

# TRENDS

## Oil and Gas Production and the Relationship Between Prices and Employment in Wyoming

by: *Sherry Wen, Senior Economist*

*Wyoming's oil & gas industry constitutes a lower proportion of the state's jobs now (4.8% in 2004) than in the early 1980s (9.6% in 1981). Consequently, the state's economy should weather any potential downturn in this industry better than it has in the past.*

Crude oil prices hit record highs this summer, surging over \$70 per barrel several times. In line with this are record-breaking gasoline prices, which more directly affect people's daily lives. Many are concerned about what this means for the future and how the inflated prices will affect Wyoming's oil & gas industry and the state's economy. In this article, we use data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), Energy Information Administration (EIA), and the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission to examine historical trends in Wyoming's oil & gas industry. We focus our attention on three areas: oil & gas production, employment in the oil & gas industry, and oil & gas employment as a percentage of total employment.

### Oil Prices and Production

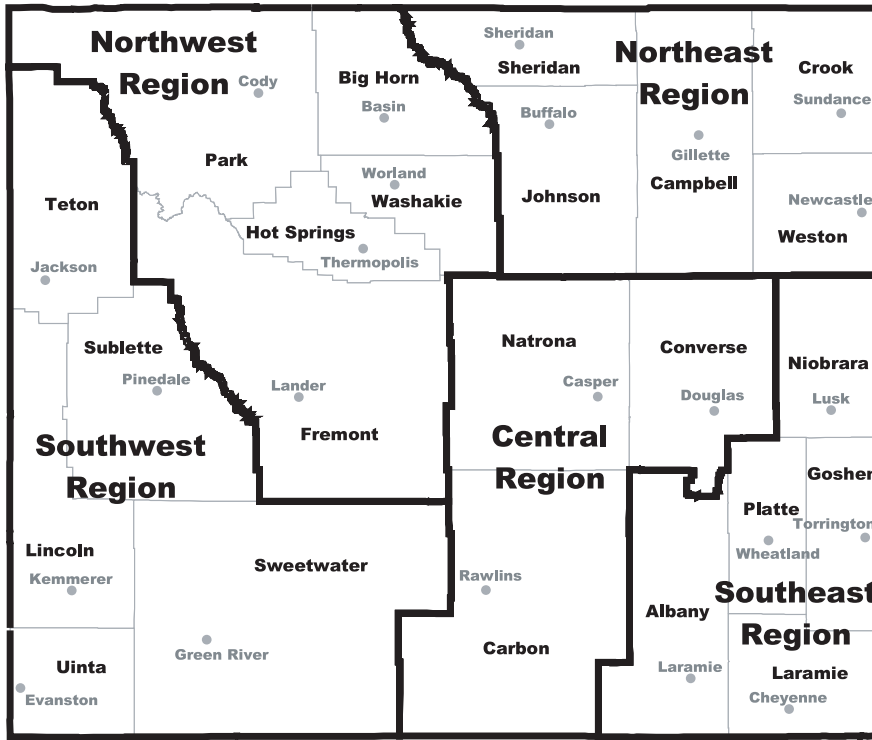
The crude oil price used in this study is the U.S. average first purchase crude oil price – the marketed first sale price of domestic crude oil. Figure 1 (see page 3) shows that oil prices stayed under \$10 per barrel from 1969 to 1978. From 1979 to 1981, prices rose rapidly with prices peaking in 1981 at \$31.77 per barrel. After that, prices steadily declined to a low of \$12.51 per barrel in 1986. For the next 14 years, prices stayed in the range of \$10 to \$20 per barrel. In 2000 prices rose to \$26.72, then dropped to about \$22 for 2001 and 2002. The most recent price increase began in 2003. As of first quarter 2005, prices reached \$43.21 per barrel.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Wyoming's employment to population ratio rose from 68.2% in 2003 to 68.5% in 2004 and stood well above the U.S. ratio of 62.3%....page 8**
- **The wage rates of some states in the region are beginning to grow at a faster pace than wage rates in Wyoming....page 14**
- **The most jobs held by Wyoming Hospitality Alliance Mentoring Program participants were in Leisure & Hospitality, the primary target of the program's efforts....page 15**

**Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats**



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**Research & Planning**  
**P.O. Box 2760**  
**Casper, WY 82602-2760**

**Tom Gallagher, Manager**  
 e-mail: [tgalla@state.wy.us](mailto:tgalla@state.wy.us)  
 307-473-3801

**Dr. Mark Harris, Workforce Information Supervisor**  
 e-mail: [mharris@state.wy.us](mailto:mharris@state.wy.us)  
 307-473-3826

**Krista R. Shinkle, Editor**  
 e-mail: [kshink@state.wy.us](mailto:kshink@state.wy.us)  
 307-473-3808

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Dr. Mark A. Harris, and Krista R. Shinkle.

Contributors to **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** this month:  
 David Bullard, Margaret Hiatt, Douglas W. Leonard, Susan J. Murray, Brad Payne, Sara Saulcy, and Sherry Wen.

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As Figure 1 shows, Wyoming's crude oil production did not vary much as prices changed. Between 1978 and 1985, oil prices experienced their largest historical fluctuation. Prices climbed to \$31.77 per barrel in 1981 from \$9 per barrel in 1978 and then fell to \$24.09 per barrel in 1985. During that time, Wyoming's annual crude oil production ranged from 117 million to 136 million barrels. After crude oil prices dropped to a low of \$12.51 per barrel in 1986, Wyoming's crude oil production declined steadily. Despite the fact that crude oil prices had returned to record high levels by 2004, Wyoming's annual oil production had fallen to 51.6 million barrels, the lowest level seen in the past 27 years and less than half of what was produced before the bust in the 1980s.

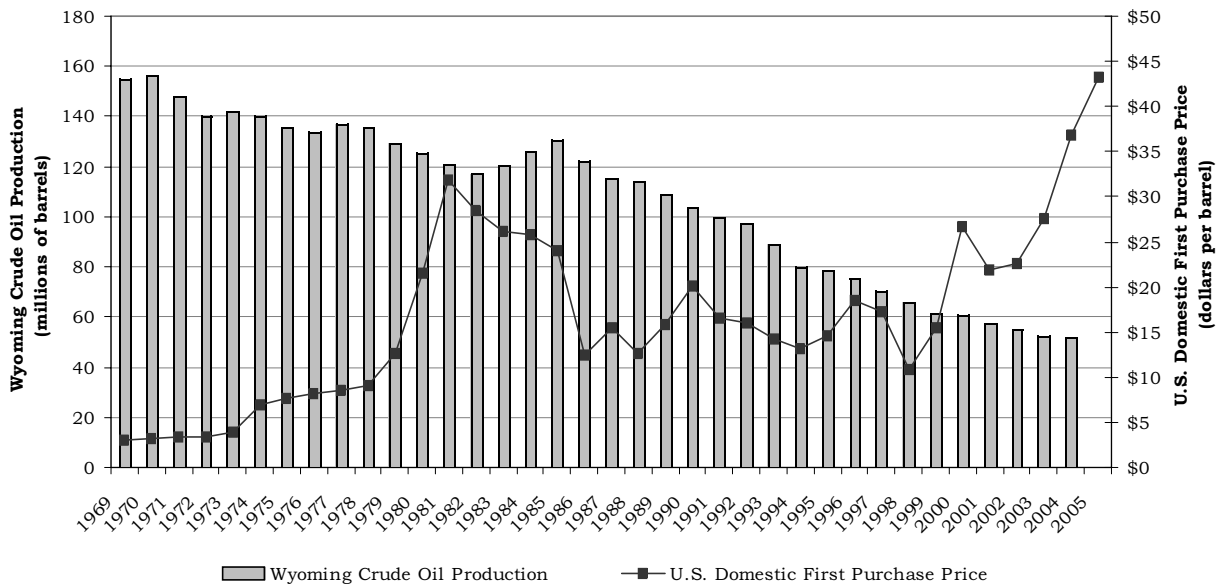
represents the U.S. average natural gas wellhead price, which spiked twice from 1976 to 2005. In 1976 prices were \$0.58 per thousand cubic feet (mcf). In 1984 prices hit \$2.66 per mcf, the first peak. Prices then declined and remained between \$1.55 and \$2.32 per mcf from 1986 to 1999. The recent gas price increases started in 2000 and, with the exception of 2002, have continued into the present. In first quarter 2005, the price per mcf reached \$5.88.

Like crude oil, for most years between 1969 and 2005 Wyoming's natural gas production did not move with gas prices. Only from 2000 to 2004 (except 2002) did the gas production level move in the same direction as the price. Unlike crude oil, Wyoming's natural gas production has steadily increased over most of the past 28 years. Production in 1976 was 336,833 MMcf (million cubic feet), by 2004 it rose to 1.9 million MMcf (5 times more). The production increase indicates that the focus of

**Natural Gas Prices and Production**

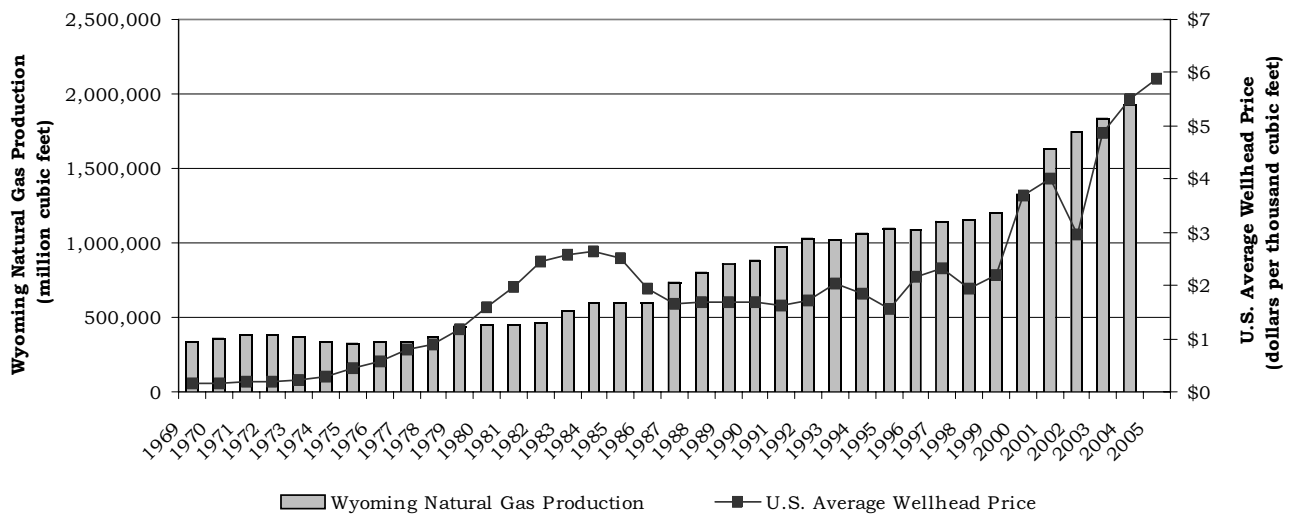
Figure 2 (see page 4) illustrates Wyoming's natural gas production and prices. The price

Figure 1: Wyoming Crude Oil Production and U.S. Crude Oil Average Price, 1969 to 2005\*



\*The 2005 average U.S. Domestic First Purchase Price includes only the first three months of the year. Source: Energy Information Administration, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>.

Figure 2: Wyoming Natural Gas Production and U.S. Average Natural Gas Wellhead Price, 1969 to 2005<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>The 2005 average U.S. Wellhead Price includes only the first three months of the year.

Source: Energy Information Administration, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>.

Wyoming's oil & gas industry has shifted from crude oil to natural gas.

### Employment in the Oil & Gas Industry

Figures 3 and 4 (see page 5) present 37 years (1969 to 2005) of Wyoming oil & gas industry employment history and the corresponding crude oil and natural gas prices. For purposes of this article, three employment series were combined to provide both historical and current employment information, while maintaining comparability. BEA employment data by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code were used for the years 1969 through 2000. BEA data by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes were used for 2001 to 2003. Current Employment Statistics (CES) data by NAICS were used for 2004 and 2005. Both NAICS series represent the sum of oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) and support activities for mining (NAICS 213) employment.

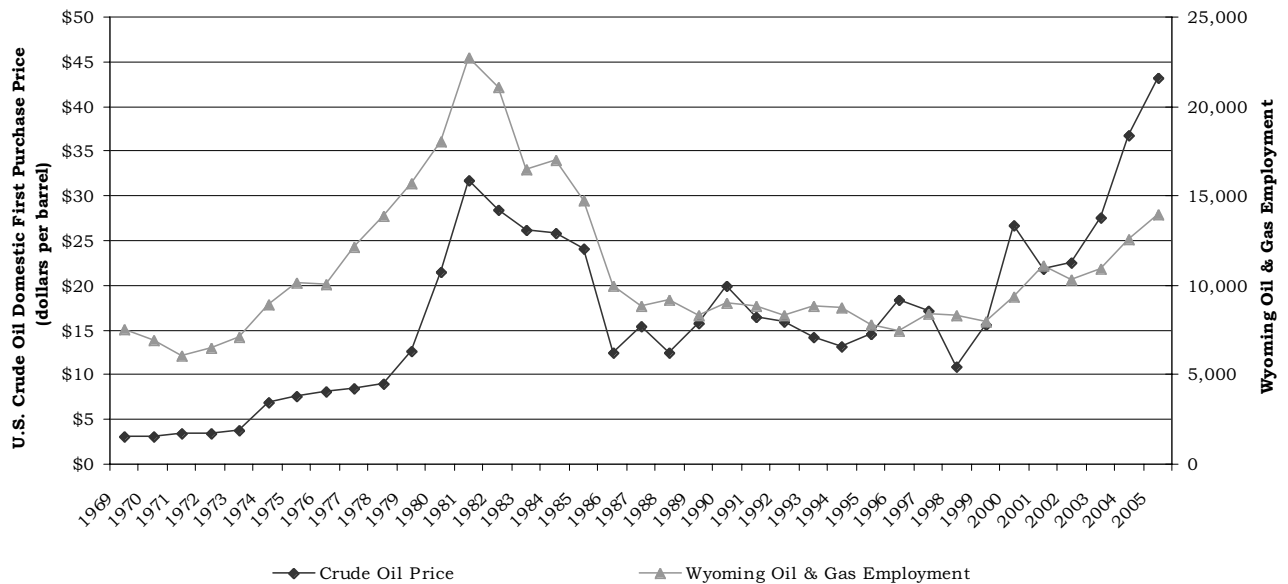
The Wyoming oil & gas industry experienced 10 years of job growth from 1972 to 1981 along

with crude oil price increases. There were only 6,087 oil & gas related jobs in 1971. By 1981 employment more than tripled to 22,773 jobs, the highest number of jobs over the past 37 years. After 1981, along with an extended period of declining prices, the number of oil & gas jobs fell to only 8,894 jobs in 1987, or a loss of 13,879 jobs. During the next 12 years, 1988 to 1999, employment remained flat, ranging from 7,481 to 8,988 jobs. Starting in 2000, as oil and gas prices started to rise, the number of jobs increased. By second quarter 2005, the number of oil & gas related jobs increased to 13,950. As in the past, job growth will likely depend on how high prices go and how long they remain high.

The number of jobs in oil & gas was highly correlated with either crude oil or natural gas prices at different time periods. Using regression analysis, we found that between 1971 and 1986 oil production was much greater than natural gas production. The crude oil price change explained 85% of the job

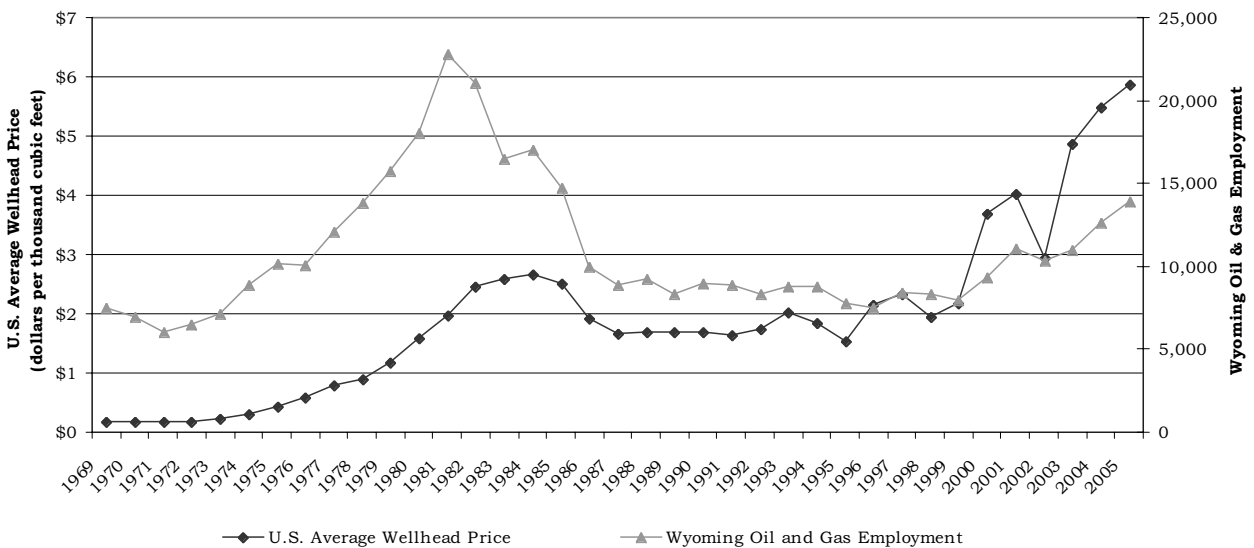
(Text continued on page 6)

Figure 3: U.S. Crude Oil Domestic First Purchase Price and Wyoming Oil & Gas Employment, 1969 to 2005<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>The 2005 average Crude Oil price includes only the first 3 months of the year, and the 2005 average employment includes only the first 6 months.

Figure 4: U.S. Natural Gas Wellhead Price and Wyoming Oil & Gas Employment, 1969 to 2005<sup>a</sup>



<sup>a</sup>The 2005 U.S. average Wellhead price includes only the first 3 months of the year, and the 2005 average Oil & Gas employment includes only the first 6 months.

variation in oil & gas, while the natural gas price only explained 23%. From 1987 to 1999, both oil and gas prices stayed at lower levels and fluctuated very little. During this period, the crude oil price could only explain 3% of the job variation, while natural gas prices could account for 11%. For the past six years (2000 to 2005), crude oil prices moved very closely with natural gas prices. Natural gas prices, however, showed a much stronger relationship to employment changes than crude oil prices. Natural gas prices explained 85% of the employment change, while crude oil prices explained 73%.

Our regression analysis points to a shift in the primary commodity produced (crude oil to natural gas) and the accompanying employment. At first glance, it may seem odd for employment to be sensitive to price while production is not. Upon further examination we see why this paradox occurs. When prices are high, there is an incentive for firms not only to operate existing production facilities but to also drill new wells and construct more production facilities. Expanding production requires more workers. In order for firms to continue to make a profit when prices are low, employers have to cut production costs. Reducing wage expenses by laying off workers would be the quickest and easiest way to reduce total production costs, while sustaining target production levels.

The regression analysis is based on current prices and employment. However, to some extent employment is probably also affected by expectations about future demand and future prices.

### Impact of Oil & Gas Jobs on Wyoming Employment

Oil & gas jobs as a percentage of total Wyoming nonagricultural wage and salary employment from 1970 to 2004 are shown in Figure 5 (see page 7). Employment in the state experienced three significant stages (Wen, 2002). During the first stage, from 1970 to 1981, Wyoming experienced fast growth related to the energy boom spurred by the 1973 OPEC oil embargo (Hakes, 1998). During those 12 years, Wyoming nonagricultural wage and

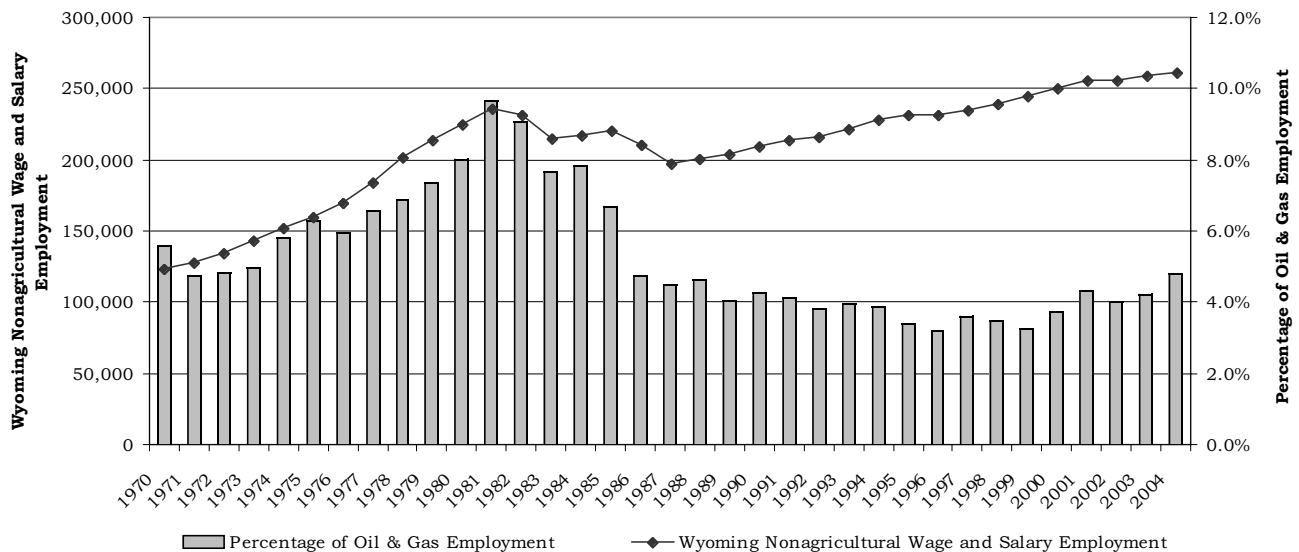
salary jobs grew at an annual average rate of 6.1%, from 123,450 jobs in 1970 to 236,186 jobs in 1981 (91.3% increase). The international oil price collapse largely drove the second stage (between 1982 and 1987) when employment fell. During those 6 years, the state lost a total of 38,208 jobs (16.2%). Slow but steady growth marked the third stage (1988 to 2004). The state experienced an annual average job growth rate of 1.7% and reached a total of 261,360 jobs in 2004 (a 30.5% increase from 1988 to 2004).

The proportion of statewide jobs in oil & gas defines the difference between the earlier and the current booms. The proportion of jobs was getting larger as total jobs increased during the first growth stage. By 1981, 9.6% of jobs in the state were in oil & gas. In contrast, the proportion of oil & gas employment was either flat or shrinking during most of the third stage. By 2004, only 4.8% of Wyoming jobs were in oil & gas. This decrease suggests that jobs became more diversified after the first growth stage. Hence, Wyoming job growth in the third stage relied less on the oil & gas industry. From 1981 to 1987 (peak to valley), Wyoming lost 13,879 jobs in the oil & gas industry and impacted another 24,375 job losses (a count of all other jobs lost) directly or indirectly because of the decline in the industry. Should another bust occur, total job losses will not be as dramatic. Because Wyoming jobs are less concentrated in oil & gas now than in the 1970s and early 1980s, the state is at a reduced risk of a severe economic downturn. However, as the expansion of oil & gas continues, so does the potential for greater secondary negative effects on employment in Wyoming.

### Summary

Wyoming's crude oil production compared to natural gas production experienced completely opposite development trends from 1986 to 2004. Crude oil production showed a continuous decrease to less than half the level of the early 1980s by 2004. In contrast, natural gas production steadily grew. By 2004, it was more than triple the early 1980s level. This contrast indicates the focus of Wyoming's oil & gas industry has shifted from crude oil to

Figure 5: Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment and the Percentage of Employment in Oil & Gas, 1970 to 2004



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Local Area Personal Income*, <http://www.bea.doc.gov/bea/regional/reis/default.cfm>.

natural gas. The common ground between the two is that production of neither commodity was sensitive to current price variation.

Historical data show that once oil & gas production facilities are in place, price changes have little influence on production levels. Employment levels in this industry showed a much closer relationship to crude oil and natural gas prices. A possible explanation for the closer tie between employment and prices is that reducing the number of jobs may be the easiest way for firms to lower production costs and still earn a profit when prices drop.

The proportion of Wyoming jobs in oil & gas decreased markedly compared to the peak in 1981 (9.6% in 1981 down to 4.8% in 2004). Meanwhile, the total number of jobs had bypassed the 1981 level (236,186 jobs) by 2004 (261,360 jobs). The more diversified job character and lower proportion of oil & gas jobs may diminish the economic effects if another downturn occurs.

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## Wyoming Labor Market in 2004

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

data prepared by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist and Brad Payne, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's economy has been performing well during 2005. Unemployment remains low and employment continues to grow across the economy (see "Employment Growth Continues in July" on page 16). Now that Research & Planning (R&P) has finished its annual benchmarking, or revision of 2003 and 2004 data, we have a more complete picture of the employment situation for the past few years. The benchmark process normally results in an adjustment to the employment figures. In recent years, the revision to nonfarm employment estimates has ranged from -0.5% to +1.9%.

Wyoming's annual average unemployment rate fell from 4.4% in 2003 to 3.9% in 2004 (not a statistically significant decrease). The labor force (the sum of all employed and unemployed individuals) grew at a moderate pace, increasing by 4,448 individuals or 1.6%. The state's labor force participation rate remained much higher than the U.S. average (71.3% in Wyoming, 66.0% in U.S.) suggesting that a large part of the population is already employed or looking for work and drawing more individuals into the labor force may be difficult. Wyoming's employment to population ratio rose from 68.2% in 2003 to 68.5% in 2004 and stood well above the U.S. ratio of 62.3%. The number of nonagricultural jobs increased by 5,400 or 2.2% from 2003 to 2004. Laramie County was affected by job losses in some industries and grew at a slower pace than the state (1.5%), while Natrona County enjoyed job gains in Natural Resources & Mining and grew faster than the state (4.7%).

### Current Employment Statistics

Wyoming total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased from an annual average of 250,000 jobs in 2003 to 255,400 jobs in 2004 (see Tables 1 and 2, pages 9 and 10, respectively). This represents an increase of

5,400 jobs or 2.2%. Job growth was widespread across many industries. Some of the largest increases occurred in Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas—up 1,900 jobs or 10.4%), Government (up 1,100 jobs or 1.7%), Educational & Health Services (up 700 jobs or 3.4%) and Leisure & Hospitality (up 600 jobs or 1.9%). More modest increases were seen in Wholesale Trade (up 400 jobs or 5.7%), Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (up 300 jobs or 2.6%), Financial Activities (up 300 jobs or 2.9%), and Manufacturing (up 200 jobs or 2.2%).

Employment fell slightly in Construction (down 300 jobs or 1.5%) and Professional & Business Services (down 200 jobs or 1.3%). Within Professional & Business Services, the administrative & support & waste services industry was affected by layoffs at telemarketing firms.

During 2004, employment in Natrona County grew much faster than the state, increasing by 4.7% (see Tables 3 and 4, page 11). Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) was responsible for the largest part of the growth with 700 jobs, or 29.2%. Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade each added 200 jobs and Educational & Health Services gained 300. Professional & Business Services was the only industry in Natrona County with declining employment (down 100 jobs or -3.3%).

Laramie County's employment grew by 600 jobs, or 1.5%, from 2003 to 2004 (see Tables 5 and 6, page 12). Modest job gains were seen in many sectors, including Manufacturing (up 100 jobs or 6.7%); Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities (up 100 jobs or 4.3%); Educational & Health Services (up 200 jobs or 6.7%); Leisure & Hospitality (up 100 jobs or 2.3%); and Government (up 100 jobs or 0.8%). Employment fell in Information (down 100 jobs

(Text continued on page 14)



Table 1: Wyoming Statewide Final Current Employment Statistics (Establishment Survey) Data (In Thousands), 2003

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>238.4</b>	<b>240.0</b>	<b>243.2</b>	<b>250.8</b>	<b>260.3</b>	<b>257.5</b>	<b>258.7</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>255.0</b>	<b>249.9</b>	<b>250.4</b>	<b>250.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>175.6</b>	<b>174.7</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>195.1</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>199.6</b>	<b>194.3</b>	<b>190.1</b>	<b>185.4</b>	<b>185.3</b>	<b>186.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>47.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.8	18.3	18.9	19.1	18.9	19.1	19.0	19.2	18.3
Mining	17.0	17.1	17.0	17.3	17.7	18.3	18.7	19.0	18.7	18.9	18.7	18.9	18.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2
Mining except Oil & Gas	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.4
Coal Mining	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Support Activities for Mining	6.6	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.2	7.5
Support Activities for Oil & Gas	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.2
Construction	16.6	16.2	16.6	18.1	19.9	20.7	21.1	22.3	22.2	21.6	20.1	18.7	19.5
Construction of Buildings	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.0	6.2	7.3	7.7	7.1	6.1	5.1	5.6
Specialty Trade Contractors	8.8	8.6	8.6	9.3	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.6	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.5	9.7
Manufacturing	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.3
Durable Goods	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9
Non-Durable Goods	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.4
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>196.0</b>	<b>196.1</b>	<b>197.4</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>212.0</b>	<b>208.1</b>	<b>207.8</b>	<b>206.7</b>	<b>204.6</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>202.8</b>	<b>202.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	47.1	46.5	46.5	47.2	48.2	49.5	50.1	50.2	49.4	48.9	48.6	49.1	48.4
Wholesale Trade	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.2
Retail Trade	28.8	28.3	28.3	28.9	29.7	30.7	31.2	31.2	30.6	30.1	30.1	30.4	29.9
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Building Material & Garden Supplies Dealers	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4
Food & Beverage Stores	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
Gasoline Stations	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
General Merchandise Stores	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation, Warehouse, & Utilities	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.6
Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
Transportation & Warehousing	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.5
Truck Transportation	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Information	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Financial Activities	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2
Finance & Insurance	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Professional & Business Services	14.3	14.5	14.5	15.3	15.7	16.5	16.7	16.8	16.0	16.1	15.2	14.9	15.5
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5
Architectural, Engineering & Rel. Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Administrative & Support & Waste Services	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.5	7.9	7.9	7.1	6.8	7.5
Educational & Health Services	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.9	20.8	20.9	20.8	21.1	21.1	20.8
Educational Services	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.9	18.8	19.1	19.1	18.8
Ambulatory Health Care Services	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0
Offices of Physicians	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
Hospitals	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Social Assistance	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
Leisure & Hospitality	27.5	27.5	27.7	27.8	30.3	35.5	36.8	36.4	33.5	29.8	27.7	28.5	30.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.6
Accommodation & Food Services	25.4	25.4	25.6	25.6	27.7	32.3	33.4	33.0	30.5	27.2	25.6	26.3	28.2
Accommodation	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	10.4	13.5	14.1	13.6	11.8	9.3	8.5	9.3	10.5
Food Services & Drinking Places	16.4	16.4	16.6	16.8	17.3	18.8	19.3	19.4	18.7	17.9	17.1	17.0	17.6
Other Services	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6
Repair & Maintenance	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>
Federal Government	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	7.5	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.2	7.3	7.6
State Government	14.9	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.7	14.2	13.8	14.3	15.3	15.4	15.7	14.8
State Govt. Education	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.8	5.3	6.1	6.4	6.6	5.7
Local Government	41.3	41.8	42.3	42.2	42.7	42.1	36.5	36.9	40.3	42.0	41.9	42.1	41.0
Local Govt Education	21.7	22.3	22.7	22.6	22.6	21.0	15.2	15.9	20.3	22.2	22.3	22.4	20.9
Hospitals	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6

Note: Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2: Wyoming Statewide Preliminary Current Employment Statistics (Establishment Survey) Data (In Thousands), 2004

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>243.9</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>246.9</b>	<b>250.7</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>265.9</b>	<b>263.1</b>	<b>262.6</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>258.3</b>	<b>256.4</b>	<b>256.0</b>	<b>255.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>179.7</b>	<b>181.6</b>	<b>185.2</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>199.5</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>202.3</b>	<b>196.3</b>	<b>192.5</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>190.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>48.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.2	19.4	20.1	20.6	20.9	20.9	21.2	21.3	21.4	20.2
Mining	18.8	18.9	19.0	19.2	19.3	20.0	20.5	20.8	20.8	21.1	21.3	21.4	20.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4
Mining except Oil & Gas	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4
Coal Mining	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Support Activities for Mining	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.3	9.2
Support Activities for Oil & Gas	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.3
Construction	16.5	16.6	17.2	18.7	20.4	20.8	21.1	20.9	20.2	19.9	19.4	18.3	19.2
Construction of Buildings	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.4	5.1
Specialty Trade Contractors	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.6	10.3	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.2	9.9	10.0
Manufacturing	9.2	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.5
Durable Goods	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9
Non-Durable Goods	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>199.3</b>	<b>199.7</b>	<b>201.5</b>	<b>203.6</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>215.4</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>209.6</b>	<b>207.4</b>	<b>205.8</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>206.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	47.5	47.4	47.6	48.3	49.1	50.5	51.0	50.7	49.7	49.7	50.0	50.1	49.3
Wholesale Trade	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.4
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5
Retail Trade	28.8	28.6	28.8	29.2	29.9	31.0	31.3	31.1	30.3	30.1	30.3	30.4	30.0
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3
Building Material & Garden Supplies Dealers	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Food & Beverage Stores	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8
Grocery Stores	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9
Gasoline Stations	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.3
General Merchandise Stores	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Transportation, Warehouse, & Utilities	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.9
Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation & Warehousing	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7
Truck Transportation	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Information	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
Financial Activities	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Professional & Business Services	14.3	14.3	14.4	15.2	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.5	15.5	15.3	15.3	14.8	15.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Architectural, Engineering & Rel. Services	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Management of Companies & Enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Administrative & Support & Waste Services	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.3	6.9
Educational & Health Services	21.2	21.1	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	22.0	21.9	21.5
Educational Services	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.1	19.0	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.2	19.5	19.6	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4
Offices of Physicians	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Hospitals	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3
Social Assistance	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
Leisure & Hospitality	28.1	28.2	28.8	29.1	30.7	35.9	37.1	36.8	34.1	30.4	28.7	29.3	31.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.7
Accommodation & Food Services	25.9	26.0	26.5	26.7	28.0	32.7	33.6	33.3	31.0	27.7	26.4	27.0	28.7
Accommodation	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.2	10.2	13.7	14.1	13.7	11.9	9.4	8.6	9.4	10.7
Food Services & Drinking Places	16.7	16.7	17.1	17.5	17.8	19.0	19.5	19.6	19.1	18.3	17.8	17.6	18.1
Other Services	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.8	9.8
Repair & Maintenance	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>65.3</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>66.5</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>64.6</b>
Federal Government	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.1	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.6
State Government	15.8	15.4	15.6	15.7	16.0	15.8	15.0	14.4	15.0	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.5
State Govt. Education	6.7	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.4	5.6	5.2	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.3
Local Government	41.3	42.1	42.5	42.5	43.1	42.3	37.4	37.5	40.8	42.5	42.6	42.6	41.4
Local Govt Education	21.9	22.4	22.7	22.7	22.7	20.9	15.8	16.0	20.4	22.2	22.4	22.6	21.1
Hospitals	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7

Note: Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3: Natrona County Final Current Employment Statistics (Establishment Survey) Data (In Thousands), 2003

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>35.0</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>34.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>28.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>28.1</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.3	7.9
Wholesale Trade	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Retail Trade	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.6
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Information	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Financial Activities	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
Professional & Business Services	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0
Educational & Health Services	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Leisure & Hospitality	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3
Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.1
Local Education	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8

Note: Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 4: Natrona County Preliminary Current Employment Statistics (Establishment Survey) Data (In Thousands), 2004

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>36.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>35.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.1
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>28.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.3
Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Retail Trade	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Financial Activities	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Professional & Business Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.9
Educational & Health Services	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Leisure & Hospitality	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.2
Local Education	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.8

Note: Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 5: Laramie County Final Current Employment Statistics (Establishment Survey) Data (in Thousands), 2003

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>39.0</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>40.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>36.9</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.1</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.5
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Retail Trade	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.5
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Information	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Financial Activities	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Professional & Business Services	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.4
Educational & Health Services	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Leisure & Hospitality	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>
Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
State Government	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Local Government	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
Local Education	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0

Note: Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 6: Laramie County Preliminary Current Employment Statistics (Establishment Survey) Data (in Thousands), 2004

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Natural Resources, Mining, & Construction	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>36.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.3	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.6
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Retail Trade	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5
Trans, Warehouse, & Utilities	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Information	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Professional & Business Services	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.2
Educational & Health Services	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
Leisure & Hospitality	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4
Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.4</b>
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6
State Government	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Local Government	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	5.9
Local Education	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1

Note: Prepared in Cooperation with U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 7: Wyoming Local Area Unemployment (Household Survey) Annual Averages, 2002-2004

	2002	2003	2004		2002	2003	2004
<b>WYOMING</b>				<b>LINCOLN COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	272,518	277,399	281,847	Labor Force	7,569	8,479	8,213
Employment	261,357	265,200	270,810	Employment	7,222	8,103	7,893
Unemployment	11,161	12,199	11,037	Unemployment	347	376	320
Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.4	3.9	Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.4	3.9
<b>ALBANY COUNTY</b>				<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	18,566	19,047	20,298	Labor Force	37,850	38,789	39,872
Employment	17,939	18,385	19,661	Employment	36,302	37,071	38,387
Unemployment	627	662	637	Unemployment	1,548	1,718	1,485
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.5	3.1	Unemployment Rate	4.1	4.4	3.7
<b>BIG HORN COUNTY</b>				<b>NIOBRARA COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	5,220	5,281	5,480	Labor Force	1,162	1,165	1,164
Employment	4,944	5,014	5,225	Employment	1,110	1,110	1,120
Unemployment	276	267	255	Unemployment	52	55	44
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.1	4.7	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.7	3.8
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>				<b>PARK COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	22,329	22,120	22,455	Labor Force	14,437	14,797	14,897
Employment	21,658	21,315	21,755	Employment	13,794	14,132	14,290
Unemployment	671	805	700	Unemployment	643	665	607
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.6	3.1	Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.5	4.1
<b>CARBON COUNTY</b>				<b>PLATTE COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	7,881	7,822	7,818	Labor Force	4,164	4,133	4,207
Employment	7,517	7,387	7,462	Employment	3,971	3,920	3,993
Unemployment	364	435	356	Unemployment	193	213	214
Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.6	4.6	Unemployment Rate	4.6	5.2	5.1
<b>CONVERSE COUNTY</b>				<b>SHERIDAN COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	6,338	6,612	6,680	Labor Force	15,051	15,320	15,441
Employment	6,073	6,310	6,412	Employment	14,451	14,637	14,844
Unemployment	265	302	268	Unemployment	600	683	597
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.6	4.0	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.5	3.9
<b>CROOK COUNTY</b>				<b>SUBLETTE COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	3,107	3,168	3,303	Labor Force	3,919	4,209	4,603
Employment	2,995	3,035	3,177	Employment	3,809	4,084	4,499
Unemployment	112	133	126	Unemployment	110	125	104
Unemployment Rate	3.6	4.2	3.8	Unemployment Rate	2.8	3.0	2.3
<b>FREMONT COUNTY</b>				<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	18,348	18,139	18,204	Labor Force	20,420	21,266	21,846
Employment	17,377	17,102	17,263	Employment	19,553	20,372	21,087
Unemployment	971	1,037	941	Unemployment	867	894	759
Unemployment Rate	5.3	5.7	5.2	Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.2	3.5
<b>GOSHEN COUNTY</b>				<b>TETON COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	6,008	5,956	6,005	Labor Force	13,943	13,892	13,972
Employment	5,757	5,689	5,745	Employment	13,508	13,383	13,516
Unemployment	251	267	260	Unemployment	435	509	456
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.5	4.3	Unemployment Rate	3.1	3.7	3.3
<b>HOT SPRINGS COUNTY</b>				<b>UINTA COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	2,550	2,418	2,416	Labor Force	11,221	11,145	10,906
Employment	2,433	2,316	2,322	Employment	10,729	10,618	10,464
Unemployment	117	102	94	Unemployment	492	527	442
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.2	3.9	Unemployment Rate	4.4	4.7	4.1
<b>JOHNSON COUNTY</b>				<b>WASHAKIE COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	3,606	3,693	3,798	Labor Force	4,205	4,293	4,346
Employment	3,472	3,536	3,669	Employment	3,990	4,096	4,166
Unemployment	134	157	129	Unemployment	215	197	180
Unemployment Rate	3.7	4.3	3.4	Unemployment Rate	5.1	4.6	4.1
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>				<b>WESTON COUNTY</b>			
Labor Force	41,279	42,432	42,699	Labor Force	3,345	3,227	3,227
Employment	39,541	40,506	40,764	Employment	3,211	3,081	3,098
Unemployment	1,738	1,926	1,935	Unemployment	134	146	129
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.5	4.5	Unemployment Rate	4.0	4.5	4.0

or -9.1%) and Professional & Business Services (down 200 jobs or -5.9%).

5.6% in 2003 to 4.6% in 2004, Johnson County fell from 4.3% to 3.4%, and Niobrara County fell from 4.7% to 3.8%.

### Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Wyoming's statewide unemployment rate decreased from 4.4% in 2003 to 3.9% in 2004 and unemployment fell in 22 of the state's 23 counties (see Table 7, page 13). In Laramie County, the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.5%. Some of the smaller counties had the largest decreases in unemployment rates. Carbon County fell from

The labor force grew in all but six Wyoming counties, suggesting that economic growth is occurring throughout much of the state. Counties where the labor force fell from 2003 to 2004 included Carbon, Hot Springs, Lincoln, Niobrara, and Uinta. Weston County's labor force was unchanged from its 2003 level.



## Regional Competition for Labor

by: Susan J. Murray, Researcher

Although Wyoming demonstrated better employment and wage growth than the region during the most recent national recession (Henderson, 2004), it appears that the regional competition for labor is expanding. Based on the most recently available statistics, several surrounding states are growing faster and paying better than Wyoming.

Wage rates of some states in the region are beginning to grow at a faster pace than wage rates in Wyoming. Of the selected states, only Montana's average weekly wage grew faster than Wyoming's in fourth quarter 2002 (2.9% compared to 2.1%; see Table). However,

according to the recently released quarterly data for fourth quarter 2004 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (2005), Idaho (6.6%), Colorado (5.9%), and Utah (5.2%) had higher growth rates than Montana (4.2%) and Wyoming (4.1%). The \$830 average weekly rate in Colorado remained significantly higher than Wyoming (\$641) and the other selected states.

### References

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



**Table: Percent Change in Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming and Selected States, Fourth Quarter 2002 (2002Q4) to 2004Q4**

State	2002Q4		2003Q4		2004Q4	
	Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year % Change	Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year % Change	Average Weekly Wage (p)	Over-the-Year % Change
Colorado	\$769	1.3	\$784	2.0	\$830	5.9
Idaho	\$569	2.0	\$580	1.9	\$618	6.6
Montana	\$528	2.9	\$549	4.0	\$572	4.2
Utah	\$616	0.8	\$631	2.4	\$664	5.2
Wyoming	\$592	2.1	\$616	4.1	\$641	4.1

(p) Preliminary.

# Who Are They and Where Do They Work One Year Later? Wyoming Hospitality Alliance Mentoring Program Participants

by: Sara Saulcy, Senior Economist

In conjunction with the National Restaurant Association Educational Foundation (NRAEF), the Wyoming Lodging & Restaurant Association (WLRA) introduced the Wyoming Hospitality Alliance Mentoring (WHAM) program to 134 students in six of the state's high schools in 1999. The program was developed with the goal of creating a skilled workforce for Wyoming's hospitality industry. Of particular concern within the hospitality industry is a lack of workers available to move into management and supervisory positions (Wyoming Lodging & Restaurant Association Education Foundation, n.d.). The WHAM program features high school-based training in the fields of culinary arts (the ProBaking program) and hospitality management (the ProStart program). Since its inception the program has grown to include 28 high schools and 800 students.

This article focuses on the demographic characteristics of the 173 participants from the 2002-2003 school year and explores

their industry employment and quarterly wages approximately one year after program completion.

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of WHAM participants. Of the 173 participants, 114 were women (65.3%) and 52 were men (29.5%). By age group, most participants were 17-19 (129 participants; 74.6%), while 37 (21.4%) were ages 14-16. Age and gender data were unavailable for 7 participants.

Table 2 shows participants' employment by industry and their average quarterly wage in second quarter 2004 (2004Q2). Employed participants and their respective employers are included more than once in the table if they worked for more than one employer or

**Table 1: Program Participants by Age and Gender**

Age		Women	Men	Total
14-16	Number	28	9	37
	Row %	75.7%	24.3%	100.0%
	Column %	24.6%	17.3%	21.4%
17-19	Number	86	43	129
	Row %	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Column %	75.4%	82.7%	74.6%
Age and Gender Unknown	Number			7
	Row %	NA	NA	NA
	Column %			4.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Number<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>114</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>173</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>65.9%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	<b>Column %</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>a</sup>Other than grand total, excludes values for age and gender unknown.

NA - Not available.

**Table 2: Number of Jobs Held by Participants Employed in Wyoming by Industry and Average Quarterly Wage, Second Quarter 2004**

Industry	n <sup>a</sup>	% in Industry	Average Quarterly Wage
Natural Resources & Mining	0	0.0%	N/A
Construction	7	5.1%	\$1,578
Manufacturing	ND	ND	ND
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	37	27.2%	\$1,505
Information	ND	ND	ND
Financial Activities	4	2.9%	\$2,540
Professional & Business Services	4	2.9%	\$1,237
Education & Health Services	23	16.9%	\$1,321
Leisure & Hospitality	45	33.1%	\$1,464
Other Services	ND	ND	ND
Public Administration	10	7.4%	\$886
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>\$1,405</b>

<sup>a</sup>A participant or employer is included more than once if they worked for more than one employer or employed more than one participant, respectively, in the quarter.

N/A - Not applicable.

ND - Not disclosable due to confidentiality of information.

employed multiple participants in 2004Q2. The most jobs were held in Leisure & Hospitality (45 jobs or 33.1%), the primary target of the program's efforts.

On average, participants earned \$1,405. The average quarterly wage in Leisure & Hospitality was \$1,464, while the average quarterly wage in Trade, Transportation, & Utilities was \$1,505. The highest average quarterly wage was for the 4 participants employed in Financial Activities (\$2,540).

The complete report, *Cooking Up a Career: Examining the Outcomes of a High School Training Program in the Culinary Arts and*

*Hospitality Management*, compares employment and wages of WHAM participants to non-participant cohorts and presents survey reports of firms employing participants. The report is available from our website at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/WHAMReport.pdf>.

## References

Wyoming Lodging & Restaurant Association Education Foundation. (n.d.). *About us*. Retrieved June 2, 2005, from <http://www.wlra.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticlenbr=391>



## Employment Growth Continues in July

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming job growth continued at a moderate pace as 6,600 jobs (2.5%) were created compared to July 2004. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased slightly, rising from 3.7% in June to 4.1% in July (not a statistically significant change). It remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 5.0%. Wyoming's labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed individuals) rose by 5,301 persons or 1.8% from its July 2004 level.

From June to July, employment followed its normal seasonal pattern and fell by 2,500 jobs or 0.9%. Seasonal employment increases in Construction (700 jobs or 3.2%), Retail Trade (400 jobs or 1.3%), Professional & Business Services (600 jobs or 3.6%), and Leisure & Hospitality (1,000 jobs or 2.7%) partially offset the seasonal decline in Government employment (-5,200 or -7.8%). Government employment fell as public schools and colleges let out for the summer.

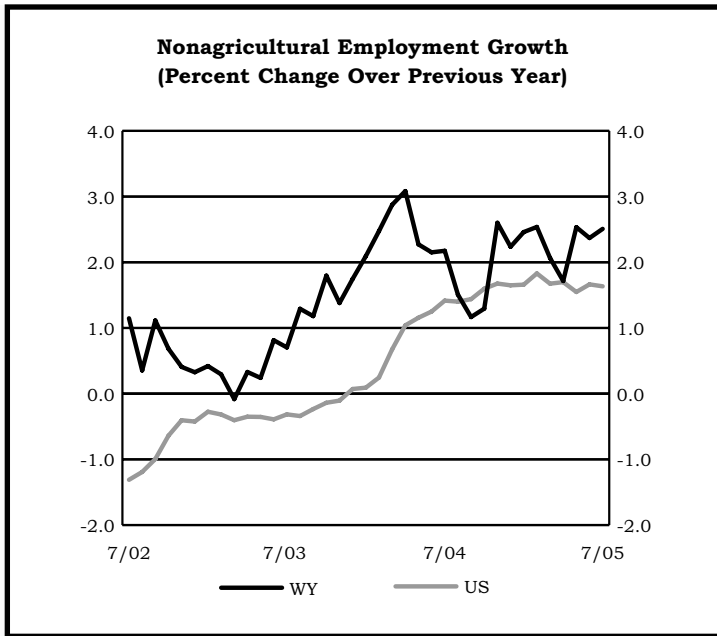
Job gains from July 2004 were widespread throughout Wyoming's economy. Natural

Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) created the largest number of jobs (2,100 or 10.2%), followed by Construction (1,300 jobs or 6.2%). Other growing sectors included Wholesale Trade (300 jobs or 4.0%), Retail Trade (300 jobs or 1.0%), Professional & Business Services (800 jobs or 4.9%), Educational & Health Services (500 jobs or 2.3%), Leisure & Hospitality (600 jobs or 1.6%), Other Services (200 jobs or 2.0%), and Government (300 jobs or 0.5%). Employment was unchanged in Manufacturing and Information.

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, most unemployment rates were stable or increased slightly from June to July. The highest unemployment rate was found in Fremont County (5.0%), followed by Platte County (4.6%) and Goshen County (4.4%). Sublette County continued to have the lowest unemployment rate (2.0%), followed by Teton County (2.5%) and Campbell County (2.7%).

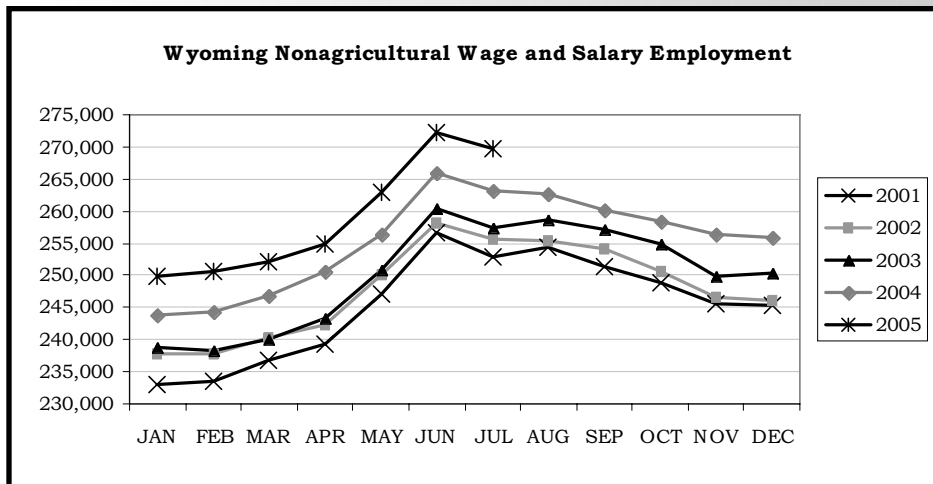
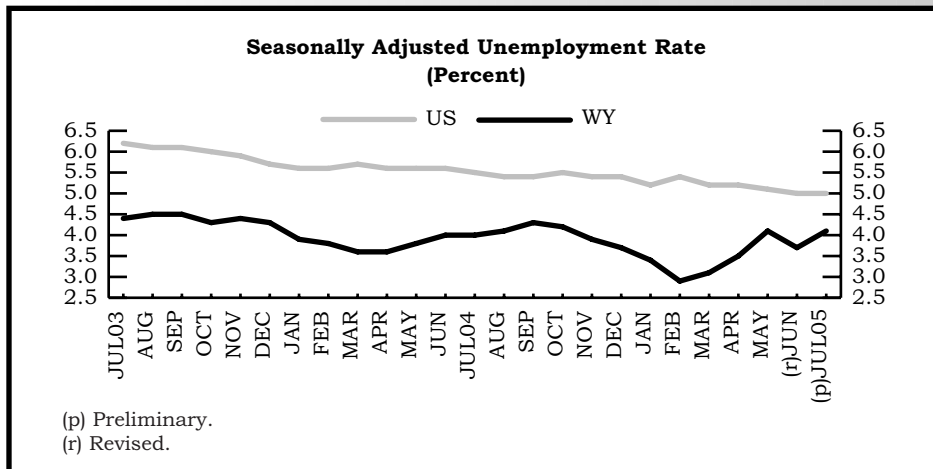






### State Unemployment Rates July 2005 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.8
Michigan	7.0
District of Columbia	6.7
Alaska	6.6
Oregon	6.6
Mississippi	6.5
South Carolina	6.1
Illinois	6.0
New Mexico	6.0
Kentucky	5.9
New York	5.7
North Carolina	5.7
Ohio	5.7
Washington	5.7
Louisiana	5.6
Missouri	5.6
West Virginia	5.6
Tennessee	5.5
Indiana	5.4
Georgia	5.3
Colorado	5.2
Kansas	5.2
California	5.1
Connecticut	5.1
Pennsylvania	5.1
Rhode Island	5.1
Maine	5.0
Texas	5.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Arizona	4.9
Arkansas	4.9
Massachusetts	4.7
Utah	4.7
Wisconsin	4.7
Iowa	4.6
Maryland	4.4
Montana	4.4
Oklahoma	4.3
Delaware	4.2
Idaho	4.2
Nevada	4.2
New Jersey	4.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Alabama	4.0
Nebraska	4.0
South Dakota	4.0
Florida	3.8
Minnesota	3.6
New Hampshire	3.6
Vermont	3.6
North Dakota	3.5
Virginia	3.5
Hawaii	2.7



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*Natural Resources & Mining (including oil & gas) added 2,100 jobs, or 10.2%, from July 2004 to July 2005.*

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jun05(r)		Jul04(b)		Jul05	Jul04	Jun05		Jul04(b)		Jul05	Jul04			
	Jul05(p)	Jun05(r)	Jul04(b)	Jul05	Jul05	Jul05(p)	Jun05(r)		Jul04(b)	Jul05	Jul05				
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>269.7</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>263.1</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>			<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>			
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>208.5</b>	<b>205.8</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>			<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>			
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>			<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>			
Natural Resources & Mining	22.7	22.6	20.6	0.4	10.2			3.1	3.0	2.9	3.3	6.9			
Mining	22.4	22.4	20.5	0.0	9.3			1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0			
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	5.7										
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.8	7.8	7.6	0.0	2.6										
Coal Mining	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0										
Support Activities for Mining	10.9	10.9	9.4	0.0	16.0										
Support Act. for Oil & Gas	7.0	7.1	6.5	-1.4	7.7										
Construction	22.4	21.7	21.1	3.2	6.2			37.9	37.7	37.0	0.5	2.4			
Construction of Buildings	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	6.7			9.1	8.9	8.8	2.2	3.4			
Heavy & Engineering Constr.	6.2	6.0	5.8	3.3	6.9			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0			
Specialty Trade Contractors	11.4	11.1	10.8	2.7	5.6			5.8	5.7	5.6	1.8	3.6			
Manufacturing	9.6	9.6	9.6	0.0	0.0			2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0			
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0			1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1			
Non-Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2			2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0			
Information								3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.0			
Educational & Health Services								3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1			
Leisure & Hospitality								4.8	4.6	4.7	4.3	2.1			
Other Services								1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0			
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>215.0</b>	<b>218.3</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>			<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>			
Trade, Trans., Warehouse, & Util.	51.7	51.2	51.0	1.0	1.4			2.6	2.7	2.7	-3.7	-3.7			
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.7	7.5	1.3	4.0			3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0			
Merchant Whslsrs., Durable	4.8	4.7	4.5	2.1	6.7			6.1	6.3	5.6	-3.2	8.9			
Retail Trade	31.6	31.2	31.3	1.3	1.0			2.8	3.2	2.7	-12.5	3.7			
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0										
Bldg. Material & Garden Sup.	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-3.7										
Food & Beverage Stores	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0										
Grocery Stores	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.6	0.0										
Gasoline Stations	4.4	4.3	4.5	2.3	-2.2										
General Merchandise Stores	6.4	6.2	6.0	3.2	6.7										
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.0	2.1	2.1	-4.8	-4.8										
Transport., Warehouse, & Util.	12.3	12.3	12.2	0.0	0.8										
Utilities	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0										
Transportation & Warehousing	10.1	10.1	10.0	0.0	1.0										
Truck Transportation	3.6	3.7	3.5	-2.7	2.9										
Information	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0										
Financial Activities	10.7	10.9	10.6	-1.8	0.9										
Finance & Insurance	6.8	6.9	6.9	-1.4	-1.4										
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.9	4.0	3.7	-2.5	5.4										
Professional & Business Services	17.1	16.5	16.3	3.6	4.9										
Prof., Scientific & Tech. Services	8.4	8.1	7.8	3.7	7.7										
Architect., Engineering & Rel.	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3										
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterpr.	0.8	0.7	0.8	14.3	0.0										
Admin., Support & Waste Svcs.	7.9	7.7	7.7	2.6	2.6										
Educational & Health Services	22.0	22.1	21.5	-0.5	2.3										
Educational	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-4.3										
Health Care & Social Assistance	19.8	19.9	19.2	-0.5	3.1										
Ambulatory Health Care	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.7										
Offices of Physicians	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0										
Hospitals	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7										
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3										
Social Assistance	5.0	5.2	4.8	-3.8	4.2										
Leisure & Hospitality	37.7	36.7	37.1	2.7	1.6										
Arts, Entertainment, & Rec.	3.2	3.2	3.5	0.0	-8.6										
Accommodation & Food Services	34.5	33.5	33.6	3.0	2.7										
Accommodation	14.6	14.0	14.1	4.3	3.5										
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	19.9	19.5	19.5	2.1	2.1										
Other Services	10.2	10.1	10.0	1.0	2.0										
Repair & Maintenance	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2										
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>61.2</b>	<b>66.4</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>			<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>-12.5</b>	<b>-2.0</b>			
Federal Government	8.3	8.3	8.5	0.0	-2.4			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0			
State Government	15.2	15.7	15.0	-3.2	1.3			0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0			
State Govt. Education	5.7	6.1	5.6	-6.6	1.8			3.5	4.2	3.6	-16.7	-2.8			
Local Government	37.7	42.4	37.4	-11.1	0.8			1.9	2.8	2.1	-32.1	-9.5			
Local Govt. Education	15.8	20.6	15.8	-23.3	0.0										
Hospitals	5.9	5.8	5.7	1.7	3.5										

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		Percent Change		
	Thousands		Total Employment		
	Jul05(p)	Jun05(r)	Jul04(b)	Jul05	Jul05
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.9	6.8	6.4	1.5	7.8
Construction	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	7.5
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.8	0.8	0.7	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
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>11.3</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.9	4.9	4.2	0.0	16.7
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>1.4</b>
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	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.6	0.7	33.3	14.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-14.6</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Nat. Res., Mining & Const.	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Trade, Transport., & Utilities	2.8	2.6	2.8	7.7	0.0
Information	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Bus. Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Serv.	0.9	0.8	0.9	12.5	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.6	7.8	8.3	10.3	3.6
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## State Unemployment Rates July 2005 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.9
Michigan	7.6
Mississippi	6.7
District of Columbia	6.5
Oregon	6.4
New Mexico	6.3
South Carolina	6.3
Illinois	6.1
Louisiana	6.1
Kentucky	5.9
North Carolina	5.9
Alaska	5.8
Ohio	5.7
Georgia	5.6
Missouri	5.6
Tennessee	5.6
California	5.4
Connecticut	5.4
Kansas	5.4
Rhode Island	5.4
Washington	5.3
Arizona	5.2
Arkansas	5.2
Colorado	5.2
Indiana	5.2
New York	5.2
Pennsylvania	5.2
Texas	5.2
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.2</b>
West Virginia	5.2
Massachusetts	4.9
Utah	4.7
Wisconsin	4.6
Maine	4.5
Maryland	4.5
New Jersey	4.5
Delaware	4.4
Alabama	4.3
Nevada	4.3
Nebraska	4.2
Oklahoma	4.2
Iowa	4.1
Florida	4.0
Montana	3.8
South Dakota	3.8
Idaho	3.7
New Hampshire	3.5
Virginia	3.5
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Minnesota	3.4
North Dakota	3.3
Vermont	3.3
Hawaii	3.0

## Economic Indicators

by: Margaret Hiatt, Administrative/Survey Support Specialist

*The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3.2% from its July 2004 level.*

	July 2005 (p)	June 2005 (r)	July 2004 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	292,628	291,707	287,327	0.3	1.8
Unemployed	10,317	10,262	9,744	0.5	5.9
Employed	282,311	281,445	277,583	0.3	1.7
Wyoming Unemp. Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.5%/4.1%	3.5%/3.7%	3.4%/4.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	5.2%/5.0%	5.2%/5.0%	5.7%/5.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,595,000	7,667,000	7,521,000	-0.9	1.0
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	499,000	476,000	504,000	4.8	-1.0
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,578,000	4,600,000	4,648,000	-0.5	-1.5
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,050.62	\$1,022.66	\$1,010.07	2.7	4.0
Average Weekly Hours	45.6	46.4	43.5	-1.7	4.8
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$882.06	\$879.32	\$831.71	0.3	6.1
Average Weekly Hours	46.4	46.5	45.3	-0.2	2.4
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$696.69	\$693.40	\$669.20	0.5	4.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	41.2	40.0	0.0	3.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$656.30	\$669.06	\$646.01	-1.9	1.6
Average Weekly Hours	39.8	40.5	40.3	-1.7	-1.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	7,412	10,257	9,278	-27.7	-20.1
Benefits Paid	\$1,728,376	\$2,405,156	\$2,210,055	-28.1	-21.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$233.19	\$234.49	\$238.20	-0.6	-2.1
State Insured Covered Jobs	243,792	248,132	242,061	-1.7	0.7
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.7%	1.1%	1.2%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	195.4	194.5	189.4	0.5	3.2
Housing	191.3	190.9	187.2	0.2	2.2
Apparel	196.6	195.5	190.9	0.6	3.0
Transportation	113.8	118.3	115.9	-3.8	-1.8
Medical Care	174.4	171.8	164.0	1.5	6.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	324.1	322.9	311.0	0.4	4.2
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	109.1	109.1	108.7	0.0	0.4
Other Goods & Services	112.9	112.8	110.9	0.1	1.8
Other Goods & Services	314.1	312.5	305.1	0.5	2.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	156.2	154.1	147.4	1.4	6.0
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	281	305	397	-7.9	-29.2
Valuation	\$46,605,000	\$51,103,000	\$55,305,000	-8.8	-15.7
Single Family Homes	246	261	306	-5.7	-19.6
Valuation	\$44,152,000	\$47,958,000	\$48,734,000	-7.9	-9.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	78	71	83	9.9	-6.0

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

# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*Sublette County continued to have the lowest unemployment rate (2.0%), followed by Teton County (2.5%) and Campbell County (2.7%).*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Jul 2005 (p)	Jun 2005 (r)	Jul 2004 (b)	Jul 2005 (p)	Jun 2005 (r)	Jul 2004 (b)	Jul 2005 (p)	Jun 2005 (r)	Jul 2004 (b)	Jul 2005 (p)	Jun 2005 (r)	Jul 2004 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,454</b>	<b>47,562</b>	<b>47,506</b>	<b>45,495</b>	<b>45,638</b>	<b>45,714</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Big Horn	5,476	5,667	5,550	5,240	5,420	5,332	236	247	218	4.3	4.4	3.9
Fremont	18,278	18,381	18,318	17,372	17,524	17,489	906	857	829	5.0	4.7	4.5
Hot Springs	2,439	2,514	2,481	2,343	2,420	2,400	96	94	81	3.9	3.7	3.3
Park	16,867	16,630	16,761	16,328	16,086	16,250	539	544	511	3.2	3.3	3.0
Washakie	4,394	4,370	4,396	4,212	4,188	4,243	182	182	153	4.1	4.2	3.5
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,126</b>	<b>50,622</b>	<b>48,803</b>	<b>48,557</b>	<b>49,060</b>	<b>47,388</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Campbell	23,662	23,571	22,704	23,021	22,943	22,075	641	628	629	2.7	2.7	2.8
Crook	3,467	3,612	3,543	3,366	3,498	3,438	101	114	105	2.9	3.2	3.0
Johnson	4,075	4,196	3,983	3,946	4,063	3,890	129	133	93	3.2	3.2	2.3
Sheridan	15,703	16,024	15,397	15,136	15,466	14,915	567	558	482	3.6	3.5	3.1
Weston	3,219	3,219	3,176	3,088	3,090	3,070	131	129	106	4.1	4.0	3.3
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>64,599</b>	<b>63,350</b>	<b>62,755</b>	<b>62,680</b>	<b>61,434</b>	<b>60,974</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,916</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Lincoln	8,515	8,558	8,505	8,202	8,260	8,231	313	298	274	3.7	3.5	3.2
Sublette	5,113	5,054	4,993	5,012	4,954	4,902	101	100	91	2.0	2.0	1.8
Sweetwater	22,862	22,687	21,796	22,161	21,993	21,114	701	694	682	3.1	3.1	3.1
Teton	17,105	16,071	16,524	16,685	15,634	16,177	420	437	347	2.5	2.7	2.1
Uinta	11,004	10,980	10,937	10,620	10,593	10,550	384	387	387	3.5	3.5	3.5
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>74,358</b>	<b>74,302</b>	<b>73,258</b>	<b>71,473</b>	<b>71,410</b>	<b>70,390</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>2,892</b>	<b>2,868</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Albany	19,179	19,634	18,943	18,570	19,016	18,349	609	618	594	3.2	3.1	3.1
Goshen	5,758	5,991	5,958	5,504	5,734	5,722	254	257	236	4.4	4.3	4.0
Laramie	43,970	42,993	43,022	42,192	41,211	41,217	1,778	1,782	1,805	4.0	4.1	4.2
Niobrara	1,195	1,245	1,167	1,147	1,200	1,127	48	45	40	4.0	3.6	3.4
Platte	4,256	4,439	4,168	4,060	4,249	3,975	196	190	193	4.6	4.3	4.6
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,090</b>	<b>55,873</b>	<b>55,005</b>	<b>54,105</b>	<b>53,905</b>	<b>53,117</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>1,968</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Carbon	8,008	8,213	8,027	7,697	7,899	7,727	311	314	300	3.9	3.8	3.7
Converse	6,851	6,843	6,683	6,609	6,603	6,445	242	240	238	3.5	3.5	3.6
Natrona	41,231	40,817	40,295	39,799	39,403	38,945	1,432	1,414	1,350	3.5	3.5	3.4
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>292,628</b>	<b>291,707</b>	<b>287,327</b>	<b>282,311</b>	<b>281,445</b>	<b>277,583</b>	<b>10,317</b>	<b>10,262</b>	<b>9,744</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.1	3.7	4.0
U.S. ....										5.2	5.2	5.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.0	5.0	5.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 06/05. Run Date 08/05.

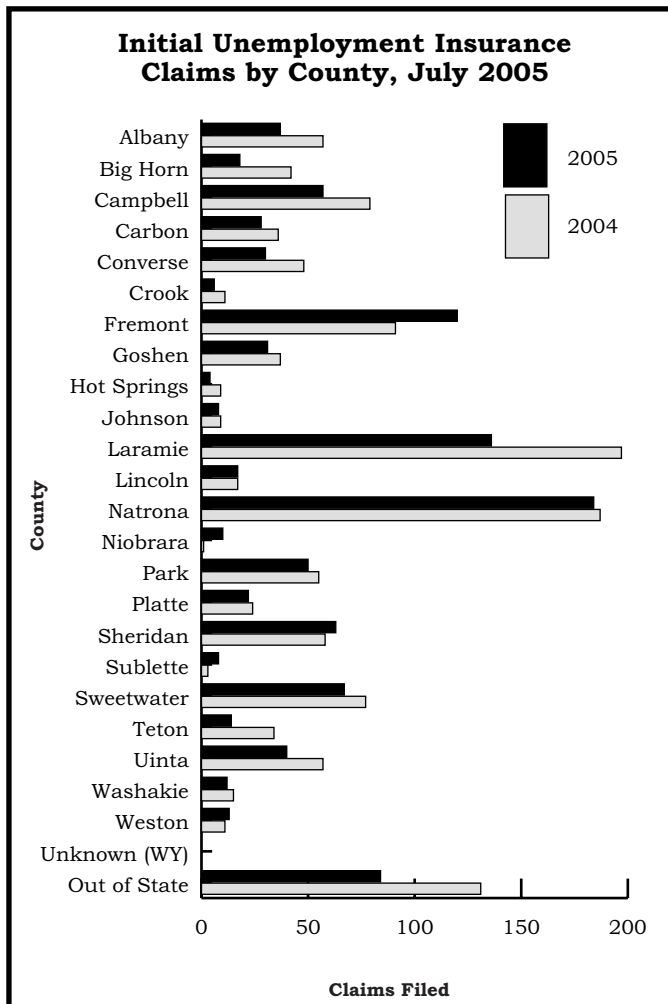
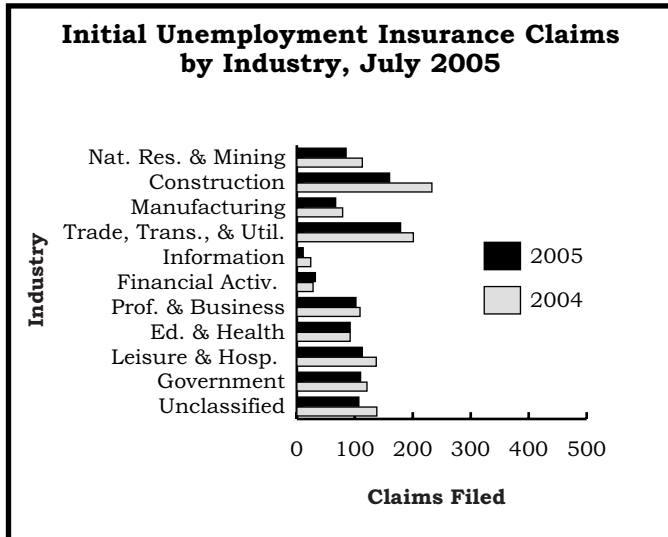
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

## Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Statewide initial claims declined by 17.2% over the month and 17.9% over the year. The over-the-month percentage decline was the largest seen for July in 8 years.



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Jul05	Jun05	Jul04	Jul05	
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>-17.2</b>	<b>-17.9</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	312	403	425	-22.6	-26.6
Natural Resources and Mining	85	77	113	10.4	-24.8
Mining	79	74	92	6.8	-14.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	4	5	8	-20.0	-50.0
Construction	160	280	233	-42.9	-31.3
Manufacturing	67	46	79	45.7	-15.2
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	559	639	634	-12.5	-11.8
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	179	174	201	2.9	-10.9
Wholesale Trade	19	23	23	-17.4	-17.4
Retail Trade	118	116	141	1.7	-16.3
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	42	35	37	20.0	13.5
Information	11	10	24	10.0	-54.2
Financial Activities	32	46	28	-30.4	14.3
Professional & Business Serv.	102	84	109	21.4	-6.4
Educational & Health Services	92	174	92	-47.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	113	101	137	11.9	-17.5
Other Services	30	50	43	-40.0	-30.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	110	141	121	-22.0	-9.1
Federal Government	19	18	28	5.6	-32.1
State Government	23	17	25	35.3	-8.0
Local Government	68	106	68	-35.8	0.0
Local Education	29	57	25	-49.1	16.0
UNCLASSIFIED	77	95	108	-18.9	-28.7

### LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	134	193	195	-30.6	-31.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	24	52	46	-53.8	-47.8
Construction	15	44	40	-65.9	-62.5
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	93	112	112	-17.0	-17.0
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	30	31	38	-3.2	-21.1
Financial Activities	6	8	4	-25.0	50.0
Professional & Business Serv.	29	20	28	45.0	3.6
Educational & Health Services	10	13	15	-23.1	-33.3
Leisure & Hospitality	13	13	16	0.0	-18.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	21	21	-28.6	-28.6
UNCLASSIFIED	2	8	16	-75.0	-87.5

### NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	180	208	185	-13.5	-2.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	63	63	75	0.0	-16.0
Construction	28	43	31	-34.9	-9.7
TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING	104	131	98	-20.6	6.1
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	27	25	29	8.0	-6.9
Financial Activities	6	11	4	-45.5	50.0
Professional & Business Serv.	12	20	18	-40.0	-33.3
Educational & Health Services	17	40	15	-57.5	13.3
Leisure & Hospitality	28	25	22	12.0	27.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	11	9	-36.4	-22.2
UNCLASSIFIED	6	3	3	100.0	100.0

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Senior Research Analyst

Over-the-year claims dropped by 36.5% in Construction and by nearly one-quarter in the service providing sector.

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Percent Change				
	Weeks Claimed		Weeks Claimed		
	Jul05	Jun05	Jul04	Jul05	Jul05
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>8,818</b>	<b>10,154</b>	<b>11,612</b>	<b>-13.2</b>	<b>-24.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>2,725</b>	<b>2,823</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-23.6</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>-22.2</b>	<b>-24.2</b>
Natural Resources and Mining	691	842	665	-17.9	3.9
Mining	621	738	572	-15.9	8.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	58	80	95	-27.5	-38.9
Construction	1,237	1,653	1,949	-25.2	-36.5
Manufacturing	462	578	541	-20.1	-14.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>5,309</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>-24.8</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	1,247	1,497	1,570	-16.7	-20.6
Wholesale Trade	171	224	258	-23.7	-33.7
Retail Trade	858	895	997	-4.1	-13.9
Trans., Storage, & Utilities	218	378	315	-42.3	-30.8
Information	136	138	394	-1.4	-65.5
Financial Activities	351	318	391	10.4	-10.2
Professional & Business Serv.	783	819	1,359	-4.4	-42.4
Educational & Health Serv.	1,066	965	1,040	10.5	2.5
Leisure & Hospitality	875	1,249	1,233	-29.9	-29.0
Other Services	312	323	352	-3.4	-11.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
Federal Government	213	264	257	-19.3	-17.1
State Government	135	164	217	-17.7	-37.8
Local Government	741	669	752	10.8	-1.5
Local Education	227	165	262	37.6	-13.4
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>-15.7</b>	<b>-36.2</b>

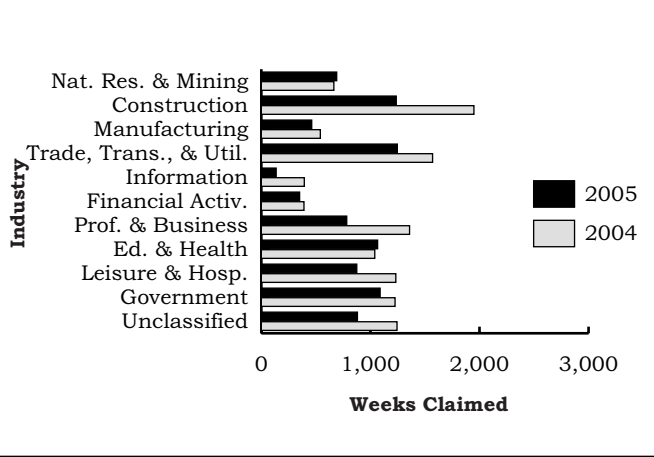
## LARAMIE COUNTY

<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>2,408</b>	<b>-14.4</b>	<b>-44.6</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-41.5</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>-34.5</b>	<b>-35.4</b>
Construction	208	314	241	-33.8	-13.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>-7.8</b>	<b>-48.3</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	205	290	316	-29.3	-35.1
Financial Activities	88	86	111	2.3	-20.7
Professional & Business Serv.	181	163	643	11.0	-71.9
Educational & Health Services	136	135	121	0.7	12.4
Leisure & Hospitality	115	130	151	-11.5	-23.8
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-14.6</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-34.9</b>	<b>-76.5</b>

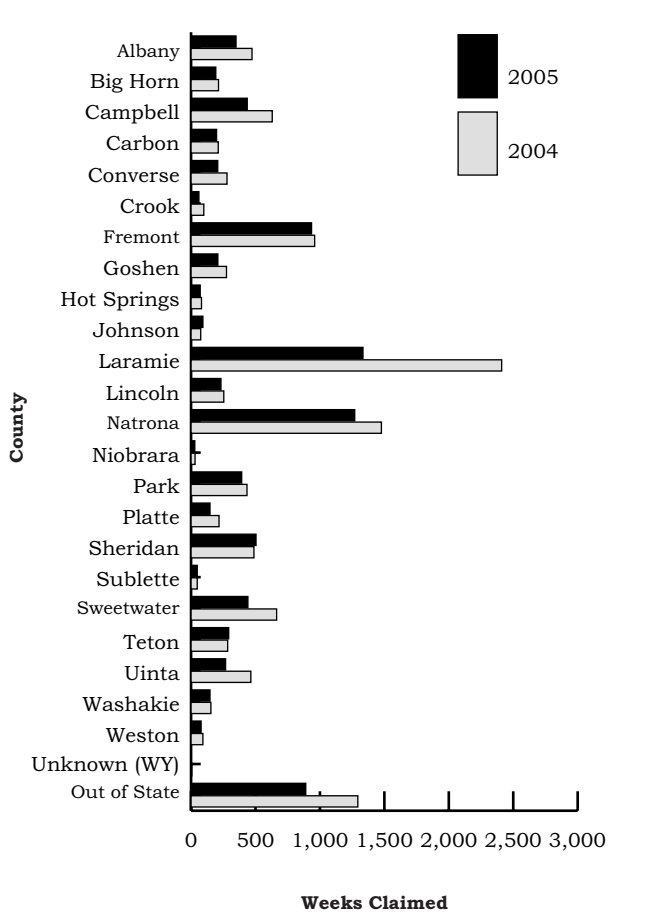
## NATRONA COUNTY

<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,267</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-14.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>-13.1</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>-17.8</b>	<b>-15.7</b>
Construction	159	229	246	-30.6	-35.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
Trade, Trans., Storage, & Util.	185	216	246	-14.4	-24.8
Financial Activities	62	65	46	-4.6	34.8
Professional & Business Serv.	144	140	162	2.9	-11.1
Educational & Health Services	196	158	277	24.1	-29.2
Leisure & Hospitality	150	131	150	14.5	0.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-18.0</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>-52.9</b>

**Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2005**



**Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2005**



**Wyoming Department of Employment  
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