WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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What are the Skill Needs for the Available, Critical, and Projected Jobs?

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Occupations found in industries with the greatest forecasted short-term employment growth were matched against the O*NET skills database. This resulted in each occupation having a set of associated skills with varying levels of importance. Operation and control is the fastest growing primary skill in the short term. The top 10 list of most important is dominated by fundamental skills (e.g., active listening, speaking, reading comprehension, mathematics, and writing) emphasizing the importance of basic education.

O*NET, the Occupational Information Network, is a comprehensive database of worker attributes and job characteristics (O*NET Consortium, n.d.). The database serves as a resource that supports public and private sector efforts to identify and develop the skills of the American workforce. It provides a common language for defining and describing occupations. Its flexible design also captures rapidly changing job requirements. Part of this design includes 46 skills that describe worker requirements. Each is ranked by importance from 1 to 5 for each occupation. The 46 skills are divided into six broad categories:

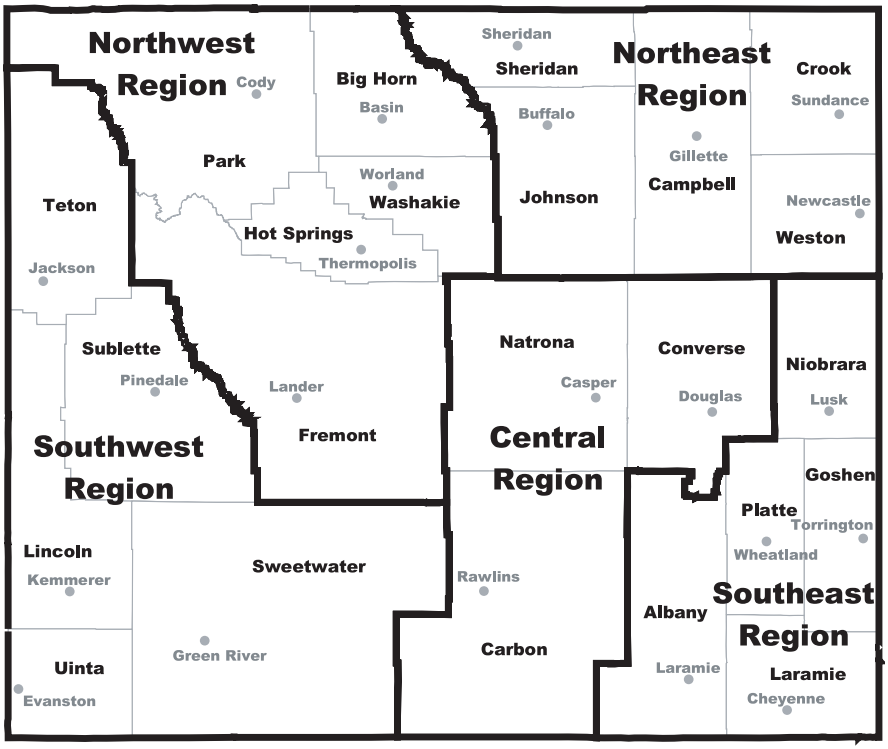
- Content Skills
- Process Skills
- Social Skills
- Technical Skills
- Systems Skills
- Resource Management Skills

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Labor shortages in critical occupations may be manifest in related occupations as workers upgrade to higher-paying jobs....*page 8***
- **The number of jobs worked increased 2.7% from 2004 to 2005....*page 11***
- **By 2004, almost 1 in 5 persons who worked at any time in the state was a nonresident reflecting the growing dependence on a nonresident workforce....*page 13***

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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Skill Needs of the Available Jobs

Occupations found in industries with the greatest forecasted short-term employment growth (See Table 1; Wyoming Department of Employment, n.d.) were matched against the O*NET skills database. This resulted in each occupation having a set of associated skills with varying levels of importance.

As an example, Table 2 (see page 4) illustrates the level of importance for the various skills for one occupation: travel agents. The level of importance can range from 1 to 5, with 1 being the least and 5 the most important. In this case, coordination, service orientation, and speaking are the three most important. Installation, programming, repairing, and science are the least important.

Table 1 illustrates the primary O*NET skill only. Using this method, each job is represented by only one skill. Therefore, employment projections can also be used as a skills projection because each job reflects a primary skill.

Table 1: Projected Growth of Primary Occupation Skill for Occupations in Industries With the Greatest Forecasted Short-Term Employment Growth, 2003 - 2005

O*NET Skill	Number of Occupations	Employment 2003	Employment 2005	Job Growth 2003 - 2005
Operation and Control	48	9,441	10,012	571
Service Orientation	26	13,884	14,369	484
Equipment Selection	16	5,857	6,316	459
Installation	17	4,397	4,749	352
Instructing	36	12,208	12,537	329
Mathematics	21	5,050	5,378	329
Coordination	20	5,104	5,384	281
Repairing	22	3,416	3,678	262
Management of Personnel Resources	10	2,961	3,155	194
Reading Comprehension	16	2,949	3,127	178
Equipment Maintenance	7	4,238	4,414	176
Speaking	27	2,701	2,864	163
Product Inspection	22	2,719	2,868	148
Information Gathering	19	1,598	1,708	110
Problem Identification	14	1,518	1,615	97
Persuasion	6	1,397	1,489	91
Operation Monitoring	1	977	1,062	84
Time Management	5	2,258	2,324	66
Information Organization	10	1,249	1,314	64
Judgment and Decision Making	10	929	992	64
Science	15	795	851	56
Active Listening	7	641	675	34
Troubleshooting	7	523	550	26
Management of Financial Resources	2	397	421	24
Critical Thinking	4	277	298	20
Social Perceptiveness	7	467	484	17
Programming	3	275	289	15
Idea Generation	6	157	166	9
Writing	3	152	161	9
Testing	3	124	133	9
Operations Analysis	5	113	121	8
Implementation Planning	3	92	99	6
Learning Strategies	1	99	101	3
Active Learning	2	29	32	2
Identification of Key Causes	1	23	25	1
Negotiation	1	18	19	1
Visioning	1	6	7	0
Management of Material Resources	1	6	6	0
Monitoring	1	2	2	0
Systems Evaluation	1	2	2	0

Note: Skills reflect only the primary skill required for the occupation.

Operation and control is the fastest growing primary skill in the short term (between 2003 and 2005), with an expected increase of 571 associated jobs across 48 different occupations. Operation and control is defined as *controlling operations of equipment or systems* and is a component of such

Table 2: O*NET Skills and Associated Level of Importance for Travel Agents (SOC[a] 41-3041)

O*Net Skill	Level of Importance
Coordination	4.0
Service Orientation	4.0
Speaking	4.0
Implementation Planning	3.8
Active Listening	3.5
Information Gathering	3.5
Mathematics	3.2
Reading Comprehension	3.2
Identification of Key Causes	3.0
Persuasion	3.0
Problem Identification	3.0
Time Management	3.0
Idea Generation	2.8
Information Organization	2.8
Judgment and Decision Making	2.8
Social Perceptiveness	2.8
Critical Thinking	2.7
Solution Appraisal	2.7
Writing	2.5
Negotiation	2.3
Operation and Control	2.3
Operations Analysis	2.3
Active Learning	2.2
Idea Evaluation	2.2
Product Inspection	2.2
Synthesis/Reorganization	2.2
Monitoring	2.0
Systems Perception	2.0
Identifying Downstream Consequences	1.8
Management of Financial Resources	1.8
Management of Material Resources	1.8
Visioning	1.7
Equipment Selection	1.5
Learning Strategies	1.5
Systems Evaluation	1.3
Equipment Maintenance	1.2
Instructing	1.2
Management of Personnel Resources	1.2
Operation Monitoring	1.2
Technology Design	1.2
Testing	1.2
Troubleshooting	1.2
Installation	1.0
Programming	1.0
Repairing	1.0
Science	1.0

[a]Standard Occupational Classification.

occupations as commercial pilots (Standard Occupational Classification [SOC] 53-2012), petroleum pump systems operators (SOC 51-8093), and broadcast technicians (SOC 27-4012). Service orientation is the second fastest growing skill with an expected increase of 484 jobs in 26 occupations (Wyoming Department of Employment, n.d).

Technical skills such as equipment selection, installation, and repairing comprise the largest percentage of the top 10 fastest growing skills. These are very concrete skills as opposed to basic learning skills or more abstract constructs like visioning. This finding further emphasizes results which report that the majority of job growth in Wyoming will require on-the-job training rather than advanced education (Wyoming Department of Employment, n.d).

In order to develop a profile of the growth of all rather than just the primary skill, we created an index of importance. Each skill associated with an occupation was given a relative weight based on the O*NET assigned level of importance. The weights were applied to the occupational projections so expected changes in skill importance could be observed.

Table 3 (see page 5) contains an index of importance for 2003 to 2005. The index was created only for occupations found within industries with the greatest projected short-term employment growth (Wyoming Department of Employment, n.d). According to this measure, active listening and speaking are the two most important. None of the skills

changed in their relative importance during the short-term projection period. This can be interpreted to mean that the foundation of Wyoming's economy and its dependence on basic skills is unlikely to change quickly.

Of the top 10 highest ranking, basic skills (e.g., active listening, speaking, reading comprehension, mathematics, and writing) comprised the largest percentage. Every occupation relies to some extent on the ability of workers to communicate and learn.

Skill Needs of the Projected Jobs

The same process of matching O*NET skills to occupations and ranking them by level of importance was applied to occupations found in industries with the greatest forecasted long-term employment growth 2002-2012 (Wyoming Department of Employment, n.d). Table 4 (see page 6) illustrates the projected growth of the primary skill. In this case, service orientation is the fastest growing with an expected increase of 3,519 associated jobs. Operation and control is the second fastest with growth of 2,232 jobs.

Although the relative order changed over the forecast period, the broad category of technical skills remained the largest contributor to the top 10. This was again in line with projected educational requirements of

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 3: Index of Skills Needs Reflecting Changes in the Projected Staffing Pattern for Occupations in Industries With the Greatest Forecasted Short-Term Employment Growth, 2003 - 2005

O*NET Skill	Index of Importance 2003	2005
Active Listening	1.5	1.5
Speaking	1.5	1.5
Reading Comprehension	1.4	1.4
Problem Identification	1.3	1.3
Mathematics	1.3	1.3
Information Organization	1.3	1.3
Product Inspection	1.3	1.3
Writing	1.2	1.2
Information Gathering	1.2	1.2
Equipment Selection	1.2	1.2
Coordination	1.2	1.2
Social Perceptiveness	1.2	1.2
Monitoring	1.2	1.2
Operation and Control	1.2	1.2
Service Orientation	1.1	1.1
Judgment and Decision Making	1.1	1.1
Solution Appraisal	1.1	1.1
Identification of Key Causes	1.1	1.1
Critical Thinking	1.0	1.0
Time Management	1.0	1.0
Idea Evaluation	1.0	1.0
Active Learning	1.0	1.0
Implementation Planning	0.9	0.9
Idea Generation	0.9	0.9
Equipment Maintenance	0.9	0.9
Learning Strategies	0.9	0.9
Operation Monitoring	0.9	0.9
Management of Material Resources	0.9	0.9
Troubleshooting	0.9	0.9
Synthesis/Reorganization	0.9	0.9
Visioning	0.9	0.9
Instructing	0.8	0.8
Installation	0.8	0.8
Repairing	0.8	0.8
Systems Perception	0.8	0.8
Identifying Downstream Consequences	0.8	0.8
Operations Analysis	0.8	0.8
Science	0.8	0.8
Systems Evaluation	0.8	0.8
Management of Personnel Resources	0.8	0.8
Testing	0.8	0.8
Management of Financial Resources	0.8	0.8
Persuasion	0.8	0.8
Technology Design	0.7	0.7
Negotiation	0.7	0.7
Programming	0.5	0.5

Table 4: Projected Growth of Primary Occupation Skill for Occupations in Wyoming Industries With the Greatest Forecasted Long-Term Employment Growth, 2002 - 2012

O*Net Skill	Number of Occupations	Employment 2002	Employment 2012	Job Growth 2002 - 2012
Service Orientation	30	20,832	24,351	3,519
Operation and Control	49	9,419	11,651	2,232
Equipment Selection	16	4,511	5,885	1,374
Instructing	37	12,253	13,506	1,253
Coordination	20	5,169	6,387	1,218
Repairing	22	3,303	4,377	1,074
Mathematics	19	3,590	4,580	991
Installation	16	3,111	4,014	903
Equipment Maintenance	7	4,561	5,350	789
Reading Comprehension	15	2,839	3,585	746
Product Inspection	23	3,057	3,751	694
Speaking	26	2,709	3,401	692
Management of Personnel Resources	10	2,597	3,227	630
Information Gathering	19	1,553	2,026	473
Social Perceptiveness	7	1,682	2,124	443
Problem Identification	14	1,355	1,757	403
Persuasion	6	1,209	1,556	347
Time Management	5	2,571	2,918	347
Science	15	983	1,281	298
Information Organization	10	1,189	1,461	272
Operation Monitoring	1	947	1,215	268
Judgment and Decision Making	9	587	789	202
Active Listening	7	702	864	162
Troubleshooting	7	509	610	102
Critical Thinking	4	269	369	100
Programming	3	261	320	59
Management of Financial Resources	2	206	251	45
Writing	3	143	180	37
Operations Analysis	5	111	146	35
Idea Generation	6	142	177	35
Testing	3	114	146	32
Implementation Planning	3	88	115	27
Active Learning	2	29	39	10
Learning Strategies	1	93	101	8
Identification of Key Causes	1	19	24	5
Negotiation	1	16	19	3
Visioning	1	6	7	1
Management of Material Resources	1	6	6	0
Monitoring	1	2	2	0
Systems Evaluation	1	2	2	0

Note: Skills reflect only the primary skill required for the occupation.

Table 5: Index of Skills Needs Reflecting Changes in the Projected Staffing Pattern for Occupations in Industries With the Greatest Forecasted Long-Term Employment Growth in Wyoming, 2002 - 2012

O*NET Skill	Index of Importance 2002	2012
Active Listening	1.5	1.5
Speaking	1.5	1.5
Reading Comprehension	1.4	1.4
Problem Identification	1.3	1.3
Mathematics	1.3	1.3
Writing	1.3	1.3
Service Orientation	1.3	1.3
Information Gathering	1.2	1.2
Information Organization	1.2	1.2
Product Inspection	1.2	1.2
Coordination	1.2	1.2
Social Perceptiveness	1.2	1.2
Monitoring	1.2	1.2
Operation and Control	1.2	1.2
Equipment Selection	1.1	1.1
Solution Appraisal	1.1	1.1
Judgment and Decision Making	1.1	1.1
Identification of Key Causes	1.1	1.1
Critical Thinking	1.0	1.0
Time Management	1.0	1.0
Idea Evaluation	1.0	1.0
Active Learning	1.0	1.0
Implementation Planning	0.9	1.0
Idea Generation	0.9	0.9
Equipment Maintenance	0.9	0.9
Learning Strategies	0.9	0.9
Management of Material Resources	0.9	0.9
Operation Monitoring	0.9	0.9
Instructing	0.9	0.9
Visioning	0.9	0.9
Synthesis/Reorganization	0.9	0.9
Troubleshooting	0.8	0.9
Systems Perception	0.8	0.8
Repairing	0.8	0.8
Operations Analysis	0.8	0.8
Identifying Downstream Consequences	0.8	0.8
Installation	0.8	0.8
Management of Financial Resources	0.8	0.8
Systems Evaluation	0.8	0.8
Management of Personnel Resources	0.8	0.8
Persuasion	0.8	0.8
Science	0.8	0.8
Testing	0.8	0.8
Technology Design	0.7	0.7
Negotiation	0.7	0.7
Programming	0.5	0.5

primarily on-the-job training (Wyoming Department of Employment, n.d.).

Table 5 contains the index of importance for the occupations with the greatest forecasted long-term occupational employment growth. The relative importance is similar to that found in occupations whose primary skill is service orientation in that active listening and speaking are the two most important (Wyoming Department of Employment, n.d.).

Two skills increased their index over the time period by 0.1: implementation planning and troubleshooting. This indicates that we project those to be somewhat more in demand in 2012 than in 2002. The top 10 is dominated by fundamental skills; emphasizing the importance of basic education.

References

O*NET Consortium. (n.d.). *What is O*NET?* Retrieved April 11, 2005, from http://www.onetcenter.org/overview.html

Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning. (n.d.). *Employment and Occupational Projections.* Retrieved May 11, 2005, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/outlTOC.htm

Examples of Associated Indirect Occupational Overlap

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

Occupational growth within industries may also be affected by associated or indirect overlap among critical occupations. This overlap occurs in occupations that are technically separate, but have substantial overlapping skills sets such that job changing is likely under the right market conditions. Thus, growth in one occupation not only creates a demand for individuals already in that occupation (i.e., from interstate labor sources) but may also create labor shortages in other related occupations within the state as sufficient pay, geographic location of jobs, and training opportunities converge to make an upgrade probable.

To illustrate this point, Table 1 shows related occupations for rotary drill operators, oil & gas (Standard Occupational Classification Code [SOC] 47-5012). According to a recent press release, drillers in the state want to train 5,000 workers in drilling rig operations (Bleizeffer, 2005). Related occupations for rotary drill operators, oil & gas include three other construction and extraction occupations (paving, surfacing, & tamping equipment operators; operating engineers & other construction equipment operators; and derrick operators, oil & gas).

Among the four related occupations shown in Table 1, rotary drill operators, oil & gas has the highest average hourly wage. Wage driven job changing toward rotary drill operators, oil & gas from the other related occupations is likely and may cause labor shortages among other industries employing these occupations (e.g., specialty trade contractors; heavy & civil engineering construction; construction of buildings; and mining [except oil & gas]). Construction and extraction occupations are likely areas of potential competition and bottleneck within the state over the next decade. The Figure (see page 9) illustrates graphically the concepts of wage driven direct occupational movement between industries (see Panel A) and related movement both inter- and intra-industry (see Panel B).

Recent growth in oil and gas development in the state is also a likely driver for growth

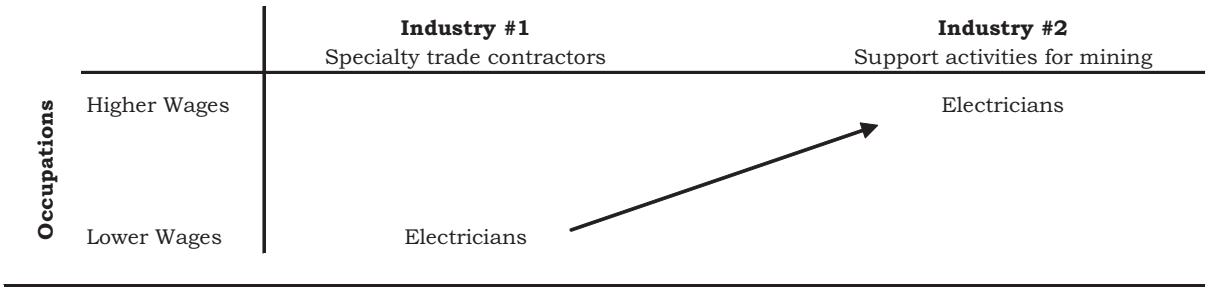
Table 1: Wyoming ANSWERS[a] Related Occupations for Rotary Drill Operators, Oil & Gas (SOC 47-5012)

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Code and Title		Average Hourly Wage
47-5012	Rotary drill operators, oil & gas	$18.13
47-2071	Paving, surfacing, & tamping equipment operators	$16.13
47-2073	Operating engineers & other construction equipment operators	$16.12
47-5011	Derrick operators, oil & gas	$17.83

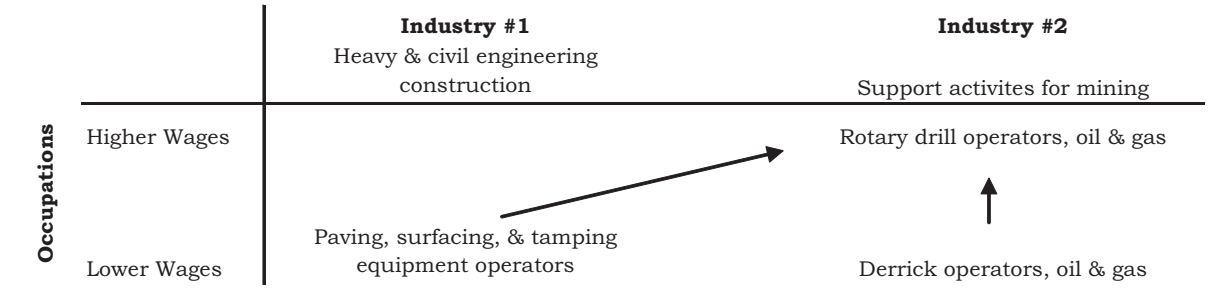
[a]See http://doe.state.wy.us/ANSWERS/

Figure: Wage Driven Direct and Related Occupational Movement

Panel A (Direct Occupational Movement)



Panel B (Related Occupational Movement)



within professional and technical services among occupations that support oil and gas development. Civil engineers (SOC 17-2051), surveyors (SOC 17-1022), chemical technicians (SOC 19-4031), civil engineering technicians (SOC 17-3022), and surveying & mapping technicians (SOC 17-3031) are likely candidates.

Potential Mitigating Factors

Wyoming's current labor supply system may mitigate some of the critical occupational shortages that can occur as a result of direct and associated occupational overlap among industries.

Of jobs held by May 2002 Wyoming community college graduates (588 jobs total), 14.2% (84 jobs) were in construction & extraction; installation, maintenance & repair; production; and transportation & material moving (see Table 2, page 10).

Although it is unlikely that current output from Wyoming's community colleges is sufficient to supply projected demand, steps could be taken to increase the number of Wyoming graduates with technical skills.

Surveys of employers who hired graduates reveal that they were highly satisfied with the work habits and skills of Wyoming's community college graduates (Saulcy, 2004) involved in technical training programs (e.g., 7.5 on a scale of 1 to 10 for graduates from construction trades instructional programs and 8.2 on a scale of 1 to 10 for graduates from transportation and materials moving programs). Wyoming's community college system may be

Table 2: Jobs Held in Wyoming by May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates[a] by Major Occupational Group, Second Quarter 2003

2-Digit SOC[b] Code and Title		Total Graduates n	col. %
11	Management	6	1.0%
13	Business & Financial Operations	3	0.5%
15	Computer & Mathematical Science	7	1.2%
17	Architecture & Engineering	7	1.2%
19	Life, Physical, & Social Science	1	0.2%
21	Community & Social Services	11	1.9%
23	Legal	2	0.3%
25	Education, Training, & Library	59	10.0%
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, & Media	9	1.5%
29	Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	124	21.1%
31	Healthcare Support	26	4.4%
33	Protective Service	12	2.0%
35	Food Preparation & Serving Related	49	8.3%
37	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	23	3.9%
39	Personal Care & Service	23	3.9%
41	Sales & Related	48	8.2%
43	Office & Administrative Support	89	15.1%
45	Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	5	0.9%
47	Construction & Extraction	30	5.1%
49	Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	23	3.9%
51	Production	12	2.0%
53	Transportation & Material Moving	19	3.2%
	Subtotal	588	100.0%
	Occupation unavailable[c]	306	34.2%
	Total	894	100.0%

[a]Based on information obtained from a survey of employers of graduates by Research & Planning. May include multiple responses for a single employer or graduate.

[b]Standard Occupational Classification.

[c]Occupation information is unavailable because the employer did not respond to the survey, did not report the graduate's occupation as requested, or because the employer reported that they had no record of the graduate as an employee.

Source: Saulcy, S. (2004, August). *Where are they now? Wyoming community college graduates' labor market outcomes 2004*. Casper, WY: Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

underutilized as a supplier of qualified workers.

Summary

Wyoming will likely experience labor supply shortages in occupations critical to oil and gas development over the next decade. Shortages may be manifest, however, in related occupations as individuals make job upgrades driven by wage competition. Substantial instability in oil and gas prices will alter this scenario and are difficult to predict.

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Bleizeffer, D. (2004). *Drillers want to train 5,000 workers.* Casper Star-Tribune. January 22, 2005 (A1, A12).

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Jobs Worked in Wyoming Rises by 7,000 in 2005

by: David Bullard, Valerie Davis, Sherry Wen, and Phil Ellsworth

Table 1 contains annual average data for the Current Population Survey (CPS) population, labor force, jobs worked, unemployed individuals, and annual Unemployment Insurance (UI) recipients. The percentage changes for the period 2004 to 2005 indicate that total unemployed workers in Wyoming decreased by 3.3% and total UI recipients decreased by 13.8%. The number of jobs worked increased by 7,000 jobs or 2.7%, which is larger than the 2003 to 2004 increase of 5,400 jobs (2.2%).

In first quarter 2005, Wyoming covered employment grew by 6,338 jobs or 2.7% (see Table 2, page 12). Second quarter over-the-year employment growth remained fairly stable with an increase of 6,953 jobs or 2.8%. Total wages for first quarter showed an over-the-year increase of 6.6%, lower than the second quarter increase of 8.1%.

The Map (see page 12) identifies over-the-year changes in unemployment rates from November 2004 to November 2005. States with the darkest shading had unemployment rate increases. As a whole, the U.S. experienced a decrease in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rates from 2004 (5.4%) to 2005 (5.0%).

The unemployment rates in the hurricane-ravaged southern states of Louisiana and Mississippi continued to lead the nation. In Louisiana, the unemployment rate was 12.4% for November 2005, compared to 5.8% a year earlier. In Mississippi, the November 2005 rate was 9.5%, up from 6.9% in November 2004.

Wyoming's unemployment rate remained constant at 3.9% from November 2004 to November 2005, the 8th lowest rate among the states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Alabama and Oregon led states with the steepest declines in unemployment rates over the same period. Alabama's

Table 1: CPS Population, Labor Force, Jobs Worked, Unemployed Individuals, and Annual Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients in Wyoming, 2001-2004 and Projections for 2005

	2001	2002	Percent Change 2001-2002	2003	Percent Change 2002-2003	2004	Percent Change 2003-2004	2005[a]	Percent Change 2004-2005
CPS Population[b]	377,654	383,247	1.5%	388,781	1.4%	395,193	1.6%	400,213	1.3%
Labor Force	270,214	272,518	0.9%	277,989	2.0%	281,847	1.4%	285,437	1.3%
Jobs Worked[c]	245,400	247,900	1.0%	250,000	0.8%	255,400	2.2%	262,400	2.7%
Unemployed[d]	10,464	11,161	6.7%	12,272	10.0%	11,037	-10.1%	10,671	-3.3%
UI Recipients[e]	14,541	17,211	18.4%	18,896	9.8%	17,269	-8.6%	14,885	-13.8%

[a]Projected.

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

[c]Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates by place of work.

[d]Number of unemployed individuals (12-month average).

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

Table 2: Wyoming Statewide Covered Employment and Total Wages, First and Second Quarters 2004 and 2005

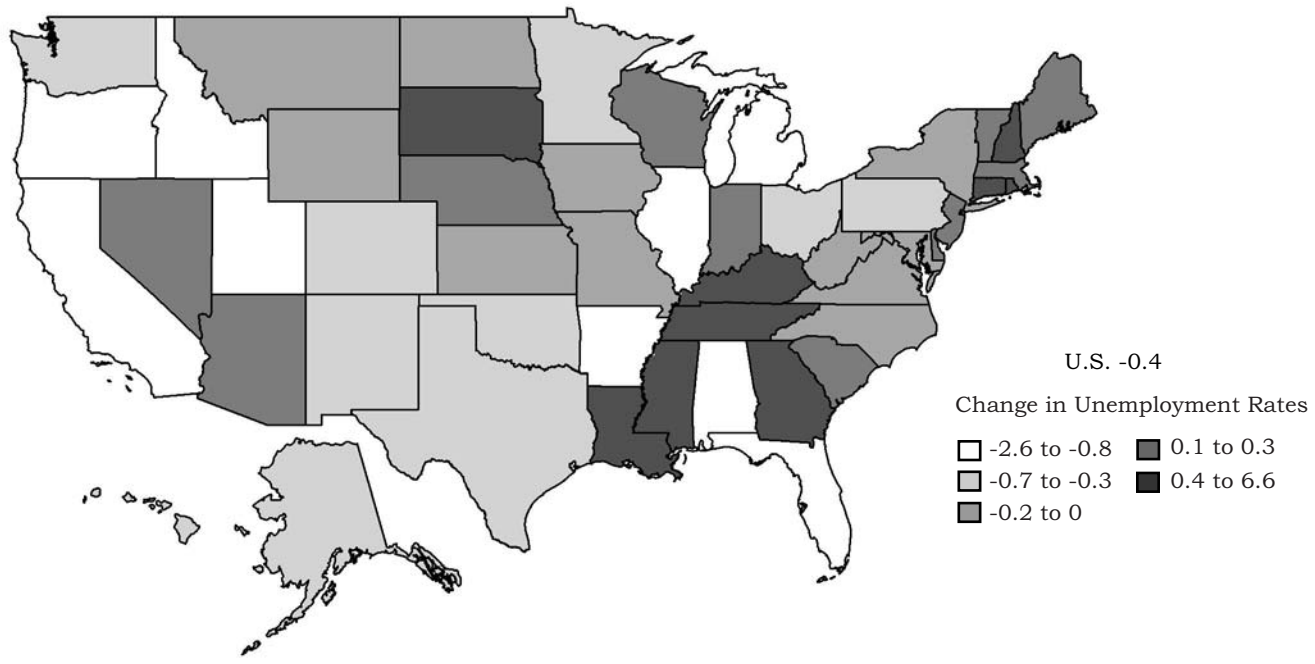
Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages			
First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
2004	2005	Number	Percent	2004	2005	Amount	Percent
237,469	243,807	6,338	2.7	$1,800,808,083	$1,919,574,230	$118,766,147	6.6

Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages			
Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change	
2004	2005	Number	Percent	2004	2005	Amount	Percent
250,786	257,739	6,953	2.8	$1,909,209,013	$2,063,607,638	$154,398,625	8.1

rate dropped from 5.4% to 3.6%, while Oregon's rate declined from 7.2% to 5.8%.

Of Wyoming's neighboring states, South Dakota saw the greatest increase in its unemployment rate, from 3.5% in November 2004 to 4.0% in November 2005. Nebraska's rate increased slightly, while Utah saw the second largest decline in its rate, from 5.1% to 4.0%, followed by Idaho (4.5% to 3.7%).

Map: Change in the Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate by State, November 2004 to November 2005



New Labor for Wyoming's Labor Market

by: Tom Gallagher, Manager
data prepared by: Sylvia D. Jones, Senior Research Analyst

The growing number of job vacancies in Wyoming emphasizes the need for development of retention and replacement strategies. This development of a strategy also requires an assessment of the goals of the recruiting process; for example, source states for nonresident workers are not necessarily the same for workers who establish themselves as residents.

Efforts to recruit workers to fill an increasing number of job vacancies in an aging Wyoming workforce requires an analysis of historic trends and an appreciation of the extent to which certain industries are dependent on nonresident workers (Gallagher et al., 2005; Henderson, 2004; Jones, 2005). Between 1994 and 2004 the number of nonresidents working at any time in the state grew by 43.5% while the number of Wyoming residents working grew by 10.6%. By 2004, 1 in 5 (17.8%) of those who worked in the state was a nonresident.

With a growing dependence on a nonresident workforce, it seems reasonable that development of an informational framework that could support an inter-state recruitment strategy, and a means of evaluating that strategy, begins by determining from which states workers have historically migrated. This will serve as a foundation for more detailed investigations of local economies within these states.

Among our findings is that source states for nonresident workers are not necessarily the same source states for workers who establish themselves as residents. Whether the goal of the recruitment process is to simply obtain workers or to obtain workers who then are more likely to become residents will have an affect on where one recruits. If the goal of recruiting workers who are likely to become residents is adopted, then the strategy should probably limit itself to a regional focus. However, if the goal is to simply obtain more workers, the strategy may become more far reaching.

To some extent, the regional competition for labor is also a competition for residents. Knowing the goal of the recruitment process is important to the subsequent steps in the "how to" process. As can be seen in Table 2 of the article "Jobs Worked in Wyoming Rises by 7,000 in 2005" on page 11, several states in the immediate vicinity have average wage growth below Wyoming's wage growth and may serve as sources of new relocating labor. However, these states may not be the most prominent source of nonresident labor. Further, since many of these states have economies similar in key respects to Wyoming, the competition for experienced labor in targeted occupations may be a regional phenomenon.

Tables 1 (see page 14), 2, and 3 (see page 15) present information on recent sources of nonresident labor by state and for selected industries for the periods 2002 and 2004. In 2004, 10 states including Texas and California were responsible for more than 56.6% of the 57,547 nonresident persons who worked at any time in Wyoming. However, as can be seen in the graphic displaying unemployment rates for these top 10 states (see Figure, page 16), from 2002 to 2005, the rate of unemployment has been declining fairly

rapidly. Tightening labor markets among source states may partially explain some of the loss of nonresident labor to the Construction industry from 2002 to 2004.

Between 2002 and 2004, fairly dramatic changes were taking place in the industries in which many nonresidents worked. Between 2002 and 2004, the number of nonresidents working in Construction declined by 19.7%, or a net 2,054 workers, while at the same time the number of nonresidents working in the Mining industry increased by 42.9% or 1,662 persons.

Many workers in Construction possess skills that are transferable to higher wage firms in Mining. The net difference between those who left Construction (-2,054) and those nonresidents who went into Mining (1,662), represents a net loss of 392 workers to Wyoming's labor market. Net losses of Construction workers relative to gains in workers in the Mining industry occurred for workers from California (-238 Construction workers compared to a net increase of 239 workers in the Mining industry), Texas, Utah, Montana, and Idaho.

These net losses among the six most prominent source states for nonresident workers may be a function of the improved demand for workers in these source states and possibly distance from Wyoming.

The clear evidence is that any recruitment strategy that focuses on interstate markets must be flexible enough to aggressively incorporate information about changing markets at both the source state and sub-state levels.

Skills transferability from the Construction industry to the Mining

(Text continued on page 16)

Table 1: Wyoming Nonresidents Who Worked at Least One Quarter During 2002 by Industry

State of Origin		Natural Resources & Mining	Construction	All Other	Grand Total
	n	398	1,328	2,165	3,891
TX	col.%	10.3	11.6	5.2	6.8
	n	386	1,439	5,073	6,898
CA	col.%	10.0	12.6	12.2	12.1
	n	380	515	1,847	2,742
MT	col.%	9.8	4.5	4.4	4.8
	n	328	742	3,019	4,089
CO	col.%	8.5	6.5	7.3	7.2
	n	327	290	1,326	1,943
SD	col.%	8.4	2.5	3.2	3.4
	n	315	958	2,163	3,436
UT	col.%	8.1	8.4	5.2	6.0
	n	164	162	740	1,066
ND	col.%	4.2	1.4	1.8	1.9
	n	125	512	968	1,605
AZ	col.%	3.2	4.5	2.3	2.8
	n	124	222	1,376	1,722
NE	col.%	3.2	1.9	3.3	3.0
	n	115	310	1,373	1,798
WA	col.%	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.2
	n	99	818	1,806	2,723
ID	col.%	2.6	7.1	4.3	4.8
	n	95	338	560	993
NM	col.%	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.7
	n	77	353	598	1,028
OK	col.%	2.0	3.1	1.4	1.8
	n	77	185	985	1,247
OR	col.%	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.2
	n	66	202	821	1,089
KS	col.%	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9
	n	56	200	1,328	1,584
IL	col.%	1.4	1.7	3.2	2.8
	n	55	174	833	1,062
MN	col.%	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.9
	n	54	412	376	842
LA	col.%	1.4	3.6	0.9	1.5
	n	51	138	682	871
MO	col.%	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
	n	45	197	971	1,213
MI	col.%	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.1
Balance of U.S.[a]	n	537	1,963	12,546	15,046
	col.%	13.9	17.1	30.2	26.4
Total Nonresidents[b]		3,874	11,458	41,556	56,888
Total Residents		20,841	23,431	215,859	260,131
Total Workers		24,715	34,889	257,415	317,019
Nonresident % of Total		15.7%	32.8%	16.1%	17.9%

[a]Includes District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Pacific Islands, and Railroads.

[b]Includes only valid social security numbers.

Table 2: Wyoming Nonresidents Who Worked at Least One Quarter During 2004 by Industry

State of Origin		Natural Resources & Mining	Construction	All Other	Grand Total
	n	695	905	2,497	4,097
TX	col.%	12.6	16.3	5.8	7.1
	n	625	1,201	5,395	7,221
CA	col.%	11.3	21.7	12.6	12.5
	n	441	408	1,920	2,769
MT	col.%	8.0	7.4	4.5	4.8
	n	483	850	3,528	4,861
CO	col.%	8.7	15.4	8.2	8.4
	n	328	250	1,319	1,897
SD	col.%	5.9	4.5	3.1	3.3
	n	507	754	2,419	3,680
UT	col.%	9.2	13.6	5.7	6.4
	n	221	163	536	920
ND	col.%	4.0	2.9	1.3	1.6
	n	134	503	1,264	1,901
AZ	col.%	2.4	9.1	3.0	3.3
	n	122	199	1,416	1,737
NE	col.%	2.2	3.6	3.3	3.0
	n	160	215	1,419	1,794
WA	col.%	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.1
	n	144	601	1,898	2,643
ID	col.%	2.6	10.9	4.4	4.6
	n	131	283	582	996
NM	col.%	2.4	5.1	1.4	1.7
	n	173	223	651	1,047
OK	col.%	3.1	4.0	1.5	1.8
	n	101	159	1,016	1,276
OR	col.%	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.2
	n	104	159	747	1,010
KS	col.%	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.8
	n	97	156	1,299	1,552
IL	col.%	1.8	2.8	3.0	2.7
	n	55	146	840	1,041
MN	col.%	1.0	2.6	2.0	1.8
	n	138	270	415	823
LA	col.%	2.5	4.9	1.0	1.4
	n	72	119	119	943
MO	col.%	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.6
	n	46	138	913	1,097
MI	col.%	0.8	2.5	2.1	1.9
Balance of U.S.[a]		759	1,502	12,614	14,242
	col.%	13.7	16.3	29.5	24.7
Total Nonresidents[b]		5,536	9,204	42,807	57,547
Total Residents		21,770	21,878	221,395	265,043
Total Workers		27,306	31,082	264,202	322,590
Nonresident % of Total		20.3%	29.6%	16.2%	17.8%

[a]Includes District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Pacific Islands, and Railroads.

[b]Includes only valid social security numbers.

Table 3: Change in the Number of Nonresidents Working in Wyoming: 2002 and 2004

State of Origin		Natural Resources & Mining	Construction	All Other	Grand Total
	n	297	-423	332	206
TX	col.%	17.9	20.6	31.6	31.3
	n	239	-238	322	323
CA	col.%	14.4	11.6	30.6	49.0
	n	61	-107	73	27
MT	col.%	3.7	5.2	6.9	4.1
	n	155	108	509	772
CO	col.%	9.3	-5.3	48.4	117.1
	n	1	-40	-7	-46
SD	col.%	0.1	1.9	-0.7	-7.0
	n	192	-204	256	244
UT	col.%	11.6	9.9	24.4	37.0
	n	57	1	-204	-146
ND	col.%	3.4	0.0	-19.4	-22.2
	n	9	-9	296	296
AZ	col.%	0.5	0.4	28.2	44.9
	n	-2	-23	40	15
NE	col.%	-0.1	1.1	3.8	2.3
	n	45	-95	46	-4
WA	col.%	2.7	4.6	4.4	-0.6
	n	45	-217	92	-80
ID	col.%	2.7	10.6	8.8	-12.1
	n	36	-55	22	3
NM	col.%	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.5
	n	96	-130	53	19
OK	col.%	5.8	6.3	5.0	2.9
	n	24	-26	31	29
OR	col.%	1.4	1.3	2.9	4.4
	n	38	-43	-74	-79
KS	col.%	2.3	2.1	-7.0	-12.0
	n	41	-44	-29	-32
IL	col.%	2.5	2.1	-2.8	-4.9
	n	0	-28	7	-21
MN	col.%	0.0	1.4	0.7	-3.2
	n	84	-142	39	-19
LA	col.%	5.1	6.9	3.7	-2.9
	n	21	-19	-563	72
MO	col.%	1.3	0.9	-53.6	10.9
	n	1	-59	-58	-116
MI	col.%	0.1	2.9	-5.5	-17.6
Balance of U.S.[a]		222	-461	68	-804
	col.%	13.4	22.4	6.5	-122.0
Total Nonresidents[b]		1,662	-2,054	1,051	659
		42.9%	-19.7%	3.0%	1.2%
Total Residents		929	-1,553	5,536	4,912
		4.5%	-6.6%	2.6%	1.9%
Total Workers		2,591	-3,607	6,587	5,571
		10.5%	-10.9%	2.6%	1.8%

[a]Includes District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Pacific Islands, and Railroads.

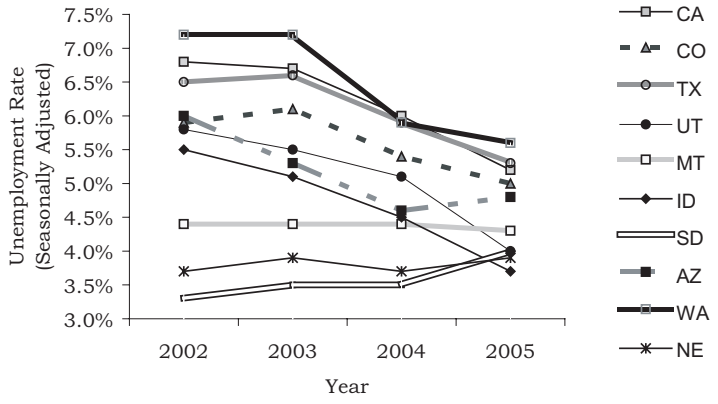
[b]Includes only valid social security numbers.

industry is also suggested by the net change in employment levels for residents as well. From 2002 to 2004, the number of persons who worked at any time in the Construction industry declined by 1,553 persons while the net number working in Mining increased by 929. Other industries which form the supporting framework for the Mining industry have also been successful traditionally in competing for Construction workers. Manufacturing; Transportation & Warehousing; Utilities; and high wage, male dominated industries have traditionally been successful competitors for workers from the Construction industry.

These findings suggest that if the target industry for recruitment is the Construction industry, the industry that successfully competes for recruited workers is as likely to be Mining or one of the higher wage, male dominated industries which support it. The measure of successful recruitment may need to be tempered by the practicalities of the intrastate competition for workers with transferable skills.

Detailed tables showing the number of nonresidents and residents working in all industries for 2002 and 2004 are online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ResTables.htm.

Figure: Unemployment Rates for November 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005



Methodological Note

Establishing which states have historically been the source of nonresident workers is based on analysis developed with the assistance of several other states using the criteria described in http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0804/a1supp.htm.

Through interstate data sharing agreements and a common research agenda, research offices in South Dakota and Nebraska, with R&P, have tested the administrative records approach to defining residency and found it reliable.

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Henderson, C. R. (2004). Economic recovery and labor availability in Wyoming. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 41*(7), 1-7, 16.

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Wyoming's Total Payroll Increases by 11.6% in 2005

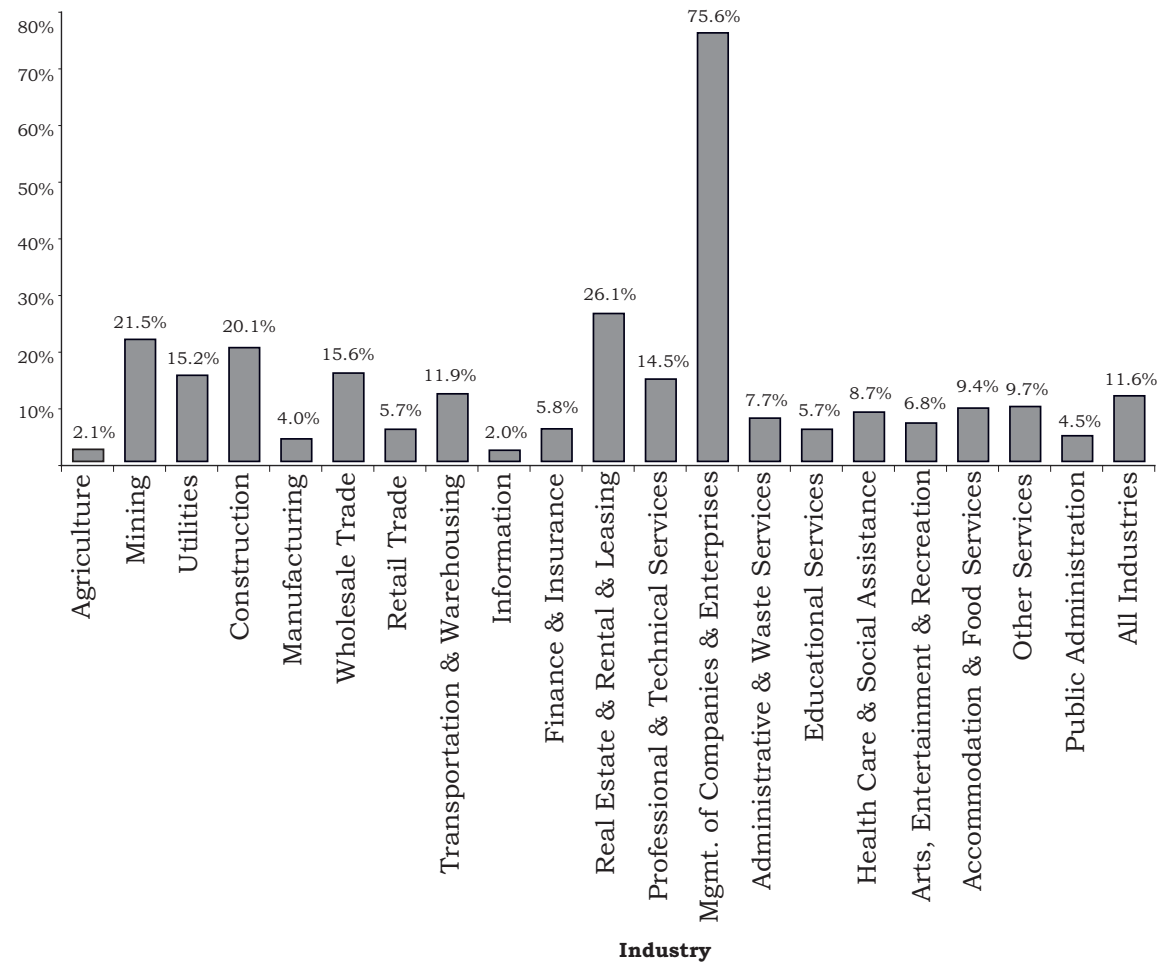
by: Carol Toups, Senior Economist

Preliminary numbers from the Unemployment Insurance covered employment indicate a total payroll increase of 11.6% from third quarter 2004 to third quarter 2005. This is an over-the-year increase of over $227 million. Industries contributing to the majority of total payroll increases included: Mining, which grew by $64.3 million or 21.5%; Construction was up by $34.5 million or 20.1%; and Health Care & Social Assistance rose by $20.3 million or 8.7%.

As the Figure below shows, the two industries with the largest payroll percentage increases occurred in Management of Companies & Enterprises (75.6% or $8.9 million) and Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing (26.1% or $6.4 million). However, those industries represent a small percentage of Wyoming's total payroll.

All Wyoming industries had payroll increases during the year, with the lowest starting at 2.0%.

Figure: Percent Change in Total Wages in Wyoming by Private Industry, Third Quarter 2004 to 2005



Labor Market Outcomes of Wyoming Community College Graduates

Introduction

The primary purpose of this research is to provide impartial measures of the strengths and weaknesses of community college programs from a labor market perspective. The research also supports educational improvement and the accreditation process.

Research & Planning measured graduates' employment, earnings, and skill sets by matching administrative databases with survey research information. Prospective students, parents and community college administrators, as well as workforce and economic development professionals, are among beneficiaries of the information.

In this report, *industry* refers to where people work, whereas *occupation* refers to the type of work people perform.

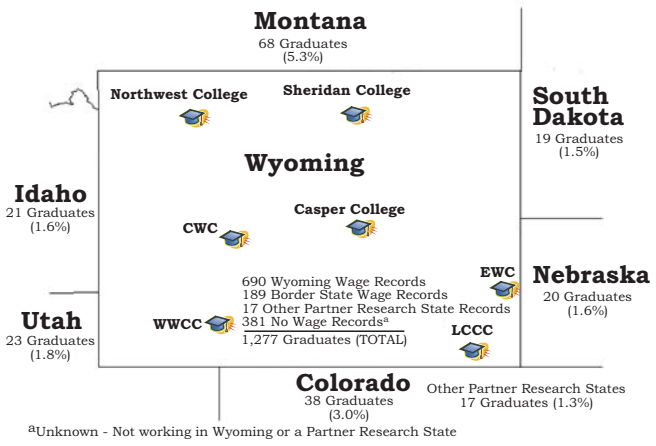
May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates by Industry and Work Location, Second Quarter 2003

Industry	Work Location WY	Partner Research State[a]	Total
Natural Resources & Mining	35	10	45
Row %	77.8%	22.2%	100.0%
Construction	31	13	44
Row %	70.5%	29.5%	100.0%
Manufacturing	14	8	22
Row %	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%
Wholesale Trade, Trans., & Utilities	27	6	33
Row %	81.8%	18.2%	100.0%
Retail Trade	73	27	100
Row %	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
Information	15	2	17
Row %	88.2%	11.8%	100.0%
Financial Activities	26	9	35
Row %	74.3%	25.7%	100.0%
Professional & Business Services	67	17	84
Row %	79.8%	20.2%	100.0%
Education Services	75	13	88
Row %	85.2%	14.8%	100.0%
Health Care & Social Assistance	210	50	260
Row %	80.8%	19.2%	100.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	45	21	66
Row %	68.2%	31.8%	100.0%
Other Services	17	9	26
Row %	65.4%	34.6%	100.0%
Public Administration	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%**

[a]States with which Wyoming holds a data sharing agreement (CO, ID, MT, NE, NM, OK, SD, TX, and UT).

Wyoming Community Colleges

Work Location of May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates, Second Quarter 2003



[a]Unknown - Not working in Wyoming or a Partner Research State

Earnings

- Of all graduates, more than half had wages in the state approximately one year after graduation.
- Graduates earned more on average than the wage of Wyoming workers overall for a comparable set of occupations.

Jobs Held[a] in Wyoming by May 2002 Wyoming Community College Graduates by Major Occupational Group, Second Quarter 2003

Occupation	Graduates' Jobs n	%
Management	6	0.7%
Business & Financial	3	0.3%
Computer & Mathematical Science	7	0.8%
Architecture & Engineering	7	0.8%
Life, Physical, & Social Science	1	0.1%
Community & Social Services	11	1.2%
Legal	2	0.2%
Education, Training, & Library	59	6.6%
Arts, Entertainment, & Media	9	1.0%
Healthcare Practitioner & Technical	124	13.9%
Healthcare Support	26	2.9%
Protective Service	12	1.3%
Food Preparation & Serving Related	49	5.5%
Building & Grounds Maintenance	23	2.6%
Personal Care & Service	23	2.6%
Sales & Related	48	5.4%
Office & Administrative Support	89	10.0%
Farming, Fishing, & Forestry	5	0.6%
Construction & Extraction	30	3.4%
Installation, Maintenance, & Repair	23	2.6%
Production	12	1.3%
Transportation & Moving	19	2.1%
Subtotal	588	65.8%
Occupation unavailable	306	34.2%
Total	**894**	**100.0%**

[a]Based on responses to occupational questions from a survey of employers of graduates. May include multiple responses for a single employer or graduate.

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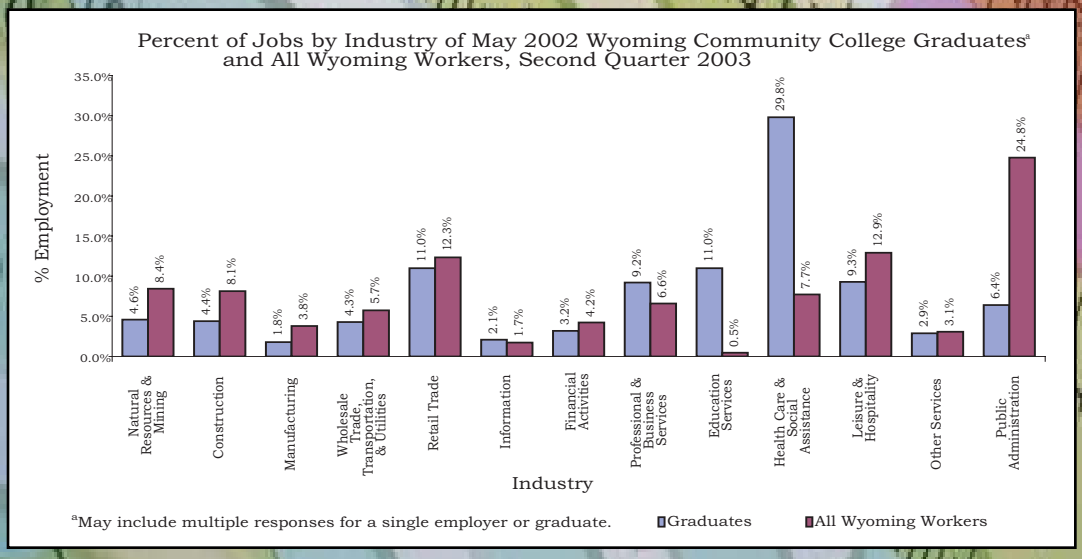
http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI

Research & Planning Wyoming DOE

The full report is available from Research & Planning's website at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CollegeReport2004.pdf

Occupations and Industries

- Graduates working in Wyoming were most commonly employed in Healthcare Practitioner & Technical occupations (124 jobs), followed by Office & Administrative Support (89 jobs) and Education, Training, & Library (59 jobs).
- The Health Care & Social Assistance industry employed the greatest percentage of graduates in the second quarter of 2003 (29.8%) followed by Retail Trade and Education Services (11.0% each).



Wyoming Job Growth Continues in October 2005

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming job growth continued as 7,500 new jobs (2.9%) were created compared to October 2004. As in previous months, significant growth occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) and Construction.

It appears that Wyoming's economy is benefiting from relatively high energy prices. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady at 4.1% and remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 5.0%. From September to October, employment followed its normal seasonal pattern and declined by 2,800 jobs or 1.0%. Seasonal job losses in Construction (-700 jobs or -3.2%), Retail Trade (-600 jobs or -1.9%), and Leisure & Hospitality (-3,500 jobs or -10.2%) were partially offset by gains in Educational & Health Services (300 jobs or 1.3%) and Government (1,800 jobs or 2.8%). Government job gains were found primarily in local government education (including public school districts and community colleges).

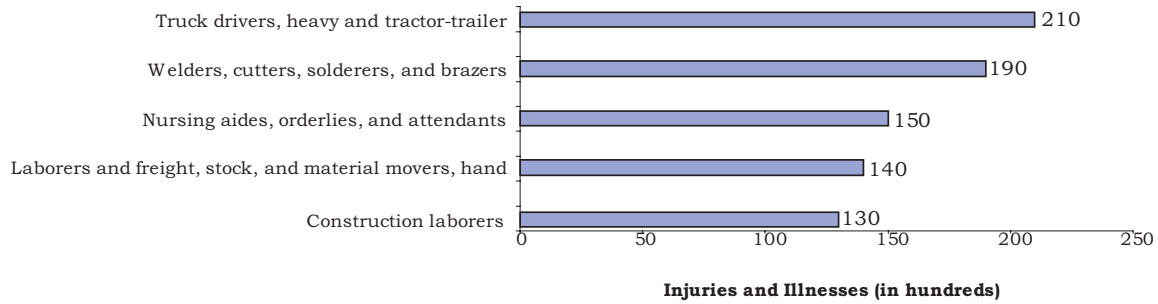
Over the year, Natural Resources & Mining added 2,000 jobs or 9.4% and Construction gained 1,500 jobs or 7.5%. Other growing industries included Educational & Health Services (800 jobs or 3.7%), Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (400 jobs or 3.3%), and Professional & Business Services (400 jobs or 2.6%).

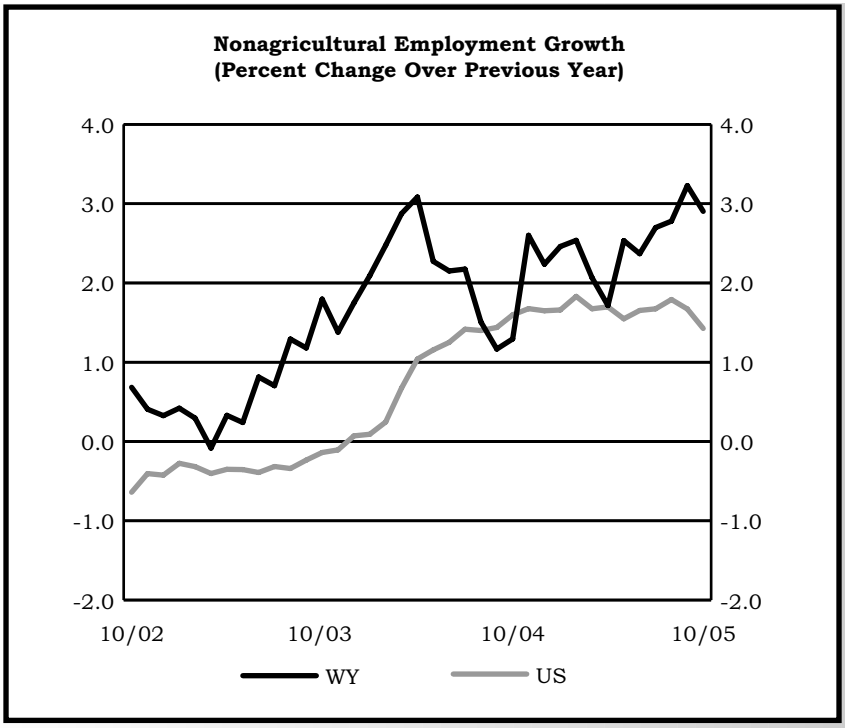
Across Wyoming's 23 counties unemployment remained low in October. Platte County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.6%) followed by Fremont (4.4%). Laramie (4.1%), Goshen (4.1%), and Hot Springs (4.1%) counties were the only other areas with rates exceeding 4.0%.

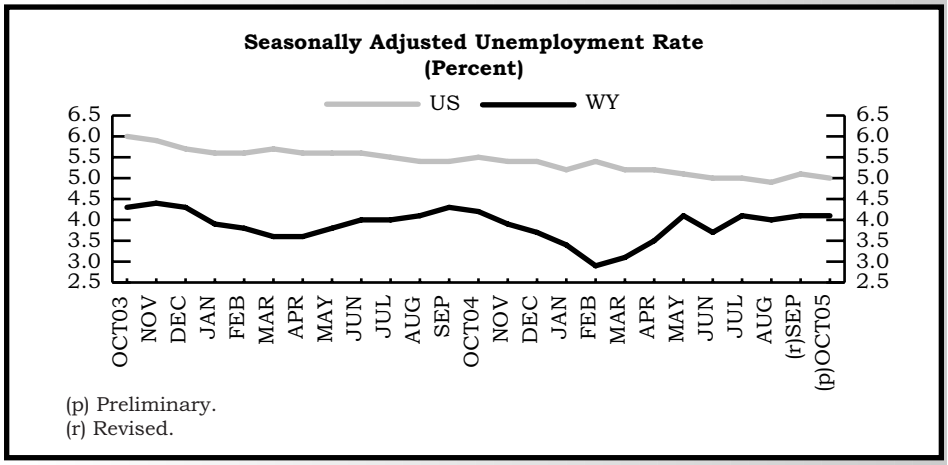
Now Available from Research & Planning

Case and Demographic Data from the Occupational Safety and Health Survey for 2004 at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm

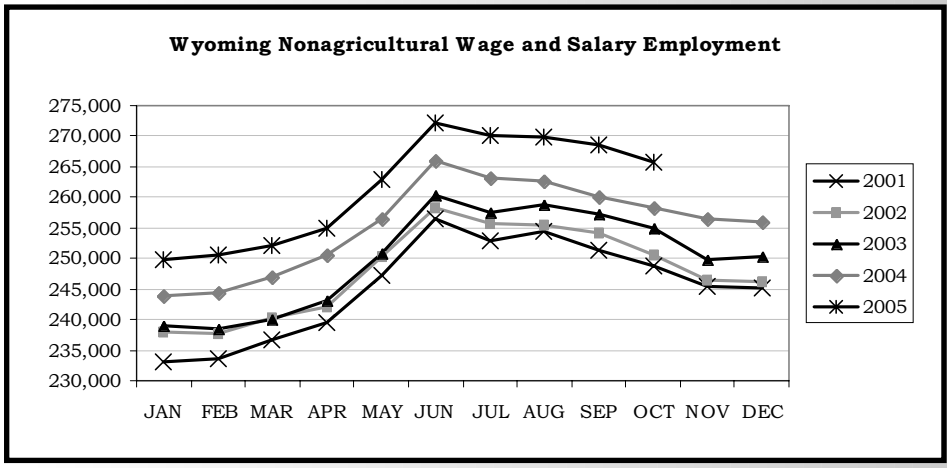
Figure: Wyoming Occupations With the Most Injuries and Illnesses With Days Away From Work, Private Industry, 2004







(p) Preliminary.
(r) Revised.



State Unemployment Rates
October 2005
(Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.6
Louisiana	11.3
Mississippi	9.6
Alaska	6.9
South Carolina	6.9
District of Columbia	6.1
Michigan	6.1
Kentucky	6.0
Oregon	6.0
Ohio	5.9
Tennessee	5.6
Washington	5.6
Georgia	5.5
Illinois	5.5
Indiana	5.4
New Mexico	5.4
Rhode Island	5.4
Connecticut	5.3
North Carolina	5.3
California	5.2
Maine	5.2
Texas	5.2
West Virginia	5.2
Kansas	5.0
Missouri	5.0
United States	**5.0**
Arizona	4.9
Arkansas	4.9
Colorado	4.9
New York	4.9
Massachusetts	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.6
Alabama	4.5
Iowa	4.5
Utah	4.5
Wisconsin	4.5
Montana	4.3
Oklahoma	4.3
Delaware	4.2
Maryland	4.1
Nevada	4.1
Wyoming	**4.1**
South Dakota	4.0
Vermont	4.0
New Hampshire	3.9
New Jersey	3.9
Minnesota	3.7
Nebraska	3.7
Idaho	3.6
North Dakota	3.5
Florida	3.4
Virginia	3.4
Hawaii	2.7

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From October 2004, 7,500 new jobs were created in Wyoming, giving the state a growth rate of 2.9%.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Oct05(p)	Sep05(r)	Oct04(b)	Sep05 Oct05	Oct04 Oct05
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**265.8**	**268.6**	**258.3**	**-1.0**	**2.9**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**199.2**	**203.8**	**192.5**	**-2.3**	**3.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	**54.6**	**55.1**	**50.9**	**-0.9**	**7.3**
Natural Resources & Mining	23.2	23.1	21.2	0.4	9.4
Mining	23.0	23.0	21.1	0.0	9.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.8	3.8	3.5	0.0	8.6
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.7	7.7	7.4	0.0	4.1
Coal Mining	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	4.2
Support Activities for Mining	11.5	11.5	10.2	0.0	12.7
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	7.5	7.5	6.9	0.0	8.7
Construction	21.4	22.1	19.9	-3.2	7.5
Construction of Buildings	4.6	4.7	4.1	-2.1	12.2
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	6.2	6.6	5.2	-6.1	19.2
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.6	10.8	10.6	-1.9	0.0
Manufacturing	10.0	9.9	9.8	1.0	2.0
Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	6.0
Non-Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	4.8	2.2	-2.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	**211.2**	**213.5**	**207.4**	**-1.1**	**1.8**
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	50.7	51.2	49.7	-1.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	7.5	1.3	4.0
Merchant Whlslrs., Durable	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	4.3
Retail Trade	30.4	31.0	30.1	-1.9	1.0
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Bldg. Material & Garden Sup.	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Food & Beverage Stores	4.7	4.8	4.8	-2.1	-2.1
Grocery Stores	3.8	3.9	3.9	-2.6	-2.6
Gasoline Stations	4.1	4.2	4.2	-2.4	-2.4
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.3	5.7	-3.2	7.0
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.8	1.9	1.9	-5.3	-5.3
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	12.5	12.5	12.1	0.0	3.3
Utilities	2.2	2.3	2.2	-4.3	0.0
Transportation & Warehousing	10.3	10.2	9.9	1.0	4.0
Truck Transportation	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	8.6
Information	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.3	4.8
Financial Activities	10.7	10.9	10.5	-1.8	1.9
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.9	6.8	-1.4	0.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.9	4.0	3.7	-2.5	5.4
Professional & Business Services	15.7	15.8	15.3	-0.6	2.6
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	8.0	8.1	7.8	-1.2	2.6
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.0	3.0
Educational & Health Services	22.6	22.3	21.8	1.3	3.7
Educational	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	10.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	20.4	20.1	19.8	1.5	3.0
Ambulatory Health Care	7.8	7.7	7.5	1.3	4.0
Offices of Physicians	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Hospitals	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.4	4.5	4.3	-2.2	2.3
Social Assistance	5.3	5.1	5.2	3.9	1.9
Leisure & Hospitality	30.9	34.4	30.4	-10.2	1.6
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	2.7	3.2	2.7	-15.6	0.0
Accommodation & Food Services	28.2	31.2	27.7	-9.6	1.8
Accommodation	9.8	12.0	9.4	-18.3	4.3
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	18.4	19.2	18.3	-4.2	0.5
Other Services	9.6	9.8	9.7	-2.0	-1.0
Repair & Maintenance	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**66.6**	**64.8**	**65.8**	**2.8**	**1.2**
Federal Government	7.6	8.0	7.7	-5.0	-1.3
State Government	15.7	15.3	15.6	2.6	0.6
State Govt. Education	6.7	6.2	6.6	8.1	1.5
Local Government	43.3	41.5	42.5	4.3	1.9
Local Govt. Education	22.5	20.7	22.2	8.7	1.4
Hospitals	5.9	5.9	5.7	0.0	3.5

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Oct05(p)	Sep05(r)	Oct04(b)	Sep05 Oct05	Oct04 Oct05
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**41.5**	**41.7**	**40.9**	**-0.5**	**1.5**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**28.8**	**29.0**	**28.4**	**-0.7**	**1.4**
GOODS PRODUCING	**4.3**	**4.5**	**4.3**	**-4.4**	**0.0**
Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	2.7	2.9	2.7	-6.9	0.0
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	37.2	37.2	36.6	0.0	1.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.7	8.7	8.7	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	6.5
Educational & Health Services	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	6.2
Leisure & Hospitality	4.4	4.6	4.4	-4.3	0.0
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12.7	12.7	12.5	0.0	1.6
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.8	3.9	3.8	-2.6	0.0
Local Government	6.3	6.2	6.1	1.6	3.3
Local Education	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**38.1**	**37.8**	**36.6**	**0.8**	**4.1**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**32.3**	**32.2**	**30.9**	**0.3**	**4.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	**8.0**	**8.0**	**7.6**	**0.0**	**5.3**
Natural Resources & Mining	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	5.9
Construction	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	12.5
SERVICE PROVIDING	**30.1**	**29.8**	**29.0**	**1.0**	**3.8**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.7	8.6	8.3	1.2	4.8
Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.2	5.1	4.8	2.0	8.3
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Information	0.6	0.5	0.5	20.0	20.0
Financial Activities	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	4.9	4.9	4.7	0.0	4.3
Leisure & Hospitality	3.7	3.7	3.4	0.0	8.8
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.8	5.6	5.7	3.6	1.8
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	2.3
Local Education	3.0	2.7	3.0	11.1	0.0

Note: Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted. Wyoming, Laramie County, 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	
CAMPBELL COUNTY	Oct05(p)	Sep05(r)	Oct04(b)	Sep05 Oct05	Oct04 Oct05
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**23.9**	**23.9**	**22.1**	**0.0**	**8.1**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**20.0**	**20.1**	**18.2**	**-0.5**	**9.9**
GOODS PRODUCING	**9.8**	**9.9**	**9.0**	**-1.0**	**8.9**
Natural Resources & Mining	6.8	6.8	6.4	0.0	6.2
Construction	2.4	2.5	2.1	-4.0	14.3
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**14.1**	**14.0**	**13.1**	**0.7**	**7.6**
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.0	0.0	10.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.6	1.6	1.3	0.0	23.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**3.9**	**3.8**	**3.9**	**2.6**	**0.0**
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**23.4**	**23.3**	**21.6**	**0.4**	**8.3**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**19.0**	**19.0**	**17.3**	**0.0**	**9.8**
GOODS PRODUCING	**8.4**	**8.3**	**7.1**	**1.2**	**18.3**
Natural Resources & Mining	4.9	4.9	4.3	0.0	14.0
Construction	2.3	2.2	1.7	4.5	35.3
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	**15.0**	**15.0**	**14.5**	**0.0**	**3.4**
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.7	4.7	4.4	0.0	6.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
Professional & Bus. Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.4	-4.2	-4.2
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**4.4**	**4.3**	**4.3**	**2.3**	**2.3**
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**16.3**	**18.5**	**16.2**	**-11.9**	**0.6**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**14.0**	**16.2**	**14.1**	**-13.6**	**-0.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	**2.4**	**2.4**	**2.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**13.9**	**16.1**	**13.8**	**-13.7**	**0.7**
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.3	2.5	2.3	-8.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Professional & Bus. Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.9	0.8	-11.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.2	7.1	5.4	-26.8	-3.7
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**2.3**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**0.0**	**9.5**

State Unemployment Rates October 2005 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.5
Louisiana	11.0
Mississippi	9.6
South Carolina	6.9
Alaska	6.2
District of Columbia	5.8
Kentucky	5.5
Michigan	5.4
Ohio	5.4
Oregon	5.4
Georgia	5.3
Tennessee	5.3
New Mexico	5.1
North Carolina	5.1
Washington	5.1
California	5.0
Illinois	5.0
Indiana	5.0
Kansas	5.0
Texas	5.0
Arizona	4.9
Connecticut	4.8
Rhode Island	4.8
Maine	4.7
Colorado	4.6
New York	4.6
United States	**4.6**
Alabama	4.5
Missouri	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Massachusetts	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
Utah	4.3
Arkansas	4.2
Oklahoma	4.1
Delaware	4.0
Iowa	4.0
Nevada	3.9
Maryland	3.8
Wisconsin	3.8
Montana	3.7
New Hampshire	3.6
New Jersey	3.6
Wyoming	**3.5**
Florida	3.4
South Dakota	3.4
Vermont	3.3
Nebraska	3.2
Virginia	3.2
Minnesota	3.1
Idaho	3.0
Hawaii	2.7
North Dakota	2.5

Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming was 85 in October, an increase of 3 rigs or 3.7% from a year earlier.

	Oct 2005 (p)	Sept 2005 (r)	Oct 2004 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	287,386	286,067	284,469	0.5	1.0
Unemployed	10,057	9,725	10,259	3.4	-2.0
Employed	277,329	276,342	274,210	0.4	1.1
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.5%/4.1%	3.4%/4.1%	3.6%/4.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	4.6%/5.0%	4.8%/5.1%	5.1%/5.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,813,000	7,705,000	8,034,000	1.4	-2.8
As a percent of all workers	5.5%	5.4%	5.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	392,000	362,000	429,000	8.3	-8.6
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	3,915,000	4,230,000	4,407,000	-7.4	-11.2
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	$1,083.90	$1,102.82	$1,010.14	-1.7	7.3
Average Weekly Hours	45.2	47.7	43.9	-5.2	3.0
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$914.78	$907.62	$855.15	0.8	7.0
Average Weekly Hours	47.3	47.1	46.4	0.4	1.9
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$703.89	$680.30	$673.21	3.5	4.6
Average Weekly Hours	40.9	39.9	40.9	2.5	0.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$688.04	$682.24	$661.78	0.9	4.0
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	41.0	40.7	0.5	1.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	6,376	5,909	8,701	7.9	-26.7
Benefits Paid	$1,534,772	$1,433,282	$2,057,815	7.1	-25.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$240.71	$242.56	$236.50	-0.8	1.8
State Insured Covered Jobs	241,665	244,929	237,899	-1.3	1.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items	199.2	198.8	190.9	0.2	4.3
Food & Beverages	192.5	191.8	188.4	0.4	2.2
Housing	198.4	197.0	191.0	0.7	3.9
Apparel	122.7	120.5	124.1	1.8	-1.1
Transportation	184.0	186.5	166.4	-1.3	10.6
Medical Care	326.2	324.6	313.3	0.5	4.1
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	109.9	109.7	108.7	0.2	1.1
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	115.1	115.3	112.5	-0.2	2.3
Other Goods & Services	315.3	315.0	306.8	0.1	2.8
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	166.0	161.9	150.0	2.5	10.7
Wyoming Building Permits					
(New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	337	317	233	6.3	44.6
Valuation	$55,601,000	$54,173,000	$33,367,000	2.6	66.6
Single Family Homes	250	269	194	-7.1	28.9
Valuation	$49,942,000	$50,866,000	$30,503,000	-1.8	63.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	85	85	82	0.0	3.7

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Roy Azar, Economist

Across Wyoming's 23 counties unemployment remained low in October. Platte County posted the highest unemployment rate (4.6%) followed by Fremont County (4.4%).

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
REGION	Oct	Sep	Oct	Oct	Sep	Oct	Oct	Sep	Oct	Oct	Sep	Oct
County	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004	2005	2005	2004
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	**45,382**	**45,590**	**45,975**	**43,541**	**43,801**	**44,155**	**1,841**	**1,789**	**1,820**	**4.1**	**3.9**	**4.0**
Big Horn	5,445	5,314	5,639	5,236	5,092	5,407	209	222	232	3.8	4.2	4.1
Fremont	18,369	18,241	18,547	17,555	17,443	17,736	814	798	811	4.4	4.4	4.4
Hot Springs	2,400	2,361	2,419	2,302	2,270	2,338	98	91	81	4.1	3.9	3.3
Park	14,735	15,419	14,867	14,182	14,900	14,340	553	519	527	3.8	3.4	3.5
Washakie	4,433	4,255	4,503	4,266	4,096	4,334	167	159	169	3.8	3.7	3.8
NORTHEAST	**50,253**	**49,773**	**48,738**	**48,711**	**48,266**	**47,207**	**1,542**	**1,507**	**1,531**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.1**
Campbell	23,886	23,568	22,473	23,248	22,933	21,831	638	635	642	2.7	2.7	2.9
Crook	3,341	3,330	3,382	3,238	3,228	3,264	103	102	118	3.1	3.1	3.5
Johnson	3,964	3,942	3,909	3,833	3,818	3,797	131	124	112	3.3	3.1	2.9
Sheridan	15,756	15,641	15,690	15,215	15,118	15,157	541	523	533	3.4	3.3	3.4
Weston	3,306	3,292	3,284	3,177	3,169	3,158	129	123	126	3.9	3.7	3.8
SOUTHWEST	**61,374**	**62,571**	**59,716**	**59,448**	**60,759**	**57,781**	**1,926**	**1,812**	**1,935**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**3.2**
Lincoln	8,226	8,349	8,149	7,927	8,061	7,872	299	288	277	3.6	3.4	3.4
Sublette	4,934	4,988	4,763	4,840	4,895	4,675	94	93	88	1.9	1.9	1.8
Sweetwater	23,507	23,188	22,256	22,787	22,493	21,541	720	695	715	3.1	3.0	3.2
Teton	13,623	14,970	13,629	13,179	14,605	13,170	444	365	459	3.3	2.4	3.4
Uinta	11,084	11,076	10,919	10,715	10,705	10,523	369	371	396	3.3	3.3	3.6
SOUTHEAST	**74,260**	**72,936**	**75,032**	**71,453**	**70,184**	**72,008**	**2,807**	**2,752**	**3,024**	**3.8**	**3.8**	**4.0**
Albany	20,532	19,888	20,564	19,952	19,336	19,990	580	552	574	2.8	2.8	2.8
Goshen	6,070	5,723	6,262	5,821	5,467	6,025	249	256	237	4.1	4.5	3.8
Laramie	42,228	41,945	42,723	40,490	40,240	40,737	1,738	1,705	1,986	4.1	4.1	4.6
Niobrara	1,197	1,162	1,211	1,153	1,126	1,170	44	36	41	3.7	3.1	3.4
Platte	4,233	4,218	4,272	4,037	4,015	4,086	196	203	186	4.6	4.8	4.4
CENTRAL	**56,112**	**55,201**	**55,006**	**54,173**	**53,332**	**53,057**	**1,939**	**1,869**	**1,949**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.5**
Carbon	8,032	8,053	7,953	7,725	7,759	7,635	307	294	318	3.8	3.7	4.0
Converse	6,955	6,846	6,716	6,710	6,602	6,470	245	244	246	3.5	3.6	3.7
Natrona	41,125	40,302	40,337	39,738	38,971	38,952	1,387	1,331	1,385	3.4	3.3	3.4
STATEWIDE	**287,386**	**286,067**	**284,469**	**277,329**	**276,342**	**274,210**	**10,057**	**9,725**	**10,259**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.6**
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.1	4.2
U.S.										4.6	4.8	5.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										5.0	5.1	5.5

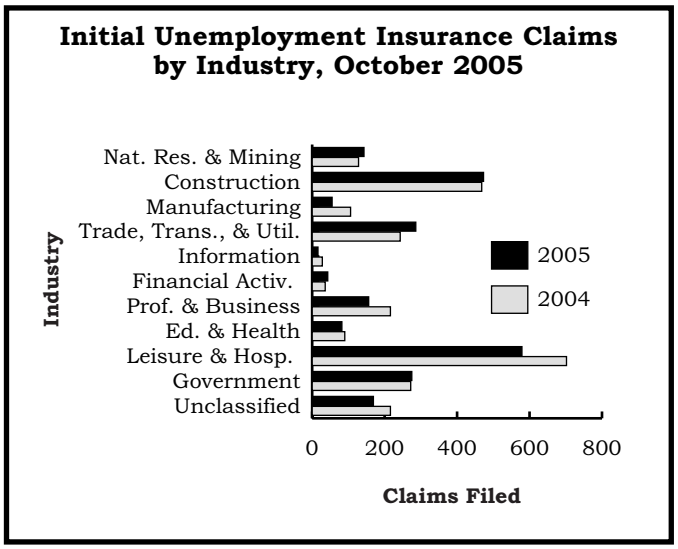
Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 06/05. Run Date 11/05.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

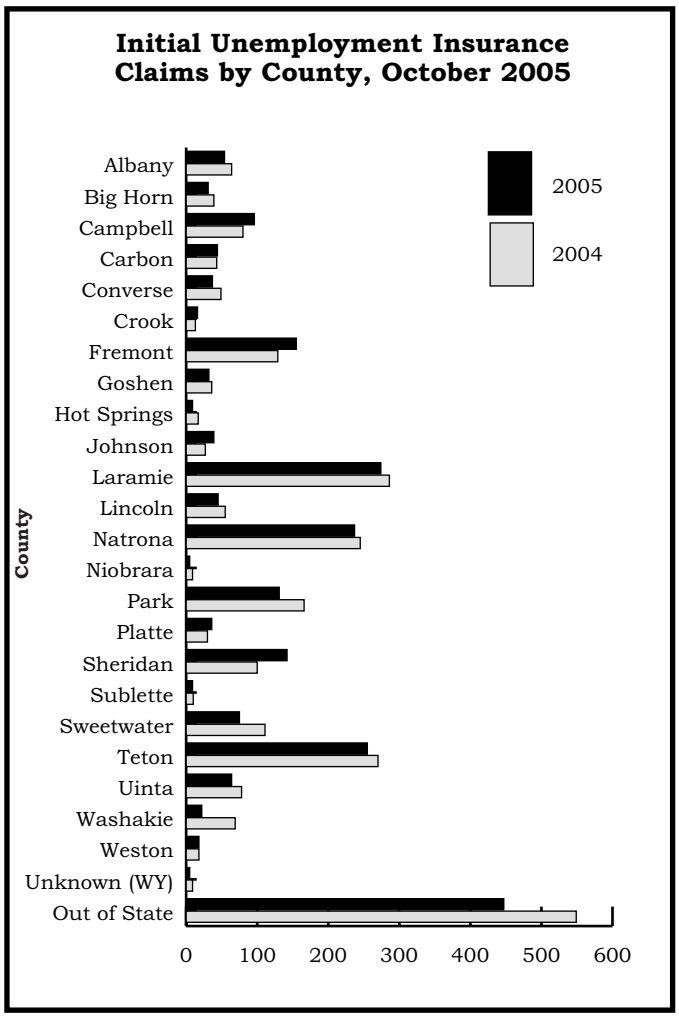
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Initial claims more than doubled compared to September's level. Over-the-month increases in Construction, Retail Trade, and Leisure & Hospitality accounted for the majority of the change.





WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed Oct05	Sep05	Oct04	Percent Change Claims Filed Sep05 Oct05	Oct04 Oct05
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**2,277**	**1,098**	**2,500**	**107.4**	**-8.9**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	671	353	702	90.1	-4.4
Natural Resources and Mining	143	85	128	68.2	11.7
Mining	133	77	103	72.7	29.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	13	10	10	30.0	30.0
Construction	473	229	468	106.6	1.1
Manufacturing	55	39	106	41.0	-48.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	1,197	562	1,345	113.0	-11.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	286	153	243	86.9	17.7
Wholesale Trade	54	24	37	125.0	45.9
Retail Trade	155	101	140	53.5	10.7
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	77	28	66	175.0	16.7
Information	16	13	28	23.1	-42.9
Financial Activities	43	30	36	43.3	19.4
Professional & Business Serv.	156	77	216	102.6	-27.8
Educational & Health Services	82	102	90	-19.6	-8.9
Leisure & Hospitality	579	163	702	255.2	-17.5
Other Services	35	24	30	45.8	16.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	275	99	272	177.8	1.1
Federal Government	174	31	174	461.3	0.0
State Government	30	21	25	42.9	20.0
Local Government	71	47	73	51.1	-2.7
Local Education	15	10	17	50.0	-11.8
UNCLASSIFIED	134	84	181	59.5	-26.0
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**269**	**180**	**284**	**49.4**	**-5.3**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	106	56	81	89.3	30.9
Construction	91	43	67	111.6	35.8
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	122	99	159	23.2	-23.3
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	36	24	38	50.0	-5.3
Financial Activities	9	6	15	50.0	-40.0
Professional & Business Serv.	33	16	54	106.3	-38.9
Educational & Health Services	18	30	16	-40.0	12.5
Leisure & Hospitality	21	16	23	31.3	-8.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	26	15	31	73.3	-16.1
UNCLASSIFIED	15	10	13	50.0	15.4
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**235**	**150**	**242**	**56.7**	**-2.9**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	88	56	93	57.1	-5.4
Construction	70	39	66	79.5	6.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	124	84	122	47.6	1.6
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	43	25	47	72.0	-8.5
Financial Activities	4	9	5	-55.6	-20.0
Professional & Business Serv.	29	11	32	163.6	-9.4
Educational & Health Services	16	17	15	-5.9	6.7
Leisure & Hospitality	19	16	18	18.8	5.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13	6	12	116.7	8.3
UNCLASSIFIED	10	4	15	150.0	-33.3

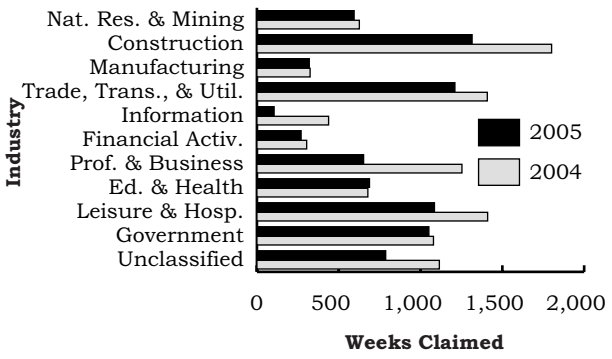
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

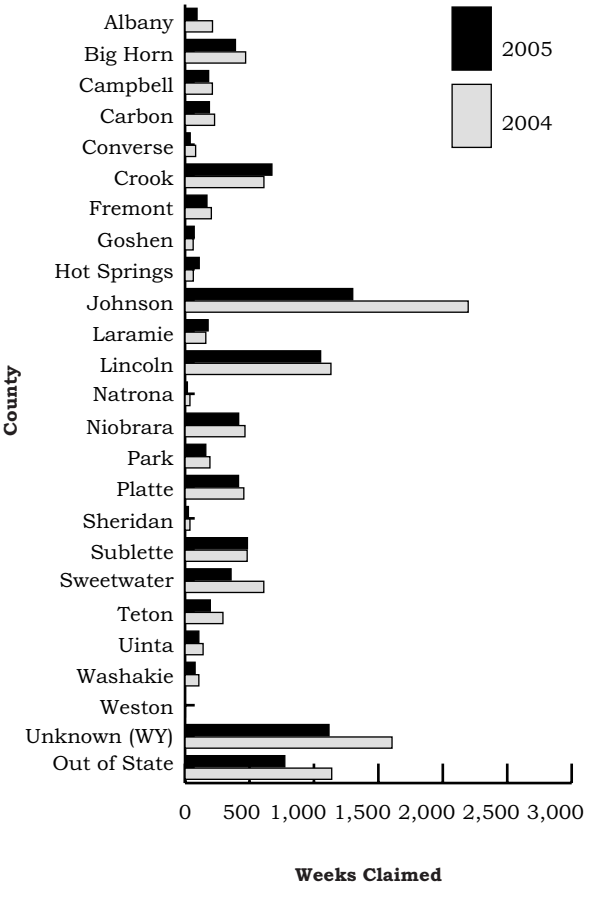
Continued claims declined by 22.6% compared to last October. The percentage drop in over the year claims was the largest since 1997 for the month of October.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed Oct05	Sep05	Oct04	Percent Change Weeks Claimed Sep05 Oct05	Oct04 Oct05
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**8,077**	**7,045**	**10,437**	**14.6**	**-22.6**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**2,765**	**2,226**	**3,476**	**24.2**	**-20.5**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,229	2,009	2,752	11.0	-19.0
Natural Resources and Mining	594	612	626	-2.9	-5.1
Mining	553	581	479	-4.8	15.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	55	43	48	27.9	14.6
Construction	1,315	1,059	1,801	24.2	-27.0
Manufacturing	320	338	325	-5.3	-1.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	4,243	3,599	5,728	17.9	-25.9
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,210	1,095	1,408	10.5	-14.1
Wholesale Trade	170	134	259	26.9	-34.4
Retail Trade	766	760	813	0.8	-5.8
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	274	201	336	36.3	-18.5
Information	105	117	438	-10.3	-76.0
Financial Activities	270	271	304	-0.4	-11.2
Professional & Business Serv.	652	606	1,253	7.6	-48.0
Educational & Health Serv.	688	665	678	3.5	1.5
Leisure & Hospitality	1,085	640	1,410	69.5	-23.0
Other Services	233	205	237	13.7	-1.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,051	952	1,079	10.4	-2.6
Federal Government	309	227	394	36.1	-21.6
State Government	191	170	186	12.4	2.7
Local Government	551	555	499	-0.7	10.4
Local Education	179	205	132	-12.7	35.6
UNCLASSIFIED	554	485	878	14.2	-36.9
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,301**	**1,239**	**2,197**	**5.0**	**-40.8**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**434**	**392**	**691**	**10.7**	**-37.2**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	290	220	364	31.8	-20.3
Construction	238	183	278	30.1	-14.4
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	778	768	1,525	1.3	-49.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	201	167	345	20.4	-41.7
Financial Activities	70	82	106	-14.6	-34.0
Professional & Business Serv.	164	160	528	2.5	-68.9
Educational & Health Services	169	166	132	1.8	28.0
Leisure & Hospitality	102	125	93	-18.4	9.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	185	212	246	-12.7	-24.8
UNCLASSIFIED	48	39	62	23.1	-22.6
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,052**	**959**	**1,132**	**9.7**	**-7.1**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**359**	**315**	**373**	**14.0**	**-3.8**
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	308	290	337	6.2	-8.6
Construction	183	113	238	61.9	-23.1
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	645	588	701	9.7	-8.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	228	193	184	18.1	23.9
Financial Activities	58	53	57	9.4	1.8
Professional & Business Serv.	98	112	222	-12.5	-55.9
Educational & Health Services	87	86	106	1.2	-17.9
Leisure & Hospitality	97	88	86	10.2	12.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	73	60	57	21.7	28.1
UNCLASSIFIED	26	21	37	23.8	-29.7

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, October 2005



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, October 2005



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