

TRENDS

Wyoming Foreign Labor: Where Do They Work and What Jobs Do They Hold?

by: Sara Saulcy, Economist

Foreign workers in Wyoming represent a small yet increasing segment of the state's labor supply. Foreign workers are concentrated in two major occupational groups, Food Preparation & Serving Related and Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance. Additionally, our research indicates that a majority of Wyoming's foreign labor is employed in the Southwest Region, particularly Teton County. Foreign Labor Certification wage requests made by or on behalf of Wyoming employers declined from 2001 to 2002, possibly as a result of economic uncertainty and a reluctance to hire foreign workers in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks.

Foreign-born residents of the United States represent a significant percentage of the population. For 2001, the U.S. Census Bureau reports 11.1 percent (32 million) of the country's population was foreign born. When compared to the United States as a whole, the share of foreign-born workers is relatively small in Wyoming (11,372 or 2.3% of total residents; U.S. Census Bureau, 2001a). During the 1990s, Wyoming's foreign-born population increased 47 percent (Federation of American Immigration Reform, n.d.). Where in Wyoming do foreign laborers typically find work? What jobs do they hold? How has foreign labor changed in the aftermath of the September 11th attacks? We address these questions by using Research & Planning's (R&P) Foreign Labor Certification (FLC) database.

available to perform a particular job (U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, n.d.a). The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) governs the FLC program (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 2004). The INA limits foreign workers by number of workers and by type of occupation. For example, the annual limit of temporary unskilled foreign workers

(Text continued on page 3)

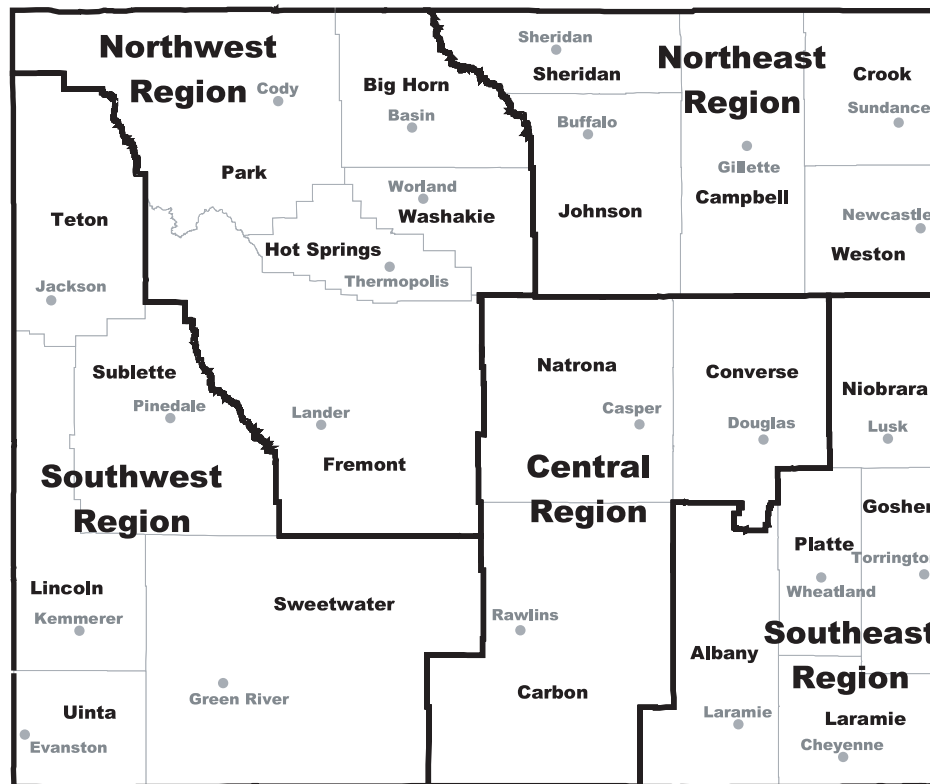
Background

The U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (DOL-ETA) administers the FLC program (formerly known as Alien Labor Certification). The program assists employers with hiring foreign workers when there are not enough U.S. workers able, willing, qualified, or

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Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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allowed into the U.S. is 66,000 (Gentes, 2004). Both the employer and the foreign worker must meet a number of criteria before the foreign laborer may begin working.

As part of the FLC process, a prevailing wage determination is usually required for the specific occupation and geographic location. A prevailing wage insures that the wages and working conditions of U.S. workers will not be negatively affected by the presence of foreign workers (U.S. Department of Labor, n.d. b).

The employer may make the prevailing wage request directly or, alternatively, hire an agent to make the request. Agents obtain the prevailing wage determination on behalf of the employer and process other related FLC paperwork. Prevailing wage requests in Wyoming usually cover a single foreign worker, although occasionally a single wage request may accommodate multiple foreign workers in a particular occupation and location (e.g., Construction Laborers in Sublette County). Since agents likely represent firms hiring for similar occupations, they most often make wage requests covering multiple foreign workers. In some circumstances, the prevailing wage exceeds what the employer is willing or able to pay, and the foreign worker is not hired. If an employer does not use the FLC wage determination within 90 days of a response from R&P, the employer or employer's agent is required to obtain another determination from R&P. New wage data may become available since the initial determination.

In Wyoming the Jackson Employment Center, part of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, manages the FLC program under a grant from DOL-ETA. With the exception of making prevailing wage determinations and most agricultural foreign labor issues, the Jackson Employment Center manages all aspects of the Wyoming FLC program. Agricultural Foreign Labor Certification is administered by the Rawlins

Employment Center, while R&P handles prevailing wage determinations.

Upon receipt of a prevailing wage request from an employer or an employer's agent, the Jackson Employment Center forwards the request to R&P. Research & Planning reviews the wage request for completeness, assigns a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) title and code, and determines the prevailing wage. The wage assigned is either entry- or experienced-level (referred to in DOL-ETA regulations as a Level I or Level II wage, respectively) following various criteria. Wages are based on data collected from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program (Hauf and Davis, 2002). Following the prevailing wage determination, the employer or their agent and the Jackson Employment Center staff are notified. R&P created a FLC database in 2001 to store prevailing wage request information including the request itself, wage determinations, and other relevant details. Such recordkeeping expedites study of prior requests and wage determinations, and allows research such as that presented in this article.

Work Location, Occupation, and Change from 2001 to 2003

Table 1 (see page 4) shows the number of prevailing wage requests processed from 2001 to 2003 by region (see map on page 2 for counties included in each region). The Southwest Region accounted for nearly one-half of all prevailing wage requests in Wyoming for each year. Teton County constituted the majority of all requests in the state in the three years (82.7% in 2001, 76.9% in 2002, and 89.9% in 2003). Employers in the Central Region made the fewest wage requests in 2001 and 2002 (29 and 15, respectively). In 2003, employers in the Northwest Region had the fewest requests (9). From 2001 to 2002, the number of incoming prevailing wage requests dropped by 38, from 241 to 203 (a 15.8% decline), while 2002 to 2003 requests fell by one.

The number of prevailing wage requests by major occupation from 2001 to 2003 are shown in Table 2 (see page 5). In 2001 the majority of requests were for Food Preparation & Serving Related occupations. Among the individual occupations included in this group are Cooks, Restaurant; Waiters & Waitresses; and Dishwashers (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, 2000). Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance occupations accounted for the majority of wage requests in 2002 and 2003. Included in this occupation group are Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners, with approximately 24 wage requests per year. From 2001 to 2003, Food Preparation & Serving Related and Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance occupations constituted 36.2 percent of all wage requests.

Although prevailing wage requests were made for a wide range of occupations, the requests were concentrated in the two major occupations: Food Preparation & Serving Related and Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance. Unique occupations within these groups are relatively low-paying (Hauf and Davis, 2002).

The argument that foreign workers are employed in jobs domestic workers do not want may have credence, given that most foreign workers are employed in low-paying jobs. An alternative argument is made by Mark Krikorian, Executive Director of the Center for Immigration Studies (2004):

If the supply of foreign workers were to dry up...employers would respond to this new, tighter labor market in two ways. One, they would offer higher wages, increased benefits, and improved working conditions, so as to recruit and retain people from the remaining pool of workers. At the same time, the same employers would look for ways to eliminate some of the jobs they are now having trouble filling. The result would be a new equilibrium, with blue-collar workers making somewhat better money, but each one of those workers being more productive.

Discussion

Foreign-born persons represented 2.3 percent of Wyoming’s population in 2001. There are differences among counties, however. Teton County had the highest percentage of foreign-born individuals (5.9% of the total population) while Niobrara County had the lowest at 0.7 percent (U.S. Census Bureau, 2001*b*; U.S. Census Bureau, 2001*c*). Teton County’s share of foreign-born individuals is mirrored by the fact that the county had, by far, the most foreign labor prevailing wage requests from 2001 to 2003.

Prevailing wage requests during the 3-year period were submitted for all except 2 of the 22 major occupations listed in Table 2.

The decline in the number of prevailing wage requests from 2001 to 2002 may be attributed to the September 11th terrorist attacks and the resulting shrinking economy.

The decline may also reflect a reluctance by firms to hire foreign workers in the aftermath of the attacks. Incoming wage requests are also affected by caps on the number and types of foreign workers that are allowed into the U.S. Lastly, prospective foreign workers may be reluctant to apply for U.S. jobs due to tighter immigration restrictions (Budniewski, 2003).

Table 1: Count of Wyoming Foreign Labor Certification Prevailing Wage Requests by Region, 2001-2003

Region ^a	Year						Total	
	2001 Number	2001 Percent	2002 Number	2002 Percent	2003 Number	2003 Percent	Number	Percent
Central	29	12.0%	15	7.4%	13	6.4%	57	8.8%
Northeast	37	15.4%	27	13.3%	26	12.9%	90	13.9%
Northwest	31	12.9%	18	8.9%	9	4.5%	58	9.0%
Southeast	46	19.1%	52	25.6%	65	32.2%	163	25.2%
Southwest	98	40.7%	91	44.8%	89	44.1%	278	43.0%
Total^b	241	100.0%	203	100.0%	202	100.0%	646	100.0%

^aSee map on page 2 for counties included in each region.
^bPercentages may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Table 2: Count of Wyoming Foreign Labor Certification Prevailing Wage Requests by Major Occupation, 2001-2003

2-digit SOC ^a Code & Title	2001		Year 2002		2003		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
11 Management	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	31	4.8%
13 Business & Financial Operations	4	1.7%	ND	ND	ND	ND	8	1.2%
15 Computer & Mathematical Science	ND	ND	8	3.9%	ND	ND	42	6.5%
17 Architecture & Engineering	4	1.7%	8	3.9%	9	4.5%	21	3.3%
19 Life, Physical, & Social Science	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
21 Community & Social Services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	ND	ND	ND	ND
23 Legal	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
25 Education, Training, & Library	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
27 Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	6	2.5%	ND	ND	ND	ND	10	1.5%
29 Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	5	2.1%	11	5.4%	8	4.0%	24	3.7%
31 Healthcare Support	ND	ND	ND	ND	0	0.0%	ND	ND
33 Protective Service	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
35 Food Preparation & Serving Related	46	19.1%	43	21.2%	23	11.4%	112	17.3%
37 Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	42	17.4%	44	21.7%	36	17.8%	122	18.9%
39 Personal Care & Service	6	2.5%	ND	ND	ND	ND	13	2.0%
41 Sales & Related	4	1.7%	ND	ND	ND	ND	7	1.1%
43 Office & Administrative Support	9	3.7%	10	4.9%	10	5.0%	29	4.5%
45 Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	18	7.5%	ND	ND	ND	ND	29	4.5%
47 Construction & Extraction	27	11.2%	20	9.9%	19	9.4%	66	10.2%
49 Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	ND	ND	ND	ND	9	4.5%	15	2.3%
51 Production	12	5.0%	7	3.4%	10	5.0%	29	4.5%
53 Transportation & Material Moving	ND	ND	4	2.0%	ND	ND	10	1.5%
Total	241	100.0%	203	100.0%	202	100.0%	646	100.0%

^aStandard Occupational Classification.
ND - Not disclosable due to confidentiality of information.

While the share of the foreign-born in Wyoming is fairly small at 2.3 percent of the population, it is estimated that approximately 29,000 residents (6.0% of the total population) are either immigrants or the children of immigrants (Federation for American Immigration Reform, n.d.). Of the immigrant population, 38.0 percent arrived since 1990. Over the previous decade, nine percent of Wyoming's overall population increase was attributable to foreign immigration. Consequently, demand for foreign workers contributes significantly to Wyoming's population growth.

Summary

Although Wyoming's immigrant population is small relative to the U.S., foreign-born residents of the state represent an increasing segment of the state's population. The Southwest Region, Teton County in particular, attracted the most foreign labor from 2001 to 2003. Most often the jobs foreign workers hold are in the Food

Preparation & Serving Related and Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance occupations. It remains to be seen whether a national economic rebound will yield an increase in Foreign Labor Certification wage requests.

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Industry Variation in the Percent of Jobs with Insufficient Work Tenure to Qualify for Health Benefits

by: *Mark A. Harris, Ph.D., Sociologist*

The provision of health benefits is a concern for employees and employers. Wyoming employers cite employee turnover as a major reason for not providing health benefits (Cowan, 2004). This report shows, within North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industries, the number of jobs that have insufficient tenure to qualify for health benefits. Results indicate substantial industry variation.

The provision of health benefits is a major concern for employees and employers. Nationwide, employers are the single largest provider of private health benefits (Buchmueller, 2000). A recent survey of Wyoming employers reveals the high cost of health insurance as the number one reason employers report for not providing health benefits (Cowan, 2004). Employee turnover is another major reason Wyoming employers report for not providing health insurance. Employees that do not remain with a firm for sufficient duration cannot qualify for health insurance. Based upon results from the Wyoming Benefits Survey (first quarter 2003), three months of tenure is the average duration of employment required by Wyoming employers to qualify for health

benefits. The purpose of this report is to show by industry, on an annual average basis, the percentage of Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered jobs that have insufficient duration to qualify for health benefits. Results indicate substantial industry variation.

Data and Methods

For this study, Wyoming Wage Records was used to determine the number of jobs that are ineligible for health benefits in a given quarter. Each wage record contains the social security number of an individual employee, a sum of the wages paid to the individual employee during a single quarter, a unique identifying number for the employer

that paid the wages (i.e., the Unemployment Insurance or UI number), and an assigned North American Industry Classification System (U.S. Census Bureau, n.d.) code of the employer. A single person will have multiple wage records in a reference quarter if they worked for more than one employer during that quarter.

In this study, employees are determined to be ineligible for health benefits from a given employer if they have a wage record in the reference quarter but do not have a wage record with the same employer in the prior or subsequent quarter. When this occurs, the maximum an employee may have worked with the same employer in this nine-month window is three months (this assumes they started on the first day of the reference quarter and quit on the last day of the reference quarter), but the duration of employment will often be less. Persons who have a wage record in the reference quarter and the previous or subsequent quarter or both can have a maximum of nine months of employment with the same employer (for a complete definition of tenure see Glover, 2003). Our classification produces a conservative estimate of the number of employees with no more than three months of continuous employment.

Results

Based upon our methodology, 26,217 average annual jobs or 9.4 percent of the total average annual jobs (280,102) have insufficient tenure to qualify for health benefits in 2002 (see Table). The rate of ineligible jobs varies from a high of 22.4 percent in Administrative & Support & Waste Services to a low of 1.7 percent in Utilities. A

Table: Wyoming Industries^a Ranked by Percent of Jobs with Insufficient Tenure to Qualify for Benefits, 2002

	Jobs with Insufficient Tenure to Qualify for Benefits	Percent of Industry Jobs	Jobs by Industry	Percent of Total Jobs
Administrative & Support & Waste Services	2,547	22.4%	11,389	4.1%
Construction	4,265	15.8%	26,988	9.6%
Accommodation & Food Services	5,893	15.4%	38,156	13.6%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	493	14.2%	3,472	1.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	394	13.3%	2,962	1.1%
Other Services	817	9.4%	8,695	3.1%
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	736	8.5%	8,646	3.1%
Retail Trade	3,097	8.4%	36,785	13.1%
Management of Companies & Enterprises	15	8.4%	181	0.1%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	311	7.8%	3,964	1.4%
Mining	1,488	7.4%	20,038	7.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	580	7.4%	7,880	2.8%
Unknown Industry ^b	53	7.1%	741	0.3%
Manufacturing	689	6.0%	11,532	4.1%
Educational Services	1,604	5.8%	27,589	9.8%
Information	323	5.7%	5,670	2.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	1,493	5.5%	27,307	9.7%
Wholesale Trade	393	5.0%	7,868	2.8%
Public Administration	789	3.8%	20,786	7.4%
Finance & Insurance	199	2.8%	7,044	2.5%
Utilities	42	1.7%	2,410	0.9%
Total	26,217	9.4%	280,102	100.0%

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bIndustry data not available.

number of NAICS industries have more than 10 percent of jobs not meeting the average tenure requirement (three months or one quarter) to qualify for health benefits. They include Administrative & Support & Waste Services; Construction; Accommodation & Food Services; Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation; and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting. Collectively, these five NAICS industries account for 29.6 percent of total average annual Wyoming jobs in 2002 (see Percent of Total Jobs in Table).

Discussion

The way in which some firms choose to utilize labor or the economic realities of a particular market niche (e.g., a seasonal demand for labor tied to weather patterns) likely necessitates high employee turnover. High turnover creates a situation in which the provision of health insurance is impractical because the “administrative costs of employees joining and leaving plans would be out of control” (Fuhrmans, n.d.). No

literature is available that identifies the level at which turnover becomes problematic for the provision of health insurance. Whether an annual average rate at or above 10 percent is problematic for the provision of health benefits is unknown.

For Wyoming, many of the employment patterns in the firms making up the five NAICS industries with the highest annual average rates of ineligible jobs are significantly impacted by seasonal factors (e.g., construction projects, tourism). Growth in these industries will increase the number of workers that have insufficient tenure to qualify for employer-provided health benefits.

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Unemployment Remains Low in April

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted^a unemployment rate held steady at 3.4 percent in April, a substantial decrease from 4.5 percent in April 2003. It remains well below the U.S. rate of 5.6 percent. Wyoming nonagricultural employment continued to grow at a healthy pace as the state added 4,800 jobs (2.0%) compared to April 2003. U.S. nonagricultural employment improved slightly, growing by 1.1 million jobs (0.9%) from April 2003.

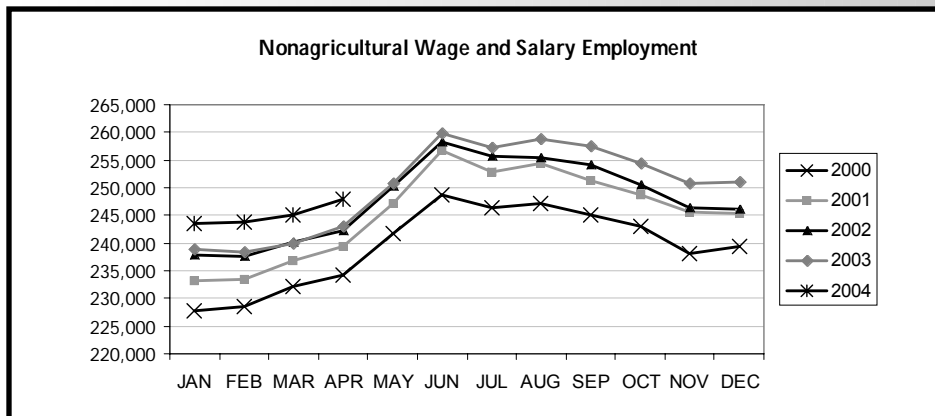
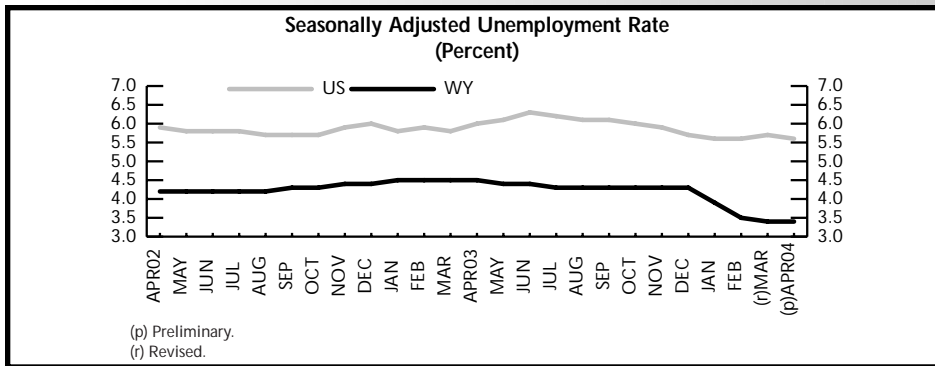
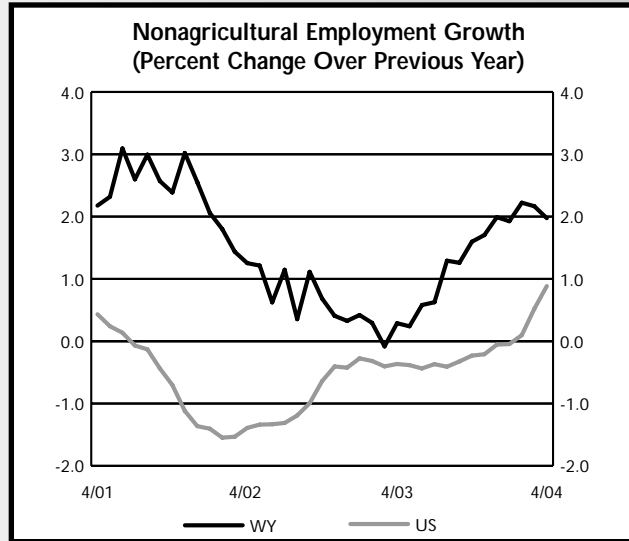
From March to April, Wyoming nonagricultural employment increased by 2,700 jobs or 1.1 percent. This increase is consistent with historical spring patterns. Employment gains were seen in Natural Resources & Mining (300 jobs or 1.6%), Construction (1,000 jobs or 5.8%), Retail Trade (600 jobs or 2.1%), Professional & Business Services (300 jobs or 2.0%), and Educational & Health Services (400 jobs or 1.9%).

From April 2003, Wyoming added 4,800 jobs or 2.0 percent. As in previous months, the largest over-the-year increase occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (1,800 jobs or 10.3%), and is likely the result of increased drilling for natural gas. Other growing industries included Wholesale Trade (300 jobs or 4.3%), Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities (300 jobs or 2.6%), Financial Activities (500 jobs or 5.0%), Educational & Health Services (700 jobs or 3.4%), and Government (1,500 jobs or 2.3%). Employment fell in Information (-200 jobs or -4.9%), the industry which includes telecommunications firms.

As expected, unemployment rates fell in every county except Teton. April marks the changeover from winter to summer tourist seasons in Teton County, as such unemployment rate increased from 3.3 percent in March to 6.6 percent in April. Teton County's April unemployment rate was

also the highest in the state. The largest decreases in unemployment rates were seen in Johnson County (down from 2.8% in March to 1.6% in April), Sheridan County (down from 4.1% to 3.0%), Carbon County (down from 4.9% to 3.9%), and Big Horn County (down from 4.8% to 3.8%). Johnson County had the lowest unemployment rate in Wyoming (1.6%).

Unemployment levels in Wyoming change dramatically over the course of the year because of regular seasonal events such as weather, harvest, and the opening and closing of schools. Because such events happen each year, we can adjust the unemployment estimates to take out their effects. The seasonally adjusted estimates then become a better indicator of the overall health of the economy.



State Unemployment Rates April 2004 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.9
District of Columbia	7.3
Alaska	7.1
South Carolina	6.8
Oregon	6.7
Washington	6.3
California	6.2
New York	6.2
Illinois	6.1
Michigan	6.1
Texas	6.0
Louisiana	5.9
Alabama	5.8
Ohio	5.8
Rhode Island	5.7
Arkansas	5.6
New Mexico	5.6
United States	5.6
Arizona	5.4
Kentucky	5.3
New Jersey	5.3
North Carolina	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.3
West Virginia	5.2
Colorado	5.1
Mississippi	5.0
Indiana	4.9
Tennessee	4.9
Massachusetts	4.8
Missouri	4.7
Oklahoma	4.7
Florida	4.6
Kansas	4.6
Montana	4.6
Wisconsin	4.6
Connecticut	4.5
Utah	4.5
Idaho	4.4
Maine	4.3
Nevada	4.3
Minnesota	4.1
Maryland	4.0
Iowa	3.9
New Hampshire	3.9
Delaware	3.8
Georgia	3.8
Hawaii	3.6
Vermont	3.6
Nebraska	3.5
Virginia	3.4
Wyoming	3.4
South Dakota	2.8
North Dakota	2.7

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From April 2003, Wyoming added 4,800 jobs or 2.0 percent. As in previous months, the largest over-the-year increase occurred in Natural Resources and Mining (1,800 jobs or 10.3%).

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY							
	Mar04(r)		Apr03(b)		Mar04	Apr03	Mar04(r)		Apr03(b)		Mar04	Apr03			
	Apr04(p)	Mar04(r)	Apr03(b)	Apr04	Apr04	Apr04(p)	Mar04(r)	Apr03(b)	Apr04	Apr04					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	247.9	245.2	243.1	1.1	2.0	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					39.7	39.5	39.5	0.5	0.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	182.4	179.6	179.1	1.6	1.8	TOTAL PRIVATE					27.4	27.1	27.1	1.1	1.1
GOODS PRODUCING	46.3	45.0	44.6	2.9	3.8	GOODS PRODUCING					3.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	19.2	18.9	17.4	1.6	10.3	Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction					2.4	2.3	2.5	4.3	-4.0
Mining	19.2	18.9	17.4	1.6	10.3	Manufacturing					1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.5	SERVICE PROVIDING					35.8	35.7	35.6	0.3	0.6
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.0	0.0	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities					8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0
Coal Mining	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	Wholesale Trade					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Support Activities for Mining	8.6	8.4	7.0	2.4	22.9	Retail Trade					5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	-1.9
Support Activities for Oil & Gas	6.0	5.9	4.9	1.7	22.4	Information					1.0	0.9	1.0	11.1	0.0
Construction	18.1	17.1	18.2	5.8	-0.5	Financial Activities					2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3
Construction of Buildings	3.9	3.8	4.1	2.6	-4.9	Professional & Business Services					3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	-9.1
Heavy & Civil Engineering Constr.	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	2.1	Educational & Health Services					3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3
Specialty Trade Contractors	9.4	8.7	9.4	8.0	0.0	Leisure & Hospitality					4.4	4.2	4.1	4.8	7.3
Manufacturing	9.0	9.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	Other Services					1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Durable Goods	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT					12.3	12.4	12.4	-0.8	-0.8
Non-Durable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	Federal Government					2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	201.6	200.2	198.5	0.7	1.6	State Government					3.8	3.9	3.8	-2.6	0.0
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	47.9	47.0	47.2	1.9	1.5	Local Government					5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	-1.7
Wholesale Trade	7.2	7.1	6.9	1.4	4.3	NATRONA COUNTY									
Merchant Whslsrs., Durable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					35.0	34.5	33.9	1.4	3.2
Retail Trade	29.0	28.4	28.9	2.1	0.3	TOTAL PRIVATE					29.3	28.7	28.1	2.1	4.3
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-2.4	GOODS PRODUCING					6.6	6.4	5.8	3.1	13.8
Bldg. Material & Garden Supplies	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0	Natural Resources & Mining					2.7	2.6	2.1	3.8	28.6
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1	Construction					2.4	2.3	2.2	4.3	9.1
Grocery Stores	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	-2.6	Manufacturing					1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Gasoline Stations	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-2.4	SERVICE PROVIDING					28.4	28.1	28.1	1.1	1.1
General Merchandise Stores	5.6	5.5	5.6	1.8	0.0	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities					7.9	7.8	7.8	1.3	1.3
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6	Wholesale Trade					2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Transportation, Warehouse, & Util.	11.7	11.5	11.4	1.7	2.6	Retail Trade					4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	0.0
Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8	Transportation, Warehouse, & Util.					1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	9.5	9.3	9.3	2.2	2.2	Information					0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	Financial Activities					1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Information	3.9	4.0	4.1	-2.5	-4.9	Professional & Business Services					3.2	3.0	2.9	6.7	10.3
Financial Activities	10.5	10.4	10.0	1.0	5.0	Educational & Health Services					4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3
Finance & Insurance	7.0	7.0	6.7	0.0	4.5	Leisure & Hospitality					3.2	3.1	3.3	3.2	-3.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.9	6.1	Other Services					1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	15.2	14.9	15.2	2.0	0.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT					5.7	5.8	5.8	-1.7	-1.7
Prof., Scientific & Technical Services	7.4	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	Federal Government					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Architectural, Engineering & Rel.	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	State Government					0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Mngt. of Companies & Enterprises	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	Local Government					4.3	4.4	4.4	-2.3	-2.3
Admin. & Support & Waste Svcs.	7.3	7.0	7.3	4.3	0.0	Local Education					3.0	3.1	3.0	-3.2	0.0
Educational & Health Services	21.4	21.0	20.7	1.9	3.4										
Educational	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0										
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.3	19.0	18.7	1.6	3.2										
Ambulatory Health Care	7.3	7.1	6.9	2.8	5.8										
Offices of Physicians	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4										
Hospitals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0										
Nursing & Residential Care Fac.	4.5	4.4	4.3	2.3	4.7										
Social Assistance	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0										
Leisure & Hospitality	27.7	27.7	27.8	0.0	-0.4										
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5										
Accommodation & Food Services	25.6	25.6	25.6	0.0	0.0										
Accommodation	8.7	9.0	8.7	-3.3	0.0										
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	16.9	16.6	16.9	1.8	0.0										
Other Services	9.5	9.6	9.5	-1.0	0.0										
Repair & Maintenance	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3										
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	65.5	65.6	64.0	-0.2	2.3										
Federal Government	7.3	7.3	7.1	0.0	2.8										
State Government	15.5	15.5	14.9	0.0	4.0										
State Govt. Education	6.3	6.1	5.7	3.3	10.5										
Local Government	42.7	42.8	42.0	-0.2	1.7										
Local Govt. Education	22.7	23.0	22.5	-1.3	0.9										
Hospitals	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8										

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Wyoming 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		
	Apr04(p)	Mar04(r)	Apr03(b)	Apr04	Apr03
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.2	21.0	20.6	1.0	2.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.5	17.3	16.9	1.2	3.6
GOODS PRODUCING	8.3	8.2	8.0	1.2	3.8
Natural Resources & Mining	6.1	6.1	5.7	0.0	7.0
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.8	6.2	-5.6
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.9	12.8	12.6	0.8	2.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.0	3.9	3.8	2.6	5.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.2	20.0	19.9	1.0	1.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.9	15.7	15.6	1.3	1.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6.4	6.3	6.2	1.6	3.2
Natural Resources & Mining	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Construction	1.7	1.5	1.6	13.3	6.2
Manufacturing	1.1	1.2	1.1	-8.3	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	13.8	13.7	13.7	0.7	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.5	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-14.3
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Educational & Health Services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	14.5	15.2	14.5	-4.6	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	12.4	13.0	12.5	-4.6	-0.8
GOODS PRODUCING	2.0	1.9	2.3	5.3	-13.0
Nat. Res., Mining & Construction	1.8	1.7	2.1	5.9	-14.3
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.5	13.3	12.2	-6.0	2.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1
Educational & Health Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	4.4	5.1	4.4	-13.7	0.0
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0

State Unemployment Rates April 2004 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.0
Alaska	7.3
Oregon	6.9
District of Columbia	6.7
Washington	6.3
South Carolina	6.2
California	6.1
Michigan	6.0
New York	6.0
Illinois	5.9
Ohio	5.8
Texas	5.6
Alabama	5.4
Arkansas	5.4
Rhode Island	5.4
United States	5.4
West Virginia	5.4
Louisiana	5.3
New Mexico	5.3
Colorado	5.2
Kentucky	5.2
Wisconsin	5.1
Arizona	5.0
Indiana	5.0
New Jersey	5.0
North Carolina	5.0
Pennsylvania	4.9
Maine	4.8
Tennessee	4.8
Idaho	4.7
Connecticut	4.6
Kansas	4.6
Massachusetts	4.6
Mississippi	4.6
Montana	4.6
Minnesota	4.5
Missouri	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
Florida	4.4
Nevada	4.3
Utah	4.3
New Hampshire	4.1
Iowa	4.0
Vermont	3.9
Delaware	3.7
Maryland	3.7
Wyoming	3.7
Hawaii	3.6
Georgia	3.5
Nebraska	3.4
Virginia	3.1
North Dakota	2.9
South Dakota	2.9

Economic Indicators

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell 34.0 percent from April 2003 to April 2004, signaling improvement in the labor market.

	Apr 2004 (p)	Mar 2004 (r)	Apr 2003 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	276,468	275,229	275,627	0.5	0.3
Unemployed	10,123	10,958	13,129	-7.6	-22.9
Employed	266,345	264,271	262,498	0.8	1.5
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.7%/3.4%	4.0%/3.4%	4.8%/4.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	5.4%/5.6%	6.0%/5.7%	5.8%/6.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,239,000	7,377,000	7,181,000	-1.9	0.8
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.4%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	492,000	514,000	437,000	-4.3	12.6
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,411,000	4,868,000	4,609,000	-9.4	-4.3
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,016.72	\$988.13	\$951.35	2.9	6.9
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	43.8	43.6	0.2	0.7
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$828.35	\$830.08	\$783.98	-0.2	5.7
Average Weekly Hours	44.8	44.7	43.7	0.2	2.5
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$626.83	\$645.24	\$713.47	-2.9	-12.1
Average Weekly Hours	39.9	38.8	40.7	2.8	-2.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$652.04	\$653.21	\$623.64	-0.2	4.6
Average Weekly Hours	40.6	40.8	39.9	-0.5	1.8
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	15,764	23,143	23,870	-31.9	-34.0
Benefits Paid	\$3,664,823	\$5,434,029	\$5,553,344	-32.6	-34.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$232.48	\$234.80	\$232.65	-1.0	-0.1
State Insured Covered Jobs	226,787	224,128	222,343	1.2	2.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8%	2.3%	2.4%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	188.0	187.4	183.8	0.3	2.3
Housing	185.0	184.9	179.0	0.1	3.4
Apparel	188.4	187.9	184.1	0.3	2.3
Transportation	124.3	123.5	123.9	0.6	0.3
Medical Care	161.8	160.5	159.3	0.8	1.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	308.3	307.5	294.6	0.3	4.7
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	109.0	108.8	107.4	0.2	1.5
Other Goods & Services	110.9	111.1	109.0	-0.2	1.7
Other Goods & Services	303.6	303.1	298.1	0.2	1.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	144.5	142.7	136.8	1.3	5.6
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	269	255	293	5.5	-8.2
Valuation	\$48,589,000	\$34,321,000	\$34,763,000	41.6	39.8
Single Family Homes	228	208	231	10	-1.3
Valuation	\$45,501,000	\$31,275,000	\$30,618,000	45.5	48.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	61	63	38	-3.2	60.5

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Brad Payne, Economist*

Johnson County had the lowest unemployment rate in Wyoming (1.6%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Apr 2004 (p)	Mar 2004 (r)	Apr 2003 (b)	Apr 2004 (p)	Mar 2004 (r)	Apr 2003 (b)	Apr 2004 (p)	Mar 2004 (r)	Apr 2003 (b)	Apr 2004 (p)	Mar 2004 (r)	Apr 2003 (b)
NORTHWEST	46,792	46,230	46,375	44,707	43,796	43,796	2,085	2,434	2,579	4.5	5.3	5.6
Big Horn	5,874	5,785	5,853	5,652	5,508	5,596	222	277	257	3.8	4.8	4.4
Fremont	18,916	18,759	18,587	17,838	17,550	17,286	1,078	1,209	1,301	5.7	6.4	7.0
Hot Springs	2,245	2,200	2,282	2,178	2,115	2,199	67	85	83	3.0	3.9	3.6
Park	15,204	14,976	14,995	14,657	14,312	14,277	547	664	718	3.6	4.4	4.8
Washakie	4,553	4,510	4,658	4,382	4,311	4,438	171	199	220	3.8	4.4	4.7
NORTHEAST	47,964	47,600	47,789	46,573	45,925	45,611	1,391	1,675	2,178	2.9	3.5	4.6
Campbell	22,791	22,828	22,642	22,126	22,098	21,603	665	730	1,039	2.9	3.2	4.6
Crook	3,003	2,898	3,044	2,889	2,771	2,882	114	127	162	3.8	4.4	5.3
Johnson	4,065	3,973	4,067	3,998	3,861	3,928	67	112	139	1.6	2.8	3.4
Sheridan	14,920	14,760	14,829	14,471	14,161	14,142	449	599	687	3.0	4.1	4.6
Weston	3,185	3,141	3,207	3,089	3,034	3,056	96	107	151	3.0	3.4	4.7
SOUTHWEST	54,417	54,405	54,239	52,128	52,330	51,078	2,289	2,075	3,161	4.2	3.8	5.8
Lincoln	7,518	7,385	7,462	7,164	6,979	6,947	354	406	515	4.7	5.5	6.9
Sublette	3,768	3,699	3,500	3,683	3,605	3,400	85	94	100	2.3	2.5	2.9
Sweetwater	20,628	20,648	20,784	20,016	19,966	19,819	612	682	965	3.0	3.3	4.6
Teton	11,319	11,570	11,558	10,573	11,188	10,709	746	382	849	6.6	3.3	7.3
Uinta	11,184	11,103	10,935	10,692	10,592	10,203	492	511	732	4.4	4.6	6.7
SOUTHEAST	75,856	76,002	76,252	73,382	73,331	73,648	2,474	2,671	2,604	3.3	3.5	3.4
Albany	20,053	20,292	20,339	19,685	19,894	19,953	368	398	386	1.8	2.0	1.9
Goshen	6,307	6,077	6,380	6,093	5,835	6,152	214	242	228	3.4	4.0	3.6
Laramie	43,847	44,182	43,844	42,180	42,394	42,116	1,667	1,788	1,728	3.8	4.0	3.9
Niobrara	1,184	1,132	1,248	1,158	1,103	1,196	26	29	52	2.2	2.6	4.2
Platte	4,465	4,319	4,441	4,266	4,105	4,231	199	214	210	4.5	5.0	4.7
CENTRAL	51,440	50,993	50,976	49,555	48,890	48,368	1,885	2,103	2,608	3.7	4.1	5.1
Carbon	7,830	7,728	7,971	7,521	7,352	7,467	309	376	504	3.9	4.9	6.3
Converse	6,390	6,298	6,619	6,156	6,042	6,264	234	256	355	3.7	4.1	5.4
Natrona	37,220	36,967	36,386	35,878	35,496	34,637	1,342	1,471	1,749	3.6	4.0	4.8
STATEWIDE	276,468	275,229	275,627	266,345	264,271	262,498	10,123	10,958	13,129	3.7	4.0	4.8
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.4	3.4	4.5
U.S.....										5.4	6.0	5.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.6	5.7	6.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/04. Run Date 05/04.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

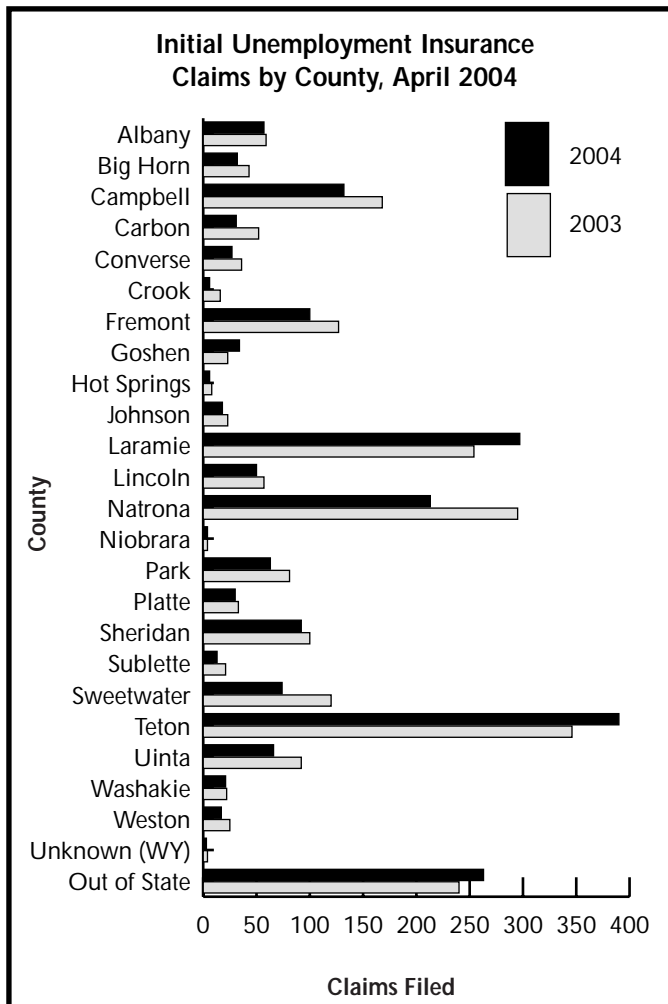
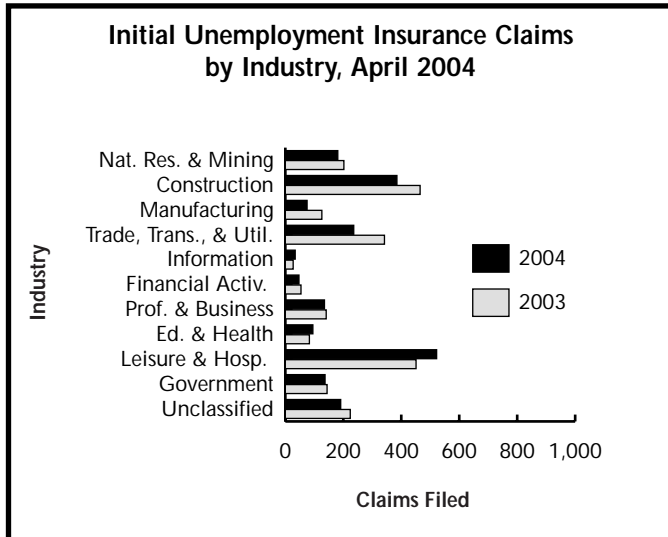
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2003 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.4 percent.

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

Over-the-year declines in initial claims were broad-based but primarily concentrated in Goods Producing industries. Leisure & Hospitality was one of the few industries with increased claims.



	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Apr04	Mar04	Apr03	Mar04	Apr03
WYOMING STATEWIDE	2,038	2,133	2,251	-4.5	-9.5
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	641	840	793	-23.7	-19.2
Natural Resources and Mining	181	172	202	5.2	-10.4
Mining	150	144	182	4.2	-17.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	17	18	10	-5.6	70.0
Construction	385	559	465	-31.1	-17.2
Manufacturing	75	109	126	-31.2	-40.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,119	987	1,140	13.4	-1.8
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	236	248	342	-4.8	-31.0
Wholesale Trade	28	23	42	21.7	-33.3
Retail Trade	133	152	180	-12.5	-26.1
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	75	73	120	2.7	-37.5
Information	34	38	27	-10.5	25.9
Financial Activities	47	52	54	-9.6	-13.0
Professional & Business Services	135	133	141	1.5	-4.3
Educational & Health Services	95	109	83	-12.8	14.5
Leisure & Hospitality	522	337	451	54.9	15.7
Other Services	50	70	42	-28.6	19.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	137	162	144	-15.4	-4.9
Federal Government	49	74	53	-33.8	-7.5
State Government	18	25	21	-28.0	-14.3
Local Government	70	63	70	11.1	0.0
Local Education	13	19	15	-31.6	-13.3
UNCLASSIFIED	141	144	174	-2.1	-19.0

LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	295	334	257	-11.7	14.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	96	115	88	-16.5	9.1
Construction	80	98	71	-18.4	12.7
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	169	180	133	-6.1	27.1
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	47	37	48	27.0	-2.1
Financial Activities	10	7	5	42.9	100.0
Professional & Business Services	40	52	28	-23.1	42.9
Educational & Health Services	17	15	9	13.3	88.9
Leisure & Hospitality	14	13	27	7.7	-48.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	20	20	24	0.0	-16.7
UNCLASSIFIED	10	19	12	-47.4	-16.7

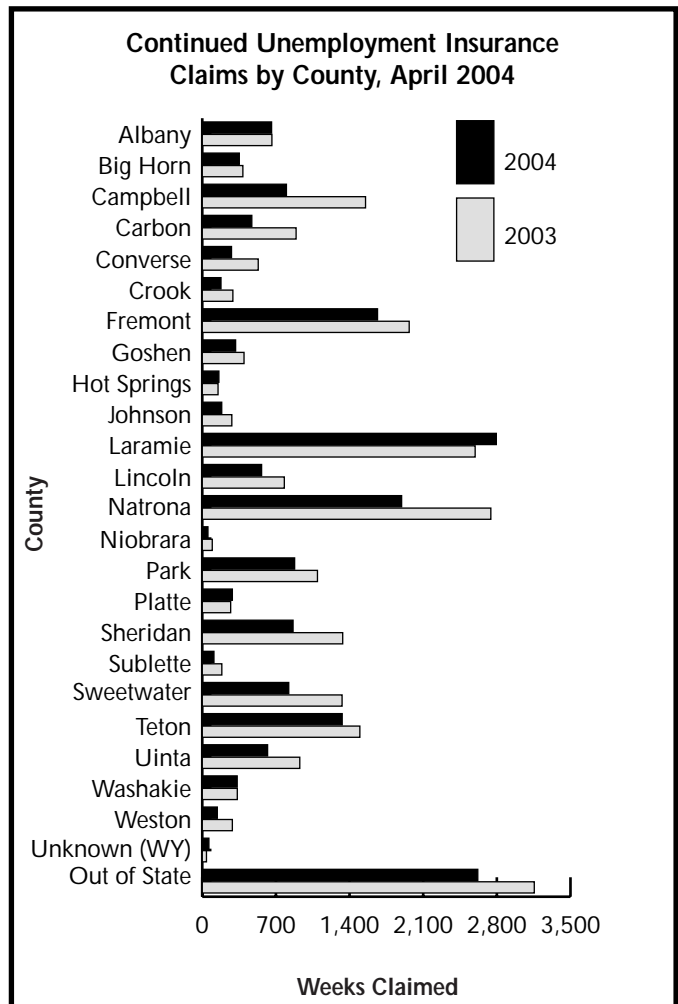
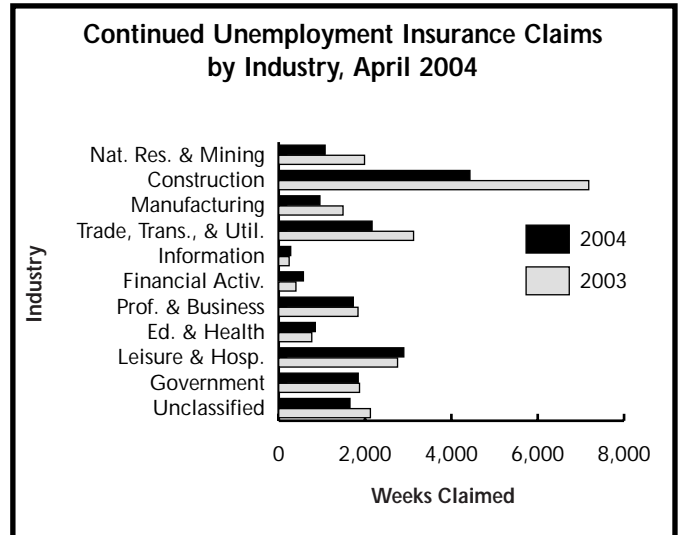
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	212	292	297	-27.4	-28.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	80	140	138	-42.9	-42.0
Construction	55	106	63	-48.1	-12.7
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	104	137	134	-24.1	-22.4
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	22	37	50	-40.5	-56.0
Financial Activities	9	8	10	12.5	-10.0
Professional & Business Services	25	25	23	0.0	8.7
Educational & Health Services	25	26	18	-3.8	38.9
Leisure & Hospitality	17	27	23	-37.0	-26.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	11	16	36.4	-6.3
UNCLASSIFIED	13	4	9	225.0	44.4

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

The percentage decline in over-the-year continued claims (-22.4%) was the largest seen since 1997.

	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change	
	Apr04	Mar04	Apr03	Mar04	Apr04
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	18,440	23,106	23,777	-20.2	-22.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	5,941	6,034	6,622	-1.5	-10.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6,460	9,891	10,660	-34.7	-39.4
Natural Resources and Mining	1,075	1,225	1,988	-12.2	-45.9
Mining	887	1,007	1,700	-11.9	-47.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	163	144	178	13.2	-8.4
Construction	4,430	7,371	7,182	-39.9	-38.3
Manufacturing	955	1,295	1,490	-26.3	-35.9
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	8,889	9,483	9,641	-6.3	-7.8
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	2,163	2,593	3,124	-16.6	-30.8
Wholesale Trade	266	339	392	-21.5	-32.1
Retail Trade	1,375	1,594	1,842	-13.7	-25.4
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	522	660	890	-20.9	-41.3
Information	278	204	242	36.3	14.9
Financial Activities	572	556	399	2.9	43.4
Professional & Business Services	1,728	2,011	1,837	-14.1	-5.9
Educational & Health Services	848	950	766	-10.7	10.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2,898	2,499	2,753	16.0	5.3
Other Services	402	670	520	-40.0	-22.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,842	2,229	1,872	-17.4	-1.6
Federal Government	893	1,082	843	-17.5	5.9
State Government	266	282	254	-5.7	4.7
Local Government	683	865	775	-21.0	-11.9
Local Education	172	181	166	-5.0	3.6
UNCLASSIFIED	1,249	1,503	1,604	-16.9	-22.1
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,792	3,304	2,593	-15.5	7.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	874	863	738	1.3	18.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	837	1,306	1,027	-35.9	-18.5
Construction	688	1,121	856	-38.6	-19.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,588	1,582	1,217	0.4	30.5
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	323	371	465	-12.9	-30.5
Financial Activities	129	116	79	11.2	63.3
Professional & Business Services	637	406	331	56.9	92.4
Educational & Health Services	144	162	72	-11.1	100.0
Leisure & Hospitality	124	146	161	-15.1	-23.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	248	277	223	-10.5	11.2
UNCLASSIFIED	119	139	126	-14.4	-5.6
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,896	2,606	2,744	-27.2	-30.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	619	724	772	-14.5	-19.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	628	1,140	1,248	-44.9	-49.7
Construction	459	949	843	-51.6	-45.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,143	1,279	1,280	-10.6	-10.7
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	326	378	484	-13.8	-32.6
Financial Activities	83	92	93	-9.8	-10.8
Professional & Business Services	265	317	302	-16.4	-12.3
Educational & Health Services	230	199	158	15.6	45.6
Leisure & Hospitality	166	220	139	-24.5	19.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	83	96	135	-13.5	-38.5
UNCLASSIFIED	42	91	81	-53.8	-48.1



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