

TRENDS

Age as a Predictor of Workforce Retention

by: *Sylvia D. Jones, Statistical and Research Analyst*

Wyoming's leaders have long been concerned about the exodus of young people from the state. The significance of the change in population distribution is demonstrated by the increase in the mean age of Wyoming residents from 32.0 in 1990 to 36.2 in 2000. In this article we calculated the percentage of 1999 Wyoming residents who worked in the state, those who worked in a state with which we have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and those for whom we no longer have data. The findings were as expected. The youngest and oldest groups were the least attached to the labor force, together encompassing 36 to 44 percent of the 1999 residents who exited employment in Wyoming during 2000 to 2003. The other age groups disappeared from Wage Records at an average rate of 33 percent. Overall, 24 percent of the original residents were gone after four years. It appears that Wyoming residency increases the odds of an individual working in Wyoming, but it does not ensure it, even for traditionally stable age groups.

Wyoming's leaders have long been concerned about the exodus of young people from the state. The Workforce 2004 Report (Wyoming Workforce Development Council and Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, 2004) estimated that 10,000 University of Wyoming graduates are living

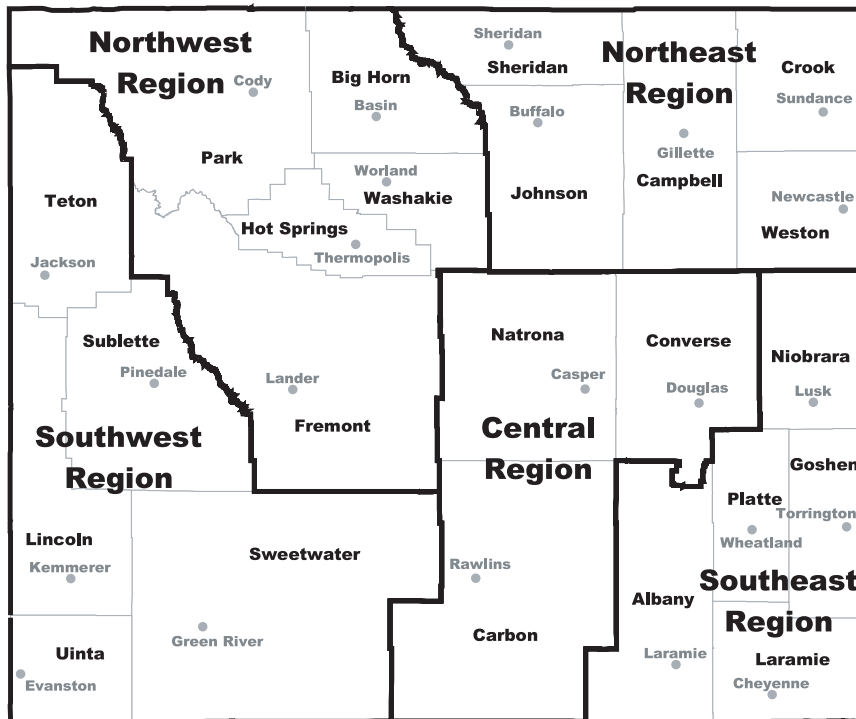
in Denver. According to the 2000 Census, there was a net loss of 14,442 people from Wyoming between the ages of 25 and 34 during the 1990s (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2004a, 2004b). This decrease is sharply contrasted to the large net growth

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Even though more than one-third of the 1999 resident workers left the state labor market within four years, community college graduates are no more likely to leave the state one year after graduation than the average Wyoming worker under 25....page 6**
- **From May to June 2004, the state added 8,800 jobs or 3.4 percent. The largest over-the-month gains were in Leisure & Hospitality, an industry greatly affected by increasing summer tourist activity....page 8**
- **Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June 2004 was 3.6 percent....page 9**
- **Initial claims in all service-providing industries except Retail Trade decreased over the year....page 14**

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment, **Cynthia A. Pomeroy, Director**

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Subscriptions, additional copies, and back issues available free of charge.

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ISSN 0512-4409

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of the 45- to 54-year-old group which increased by 28,582 people during the same time frame. In fact, the 25- to 34-year-olds are the only group that decreased during the last decade. The significance of the change in population distribution is demonstrated by the increase in the mean age of Wyoming residents from 32.0 in 1990 to 36.2 in 2000.

A specific concern is the number of community college graduates who do not appear in the labor market. Of the May 2002 graduates, only 55.3 percent were employed in an Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered job in Wyoming one year after graduation (Saulcy, in press). While some likely enrolled in a four-year institution, a significant number may have left the state.

The impacts of the decreasing number of young adults are far reaching. Without an increase in the number of younger workers, labor shortages will become more apparent. Gallagher and McVeigh (2003) point out that although the economy grew during the 1990s, the growth was primarily in low-wage industries, which typically do not attract new resident labor. Instead, the job growth was satisfied by nonresidents. The large number of nonresident workers was possible because the regional economy was not as prosperous as the Wyoming economy and people were willing to take work where they could. As the regional economy begins to strengthen, Wyoming employers will face the challenge of filling positions with resident labor.

In theory, as the workforce moves into retirement, higher-paying jobs will become available and the younger, more mobile cohorts can be attracted back into Wyoming. However, there is little research on how quickly (if at all) the older groups are leaving the Wyoming labor market. If older workers are staying in their jobs past

retirement age, the labor shortage will not be seen immediately but will be postponed.

This article follows 1999 Wyoming resident workers for 16 quarters (see the related article on our website at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0804/a1supp.htm> for the definition of residency). We calculated the percentage of those who stayed in Wyoming to work, those who worked in a state with which we have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), and those for whom we no longer have data.

Method

Residency was determined for all of the Wyoming UI Wage Records in 1999. We assigned age to the residents based primarily on the Wyoming Driver's License file. A few individuals were assigned age based on either a UI claim or community college enrollment file because they lacked a Wyoming driver's license. The residents were then matched against the Wage Records for Wyoming and all MOU states (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah) to create a longitudinal file for 16 quarters beginning in first quarter 2000 (2000Q1).

Results

Table 1 (see page 4) shows the 1999 residents by participation in the Wyoming labor market from 2000 to 2003. In 2000, one to four quarters after their last Wage Records appearance, 22.2 percent of the residents were no longer employed in a Wyoming UI covered job. By the end of the 16 quarters (2003Q4), that number increased to 36.9 percent. Of those no longer employed in the state, 18.6 percent were working in a neighboring state in 2003Q2, an increase of 4.4 percent or 8,204 individuals from the start of 2000. At

Table 1: Longitudinal Wage Record Analysis of 1999 Wyoming Residents

| | 1999 Residents With Wyoming Wages | | | | | | 1999 Residents Without Wyoming Wages | | | | | | Total 1999 Residents N | |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------|--|-------|--------------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------|--|--------|--------------|----------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | Wyoming Wages Only | | Wages in MOU State ^a and WY | | Cohort Total | | No Known Wages | | Wages in MOU State ^a but not WY | | Cohort Total | | | |
| | N | % | N | % | N | % cohort | N | % | N | % | N | % cohort | | |
| 2000 | Qtr 1 | 183,727 | 98.3 | 3,154 | 1.7 | 186,881 | 77.8 | 45,866 | 85.8 | 7,592 | 14.2 | 53,458 | 22.2 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 2 | 185,508 | 98.0 | 3,832 | 2.0 | 189,340 | 78.8 | 42,106 | 82.6 | 8,893 | 17.4 | 50,999 | 21.2 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 3 | 181,123 | 97.8 | 4,023 | 2.2 | 185,146 | 77.0 | 45,014 | 81.6 | 10,179 | 18.4 | 55,193 | 23.0 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 4 | 174,383 | 98.2 | 3,110 | 1.8 | 177,493 | 73.9 | 51,458 | 81.9 | 11,388 | 18.1 | 62,846 | 26.1 | 240,339 |
| 2001 | Qtr 1 | 169,082 | 98.4 | 2,797 | 1.6 | 171,879 | 71.5 | 56,306 | 82.2 | 12,154 | 17.8 | 68,460 | 28.5 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 2 | 170,914 | 98.0 | 3,574 | 2.0 | 174,488 | 72.6 | 53,126 | 80.7 | 12,725 | 19.3 | 65,851 | 27.4 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 3 | 167,998 | 98.1 | 3,209 | 1.9 | 171,207 | 71.2 | 56,714 | 82.0 | 12,418 | 18.0 | 69,132 | 28.8 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 4 | 162,592 | 97.9 | 3,516 | 2.1 | 166,108 | 69.1 | 61,486 | 82.8 | 12,745 | 17.2 | 74,231 | 30.9 | 240,339 |
| 2002 | Qtr 1 | 159,553 | 98.6 | 2,236 | 1.4 | 161,789 | 67.3 | 64,372 | 82.0 | 14,178 | 18.0 | 78,550 | 32.7 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 2 | 161,502 | 98.2 | 3,025 | 1.8 | 164,527 | 68.5 | 61,097 | 80.6 | 14,715 | 19.4 | 75,812 | 31.5 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 3 | 159,785 | 98.2 | 2,938 | 1.8 | 162,723 | 67.7 | 62,484 | 80.5 | 15,132 | 19.5 | 77,616 | 32.3 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 4 | 154,598 | 98.6 | 2,234 | 1.4 | 156,832 | 65.3 | 67,897 | 81.3 | 15,610 | 18.7 | 83,507 | 34.7 | 240,339 |
| 2003 | Qtr 1 | 150,317 | 98.7 | 1,992 | 1.3 | 152,309 | 63.4 | 72,514 | 82.4 | 15,516 | 17.6 | 88,030 | 36.6 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 2 | 153,096 | 98.4 | 2,429 | 1.6 | 155,525 | 64.7 | 69,018 | 81.4 | 15,796 | 18.6 | 84,814 | 35.3 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 3 | 154,246 | 100.0 | N/A | N/A | 154,246 | 64.2 | 86,093 | 100.0 | N/A | N/A | 86,093 | 35.8 | 240,339 |
| | Qtr 4 | 151,740 | 100.0 | N/A | N/A | 151,740 | 63.1 | 88,599 | 100.0 | N/A | N/A | 88,599 | 36.9 | 240,339 |

^aWyoming has a current Memorandum of Understanding with Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.
N/A - Data not yet available.

the end of the tracking period, almost seven percent of the original 1999 Wyoming residents were working in a neighboring state and not Wyoming. Alternatively, the percentage of those who worked in both Wyoming and at least one other state in a quarter stayed fairly constant over the 16-quarter study period, showing only a small decline.

Table 2 (see page 5) shows 1999 Wyoming residents employed from 2002 to 2003 in UI covered jobs in the state by their age in 1999. The N/A group contains the individuals counted as residents, but for whom we have no demographic information. They may have a social security number (SSN) that originated in Wyoming, but did not have a valid Wyoming driver's license in 1999. The number of employed individuals in that

group initially dropped, but actually increased thereafter (47.8% to 71.6%). The two groups with the largest immediate change in employment were those under 25 and 65 and over, as we expected based on Current Population Survey labor force participation rates. In first quarter 2000, only 41.7 percent of those 65 and over were still employed, dropping to 25.4 percent in 2003Q4. Workers under 25 dropped to 64.4 percent in 2000Q1 and continued to fall to 53.1 percent in 2003Q4. Workers age 25-34 initially fell to a 79.1 percent employment rate, ending with 63.2 percent still employed in the state at the end of the observation period.

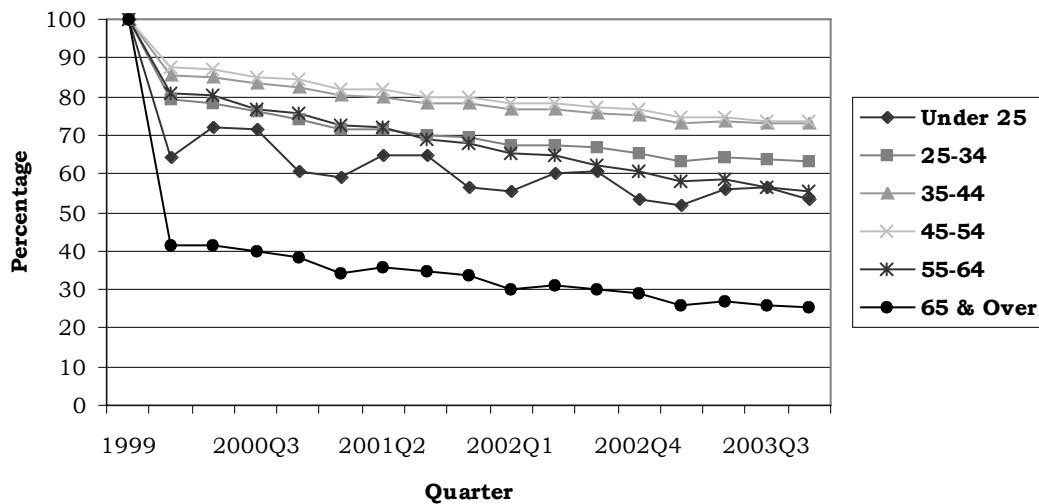
Figure 1 (see page 5) illustrates the change in employment among the age groups. The quarter-to-quarter change was approximately the same for each of the

Table 2: 1999 Wyoming Residents With Wages in Wyoming by Age and Quarter

| | Under 25 | | 25-34 | | 35-44 | | 45-54 | | 55-64 | | 65 & Over | | N/A | | Total | |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % | N | % cohort |
| 1999 | 52,220 | 100.0 | 45,827 | 100.0 | 59,263 | 100.0 | 50,134 | 100.0 | 22,281 | 100.0 | 10,547 | 100.0 | 67 | 100.0 | 240,339 | 100.0 |
| 2000 Qtr 1 | 33,631 | 64.4 | 36,241 | 79.1 | 50,818 | 85.7 | 43,839 | 87.4 | 18,039 | 81.0 | 4,397 | 41.7 | 32 | 47.8 | 186,138 | 77.4 |
| 2000 Qtr 2 | 37,475 | 71.8 | 35,829 | 78.2 | 50,442 | 85.1 | 43,623 | 87.0 | 17,839 | 80.1 | 4,370 | 41.4 | 37 | 55.2 | 187,881 | 78.2 |
| 2000 Qtr 3 | 37,239 | 71.3 | 34,799 | 75.9 | 49,374 | 83.3 | 42,618 | 85.0 | 17,127 | 76.9 | 4,198 | 39.8 | 46 | 68.7 | 183,714 | 76.4 |
| 2000 Qtr 4 | 31,738 | 60.8 | 33,909 | 74.0 | 48,822 | 82.4 | 42,312 | 84.4 | 16,874 | 75.7 | 4,024 | 38.2 | 41 | 61.2 | 176,191 | 73.3 |
| 2001 Qtr 1 | 30,801 | 59.0 | 32,813 | 71.6 | 47,504 | 80.2 | 41,148 | 82.1 | 16,163 | 72.5 | 3,615 | 34.3 | 31 | 46.3 | 170,684 | 71.0 |
| 2001 Qtr 2 | 33,884 | 64.9 | 32,708 | 71.4 | 47,286 | 79.8 | 41,059 | 81.9 | 16,049 | 72.0 | 3,775 | 35.8 | 38 | 56.7 | 172,744 | 71.9 |
| 2001 Qtr 3 | 33,751 | 64.6 | 32,133 | 70.1 | 46,476 | 78.4 | 40,051 | 79.9 | 15,402 | 69.1 | 3,650 | 34.6 | 42 | 62.7 | 169,535 | 70.5 |
| 2001 Qtr 4 | 29,586 | 56.7 | 31,703 | 69.2 | 46,378 | 78.3 | 40,018 | 79.8 | 15,124 | 67.9 | 3,533 | 33.5 | 46 | 68.7 | 164,509 | 68.4 |
| 2002 Qtr 1 | 28,873 | 55.3 | 30,881 | 67.4 | 45,369 | 76.6 | 39,179 | 78.1 | 14,547 | 65.3 | 3,168 | 30.0 | 36 | 53.7 | 160,327 | 66.7 |
| 2002 Qtr 2 | 31,389 | 60.1 | 30,979 | 67.6 | 45,373 | 76.6 | 39,272 | 78.3 | 14,467 | 64.9 | 3,294 | 31.2 | 44 | 65.7 | 162,826 | 67.7 |
| 2002 Qtr 3 | 31,632 | 60.6 | 30,674 | 66.9 | 44,924 | 75.8 | 38,683 | 77.2 | 13,859 | 62.2 | 3,188 | 30.2 | 44 | 65.7 | 161,061 | 67.0 |
| 2002 Qtr 4 | 27,749 | 53.1 | 29,938 | 65.3 | 44,408 | 74.9 | 38,324 | 76.4 | 13,560 | 60.9 | 3,041 | 28.8 | 36 | 53.7 | 155,280 | 64.6 |
| 2003 Qtr 1 | 27,072 | 51.8 | 29,048 | 63.4 | 43,327 | 73.1 | 37,343 | 74.5 | 12,976 | 58.2 | 2,716 | 25.8 | 32 | 47.8 | 150,859 | 62.8 |
| 2003 Qtr 2 | 29,267 | 56.0 | 29,466 | 64.3 | 43,596 | 73.6 | 37,515 | 74.8 | 13,024 | 58.5 | 2,855 | 27.1 | 39 | 58.2 | 153,942 | 64.1 |
| 2003 Qtr 3 | 29,565 | 56.6 | 29,311 | 64.0 | 43,293 | 73.1 | 37,011 | 73.8 | 12,527 | 56.2 | 2,743 | 26.0 | 50 | 74.6 | 152,587 | 63.5 |
| 2003 Qtr 4 | 27,740 | 53.1 | 28,949 | 63.2 | 43,212 | 72.9 | 37,013 | 73.8 | 12,359 | 55.5 | 2,677 | 25.4 | 48 | 71.6 | 149,922 | 62.4 |

N/A - Data not available.

Figure 1: Percentage of 1999 Residents Working in Wyoming by Age Group



groups, with the exception of the 55-64 and the 65 and Over cohorts, which had sharper decreases.

Table 3 (see page 6) reduces Table 2 to show average changes within the age groups. This is important because the

Under 25 group has a considerable seasonal pattern illustrated in Table 2. As is evident, the 65 and Over group had the largest decrease in employment both immediately after 1999 and throughout the 16 quarters. The 1999 to 2000Q1 change was -58.3 percent, while the total average

Table 3: Percentage Change in the Average Number of 1999 Wyoming Residents Employed in Wyoming

| Age Group | 1999 - 2000Q1 | | | | 2000 - 2003 ^a | | | | 1999 - 2003 ^a | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1999 | 2000Q1 | N | % Change | 2000 | 2003 | N | % Change | 1999 | 2003 | N | % Change |
| Under 25 | 52,220 | 33,631 | -18,589 | -35.6 | 35,021 | 28,411 | -6,610 | -18.9 | 52,220 | 28,411 | -23,809 | -45.6 |
| 25-34 | 45,827 | 36,241 | -9,586 | -20.9 | 35,195 | 29,194 | -6,001 | -17.1 | 45,827 | 29,194 | -16,634 | -36.3 |
| 35-44 | 59,263 | 50,818 | -8,445 | -14.3 | 49,864 | 43,357 | -6,507 | -13.0 | 59,263 | 43,357 | -15,906 | -26.8 |
| 45-54 | 50,134 | 43,839 | -6,295 | -12.6 | 43,098 | 37,221 | -5,878 | -13.6 | 50,134 | 37,221 | -12,914 | -25.8 |
| 55-64 | 22,281 | 18,039 | -4,242 | -19.0 | 17,470 | 12,722 | -4,748 | -27.2 | 22,281 | 12,722 | -9,560 | -42.9 |
| 65 & Over | 10,547 | 4,397 | -6,150 | -58.3 | 4,247 | 2,748 | -1,500 | -35.3 | 10,547 | 2,748 | -7,799 | -73.9 |
| N/A | 67 | 32 | -35 | -52.2 | 39 | 42 | 3 | 8.3 | 67 | 42 | -25 | -36.9 |
| Total | 240,339 | 183,481 | -56,858 | -23.7 | 183,481 | 151,828 | -31,654 | -17.3 | 240,339 | 151,828 | -88,512 | -36.8 |

^aAnnual average.

N/A - Data not available.

decrease from 1999 to 2003 was -73.9 percent. Other than the NA group, the second largest immediate decrease was by the Under 25 group, which fell by 35.6 percent. This group was also the second highest in the overall change, showing a 45.6 percent decrease in employment. Interestingly, the average interim change (between 2000 and 2003) showed a larger decrease among the 55-64 group than the Under 25 group (-27.2% and -18.9%, respectively). The 25-34 group showed an initial 20.9 percent loss of employment and a 17.1 percent interim loss. Overall they decreased by 36.3 percent, a change lower than that for the 55-64 group. The interim changes are visible in Figure 1 (see page 5).

Discussion

Several important findings stand out from this study. The first is residents on the tails of the age distribution are the least attached to the labor force. Combined, those under 25 and 65 and over account for around 44 percent of the decrease in employment immediately after 1999 and almost 36 percent of the decrease at the end of four years. Workers in other age groups left employment in Wyoming at an average rate of 33 percent over the period 1999 to 2003. Overall, more than one-third

of the 1999 residents left the state labor market within four years. Basically, Wyoming residency increases the odds of an individual working in Wyoming, but it does not ensure it, even for traditionally stable age groups.

Second, the youngest cohort of workers (Under 25) showed a strong seasonal pattern, with employment highest in the summer months. This probably reflects school enrollment and is an important indication for those interested in community college student outcomes. As seen in Figure 1 (see page 5), the seasonality flattens out toward the end of the 16-quarter period, possibly because working students are completing their degrees and entering the labor force full time. Because of the seasonal pattern, however, some might be attending educational institutions out of state and may enter employment elsewhere. Jones and Saulcy (in press) showed that 58.3 percent of May 2002 community college graduates, under age 25, who were residents of Wyoming at the start of their education were employed in the state one year later. This was comparable to the average rate of the Under 25 resident workers in 2001 who were still employed in 2003Q2 (62.9%). Community college

graduates are no more likely to leave the state one year after graduation than the average Wyoming worker under 25. Ideally, as students complete their degrees, they become part of Wyoming's stable resident workforce and begin to show labor market behavior more similar to that of older workers.

Finally, while the 25-34 group is leaving UI covered employment in Wyoming, it is not exiting at a rate significantly higher than other groups. The low percentage of residents age 25-34 could be a carryover from the low number of individuals in the Under 25 group reported in the 1990 Census rather than an exodus of workers from the state.

While this article does not explain why Wyoming resident workers are leaving the state, the research shows over one-third of the 1999 residents were gone from Wyoming Wage Records by 2003, including close to half of the residents under 25. With less than 20 percent of those who leave Wyoming Wage Records appearing in the Wage Records of MOU states, doubt is cast on the theory that people are leaving to work in nearby states that pay more. If they are leaving to work elsewhere, they are locating to states other than those with which we have an MOU.

As the experienced work force continues to age and dominate the high paying industries and occupations, little room exists for younger workers, except among industries that traditionally pay less than a living wage (Harris, 2003b). It is possible that when the baby boom generation retires, experienced workers will move into the state to take their place. However, if Wyoming is economically less robust than the region or nation at that time, it will be difficult to fill the positions with nonresidents. A viable plan for building the

experienced workforce of 2020 is to maintain the current Wyoming resident workforce. Harris (2003a, 2003b, 2002) presents several strategies for accomplishing this objective.

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Wyoming Job Growth Continues in June

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

Wyoming job growth continued at a healthy pace in June as 4,400 jobs (1.7%) were added on an over-the-year basis. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased slightly from 3.7 in May to 3.6 percent in June (not a statistically significant change). It remains well below its June 2003 level of 4.4 percent and the current U.S. jobless rate of 5.6 percent. U.S. job growth (measured on an over-the-year basis) increased to 1.2 percent in June.

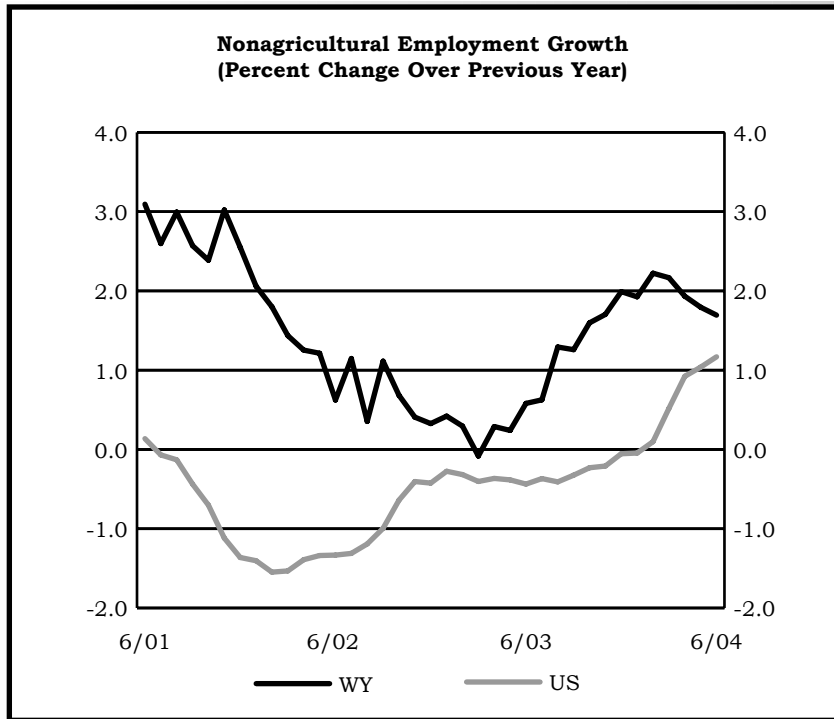
From May to June, the state added 8,800 jobs or 3.4 percent. This seasonal increase is similar to increases seen in previous years. The largest over-the-month gains occurred in Leisure & Hospitality (4,800 jobs or 15.6%), Construction (1,000 jobs or 5.1%), Retail Trade (1,000 jobs or 3.4%), Professional & Business Services (700 jobs or 4.4%), and Natural Resources & Mining (500 jobs or 2.6%).

When compared to June 2003, Wyoming gained 4,400 jobs or 1.7 percent. Over-the-

year job gains continue to be dominated by Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas), which grew by 1,700 jobs or 9.2 percent. Education & Health Services added 1,200 jobs or 5.8 percent and Government (including public schools and hospitals) added 1,100 jobs or 1.7 percent. Modest job losses occurred in Construction (-200 jobs or -1.0%), Retail Trade (-200 jobs or -0.6%), Information (-100 jobs or -2.4%), and Other Services (-100 jobs or -1.0%). Employment was unchanged in Manufacturing and Transportation & Utilities.

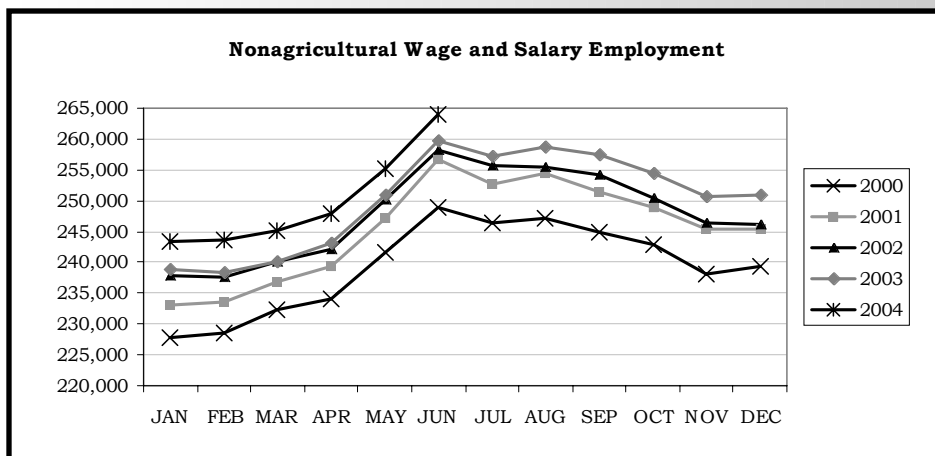
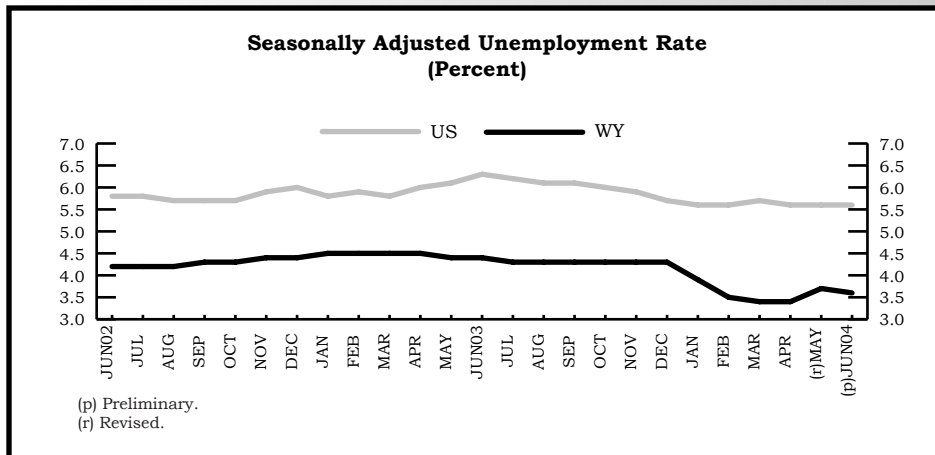
County unemployment rates remained low in June. Fremont County posted the highest rate (5.2%), and it was followed by Platte County (4.4%), Uinta County (4.1%), and Laramie County (4.0%). The lowest unemployment rate was found in Niobrara County (1.4%), which was followed by Johnson County (1.6%) and Albany County (1.9%).





State Unemployment Rates June 2004 (Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Puerto Rico | 9.7 |
| Alaska | 7.3 |
| District of Columbia | 7.1 |
| Oregon | 6.9 |
| South Carolina | 6.6 |
| Michigan | 6.5 |
| California | 6.2 |
| New York | 6.2 |
| Washington | 6.1 |
| Illinois | 5.9 |
| Louisiana | 5.9 |
| Ohio | 5.8 |
| Rhode Island | 5.8 |
| Arkansas | 5.7 |
| Texas | 5.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.6 |
| United States | 5.6 |
| Kentucky | 5.5 |
| New Mexico | 5.5 |
| North Carolina | 5.5 |
| Alabama | 5.3 |
| Mississippi | 5.3 |
| West Virginia | 5.3 |
| Massachusetts | 5.2 |
| Missouri | 5.2 |
| Idaho | 5.0 |
| Wisconsin | 5.0 |
| Colorado | 4.9 |
| Indiana | 4.8 |
| Montana | 4.8 |
| Oklahoma | 4.8 |
| Arizona | 4.7 |
| Florida | 4.7 |
| New Jersey | 4.7 |
| Utah | 4.7 |
| Connecticut | 4.6 |
| Kansas | 4.6 |
| Minnesota | 4.4 |
| Tennessee | 4.4 |
| Iowa | 4.3 |
| Nevada | 4.2 |
| Maine | 4.1 |
| Georgia | 4.0 |
| Maryland | 3.9 |
| New Hampshire | 3.9 |
| Delaware | 3.8 |
| Wyoming | 3.6 |
| Vermont | 3.5 |
| Virginia | 3.5 |
| South Dakota | 3.4 |
| Nebraska | 3.3 |
| Hawaii | 3.1 |
| North Dakota | 3.1 |



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From May to June 2004, the state added 8,800 jobs or 3.4 percent. The largest over-the-month gains were in Leisure & Hospitality.

| WYOMING STATEWIDE | Employment in Thousands | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | Jun04(p) | May04(r) | Jun03(b) | May04 | Jun03 |
| | | | | Jun04 | Jun04 |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 264.1 | 255.3 | 259.7 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 198.1 | 189.2 | 194.8 | 4.7 | 1.7 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 50.0 | 48.3 | 48.5 | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 20.1 | 19.6 | 18.4 | 2.6 | 9.2 |
| Mining | 20.1 | 19.6 | 18.3 | 2.6 | 9.8 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 6.2 |
| Mining Except Oil & Gas | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 2.7 | 0.0 |
| Coal Mining | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| Support Activities for Mining | 9.2 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 2.2 | 21.1 |
| Support Act. for Oil & Gas | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 21.2 |
| Construction | 20.6 | 19.6 | 20.8 | 5.1 | -1.0 |
| Construction of Buildings | 4.4 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 12.8 | 0.0 |
| Heavy & Engineering Constr. | 5.7 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 3.6 | -5.0 |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 10.5 | 10.2 | 10.4 | 2.9 | 1.0 |
| Manufacturing | 9.3 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Durable Goods | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-Durable Goods | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 214.1 | 207.0 | 211.2 | 3.4 | 1.4 |
| Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util. | 49.6 | 48.4 | 49.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Merchant Whslrs., Durable | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 30.6 | 29.6 | 30.8 | 3.4 | -0.6 |
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.3 | -2.3 | -2.3 |
| Bldg. Material & Garden Sup. | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 0.0 | -3.8 |
| Food & Beverage Stores | 4.9 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 0.0 |
| Grocery Stores | 3.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.7 | -5.0 |
| Gasoline Stations | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 0.0 | -2.3 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 6.2 | 5.8 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 1.6 |
| Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.0 | -5.0 |
| Transport., Warehouse, & Util. | 11.8 | 11.6 | 11.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 |
| Utilities | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 2.1 | 0.0 |
| Truck Transportation | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 0.0 |
| Information | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 0.0 | -2.4 |
| Financial Activities | 10.7 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 0.9 | 2.9 |
| Finance & Insurance | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Real Estate & Rental & Leasing | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| Professional & Business Services | 16.5 | 15.8 | 16.4 | 4.4 | 0.6 |
| Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services | 7.8 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 2.6 | 4.0 |
| Architect., Engineering & Rel. | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 0.0 |
| Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr. | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Admin., Support & Waste Svcs. | 8.2 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 6.5 | -2.4 |
| Educational & Health Services | 22.0 | 21.7 | 20.8 | 1.4 | 5.8 |
| Educational | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 9.5 | 15.0 |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 19.7 | 19.6 | 18.8 | 0.5 | 4.8 |
| Ambulatory Health Care | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.0 | -1.3 | 5.7 |
| Offices of Physicians | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Hospitals | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| Nursing & Res. Care Facilities | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 4.7 |
| Social Assistance | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 4.2 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 35.6 | 30.8 | 35.2 | 15.6 | 1.1 |
| Arts, Entertainment, & Rec. | 3.4 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 30.8 | 6.2 |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 32.2 | 28.2 | 32.0 | 14.2 | 0.6 |
| Accommodation | 13.5 | 10.4 | 13.3 | 29.8 | 1.5 |
| Food Serv. & Drinking Places | 18.7 | 17.8 | 18.7 | 5.1 | 0.0 |
| Other Services | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 1.1 | -1.0 |
| Repair & Maintenance | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | -3.2 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 66.0 | 66.1 | 64.9 | -0.2 | 1.7 |
| Federal Government | 8.4 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 12.0 | 0.0 |
| State Government | 15.4 | 15.5 | 14.7 | -0.6 | 4.8 |
| State Govt. Education | 5.9 | 6.2 | 5.3 | -4.8 | 11.3 |
| Local Government | 42.2 | 43.1 | 41.8 | -2.1 | 1.0 |
| Local Govt. Education | 20.5 | 22.4 | 20.9 | -8.5 | -1.9 |
| Hospitals | 5.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 3.6 |

| LARAMIE COUNTY | Employment in Thousands | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | Jun04(p) | May04(r) | Jun03(b) | May04 | Jun03 |
| | | | | Jun04 | Jun04 |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 41.7 | 40.9 | 41.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 28.9 | 28.4 | 28.5 | 1.8 | 1.4 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Manufacturing | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 37.3 | 36.6 | 36.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 1.9 | -1.8 |
| Information | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.1 | -10.0 | -18.2 |
| Financial Activities | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Educational & Health Services | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.3 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| Other Services | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | -6.3 | -6.3 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 12.8 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Federal Government | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| State Government | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Local Government | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 |

| NATRONA COUNTY | Employment in Thousands | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| | Jun04(p) | May04(r) | Jun03(b) | May04 | Jun03 |
| | | | | Jun04 | Jun04 |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 36.2 | 35.5 | 34.8 | 2.0 | 4.0 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 30.4 | 29.6 | 29.1 | 2.7 | 4.5 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.3 | 3.0 | 9.5 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 21.7 |
| Construction | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 29.3 | 28.8 | 28.5 | 1.7 | 2.8 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 8.1 | 7.9 | 7.8 | 2.5 | 3.8 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| Retail Trade | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Transport., Warehouse, & Util. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Information | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | -5.3 |
| Professional & Business Services | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 9.7 |
| Educational & Health Services | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 4.7 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 6.1 | 0.0 |
| Other Services | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.7 | -1.7 | 1.8 |
| Federal Government | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| State Government | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Local Government | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.3 | -4.4 | 0.0 |
| Local Education | 2.8 | 3.0 | 2.8 | -6.7 | 0.0 |

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 and Natrona County are published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Continued)

| | Employment in Thousands | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| | Jun04(p) | May04(r) | Jun03(b) | Jun04 | Jun03 |
| | | | | | |
| CAMPBELL COUNTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 22.4 | 21.7 | 21.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 18.4 | 17.8 | 17.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 4.7 | 4.7 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 6.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Construction | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| Manufacturing | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Trade, Transport., & Utilities | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| 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 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 0.0 |
| Educational & Health Serv. | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.0 | -11.1 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 0.0 |
| Other Services | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 5.3 |
| SWEETWATER COUNTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 21.2 | 21.2 | 20.3 | 0.0 | 4.4 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 17.0 | 16.8 | 16.2 | 1.2 | 4.9 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6.8 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 0.0 | 7.9 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 11.1 |
| Construction | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 6.7 |
| Manufacturing | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 14.4 | 14.4 | 14.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Trade, Transport., & Utilities | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 4.7 |
| 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 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -10.0 |
| 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 | 0.6 | 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 | 18.3 | 15.4 | 18.8 | 18.8 | -2.7 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 15.9 | 13.2 | 16.4 | 20.5 | -3.0 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 9.1 | -11.1 |
| Nat. Res., Mining & Const. | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 10.0 | -12.0 |
| Manufacturing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 15.9 | 13.2 | 16.1 | 20.5 | -1.2 |
| Trade, Transport., & Utilities | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 18.2 | 0.0 |
| Information | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Professional & Bus. Services | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 6.7 | -5.9 |
| Educational & Health Serv. | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 14.3 | 14.3 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 6.8 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 33.3 | -4.2 |
| Other Services | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 25.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 9.1 | 0.0 |

State Unemployment Rates June 2004 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Puerto Rico | 10.3 |
| District of Columbia | 7.7 |
| Alaska | 7.0 |
| Louisiana | 6.9 |
| South Carolina | 6.9 |
| Michigan | 6.8 |
| Oregon | 6.8 |
| New Mexico | 6.5 |
| Texas | 6.5 |
| Arkansas | 6.3 |
| California | 6.3 |
| Illinois | 6.1 |
| Mississippi | 6.1 |
| Ohio | 6.1 |
| Washington | 6.1 |
| Alabama | 6.0 |
| New York | 5.9 |
| North Carolina | 5.8 |
| United States | 5.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.7 |
| Rhode Island | 5.7 |
| Kentucky | 5.6 |
| Missouri | 5.4 |
| West Virginia | 5.4 |
| Massachusetts | 5.3 |
| Colorado | 5.2 |
| Utah | 5.2 |
| Arizona | 5.1 |
| Florida | 5.1 |
| Wisconsin | 5.1 |
| Oklahoma | 5.0 |
| Kansas | 4.9 |
| Connecticut | 4.8 |
| New Jersey | 4.8 |
| Tennessee | 4.8 |
| Indiana | 4.7 |
| Minnesota | 4.7 |
| Georgia | 4.6 |
| Montana | 4.6 |
| Idaho | 4.5 |
| Nevada | 4.4 |
| Iowa | 4.2 |
| Maryland | 4.2 |
| Maine | 4.0 |
| Delaware | 3.9 |
| New Hampshire | 3.9 |
| Virginia | 3.8 |
| Nebraska | 3.7 |
| Hawaii | 3.5 |
| North Dakota | 3.4 |
| Wyoming | 3.4 |
| South Dakota | 3.3 |
| Vermont | 3.2 |

Economic Indicators

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The number of building permits issued for new privately owned housing units rose 46.1 percent from a year earlier.

| | Jun 2004 (p) | May 2004 (r) | Jun 2003 (b) | Percent Change Month | Year |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force | 284,408 | 277,087 | 284,054 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Unemployed | 9,558 | 9,969 | 11,651 | -4.1 | -18.0 |
| Employed | 274,850 | 267,118 | 272,403 | 2.9 | 0.9 |
| Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted | 3.4%/3.6% | 3.6%/3.7% | 4.1%/4.4% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted | 5.8%/5.6% | 5.3%/5.6% | 6.5%/6.3% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Multiple Jobholders | 7,361,000 | 7,258,000 | 7,313,000 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| As a percent of all workers | 5.3% | 5.2% | 5.3% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Discouraged Workers | 478,000 | 476,000 | 478,000 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons | 4,623,000 | 4,427,000 | 4,798,000 | 4.4 | -3.6 |
| Hours & Earnings for Production Workers | | | | | |
| Wyoming Mining | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$1,007.40 | \$1,016.60 | \$970.19 | -0.9 | 3.8 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 43.8 | 43.5 | 44.2 | 0.7 | -0.9 |
| U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$844.54 | \$830.78 | \$799.17 | 1.7 | 5.7 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 45.7 | 45.2 | 45.1 | 1.1 | 1.3 |
| Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$621.46 | \$644.40 | \$726.64 | -3.6 | -14.5 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 38.6 | 40.3 | 43.8 | -4.2 | -11.9 |
| U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$660.10 | \$659.24 | \$635.45 | 0.1 | 3.9 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 41.0 | 41.1 | 40.5 | -0.2 | 1.2 |
| Wyoming Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| Weeks Compensated | 12,381 | 12,715 | 12,113 | -2.6 | 2.2 |
| Benefits Paid | \$2,970,683 | \$2,963,576 | \$2,788,912 | 0.2 | 6.5 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | \$239.94 | \$233.08 | \$230.24 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| State Insured Covered Jobs | 242,794 | 234,488 | 238,423 | 3.5 | 1.8 |
| Insured Unemployment Rate | 1.4% | 1.6% | 1.6% | N/A | N/A |
| Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items | | | | | |
| Food & Beverages | 189.7 | 189.1 | 183.7 | 0.3 | 3.3 |
| Housing | 186.8 | 186.5 | 180.2 | 0.2 | 3.7 |
| Apparel | 190.3 | 188.9 | 185.3 | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Transportation | 120.1 | 123.4 | 119.5 | -2.7 | 0.5 |
| Medical Care | 165.7 | 165.2 | 156.8 | 0.3 | 5.7 |
| Recreation (Dec. 1997=100) | 310.0 | 309.0 | 296.3 | 0.3 | 4.6 |
| Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100) | 108.9 | 108.8 | 107.6 | 0.1 | 1.2 |
| Other Goods & Services | 110.8 | 110.6 | 108.5 | 0.2 | 2.1 |
| Other Goods & Services | 304.1 | 303.8 | 298.1 | 0.1 | 2.0 |
| Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All | 147.1 | 146.6 | 138.0 | 0.3 | 6.6 |
| Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized) | | | | | |
| Total Units | 282 | 296 | 193 | -4.7 | 46.1 |
| Valuation | \$40,301,000 | \$42,622,000 | \$30,080,000 | -5.4 | 34.0 |
| Single Family Homes | 231 | 254 | 181 | -9.1 | 27.6 |
| Valuation | \$36,899,000 | \$39,326,000 | \$28,774,000 | -6.2 | 28.2 |
| Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY | 78 | 67 | 63 | 16.4 | 23.8 |

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Economist

As expected during the summer months, county unemployment rates remained low in June.

| REGION County | Labor Force | | | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Unemployment Rate | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Jun 2004 (p) | May 2004 (r) | Jun 2003 (b) | Jun 2004 (p) | May 2004 (r) | Jun 2003 (b) | Jun 2004 (p) | May 2004 (r) | Jun 2003 (b) | Jun 2004 (p) | May 2004 (r) | Jun 2003 (b) |
| NORTHWEST | 49,429 | 47,614 | 49,969 | 47,501 | 45,576 | 47,756 | 1,928 | 2,038 | 2,213 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Big Horn | 5,993 | 5,892 | 6,062 | 5,769 | 5,675 | 5,829 | 224 | 217 | 233 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.8 |
| Fremont | 18,669 | 18,777 | 18,853 | 17,694 | 17,759 | 17,700 | 975 | 1,018 | 1,153 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 6.1 |
| Hot Springs | 2,328 | 2,257 | 2,336 | 2,270 | 2,196 | 2,282 | 58 | 61 | 54 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Park | 17,847 | 16,144 | 17,984 | 17,325 | 15,567 | 17,378 | 522 | 577 | 606 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.4 |
| Washakie | 4,592 | 4,544 | 4,734 | 4,443 | 4,379 | 4,567 | 149 | 165 | 167 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.5 |
| NORTHEAST | 49,828 | 48,299 | 49,236 | 48,449 | 46,876 | 47,351 | 1,379 | 1,423 | 1,885 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.8 |
| Campbell | 23,501 | 22,844 | 23,127 | 22,788 | 22,131 | 22,128 | 713 | 713 | 999 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.3 |
| Crook | 3,325 | 3,150 | 3,260 | 3,210 | 3,035 | 3,147 | 115 | 115 | 113 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Johnson | 4,484 | 4,211 | 4,379 | 4,411 | 4,134 | 4,257 | 73 | 77 | 122 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| Sheridan | 15,342 | 14,880 | 15,237 | 14,951 | 14,462 | 14,688 | 391 | 418 | 549 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.6 |
| Weston | 3,176 | 3,214 | 3,233 | 3,089 | 3,114 | 3,131 | 87 | 100 | 102 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| SOUTHWEST | 57,469 | 55,115 | 57,238 | 55,649 | 53,058 | 54,729 | 1,820 | 2,057 | 2,509 | 3.2 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Lincoln | 7,904 | 7,649 | 7,906 | 7,596 | 7,315 | 7,486 | 308 | 334 | 420 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Sublette | 4,182 | 3,939 | 4,010 | 4,101 | 3,853 | 3,917 | 81 | 86 | 93 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Sweetwater | 20,687 | 20,758 | 20,494 | 20,057 | 20,110 | 19,556 | 630 | 648 | 938 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 4.6 |
| Teton | 13,228 | 11,592 | 13,738 | 12,894 | 11,082 | 13,358 | 334 | 510 | 380 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 2.8 |
| Uinta | 11,468 | 11,177 | 11,090 | 11,001 | 10,698 | 10,412 | 467 | 479 | 678 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 6.1 |
| SOUTHEAST | 75,941 | 75,435 | 75,621 | 73,377 | 72,857 | 73,048 | 2,564 | 2,578 | 2,573 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Albany | 19,267 | 19,624 | 19,450 | 18,909 | 19,260 | 19,102 | 358 | 364 | 348 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Goshen | 6,338 | 6,263 | 6,237 | 6,145 | 6,069 | 6,011 | 193 | 194 | 226 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Laramie | 44,457 | 43,679 | 44,249 | 42,663 | 41,885 | 42,488 | 1,794 | 1,794 | 1,761 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Niobrara | 1,260 | 1,228 | 1,260 | 1,242 | 1,209 | 1,228 | 18 | 19 | 32 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Platte | 4,619 | 4,641 | 4,425 | 4,418 | 4,434 | 4,219 | 201 | 207 | 206 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.7 |
| CENTRAL | 51,743 | 50,624 | 51,989 | 49,876 | 48,751 | 49,519 | 1,867 | 1,873 | 2,470 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| Carbon | 8,367 | 7,929 | 8,455 | 8,077 | 7,618 | 8,046 | 290 | 311 | 409 | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| Converse | 6,529 | 6,415 | 6,845 | 6,295 | 6,185 | 6,529 | 234 | 230 | 316 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.6 |
| Natrona | 36,847 | 36,280 | 36,689 | 35,504 | 34,948 | 34,944 | 1,343 | 1,332 | 1,745 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.8 |
| STATEWIDE | 284,408 | 277,087 | 284,054 | 274,850 | 267,118 | 272,403 | 9,558 | 9,969 | 11,651 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Statewide Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | 3.6 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| U.S..... | | | | | | | | | | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.5 |
| U.S. Seasonally Adjusted..... | | | | | | | | | | 5.6 | 5.6 | 6.3 |

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/04. Run Date 07/04.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

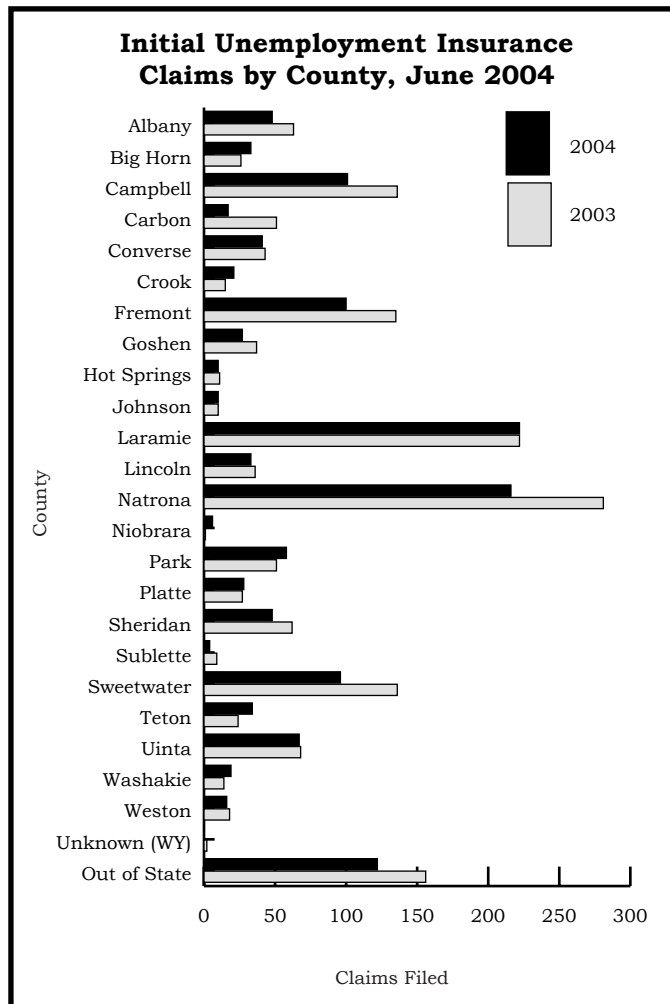
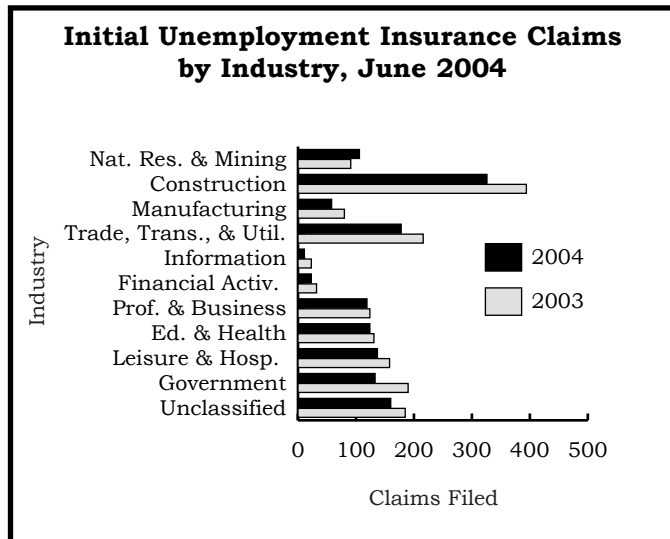
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2003 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.4 percent.

The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 of 10 cases, the interval 3.9 to 4.9 percent would contain the actual rate.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

Statewide initial claims declined 15.4 percent over the month and 15.9 percent over the year. All services except Retail Trade were lower than at this time last year.



| WYOMING STATEWIDE | Claims Filed | | Percent Change | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| | Jun04 | May04 | Jun03 | Jun04 |
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 1,375 | 1,625 | 1,634 | -15.4-15.9 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 490 | 623 | 565 | -21.3 -13.3 |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 106 | 131 | 91 | -19.1 16.5 |
| Mining | 83 | 109 | 82 | -23.9 1.2 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 10 | 12 | 6 | -16.7 66.7 |
| Construction | 326 | 365 | 394 | -10.7 -17.3 |
| Manufacturing | 58 | 127 | 80 | -54.3 -27.5 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 633 | 692 | 735 | -8.5 -13.9 |
| Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util. | 178 | 181 | 216 | -1.7 -17.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 26 | 29 | 32 | -10.3 -18.8 |
| Retail Trade | 117 | 114 | 114 | 2.6 2.6 |
| Trans., Storage, & Utilities | 35 | 38 | 70 | -7.9 -50.0 |
| Information | 11 | 38 | 23 | -71.1 -52.2 |
| Financial Activities | 23 | 33 | 32 | -30.3 -28.1 |
| Professional & Business Serv. | 119 | 90 | 124 | 32.2 -4.0 |
| Educational & Health Services | 124 | 120 | 131 | 3.3 -5.3 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 137 | 172 | 158 | -20.3 -13.3 |
| Other Services | 41 | 58 | 51 | -29.3 -19.6 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 133 | 171 | 190 | -22.2 -30.0 |
| Federal Government | 23 | 36 | 30 | -36.1 -23.3 |
| State Government | 14 | 22 | 17 | -36.4 -17.6 |
| Local Government | 96 | 113 | 143 | -15.0 -32.9 |
| Local Education | 43 | 26 | 73 | 65.4 -41.1 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 119 | 139 | 144 | -14.4 -17.4 |

LARAMIE COUNTY

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 222 | 251 | 221 | -11.6 0.5 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 66 | 74 | 38 | -10.8 73.7 |
| Construction | 55 | 40 | 34 | 37.5 61.8 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 117 | 139 | 135 | -15.8 -13.3 |
| Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util. | 28 | 25 | 48 | 12.0 -41.7 |
| Financial Activities | 12 | 11 | 9 | 9.1 33.3 |
| Professional & Business Serv. | 27 | 30 | 22 | -10.0 22.7 |
| Educational & Health Services | 7 | 12 | 13 | -41.7 -46.2 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 22 | 19 | 25 | 15.8 -12.0 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 19 | 23 | 36 | -17.4 -47.2 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 20 | 15 | 12 | 33.3 66.7 |

NATRONA COUNTY

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------|
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 217 | 194 | 279 | 11.9 -22.2 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 76 | 83 | 113 | -8.4 -32.7 |
| Construction | 47 | 57 | 65 | -17.5 -27.7 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 128 | 96 | 146 | 33.3 -12.3 |
| Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util. | 32 | 24 | 28 | 33.3 14.3 |
| Financial Activities | 3 | 6 | 8 | -50.0 -62.5 |
| Professional & Business Serv. | 23 | 12 | 27 | 91.7 -14.8 |
| Educational & Health Services | 36 | 24 | 43 | 50.0 -16.3 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 28 | 20 | 21 | 40.0 33.3 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 6 | 5 | 11 | 20.0 -45.5 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 7 | 10 | 9 | -30.0 -22.2 |

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

Statewide continued claims declined 14.5 percent over the month and 9.0 percent over the year. Claims in Construction and Manufacturing were sharply lower than one year ago.

| WYOMING STATEWIDE | Claims Filed | | Percent Change | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | Jun04 | May04 | Jun03 | Jun04 |
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 13,199 | 15,432 | 14,499 | -14.5-9.0 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 3,559 | 4,776 | 4,569 | -25.5 -22.1 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 3,984 | 4,854 | 5,214 | -17.9 -23.6 |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 811 | 1,036 | 983 | -21.7 -17.5 |
| Mining | 707 | 884 | 893 | -20.0 -20.8 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 116 | 129 | 58 | -10.1 100.0 |
| Construction | 2,456 | 3,023 | 3,160 | -18.8 -22.3 |
| Manufacturing | 717 | 795 | 1,071 | -9.8 -33.1 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 7,027 | 8,230 | 6,790 | -14.6 3.5 |
| Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util. | 1,687 | 1,945 | 2,254 | -13.3 -25.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 279 | 240 | 365 | 16.3 -23.6 |
| Retail Trade | 1,007 | 1,212 | 1,278 | -16.9 -21.2 |
| Trans., Storage, & Utilities | 401 | 493 | 611 | -18.7 -34.4 |
| Information | 410 | 314 | 214 | 30.6 91.6 |
| Financial Activities | 448 | 531 | 343 | -15.6 30.6 |
| Professional & Business Serv. | 1,395 | 1,590 | 1,110 | -12.3 25.7 |
| Educational & Health Serv. | 1,029 | 828 | 901 | 24.3 14.2 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 1,683 | 2,702 | 1,495 | -37.7 12.6 |
| Other Services | 375 | 320 | 473 | 17.2 -20.7 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 1,290 | 1,314 | 1,240 | -1.8 4.0 |
| Federal Government | 346 | 450 | 281 | -23.1 23.1 |
| State Government | 214 | 237 | 195 | -9.7 9.7 |
| Local Government | 730 | 627 | 764 | 16.4 -4.5 |
| Local Education | 229 | 159 | 228 | 44.0 0.4 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 898 | 1,034 | 1,255 | -13.2 -28.4 |

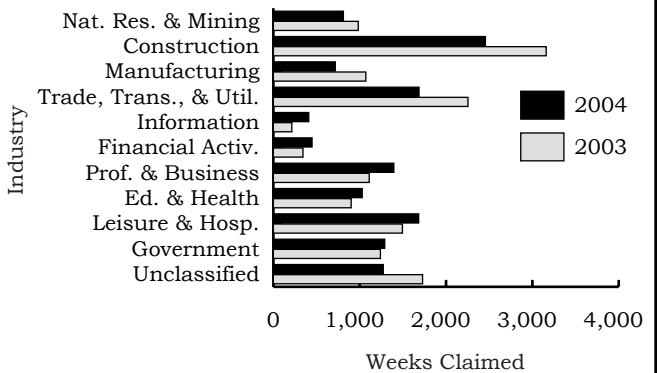
LARAMIE COUNTY

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 2,530 | 2,625 | 1,815 | -3.6 39.4 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 636 | 811 | 548 | -21.6 16.1 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 527 | 655 | 486 | -19.5 8.4 |
| Construction | 325 | 485 | 396 | -33.0 -17.9 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 1,683 | 1,641 | 1,061 | 2.6 58.6 |
| Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util. | 307 | 315 | 328 | -2.5 -6.4 |
| Financial Activities | 110 | 108 | 66 | 1.9 66.7 |
| Professional & Business Serv. | 637 | 731 | 200 | -12.9 218.5 |
| Educational & Health Services | 144 | 170 | 90 | -15.3 60.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 155 | 122 | 179 | 27.0 -13.4 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 250 | 238 | 188 | 5.0 33.0 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 70 | 91 | 80 | -23.1 -12.5 |

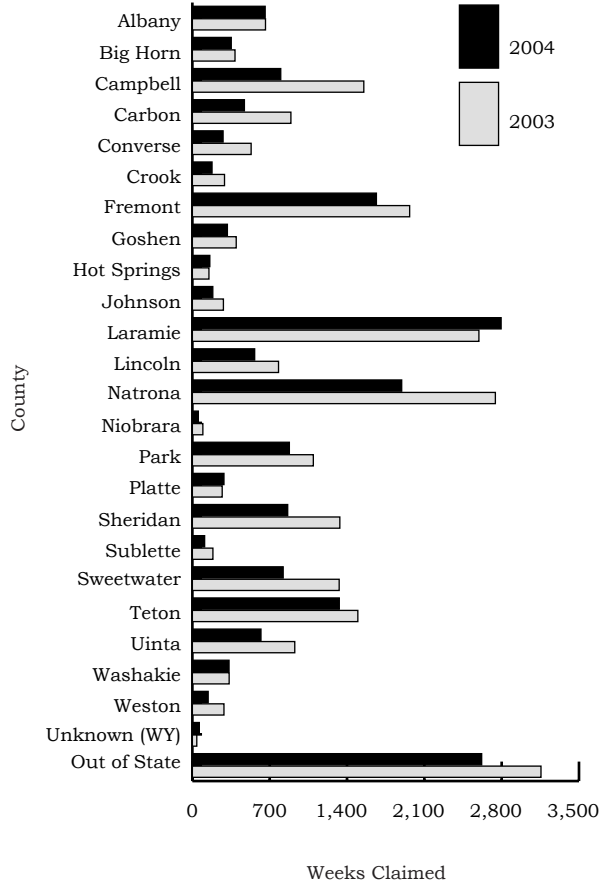
NATRONA COUNTY

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 1,580 | 1,587 | 2,064 | -0.4 -23.4 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 431 | 496 | 662 | -13.1 -34.9 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 494 | 487 | 727 | 1.4 -32.0 |
| Construction | 309 | 332 | 381 | -6.9 -18.9 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 984 | 986 | 1,150 | -0.2 -14.4 |
| Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util. | 241 | 281 | 377 | -14.2 -36.1 |
| Financial Activities | 64 | 75 | 73 | -14.7 -12.3 |
| Professional & Business Serv. | 205 | 210 | 209 | -2.4 -1.9 |
| Educational & Health Services | 259 | 195 | 195 | 32.8 32.8 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 145 | 155 | 185 | -6.5 -21.6 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 60 | 66 | 114 | -9.1 -47.4 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 42 | 48 | 73 | -12.5 -42.5 |

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2004



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2004



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Research & Planning
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