3	36.8	36.5	1.4	2.2	
Coal Mining	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.8	8.6	8.7	2.3	1.1	
Support Activities for Mining	10.4	10.4	8.6	0.0	20.9			Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	6.8	6.8	6.0	0.0	13.3			Retail Trade	5.5	5.4	5.5	1.9	0.0	
Construction	20.1	18.7	20.4	7.5	-1.5			Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0	
Construction of Buildings	4.2	4.0	4.3	5.0	-2.3			Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	5.3	4.8	5.8	10.4	-8.6			Financial Activities	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0	
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.6	9.9	10.3	7.1	2.9			Professional & Business Services	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	
Manufacturing	9.1	9.1	9.2	0.0	-1.1			Educational & Health Services	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2	
Durable Goods	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0			Leisure & Hospitality	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.3	2.3	
Non-Durable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-2.3			Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	
SERVICE PROVIDING	211.2	205.7	207.5	2.7	1.8			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12.7	12.7	12.4	0.0	2.4	
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	49.5	48.6	49.1	1.9	0.8			Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	1.4			State Government	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.6	2.6	
Merchant Whlsrsls., Durable	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5			Local Government	6.2	6.3	6.0	-1.6	3.3	
Retail Trade	29.8	29.1	29.9	2.4	-0.3			Local Education	3.1	3.2	3.2	-3.1	-3.1	
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.2	4.1	4.3	2.4	-2.3									
Bldg. Material & Garden Sup.	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.2	-3.8			NATRONA COUNTY						
Food & Beverage Stores	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	2.1			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	37.5	36.6	36.0	2.5	4.2	
Grocery Stores	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.7	-2.6			TOTAL PRIVATE	31.8	31.0	30.2	2.6	5.3	
Gasoline Stations	4.2	4.1	4.3	2.4	-2.3			GOODS PRODUCING	7.6	7.4	6.9	2.7	10.1	
General Merchandise Stores	5.6	5.5	5.6	1.8	0.0			Natural Resources & Mining	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.9	20.7	
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0			Construction	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2	
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	12.2	12.0	11.8	1.7	3.4			Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	
Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0									
Transportation & Warehousing	10.0	9.8	9.6	2.0	4.2			SERVICE PROVIDING	29.9	29.2	29.1	2.4	2.7	
Truck Transportation	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	5.9			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.4	8.3	8.2	1.2	2.4	
Information	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4			Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	
Financial Activities	10.7	10.5	10.5	1.9	1.9			Retail Trade	4.9	4.8	4.7	2.1	4.3	
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.8	6.9	0.0	-1.4			Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.9	3.7	3.6	5.4	8.3			Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	
Professional & Business Services	16.0	15.3	15.5	4.6	3.2			Financial Activities	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3	
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	7.8	7.7	7.6	1.3	2.6			Professional & Business Services	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.6	-3.3	
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	0.0			Educational & Health Services	4.8	4.7	4.4	2.1	9.1	
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3			Leisure & Hospitality	3.8	3.6	3.5	5.6	8.6	
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	7.4	6.8	7.2	8.8	2.8			Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	
Educational & Health Services	22.0	21.8	21.2	0.9	3.8			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.7	5.6	5.8	1.8	-1.7	
Educational	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0			Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.9	19.6	19.2	1.5	3.6			State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Ambulatory Health Care	7.5	7.4	7.3	1.4	2.7			Local Government	4.3	4.2	4.4	2.4	-2.3	
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3			Local Education	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	-3.3	
Hospitals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7									
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	4.8			Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week 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.						
Social Assistance	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0			(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.						
Leisure & Hospitality	32.1	29.7	30.7	8.1	4.6									
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.9	2.5	2.7	16.0	7.4									
Accommodation & Food Services	29.2	27.2	28.0	7.4	4.3									
Accommodation	10.7	9.4	10.2	13.8	4.9									
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	18.5	17.8	17.8	3.9	3.9									
Other Services	9.9	9.7	9.8	2.1	1.0									
Repair & Maintenance	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0									
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	66.7	65.8	66.5	1.4	0.3									
Federal Government	7.5	7.2	7.4	4.2	1.4									
State Government	15.9	15.6	16.0	1.9	-0.6									
State Govt. Education	6.5	6.4	6.6	1.6	-1.5									
Local Government	43.3	43.0	43.1	0.7	0.5									
Local Govt. Education	22.7	22.7	22.7	0.0	0.0									
Hospitals	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8									

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Continued)

	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	May05(p)	Apr05(r)	May04(b)	Apr05	May04
				May05	May05
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.0	22.7	22.0	1.3	4.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.9	18.7	18.0	1.1	5.0
GOODS PRODUCING	9.3	9.1	8.7	2.2	6.9
Natural Resources & Mining	6.6	6.5	6.1	1.5	8.2
Construction	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	13.7	13.6	13.3	0.7	3.0
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	5.0
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	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.1	4.0	4.0	2.5	2.5
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.7	22.2	21.4	2.3	6.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.3	17.9	17.0	2.2	7.6
GOODS PRODUCING	7.7	7.5	7.0	2.7	10.0
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	4.7	4.0	2.1	20.0
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.0	14.7	14.4	2.0	4.2
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.3	9.1
Other Services	0.7	0.6	0.6	16.7	16.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.3	0.0
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	16.0	15.0	15.5	6.7	3.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	13.8	13.0	13.3	6.2	3.8
GOODS PRODUCING	2.3	2.1	2.2	9.5	4.5
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.1	1.9	2.0	10.5	5.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	13.7	12.9	13.3	6.2	3.0
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	0.0
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	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.7	0.7	14.3	14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	5.3	5.1	5.0	3.9	6.0
Other Services	0.5	0.4	0.5	25.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.2	2.0	2.2	10.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates May 2005 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.9
District of Columbia	7.7
Mississippi	7.3
Michigan	6.9
Alaska	6.3
Oregon	6.2
South Carolina	6.0
New Mexico	5.8
Ohio	5.7
Tennessee	5.7
Illinois	5.6
Kentucky	5.6
Missouri	5.4
Washington	5.4
Connecticut	5.3
Texas	5.3
Louisiana	5.1
California	5.0
Colorado	5.0
Georgia	5.0
Kansas	5.0
North Carolina	5.0
Arkansas	4.9
United States	4.9
Maine	4.8
New York	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.7
Utah	4.7
Arizona	4.6
Indiana	4.6
Wisconsin	4.6
Massachusetts	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
Iowa	4.4
West Virginia	4.3
Maryland	4.1
Rhode Island	4.1
Nebraska	4.0
Alabama	3.9
Montana	3.9
South Dakota	3.9
Wyoming	3.9
Delaware	3.8
Florida	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
New Jersey	3.8
Nevada	3.7
Virginia	3.6
New Hampshire	3.5
Idaho	3.4
North Dakota	3.2
Vermont	3.0
Hawaii	2.5

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

When compared to May 2004, the state's labor force grew at a moderate pace (1.6%).

	May 2005 <u>(p)</u>	April 2005 <u>(r)</u>	May 2004 <u>(b)</u>	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	283,297	281,741	278,743	0.6	1.6
Unemployed	10,924	10,688	10,123	2.2	7.9
Employed	272,373	271,053	268,620	0.5	1.4
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.9%/4.0%	3.8%/3.5%	3.6%/3.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.9%/5.1%	4.9%/5.2%	5.3%/5.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,348,000	7,437,000	7,258,000	-1.2	1.2
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.3%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	392,000	393,000	476,000	-0.3	-17.6
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,171,000	4,150,000	4,427,000	0.5	-5.8
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,055.70	\$1,051.42	\$1,006.73	0.4	4.9
Average Weekly Hours	45.9	46.4	43.3	-1.1	6.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$885.00	\$877.34	\$829.90	0.9	6.6
Average Weekly Hours	46.9	46.2	45.3	1.5	3.5
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$710.53	\$700.13	\$674.65	1.5	5.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.6	40.8	41.8	2.0	-0.5
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$665.79	\$661.29	\$659.24	0.7	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	40.4	40.2	41.1	0.5	-1.7
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	10,769	12,598	12,715	-14.5	-15.3
Benefits Paid	\$2,537,804	\$2,972,231	\$2,963,576	-14.6	-14.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$235.66	\$235.93	\$233.08	-0.1	1.1
State Insured Covered Jobs	239,711	232,373	236,807	3.2	1.2
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.3%	1.5%	1.6%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	194.4	194.6	189.1	-0.1	2.8
Housing	191.1	190.7	186.5	0.2	2.5
Apparel	194.5	194.4	188.9	0.1	3.0
Transportation	122.4	123.7	123.4	-1.1	-0.8
Medical Care	172.1	173.2	165.2	-0.6	4.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	322.2	321.5	309.0	0.2	4.3
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	109.5	109.2	108.8	0.3	0.6
Other Goods & Services	112.7	112.9	110.6	-0.2	1.9
Other Goods & Services	312.5	311.6	303.8	0.3	2.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	154.4	155.0	146.8	-0.4	5.2
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	316	296	296	6.8	6.8
Valuation	\$60,227,000	\$54,118,000	\$42,622,000	11.3	41.3
Single Family Homes	287	262	254	9.5	13.0
Valuation	\$57,890,000	\$51,707,000	\$39,326,000	12.0	47.2
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	70	75	67	-6.7	4.5

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Senior Economist

Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.8%), followed by Big Horn, Laramie, Platte, and Washakie counties (all 4.4%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	May 2005 (p)	Apr 2005 (r)	May 2004 (b)	May 2005 (p)	Apr 2005 (r)	May 2004 (b)	May 2005 (p)	Apr 2005 (r)	May 2004 (b)	May 2005 (p)	Apr 2005 (r)	May 2004 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,832	44,795	44,903	43,819	42,743	43,021	2,013	2,052	1,882	4.4	4.6	4.2
Big Horn	5,538	5,459	5,350	5,292	5,211	5,134	246	248	216	4.4	4.5	4.0
Fremont	18,459	18,438	17,816	17,577	17,551	16,962	882	887	854	4.8	4.8	4.8
Hot Springs	2,410	2,370	2,468	2,308	2,271	2,382	102	99	86	4.2	4.2	3.5
Park	15,082	14,188	15,019	14,489	13,574	14,463	593	614	556	3.9	4.3	3.7
Washakie	4,343	4,340	4,250	4,153	4,136	4,080	190	204	170	4.4	4.7	4.0
NORTHEAST	48,532	48,259	48,891	46,807	46,694	47,371	1,725	1,565	1,520	3.6	3.2	3.1
Campbell	22,352	22,514	23,172	21,652	21,899	22,525	700	615	647	3.1	2.7	2.8
Crook	3,410	3,257	3,169	3,285	3,144	3,055	125	113	114	3.7	3.5	3.6
Johnson	3,906	3,743	3,898	3,763	3,615	3,783	143	128	115	3.7	3.4	3.0
Sheridan	15,622	15,540	15,492	15,004	14,956	14,972	618	584	520	4.0	3.8	3.4
Weston	3,242	3,205	3,160	3,103	3,080	3,036	139	125	124	4.3	3.9	3.9
SOUTHWEST	59,184	58,511	57,278	57,099	56,317	55,302	2,085	2,194	1,976	3.5	3.7	3.4
Lincoln	8,097	7,894	9,176	7,784	7,568	8,886	313	326	290	3.9	4.1	3.2
Sublette	4,682	4,471	4,292	4,573	4,382	4,191	109	89	101	2.3	2.0	2.4
Sweetwater	22,048	22,234	21,711	21,313	21,531	21,004	735	703	707	3.3	3.2	3.3
Teton	13,701	13,324	11,314	13,194	12,666	10,842	507	658	472	3.7	4.9	4.2
Uinta	10,656	10,588	10,785	10,235	10,170	10,379	421	418	406	4.0	3.9	3.8
SOUTHEAST	74,780	74,991	74,438	71,732	72,073	71,620	3,048	2,918	2,818	4.1	3.9	3.8
Albany	20,544	20,451	20,608	19,868	19,851	19,995	676	600	613	3.3	2.9	3.0
Goshen	6,057	6,073	5,875	5,801	5,809	5,647	256	264	228	4.2	4.3	3.9
Laramie	42,578	43,111	42,289	40,704	41,295	40,539	1,874	1,816	1,750	4.4	4.2	4.1
Niobrara	1,195	1,140	1,165	1,145	1,093	1,128	50	47	37	4.2	4.1	3.2
Platte	4,406	4,216	4,501	4,214	4,025	4,311	192	191	190	4.4	4.5	4.2
CENTRAL	54,971	55,184	53,231	52,916	53,226	51,306	2,055	1,958	1,925	3.7	3.5	3.6
Carbon	7,691	7,559	7,938	7,359	7,236	7,606	332	323	332	4.3	4.3	4.2
Converse	6,583	6,547	6,518	6,327	6,296	6,284	256	251	234	3.9	3.8	3.6
Natrona	40,697	41,078	38,775	39,230	39,694	37,416	1,467	1,384	1,359	3.6	3.4	3.5
STATEWIDE	283,297	281,741	278,743	272,373	271,053	268,620	10,924	10,688	10,123	3.9	3.8	3.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.0	3.5	3.8
U.S.....										4.9	4.9	5.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.1	5.2	5.6

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/05. Run Date 06/05.

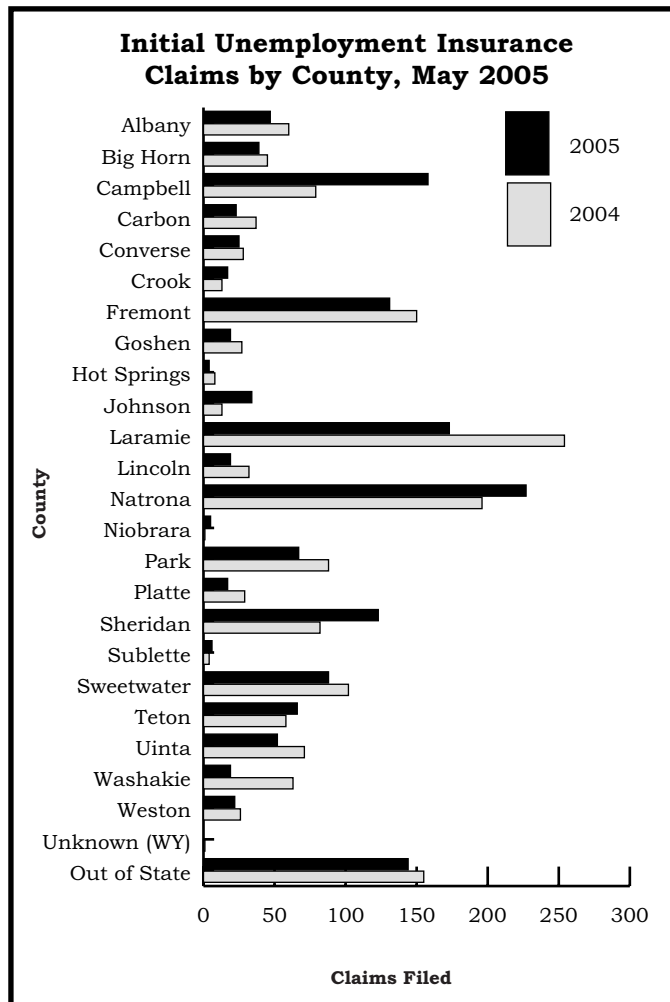
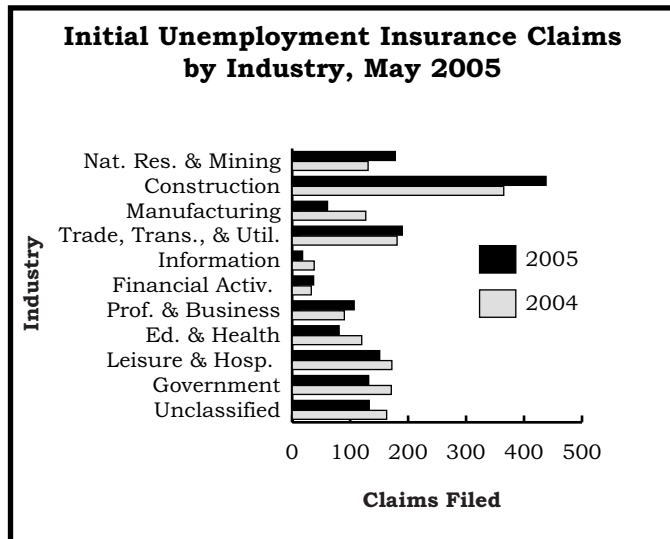
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

Statewide initial claims declined over the month (-26.9%) and year (-6.1%).



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	May05	Apr05	May05	May05	
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,526	2,088	1,625	-26.9	-6.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	677	705	623	-4.0	8.7
Natural Resources and Mining	178	178	131	0.0	35.9
Mining	161	138	109	16.7	47.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	15	12	12	25.0	25.0
Construction	438	452	365	-3.1	20.0
Manufacturing	61	75	127	-18.7	-52.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	608	1,135	692	-46.4	-12.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	190	265	181	-28.3	5.0
Wholesale Trade	25	30	29	-16.7	-13.8
Retail Trade	108	144	114	-25.0	-5.3
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	57	91	38	-37.4	50.0
Information	18	16	38	12.5	-52.6
Financial Activities	37	35	33	5.7	12.1
Professional & Business Serv.	107	139	90	-23.0	18.9
Educational & Health Services	81	83	120	-2.4	-32.5
Leisure & Hospitality	151	562	172	-73.1	-12.2
Other Services	24	35	58	-31.4	-58.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	132	128	171	3.1	-22.8
Federal Government	39	48	36	-18.8	8.3
State Government	18	17	22	5.9	-18.2
Local Government	75	63	113	19.0	-33.6
Local Education	13	6	26	116.7	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	109	120	139	-9.2	-21.6

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	170	260	251	-34.6	-32.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	54	100	74	-46.0	-27.0
Construction	44	88	40	-50.0	10.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	90	129	139	-30.2	-35.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	27	32	25	-15.6	8.0
Financial Activities	5	14	11	-64.3	-54.5
Professional & Business Serv.	21	29	30	-27.6	-30.0
Educational & Health Services	15	21	12	-28.6	25.0
Leisure & Hospitality	14	25	19	-44.0	-26.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	20	20	23	0.0	-13.0
UNCLASSIFIED	6	11	15	-45.5	-60.0

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	225	220	194	2.3	16.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	98	98	83	0.0	18.1
Construction	66	69	57	-4.3	15.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	116	104	96	11.5	20.8
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	39	27	24	44.4	62.5
Financial Activities	9	4	6	125.0	50.0
Professional & Business Serv.	19	28	12	-32.1	58.3
Educational & Health Services	14	14	24	0.0	-41.7
Leisure & Hospitality	26	22	20	18.2	30.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	10	5	-20.0	60.0
UNCLASSIFIED	3	8	10	-62.5	-70.0

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

Statewide continued claims declined both over the month (-14.2%) and over the year (-14.5%), with substantial over-the-year decreases in several service industries.

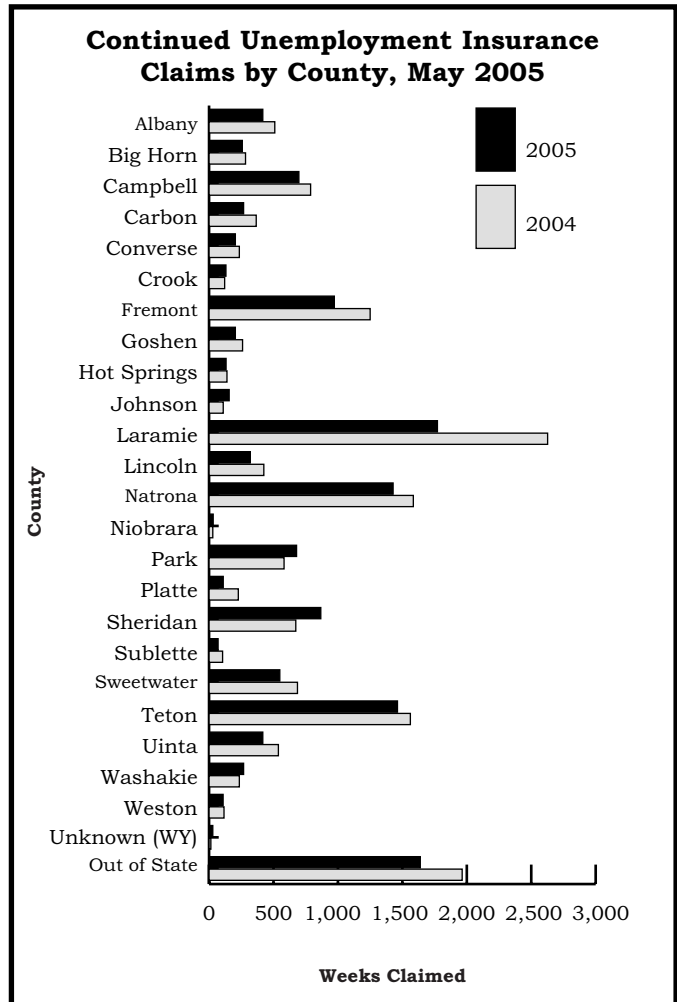
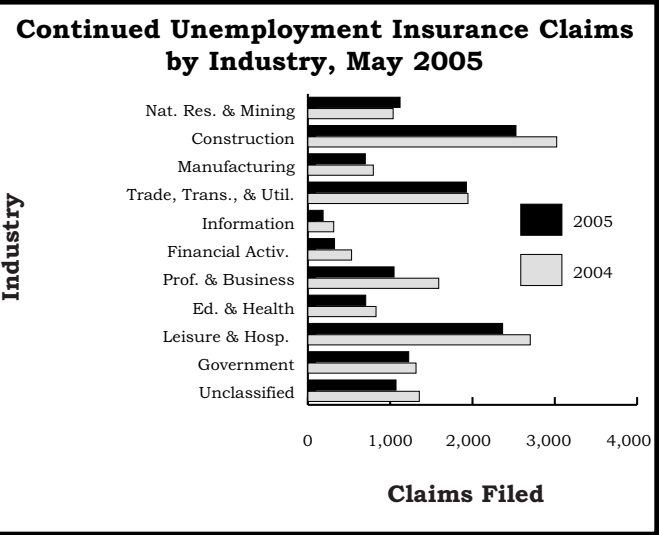
WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change			
	Claims Filed	Claims Filed	Claims Filed	Claims Filed
	May05	Apr05	May04	May05
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	13,193	15,385	15,432	-14.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	4,301	5,065	4,776	-15.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4,346	5,359	4,854	-18.9
Natural Resources and Mining	1,120	931	1,036	20.3
Mining	912	794	884	14.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	88	94	129	-6.4
Construction	2,528	3,517	3,023	-28.1
Manufacturing	698	911	795	-23.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	6,851	7,333	8,230	-6.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,926	2,032	1,945	-5.2
Wholesale Trade	257	242	240	6.2
Retail Trade	1,072	1,212	1,212	-11.6
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	597	578	493	3.3
Information	185	225	314	-17.8
Financial Activities	324	371	531	-12.7
Professional & Business Serv.	1,047	1,196	1,590	-12.5
Educational & Health Serv.	703	714	828	-1.5
Leisure & Hospitality	2,366	2,472	2,702	-4.3
Other Services	300	323	320	-7.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,225	1,720	1,314	-28.8
Federal Government	482	848	450	-43.2
State Government	201	235	237	-14.5
Local Government	542	637	627	-14.9
Local Education	91	127	159	-28.3
UNCLASSIFIED	771	973	1,034	-20.8

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,771	2,131	2,625	-16.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	544	717	811	-24.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	505	735	655	-31.3
Construction	435	643	485	-32.3
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,019	1,122	1,641	-9.2
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	348	403	315	-13.6
Financial Activities	91	85	108	7.1
Professional & Business Serv.	203	230	731	-11.7
Educational & Health Services	142	117	170	21.4
Leisure & Hospitality	151	159	122	-5.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	192	203	238	-5.4
UNCLASSIFIED	55	71	91	-22.5

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,428	1,503	1,587	-5.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	487	484	496	0.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	540	548	487	-1.5
Construction	315	350	332	-10.0
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	794	837	986	-5.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	234	277	281	-15.5
Financial Activities	71	83	75	-14.5
Professional & Business Serv.	184	155	210	18.7
Educational & Health Services	117	136	195	-14.0
Leisure & Hospitality	101	102	155	-1.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	58	75	66	-22.7
UNCLASSIFIED	36	43	48	-16.3



Wyoming Department of Employment
Research & Planning
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