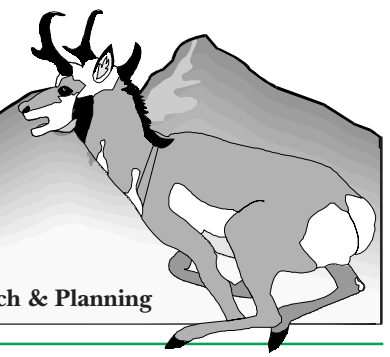


Wyoming Labor Force TRENDS



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A New Perspective of Wyoming's Labor Market Through Wage Records

by: Norman Baron, Economist

"Wage Records provides additional information suggesting the structure or nature of employment in the state is changing."

W *oming Wage Records 1992-1998: A Baseline Study,*

Research & Planning's (R&P) newest publication, represents the culmination of several years of data collection, research and analysis and contains extensive information characterizing Wyoming's labor market. This article discusses two areas in which Wage Records has expanded our knowledge of the labor market, tracking the duration of an individual's quarterly employment and classifying all workers by their level of attachment to their respective employers and the labor market as a whole.

Between 1993 and 1998, Current Employment Statistics (CES - see Table, page 15) employment grew from 210,000 to 227,800, an 8.5 percent increase.¹ The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS -

see Table, page 13) program reported an increase of 7.6 percent for the same period, growing from an employment level of 228,158 to 245,607. Also, the unemployment rate fell from 5.5 percent in 1993 to 4.8 percent in 1998.² The analysis of Wage Records reveals an 8.5 percent increase between 1993 and 1998 in the number of individuals working during the year (growth in employment) from 271,622 to 294,636. While total employment is up from 1993 to 1998 according to standard indices, the opportunity to find work in all four quarters of the year has declined slightly as a share of all jobs. Wage Records provides additional information suggesting the structure or nature of employment in the state is changing.

R&P uses Wage Records information to determine the number of quarters individuals work

during the year. Figure 1 (see page 2) shows that persons who worked four quarters in 1993 (55.7%) dropped three percent by 1998 (52.7%). This decrease occurs despite an increase of 2.6 percent in the number of individuals working all four quarters. The growth in the number of individuals working one and three quarters has outpaced the growth in the number of individuals working two and four quarters, explaining the decrease between 1993 and 1998 in the proportion of persons with work in all four quarters.

Table 1 (see page 3) shows the following six major industries employ a majority of their workers in all four quarters of the year:

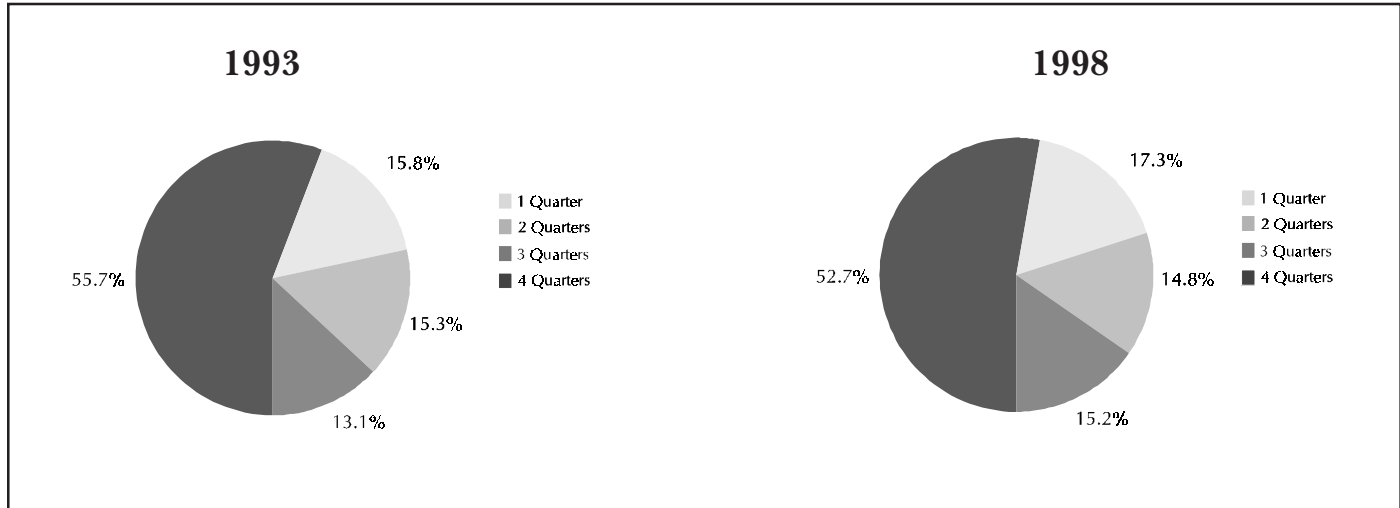
- Government
- Mining

(Continued on page 2)

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Figure 1: Percent of Individuals by Number of Quarters Worked



- Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (FIRE)
- Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities (TCPU)
- Wholesale Trade
- Manufacturing

The other four major industries (Retail Trade, Services, Construction and Agriculture) employed 45.8 percent or less of their employees all four quarters. This finding reflects the seasonal nature of these

industries and temporary jobs. The exact number of seasonal and temporary jobs is unknown. Table 1 also shows that five of the major industries (Government, Services, Retail Trade, Construction and Mining) display a shift in duration of employment from two or four quarters to one or three quarters. Agriculture and Manufacturing show a shift from working one or two quarters to working three or four quarters. The other three industries (FIRE, Wholesale Trade and TCPU)

indicate a shift from working four quarters to working three or fewer quarters. This shifting is changing the opportunity structure of the Wyoming labor market. An individual's chance of obtaining her/his desired level of employment depends not only on the year but the industry in which s/he is looking for work.

Wage Records gives us the

(Continued on page 5)

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Research & Planning Section, P.O. Box 2760 Casper, WY 82602-2760
 Tom Gallagher, Manager e-mail: tgalla@state.wy.us 307-473-3801
 Valerie A. Davis, **Trends** Acting Editor e-mail: vdavis@state.wy.us 307-473-3838

Contributors to **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** this month: Norman Baron, Nancy Brennan, David Bullard, Gregg Detweiler, Craig Henderson and Krista Shinkle.

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The Department of Employment does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules and regulations.

Table 1: Primary Industry by Number of Quarters Worked 1993 & 1998

Primary Industry	Number of Quarters Worked by Year																													
	1 Qtr 1993		1 Qtr 1998		Percent Change		2 Qtrs 1993		2 Qtrs 1998		Percent Change		3 Qtrs 1993		3 Qtrs 1998		Percent Change		4 Qtrs 1993		4 Qtrs 1998		Percent Change		Total 1993		Total 1998		Percent Change	
	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Percent Change	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Percent Change	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Percent Change	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Percent Change	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Percent Change	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Count	Percent Within Primary Industry	Percent Change
N.A.*	30 76.9%	46 41.1%	46 41.1%	53.3%	-35.8%	0.1%	2 5.1%	24 21.4%	24 16.3%	0.1%	6 15.4%	16 14.3%	16 166.7%	16 11.1%	26 23.2%	26 20.6%	26 2500.0%	26 20.6%	26 20.6%	1 2.6%	1 0.0%	1 0.0%	39 100.0%	39 100.0%	112 100.0%	112 100.0%	187.2%	0.0%		
Agriculture	1,318 27.5%	1,276 24.0%	1,069 20.3%	-3.2%	-3.5%	0.0%	971 20.3%	1,069 20.1%	10.1%	-4.2%	762 15.9%	937 17.6%	23.0%	23.0%	1,736 36.3%	2,038 38.3%	17.4%	17.4%	17.4%	1,736 36.3%	1,736 36.3%	1,736 36.3%	4,787 100.0%	5,320 100.0%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%		
Mining	2,758 11.9%	2,573 12.0%	1,873 9.4%	-6.7%	0.1%	5.3%	4,201 9.4%	1,873 8.7%	-0.7%	-1.0%	2,111 9.1%	2,624 12.3%	3.2%	3.2%	16,090 69.5%	14,338 67.0%	-10.9%	-10.9%	-10.9%	16,090 69.5%	16,090 69.5%	16,090 69.5%	23,142 100.0%	21,408 100.0%	-7.5%	-7.5%	-7.5%	-1.2%		
Construction	5,760 25.2%	7,731 27.1%	4,952 18.4%	34.2%	1.9%	10.1%	4,201 18.4%	4,952 17.4%	1.3%	1.3%	3,692 10.3%	4,879 10.9%	32.2%	32.2%	9,186 40.2%	10,931 38.4%	19.0%	19.0%	19.0%	9,186 40.2%	9,186 40.2%	9,186 40.2%	22,839 100.0%	28,493 100.0%	24.8%	24.8%	24.8%	1.3%		
Manufacturing	1,818 13.3%	1,857 12.2%	1,733 11.4%	2.1%	-1.1%	4.0%	1,673 12.3%	1,733 11.4%	3.6%	-0.9%	1,726 4.8%	2,215 14.5%	28.3%	28.3%	8,438 61.8%	9,462 62.0%	12.1%	12.1%	12.1%	8,438 61.8%	8,438 61.8%	8,438 61.8%	13,655 100.0%	15,267 100.0%	11.8%	11.8%	11.8%	0.2%		
TCPU**	1,540 3.6%	1,727 3.4%	1,450 3.3%	12.1%	-0.2%	3.4%	1,392 3.4%	1,450 3.3%	4.2%	-0.1%	1,364 3.8%	1,868 4.2%	37.0%	37.0%	10,015 66.6%	8,667 5.6%	-13.5%	-13.5%	-13.5%	10,015 66.6%	10,015 66.6%	10,015 66.6%	14,311 100.0%	13,712 100.0%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-4.2%	-0.6%		
Wholesale Trade	962 11.6%	1,320 13.6%	975 9.8%	37.2%	2.0%	0.4%	813 9.8%	975 10.1%	19.5%	0.3%	835 10.1%	1,325 13.7%	58.7%	58.7%	5,656 68.4%	6,061 62.6%	7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	5,656 68.4%	5,656 68.4%	5,656 68.4%	8,266 100.0%	9,681 100.0%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	0.3%		
Retail Trade	11,361 18.7%	12,499 19.5%	11,790 19.4%	10.0%	0.8%	-1.8%	11,790 19.4%	11,834 18.5%	0.4%	-0.9%	9,751 16.1%	11,774 18.4%	20.7%	20.7%	27,735 45.8%	27,979 43.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	27,735 45.8%	27,735 45.8%	27,735 45.8%	60,657 100.0%	64,086 100.0%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	-0.5%		
FIRE***	958 10.3%	1,137 10.9%	1,066 9.9%	18.7%	0.6%	0.0%	919 9.9%	1,066 10.2%	16.0%	0.3%	957 10.3%	1,368 13.1%	42.9%	42.9%	6,487 69.6%	6,897 65.9%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	6,487 69.6%	6,487 69.6%	6,487 69.6%	9,321 100.0%	10,468 100.0%	12.3%	12.3%	12.3%	0.2%		
Services	11,427 26.6%	14,933 21.3%	12,150 20.3%	30.7%	2.2%	2.7%	29,292 29.2%	13,297 18.9%	9.4%	-1.4%	9,589 26.8%	12,007 26.8%	25.2%	25.2%	26,796 44.7%	29,994 42.7%	11.9%	11.9%	11.9%	26,796 44.7%	26,796 44.7%	26,796 44.7%	59,962 100.0%	70,231 100.0%	17.1%	17.1%	17.1%	1.7%		
Government	5,028 9.2%	5,796 10.4%	5,448 9.5%	15.3%	1.2%	-0.3%	5,448 13.1%	5,295 12.2%	-2.8%	-0.5%	4,923 13.8%	5,750 12.8%	16.8%	16.8%	39,237 71.8%	39,017 69.9%	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.6%	39,237 71.8%	39,237 71.8%	39,237 71.8%	54,636 100.0%	55,858 100.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	-1.1%		
Nonclassifiable****	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	2 28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2 28.6%	2 28.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4 57.1%	4 57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7 100.0%	7 100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7 100.0%	7 100.0%	7 100.0%	7 100.0%	7 100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Total	42,961 15.8%	50,895 17.3%	41,544 15.3%	18.5% 1.5%	-0.5%	100.0%	41,544 15.3%	43,568 14.8%	-4.9% -0.5%	100.0%	35,716 13.1%	44,763 15.2%	25.3% 2.1%	25.3% 2.1%	151,401 55.7%	155,410 52.7%	2.6% -3.0%	2.6% -3.0%	2.6% -3.0%	151,401 55.7%	151,401 55.7%	151,401 55.7%	271,622 100.0%	294,636 100.0%	8.5% 0.0%	8.5% 0.0%	8.5% 0.0%	8.5% 0.0%		

* Not Available: Includes employment data reported by employers with unvalidated Unemployment Insurance numbers.

** Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities.

*** Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

**** Nonclassifiable: Standard Industrial Classification Manual major group 99 Nonclassifiable Establishments.

Table 2: Primary Industry by Attachment to the Labor Market 1993 & 1998

Primary Industry	Attachment to the Labor Market															
	Steady Worker Same Employer		Steady Worker Different Employer		Multiple Job Holder		Job Changer		Two Quarter Worker		One Quarter Worker		Total			
	1993	1998	% Change	1993	1998	% Change	1993	1998	% Change	1993	1998	% Change	1993	1998	% Change	
N.A.*	Count	3	13	333.3%	3	13	333.3%	1	19	1800.0%	2	25	1050.0%	30	44	46.7%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	7.7%	11.0%	3.9%	7.7%	11.0%	3.9%	2.6%	17.0%	14.4%	5.1%	20.3%	13.4%	76.3%	33.3%	-57.6%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Agriculture	Count	1,638	1,073	-34.6%	161	187	16.1%	953	995	15.7%	880	1,013	15.0%	1,390	1,267	-8.9%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	34.2%	37.1%	2.9%	3.4%	3.5%	0.1%	11.3%	5.5%	-0.9%	18.6%	10.0%	-0.4%	27.3%	23.8%	-3.5%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	1.3%	1.5%	0.2%	1.8%	1.5%	-0.3%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	2.4%	2.6%	0.2%	3.1%	2.5%	-0.6%
Mining	Count	13,626	12,076	-11.4%	639	719	12.5%	2,791	2,449	-12.3%	1,442	1,903	32.0%	1,957	2,545	5.3%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	58.9%	56.4%	-2.5%	2.8%	3.4%	0.6%	12.1%	11.4%	-0.7%	6.5%	8.9%	2.7%	8.5%	11.9%	0.3%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	10.8%	9.4%	-1.4%	7.3%	5.9%	-1.4%	7.1%	5.7%	-1.4%	8.2%	9.1%	0.9%	5.2%	4.3%	-0.9%
Construction	Count	6,644	8,485	27.7%	1,271	1,562	22.9%	3,695	4,025	8.9%	1,818	2,262	24.4%	3,743	4,496	20.1%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	29.1%	29.8%	0.7%	5.6%	5.5%	-0.1%	16.2%	14.1%	-2.1%	8.0%	7.9%	-0.1%	16.4%	15.8%	-0.6%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	5.3%	6.6%	1.3%	14.5%	12.8%	-1.7%	9.4%	9.4%	0.0%	10.4%	10.8%	0.4%	9.9%	11.3%	1.4%
Manufacturing	Count	7,418	8,338	12.4%	435	563	32.2%	1,670	1,966	17.7%	838	983	17.3%	1,512	1,600	5.8%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	54.3%	54.6%	0.3%	3.1%	3.7%	0.6%	12.4%	12.9%	0.7%	6.1%	6.4%	0.3%	11.1%	10.5%	-0.6%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	5.9%	6.5%	0.6%	4.9%	4.6%	-0.3%	4.3%	4.6%	0.3%	4.8%	4.7%	-0.1%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%
TCPU**	Count	8,685	7,646	-12.0%	333	401	20.4%	1,680	1,726	2.7%	820	905	9.2%	1,271	1,331	4.7%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	60.7%	55.8%	-4.9%	2.3%	2.9%	0.6%	11.7%	12.6%	0.9%	5.8%	6.6%	0.8%	8.9%	9.7%	0.8%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	6.9%	5.9%	-1.0%	3.8%	3.3%	-0.5%	4.3%	4.0%	-0.3%	4.7%	4.3%	-0.4%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%
Wholesale Trade	Count	4,783	4,990	4.3%	189	402	112.7%	968	1,173	22.4%	634	919	45.0%	752	900	19.7%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	37.9%	51.5%	6.4%	2.3%	4.2%	1.9%	11.6%	12.1%	0.5%	7.7%	9.3%	1.8%	21.0%	23.9%	0.3%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	3.8%	3.9%	0.1%	2.2%	3.3%	1.1%	2.0%	2.7%	0.7%	3.6%	4.4%	0.8%	2.9%	2.3%	-0.6%
Retail Trade	Count	21,668	21,466	-0.9%	2,500	3,381	35.2%	9,541	10,445	7.2%	5,822	5,321	-6.0%	10,492	10,525	0.3%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	35.7%	33.3%	-2.2%	4.2%	6.2%	2.0%	16.2%	16.3%	0.3%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	17.3%	16.4%	-0.9%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	17.1%	16.7%	-0.4%	26.2%	32.6%	5.4%	23.1%	24.6%	-0.5%	28.7%	25.4%	-3.3%	27.9%	28.3%	-1.4%
FIRE***	Count	5,382	5,691	5.7%	173	288	72.3%	1,256	1,562	24.4%	769	849	10.4%	886	956	7.8%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	57.2%	54.4%	-3.3%	1.9%	2.8%	0.9%	13.2%	14.9%	1.4%	8.1%	8.1%	0.0%	8.9%	9.1%	0.2%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	4.3%	4.4%	0.1%	2.6%	2.4%	-0.2%	3.2%	3.6%	0.4%	4.3%	4.0%	-0.3%	2.2%	2.4%	0.2%
Services	Count	22,692	24,900	9.7%	2,063	2,921	41.6%	8,669	10,405	17.9%	4,012	5,101	27.1%	11,127	12,180	9.5%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	37.8%	35.5%	-2.3%	3.4%	4.2%	0.8%	14.8%	14.8%	0.0%	6.7%	7.3%	0.6%	18.6%	17.3%	-1.3%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	18.0%	19.3%	1.3%	23.6%	24.0%	0.4%	22.4%	24.3%	1.7%	22.9%	24.3%	1.4%	20.6%	20.7%	1.1%
Government	Count	33,875	33,270	-1.8%	938	1,147	22.3%	7,893	8,350	5.8%	1,907	2,414	26.6%	5,064	4,935	-2.5%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	62.0%	59.6%	-2.4%	1.7%	2.1%	0.4%	14.4%	14.9%	0.5%	3.5%	4.3%	0.8%	9.3%	8.8%	-0.5%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	26.8%	25.8%	-1.0%	10.7%	9.4%	-1.3%	20.1%	19.5%	-0.6%	10.9%	11.5%	0.6%	13.5%	12.4%	-1.1%
Nonclassifiable****	Count	291	291	0.0%	1	1	0.0%	1	1	0.0%	1	1	0.0%	1	1	0.0%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	Count	126,411	128,833	1.9%	8,756	12,194	39.3%	39,194	42,799	9.2%	17,513	20,971	19.7%	37,675	38,675	5.4%
	Percent Within Primary Industry	46.5%	43.7%	-2.8%	3.2%	4.1%	0.9%	14.4%	14.5%	0.1%	6.4%	7.1%	0.7%	13.9%	13.5%	-0.4%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

* Not Available: Includes employment data reported by employers with unvalidated Unemployment Insurance numbers.

** Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities.

*** Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

**** Nonclassifiable: Standard Industrial Classification Manual major group 99 Nonclassifiable Establishments.

ability to develop a classification based on a person's attachment to the labor market and an employer. Table 2 (see page 4) examines these attachments by assigning one of the six categories used in the Wyoming Wage Record Classification System³ to each individual. Table 2 shows that a majority of individuals working in certain industries (Government, Mining, TCPU, Manufacturing, FIRE and Wholesale Trade) fit into the Steady Worker Same Employer (SWSE) category. The other industries (Agriculture, Services, Retail Trade and Construction) have 37.8 percent or fewer workers that fit into the SWSE category. Seven of the ten industries display a move away from the SWSE category, while the other three (Manufacturing, Construction and Agriculture) display a move toward it. Of the seven that are shifting away from the SWSE category, all show gains in two of the other categories (Steady Worker Different Employer and One Quarter Worker).

Table 2 and Figure 2 show an overall trend away from two of the categories (SWSE and Two Quarter

Worker) and toward the other four. The largest negative shift was 2.8 percent away from the SWSE category, while the largest positive shift was 1.5 percent toward the One Quarter Worker category.

A comparison of Table 1 (see page 3) and Table 2 shows a difference between the total number of individuals working one or two quarters of the year and individuals listed as One or Two Quarter Workers according to the Wyoming Wage Record Classification System. This difference is a result of classifying 731 individuals working one quarter as Multiple Job Holders because they worked for three or more employers during one quarter.⁴ Another 3,216 individuals working two quarters were classified as Multiple Job Holders because they were working two jobs in two consecutive quarters. In addition, there were 677 individuals working two quarters who were classified as Job Changers (see Table 3, page 6).

Wyoming Wage Records 1992-1998: A Baseline Study contains many more valuable tables of

information that reach beyond the scope of this article. If this type of information would be useful to you, contact R&P to obtain a copy of this publication.

1 Current Employment Statistics (CES) / Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment: The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

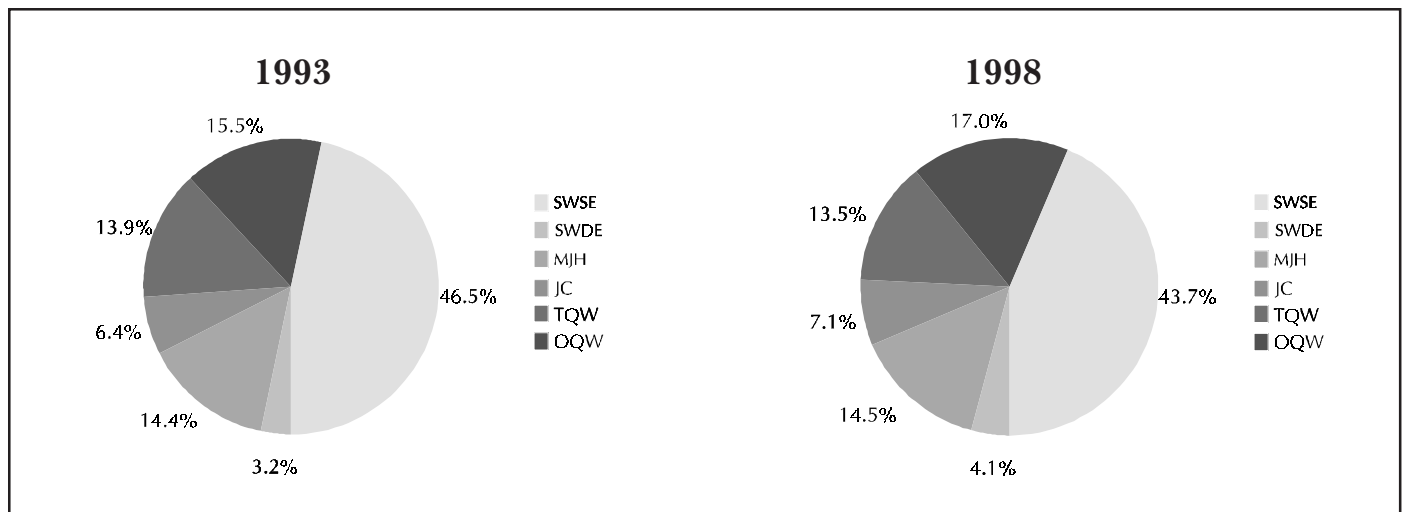
2 Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS): The LAUS program produces estimates of the unemployment rate and the number of employed and unemployed.

3 Brett Judd, "The Wyoming Wage Record Classification System," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, March 1998 and/or Appendix C of **Wyoming Wage Records 1992-1998: A Baseline Study**.

4 Research & Planning evaluates an individual's wage record against

(Continued on page 6)

Figure 2: Percent of Individuals by Attachment to the Labor Market



SWSE - Steady Worker Same Employer
 SWDE - Steady Worker Different Employer
 MJH - Multiple Job Holder

JC - Job Changer
 TQW - Two Quarter Worker
 OQW - One Quarter Worker

Table 3: Number of Quarters Worked by Attachment to the Labor Market Crosstabulation 1998

Number of Quarters Worked		Attachment to the Labor Market						Total
		One Quarter Worker	Two Quarter Worker	Job Changer	Multiple Job Holder	Steady Worker Different Employer	Steady Worker Same Employer	
1	Count	50,164			731			50,895
	Percent Within Number of Quarters Worked	98.6%			1.4%			100.0%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	100.0%			1.7%			17.3%
2	Count		39,675	677	3,216			43,568
	Percent Within Number of Quarters Worked		91.1%	1.6%	7.4%			100.0%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market		100.0%	3.2%	7.5%			14.8%
3	Count			4,352	6,750	8,006	25,655	44,763
	Percent Within Number of Quarters Worked			9.7%	15.1%	17.9%	57.3%	100.0%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market			20.8%	15.8%	65.7%	19.9%	15.2%
4	Count			15,942	32,102	4,188	103,178	155,410
	Percent Within Number of Quarters Worked			10.3%	20.7%	2.7%	66.4%	100.0%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market			76.0%	75.0%	34.3%	80.1%	52.7%
Total	Count	50,164	39,675	20,971	42,799	12,194	128,833	294,636
	Percent Within Number of Quarters Worked	17.0%	13.5%	7.1%	14.5%	4.1%	43.7%	100.0%
	Percent Within Attachment to the Labor Market	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

criteria for inclusion in one of six categories of attachment to the

labor market. The categories are prioritized, preventing an individual

from being assigned to more than one category.



Steady Worker Same Employer Category by County 1998

by: Norman Baron, Economist

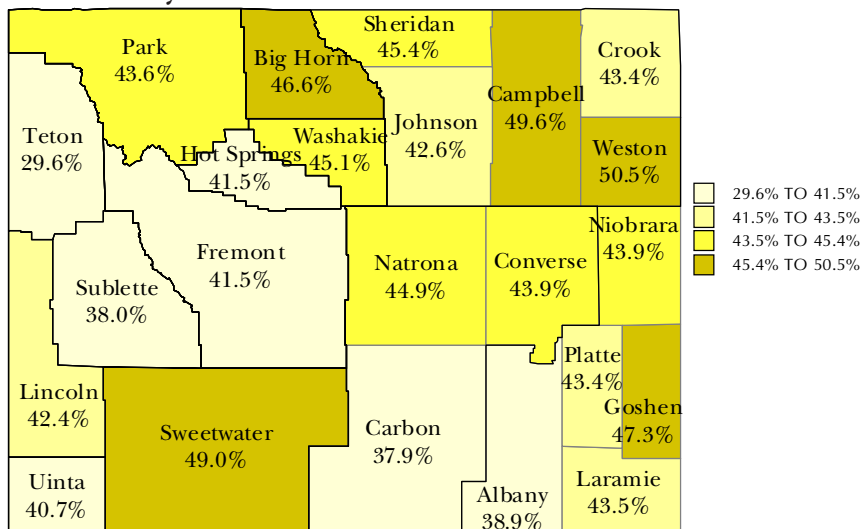
The article "A New Perspective of Wyoming's Labor Market Through Wage Records" discusses the distribution of the Wyoming Wage Record Classification System categories across the ten major industries. The map

examines the distribution of one of these categories, Steady Worker Same Employer (SWSE), across Wyoming's 23 counties for 1998. It shows the percent of the total Wage Record employment attributable to each county for 1998 classified in the

SWSE category.

No county designation can be assigned to 74,830 individuals, 25.4 percent of all Wage Record employment for 1998.¹ However, nearly half (46.4%) of these individuals fit into the SWSE category.

Map: Percent in Steady Worker Same Employer Category by County 1998



¹ Wage Records is linked to the Quarterly Unemployment Insurance (QUI) database by the UI number in order to obtain the county in which the individual worked. In most cases, the QUI database lists each work site of a firm by this UI number and a unit number. If a firm has multiple work sites and these work sites are in more than one county, the master record for this firm contains a statewide or other noncounty designation. At this point, Research & Planning is only able to link Wage Records to this master record in the QUI database.

Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 1999

Source: ES-202 Report Run Date: December 1999 Prepared: 12/14/99 by Nancy Brennan Text by: Craig Henderson

"Comparing Preliminary Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) data for the second quarter 1999 to data for the same quarter in 1998 shows that the state's average monthly employment increased by 3,390 ..."

Employment in Wyoming increased during second quarter 1999, typical of a seasonal pattern that marks a low point in the winter and peaks in the summer months¹ (see Table 1). Comparing Preliminary Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) data for the second quarter 1999 to data for the same quarter in 1998 shows that the state's average monthly employment increased by 3,390, from 223,565 to 226,955 over the year (see Table 2, page 8). Employment registered 1.5 percent higher in second quarter 1999 than in second quarter 1998. We emphasize the preliminary nature of these data. Data for the second quarter 1999 reflect the normal transition to a new electronic imaging system, an Employment Resources Division initiative aimed at improving the efficiency in collecting Unemployment Insurance tax data. We have confidence in the integrity of the data, and we expect to make upward revisions as the data are finalized (i.e., identifying delinquent employers, making edit checks, collecting the balance of partial employer reports).

All but one major industry in the private sector demonstrated monthly increases in employment between March and June 1999 (see Table 1). The exception, Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities (TCPU), showed a slight decrease in employment in April, but finished the second quarter of 1999 reporting an

industry increase of 390 jobs over first quarter 1999. Total Government employment showed marginal growth during second quarter 1999. An increase in Federal Government employment (by nearly 1,000) from January through June 1999 offset the second quarter decrease in Local Government employment from 36,788 to 36,069 (719 jobs).

Four industries experienced decreases in average monthly employment from second quarter 1998 to 1999 (see Table 2). Mining showed the largest decrease in employment (-1,305 or -7.8%). Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (FIRE) and Wholesale Trade also had declines in average monthly employment over this time (-524 or -6.1% and -230 or -2.9%, respectively). State

Government showed a small decrease (-29 or -0.3%). Industries increasing their average monthly employment included Construction (1,202 or 7.3%), Services (2,622 or 5.4%) and Manufacturing (400 or 3.7%). A large part of recent employment growth in Manufacturing occurred when firms were recoded from nonmanufacturing industries as a result of refile² with the state. These are considered non-economic code changes. For example, if a firm changed its primary business from selling bulk groceries (Wholesale Trade) to producing plastic and paper food containers (Manufacturing), Wyoming's economy would show artificial growth in employment levels in the Manufacturing

(Continued on page 8)

Table 1: Wyoming Monthly Employment for 1999 by Industry

	<u>1999 Monthly Employment</u>					
	January	February	March	April	May	June
Total	212,896	213,189	216,385	218,576	226,799	235,490
Total Private	159,158	159,002	161,248	163,584	170,665	180,110
Agriculture	2,559	2,632	2,908	3,313	3,695	4,015
Mining	15,571	15,184	14,969	14,983	15,493	15,923
Construction	13,974	14,156	14,926	16,156	18,109	18,876
Manufacturing	10,839	10,709	10,662	10,808	10,857	11,179
TCPU*	11,116	11,074	11,193	11,179	11,300	11,583
Wholesale Trade	7,530	7,504	7,593	7,614	7,629	7,746
Retail Trade	43,139	42,801	43,369	43,750	45,288	47,512
FIRE**	7,843	7,836	7,878	7,917	7,994	8,250
Services	46,587	47,106	47,750	47,864	50,300	55,026
Total Government	53,738	54,187	55,137	54,992	56,134	55,380
State Government	11,418	11,474	11,702	11,553	11,586	11,669
Local Government	35,654	36,129	36,788	36,681	37,356	36,069
Federal Government	6,666	6,584	6,647	6,758	7,192	7,642

* Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities.

** Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

Table 2: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll and Average Weekly Wages for Second Quarter 1999 by Industry

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change	
	1999	1998	Number	Percent	1999	1998	Amount	Percent	1999	1998	Amount	Percent
Total	226,955	223,565	3,390	1.5%	\$1,412,071,448	\$1,354,341,534	\$57,729,914	4.3%	\$479	\$466	\$13	2.7%
Total Private	171,453	168,952	2,501	1.5%	\$1,023,275,485	\$980,529,227	\$42,746,258	4.4%	\$459	\$446	\$13	2.8%
Agriculture	3,674	3,591	83	2.3%	14,842,993	14,032,300	810,693	5.8%	311	301	10	3.4%
Mining	15,466	16,771	-1,305	-7.8%	187,819,043	195,438,646	-7,619,603	-3.9%	934	896	38	4.2%
Construction	17,714	16,512	1,202	7.3%	122,779,338	108,015,077	14,764,261	13.7%	533	503	30	6.0%
Manufacturing	11,173	10,773	400	3.7%	86,984,942	84,186,759	2,798,183	3.3%	599	601	-2	-0.4%
TCPU*	11,354	11,020	334	3.0%	97,223,201	92,415,364	4,807,837	5.2%	659	645	14	2.1%
Wholesale Trade	7,663	7,893	-230	-2.9%	58,450,401	58,563,726	-113,325	-0.2%	587	571	16	2.8%
Retail Trade	45,517	45,373	144	0.3%	155,969,525	148,119,884	7,849,641	5.3%	264	251	12	5.0%
FIRE**	8,054	8,578	-524	-6.1%	57,731,569	58,556,783	-825,214	-1.4%	551	525	26	5.0%
Services	51,063	48,441	2,622	5.4%	241,474,473	221,200,688	20,273,785	9.2%	364	351	13	3.6%
Total Government	55,502	54,613	889	1.6%	\$388,795,963	\$373,812,307	\$14,983,656	4.0%	\$539	\$527	\$12	2.3%
State Government	11,603	11,632	-29	-0.3%	84,947,548	82,418,331	2,529,217	3.1%	563	545	18	3.3%
Local Government	36,702	35,833	869	2.4%	237,341,147	225,067,950	12,273,197	5.5%	497	483	14	3.0%
Federal Government	7,197	7,148	50	0.7%	66,507,268	66,326,026	181,242	0.3%	711	714	-3	-0.4%

* Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities

** Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

industry. By comparison, industries showing significant increases in average monthly employment between second quarter 1997 and second quarter 1998 included Construction (8%), FIRE (5.7%), and Services (3.7%).³

Total payroll rose by 4.3 percent between second quarter 1998 and second quarter 1999 (see Table 2). Mining, FIRE and Wholesale Trade experienced reductions in total payroll by (-3.9%, -1.4% and -0.2%, respectively). All other industries showed gains, with Construction and Services leading with 13.7 percent and 9.2 percent increases, respectively, over the period. Average weekly wages increased for all industries except Manufacturing and Federal Government, both of which incurred small reductions of -0.4 percent. Construction showed the highest percent change in average weekly wages over the year (6.0%, \$30). The statewide total showed an average weekly wage increase of \$13.

All regions in Wyoming experienced employment gains in second quarter 1999 (see Table 3, page 9). Average monthly employment showed increases throughout the counties of the Central and Northeastern regions. The largest percent increase in employment occurred in Johnson County (6.1% or 159 jobs). Only Teton County showed a comparable increase of 5.9 percent (850 jobs). Sweetwater County experienced the largest numeric decrease in employment (-636 or -3.2%). Other counties showing smaller decreases were Washakie (-180 or -4.8%), Big Horn (-107 or -2.7%), Uinta (-103 or -1.3%) and Goshen (-31 or -0.8%).

Total payroll increased for most counties from second quarter 1998 to second quarter 1999. Teton County led with a substantial 13.0 percent change in payroll, followed by Lincoln, Johnson and Weston Counties (7.7%, 7.6% and 7.3%, respectively). Washakie County

experienced the largest decrease in total payroll (-6.2%). Niobrara, Hot Springs and Sweetwater Counties showed much smaller decreases (-0.9%, -0.4% and -0.3%, respectively). Most counties registered increases in average weekly wages over the same time. Teton, Big Horn and Weston Counties showed the highest percent gains (6.7%, 5.6% and 5.0%, respectively). Hot Springs County showed no change. Washakie, Niobrara and Park Counties experienced decreases in average weekly wages (-1.5%, -1.0%, -0.1%, respectively).

1 Gayle Edlin, "Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 1998," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, January 1999, pp. 7-9.

2 Each year, Research & Planning surveys a randomly selected group

(Continued on page 14)

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll and Average Weekly Wages for Second Quarter 1999 by Region and County

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change	
	1999	1998	Number	Percent	1999	1998	Amount	Percent	1999	1998	Amount	Percent
Total	226,955	223,565	3,390	1.5%	\$1,412,071,448	\$1,354,341,534	\$57,729,914	4.3%	\$479	\$466	\$13	2.7%
Northwest	35,686	35,237	450	1.3%	\$192,952,508	\$188,107,210	\$4,845,298	2.6%	\$416	\$411	\$5	1.3%
Big Horn	3,887	3,993	-107	-2.7%	23,366,115	22,734,190	631,925	2.8%	462	438	25	5.6%
Fremont	13,924	13,413	511	3.8%	77,624,151	73,139,795	4,484,356	6.1%	429	419	9	2.2%
Hot Springs	2,011	2,019	-8	-0.4%	8,768,828	8,805,129	-36,301	-0.4%	335	335	-0	-0.0%
Park	12,279	12,046	233	1.9%	62,945,971	61,836,044	1,109,927	1.8%	394	395	-1	-0.1%
Washakie	3,586	3,766	-180	-4.8%	20,247,443	21,592,052	-1,344,609	-6.2%	434	441	-7	-1.5%
Northeast	35,036	34,348	688	2.0%	\$229,796,113	\$220,183,371	\$9,612,742	4.4%	\$505	\$493	\$11	2.3%
Campbell	17,408	16,978	430	2.5%	135,319,810	129,910,331	5,409,479	4.2%	598	589	9	1.6%
Crook	1,910	1,874	36	1.9%	10,411,057	10,115,274	295,783	2.9%	419	415	4	1.0%
Johnson	2,772	2,614	159	6.1%	13,217,245	12,280,959	936,286	7.6%	367	361	5	1.5%
Sheridan	10,735	10,718	17	0.2%	58,395,791	56,273,346	2,122,445	3.8%	418	404	15	3.6%
Weston	2,212	2,164	47	2.2%	12,452,210	11,603,461	848,749	7.3%	433	412	21	5.0%
Southwest	49,824	49,471	353	0.7%	\$336,482,610	\$323,966,063	\$12,516,547	3.9%	\$519	\$504	\$16	3.1%
Lincoln	5,061	4,820	241	5.0%	32,265,911	29,968,771	2,297,140	7.7%	490	478	12	2.5%
Sublette	2,075	2,075	0	0.0%	10,919,344	10,833,610	85,734	0.8%	405	402	3	0.8%
Sweetwater	19,253	19,889	-636	-3.2%	157,666,490	158,107,511	-441,021	-0.3%	630	611	18	3.0%
Teton	15,374	14,524	850	5.9%	87,158,032	77,138,783	10,019,249	13.0%	436	409	28	6.7%
Uinta	8,060	8,163	-103	-1.3%	48,472,833	47,917,388	555,445	1.2%	463	452	11	2.4%
Southeast	57,779	56,796	983	1.7%	\$341,523,881	\$328,023,464	\$13,500,417	4.1%	\$455	\$444	\$10	2.3%
Albany	13,984	13,611	373	2.7%	78,451,746	75,249,858	3,201,888	4.3%	432	425	6	1.5%
Goshen	4,063	4,094	-31	-0.8%	19,146,576	19,017,790	128,786	0.7%	362	357	5	1.5%
Laramie	35,463	34,894	569	1.6%	218,446,292	209,028,310	9,417,982	4.5%	474	461	13	2.8%
Niobrara	830	829	1	0.1%	3,772,686	3,805,157	-32,471	-0.9%	350	353	-3	-1.0%
Platte	3,439	3,368	71	2.1%	21,706,581	20,922,349	784,232	3.7%	486	478	8	1.6%
Central	41,626	40,935	690	1.7%	\$260,299,479	\$250,685,908	\$9,613,571	3.8%	\$481	\$471	\$10	2.1%
Carbon	6,529	6,368	161	2.5%	38,002,994	36,183,603	1,819,391	5.0%	448	437	11	2.4%
Converse	4,235	4,220	15	0.4%	27,828,328	26,881,277	947,051	3.5%	505	490	15	3.1%
Natrona	30,861	30,348	514	1.7%	194,468,157	187,621,028	6,847,129	3.6%	485	476	9	1.9%
Nonclassified	7,004	6,778	226	3.3%	\$51,016,857	\$43,375,518	\$7,641,339	17.6%	\$560	\$492	\$68	13.8%

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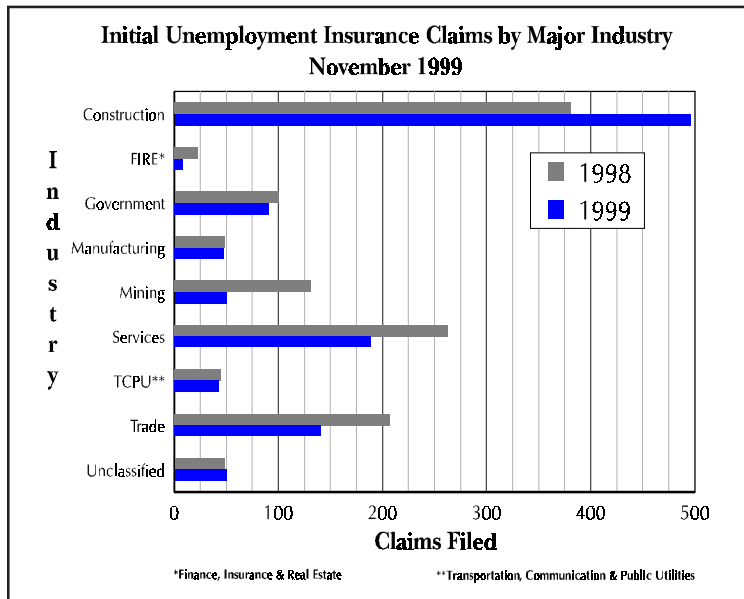
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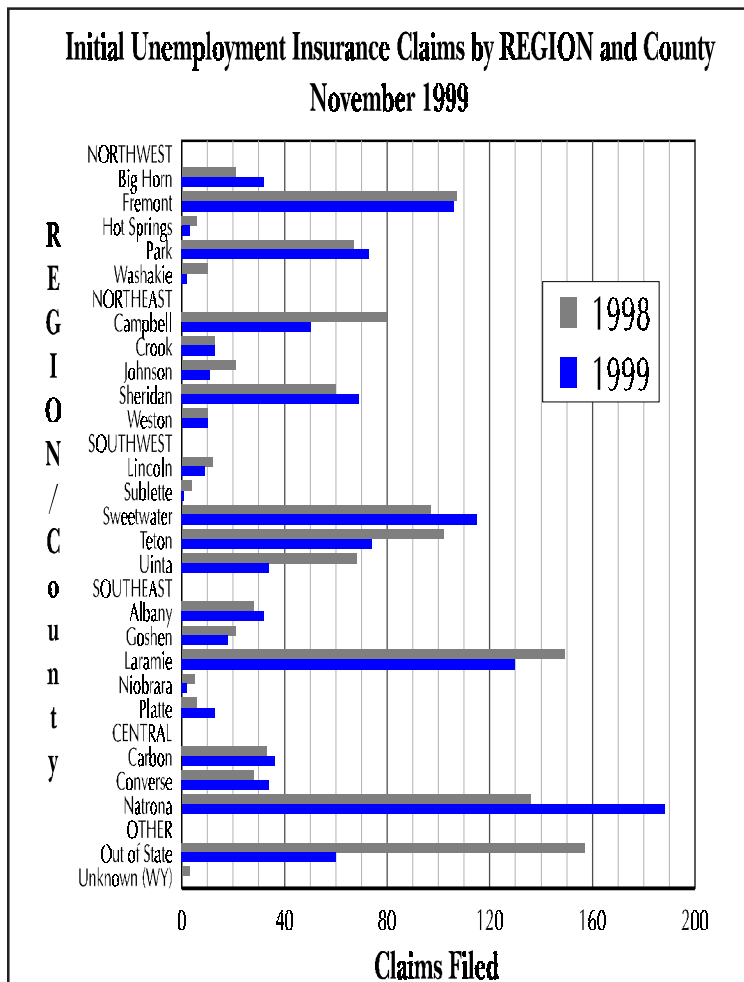
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

data produced by: Krista R. Shinkle, Senior Statistician

"Seasonal fluctuations led to a 40.9 percent increase in initial claims from October to November 1999. However, over-the-year changes indicate a decrease of 28.4 percent."



	CLAIMS FILED			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	NOV99	OCT99	NOV98	NOV99	NOV98
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,113	790	1,555	40.9	-28.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	602	271	701	122.1	-14.1
Manufacturing	51	40	61	27.5	-16.4
Mining	51	48	164	6.3	-68.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	28	31	126	-9.7	-77.8
Construction	500	183	476	173.2	5.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	477	478	796	-0.2	-40.1
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	44	21	56	109.5	-21.4
Transportation	43	17	52	152.9	-17.3
Communications & Public Utilities	1	4	4	-75.0	-75.0
Trade	141	135	259	4.4	-45.6
Wholesale Trade	19	30	22	-36.7	-13.6
Retail Trade	122	105	237	16.2	-48.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8	16	27	-50.0	-70.4
Services	194	248	328	-21.8	-40.9
Personal & Business Services	60	64	78	-6.3	-23.1
Health Services	12	21	19	-42.9	-36.8
Government	90	58	126	55.2	-28.6
Local Government	33	22	43	50.0	-23.3
Local Education	5	8	8	-37.5	-37.5
UNCLASSIFIED	34	41	58	-17.1	-41.4



	NOV99	OCT99	NOV98	NOV99	NOV98
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	128	78	184	64.1	-30.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	80	28	89	185.7	-10.1
Manufacturing	4	4	8	0.0	-50.0
Mining	0	2	0	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	2	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	76	22	81	245.5	-6.2
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	40	45	84	-11.1	-52.4
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	2	4	14	-50.0	-85.7
Transportation	2	3	13	-33.3	-84.6
Communications & Public Utilities	0	1	1	0.0	0.0
Trade	13	15	31	-13.3	-58.1
Wholesale Trade	2	1	0	100.0	0.0
Retail Trade	11	14	31	-21.4	-64.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	5	4	-60.0	-50.0
Services	17	17	28	0.0	-39.3
Personal & Business Services	5	11	6	-54.5	-16.7
Health Services	3	0	3	0.0	0.0
Government	6	4	7	50.0	-14.3
Local Government	2	0	3	0.0	-33.3
Local Education	1	0	0	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	8	5	11	60.0	-27.3

	NOV99	OCT99	NOV98	NOV99	NOV98
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	188	106	167	77.4	12.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	123	44	93	179.5	32.3
Manufacturing	2	4	13	-50.0	-84.6
Mining	5	9	22	-44.4	-77.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	3	4	16	-25.0	-81.3
Construction	116	31	58	274.2	100.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	63	59	70	6.8	-10.0
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	9	1	3	800.0	200.0
Transportation	8	1	2	700.0	300.0
Communications & Public Utilities	1	0	1	0.0	0.0
Trade	12	22	27	-45.5	-55.6
Wholesale Trade	4	4	4	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	8	18	23	-55.6	-65.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	0	4	4	0.0	0.0
Services	30	28	28	7.1	7.1
Personal & Business Services	12	8	10	50.0	20.0
Health Services	3	5	5	-40.0	-40.0
Government	12	4	8	200.0	50.0
Local Government	10	4	6	150.0	66.7
Local Education	1	1	2	0.0	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	2	3	4	-33.3	-50.0

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

data produced by: Krista R. Shinkle, Senior Statistician

"Continued claims decreased (-21.0%) from November 1998 to November 1999 in spite of the large increase of 42.4 percent between October and November 1999."

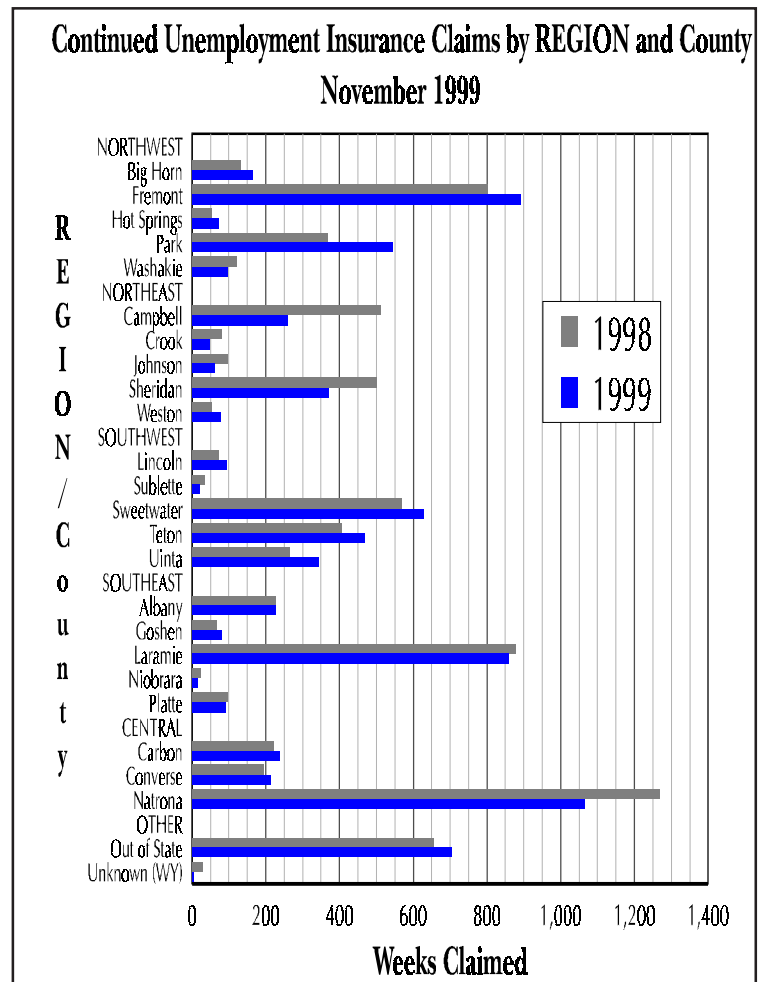
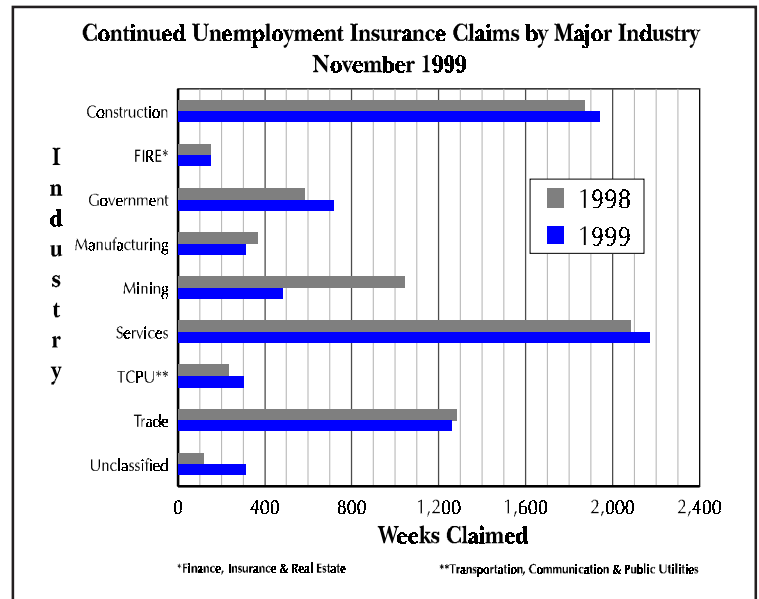
	WEEKS CLAIMED			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	NOV99	OCT99	NOV98	OCT99	NOV98
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,640	5,367	9,666	42.4	-21.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,751	1,899	3,398	44.9	-19.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,781	2,038	4,102	36.5	-32.2
Manufacturing	323	263	457	22.8	-29.3
Mining	486	411	1,305	18.2	-62.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	311	329	1,045	-5.5	-70.2
Construction	1,972	1,364	2,340	44.6	-15.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	4,657	3,242	5,416	43.6	-14.0
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	314	235	292	33.6	7.5
Transportation	251	166	231	51.2	8.7
Communications & Public Utilities	63	69	61	-8.7	3.3
Trade	1,275	989	1,604	28.9	-20.5
Wholesale Trade	180	168	303	7.1	-40.6
Retail Trade	1,095	821	1,301	33.4	-15.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	153	114	188	34.2	-18.6
Services	2,198	1,473	2,601	49.2	-15.5
Personal & Business Services	494	403	685	22.6	-27.9
Health Services	184	186	291	-1.1	-36.8
Government	717	431	731	66.4	-1.9
Local Government	278	223	363	24.7	-23.4
Local Education	87	88	127	-1.1	-31.5
UNCLASSIFIED	202	87	148	132.2	36.5

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	859	675	1,095	27.3	-21.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	301	220	386	36.8	-22.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	301	181	493	66.3	-38.9
Manufacturing	21	22	42	-4.5	-50.0
Mining	8	6	22	33.3	-63.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	8	6	22	33.3	-63.6
Construction	272	153	429	77.8	-36.6
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	526	479	578	9.8	-9.0
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	48	32	43	50.0	11.6
Transportation	36	21	32	71.4	12.5
Communications & Public Utilities	12	11	11	9.1	9.1
Trade	189	184	137	2.7	38.0
Wholesale Trade	21	19	26	10.5	-19.2
Retail Trade	168	165	111	1.8	51.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	41	17	38	141.2	7.9
Services	176	180	273	-2.2	-35.5
Personal & Business Services	50	67	131	-25.4	-61.8
Health Services	18	19	38	-5.3	-52.6
Government	72	66	87	9.1	-17.2
Local Government	10	9	39	11.1	-74.4
Local Education	8	9	9	-11.1	-11.1
UNCLASSIFIED	32	15	24	113.3	33.3

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,064	960	1,583	10.8	-32.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	375	326	526	15.0	-28.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	481	382	647	25.9	-25.7
Manufacturing	74	51	67	45.1	10.4
Mining	88	95	264	-7.4	-66.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	53	76	224	-30.3	-76.3
Construction	319	236	316	35.2	0.9
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	575	578	919	-0.5	-37.4
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	53	54	28	-1.9	89.3
Transportation	40	32	25	25.0	60.0
Communications & Public Utilities	13	22	3	-40.9	333.3
Trade	187	206	342	-9.2	-45.3
Wholesale Trade	44	54	90	-18.5	-51.1
Retail Trade	143	152	252	-5.9	-43.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	41	25	43	64.0	-4.7
Services	264	261	401	1.1	-34.2
Personal & Business Services	94	95	119	-1.1	-21.0
Health Services	57	58	83	-1.7	-31.3
Government	30	32	105	-6.3	-71.4
Local Government	21	19	66	10.5	-68.2
Local Education	2	0	27	0.0	-92.6
UNCLASSIFIED	8	0	17	0.0	-52.9



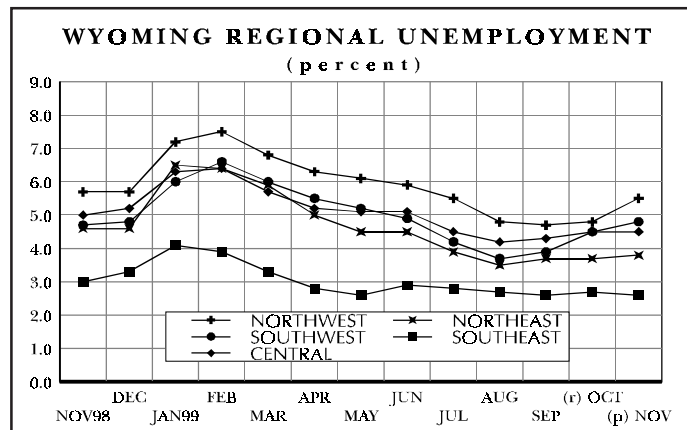
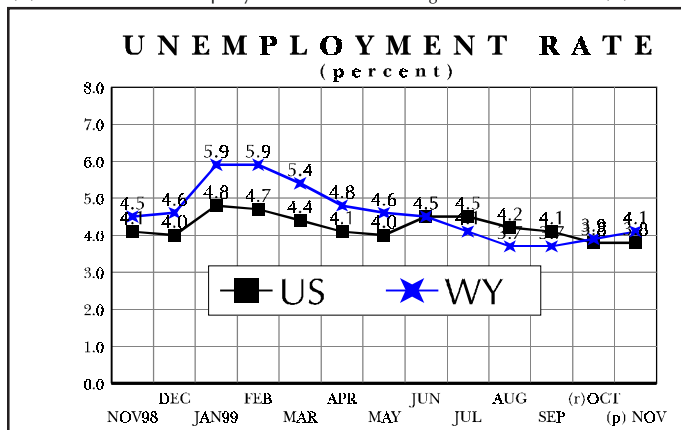
Wyoming Economic Indicators

"The number of building permits requested shows an increase over last year (33.0%) due to warm weather."

	November 1999 (p)	October 1999 (r)	November 1998 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force (1)	261,622	263,134	258,872	-0.6	1.1
Unemployed	10,740	10,297	11,583	4.3	-7.3
Employed	250,882	252,837	247,289	-0.8	1.5
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.1%/4.4%	3.9%/4.6%	4.5%/4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.8%/4.1%	3.8%/4.1%	4.1%/4.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,057,000	8,014,000	8,307,000	0.5	-3.0
As a percent of all workers	6.0%	6.0%	6.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	272,000	271,000	310,000	0.4	-12.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,045,000	2,832,000	3,159,000	7.5	-3.6
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$851.84	\$841.40	\$851.09	1.2	0.1
Average Weekly Hours	44.0	43.8	44.7	0.5	-1.6
U.S. Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$756.06	\$759.09	\$757.30	-0.4	-0.2
Average Weekly Hours	44.5	44.6	43.8	-0.2	1.6
Wyoming Manufacturing					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$604.96	\$609.74	\$612.31	-0.8	-1.2
Average Weekly Hours	39.8	39.8	41.4	0.0	-3.9
U.S. Manufacturing					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$591.93	\$589.26	\$573.92	0.5	3.1
Average Weekly Hours	42.1	42.0	42.2	0.2	-0.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated (2)	8,638	5,788	9,040	49.2	-4.4
Benefits Paid	\$1,573,591	\$1,068,727	\$1,583,126	47.2	-0.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$182.17	\$184.65	\$175.12	-1.3	4.0
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	209,276	213,737	206,345	-2.1	1.4
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	168.3	168.2	164.0	0.1	2.6
Food & Beverages	165.7	165.5	162.5	0.1	2.0
Housing	164.9	165.0	161.3	-0.1	2.2
Apparel	133.6	134.6	135.0	-0.7	-1.0
Transportation	147.6	147.3	141.5	0.2	4.3
Medical Care	253.3	252.8	244.7	0.2	3.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	101.9	101.8	101.3	0.1	0.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	102.2	102.1	101.0	0.1	1.2
Other Goods & Services	263.0	263.2	240.5	-0.1	9.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	128.4	127.9	123.6	0.4	3.9
Wyoming Building Permits					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	121	156	91	-22.4	33.0
Valuation	\$12,785,000	\$20,489,000	\$9,410,000	-37.6	35.9

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

(1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates. (2) Not Normalized.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

data produced by: David Bullard, Economist

"Wyoming's unemployment rate rose from 3.9 percent in October to 4.1 percent in November, while the U.S. average remained constant at 3.8 percent."

REGION COUNTY	<u>Labor Force</u>			<u>Employed</u>			<u>Unemployed</u>			<u>Unemployment Rates</u>		
	Nov 1999 (p)	Oct 1999 (r)	Nov 1998 (b)	Nov 1999 (p)	Oct 1999 (r)	Nov 1998 (b)	Nov 1999 (p)	Oct 1999 (r)	Nov 1998 (b)	Nov 1999 (p)	Oct 1999 (r)	Nov 1998 (b)
Northwest	46,200	46,481	45,525	43,676	44,265	42,945	2,524	2,216	2,580	5.5	4.8	5.7
Big Horn	5,915	5,868	5,980	5,586	5,598	5,654	329	270	326	5.6	4.6	5.5
Fremont	18,102	17,909	18,021	16,884	16,862	16,719	1,218	1,047	1,302	6.7	5.8	7.2
Hot Springs	2,444	2,466	2,361	2,348	2,359	2,281	96	107	80	3.9	4.3	3.4
Park	14,659	15,145	14,075	13,997	14,569	13,456	662	576	619	4.5	3.8	4.4
Washakie	5,080	5,093	5,088	4,861	4,877	4,835	219	216	253	4.3	4.2	5.0
Northeast	43,442	43,467	43,761	41,799	41,880	41,757	1,643	1,587	2,004	3.8	3.7	4.6
Campbell	19,491	19,422	19,377	18,767	18,650	18,481	724	772	896	3.7	4.0	4.6
Crook	3,136	3,100	3,171	2,986	2,985	3,025	150	115	146	4.8	3.7	4.6
Johnson	3,758	3,854	3,775	3,646	3,747	3,629	112	107	146	3.0	2.8	3.9
Sheridan	13,704	13,779	13,925	13,186	13,310	13,252	518	469	673	3.8	3.4	4.8
Weston	3,353	3,312	3,513	3,214	3,188	3,370	139	124	143	4.1	3.7	4.1
Southwest	51,663	53,071	51,148	49,200	50,707	48,719	2,463	2,364	2,429	4.8	4.5	4.7
Lincoln	6,438	6,635	6,064	6,160	6,304	5,775	278	331	289	4.3	5.0	4.8
Sublette	3,059	3,177	2,997	3,000	3,115	2,919	59	62	78	1.9	2.0	2.6
Sweetwater	20,918	21,066	21,692	19,842	19,951	20,621	1,076	1,115	1,071	5.1	5.3	4.9
Teton	10,138	11,031	9,318	9,692	10,829	8,893	446	202	425	4.4	1.8	4.6
Uinta	11,110	11,162	11,077	10,506	10,508	10,511	604	654	566	5.4	5.9	5.1
Southeast	71,153	70,794	70,034	69,278	68,880	67,904	1,875	1,914	2,130	2.6	2.7	3.0
Albany	18,000	17,938	17,461	17,709	17,694	17,131	291	244	330	1.6	1.4	1.9
Goshen	6,756	6,611	6,858	6,590	6,443	6,615	166	168	243	2.5	2.5	3.5
Laramie	40,609	40,418	39,728	39,391	39,101	38,419	1,218	1,317	1,309	3.0	3.3	3.3
Niobrara	1,360	1,370	1,413	1,331	1,331	1,374	29	39	39	2.1	2.8	2.8
Platte	4,428	4,457	4,574	4,257	4,311	4,365	171	146	209	3.9	3.3	4.6
Central	49,165	49,321	48,402	46,929	47,106	45,963	2,236	2,215	2,439	4.5	4.5	5.0
Carbon	8,301	8,378	8,450	7,943	8,044	8,069	358	334	381	4.3	4.0	4.5
Converse	6,861	6,890	6,673	6,527	6,598	6,316	334	292	357	4.9	4.2	5.3
Natrona	34,003	34,053	33,279	32,459	32,464	31,578	1,544	1,589	1,701	4.5	4.7	5.1
Statewide	261,622	263,134	258,872	250,882	252,837	247,289	10,740	10,297	11,583	4.1	3.9	4.5
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.4	4.6	4.7
U.S.....										3.8	3.8	4.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.1	4.1	4.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/99. Run Date 12/99.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 1998 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.8 percent.

The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases, the interval 4.2 to 5.4 percent would contain the actual rate.

**State Unemployment Rates
November 1999
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

<u>State</u>	<u>Unemp. Rate</u>
Puerto Rico	11.7
West Virginia	6.1
Alaska	5.8
District of Columbia	5.7
New Mexico	5.5
Hawaii	5.2
Oregon	4.9
Montana	4.8
New York	4.8
California	4.6
Louisiana	4.4
Idaho	4.3
South Carolina	4.3
Alabama	4.2
Texas	4.2
Wyoming	4.1
Florida	4.0
New Jersey	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Washington	4.0
Arkansas	3.9
Illinois	3.9
Nevada	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Mississippi	3.8
United States	3.8
Arizona	3.7
Kentucky	3.7
Maine	3.6
Tennessee	3.5
Georgia	3.4
Rhode Island	3.4
Kansas	3.3
Michigan	3.3
Maryland	3.1
North Carolina	3.1
Delaware	2.9
Oklahoma	2.9
Indiana	2.8
Massachusetts	2.8
New Hampshire	2.7
Utah	2.7
Colorado	2.6
Connecticut	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Virginia	2.6
Vermont	2.5
Wisconsin	2.5
South Dakota	2.4
Missouri	2.3
Nebraska	2.2
Minnesota	2.1
Iowa	2.0

November News

by: David Bullard, Economist

"An estimated 10,740 individuals were unemployed, a decrease of 843 (-7.3%) from a year ago."

Continuing its upward trend, nonagricultural employment grew at a healthy pace in November. Wyoming employers added 3,700 jobs, giving the state a growth rate of 1.6 percent (see page 15). While this remains below the national growth rate of 2.1 percent, the Figure (see page 15) shows that the gap between Wyoming and the U.S. is slowly closing. The cities of Casper and Cheyenne posted large job gains. Casper added 800 jobs for 2.6 percent growth, and Cheyenne added 900 jobs or 2.5 percent.

Large job gains were seen in Construction, Trade and Services. Construction employers added 1,100 jobs for a growth rate of 6.7 percent. Five-hundred new jobs were created in Trade for a 1.0 percent increase over November 1998. Employers in the Services industry added 1,500 jobs (3.1%). Within Services, the fastest growing industries were Hotels & Other Lodging Places (200 jobs or 2.9%), Business Services (700 jobs or 10.3%) and Social Services (300 jobs or 5.5%).

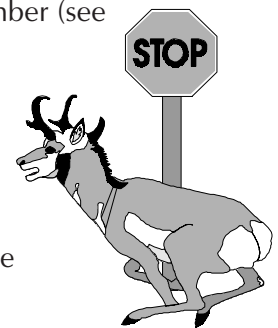
(Continued from page 8)

of firms representing one third of all firms. Employers are asked whether or not their primary business function has changed. If it has, they are coded into their

Job losses continued in the Mining industry. November estimates show a decrease of 500 jobs from a year ago. Oil & Gas extraction employment fell by 400 jobs (-4.8%) accounting for the majority of the job losses.

The employment situation in Casper followed the statewide pattern with large gains in Construction, Services and Trade, and job losses in Mining. In Cheyenne, Services and Construction employment were up, but employment in Trade was stable, showing no change over the year.

Reflecting healthy job growth and unseasonably warm, dry weather, Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 4.6 percent in October to 4.4 percent in November (see page 13). An estimated 10,740 individuals were unemployed, a decrease of 843 (-7.3%) from a year ago (see page 12).



new industrial classification.

3 Gayle Edlin, "Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 1998," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, January 1999, p. 7.

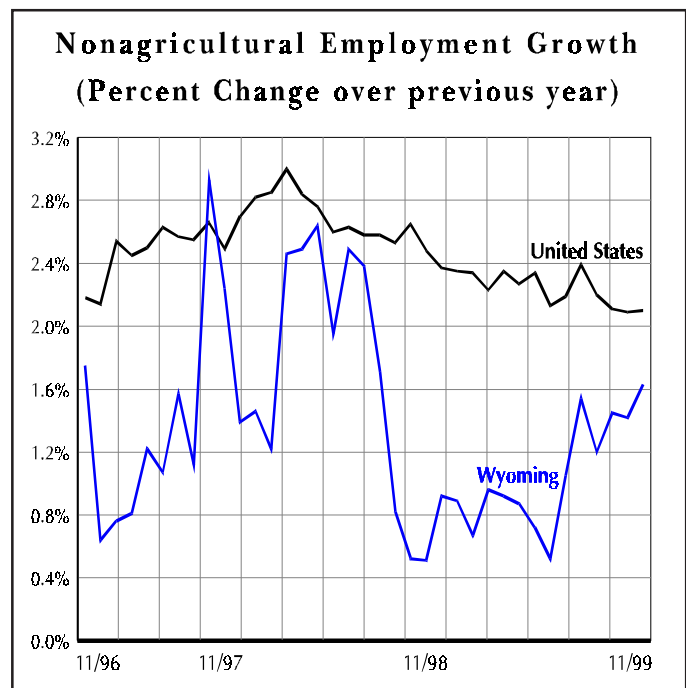


Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

data produced by: Gregg Detweiler, Senior Economist

"Wyoming's total nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased 1.6 percent from November 1998 to November 1999."

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment	
	NOV99(p)	OCT99(r)	NOV 98	NOV 99	NOV 98	NOV 99	NOV99(p)		OCT99(r)	NOV 98	NOV 99	NOV 98	NOV 99		
	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	230.6	234.9	226.9	-1.8	1.6	37.0		37.1	36.1	-0.3	2.5			
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	44.9	45.8	44.0	-2.0	2.0	4.2	4.3	4.0	-2.3	5.0					
Mining	16.0	16.0	16.5	0.0	-3.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	-3.8	8.7					
Coal Mining	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0					
Oil & Gas Extraction	7.9	7.8	8.3	1.3	-4.8	32.8	32.8	32.2	0.0	1.9					
Crude Petro-Natural Gas	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8					
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.3	5.3	5.8	0.0	-8.6	8.7	8.5	8.6	2.4	1.2					
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.0	3.0	3.1	0.0	-3.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0					
Construction	17.4	18.1	16.3	-3.9	6.7	7.8	7.7	7.8	1.3	0.0					
General Building Contractors	4.3	4.6	4.0	-6.5	7.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	-4.5	-4.5					
Heavy Construction	5.1	5.4	4.7	-5.6	8.5	7.9	8.1	7.5	-2.5	5.3					
Special Trade Construction	8.0	8.1	7.6	-1.2	5.3	11.4	11.3	11.3	0.9	0.9					
Manufacturing	11.5	11.7	11.2	-1.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0					
Durable Goods	5.1	5.2	5.1	-1.9	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0					
Nondurable Goods	6.4	6.5	6.1	-1.5	4.9	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8					
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3										
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7										
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	185.7	189.1	182.9	-1.8	1.5	31.7	32.1	30.9	-1.2	2.6					
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.4	14.4	14.0	0.0	2.9	5.5	5.8	5.4	-5.2	1.9					
Transportation	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0					
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	-5.3	-10.0					
Trucking & Warehousing	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.9	-8.3	15.8					
Communications	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8	26.2	26.3	25.5	-0.4	2.7					
Telephone Communications	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	-5.6	0.0					
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	-8.3	0.0					
Electric Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0					
Trade	52.7	53.4	52.2	-1.3	1.0	8.6	8.5	8.4	1.2	2.4					
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	-1.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0					
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.1	6.0	1.6	3.3					
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0					
Retail Trade	45.1	45.8	44.5	-1.5	1.3	9.1	9.1	8.7	0.0	4.6					
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0					
General Merchandise Stores	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0					
Department Stores	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.9	2.4	5.6	5.7	5.5	-1.8	1.8					
Food Stores	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	4.9					
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.0	8.1	8.0	-1.2	0.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0					
Gas Stations	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	0.0										
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1										
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0										
Eating & Drinking Places	16.2	17.0	16.0	-4.7	1.2										
Miscellaneous Retail	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0										
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.5	8.5	8.6	0.0	-1.2	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0					
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	-1.8	1.8					
Depository Institutions	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	4.9					
Insurance	2.2	2.3	2.4	-4.3	-8.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0					
Services	49.4	52.1	47.9	-5.2	3.1										
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7.1	9.0	6.9	-21.1	2.9										
Personal Services	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.0	0.0										
Business Services	7.5	7.6	6.8	-1.3	10.3										
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	2.8	2.9	2.8	-3.4	0.0										
Amusements (Rec. Services & Mot. Pics.)	2.8	3.3	2.7	-15.2	3.7										
Health Services	10.4	10.3	10.2	1.0	2.0										
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0										
Legal Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0										
Social Services	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	5.5										
Membership Organizations	3.2	3.3	3.2	-3.0	0.0										
Engineering & Management	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	0.0										
Government	60.7	60.7	60.2	0.0	0.8										
Total Federal Government	6.9	7.1	6.9	-2.8	0.0										
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0										
Total State Government	13.8	13.8	13.8	0.0	0.0										
State Education	5.7	5.6	5.6	1.8	1.8										
Total Local Government	40.0	39.8	39.5	0.5	1.3										
Local Hospitals	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0										
Local Education	22.5	22.3	22.3	0.9	0.9										



(1) Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

* Published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(p) Subject to revision. (r) Revised.

After 5 Days Return to:
**Wyoming Department of Employment
Employment Resources Division
Research & Planning
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