

TRENDS

Work Activity of Community College Graduates One Year After Graduation

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

In this article we study the work activity of Wyoming community college graduates one year after graduation. Data include employment in Wyoming and the nine other states with which Research & Planning (R&P) has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for exchanging Wage Records data. Two-thirds of Wyoming's May 2002 community college graduates were working in Wyoming or another MOU state one year after graduation.

A sizable number of May 2002 Wyoming community college graduates do not appear in Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Wage Records during the second quarter of 2003 (2003Q2; approximately one year after graduation). This does not necessarily mean they are not gainfully employed or pursuing additional postsecondary education (e.g., enrolled at a four-year college). Some may be working jobs in Wyoming not covered by UI (Brennan, Henderson, & Saulcy, 2004). However, non-covered employment outcomes are beyond the scope of this study. Others may be employed by firms located in another

state. In this article we study the graduates who are employed in Wyoming or other states with which Research & Planning (R&P) has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for exchanging Wage Records data. Interstate Wage Records are shown by demographic, academic, and industry characteristics for 2003Q2.

Data

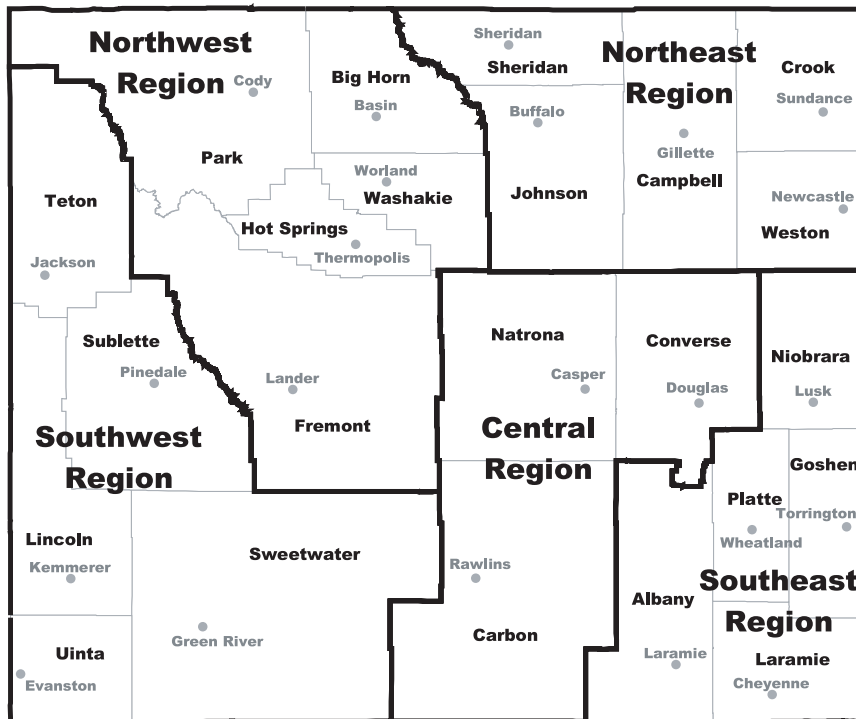
R&P has access to the UI Wage Records information from nine states (including all bordering states; see Map 1, page 3). May

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **First quarter 2004 employment and wage data indicate employment, total payroll, and average weekly wages are up....page 10**
- **The over-the-year job loss in Construction reflects the return to normal employment levels following the unusual increase in Construction employment in August 2003....page 16**
- **Wyoming's unemployment rate (3.7%) is still well below that of the nation (5.4%)....page 17**
- **Initial Unemployment Insurance claims in Manufacturing decreased 54.4 percent....page 22**

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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Map 1: States With Which Wyoming Holds Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) to Share Wage Records



2002 community college graduates' social security numbers (SSNs) were matched against UI Wage Records data from Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. The combined interstate Wage Records data include SSNs, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry codes for the matched employer, quarterly wages, and a state identifier.

Community college data utilized in this study are for May 2002 graduates of Casper College, Central Wyoming College (CWC), Eastern Wyoming College (EWC), Laramie County Community College (LCCC), Northwest College, Sheridan College (includes Sheridan and Gillette campuses), and Western Wyoming

Community College (WWCC). The data contain the graduates' location of origin (e.g., Colorado, Mexico), sex, and age. Location of origin is captured by the colleges as part of initial enrollment.

If an individual worked in more than one state during the study period, we assigned the individual to the state in which he or she had the highest earnings. Tabular data were based on that assignment.

Findings

College

There were 1,277 May 2002 graduates from Wyoming's seven community colleges. Of these, 70.2 percent (896) were found working one year after graduation in either Wyoming or an MOU state (see Table 1, page 4).

The percentage of graduates working in Wyoming versus an MOU state varied substantially by college (see Table 1). Casper College had the highest percentage of graduates with a Wyoming wage record (61.3%). EWC graduates had the fewest (39.2%). Typically, colleges with the lowest percentages in Wyoming (EWC, Northwest College, and Sheridan College) are located in close proximity to a neighboring state. However, LCCC in Cheyenne, also near a state border, showed 59.8 percent of recent graduates working in Wyoming. Therefore, the size and economic diversity of the local labor market may be a factor in retaining graduates.

Table 1 and Map 2 (see pages 4 and 5, respectively) show that 14.8 percent (189) of the 1,277 graduates worked in a border state (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, or Utah) during 2003Q2. Among the individual colleges, Northwest College (23.2%) and EWC (21.5%) had the

Table 1: May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates^a by College and Work Location,^b Second Quarter 2003

	Work Location					Total
	Wyoming	Border MOU State ^c	MOU State ^d	Total Working	Unknown ^e	
Casper College	168	25	28	196	78	274
Row %	61.3%	9.1%	10.2%	71.5%	28.5%	100.0%
Central Wyoming College (CWC)	57	15	15	72	25	97
Row %	58.8%	15.5%	15.5%	74.2%	25.8%	100.0%
Eastern Wyoming College (EWC)	31	17	19	50	29	79
Row %	39.2%	21.5%	24.1%	63.3%	36.7%	100.0%
Laramie County Community College (LCCC)	155	29	32	187	72	259
Row %	59.8%	11.2%	12.4%	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
Northwest College	92	54	60	152	81	233
Row %	39.5%	23.2%	25.8%	65.2%	34.8%	100.0%
Sheridan College ^e	74	28	31	105	43	148
Row %	50.0%	18.9%	20.9%	70.9%	29.1%	100.0%
Western Wyoming Community College (WWCC)	113	21	21	134	53	187
Row %	60.4%	11.2%	11.2%	71.7%	28.3%	100.0%
Total	690	189	206	896	381	1,277
Row %	54.0%	14.8%	16.1%	70.2%	29.8%	100.0%

Note: Row percents may not total to 100 percent due to rounding.

^aIncludes main campus and outreach center(s).

^bIf an individual worked in more than one state during the study period, we assigned the individual to the state in which he or she had the highest earnings.

^cColorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Utah.

^dColorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

^eNot working in Wyoming or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) state.

largest percentages working in a border state.

The percent of graduates not working in Wyoming or an MOU state in 2003Q2 (381 or 29.8%) varied substantially across the seven colleges from a high of 36.7 percent from EWC to a low of 25.8 percent from CWC (see Table 1). This does not mean that graduates from EWC are necessarily less successful. Other logical destinations (e.g., transferring to a four-year college or university) are not currently tracked by R&P.

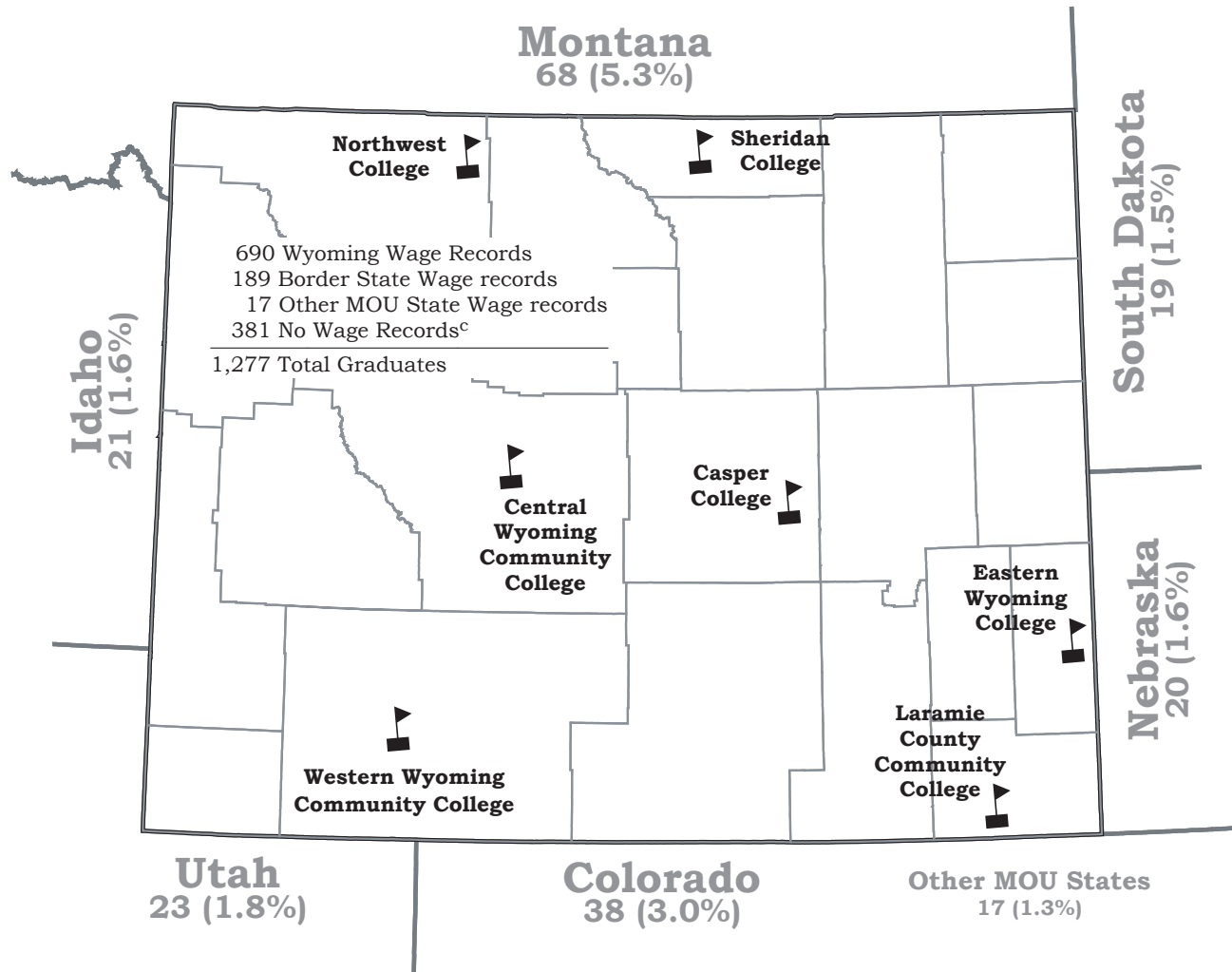
Location of Origin

Graduates originating from Wyoming were more likely than others to be working in the state one year after graduation (62.1%; see Table 2, page 6). Only 19 (10.1%) graduates who originated from outside Wyoming were working in Wyoming one year after graduation, although 89 (47.1%) were working in an MOU state.

Age

May 2002 community college graduates

Map 2: Work Location^a of May 2002 Wyoming Community College^b Graduates, Second Quarter 2003



^aIncludes Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) states (Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah). If an individual worked in more than one state during the study period, we assigned the individual to the state in which he or she had the highest earnings.
^bCasper College; Central Wyoming College; Eastern Wyoming College; Laramie County Community College; Northwest College; Sheridan College; and Western Wyoming Community College.
^cUnknown - not working in Wyoming or an MOU State.

were mostly in their early twenties (see Table 3, page 7). Those age 20 to 24 account for 57.1 percent of all graduates. Graduates 25 and older had a greater likelihood of remaining in Wyoming one year after graduation (63.0%). Of 20-year-olds, 22.3 percent were working in an MOU state. There were also a similar number of

21-year-olds and 22- to 24-year-olds working in an MOU state (20.2% and 19.9%, respectively).

Gender

Substantially more women than men graduated from Wyoming community

Table 2: May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates by Location of Origin and Work Location,^a Second Quarter 2003

State of Origin	Work Location			Total
	Wyoming	MOU ^b State	Unknown ^c	
Wyoming	666	116	291	1,073
Row %	62.1%	10.8%	27.1%	100.0%
Colorado	2	13	12	27
Row %	7.4%	48.1%	44.4%	100.0%
Idaho	0	6	1	7
Row %	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%	100.0%
Montana	5	42	20	67
Row %	7.5%	62.7%	29.9%	100.0%
Nebraska	4	8	4	16
Row %	25.0%	50.0%	25.0%	100.0%
South Dakota	2	7	5	14
Row %	14.3%	50.0%	35.7%	100.0%
Utah	2	6	2	10
Row %	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	100.0%
Border State Total	15	82	44	141
Row %	10.6%	58.2%	31.2%	100.0%
Other Origin ^d	4	7	37	48
Row %	8.3%	14.6%	77.1%	100.0%
All Non-Wyo Total^e	19	89	81	189
Row %	10.1%	47.1%	42.9%	100.0%
Unknown Origin	5	1	9	15
Row %	33.3%	6.7%	60.0%	100.0%
Total	690	206	381	1,277
Row %	54.0%	16.1%	29.8%	100.0%

Note: Row percents may not total to 100 percent due to rounding.

^aIf an individual worked in more than one state during the study period, we assigned the individual to the state in which he or she had the highest earnings.

^bColorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

^cNot working in Wyoming or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) state.

^dMay include international origins.

^eBorder States and Other Origin.

colleges in May 2002 (64.7% and 35.3%). However, male and female graduates were similarly distributed in Wyoming Wage Records (50.6% and 55.9%, respectively) and MOU state Wage Records (15.5% and 16.5%, respectively) one year after graduation (see Table 4, page 7).

Industry

Industry classifications are provided for the 896 graduates who had jobs in Wyoming or an MOU state (see Table 5, page 8). They worked in a number of industries. The highest percentages were in

Table 3: May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates by Age and Work Location,^a Second Quarter 2003

Age Group	Work Location			Total
	Wyoming	MOU State ^b	Unknown ^c	
16-19	3	0	5	8
Row %	37.5%	0.0%	62.5%	100.0%
20	87	41	56	184
Row %	47.3%	22.3%	30.4%	100.0%
21	116	49	78	243
Row %	47.7%	20.2%	32.1%	100.0%
22-24	147	60	95	302
Row %	48.7%	19.9%	31.5%	100.0%
25-34	177	28	74	279
Row %	63.4%	10.0%	26.5%	100.0%
35-44	97	15	40	152
Row %	63.8%	9.9%	26.3%	100.0%
45-54	53	8	22	83
Row %	63.9%	9.6%	26.5%	100.0%
55-64	6	1	5	12
Row %	50.0%	8.3%	41.7%	100.0%
65+	0	0	2	2
Row %	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Unknown	4	4	4	12
Row %	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100.0%
Total	690	206	381	1,277.00
Row %	54.0%	16.1%	29.8%	100.0%

Note: Row percents may not total to 100 percent due to rounding.

^aIf an individual worked in more than one state during the study period, we assigned the individual to the state in which he or she had the highest earnings.

^bIncludes Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

^cNot working in Wyoming or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) state.

Health Care & Social Assistance (260 or 29.0%), Retail Trade (100 or 11.2%), Educational Services (88 or 9.8%), and Professional & Business Services (84 or 9.4%).

There was substantial industry variation in the percentages of graduates working in

Table 4: May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates by Gender and Work Location,^a Second Quarter 2003

Gender	Work Location			Total
	Wyoming	MOU State ^b	Unknown ^c	
Women	462	136	228	826
Row %	55.9%	16.5%	27.6%	100.0%
Men	228	70	153	451
Row %	50.6%	15.5%	33.9%	100.0%
Total	690	206	381	1277
Row %	54.0%	16.1%	29.8%	100.0%

Note: Row percents may not total to 100 percent due to rounding.

^aIf an individual worked in more than one state during the study period, we assigned the individual to the state in which he or she had the highest earnings.

^bIncludes Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

^cNot working in Wyoming or a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) state.

Wyoming or an MOU state. Wyoming industries more likely to employ graduates included Information (88.2%); Educational Services (85.2%); or Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (81.8%). MOU state industries more likely to employ graduates included Manufacturing (36.4%), Other Services (34.6%), and Leisure & Hospitality (31.8%).

Discussion

Two-thirds of Wyoming's May 2002 community college graduates were working in Wyoming or another MOU state one year after graduation. The completion of an Associate's degree is often part of a larger continued educational objective. Many of those not found working in 2003Q2 may have gone on to further education. Given that a number of full-time students in four-year settings do not work or may work in jobs not covered by UI (Brennan et al.,

Table 5: May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates by Industry and Work Location,^a Second Quarter 2003

Industry ^b	Work Location		Total
	Wyoming	MOU State ^c	
Natural Resources and Mining (11, 21)	35	10	45
Row %	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
Construction (23)	31	13	44
Row %	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
Manufacturing (31-33)	14	8	22
Row %	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities (42, 48-49, 22)	27	6	33
Row %	81.8%	18.2%	100.0%
Retail Trade (44-45)	73	27	100
Row %	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
Information (51)	15	2	17
Row %	88.2%	11.8%	100.0%
Financial Activities (52-53)	26	9	35
Row %	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
Professional and Business Services (54-56)	67	17	84
Row %	79.8%	20.2%	100.0%
Educational Services (61)	75	13	88
Row %	85.2%	14.8%	100.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance (62)	210	50	260
Row %	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%
Leisure and Hospitality (71-72)	45	21	66
Row %	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
Other Services (81)	17	9	26
Row %	65.4%	34.6%	100.0%
Public Administration (92)	53	15	68
Row %	77.9%	22.1%	100.0%
Unclassified	2	6	8
Row %	25.0%	75.0%	
Total	690	206	896
Row %	77.0%	23.0%	100.0%

^aIf an individual worked in more than one state during the study period, we assigned the individual to the state in which he or she had the highest earnings.

^bBased on 2-digit North American Industry Classification System code.

^cMemorandum of Understanding (MOU) states include Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

2004), this number could be quite substantial.

Younger graduates are more likely than older graduates to leave the state after

graduation. One possible explanation is that older graduates are more likely to earn a degree for purposes of career advancement within an existing industry or occupation.

A higher proportion of community college graduates are women and more likely than men to be found working in Wyoming or an MOU state. Depending upon gender differences in how a degree from a community college is primarily utilized by graduates (e.g., as a terminal degree or as a first step in additional college education), men may be less likely to enter the job market upon completion of a degree from a community college. The large output of women with nursing degrees (Saulcy, 2004) may indicate that a community college degree is associated with, at least for the short-term future, the intention by women to enter the workforce. The gender distribution of community college graduates transferring to a four-year college could easily be determined with access to the National Student Clearinghouse (NSC) data.

The data also support the argument that colleges near the borders of another state disproportionately supply graduates to these out-of-state labor market areas. This should not be taken as a criticism of the colleges because they are filling a regional educational market niche. The fact that many of the graduates are successful in the labor markets of surrounding states is an indication that the colleges are imbuing students with useful work skills. Additionally, graduates who originated out of state were more likely to work in an MOU state one year after graduation than those from Wyoming (47.1% compared to 10.8%). Exploiting a larger geographical area may also permit course offerings that would not be possible if limited only to students from Wyoming. A result may be diversity in educational offerings as well as a more efficient use of existing capacity and the introduction of non-residents to opportunities in Wyoming's labor market.

Future Research

Given that a community college degree is often the start of an objective to pursue additional education, a search of wage record data can provide only a partial accounting of the successes of community college graduates one year after graduation. A more complete picture of college outcomes could be presented if transfer data supplied from the NSC could be integrated with interstate Wage Record data. Presumably, a number of students not found in Wyoming's or MOU states' Wage Records could be found attending the University of Wyoming or other four-year colleges. Additionally, allowing R&P to identify transfer students would provide a more accurate picture of expected wages for community college graduates who do not go on to a four-year college (e.g., wages may be deflated by transfer students working low-wage, part-time jobs). Future plans for community college graduate outcomes analysis between R & P and the colleges include the merging of Wage Record and NSC data.

References

- Brennan, N., Henderson, C. R., & Saulcy, S. (2004). *Where are the jobs? What do they pay?: 2001 annual covered employment and wages*. Casper, WY: Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.
- Saulcy, S. (2004, August). Chapter 4: Results From Survey Data. In *Where are they now? Wyoming community college graduates' labor market outcomes 2004*. Retrieved October 11, 2004, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CollegeReport2004.htm>



Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2004: Employment Growth Continues at a Healthy Pace

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist* tables by: *Nancy Brennan, Economist*

Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment increased by 7,091 jobs or 3.1 percent during first quarter 2004 compared to first quarter 2003. First quarter's employment increase is well above the five-year average growth rate of 2.1 percent (see Table 1). Total payroll increased by \$120.5 million or 7.2 percent, slightly higher than its five-year average (6.7%). Average weekly wage increased by \$22 or 4.0 percent, just below its five-year average (4.5%). Additionally, employment increased in 21 of Wyoming's 23 counties during first quarter.

Table 2 (see page 11) shows that employment grew faster in first quarter 2004 than at any time during 2002 and 2003. The Figure (see page 11) shows that payroll growth (7.2% during first quarter) continues to increase from the trough in fourth quarter 2002.

Employment and Wages by Industry

Each year, approximately one-third of the employers covered by Unemployment

Insurance (UI) in Wyoming are contacted by mail questionnaire to confirm that they have been assigned to the correct industry category (e.g., Mining, Construction, Manufacturing) based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; U.S. Census Bureau, 2002). If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a different NAICS code is assigned to reflect that change. Research staff also review employers' NAICS codes if the business is sold, becomes incorporated, or otherwise changes ownership. In this manner, Research & Planning continuously ensures that employers are assigned to the correct industry category. However, such changes also make it difficult for data users to make direct comparisons across years. Sometimes, large employers may move from one NAICS sector to another.

The purpose of this article is to show employment and payroll changes between first quarter 2003 and first quarter 2004. These economic changes help us gauge the strength of Wyoming's economy and

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter, 2000 to 2004

	Average Monthly Employment		Total Wages		Average Weekly Wage	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
00Q1	3.1	-2.4	10.9	-7.4	7.6	-5.1
01Q1	2.4	-2.3	6.0	-9.2	3.5	-7.0
02Q1	1.8	-3.3	6.7	-8.9	4.8	-5.8
03Q1	0.1	-3.6	2.6	-8.7	2.5	-5.3
04Q1	3.1	-2.3	7.2	-7.6	4.0	-5.4
5-Year Average for Q1	2.1	-2.8	6.7	-8.4	4.5	-5.7

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

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
02Q1	1.6%	6.5%
02Q2	0.7%	4.7%
02Q3	0.5%	3.5%
02Q4	0.4%	2.4%
03Q1	0.1%	2.6%
03Q2	0.5%	3.3%
03Q3	1.2%	4.7%
03Q4	1.7%	5.9%
04Q1	3.1%	7.2%

These employment increases are likely related to natural gas drilling activity around the state.

State government employment increased by 1,527 jobs or 12.1 percent. However, practically all this gain (1,500 jobs) was the result of a new payroll system in a unit of state government. This new payroll system was also responsible for \$2 million of the increase in state government payroll.

Employment in Accommodation & Food Services grew by 671 jobs or 2.6 percent during first quarter. Job gains were about evenly split between accommodation and food services.

Health Care & Social Assistance added 614 jobs or 3.3 percent during first quarter. This industry was also affected by noneconomic code changes. In particular, a large employer had its code changed from administrative & support services (NAICS 561) to social assistance (NAICS 624). Another large employer changed from private ownership to local government (and thus moved from Health Care & Social Assistance to Local Government on Table 3).

identify the fastest and slowest growing industries and geographic areas.

Table 3 (see page 12) shows that the largest job gains occurred in Mining, State Government, Accommodation & Food Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, and Construction.

Mining (including oil & gas) grew by 1,792 jobs or 10.4 percent in first quarter. The vast majority of job gains in Mining were found in support activities for mining.

Figure: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages, First Quarter 2002 to First Quarter 2004

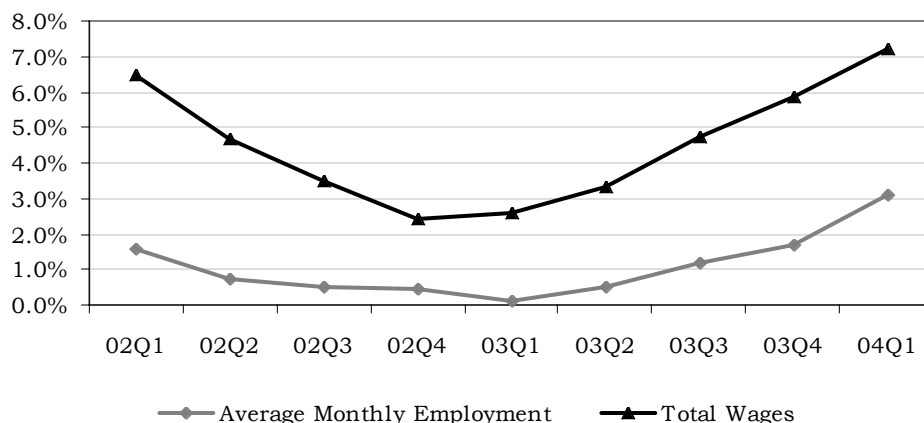


Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by Industry, 2003 and 2004

Industry Title and NAICS ^a Sector	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage				
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		
	2003	2004	No.	%	2003	2004	Amt.		%	2003	2004	Amt.	%
Total, All Industries	230,429	237,520	7,091	3.1	\$1,678,259,943	\$1,798,842,050	\$120,582,107	7.2		\$560	\$583	\$22	4.0
Total Private (11-99)	171,747	177,118	5,371	3.1	\$1,221,749,681	\$1,322,616,504	\$100,866,823	8.3		\$547	\$574	\$27	5.0
Agriculture (11)	1,984	2,077	93	4.7	\$10,661,608	\$11,860,830	\$1,199,222	11.2		\$413	\$439	\$26	6.3
Mining (21)	17,278	19,071	1,792	10.4	\$248,007,450	\$282,522,492	\$34,515,042	13.9		\$1,104	\$1,140	\$35	3.2
Utilities (22)	2,088	2,161	72	3.5	\$28,335,010	\$31,194,697	\$2,859,687	10.1		\$1,044	\$1,111	\$67	6.4
Construction (23)	16,464	16,801	337	2.0	\$127,097,174	\$132,792,855	\$5,695,681	4.5		\$594	\$608	\$14	2.4
Manufacturing (31-33)	8,934	9,100	166	1.9	\$84,901,816	\$87,350,273	\$2,448,457	2.9		\$731	\$738	\$7	1.0
Wholesale Trade (42)	6,864	7,154	290	4.2	\$65,266,190	\$70,355,010	\$5,088,820	7.8		\$731	\$757	\$25	3.4
Retail Trade (44-45)	28,475	28,772	296	1.0	\$140,059,851	\$144,100,717	\$4,040,866	2.9		\$378	\$385	\$7	1.8
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	6,829	7,114	285	4.2	\$53,174,685	\$55,848,358	\$2,673,673	5.0		\$599	\$604	\$5	0.8
Information (51)	4,154	4,269	115	2.8	\$28,912,363	\$32,514,506	\$3,602,143	12.5		\$535	\$586	\$50	9.4
Finance & Insurance (52)	6,567	6,836	269	4.1	\$67,536,200	\$66,710,427	-\$825,773	-1.2		\$791	\$751	-\$40	-5.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	3,218	3,422	204	6.3	\$19,710,534	\$21,682,303	\$1,971,769	10.0		\$471	\$487	\$16	3.4
Professional & Technical Services (54)	7,361	7,547	186	2.5	\$58,985,860	\$63,253,567	\$4,267,707	7.2		\$616	\$645	\$28	4.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	505	713	208	41.3	\$6,525,667	\$19,267,187	\$12,741,520 ^b	195.3		\$994	\$2,078	\$1,084	109.0
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	6,520	6,053	-467 ^c	-7.2	\$33,190,231	\$33,304,463	\$114,232	0.3		\$392	\$423	\$32	8.1
Educational Services (61)	1,093	1,233	140	12.8	\$5,435,501	\$6,296,297	\$860,796	15.8		\$382	\$393	\$10	2.7
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	18,495	19,109	614 ^d	3.3	\$124,588,344	\$133,925,132	\$9,336,788	7.5		\$518	\$539	\$21	4.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	2,109	2,245	136	6.4	\$8,851,707	\$8,865,032	\$13,325	0.2		\$323	\$304	-\$19	-5.9
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	25,456	26,127	671	2.6	\$72,989,640	\$82,397,594	\$9,407,954	12.9		\$221	\$243	\$22	10.0
Other Services (81)	7,351	7,314	-36	-0.5	\$37,519,850	\$38,374,764	\$854,914	2.3		\$393	\$404	\$11	2.8
Total Government	58,683	60,403	1,720	2.9	\$456,510,262	\$476,225,546	\$19,715,284	4.3		\$598	\$606	\$8	1.3
Federal Government	7,115	7,118	3	0.0	\$78,793,240	\$86,023,556	\$7,230,316	9.2		\$52	\$50	-\$2	-3.8
State Government	12,587	14,113	1,527 ^e	12.1	\$113,146,647	\$117,671,164	\$4,524,517	4.0		\$691	\$641	-\$50	-7.3
Local Government	38,981	39,171	190 ^f	0.5	\$264,570,375	\$272,530,826	\$7,960,451	3.0		\$22	\$21	-\$1	-4.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bOne CEO paid in excess of \$4.6 million. Noneconomic code change employment increase of 166 from Mining (21) and Construction (23).

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

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

^eIncrease of approximately 1,500 employees and \$2 million due to new payroll system in place first quarter 2004.

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

Construction employment increased by 337 jobs or 2.0 percent. Most of the gains were found in heavy & civil engineering construction, rather than construction of buildings or specialty trade contractors.

Although Table 3 shows that employment decreased by 467 jobs (or 7.2%) in Administrative & Waste Services, this is mostly due to various large employers' code changes from administrative & support services (NAICS 561) to various subsectors (including Health Care & Social Assistance).

Employment in Management of Companies & Enterprises was affected by noneconomic code changes of 166

employees from Mining and Construction.

Local Government employment grew by 190 jobs or 0.5 percent in first quarter. Part of this increase was due to an ownership change of a nursing & residential care facility (NAICS 623) from private ownership to local government control.

Statewide total payroll increased by \$120 million (7.2%). As in previous quarters, Mining was by far the largest contributor to this gain, increasing by \$34.5 million or 13.9 percent. Management of Companies & Enterprises increased its total payroll by \$12.7 million or 195.3 percent. This included \$4.6 million paid to one CEO.

Employment and Wages by County

As shown in Table 4, employment increased in every region and 21 of Wyoming's 23 counties during first quarter. In an effort to increase data quality, the Covered Employment and Wages unit has continued to contact many employers with nonclassified geographic codes in order to place them within appropriate counties. This data quality effort has resulted in a

significant decrease in employment in the nonclassified geographic designation, and corresponding employment increases in many counties throughout the state. While the end result will be higher-quality data, initially some of the employment increases at the county level may be the result of more accurate reporting, rather than actual increases in the number of jobs.

Albany County added 1,820 jobs or 12.4

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

REGION/ County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter 2002	2003	Change No.	%	First Quarter 2002	2003	Change Amount	%	First Quarter 2002	2003	Change Amt.	%
TOTAL	230,429	237,520	7,091	3.1	\$1,678,259,943	\$1,798,842,050	\$120,582,107	7.2	\$560	\$583	\$22	4.0
NORTHWEST	34,172	35,065	893	2.6	\$208,933,039	\$224,523,816	\$15,590,777	7.5	\$470	\$493	\$22	4.7
Big Horn	3,993	4,231	238	6.0	26,852,027	29,567,390	2,715,363	10.1	517	538	20	3.9
Fremont	13,939	14,139	200	1.4	83,084,417	88,653,775	5,569,358	6.7	459	482	24	5.2
Hot Springs	1,774	1,804	30	1.7	9,430,014	9,465,824	35,810	0.4	409	404	-5	-1.3
Park	10,988	11,327	339	3.1	67,983,476	73,118,102	5,134,626	7.6	476	497	21	4.3
Washakie	3,477	3,564	87	2.5	21,583,105	23,718,725	2,135,620	9.9	477	512	34	7.2
NORTHEAST	37,798	38,773	974	2.6	\$299,716,472	\$321,663,793	\$21,947,321	7.3	\$610	\$638	\$28	4.6
Campbell	20,028	20,663	635	3.2	185,678,268	203,690,192	18,011,924	9.7	713	758	45	6.3
Crook	1,811	1,849	38	2.1	11,535,758	11,752,207	216,449	1.9	490	489	-1	-0.2
Johnson	2,671	2,794	122	4.6	14,832,967	16,064,552	1,231,585	8.3	427	442	15	3.6
Sheridan	11,202	11,377	175	1.6	75,262,571	77,381,772	2,119,201	2.8	517	523	6	1.2
Weston	2,086	2,090	4	0.2	12,406,908	12,775,070	368,162	3.0	458	470	13	2.8
SOUTHWEST	50,078	51,794	1,716	3.4	\$404,155,110	\$432,982,400	\$28,827,290	7.1	\$621	\$643	\$22	3.6
Lincoln	5,521	5,744	223	4.0	44,008,969	44,486,022	477,053	1.1	613	596	-17	-2.8
Sublette	2,435	2,823	388	16.0	17,450,798	22,440,679	4,989,881	28.6	551	611	60	10.9
Sweetwater	18,581	19,474	893	4.8	171,213,624	182,888,619	11,674,995	6.8	709	722	14	1.9
Teton	15,352	15,375	23	0.1	112,156,431	119,542,733	7,386,302	6.6	562	598	36	6.4
Uinta	8,190	8,379	189	2.3	59,325,288	63,624,347	4,299,059	7.2	557	584	27	4.8
SOUTHEAST	60,449	63,139	2,690	4.5	\$415,756,490	\$445,331,636	\$29,575,146	7.1	\$529	\$543	\$13	2.5
Albany	14,721	16,541	1,820 ^a	12.4	94,597,053	103,234,177	8,637,124	9.1	494	480	-14	-2.9
Goshen	3,906	3,862	-44	-1.1	20,291,541	21,112,888	821,347	4.0	400	421	21	5.2
Laramie	37,946	38,814	869	2.3	276,355,607	295,742,041	19,386,434	7.0	560	586	26	4.6
Niobrara	746	742	-4	-0.5	3,820,291	3,915,200	94,909	2.5	394	406	12	3.0
Platte	3,131	3,180	49	1.6	20,691,998	21,327,330	635,332	3.1	508	516	8	1.5
CENTRAL	42,352	44,017	1,664	3.9	\$298,612,657	\$328,762,043	\$30,149,386	10.1	\$542	\$575	\$32	5.9
Carbon	5,902	5,918	16	0.3	37,348,859	39,719,163	2,370,304	6.3	487	516	30	6.1
Converse	4,193	4,363	170	4.0	29,778,604	32,409,732	2,631,128	8.8	546	571	25	4.6
Natrona	32,257	33,736	1,479	4.6	231,485,194	256,633,148	25,147,954	10.9	552	585	33	6.0
Nonclassified^b	5,580	4,733	-847	-15.2	\$51,086,175	\$45,578,362	-\$5,507,813	-10.8	\$704	\$741	\$37	5.2

^aIncrease of approximately 1,500 & \$2 million due to new payroll system in place first quarter 2004.

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

percent. However, about 1,500 of these jobs were related to a new payroll system put in place during the first quarter.

Sweetwater County continued to grow in first quarter, adding 893 jobs or 4.8 percent. The largest job gains were in Mining (including oil & gas), Construction, Retail Trade, and Accommodation & Food Services.

Campbell County gained 635 jobs or 3.2 percent during first quarter. Mining (including oil & gas) grew by about 200 jobs. Retail Trade and Local Government employment also increased.

Employment in Park County grew by 339 jobs or 3.1 percent. Modest job gains were

seen in many different industries, including Mining, Utilities, Construction, Manufacturing, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, and Health Care & Social Assistance.

Goshen County employment fell by 44 jobs or 1.1 percent. There were small job losses across many industries, including Manufacturing, Administrative & Waste Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, and Local Government.

Table 5 shows that Natrona County continued to grow, adding 1,479 jobs or 4.6 percent during first quarter. Similar to the situation at the statewide level, the largest job gains occurred in Mining (including oil & gas). Some of the 611 jobs gained in

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

Industry Title and NAICS ^a Sector	Avg. Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
	2002	2003	No.	%	2002	2003	Amount	%	2002	2003	Amt.	%
Total, All Industries	32,257	33,736	1,479	4.6	\$231,485,194	\$256,633,148	\$25,147,954	10.9	\$552	\$585	\$33	6.0
Total Private (11-99)	26,951	28,418	1,467	5.4	\$186,196,829	\$211,056,173	\$24,859,344	13.4	\$531	\$571	\$40	7.5
Agriculture (11)	96	97	1	1.0	\$367,698	\$373,270	\$5,572	1.5	\$294	\$295	\$1	0.5
Mining (21)	2,083	2,694	611 ^b	29.3	\$24,080,759	\$33,046,093	\$8,965,334	37.2	\$889	\$944	\$54	6.1
Utilities (22)	90	97	8	8.6	\$1,118,506	\$1,439,903	\$321,397	28.7	\$960	\$1,138	\$178	18.6
Construction (23)	2,031	2,130	100 ^c	4.9	\$14,962,150	\$16,758,935	\$1,796,785	12.0	\$567	\$605	\$38	6.8
Manufacturing (31-33)	1,449	1,539	90	6.2	\$11,540,798	\$12,540,110	\$999,312	8.7	\$613	\$627	\$14	2.3
Wholesale Trade (42)	2,109	2,293	184	8.7	\$20,267,592	\$23,176,632	\$2,909,040	14.4	\$739	\$778	\$38	5.2
Retail Trade (44-45)	4,536	4,592	55	1.2	\$22,929,885	\$24,225,285	\$1,295,400	5.6	\$389	\$406	\$17	4.4
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	881	902	21	2.4	\$8,283,261	\$7,931,894	-\$351,367	-4.2	\$724	\$676	-\$47	-6.5
Information (51)	506	583	77	15.2	\$3,453,140	\$4,511,552	\$1,058,412	30.7	\$525	\$596	\$70	13.4
Finance & Insurance (52)	1,018	1,022	4	0.4	\$11,435,922	\$12,231,849	\$795,927	7.0	\$864	\$920	\$57	6.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	744	816	72	9.7	\$4,869,394	\$6,121,008	\$1,251,614	25.7	\$504	\$577	\$73	14.6
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,155	1,216	61	5.3	\$9,326,256	\$10,494,526	\$1,168,270	12.5	\$621	\$664	\$43	6.9
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	14	66	52	380.5 ^d	\$168,298	\$2,095,960	\$1,927,662	145.4 ^d	\$947	\$2,455	\$1,508	159.2
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,632	1,418	-214 ^e	-13.1	\$7,027,483	\$6,392,307	-\$635,176	-9.0	\$331	\$347	\$16	4.7
Educational Services (61)	125	134	9	7.5	\$335,706	\$408,163	\$72,457	21.6	\$207	\$234	\$27	13.1
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	4,194	4,352	159	3.8	\$30,847,758	\$32,722,509	\$1,874,751	6.1	\$566	\$578	\$13	2.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	304	349	45	14.8	\$808,406	\$1,191,933	\$383,527	47.4	\$205	\$263	\$58	28.4
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	2,731	2,856	125	4.6	\$6,768,527	\$7,545,008	\$776,481	11.5	\$191	\$203	\$13	6.6
Other Services (81)	1,255	1,261	6	0.5	\$7,605,290	\$7,849,236	\$243,946	3.2	\$466	\$479	\$13	2.7
Total Government	5,306	5,318	12	0.2	\$45,288,365	\$45,576,975	\$288,610	0.6	\$657	\$659	\$3	0.4
Federal Government	695	695	0	0.0	\$8,962,722	\$9,755,769	\$793,047	8.8	992	1,080	88	8.9
State Government	705	692	-13	-1.8	\$6,526,650	\$6,352,450	-\$174,200	-2.7	712	706	-6	-0.9
Local Government	3,906	3,932	25	0.6	\$29,798,993	\$29,468,756	-\$330,237	-1.1	587	577	-10	-1.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bSeveral "new" employers. One large employer provided a more detailed breakout. Increase in percentage of lower-paid employees.

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

^dNew breakout of large company from heavy & civil engineering construction (237) in Lincoln County to management of companies & enterprises (551) in Natrona County. Increase of higher-paid employees. Six workers had "executive pay" over \$0.7 million.

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

Mining were the result of a large employer (previously classified as *statewide*) providing a more detailed breakout. Construction was also affected by a large employer breaking out employment at the county level.

Management of Companies & Enterprises grew by 52 jobs (380.5%) because of a new breakout of a large company from heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) in Lincoln County to management of companies & enterprises (NAICS 551) in Natrona County. This industry was also affected by an increase of higher-paid employees, and executive pay over \$700,000.

Employment fell in two industries in

Natrona County. Administrative & Waste Services lost 214 jobs or 13.1 percent, mostly as the result of several employer reclassifications and breakouts from administrative & support services (NAICS 561) to other subsectors and counties.

Laramie County grew by 869 jobs or 2.3 percent (see Table 6). Accommodation & Food Services gained 165 jobs or 4.3 percent. Health Care & Social Assistance continued to grow, adding 174 jobs or 6.1 percent. Construction employment increased by 123 jobs or 5.6 percent. Manufacturing added 126 jobs or 8.8 percent, although part of this increase was related to an employer code change from Wholesale Trade (NAICS 425) to chemical manufacturing (NAICS 325).

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

Industry Title and NAICS ^a Sector	Avg. Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
	2002	2003	No.	%	2002	2003	Amount	%	2002	2003	Amt.	%
Total, All Industries	37,946	38,814	869	2.3	\$276,355,607	\$295,742,041	\$19,386,434	7.0	\$560	\$586	26	4.6
Total Private (11-99)	25,789	26,641	852	3.3	\$165,693,182	\$180,903,264	\$15,210,082	9.2	\$494	\$522	28	5.7
Agriculture (11)	169	159	-10	-6.1	\$947,501	\$921,057	-\$26,444	-2.8	\$431	\$447	15	3.5
Mining (21)	85	80	-5	-5.9	\$926,177	\$872,857	-\$53,320	-5.8	\$835	\$836	1	0.1
Utilities (22)	114	111	-3	-2.6	\$1,609,095	\$1,754,599	\$145,504	9.0	\$1,086	\$1,216	130	12.0
Construction (23)	2,202	2,326	123	5.6	\$15,011,492	\$17,483,844	\$2,472,352	16.5	\$524	\$578	54	10.3
Manufacturing (31-33)	1,425	1,551	126 ^b	8.8	\$13,794,027	\$16,204,609	\$2,410,582	17.5	\$745	\$804	59	8.0
Wholesale Trade (42)	699	706	6	0.9	\$6,541,083	\$6,716,591	\$175,508	2.7	\$719	\$732	13	1.8
Retail Trade (44-45)	5,340	5,289	-51 ^c	-1.0	\$28,075,686	\$27,717,446	-\$358,240	-1.3	\$404	\$403	-1	-0.3
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	1,362	1,476	114	8.4	\$8,996,972	\$10,011,668	\$1,014,696	11.3	\$508	\$522	14	2.7
Information (51)	1,064	1,065	1	0.1	\$9,282,167	\$10,341,589	\$1,059,422	11.4	\$671	\$747	76	11.3
Finance & Insurance (52)	1,487	1,525	38	2.5	\$14,223,263	\$14,517,607	\$294,344	2.1	\$736	\$732	-3	-0.5
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	373	448	75	20.1	\$2,966,743	\$3,022,483	\$55,740	1.9	\$612	\$519	-93	-15.2
Professional & Technical Services (54)	1,290	1,410	120 ^d	9.3	\$11,515,077	\$12,776,574	\$1,261,497	11.0	\$687	\$697	10	1.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	155	146	-8	-5.4	\$1,473,340	\$1,942,416	\$469,076 ^e	31.8	\$733	\$1,021	288	39.3
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	1,713	1,753	40	2.4	\$9,442,961	\$9,981,090	\$538,129	5.7	\$424	\$438	14	3.3
Educational Services (61)	95	108	13	13.7	\$335,342	\$472,330	\$136,988	40.9	\$272	\$337	65	23.8
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	2,835	3,009	174	6.1	\$22,151,943	\$23,457,524	\$1,305,581	5.9	\$601	\$600	-1	-0.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	281	245	-36	-12.8	\$679,220	\$709,976	\$30,756	4.5	\$186	\$223	37	19.9
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	3,832	3,997	165	4.3	\$11,075,928	\$15,343,595	\$4,267,667	38.5	\$222	\$295	73	32.8
Other Services (81)	1,268	1,239	-29 ^f	-2.3	\$6,645,165	\$6,655,409	\$10,244	0.2	\$403	\$413	10	2.5
Total Government	12,157	12,173	16	0.1	\$110,662,425	\$114,838,777	\$4,176,352	3.8	\$700	\$726	25	3.6
Federal Government	2,542	2,609	68	2.7	\$30,020,404	\$32,752,243	\$2,731,839	9.1	\$909	\$966	57	6.3
State Government	3,861	3,815	-46	-1.2	\$37,790,521	\$37,595,930	-\$194,591	-0.5	\$753	\$758	5	0.7
Local Government	5,754	5,749	-5	-0.1	\$42,851,500	\$44,490,604	\$1,639,104	3.8	\$573	\$595	22	3.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bIncrease partially due to medium employer code change to chemical manufacturing (325) from merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods (425).

^cDecrease due to several medium employers with code changes from food & beverage stores (445) to food services & drinking places (722) and merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods (424).

^dIncrease partially due to large employer code change to professional & technical services (541) from administrative & support services (5)

^eTwo employees received executive pay in excess of \$0.35 million.

^fDecrease due to medium employer code change from repair & maintenance (811) to telecommunications (517).

The job losses in Retail Trade (-51 jobs or -1.0%) were primarily the result of several code changes from food & beverage stores (NAICS 445) to food services & drinking places (NAICS 722) and merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods (NAICS 424).

In summary, Wyoming's economy grew at a healthy pace during first quarter. The Mining sector (including oil & gas) experienced the strongest employment

growth, but some growth was seen in almost every industry sector, and in 21 of Wyoming's 23 counties.

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



Wyoming Job Growth Continues in August

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming job growth continued in August as 4,600 jobs (1.8%) were added on an over-the-year basis. As in previous months, job gains were dominated by Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas). U.S. over-the-year job growth (1.3%) was somewhat slower than Wyoming. Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased slightly from 3.6 percent in July to 3.7 percent in August while U.S. unemployment fell slightly from 5.5 percent in July to 5.4 percent in August (neither change was statistically significant).

Wyoming employment was seasonally steady in August, increasing by only 100 jobs. Gains in Natural Resources & Mining (400 jobs or 1.9%), Construction (100 jobs or 0.5%), Manufacturing (200 jobs or 2.1%), Retail Trade (200 jobs or 0.6%), and Financial Activities (100 jobs or 0.9%) were mostly offset by seasonal job losses in Leisure & Hospitality (-600 jobs or -1.6%) and Government (-300 jobs or -0.5%).

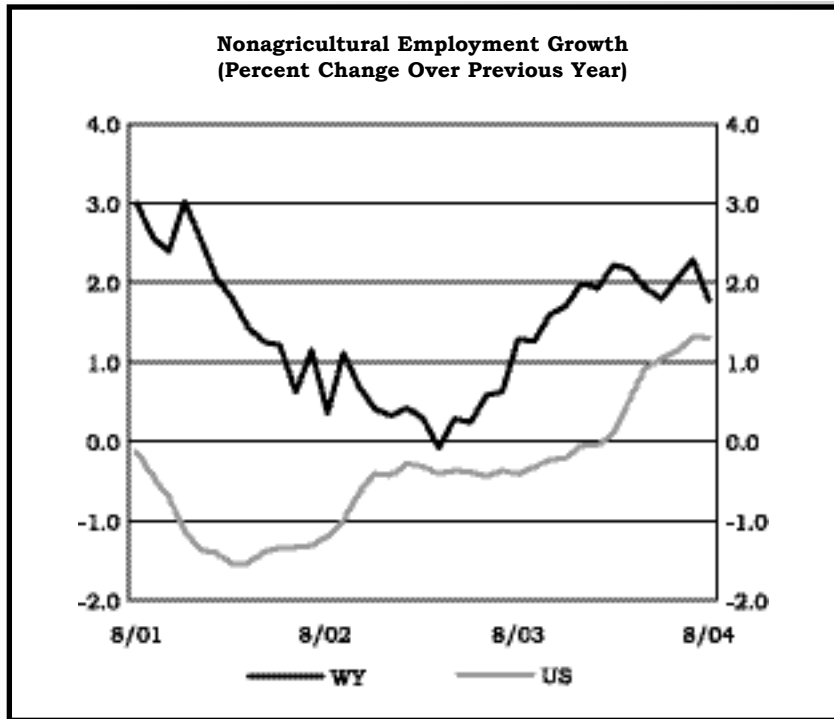
From August 2003 to August 2004, Wyoming gained 4,600 jobs or 1.8 percent. The largest job gains were in Natural

Resources & Mining (2,000 jobs or 10.4%), Education & Health Services (1,200 jobs or 5.8%), Government (900 jobs or 1.5%), and Leisure & Hospitality (600 jobs or 1.7%). More modest job gains were seen in Manufacturing (200 jobs or 2.1%), Wholesale Trade (300 jobs or 4.2%), Retail Trade (200 jobs or 0.6%), and Financial Activities (400 jobs or 3.8%).

When compared to August 2003, employment fell by 700 jobs or 3.1 percent in Construction. There was an unusual amount of construction activity during the late summer of 2003, and this August's estimate indicates a return to more normal levels. Slight job losses occurred in Information (-100 jobs or -2.4%), Professional & Business Services (-300 jobs or -1.8%), and Other Services (-200 jobs or -2.0%).

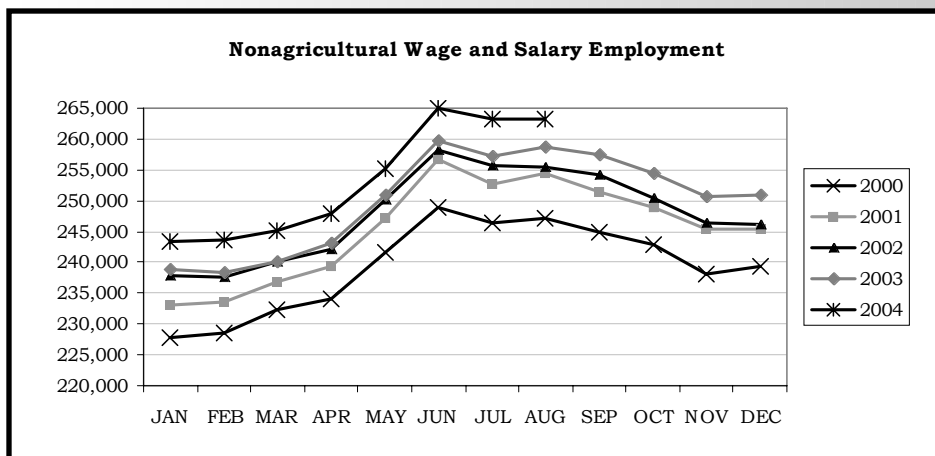
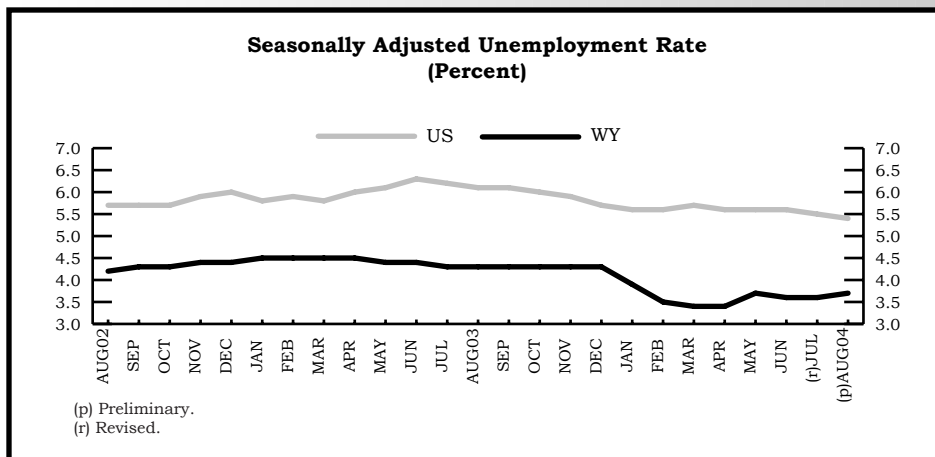
County unemployment rates remained low in August. Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.5%), and Johnson County posted the lowest rate (1.0%).





State Unemployment Rates August 2004 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.8
Alaska	7.6
District of Columbia	7.5
Oregon	7.4
Michigan	6.7
South Carolina	6.4
Ohio	6.3
Washington	6.2
Illinois	6.1
Alabama	6.0
Mississippi	5.9
California	5.8
Texas	5.7
New York	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.6
Missouri	5.5
Rhode Island	5.5
West Virginia	5.5
Arkansas	5.4
Massachusetts	5.4
New Mexico	5.4
United States	5.4
Colorado	5.1
Indiana	5.1
Kentucky	5.1
Idaho	5.0
Louisiana	5.0
North Carolina	5.0
Tennessee	4.9
Kansas	4.8
Minnesota	4.8
Montana	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Utah	4.8
Wisconsin	4.8
Connecticut	4.6
Florida	4.5
Iowa	4.5
Maine	4.5
Arizona	4.4
Maryland	4.3
Georgia	4.2
Oklahoma	4.1
Nevada	4.0
New Hampshire	3.7
Wyoming	3.7
Delaware	3.6
Nebraska	3.6
Virginia	3.5
Vermont	3.4
North Dakota	3.3
South Dakota	3.2
Hawaii	2.9



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The largest job gains were in Natural Resources & Mining, Educational & Health Services, Government, and Leisure & Hospitality.

	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug04(p)	Jul04(r)	Aug03(b)	Aug04	Aug04	Jul04	Aug03	Aug04(p)	Jul04(r)	Aug03(b)	Aug04	Aug04	Jul04	Aug03
WYOMING STATEWIDE								LARAMIE COUNTY						
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	263.3	263.2	258.7	0.0	1.8			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	40.9	41.6	40.5	-1.7	1.0	
TOTAL PRIVATE	203.2	202.8	199.5	0.2	1.9			TOTAL PRIVATE	28.8	29.2	28.6	-1.4	0.7	
GOODS PRODUCING	52.5	51.8	51.0	1.4	2.9			GOODS PRODUCING	4.4	4.5	4.4	-2.2	0.0	
Natural Resources & Mining	21.2	20.8	19.2	1.9	10.4			Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	2.9	3.0	2.8	-3.3	3.6	
Mining	21.1	20.8	19.1	1.4	10.5			Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3	
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9			SERVICE PROVIDING	36.5	37.1	36.1	-1.6	1.1	
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.5	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.7	8.7	8.6	0.0	1.2	
Coal Mining	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0			Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Support Activities for Mining	10.0	9.7	8.2	3.1	22.0			Retail Trade	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	-1.8	
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	6.7	6.5	5.5	3.1	21.8			Information	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	-18.2	
Construction	21.6	21.5	22.3	0.5	-3.1			Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	
Construction of Buildings	4.3	4.4	4.4	-2.3	-2.3			Professional & Business Services	3.4	3.5	3.5	-2.9	-2.9	
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	6.6	6.4	7.3	3.1	-9.6			Educational & Health Services	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	6.9	
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.7	10.7	10.6	0.0	0.9			Leisure & Hospitality	4.6	4.9	4.5	-6.1	2.2	
Manufacturing	9.7	9.5	9.5	2.1	2.1			Other Services	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.2	6.2	
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12.1	12.4	11.9	-2.4	1.7	
Non-Durable Goods	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	2.2			Federal Government	2.6	2.7	2.7	-3.7	-3.7	
SERVICE PROVIDING	210.8	211.4	207.7	-0.3	1.5			State Government	3.9	4.0	3.8	-2.5	2.6	
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	50.9	50.7	50.3	0.4	1.2			Local Government	5.6	5.7	5.4	-1.8	3.7	
Wholesale Trade	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	4.2			NATRONA COUNTY						
Merchant Whslsrs., Durable	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	35.8	35.8	34.5	0.0	3.8	
Retail Trade	31.4	31.2	31.2	0.6	0.6			TOTAL PRIVATE	30.7	30.7	29.7	0.0	3.4	
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	0.0			GOODS PRODUCING	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	2.9	
Bldg. Material & Garden Sup.	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-3.8			Natural Resources & Mining	2.9	2.9	2.6	0.0	11.5	
Food & Beverage Stores	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	2.0			Construction	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-3.8	
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5			Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	
Gasoline Stations	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	0.0			SERVICE PROVIDING	28.8	28.8	27.7	0.0	4.0	
General Merchandise Stores	6.4	6.4	6.3	0.0	1.6			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.2	8.3	7.9	-1.2	3.8	
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0			Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	12.1	12.1	12.0	0.0	0.8			Retail Trade	4.9	4.9	4.6	0.0	6.5	
Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0			Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.1	1.2	1.1	-8.3	0.0	
Transportation & Warehousing	9.9	9.9	9.8	0.0	1.0			Information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	
Truck Transportation	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	5.9			Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6	
Information	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-2.4			Professional & Business Services	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0	
Financial Activities	10.9	10.8	10.5	0.9	3.8			Educational & Health Services	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.5	7.0	
Finance & Insurance	7.1	7.0	6.9	1.4	2.9			Leisure & Hospitality	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	0.0	
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	5.6			Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	
Professional & Business Services	16.4	16.4	16.7	0.0	-1.8			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.1	4.8	0.0	6.3	
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	7.8	7.9	7.7	-1.3	1.3			Federal Government	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3	
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-4.3			State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.6	0.5	0.5	20.0	20.0			Local Government	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9	
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	8.0	8.0	8.5	0.0	-5.9			Local Education	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0	
Educational & Health Services	22.0	22.0	20.8	0.0	5.8									
Educational	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	9.5									
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.7	19.7	18.7	0.0	5.3									
Ambulatory Health Care	7.5	7.4	7.0	1.4	7.1									
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	6.9									
Hospitals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7									
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5									
Social Assistance	4.8	4.9	4.6	-2.0	4.3									
Leisure & Hospitality	36.8	37.4	36.2	-1.6	1.7									
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.5	3.6	3.4	-2.8	2.9									
Accommodation & Food Services	33.3	33.8	32.8	-1.5	1.5									
Accommodation	13.8	14.3	13.5	-3.5	2.2									
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	19.5	19.5	19.3	0.0	1.0									
Other Services	9.6	9.6	9.8	0.0	-2.0									
Repair & Maintenance	3.0	3.1	3.1	-3.2	-3.2									
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	60.1	60.4	59.2	-0.5	1.5									
Federal Government	8.6	8.6	8.5	0.0	1.2									
State Government	14.2	14.6	13.8	-2.7	2.9									
State Govt. Education	4.8	5.2	4.5	-7.7	6.7									
Local Government	37.3	37.2	36.9	0.3	1.1									
Local Govt. Education	16.0	15.9	15.9	0.6	0.6									
Hospitals	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6									

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		
			Jul04	Aug03	
	Aug04(p)	Jul04(r)	Aug03(b)	Aug04	Aug04
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.4	22.2	21.5	0.9	4.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.0	18.8	18.2	1.1	4.4
GOODS PRODUCING	9.4	9.2	8.9	2.2	5.6
Natural Resources & Mining	6.5	6.4	6.2	1.6	4.8
Construction	2.4	2.3	2.2	4.3	9.1
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	13.0	13.0	12.6	0.0	3.2
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	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.0	20.8	20.4	1.0	2.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.3	17.3	16.5	0.0	4.8
GOODS PRODUCING	7.1	7.0	6.7	1.4	6.0
Natural Resources & Mining	4.1	4.1	3.7	0.0	10.8
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.8	5.9	0.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	13.9	13.8	13.7	0.7	1.5
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.1	0.0	7.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3.7	3.5	3.9	5.7	-5.1
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.0	20.3	19.8	-1.5	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.7	18.0	17.5	-1.7	1.1
GOODS PRODUCING	2.4	2.4	2.6	0.0	-7.7
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	-8.3
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.6	17.9	17.2	-1.7	2.3
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	8.2	8.5	7.8	-3.5	5.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates August 2004 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.4
District of Columbia	7.6
Oregon	6.8
Alaska	6.6
South Carolina	6.5
Alabama	6.2
Michigan	6.2
Illinois	6.1
Washington	5.9
Mississippi	5.8
Ohio	5.8
Texas	5.8
California	5.7
Missouri	5.7
New Mexico	5.4
New York	5.4
Pennsylvania	5.4
United States	5.4
Massachusetts	5.3
Rhode Island	5.3
Arkansas	5.1
West Virginia	5.1
Louisiana	5.0
Arizona	4.9
Colorado	4.9
Indiana	4.9
North Carolina	4.9
Tennessee	4.9
Utah	4.9
Florida	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Kentucky	4.7
Connecticut	4.6
Kansas	4.6
Idaho	4.4
Wisconsin	4.4
Georgia	4.3
Minnesota	4.3
Iowa	4.2
Maryland	4.2
Montana	3.9
Nevada	3.9
Delaware	3.8
Oklahoma	3.8
Maine	3.7
New Hampshire	3.7
Virginia	3.7
Nebraska	3.4
Hawaii	3.1
Vermont	3.1
North Dakota	3.0
Wyoming	3.0
South Dakota	2.9

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming increased 31.3 percent from a year earlier, indicating a dramatic rise in oil & gas activity in the state.

	Aug 2004 (p)	Jul 2004 (r)	Aug 2003 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	283,808	286,004	283,394	-0.8	0.1
Unemployed	8,602	8,863	10,215	-2.9	-15.8
Employed	275,206	277,141	273,179	-0.7	0.7
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.0%/3.7%	3.1%/3.6%	3.6%/4.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	5.4%/5.4%	5.7%/5.5%	6.0%/6.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,368,000	7,521,000	7,221,000	-2.0	2.0
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	534,000	504,000	503,000	6.0	6.2
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,395,000	4,648,000	4,377,000	-5.4	0.4
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$969.32	\$1,011.78	\$962.18	-4.2	0.7
Average Weekly Hours	43.1	43.8	43.4	-1.6	-0.7
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$840.84	\$832.13	\$801.47	1.0	4.9
Average Weekly Hours	45.5	45.2	44.8	0.7	1.6
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$646.42	\$639.07	\$643.99	1.2	0.4
Average Weekly Hours	40.2	39.4	40.3	2.0	-0.2
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$659.33	\$646.41	\$633.55	2.0	4.1
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	40.3	40.2	1.2	1.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,434	9,278	10,144	1.7	-7.0
Benefits Paid	\$2,254,695	\$2,210,055	\$2,350,929	2.0	-4.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$239.00	\$238.20	\$231.76	0.3	3.1
State Insured Covered Jobs	239,173	238,116	235,597	0.4	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	189.5	189.4	184.6	0.1	2.7
Housing	187.3	187.2	180.9	0.1	3.5
Apparel	191.2	190.9	186.1	0.2	2.7
Transportation	116.5	115.9	117.2	0.5	-0.6
Medical Care	162.9	164.0	158.3	-0.7	2.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	311.6	311.0	298.4	0.2	4.4
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	108.5	108.7	107.7	-0.2	0.7
Other Goods & Services	111.7	110.9	110.1	0.7	1.5
Other Goods & Services	305.5	305.1	299.6	0.1	2.0
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All	147.9	147.6	138.0	0.2	7.2
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	272	397	204	-31.5	33.3
Valuation	\$55,024,000	\$55,305,000	\$33,004,000	-0.5	66.7
Single Family Homes	217	306	191	-29.1	13.6
Valuation	\$50,600,000	\$48,734,000	\$31,791,000	3.8	59.2
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	84	83	64	1.2	31.3

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Economist

Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.5%) and Johnson County posted the lowest (1.0%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Aug 2004 (p)	Jul 2004 (r)	Aug 2003 (b)	Aug 2004 (p)	Jul 2004 (r)	Aug 2003 (b)	Aug 2004 (p)	Jul 2004 (r)	Aug 2003 (b)	Aug 2004 (p)	Jul 2004 (r)	Aug 2003 (b)
NORTHWEST	49,232	49,551	49,307	47,510	47,803	47,467	1,722	1,748	1,840	3.5	3.5	3.7
Big Horn	5,890	5,793	5,886	5,658	5,585	5,690	232	208	196	3.9	3.6	3.3
Fremont	18,556	18,595	18,499	17,724	17,722	17,549	832	873	950	4.5	4.7	5.1
Hot Springs	2,222	2,251	2,309	2,176	2,197	2,256	46	54	53	2.1	2.4	2.3
Park	17,988	18,317	17,926	17,515	17,833	17,428	473	484	498	2.6	2.6	2.8
Washakie	4,576	4,595	4,687	4,437	4,466	4,544	139	129	143	3.0	2.8	3.1
NORTHEAST	49,166	49,233	48,656	47,926	48,003	47,050	1,240	1,230	1,606	2.5	2.5	3.3
Campbell	23,429	23,471	23,225	22,748	22,801	22,374	681	670	851	2.9	2.9	3.7
Crook	3,194	3,158	3,192	3,105	3,064	3,107	89	94	85	2.8	3.0	2.7
Johnson	4,390	4,387	4,346	4,344	4,339	4,245	46	48	101	1.0	1.1	2.3
Sheridan	14,983	15,056	14,765	14,625	14,711	14,281	358	345	484	2.4	2.3	3.3
Weston	3,170	3,161	3,128	3,104	3,088	3,043	66	73	85	2.1	2.3	2.7
SOUTHWEST	58,822	59,147	59,626	57,248	57,508	57,539	1,574	1,639	2,087	2.7	2.8	3.5
Lincoln	7,932	7,834	8,220	7,658	7,547	7,886	274	287	334	3.5	3.7	4.1
Sublette	4,327	4,268	4,261	4,248	4,195	4,164	79	73	97	1.8	1.7	2.3
Sweetwater	20,752	20,863	20,742	20,204	20,270	19,981	548	593	761	2.6	2.8	3.7
Teton	14,309	14,680	14,545	14,053	14,416	14,206	256	264	339	1.8	1.8	2.3
Uinta	11,502	11,502	11,858	11,085	11,080	11,302	417	422	556	3.6	3.7	4.7
SOUTHEAST	74,769	75,901	74,288	72,349	73,372	71,832	2,420	2,529	2,456	3.2	3.3	3.3
Albany	18,538	18,692	18,109	18,222	18,338	17,763	316	354	346	1.7	1.9	1.9
Goshen	6,199	6,122	6,153	6,016	5,924	5,934	183	198	219	3.0	3.2	3.6
Laramie	44,340	45,426	44,354	42,614	43,667	42,675	1,726	1,759	1,679	3.9	3.9	3.8
Niobrara	1,258	1,227	1,223	1,238	1,202	1,200	20	25	23	1.6	2.0	1.9
Platte	4,434	4,434	4,449	4,259	4,241	4,260	175	193	189	3.9	4.4	4.2
CENTRAL	51,824	52,171	51,517	50,176	50,455	49,292	1,648	1,716	2,225	3.2	3.3	4.3
Carbon	8,173	8,196	8,262	7,931	7,949	7,944	242	247	318	3.0	3.0	3.8
Converse	6,666	6,551	6,536	6,424	6,326	6,280	242	225	256	3.6	3.4	3.9
Natrona	36,985	37,424	36,719	35,821	36,180	35,068	1,164	1,244	1,651	3.1	3.3	4.5
STATEWIDE	283,808	286,004	283,394	275,206	277,141	273,179	8,602	8,863	10,215	3.0	3.1	3.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.6	4.3
U.S.....										5.4	5.7	6.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.4	5.5	6.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/04. Run Date 09/04.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

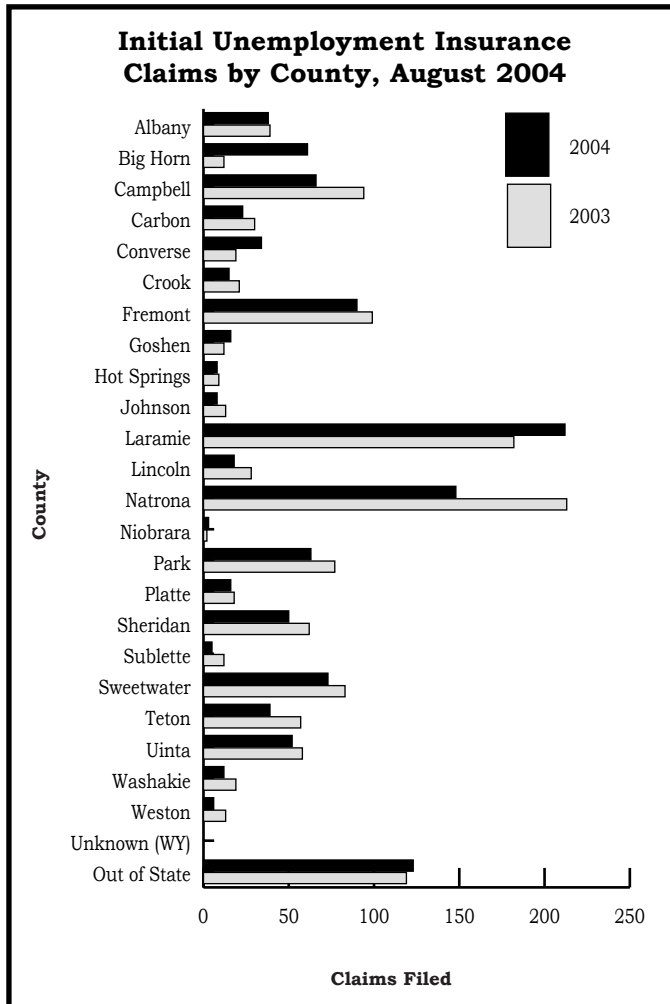
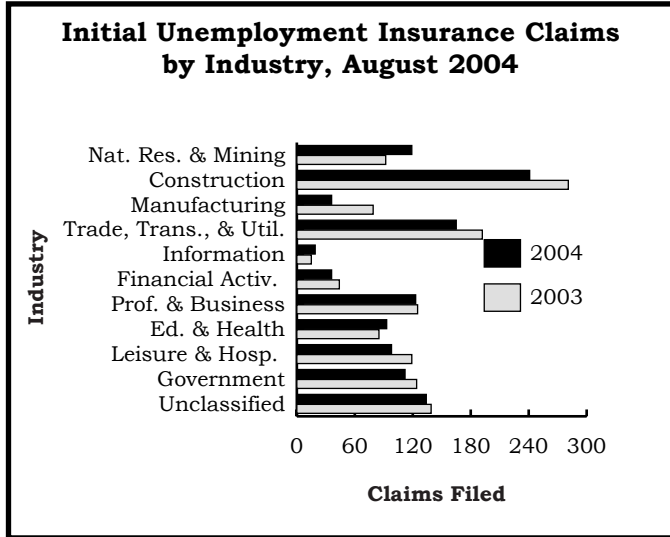
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2003 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.4 percent.

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

August 2004 claims declined by 8.7 percent over-the-month and 8.9 percent over-the-year. Initial claims were at their lowest level since September 2001.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Aug04	Jul04	Aug03	Aug04
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,176	1,288	1,291	-8.7 -8.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	396	425	452	-6.8 -12.4
Natural Resources and Mining	119	113	92	5.3 29.3
Mining	77	92	73	-16.3 5.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	8	6	-25.0 0.0
Construction	241	233	281	3.4 -14.2
Manufacturing	36	79	79	-54.4 -54.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	566	634	608	-10.7 -6.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	165	201	192	-17.9 -14.1
Wholesale Trade	37	23	27	60.9 37.0
Retail Trade	86	141	119	-39.0 -27.7
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	42	37	46	13.5 -8.7
Information	19	24	15	-20.8 26.7
Financial Activities	36	28	44	28.6 -18.2
Professional & Business Serv.	123	109	125	12.8 -1.6
Educational & Health Services	93	92	85	1.1 9.4
Leisure & Hospitality	98	137	119	-28.5 -17.6
Other Services	32	43	28	-25.6 14.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	112	121	124	-7.4 -9.7
Federal Government	40	28	42	42.9 -4.8
State Government	19	25	24	-24.0 -20.8
Local Government	53	68	58	-22.1 -8.6
Local Education	14	25	21	-44.0 -33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	102	108	107	-5.6 -4.7

LARAMIE COUNTY				
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	210	195	179	7.7 17.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	38	46	37	-17.4 2.7
Construction	32	40	31	-20.0 3.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	132	112	104	17.9 26.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	39	38	33	2.6 18.2
Financial Activities	11	4	7	175.0 57.1
Professional & Business Serv.	37	28	27	32.1 37.0
Educational & Health Services	23	15	12	53.3 91.7
Leisure & Hospitality	15	16	15	-6.3 0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	32	21	27	52.4 18.5
UNCLASSIFIED	8	16	11	-50.0 -27.3

NATRONA COUNTY				
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	146	185	210	-21.1 -30.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	52	75	82	-30.7 -36.6
Construction	32	31	55	3.2 -41.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	84	98	109	-14.3 -22.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	23	29	31	-20.7 -25.8
Financial Activities	7	4	10	75.0 -30.0
Professional & Business Serv.	18	18	20	0.0 -10.0
Educational & Health Services	11	15	24	-26.7 -54.2
Leisure & Hospitality	16	22	14	-27.3 14.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	9	11	-33.3 -45.5
UNCLASSIFIED	4	3	8	33.3 -50.0

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

Continued claims activity reached its lowest level since August 2001. Continued claims in Construction and Manufacturing declined sharply over-the-year.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Claims Filed		Claims Filed		
	Aug04	Jul04	Aug03	Aug04	
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	10,585	11,612	11,672	-8.8	-9.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,239	3,569	3,554	-9.2	-8.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,795	3,155	3,465	-11.4	-19.3
Natural Resources and Mining	693	665	703	4.2	-1.4
Mining	543	572	613	-5.1	-11.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	86	95	65	-9.5	32.3
Construction	1,648	1,949	2,068	-15.4	-20.3
Manufacturing	454	541	694	-16.1	-34.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	5,862	6,339	5,783	-7.5	1.4
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,492	1,570	1,845	-5.0	-19.1
Wholesale Trade	253	258	392	-1.9	-35.5
Retail Trade	960	997	1,037	-3.7	-7.4
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	279	315	416	-11.4	-32.9
Information	371	394	215	-5.8	72.6
Financial Activities	361	391	373	-7.7	-3.2
Professional & Business Serv.	1,190	1,359	970	-12.4	22.7
Educational & Health Serv.	982	1,040	965	-5.6	1.8
Leisure & Hospitality	1,063	1,233	1,037	-13.8	2.5
Other Services	403	352	378	14.5	6.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,176	1,226	1,418	-4.1	-17.1
Federal Government	241	257	208	-6.2	15.9
State Government	194	217	199	-10.6	-2.5
Local Government	741	752	1,011	-1.5	-26.7
Local Education	252	262	391	-3.8	-35.5
UNCLASSIFIED	752	892	1,006	-15.7	-25.2

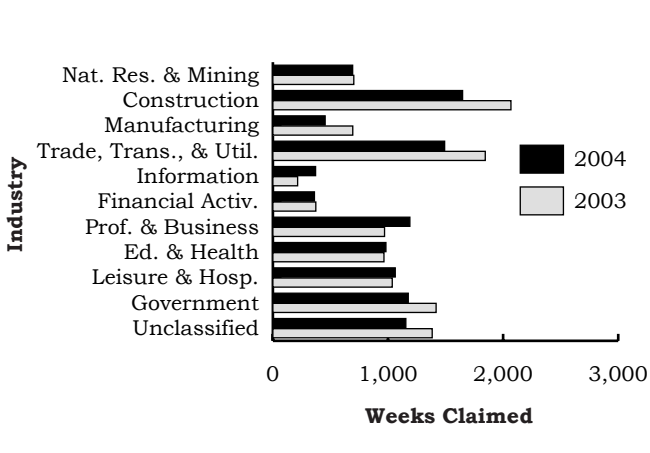
LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,258	2,408	1,762	-6.2	28.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	672	694	524	-3.2	28.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	380	390	333	-2.6	14.1
Construction	244	241	276	1.2	-11.6
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,567	1,680	1,122	-6.7	39.7
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	315	316	358	-0.3	-12.0
Financial Activities	108	111	75	-2.7	44.0
Professional & Business Serv.	566	643	259	-12.0	118.5
Educational & Health Services	114	121	105	-5.8	8.6
Leisure & Hospitality	150	151	161	-0.7	-6.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	220	219	233	0.5	-5.6
UNCLASSIFIED	91	119	74	-23.5	23.0

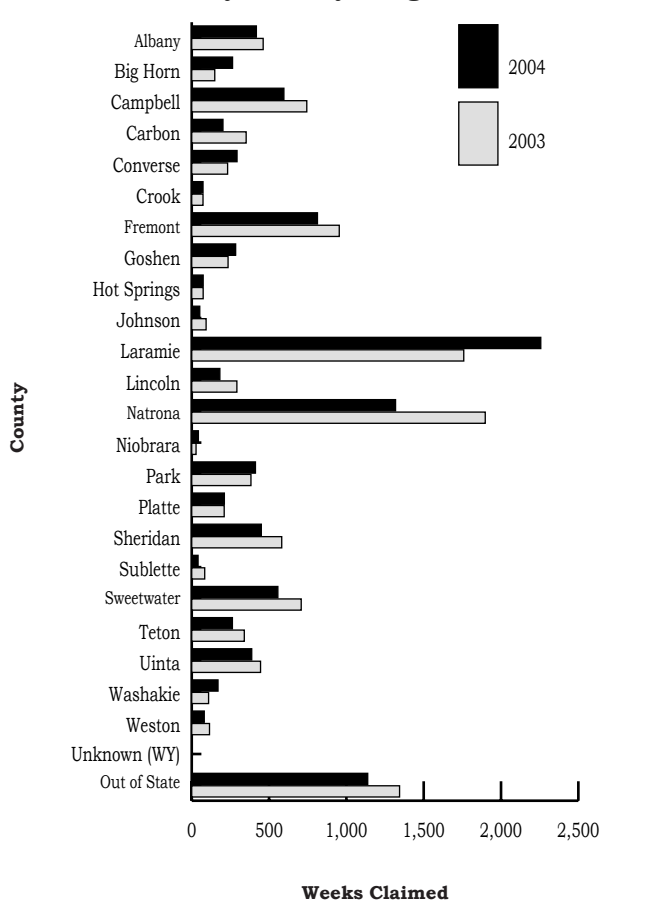
NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,318	1,475	1,896	-10.6	-30.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	402	465	575	-13.5	-30.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	364	433	592	-15.9	-38.5
Construction	210	246	316	-14.6	-33.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	859	932	1,118	-7.8	-23.2
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	221	246	311	-10.2	-28.9
Financial Activities	54	46	88	17.4	-38.6
Professional & Business Serv.	134	162	167	-17.3	-19.8
Educational & Health Services	222	277	216	-19.9	2.8
Leisure & Hospitality	157	150	196	4.7	-19.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	56	59	133	-5.1	-57.9
UNCLASSIFIED	39	51	53	-23.5	-26.4

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2004



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2004



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