

TRENDS

Your Firm's Employee Turnover: How to Calculate it and How it Compares

by: *Tony Glover, Research Analyst and Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst*

"Using micro-level Wage Records in concert with other administrative data allows us to determine turnover rates at levels of detail not attainable with survey methods."

What is turnover? A popular Internet search engine returned 567,000 hits for the key words "Employment Turnover." The majority of the first 100 hits dealt with suggestions for retaining employees with the objective of lowering costs associated with recruitment and training of new employees. Therefore, turnover is a measure of the loss of employees that creates job openings which may need to be filled. Turnover traditionally has a negative connotation but that is not always the case. We demonstrate, through an employer level example, that turnover can be an adaptive behavior that allows employers to survive in Wyoming.

The primary intent of this article is to offer employers the tools to determine their own turnover rates and compare them to rates of firms within their industries. A secondary goal is to re-introduce our readers to the first of a set of data tools Research & Planning (R&P) has developed and presented over the past few years. We demonstrate that using micro-level Wage Records in concert with other administrative data

allows us to determine turnover rates at levels of detail (e.g., employer, county, region, occupation) not attainable with survey methods.

Calculating Turnover

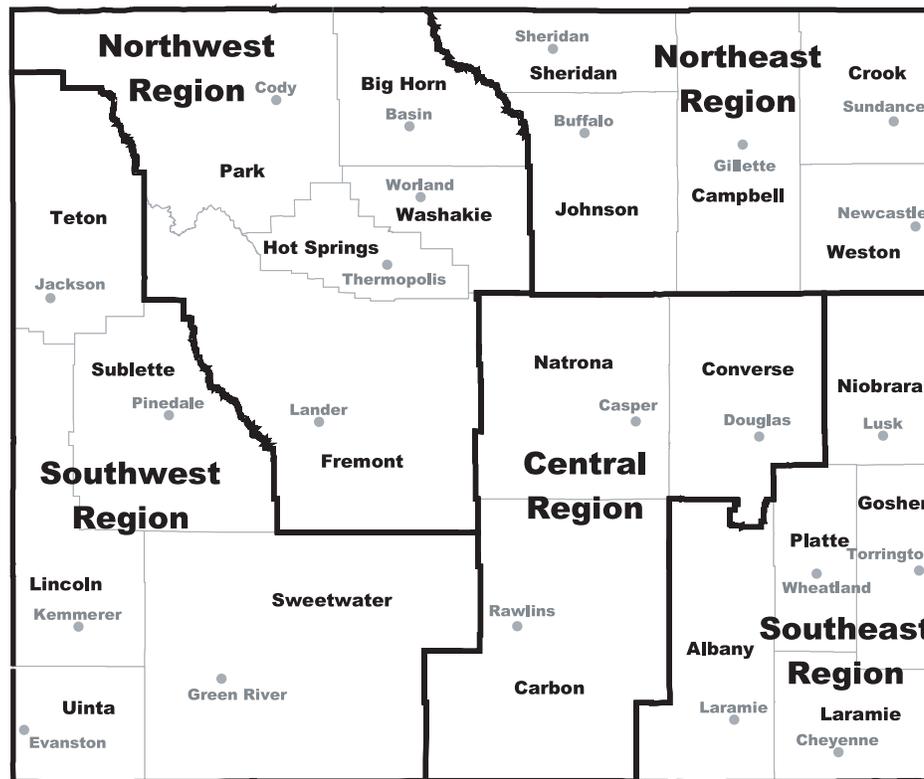
The foundation of R&P turnover calculations is the Wage Records database. Wage Records are collected quarterly by the Unemployment

(Text continued on page 3)

IN THIS ISSUE:

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Your Firm's Employee Turnover: How to Calculate it and How it Compares | 1 |
| Labor Force Grows in 2003 | 8 |
| Local Area Unemployment Statistics for Third Quarter 2003 | 10 |
| 2,700 New Jobs Created in Wyoming in October | 12 |
| State Unemployment Rates | 13 |
| Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment | 14 |
| Economic Indicators | 16 |
| County Unemployment Rates | 17 |
| Unemployment Insurance Statistics | 18 |

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



Wyoming Labor Force Trends is a monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment, Cynthia Pomeroy, Director.

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ISSN 0512-4409

Insurance (UI) Tax section and include a list of all Social Security Numbers (SSN) and associated total wages paid by UI covered employers to their employees. Wage Records is a useful tool in determining the distribution of employees by industry in any given quarter. R&P adds another dimension to Wage Records data by combining archived (back to 1992) and current quarterly data. The use of Wage Records as a time series allows us to study the dynamic relationship between an employee and an employer. In aggregating micro (SSN with Employer) level data, we can analyze worker behavior at the employer, industry, or county level and compare it to similar groups.

Table 1 is a modified excerpt of the first two quarters of 2003 (2003Q1 and 2003Q2) for two employers from R&P's Wage Records data. Our first modification was removing employer UI account numbers and replacing them with the characteristic of being either a Low Turnover Employer or a High Turnover Employer. Additionally, the employee's SSNs have been replaced with names selected at random from the top 50 most popular names for men and women. Lastly, we have added a column that defines the employee's work status with the employer in 2003Q1 relative to 2003Q2.

As shown in Table 1, the Low and

Table 1: Turnover Rate Calculation at Employer Level for First Quarter 2003 (2003Q1)

| Low Turnover Employer | | | | | High Turnover Employer | | | | |
|--|----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---|----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Employee Number | SSN | Worked in 2003Q1 | Worked in 2003Q2 | Work Status 2003Q1* | Employee Number | SSN | Worked in 2003Q1 | Worked in 2003Q2 | Work Status 2003Q1* |
| 1 | Victoria | Yes | Yes | C | 1 | Juan | Yes | Yes | C |
| 2 | Megan | Yes | Yes | C | 2 | Trevor | Yes | Yes | C |
| 3 | Hayden | Yes | Yes | C | 3 | Jordan | Yes | Yes | C |
| 4 | Angela | Yes | Yes | C | 4 | Angelina | Yes | Yes | C |
| 5 | Brandon | Yes | Yes | C | 5 | Danielle | Yes | Yes | C |
| 6 | Brooke | Yes | Yes | C | 6 | Joseph | Yes | Yes | C |
| 7 | Dominic | Yes | Yes | C | 7 | John | Yes | Yes | C |
| 8 | Timothy | Yes | Yes | C | 8 | Chris | Yes | No | X |
| 9 | Logan | Yes | Yes | C | 9 | Mark | Yes | No | X |
| 10 | Melanie | Yes | Yes | C | 10 | Julia | Yes | No | X |
| 11 | Amber | Yes | Yes | C | 11 | Tyler | Yes | No | X |
| 12 | Ella | Yes | Yes | C | 12 | Mary | Yes | No | X |
| 13 | Jasmine | Yes | Yes | C | 13 | Riley | Yes | No | X |
| 14 | Gabriel | Yes | Yes | C | 14 | Katelyn | Yes | No | X |
| 15 | Bryce | Yes | No | X | | | | | |
| | | | | Exits | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | Total | 15 | | | | |
| Turnover Rate = Exits/Total or 1/15 = 6.7% | | | | | Turnover Rate = Exits/Total or 7/14 = 50.0% | | | | |

*C = Continuous. Individuals employed by the same employer during both first and second quarters 2003.

X = Exits. Individuals who were employed during first quarter 2003, but no longer with the employer during second quarter.

High Turnover Employers had 15 and 14 employees, respectively, working in 2003Q1. *Working* means the individual had wages during the quarter. By 2003Q2 one employee (Bryce) was no longer employed by the Low Turnover Employer and seven employees were no longer with the High Turnover Employer. Those employed during 2003Q1 but no longer with the employer during 2003Q2 are defined as Exits (X in the Work

Status column) during 2003Q1. The employees remaining with the employer, for the time being, are defined as Continuous (C) employees. The turnover rate (exit rate) of the Low Turnover Employer is equal to the number of Exits (1) divided by the total number of employees (15) in 2003Q1 or 6.7 percent. Likewise, the turnover rate for the High Turnover Employer is equal to 7 divided by 14 or 50.0 percent.

Table 2: Turnover Rates at Major Industry, Sub-Industry, and Employer Levels by Quarter, 1999, 2001, and 2003Q1

| | 1999 | | | | 2001 | | | | 2003 | 2003Q1 Data | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | Total | Exits |
| Total | 18.2 | 23.5 | 27.5 | 24.1 | 20.0 | 24.7 | 28.3 | 24.2 | 15.9 | 255,735 | 40,732 |
| Total Goods Producing | 19.4 | 24.4 | 27.8 | 28.4 | 21.6 | 25.9 | 28.7 | 30.9 | 16.9 | 53,000 | 8,953 |
| Agriculture | 19.1 | 25.1 | 35.9 | 32.2 | 17.7 | 24.7 | 35.2 | 33.9 | 15.4 | 2,294 | 353 |
| Mining | 14.3 | 16.9 | 17.1 | 19.5 | 17.7 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 24.8 | 10.8 | 18,481 | 1,998 |
| Construction | 26.6 | 33.3 | 37.8 | 39.9 | 27.8 | 34.7 | 37.7 | 40.0 | 25.1 | 21,272 | 5,335 |
| Manufacturing | 14.7 | 15.8 | 19.9 | 17.8 | 17.7 | 20.3 | 20.6 | 21.0 | 11.6 | 10,953 | 1,267 |
| Total Service Providing | 17.9 | 23.2 | 27.4 | 22.8 | 19.4 | 24.4 | 28.2 | 22.1 | 15.7 | 202,611 | 31,713 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 18.1 | 22.2 | 24.6 | 22.6 | 20.2 | 23.2 | 26.8 | 21.5 | 16.4 | 51,338 | 8,417 |
| Wholesale Trade | 13.4 | 16.3 | 18.7 | 17.0 | 14.1 | 17.4 | 19.9 | 17.1 | 11.7 | 7,475 | 876 |
| Retail Trade | 19.5 | 25.0 | 27.5 | 24.6 | 21.9 | 24.9 | 29.6 | 22.8 | 17.9 | 34,070 | 6,086 |
| Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities | 17.1 | 15.7 | 18.2 | 19.7 | 18.9 | 21.5 | 21.2 | 19.9 | 14.9 | 9,793 | 1,455 |
| Utilities | 8.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 8.9 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 3.3 | 2,207 | 73 |
| Information | 17.1 | 17.6 | 20.5 | 15.6 | 20.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 | 17.7 | 12.0 | 4,824 | 578 |
| Financial Activities | 14.9 | 17.6 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 14.4 | 18.2 | 19.1 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 10,856 | 1,183 |
| Professional & Business Services | 25.8 | 34.9 | 36.8 | 35.1 | 28.6 | 36.2 | 37.0 | 35.5 | 23.3 | 17,561 | 4,097 |
| Educational & Health Services | 17.6 | 22.0 | 22.7 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 21.4 | 23.2 | 18.7 | 14.6 | 21,923 | 3,194 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 28.6 | 33.0 | 42.7 | 36.8 | 31.7 | 36.2 | 45.2 | 36.6 | 26.3 | 23,774 | 6,241 |
| Accommodations | 25.7 | 27.9 | 47.9 | 42.8 | 27.4 | 32.3 | 48.4 | 42.7 | 21.5 | 10,461 | 2,245 |
| Low Turnover Employer | 0.0 | 6.3 | 13.3 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 0.0 | 17.6 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 15 | 1 |
| High Turnover Employer | 0.0 | 35.3 | 37.5 | 33.3 | 12.5 | 0.0 | 53.8 | 37.5 | 50.0 | 14 | 7 |
| Balance of Employers | 25.7 | 27.9 | 47.9 | 42.8 | 27.4 | 32.3 | 48.4 | 42.7 | 21.5 | 10,432 | 2,237 |
| Other Services | 22.0 | 23.5 | 27.7 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 26.9 | 29.9 | 23.2 | 20.0 | 8,142 | 1,630 |
| Government | 9.3 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 14.5 | 14.7 | 8.9 | 7.7 | 53,732 | 4,128 |
| State Government | 7.2 | 7.3 | 13.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 11.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 12,652 | 777 |
| Local Government | 9.9 | 17.8 | 15.7 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 16.5 | 15.5 | 9.8 | 8.2 | 41,080 | 3,351 |
| Local Education | 7.4 | 21.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 20.6 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 7.9 | 22,614 | 1,795 |
| Not Available | 22.1 | 36.6 | 23.5 | 57.9 | 56.4 | 22.7 | 27.1 | 54.5 | 53.2 | 124 | 66 |

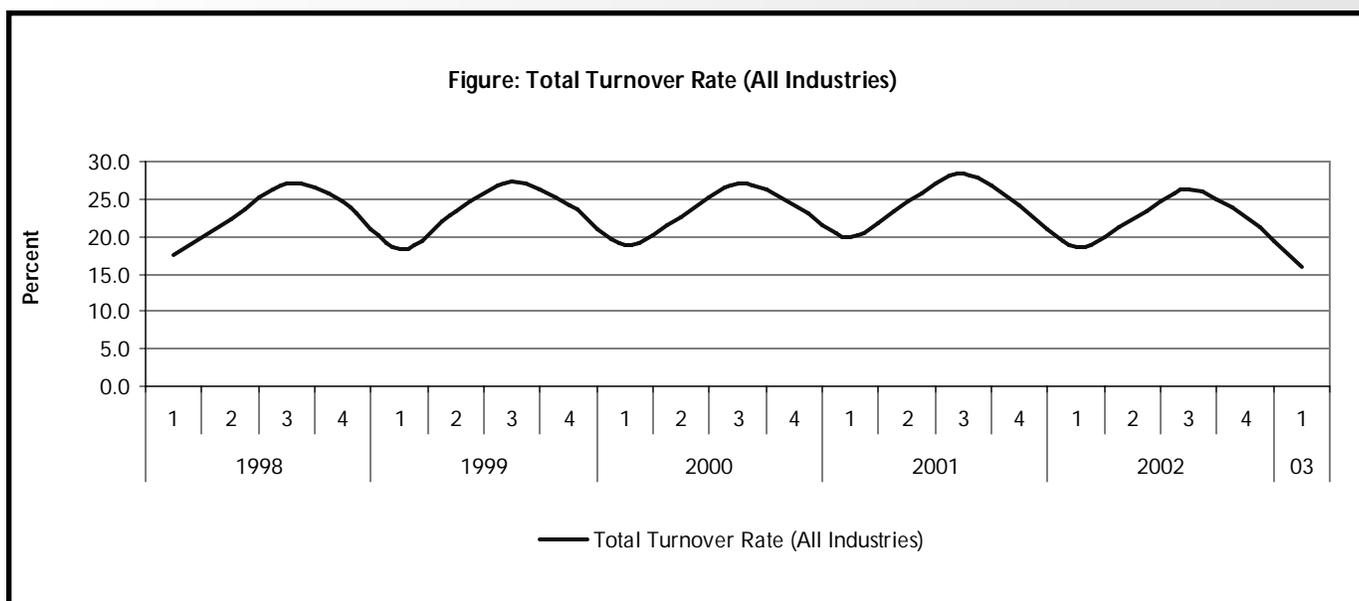
Comparing Employers, Industries, and Totals

The Low and High Turnover Employers are at different ends of the spectrum with respect to how they used labor during 2003Q1. There are, however, a few things to consider when deciding if the interactions of these employers with their employees are necessarily good or bad. Table 2 (see page 4) shows that both employers belong to the Accommodations industry, which has a total turnover rate of 21.5 percent. R&P selected an employer in the Accommodations industry with low turnover, a hotel in a populated city by Wyoming standards, and high turnover, a mountain lodge that caters to seasonal cross-country skiers and snowmobilers. It is unlikely that the seasonal nature of the mountain lodge’s revenue would allow it to maintain its employees year round.

The turnover rate of the Accommodations industry in 2003Q1 is the result of summing the total number of employees working in the industry in

2003Q1 who were not working for the same employers in 2003Q2 (1 [Low Turnover Employer] + 7 [High Turnover Employer] + 2,237 [Balance of Employers] = 2,245 Exits). Divide the total Exits by the total number of employees working in the industry in 2003Q1 (15 [Low Turnover Employer] + 14 [High Turnover Employer] + 10,432 [Balance of Employers] = 10,461 Total Employees). This calculation (2,245 Exits divided by 10,461 Total Employees) produces a turnover rate of 21.5 percent for the Accommodations industry in 2003Q1. The same procedure is used to calculate the turnover rates for all of the industries and the total.

Table 2 shows that turnover varies by industry with some industries at the low end (Government and Utilities) and others at the upper extremes (Leisure & Hospitality and Construction). Further, it reveals that turnover is seasonal in nature with peaks occurring in the third quarter. This is the result of employers shedding excess employees following the summer months. The Figure shows the



seasonal fluctuations more clearly. While these fluctuations are a result of increased turnover, it is important that Wyoming's economy take advantage of business opportunities related to the seasonal climate. However, in terms of maximizing training program outcomes and locating stable employment so entry-level workers can gain job experience, it makes sense to place clients of training programs with industries/employers that are likely to retain them year round.

Conclusion

R&P uses the bottom up approach to turnover calculation. In the preceding

examples, we have demonstrated how turnover is calculated at the employer level and offer the methodology to employers in Wyoming. We have also shown that using Wage Records, we begin at the employee-with-employer level data and aggregate up to calculate industry and total labor market turnover. This bottom up procedure, when combined with other administrative data, allows us to apply the described method to numerous labor force issues. Lastly, turnover (exit rates) only reflects one component of labor market dynamics. Additional literature, available on R&P's website, discusses other data tools available.



Advantages of Micro-Level Data

The most commonly cited source of turnover data is the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Job Opening and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS).¹ The JOLTS survey is collected in concert with Enhanced Quarterly Unemployment Insurance (EQUI) data and represents approximately 16,000 employers of the 8 million nationwide. The EQUI database shows monthly employment as of the 12th of the month. Collected on a voluntary basis, the addendum questions included on the JOLTS survey track job openings, hires, quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. However, since the JOLTS survey collects employer-level data, it cannot provide information on where individual employees go following separation. Additionally, because of the low number of employers surveyed, data analysis is not available at the

state or county levels.

As demonstrated in Table 1 of the previous article (see page 3), Research & Planning (R&P) assigns a variable to the work status field associated with the employer-employee behavior for every record (now in excess of 11 million records) in our historical time series. With Wage Records alone we can calculate turnover at the employer level, and by combining Wage Records with EQUI data we can present data at the industry, ownership, firm size, state, and county levels as demonstrated by Table 2 in the previous article (see page 4).

The Table (see page 7) presents turnover data for gender, age groups, and registered nurses in 1999. These are examples of combining other

administrative databases with Wage Records to create additional aggregations to explore the dynamics of Wyoming's Labor Market. For example, gender and age group turnover rates are calculated by combining the Wage Records database with Wyoming's Driver's License Database. R&P is currently combining data supplied by

the Wyoming State Board of Nursing (WSBN) with our Wage Records data to examine various aspects of the relationship between registered nurses and our labor market, including turnover by origin of education.

Using Wage Records in conjunction with other administrative databases allows R&P to describe our labor market at varying levels of analysis (employer, occupation, county, workforce training programs, etc.). These analyses can be tailored to address specific market issues. For example, R&P can determine the gender of the exiting employees, how long they were employed, whether they were job training program participants, and several other pieces of information. Administrative databases such as Wage Records are generally collected for purposes of program operation and therefore offer an objective and comprehensive source of data.

Table: Turnover Rates for Various Aggregations by Quarter, 1999

| | 1999 | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| By Gender | | | | |
| Female | 17.6 | 23.8 | 26.0 | 21.5 |
| Male | 19.1 | 22.6 | 25.0 | 23.5 |
| Not Available | 78.1 | 62.9 | 79.9 | 82.9 |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 00-19 | 30.4 | 32.9 | 52.0 | 38.9 |
| 20-24 | 30.9 | 34.3 | 43.9 | 35.9 |
| 25-34 | 21.9 | 26.2 | 27.1 | 25.8 |
| 35-44 | 15.0 | 19.6 | 18.2 | 18.5 |
| 45-54 | 11.9 | 16.8 | 14.0 | 13.8 |
| 55-64 | 13.5 | 17.6 | 14.7 | 15.5 |
| 65-Up | 18.2 | 20.1 | 20.1 | 23.5 |
| Not Available | 78.1 | 62.9 | 79.9 | 82.9 |
| Registered Nurses by Origin of Education | | | | |
| Wyoming Based Education | 12.2 | 16.0 | 11.7 | 11.9 |
| Out-of-State Based Education | 11.9 | 16.2 | 10.4 | 13.2 |
| Total | 12.0 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 12.6 |

¹U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2002, December 26). Job openings and labor turnover survey. Retrieved December 3, 2003, from <http://www.bls.gov/jlt/home.htm>

Happy Holidays!

From
Research & Planning



Labor Force Grows in 2003

by: Nancy Brennan, David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Brad Payne, Krista R. Shinkle, and Sherry Wen

Table 1: CPS Population, Labor Force, Establishment Jobs, Unemployed Individuals, and Annual Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients in Wyoming, 1999-2002 and Projections for 2003

| | | | Percent Change | | | | Percent Change | | Percent Change | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|--|
| | 1999 | 2000 | 1999-2000 | 2001 | 2000-2001 | 2002 | 2001-2002 | 2003 ¹ | 2002-2003 | |
| CPS Population ² | 367,500 | 373,825 | 1.7% | 377,608 | 1.0% | 383,183 | 1.5% | 386,664 | 0.9% | |
| Labor Force | 261,713 | 268,087 | 2.4% | 272,411 | 1.6% | 270,281 | -0.8% | 278,682 | 3.1% | |
| Jobs Worked ³ | 233,100 | 239,300 | 2.7% | 245,400 | 2.5% | 247,500 | 0.9% | 248,500 | 0.4% | |
| Unemployed ⁴ | 12,728 | 10,358 | -18.6% | 10,716 | 3.5% | 11,346 | 5.9% | 12,162 | 7.2% | |
| UI Recipients ⁵ | 15,583 | 14,519 | -6.8% | 14,541 | 0.2% | 17,211 | 18.4% | 18,819 | 9.3% | |

¹Projected.

²The Current Population Survey (CPS) population is an estimate of all noninstitutional residents age 16 and over.

³Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates by place of work.

⁴Number of unemployed individuals (12-month average).

⁵Total number of individuals who received Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits at any time during the calendar year.

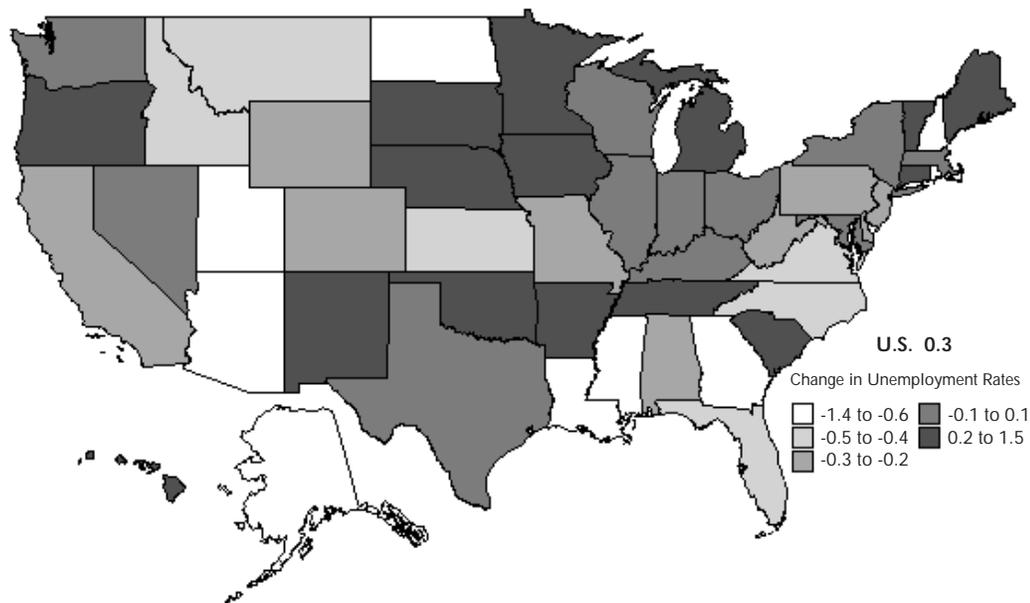
Table 1 contains annual average data for the Current Population Survey (CPS) population, labor force, establishment jobs, unemployed individuals, and annual Unemployment Insurance (UI) recipients. The percentage

changes for the period 2002 to 2003 indicate that Wyoming experienced a marked increase in its labor force of 3.1 percent. However, due to what is called a “jobless recovery” by market analysts,¹ the number of unemployed individuals in

Table 2: Wyoming Statewide Covered Employment and Total Wages, First and Second Quarters 2002 and 2003

| Average Monthly Employment | | | | Total Wages | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| First Quarter | | Change | | First Quarter | | Change | |
| 2002 | 2003 | Number | Percent | 2002 | 2003 | Amount | Percent |
| 230,176 | 230,629 | 453 | 0.2 | \$1,636,194,569 | \$1,679,837,912 | \$43,643,343 | 2.7 |
| Average Monthly Employment | | | | Total Wages | | | |
| Second Quarter | | Change | | Second Quarter | | Change | |
| 2002 | 2003 | Number | Percent | 2002 | 2003 | Amount | Percent |
| 242,185 | 243,673 | 1,488 | 0.6 | \$1,722,927,928 | \$1,782,205,992 | \$59,278,064 | 3.4 |

Change in the Unemployment Rate by State October 2002 to October 2003, Seasonally Adjusted



Wyoming has steadily increased by 3.5 percent in 2001, 5.9 percent in 2002, and a projected 7.2 percent in 2003. The number of jobs worked increased by 1,000 jobs, but the percentage change is a slim 0.4 percent. While the 9.3 percent jump in UI recipients for 2003 is not as dramatic as the 18.4 percent increase experienced in 2002, it is still a significant change.

In first quarter 2003, Wyoming statewide over-the-year covered employment grew by 453 jobs or 0.2 percent (see Table 2, page 8). By second quarter, over-the-year growth increased to 1,488 jobs or 0.6 percent. Total wages for first quarter showed an over-the-year increase of 2.7 percent. Total wages for second quarter showed an over-the-year increase of 3.4 percent.

The Map identifies which states and

regions experienced the greatest over-the-year changes in unemployment rate from October 2002 to October 2003. The states with the darkest shading indicate the largest unemployment increases. As a whole, the U.S. experienced little change in seasonally adjusted unemployment rates from 5.7 percent in 2002 to 6.0 percent in 2003 for a difference of only 0.3 percentage points. The largest over-the-year increase was 1.5 percentage points (Michigan). The largest decrease was -1.4 percentage points (Utah). Wyoming experienced a slight over-the-year decrease from 4.2 percent in October 2002 to 3.9 percent in October 2003.

¹Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City. (2003). A closer look at jobless recoveries. *News Release*. Retrieved December 18, 2003 from, <http://www.kc.frb.org/pubaffs/pressrel/pr03-18.htm>



Local Area Unemployment Statistics for Third Quarter 2003

by: Brad Payne, Economist

During third quarter 2003, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) employment increased statewide by 6,317 individuals or 2.4 percent when compared to third quarter 2002. By comparison, employment had declined 1.3 percent between third quarters 2001 and 2002. Similar to employment, the labor force increased by 6,398 or 2.3 percent between the third quarter 2002 and third quarter 2003 while over-the-year unemployment increased by 81 or 0.9 percent. The 0.9 percent increase in unemployment is a relative improvement when compared to the 3.0 percent increase posted between third quarters 2001 and 2002. The average unemployment rate during third quarter 2003 was 3.4 percent while the unemployment rates during third quarters 2002 and 2001 were 3.5 and 3.3 percent, respectively.

Each of Wyoming's five regions experienced positive third quarter to third quarter employment growth. The Southwest Region recorded the highest rate of growth (3.8%) by adding 1,957 individuals. Employment grew in Lincoln (127), Sublette (56), Sweetwater (895), Teton (500), and Uinta (378) counties. The Southwest and Northeast regions both showed employment growth in all counties.

Consistent with seasonal trends, statewide unemployment increased. Increases in unemployment in the Northeast, Southeast, and Central regions offset a 13.6 percent

unemployment decrease in the Northwest and a 5.3 percent decrease in the Southwest. Unemployment increased most in the Northeast Region, led by Sheridan County which grew by 71 (17.5%). The unemployment increase in the Central Region was led by Natrona County (93 or 6.6%). Laramie County, located in the Southeast Region, experienced increased unemployment of 146 individuals (10.2%). Conversely, the largest decline in unemployment was found in Sweetwater County where unemployment fell by 109 (13.0%). While each of the underlying counties in the Northeast Region showed unemployment increases from third quarter to third quarter, each county in the Northwest Region posted unemployment declines during the same period.

The most dramatic quarter to quarter increases in the unemployment rates were found in Carbon County, Crook County, and Sheridan County. Carbon County's unemployment rate increased from 3.1 percent in third quarter 2002 to 3.9 percent in third quarter 2003 (a change of 0.8 percentage points). Crook County's unemployment rate increased from 2.5 percent to 2.9 percent (a change of 0.4 percentage points). The unemployment rate in Sheridan County also increased by 0.4 percentage points - from 2.8 percent in 2002 to 3.2 percent in 2003. In Carbon, Crook, and Sheridan counties, significant increases in unemployment (26.6%, 17.9%, and 17.5%, respectively) with relatively small increases in the labor force contributed to

Table: Change in Wyoming's Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rates by Region and County, Third Quarter 2003

| REGION/ County | Labor Force | | | | Employment | | | | Unemployment | | | | Unemployment Rate | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| | Third Quarter | | Change | | Third Quarter | | Change | | Third Quarter | | Change | | Third Quarter | | Change |
| | 2003 | 2002 | Number | % | 2003 | 2002 | Number | % | 2003 | 2002 | Number | % | 2003 | 2002 | |
| NORTHWEST | 48,377 | 47,617 | 759 | 1.6 | 46,632 | 45,597 | 1,035 | 2.3 | 1,745 | 2,020 | -275 | -13.6 | 3.6 | 4.2 | -0.6 |
| Big Horn | 5,749 | 5,708 | 41 | 0.7 | 5,556 | 5,446 | 110 | 2.0 | 193 | 263 | -69 | -26.4 | 3.4 | 4.6 | -1.2 |
| Fremont | 18,612 | 18,309 | 303 | 1.7 | 17,734 | 17,356 | 378 | 2.2 | 877 | 952 | -75 | -7.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | -0.5 |
| Hot Springs | 2,279 | 2,372 | -93 | -3.9 | 2,227 | 2,292 | -65 | -2.8 | 52 | 80 | -28 | -35.4 | 2.3 | 3.4 | -1.1 |
| Park | 17,283 | 16,710 | 573 | 3.4 | 16,790 | 16,181 | 609 | 3.8 | 494 | 529 | -35 | -6.7 | 2.9 | 3.2 | -0.3 |
| Washakie | 4,454 | 4,519 | -65 | -1.4 | 4,325 | 4,322 | 2 | 0.1 | 129 | 196 | -67 | -34.3 | 2.9 | 4.3 | -1.4 |
| NORTHEAST | 48,164 | 47,541 | 624 | 1.3 | 46,650 | 46,167 | 484 | 1.0 | 1,514 | 1,374 | 140 | 10.2 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 0.3 |
| Campbell | 22,861 | 22,812 | 49 | 0.2 | 22,092 | 22,083 | 9 | 0.0 | 769 | 729 | 40 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 0.2 |
| Crook | 3,062 | 3,034 | 27 | 0.9 | 2,974 | 2,960 | 14 | 0.5 | 88 | 74 | 13 | 17.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 0.4 |
| Johnson | 4,245 | 4,163 | 82 | 2.0 | 4,152 | 4,082 | 70 | 1.7 | 93 | 80 | 12 | 15.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 0.3 |
| Sheridan | 14,687 | 14,257 | 430 | 3.0 | 14,213 | 13,854 | 359 | 2.6 | 473 | 403 | 71 | 17.5 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| Weston | 3,310 | 3,275 | 35 | 1.1 | 3,219 | 3,187 | 31 | 1.0 | 91 | 88 | 4 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| SOUTHWEST | 55,118 | 53,279 | 1,839 | 3.5 | 52,994 | 51,038 | 1,957 | 3.8 | 2,124 | 2,242 | -118 | -5.3 | 3.9 | 4.2 | -0.4 |
| Lincoln | 7,081 | 6,972 | 109 | 1.6 | 6,770 | 6,643 | 127 | 1.9 | 311 | 329 | -18 | -5.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | -0.3 |
| Sublette | 3,831 | 3,763 | 68 | 1.8 | 3,737 | 3,681 | 56 | 1.5 | 93 | 82 | 12 | 14.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.3 |
| Sweetwater | 20,364 | 19,578 | 786 | 4.0 | 19,636 | 18,741 | 895 | 4.8 | 728 | 837 | -109 | -13.0 | 3.6 | 4.3 | -0.7 |
| Teton | 12,012 | 11,478 | 534 | 4.6 | 11,562 | 11,062 | 500 | 4.5 | 450 | 416 | 34 | 8.1 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 0.1 |
| Uinta | 11,830 | 11,488 | 342 | 3.0 | 11,289 | 10,911 | 378 | 3.5 | 541 | 578 | -36 | -6.3 | 4.6 | 5.0 | -0.5 |
| SOUTHEAST | 74,204 | 72,208 | 1,996 | 2.8 | 71,925 | 70,066 | 1,859 | 2.7 | 2,279 | 2,142 | 137 | 6.4 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 0.1 |
| Albany | 18,452 | 17,921 | 531 | 3.0 | 18,130 | 17,620 | 510 | 2.9 | 323 | 301 | 21 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Goshen | 6,112 | 6,077 | 35 | 0.6 | 5,922 | 5,876 | 46 | 0.8 | 190 | 201 | -10 | -5.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | -0.2 |
| Laramie | 43,974 | 42,539 | 1,435 | 3.4 | 42,399 | 41,109 | 1,289 | 3.1 | 1576 | 1430 | 146 | 10.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 0.2 |
| Niobrara | 1,190 | 1,227 | -37 | -3.0 | 1,168 | 1,192 | -24 | -2.0 | 22 | 35 | -13 | -38.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | -1.0 |
| Platte | 4,475 | 4,444 | 31 | 0.7 | 4,307 | 4,269 | 38 | 0.9 | 169 | 175 | -7 | -3.8 | 3.8 | 3.9 | -0.2 |
| CENTRAL | 50,955 | 49,466 | 1,490 | 3.0 | 48,893 | 47,565 | 1,328 | 2.8 | 2,063 | 1,901 | 162 | 8.5 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 0.2 |
| Carbon | 8,262 | 8,218 | 44 | 0.5 | 7,943 | 7,967 | -23 | -0.3 | 319 | 252 | 67 | 26.6 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 0.8 |
| Converse | 6,420 | 6,286 | 134 | 2.1 | 6,182 | 6,050 | 132 | 2.2 | 238 | 236 | 2 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 0.0 |
| Natrona | 36,273 | 34,961 | 1,312 | 3.8 | 34,767 | 33,548 | 1,219 | 3.6 | 1506 | 1413 | 93 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 |
| STATEWIDE | 279,358 | 272,960 | 6,398 | 2.3 | 269,782 | 263,466 | 6,317 | 2.4 | 9,575 | 9,494 | 81 | 0.9 | 3.4 | 3.5 | -0.1 |

the rise in the unemployment rates.

The largest declines in the unemployment rates between third quarters 2002 and 2003 were posted in Washakie, Big Horn, and Hot Springs counties. The unemployment rates fell from 4.3 percent to 2.9 percent in Washakie County (a difference of 1.4 percentage points), 4.6 percent to 3.4 percent in Big Horn County (a difference of 1.2 percentage points), and 3.4 percent to 2.3 percent in Hot Springs County (a

difference of 1.1 percentage points). The decreases in the unemployment rates for these three counties were driven by large decreases in unemployment: 34.3 percent, 26.4 percent, and 35.4 percent, respectively.



2,700 New Jobs Created in Wyoming in October

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming job growth, which had remained below 1.0 percent for 16 months, turned upward in October as 2,700 jobs were created giving the state an over-the-year growth rate of 1.1 percent.* Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell slightly from 4.0 percent in September to 3.9 percent in October and remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 6.0 percent. The U.S. continued to lose jobs in over-the-year comparisons (down 226,000 jobs or -0.2%).

As expected, Wyoming lost 3,000 jobs (-1.2%) from September to October. The magnitude of this seasonal employment decrease is consistent with historical patterns. Job losses in Leisure & Hospitality (-3,800 jobs or -11.3%), Construction (-800 jobs or -3.7%), and Retail Trade (-600 jobs or -1.9%) were partially offset by gains in Government (2,300 jobs or 3.6%).

From October 2002 to October 2003, Wyoming gained 2,700 jobs (1.1%). The only significant job losses occurred in Manufacturing (-400 jobs or -4.1%) and Construction (-800 jobs or -3.7%). Large job gains were seen in Educational &

Health Services (600 jobs or 3.0%), Information (300 jobs or 7.5%), Leisure & Hospitality (800 jobs or 2.7%), and Government (1,400 jobs or 2.2%). Natural Resources & Mining employment grew by 100 jobs or 0.6 percent.

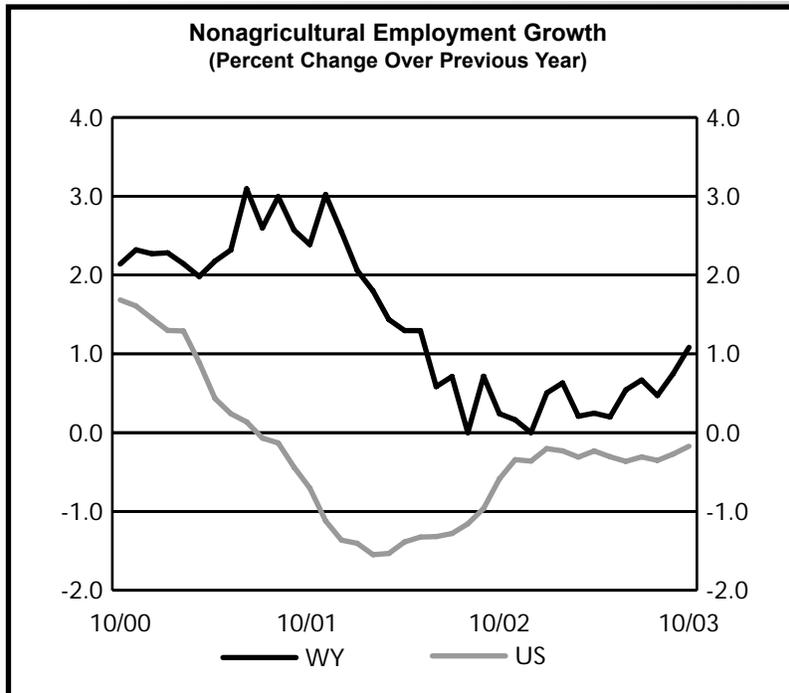
Across Wyoming's 23 counties, unemployment rates remained low. Fremont County posted the highest rate (4.9%) and was followed by Uinta County (4.3%), Natrona County (4.1%), and Lincoln County (4.1%). Albany County had the lowest unemployment rate in October (1.5%); it was followed by Johnson County (1.8%) and Goshen County (2.3%). When compared to October 2002, a majority of counties had lower unemployment rates. The exceptions were Teton County where unemployment increased from 2.2 percent to 3.7 percent, Carbon County (up from 3.4% to 4.0%), Crook County (up from 2.7% to 3.1%), and Sublette County (up from 2.3% to 2.6%).

*The over-the-year increase of 2,700 jobs is not statistically significant.



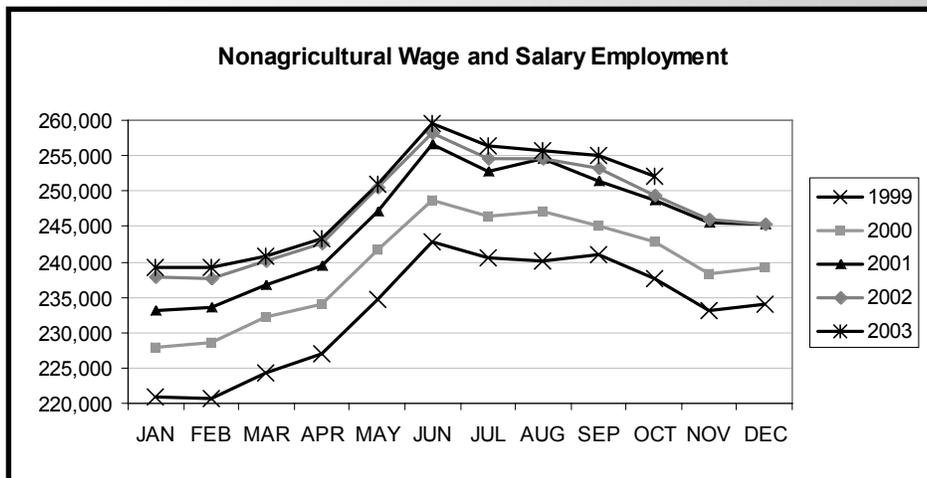
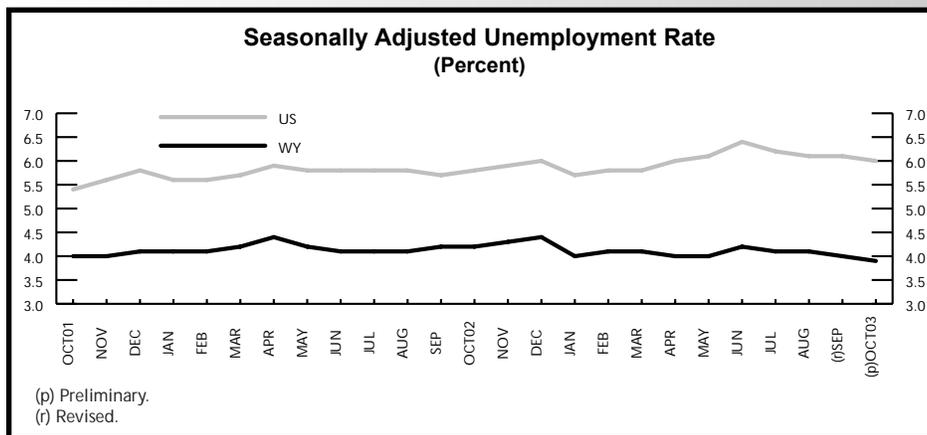
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Employee Benefits in Wyoming: 2002

For a copy of this publication, contact Carola Cowan at (307) 473-3804 or visit our website.



State Unemployment Rates October 2003 (Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Puerto Rico | 11.4 |
| Michigan | 7.6 |
| Oregon | 7.6 |
| Alaska | 7.3 |
| South Carolina | 7.1 |
| Washington | 7.0 |
| District of Columbia | 6.7 |
| Illinois | 6.7 |
| California | 6.6 |
| Texas | 6.5 |
| Arkansas | 6.2 |
| New York | 6.2 |
| New Mexico | 6.1 |
| North Carolina | 6.1 |
| United States | 6.0 |
| West Virginia | 5.9 |
| Mississippi | 5.7 |
| New Jersey | 5.7 |
| Alabama | 5.6 |
| Massachusetts | 5.6 |
| Ohio | 5.6 |
| Colorado | 5.5 |
| Kentucky | 5.5 |
| Louisiana | 5.5 |
| Tennessee | 5.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.4 |
| Wisconsin | 5.4 |
| Idaho | 5.3 |
| Oklahoma | 5.3 |
| Missouri | 5.2 |
| Indiana | 5.1 |
| Maine | 5.1 |
| Arizona | 5.0 |
| Nevada | 5.0 |
| Connecticut | 4.9 |
| Florida | 4.8 |
| Kansas | 4.7 |
| Utah | 4.7 |
| Minnesota | 4.6 |
| Iowa | 4.5 |
| Rhode Island | 4.4 |
| New Hampshire | 4.3 |
| Georgia | 4.2 |
| Hawaii | 4.2 |
| Montana | 4.2 |
| Maryland | 4.1 |
| Delaware | 4.0 |
| Vermont | 4.0 |
| Wyoming | 3.9 |
| Nebraska | 3.8 |
| North Dakota | 3.6 |
| Virginia | 3.5 |
| South Dakota | 3.1 |



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“Wyoming job growth, which had remained below 1.0 percent for 16 months, turned upward in October as 2,700 jobs were created giving the state an over-the-year growth rate of 1.1 percent.”

| WYOMING STATEWIDE* | Employment in Thousands | | | | | Percent Change Total Employment | | LARAMIE COUNTY | Employment in Thousands | | | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|---|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | | | Sep 03 | Oct 02 | | | | | | | Sep 03 | Oct 02 |
| | Oct03(p) | Sep03(r) | Oct02(b) | Oct 03 | Oct 02 | | | | Oct03(p) | Sep03(r) | Oct02(b) | Oct 03 | Oct 02 | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 252.1 | 255.1 | 249.4 | -1.2 | 1.1 | | | TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 39.6 | 39.9 | 39.6 | -0.8 | 0.0 | | |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 186.7 | 192.0 | 185.4 | -2.8 | 0.7 | | | TOTAL PRIVATE | 27.2 | 27.7 | 27.5 | -1.8 | -1.1 | | |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 48.2 | 48.7 | 49.3 | -1.0 | -2.2 | | | GOODS PRODUCING | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 0.0 | -7.1 | | |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 18.2 | 18.1 | 18.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | | | Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.7 | -4.2 | -14.8 | | |
| Mining | 18.1 | 18.0 | 17.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | | | Manufacturing | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 6.7 | | |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | SERVICE PROVIDING | 35.7 | 36.0 | 35.4 | -0.8 | 0.8 | | |
| Mining Except Oil & Gas | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 0.0 | 1.2 | | |
| Coal Mining | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 0.0 | -2.0 | | | Wholesale Trade | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Support Activities for Mining | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.1 | 1.4 | 2.8 | | | Retail Trade | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | | |
| Support Activities for Oil & Gas | 5.2 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | | | Information | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | | |
| Construction | 20.6 | 21.4 | 21.4 | -3.7 | -3.7 | | | Financial Activities | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 5.6 | | |
| Construction of Buildings | 4.3 | 4.4 | 5.2 | -2.3 | -17.3 | | | Professional & Business Services | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -5.7 | -2.9 | | |
| Heavy & Civil Engineering Constr. | 6.0 | 6.5 | 6.1 | -7.7 | -1.6 | | | Educational & Health Services | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 3.7 | | |
| Specialty Trade Contractors | 10.3 | 10.5 | 10.1 | -1.9 | 2.0 | | | Leisure & Hospitality | 4.0 | 4.3 | 4.2 | -7.0 | -4.8 | | |
| Manufacturing | 9.4 | 9.2 | 9.8 | 2.2 | -4.1 | | | Other Services | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | -5.9 | -5.9 | | |
| Durable Goods | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 0.0 | -6.1 | | | TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 12.4 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | | |
| Non-Durable Goods | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.3 | -2.0 | | | Federal Government | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 4.0 | | |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 203.9 | 206.4 | 200.1 | -1.2 | 1.9 | | | State Government | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 | | |
| Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util. | 48.6 | 49.5 | 48.1 | -1.8 | 1.0 | | | Local Government | 5.9 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | | |
| Wholesale Trade | 6.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | -4.2 | 0.0 | | | NATRONA COUNTY* | | | | | | | |
| Merchant Whlsr.s., Durable Goods | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | -2.4 | 0.0 | | | TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 34.4 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | | |
| Retail Trade | 30.2 | 30.8 | 30.0 | -1.9 | 0.7 | | | TOTAL PRIVATE | 28.8 | 29.2 | 28.4 | -1.4 | 1.4 | | |
| Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | | | GOODS PRODUCING | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 0.0 | 5.3 | | |
| Bldg. Material & Garden Supplies | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 0.0 | -3.7 | | | Natural Resources & Mining | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | | |
| Food & Beverage Stores | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | -2.0 | | | Construction | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 9.1 | | |
| Grocery Stores | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 0.0 | -2.5 | | | Manufacturing | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Gasoline Stations | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 | -2.3 | 0.0 | | | SERVICE PROVIDING | 28.4 | 28.2 | 28.5 | 0.7 | -0.4 | | |
| General Merchandise Stores | 5.9 | 6.2 | 6.2 | -4.8 | -4.8 | | | Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 1.2 | | |
| Miscellaneous Store Retailers | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | -5.3 | 5.9 | | | Wholesale Trade | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Transportation, Warehouse, & Util. | 11.5 | 11.5 | 11.2 | 0.0 | 2.7 | | | Retail Trade | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 2.1 | | |
| Utilities | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | Transportation, Warehouse, & Util. | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Transportation & Warehousing | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 3.3 | | | Information | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Truck Transportation | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -2.9 | 0.0 | | | Financial Activities | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | -5.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Information | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 7.5 | | | Professional & Business Services | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | -3.3 | -3.3 | | |
| Financial Activities | 10.2 | 10.0 | 10.1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | | | Educational & Health Services | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.2 | -2.3 | 2.4 | | |
| Finance & Insurance | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 3.0 | | | Leisure & Hospitality | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.3 | -3.0 | -3.0 | | |
| Real Estate & Rental & Leasing | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.0 | -2.9 | | | Other Services | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.2 | | |
| Professional & Business Services | 15.4 | 15.7 | 15.5 | -1.9 | -0.6 | | | TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 12.0 | -3.4 | | |
| Prof., Scientific & Technical Services | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 1.4 | -2.7 | | | Federal Government | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -14.3 | | |
| Architectural, Engineering & Rel. | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | State Government | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Mngt. of Companies & Enterprises | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | Local Government | 4.3 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 16.2 | -2.3 | | |
| Admin. & Support & Waste Svcs. | 7.6 | 8.0 | 7.5 | -5.0 | 1.3 | | | Local Education | 3.0 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 25.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Educational & Health Services | 20.6 | 20.5 | 20.0 | 0.5 | 3.0 | | | ¹ 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. | | | | | | | |
| Educational | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 0.0 | -10.0 | | | [*] Published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. | | | | | | | |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 18.8 | 18.7 | 18.0 | 0.5 | 4.4 | | | (p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked. | | | | | | | |
| Ambulatory Health Care | 7.0 | 7.0 | 6.6 | 0.0 | 6.1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Offices of Physicians | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 3.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nursing & Residential Care Fac. | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Social Assistance | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 6.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 29.9 | 33.7 | 29.1 | -11.3 | 2.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | -10.3 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 27.3 | 30.8 | 26.5 | -11.4 | 3.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accommodation | 9.3 | 12.1 | 8.9 | -23.1 | 4.5 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Food Serv. & Drinking Places | 18.0 | 18.7 | 17.6 | -3.7 | 2.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Services | 9.5 | 9.7 | 9.3 | -2.1 | 2.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Repair & Maintenance | 3.0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 65.4 | 63.1 | 64.0 | 3.6 | 2.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Federal Government | 7.7 | 8.4 | 7.5 | -8.3 | 2.7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| State Government | 15.0 | 14.3 | 14.8 | 4.9 | 1.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| State Govt. Education | 6.4 | 5.0 | 5.8 | 28.0 | 10.3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Government | 42.7 | 40.4 | 41.7 | 5.7 | 2.4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Local Govt. Education | 22.8 | 20.4 | 22.1 | 11.8 | 3.2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitals | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 0.0 | | | | | | | | | | |

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Continued)

| | Employment in Thousands | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|--|----------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------------------|--------|
| | | | | Sep 03 | Oct 02 |
| | Oct03(p) | Sep03(r) | Oct02(b) | Oct 03 | Oct 02 |
| CAMPBELL COUNTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 21.5 | 21.6 | 21.5 | -0.5 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 17.8 | 18.0 | 17.9 | -1.1 | -0.6 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.9 | 0.0 | -3.4 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.1 | -1.7 | -3.3 |
| Construction | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 4.8 | -4.3 |
| Manufacturing | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 12.9 | 13.0 | 12.6 | -0.8 | 2.4 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 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 | 1.4 | 1.3 | -7.1 | 0.0 |
| Educational & Health Services | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 12.5 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.0 | -5.9 |
| Other Services | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | -12.5 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| SWEETWATER COUNTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 20.8 | 20.6 | 19.8 | 1.0 | 5.1 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 16.5 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 0.6 | 6.5 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.2 | 1.5 | 8.1 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 9.1 |
| Construction | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 5.3 | 17.6 |
| Manufacturing | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.0 | -8.3 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 14.1 | 14.0 | 13.6 | 0.7 | 3.7 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 2.4 |
| Information | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 16.7 |
| Professional & Business Services | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 11.1 |
| Educational & Health Services | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 12.5 |
| 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 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 0.0 |
| TETON COUNTY | | | | | |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 15.9 | 18.2 | 15.7 | -12.6 | 1.3 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 13.7 | 15.9 | 13.6 | -13.8 | 0.7 |
| GOODS PRODUCING | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.0 | -13.3 |
| Nat. Res., Mining & Construction | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.0 | -11.1 |
| Manufacturing | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -33.3 |
| SERVICE PROVIDING | 13.3 | 15.6 | 12.7 | -14.7 | 4.7 |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | -14.3 | 0.0 |
| Information | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.2 |
| Educational & Health Services | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 16.7 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 4.8 | 6.6 | 4.5 | -27.3 | 6.7 |
| Other Services | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | -4.3 | 4.8 |

State Unemployment Rates October 2003 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Puerto Rico | 11.7 |
| Michigan | 6.9 |
| Oregon | 6.9 |
| South Carolina | 6.9 |
| Alaska | 6.8 |
| District of Columbia | 6.6 |
| Washington | 6.6 |
| California | 6.4 |
| Illinois | 6.1 |
| Texas | 6.1 |
| New York | 6.0 |
| Alabama | 5.9 |
| North Carolina | 5.9 |
| Mississippi | 5.8 |
| New Mexico | 5.8 |
| United States | 5.6 |
| New Jersey | 5.5 |
| Louisiana | 5.4 |
| Kentucky | 5.3 |
| Massachusetts | 5.3 |
| Tennessee | 5.3 |
| West Virginia | 5.3 |
| Arizona | 5.2 |
| Colorado | 5.2 |
| Oklahoma | 5.2 |
| Ohio | 5.1 |
| Arkansas | 5.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.0 |
| Florida | 4.9 |
| Missouri | 4.9 |
| Indiana | 4.7 |
| Kansas | 4.7 |
| Maine | 4.7 |
| Nevada | 4.7 |
| Wisconsin | 4.6 |
| Connecticut | 4.5 |
| Idaho | 4.5 |
| Georgia | 4.4 |
| Utah | 4.4 |
| Hawaii | 4.2 |
| Rhode Island | 4.2 |
| Minnesota | 4.1 |
| Maryland | 4.0 |
| New Hampshire | 3.9 |
| Iowa | 3.8 |
| Montana | 3.8 |
| Delaware | 3.7 |
| Nebraska | 3.5 |
| Virginia | 3.4 |
| Wyoming | 3.4 |
| Vermont | 3.3 |
| South Dakota | 2.8 |
| North Dakota | 2.4 |

Economic Indicators

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

“The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming increased 60.5 percent from a year earlier.”

| | Oct 2003 (p) | Sep 2003 (r) | Oct 2002 (b) | Percent Change Month | Year |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force ¹ | 277,189 | 276,391 | 270,290 | 0.3 | 2.6 |
| Unemployed | 9,385 | 9,473 | 9,820 | -0.9 | -4.4 |
| Employed | 267,804 | 266,918 | 260,470 | 0.3 | 2.8 |
| Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted | 3.4%/3.9% | 3.4%/4.0% | 3.6%/4.2% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted | 5.6%/6.0% | 5.8%/6.1% | 5.3%/5.8% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Multiple Jobholders | 7,515,000 | 7,160,000 | 7,320,000 | 5.0 | 2.7 |
| As a percent of all workers | 5.4% | 5.2% | 5.3% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Discouraged Workers | 462,000 | 388,000 | 359,000 | 19.1 | 28.7 |
| U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons | 4,394,000 | 4,455,000 | 3,965,000 | -1.4 | 10.8 |
| Hours & Earnings for Production Workers | | | | | |
| Wyoming Mining | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$973.15 | \$988.75 | \$906.82 | -1.6 | 7.3 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 43.6 | 44.2 | 43.1 | -1.4 | 1.2 |
| U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$811.72 | \$810.83 | \$771.76 | 0.1 | 5.2 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 44.6 | 44.6 | 43.9 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$646.02 | \$641.41 | \$707.62 | 0.7 | -8.7 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 39.2 | 38.5 | 39.4 | 1.8 | -0.5 |
| U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | \$642.65 | \$647.50 | \$625.73 | -0.7 | 2.7 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 40.7 | 40.8 | 40.5 | -0.2 | 0.5 |
| Wyoming Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| Weeks Compensated ² | 9,619 | 9,792 | 12,044 | -1.8 | -20.1 |
| Benefits Paid | \$2,267,976 | \$2,294,482 | \$2,756,230 | -1.2 | -17.7 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | \$235.78 | \$234.32 | \$228.85 | 0.6 | 3.0 |
| State Insured Covered Jobs ¹ | 229,914 | 233,890 | 226,264 | -1.7 | 1.6 |
| Insured Unemployment Rate | 1.2% | 1.1% | 1.3% | N/A | N/A |
| Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items | | | | | |
| Food & Beverages | 185.0 | 185.2 | 181.3 | -0.1 | 2.0 |
| Housing | 182.2 | 181.3 | 177.1 | 0.5 | 2.9 |
| Apparel | 185.7 | 185.8 | 181.4 | -0.1 | 2.4 |
| Transportation | 124.8 | 122.0 | 126.8 | 2.3 | -1.6 |
| Medical Care | 157.1 | 159.4 | 154.9 | -1.4 | 1.4 |
| Recreation (Dec. 1997=100) | 299.9 | 299.2 | 289.2 | 0.2 | 3.7 |
| Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100) | 107.6 | 107.7 | 106.4 | -0.1 | 1.1 |
| Other Goods & Services | 110.9 | 110.9 | 109.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Other Goods & Services | 300.2 | 299.9 | 295.4 | 0.1 | 1.6 |
| Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities | 139.4 | 138.5 | 133.2 | 0.6 | 4.7 |
| Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized) | | | | | |
| Total Units | 203 | 204 | 202 | -0.5 | 0.5 |
| Valuation | \$35,967,000 | \$33,694,000 | \$27,332,000 | 6.7 | 31.6 |
| Single Family Homes | 182 | 182 | 168 | 0.0 | 8.3 |
| Valuation | \$34,240,000 | \$31,410,000 | \$25,504,000 | 9.0 | 34.3 |
| Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY | 69 | 65 | 43 | 6.2 | 60.5 |

(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked. ¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program Estimates. ²Not Normalized.

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Brad Payne, Economist*

“Albany County had the lowest unemployment rate in October (1.5%); it was followed by Johnson County (1.8%) and Goshen County (2.3%).”

| REGION County | Labor Force | | | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Unemployment Rate | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | Oct 2003 (p) | Sep 2003 (r) | Oct 2002 (b) |
| NORTHWEST | 47,272 | 47,707 | 46,261 | 45,494 | 46,005 | 44,232 | 1,778 | 1,702 | 2,029 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Big Horn | 5,924 | 5,849 | 5,804 | 5,740 | 5,643 | 5,578 | 184 | 206 | 226 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Fremont | 18,955 | 18,793 | 18,515 | 18,029 | 17,966 | 17,481 | 926 | 827 | 1,034 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 5.6 |
| Hot Springs | 2,281 | 2,264 | 2,283 | 2,227 | 2,209 | 2,205 | 54 | 55 | 78 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.4 |
| Park | 15,523 | 16,384 | 15,090 | 15,037 | 15,896 | 14,563 | 486 | 488 | 527 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| Washakie | 4,589 | 4,417 | 4,569 | 4,461 | 4,291 | 4,405 | 128 | 126 | 164 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| NORTHEAST | 48,168 | 47,843 | 47,100 | 46,778 | 46,351 | 45,597 | 1,390 | 1,492 | 1,503 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Campbell | 23,098 | 22,677 | 22,518 | 22,392 | 21,937 | 21,753 | 706 | 740 | 765 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Crook | 2,956 | 3,043 | 2,938 | 2,864 | 2,956 | 2,860 | 92 | 87 | 78 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Johnson | 4,077 | 4,160 | 4,015 | 4,003 | 4,068 | 3,928 | 74 | 92 | 87 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Sheridan | 14,699 | 14,629 | 14,316 | 14,271 | 14,150 | 13,846 | 428 | 479 | 470 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 |
| Weston | 3,338 | 3,334 | 3,313 | 3,248 | 3,240 | 3,210 | 90 | 94 | 103 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.1 |
| SOUTHWEST | 55,682 | 56,641 | 53,489 | 53,648 | 54,663 | 51,410 | 2,034 | 1,978 | 2,079 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Lincoln | 6,844 | 6,898 | 6,718 | 6,566 | 6,591 | 6,366 | 278 | 307 | 352 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Sublette | 3,687 | 3,773 | 3,575 | 3,591 | 3,672 | 3,493 | 96 | 101 | 82 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.3 |
| Sweetwater | 21,267 | 20,703 | 19,882 | 20,572 | 20,009 | 19,081 | 695 | 694 | 801 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Teton | 12,012 | 13,357 | 11,782 | 11,562 | 13,043 | 11,522 | 450 | 314 | 260 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Uinta | 11,872 | 11,910 | 11,532 | 11,357 | 11,348 | 10,948 | 515 | 562 | 584 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| SOUTHEAST | 74,930 | 73,943 | 73,635 | 72,794 | 71,666 | 71,449 | 2,136 | 2,277 | 2,186 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Albany | 19,508 | 19,000 | 19,225 | 19,223 | 18,672 | 18,908 | 285 | 328 | 317 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Goshen | 6,325 | 6,079 | 6,353 | 6,177 | 5,898 | 6,182 | 148 | 181 | 171 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Laramie | 43,537 | 43,212 | 42,440 | 42,004 | 41,619 | 40,954 | 1,533 | 1,593 | 1,486 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Niobrara | 1,157 | 1,173 | 1,199 | 1,126 | 1,152 | 1,167 | 31 | 21 | 32 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| Platte | 4,403 | 4,479 | 4,418 | 4,264 | 4,325 | 4,238 | 139 | 154 | 180 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.1 |
| CENTRAL | 51,137 | 50,256 | 49,802 | 49,089 | 48,232 | 47,782 | 2,048 | 2,024 | 2,020 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| Carbon | 8,163 | 8,218 | 8,018 | 7,836 | 7,883 | 7,744 | 327 | 335 | 274 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.4 |
| Converse | 6,424 | 6,366 | 6,321 | 6,195 | 6,144 | 6,077 | 229 | 222 | 244 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.9 |
| Natrona | 36,550 | 35,672 | 35,463 | 35,058 | 34,205 | 33,961 | 1,492 | 1,467 | 1,502 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 |
| STATEWIDE | 277,189 | 276,391 | 270,290 | 267,804 | 266,918 | 260,470 | 9,385 | 9,473 | 9,820 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Statewide Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| U.S..... | | | | | | | | | | 5.6 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| U.S. Seasonally Adjusted..... | | | | | | | | | | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 |

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/03. Run Date 11/03.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

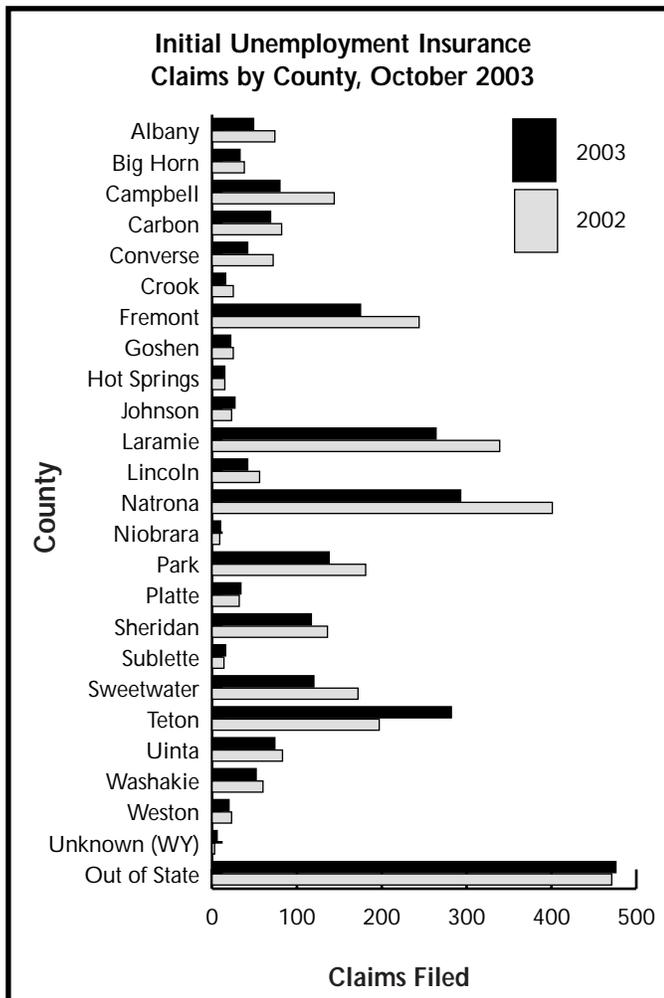
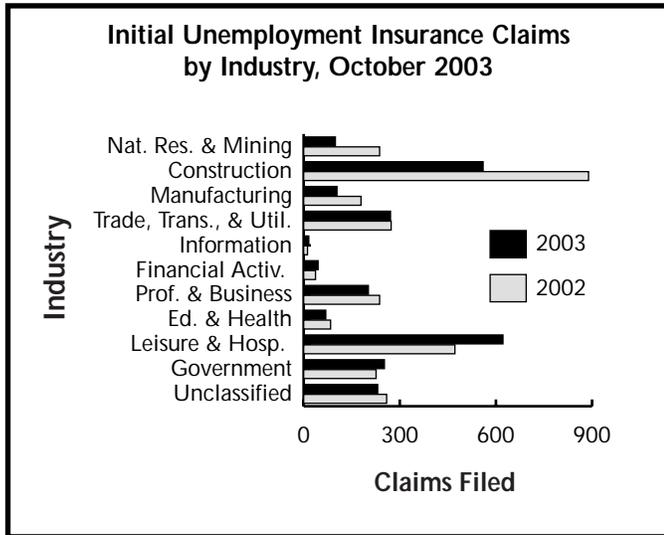
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2002 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.2 percent.

The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 of 10 cases, the interval 3.7 to 4.7 percent would contain the actual rate.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“Claims in goods-producing industries declined sharply compared to October 2002, while claims in services-providing industries increased 8.4 percent over-the-year.”



| | Claims Filed | | | Percent Change | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | Oct 03 | Sep 03 | Oct 02 | Sep 03 | Oct 02 |
| WYOMING STATEWIDE | | | | | |
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 2,471 | 1,370 | 2,918 | 80.4 | -15.3 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 763 | 501 | 1,305 | 52.3 | -41.5 |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 99 | 108 | 237 | -8.3 | -58.2 |
| Mining | 85 | 97 | 224 | -12.4 | -62.1 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 8 | 26 | 19 | -69.2 | -57.9 |
| Construction | 560 | 339 | 889 | 65.2 | -37.0 |
| Manufacturing | 104 | 54 | 179 | 92.6 | -41.9 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 1,254 | 634 | 1,157 | 97.8 | 8.4 |
| Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util. | 271 | 177 | 273 | 53.1 | -0.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 38 | 30 | 37 | 26.7 | 2.7 |
| Retail Trade | 152 | 94 | 158 | 61.7 | -3.8 |
| Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities | 81 | 53 | 78 | 52.8 | 3.8 |
| Information | 16 | 11 | 12 | 45.5 | 33.3 |
| Financial Activities | 45 | 43 | 37 | 4.7 | 21.6 |
| Professional & Business Services | 202 | 105 | 237 | 92.4 | -14.8 |
| Educational & Health Services | 69 | 92 | 84 | -25.0 | -17.9 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 622 | 182 | 472 | 241.8 | 31.8 |
| Other Services | 29 | 24 | 42 | 20.8 | -31.0 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 252 | 122 | 226 | 106.6 | 11.5 |
| Federal Government | 149 | 48 | 123 | 210.4 | 21.1 |
| State Government | 31 | 17 | 26 | 82.4 | 19.2 |
| Local Government | 72 | 57 | 77 | 26.3 | -6.5 |
| Local Education | 10 | 13 | 22 | -23.1 | -54.5 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 202 | 113 | 230 | 78.8 | -12.2 |

| LARAMIE COUNTY | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 263 | 208 | 341 | 26.4 | -22.9 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 109 | 57 | 184 | 91.2 | -40.8 |
| Construction | 95 | 45 | 165 | 111.1 | -42.4 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 106 | 111 | 116 | -4.5 | -8.6 |
| Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util. | 41 | 33 | 38 | 24.2 | 7.9 |
| Financial Activities | 8 | 4 | 5 | 100.0 | 60.0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 31 | 15 | 34 | 106.7 | -8.8 |
| Educational & Health Services | 12 | 23 | 12 | -47.8 | 0.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 7 | 27 | 16 | -74.1 | -56.3 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 30 | 30 | 21 | 0.0 | 42.9 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 18 | 10 | 20 | 80.0 | -10.0 |

| NATRONA COUNTY | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 294 | 215 | 401 | 36.7 | -26.7 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 132 | 79 | 240 | 67.1 | -45.0 |
| Construction | 105 | 50 | 186 | 110.0 | -43.5 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 133 | 115 | 132 | 15.7 | 0.8 |
| Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util. | 41 | 34 | 41 | 20.6 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 7 | 9 | 7 | -22.2 | 0.0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 36 | 20 | 45 | 80.0 | -20.0 |
| Educational & Health Services | 20 | 23 | 12 | -13.0 | 66.7 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 19 | 23 | 17 | -17.4 | 11.8 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 19 | 9 | 13 | 111.1 | 46.2 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 10 | 12 | 16 | -16.7 | -37.5 |

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

“Statewide continued weeks claimed fell 5.2 percent compared to October 2002. The change was led by declines in the goods-producing sector.”

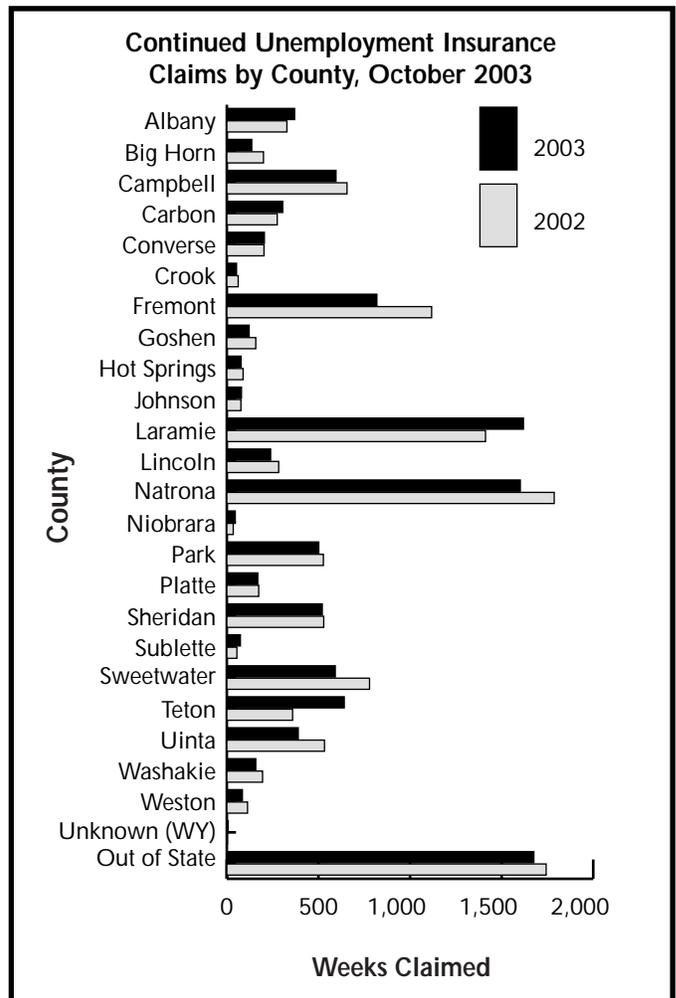
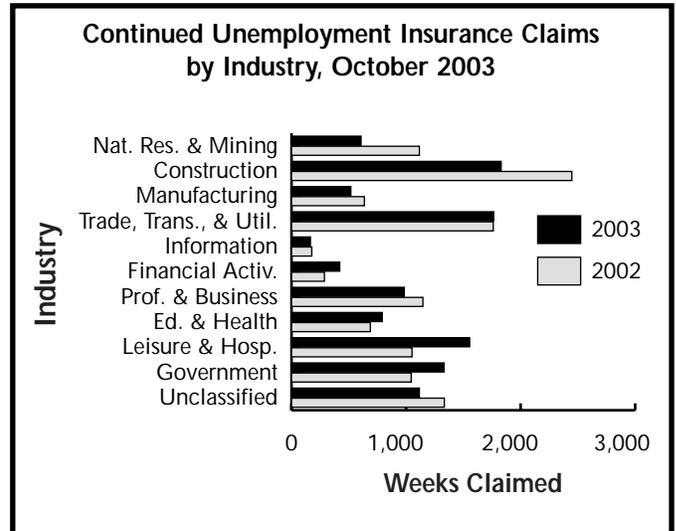
| | Weeks Claimed | | | Percent Change | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|
| | Oct 03 | Sep 03 | Oct 02 | Sep 03 | Oct 03 |
| WYOMING STATEWIDE | | | | | |
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 11,084 | 10,341 | 11,690 | 7.2 | -5.2 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 3,176 | 3,273 | 3,390 | -3.0 | -6.3 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 2,955 | 3,004 | 4,199 | -1.6 | -29.6 |
| Natural Resources and Mining | 607 | 659 | 1,116 | -7.9 | -45.6 |
| Mining | 519 | 581 | 1,042 | -10.7 | -50.2 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 72 | 61 | 145 | 18.0 | -50.3 |
| Construction | 1,830 | 1,773 | 2,447 | 3.2 | -25.2 |
| Manufacturing | 518 | 572 | 636 | -9.4 | -18.6 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 5,927 | 5,281 | 5,493 | 12.2 | 7.9 |
| Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util. | 1,765 | 1,727 | 1,761 | 2.2 | 0.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 389 | 393 | 285 | -1.0 | 36.5 |
| Retail Trade | 963 | 975 | 1,100 | -1.2 | -12.5 |
| Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities | 413 | 359 | 376 | 15.0 | 9.8 |
| Information | 165 | 206 | 177 | -19.9 | -6.8 |
| Financial Activities | 421 | 395 | 287 | 6.6 | 46.7 |
| Professional & Business Services | 984 | 999 | 1,147 | -1.5 | -14.2 |
| Educational & Health Services | 792 | 778 | 688 | 1.8 | 15.1 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 1,555 | 900 | 1,052 | 72.8 | 47.8 |
| Other Services | 245 | 276 | 381 | -11.2 | -35.7 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 1,331 | 1,189 | 1,045 | 11.9 | 27.4 |
| Federal Government | 421 | 226 | 298 | 86.3 | 41.3 |
| State Government | 217 | 214 | 209 | 1.4 | 3.8 |
| Local Government | 693 | 749 | 538 | -7.5 | 28.8 |
| Local Education | 222 | 273 | 260 | -18.7 | -14.6 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 871 | 867 | 953 | 0.5 | -8.6 |

LARAMIE COUNTY

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 1,620 | 1,578 | 1,407 | 2.7 | 15.1 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 432 | 487 | 383 | -11.3 | 12.8 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 280 | 278 | 303 | 0.7 | -7.6 |
| Construction | 215 | 226 | 220 | -4.9 | -2.3 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 1,009 | 986 | 863 | 2.3 | 16.9 |
| Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util. | 339 | 320 | 275 | 5.9 | 23.3 |
| Financial Activities | 72 | 72 | 54 | 0.0 | 33.3 |
| Professional & Business Services | 191 | 227 | 186 | -15.9 | 2.7 |
| Educational & Health Services | 147 | 112 | 165 | 31.3 | -10.9 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 167 | 151 | 63 | 10.6 | 165.1 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 261 | 248 | 176 | 5.2 | 48.3 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 70 | 66 | 65 | 6.1 | 7.7 |

NATRONA COUNTY

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 1,605 | 1,715 | 1,787 | -6.4 | -10.2 |
| TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS | 451 | 547 | 494 | -17.6 | -8.7 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 489 | 550 | 734 | -11.1 | -33.4 |
| Construction | 278 | 298 | 407 | -6.7 | -31.7 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING | 953 | 997 | 922 | -4.4 | 3.4 |
| Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util. | 294 | 290 | 320 | 1.4 | -8.1 |
| Financial Activities | 100 | 86 | 66 | 16.3 | 51.5 |
| Professional & Business Services | 166 | 168 | 212 | -1.2 | -21.7 |
| Educational & Health Services | 167 | 174 | 132 | -4.0 | 26.5 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 153 | 170 | 87 | -10.0 | 75.9 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 124 | 116 | 60 | 6.9 | 106.7 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 39 | 52 | 71 | -25.0 | -45.1 |



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