

TRENDS

Comparison of Unemployment Insurance Cost for Wyoming and Its Neighboring States

by: *Sherry Wen, Senior Economist*

“Wyoming’s Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax rate decreased 40.9 percent in total from 1992 to 2001. Compared with neighboring states, Wyoming’s UI cost is still higher than some. However, the 30 percent across the board UI tax rate cut in 2002 may improve Wyoming’s standing if the corresponding taxable wage base does not increase proportionally.”

Unemployment Insurance (UI) is one of the government-related costs that a business should take into consideration when choosing a location among different states. By law, employers are required to pay UI tax for their employees. However, this cost varies significantly from state to state.¹ This article compares the average UI costs² of employers in Wyoming, six neighboring states, and the U.S.

There are different ways to look at the average UI cost. The **total wage UI tax rate**, which is the annual UI tax revenue divided by the annual total UI covered wages, indicates how much UI tax employers pay for each dollar in wages they pay their employees. In general, Wyoming employers paid 64 cents in UI taxes for each \$100 in wages paid in 2001. This is higher than the U.S. average (50 cents) and the third highest among the seven states under consideration (see Figure 1, page 2). Idaho had the highest UI cost at 80 cents per \$100 in wages. Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Utah had a cost of only 20 cents.

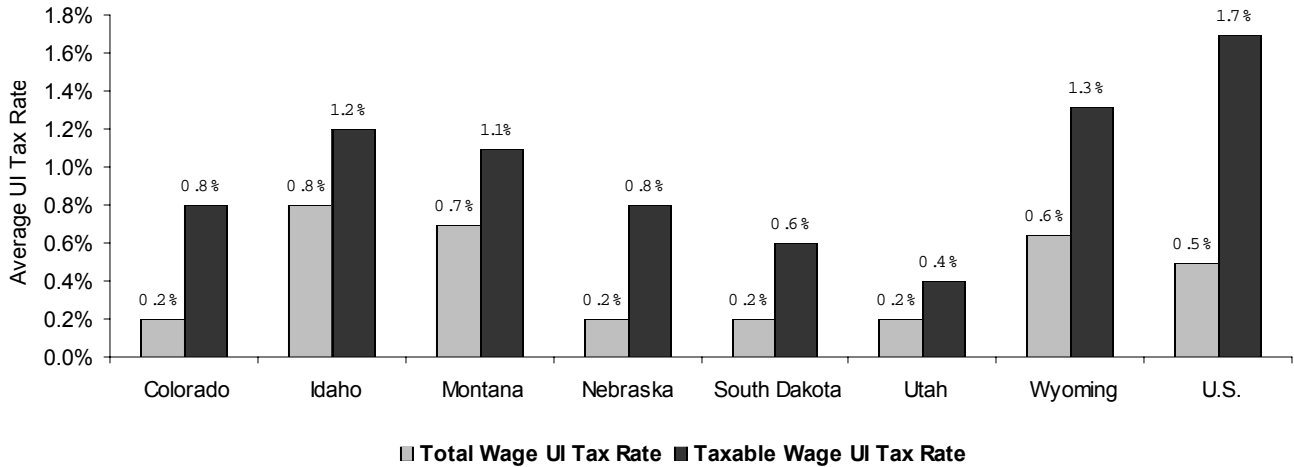
To examine UI cost at a more detailed level, we should introduce two UI terms first. One is the **taxable wage UI tax rate**,

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Figure 1: Estimated Average Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax Rate on Total Wages and Taxable Wages for Wyoming, Neighboring States, and the U.S., 2001



Data source: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, **Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 48-01**, February 22, 2002.

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which is calculated by dividing the annual UI tax revenue by the annual total UI covered taxable wages. The other is **taxable wage base**. In Wyoming, according to the current UI law,³ taxable wage base is defined as 55 percent of the previous year's state average annual wage. Any employee's wages in excess of the taxable wage base are not subject to UI taxes. Taxable wage base is defined differently from state to state and may change from year to year. As a result, neither of these two terms should be used independently in comparing UI costs across the states. A lower tax rate does not necessarily lead to a smaller UI tax payment for the employers if the state has a large taxable wage base.

During the ten years from 1992 to 2001, Wyoming's taxable wage UI tax rate decreased 40.9 percent in total (from 2.2% to 1.3%), while its taxable wage base increased 29.3 percent (from \$10,900 to \$14,100) (see Figure 2). The relatively large decreases in the UI tax rate enabled Wyoming employers to pay less UI tax over

the years in spite of the continued increases in the taxable wage base. For example, if an employee's annual wage was at least \$14,100 in both 1992 and 2001, the UI tax would be \$239 (\$10,900 times 2.2%) in 1992 and \$183 (\$14,100 times 1.3%) in 2001. The break-even point for the taxable wage base would be \$18,385. In other words, if the 2001 taxable wage base increased beyond \$18,385, Wyoming employers would have to pay more UI tax in 2001 than in 1992, even under the lowest tax rate (1.3%) in the state's history.

How did Wyoming's UI cost compare with that of some of its neighbors in 2001 (see Figure 3, page 4)? Using a single employee with an annual wage of at least \$25,700 in 2001 as an example, the UI cost for this employee was \$308 in Idaho, \$200 in Montana, \$183 in Wyoming, \$86 in Utah, \$80 in Colorado, \$56 in Nebraska, and \$42 in South Dakota.

Whether an employer has primarily low wage or high wage jobs also makes a

(Text continued on page 5)

Figure 2: Wyoming Taxable Wage Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax Rate and Taxable Wage Base, 1992-2001

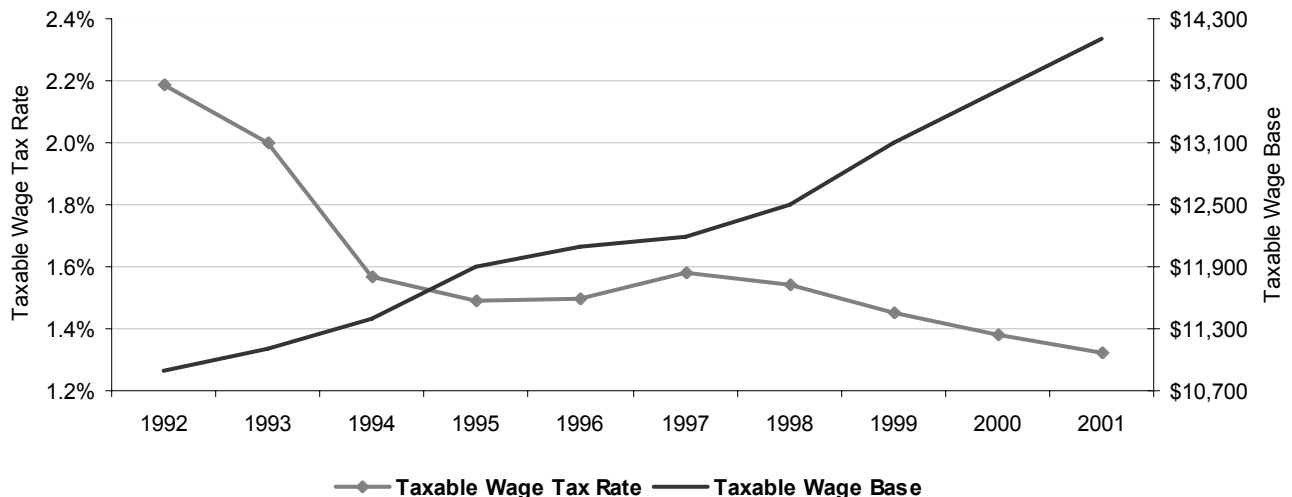
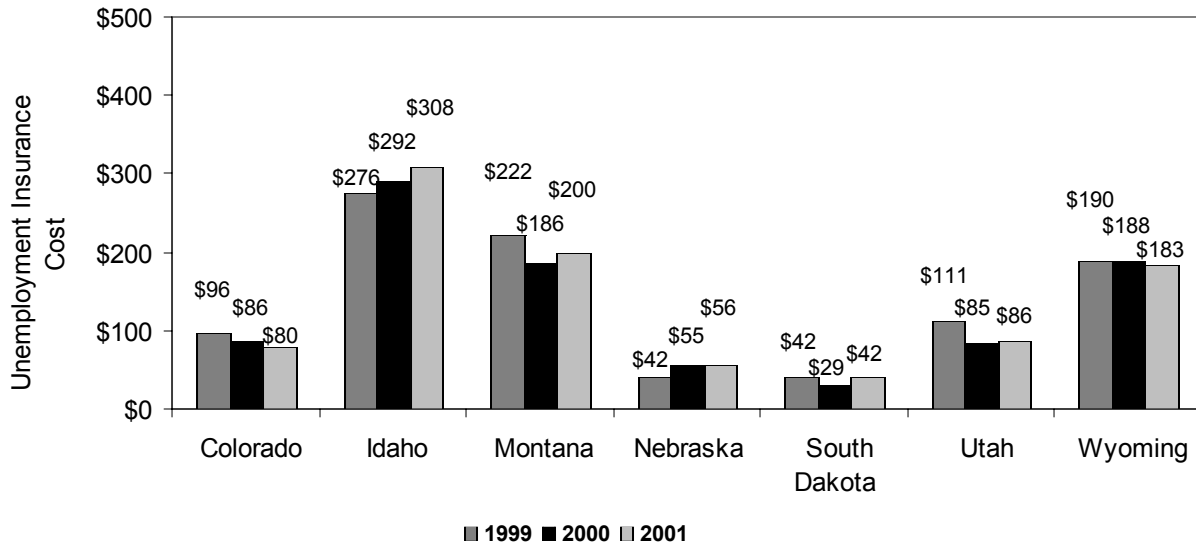


Figure 3: Annual Unemployment Insurance (UI) Cost for Wyoming and Neighboring States, 1999-2001

Based on an Employee with an Annual Wage of at Least \$25,700*



*\$25,700 was selected because it is the highest taxable wage base of the states under consideration.

Table: Unemployment Insurance (UI) Costs in Wyoming and Neighboring States, 2001

State	Taxable Wage Base	Tax Rate(1)	UI Costs			
			For an Annual Wage of \$25,700 or More(2)	Rank(3)	For an Annual Wage of \$5,356(4)	Rank
Colorado	\$10,000	0.8%	\$80	5	\$43	4
Idaho	\$25,700	1.2%	\$308	1	\$64	2
Montana	\$18,200	1.1%	\$200	2	\$59	3
Nebraska	\$7,000	0.8%	\$56	6	\$43	4
South Dakota	\$7,000	0.6%	\$42	7	\$32	5
Utah	\$21,400	0.4%	\$86	4	\$21	6
Wyoming	\$14,100	1.3%	\$183	3	\$70	1

(1) Projected.

(2) The Unemployment Insurance (UI) cost for employees with an annual wage above the taxable wage base equals the taxable wage base times the tax rate. An annual wage of \$27,500 is used as an example in the Table.

(3) Ranked by UI cost. A rank of one denotes the highest UI cost among the seven states.

(4) The UI cost for employees earning an annual wage of less than the taxable wage base equals the annual wage times the tax rate. A part-time employee working 20 hours a week at \$5.15 per hour earning an annual wage of \$5,356 (\$5.15 times 20 hours times 52 weeks) is used as an example in the Table.

(Continued from page 3)

difference in UI costs among the states. Some states may be more competitive for high wage positions but less competitive for lower wage positions or vice-versa. For example (see the Table, page 4), Nebraska was the second least expensive state for positions paying \$25,700 or more annually in 2001, but it was the fourth most expensive state for lower paying jobs. Utah was just the opposite, costing much more for higher wage positions and much less for lower wage positions compared to other neighboring states. Again, South Dakota was the most competitive state in terms of UI cost for both high and low wage positions.

In summary, Wyoming's UI tax rate decreased 40.9 percent in total from 1992 to 2001. Compared with neighboring states, Wyoming's UI cost is still higher

than some. However, the 30 percent across the board UI tax rate cut in 2002⁴ may improve Wyoming's standing if the corresponding taxable wage base does not increase proportionally.

¹U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, **Unemployment Insurance Program Letter No. 48-01**, September 4, 2001, <<http://ows.doleta.gov/lpbin20/lpext.dll/UIPL/up%20fy%202k1/up%2048-01>> (September 18, 2001).

²For detailed information on individual Unemployment Insurance tax calculation, please refer to Sherry Wen's "Calculation of the State Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax Rate for Wyoming," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, March 2001, pp. 6-9.

³Wyoming Employment Security Law 27-3-102(xviii)(A).

⁴In 2002, all Wyoming employers will receive a 30 percent reduction in their Unemployment Insurance tax rate (Wyoming Employment Security Law 27-3-503(b)). However, none of the new employers should be assigned a rate of less than one percent (1%) (Wyoming Employment Security Law 27-3-503(f)).



Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2001

source: *ES-202 Report* run date: *December 2001*

tables by: *Nancy Brennan, Economist*

text by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

“Average weekly wage increased across all major industries in second quarter 2001. The largest increases (in terms of dollars) were seen in Federal Government, Mining, and Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.”

Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment¹ increased by 6,364 jobs or 2.7 percent during the second quarter of 2001 compared to second quarter 2000. Second quarter's employment increase is significantly higher than the five-year average growth of 2.0 percent (see Table 1, page 6). Total payroll increased by 8.1 percent, well above the five-year average of 5.7 percent. Average weekly wage increased by \$26 or 5.3 percent, also above its five-year average of 3.6 percent.

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Table 2 (see page 6) shows that Mining, Services, and Local Government created the largest number of jobs in second quarter. Mining added 2,593 jobs or 15.6 percent as a result of strong gains in oil & gas extraction. Employment was flat or down slightly in all other areas of Mining (metal mining, coal mining, and nonmetallic mineral mining).

Table 1: Percent Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter, 1997-2001

	Average Monthly Employment		Total Wages		Average Weekly Wage	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
97Q2	1.4	6.6	5.0	6.1	3.5	-0.4
98Q2	2.2	6.4	5.9	8.1	3.6	1.6
99Q2	1.5	6.0	4.3	8.3	2.8	2.2
00Q2	2.8	5.7	7.5	5.0	4.5	-0.6
01Q2	2.7	5.8	8.1	6.9	5.3	1.1
5 Year Average for Q2	2.0	6.1	5.7	6.9	3.6	0.7

Table 2: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter 2001 by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Industry

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change	
	2000	2001	No.	Percent	2000	2001	Amount	Percent	2000	2001	Amount	Percent
Total, All Industries	233,398	239,762	6,364	2.7	\$1,518,891,394	\$1,642,247,953	\$123,356,559	8.1	\$501	\$527	\$26	5.3
Private	176,768	181,830	5,062	2.9	\$1,110,737,303	\$1,206,272,316	\$95,535,013	8.6	\$483	\$510	\$27	5.6
Agriculture	3,849	4,014	165	4.3	16,558,335	17,909,834	1,351,499	8.2	331	343	12	3.7
Mining	16,672	19,266	2,593	15.6	207,409,469	250,194,210	42,784,741	20.6	957	999	42	4.4
Construction	18,563	18,142	-421	-2.3	135,777,326	136,473,707	696,381	0.5	563	579	16	2.8
Manufacturing	11,279	11,054	-225	-2.0	95,696,186	96,703,945	1,007,759	1.1	653	673	20	3.1
TCPU*	11,216	11,143	-73	-0.7	100,527,298	105,781,112	5,253,814	5.2	689	730	41	5.9
Wholesale Trade	7,776	8,062	286	3.7	61,166,034	66,188,648	5,022,614	8.2	605	632	26	4.4
Retail Trade	46,814	47,626	812	1.7	163,710,156	172,116,436	8,406,280	5.1	269	278	9	3.3
FIRE**	8,097	8,318	221	2.7	59,987,859	65,135,551	5,147,692	8.6	570	602	32	5.7
Services	52,501	54,206	1,704	3.2	269,904,640	295,768,873	25,864,233	9.6	395	420	24	6.1
Total Government	56,630	57,932	1,302	2.3	\$408,154,091	\$435,975,637	\$27,821,546	6.8	\$554	\$579	\$24	4.4
Federal Government	7,899	7,323	-576	-7.3	72,873,809	75,577,467	2,703,658	3.7	710	794	84	11.9
State Government	11,616	12,059	443	3.8	88,378,462	96,356,850	7,978,388	9.0	585	615	29	5.0
Local Government	37,115	38,550	1,435	3.9	246,901,820	264,041,320	17,139,500	6.9	512	527	15	3.0

* Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities

** Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate

Services gained 1,704 jobs or 3.2 percent, including 500 jobs in business services, 500 jobs in health services, 200 jobs in private social services, and 400 jobs in engineering & management services. The reclassification of firms owned by American Indian Tribes shifted employment growth from private sector services to Local Government, which grew by 1,435 jobs or 3.9 percent.² Job gains in hospitals (200 jobs) also helped increase Local Government employment during second quarter.

Large job losses were seen in Federal Government (-576 jobs or 7.3%), Construction (-421 jobs or 2.3%), and Manufacturing (-225 jobs or -2.0%). The employment decrease in Federal Government was related to the completion of the 2000 Census last year. Construction employment was especially low in April and May when compared to 2000, but by June 2001, it had exceeded its previous year levels. Within Manufacturing, large job losses in lumber & wood products and chemicals were

partially offset by gains in fabricated metal products.

Average weekly wage increased across all major industries in second quarter 2001. The largest increases (in terms of dollars) were seen in Federal Government (up \$84 or 11.9%), Mining (up \$42 or 4.4%), and Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities (TCPU) - (up \$41 or 5.9%).

Employment and Wages by County

Table 3 shows that the employment

situation across Wyoming counties was mixed. Seven counties lost employment when compared with second quarter 2000, while sixteen counties gained jobs.

Campbell County gained the largest number of jobs in second quarter, where employment increased by 1,458 or 7.9 percent. Growth was especially strong in oil & gas extraction, which increased by 800 jobs. Services increased by 300 jobs. Modest job gains were seen in almost all industries in Campbell County.

Natrona County added 703 jobs or 2.2

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter 2001 by Region and County

REGION/ County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change	
	2000	2001	Number	Percent	2000	2001	Amount	Percent	2000	2001	Amount	Percent
Total	233,398	239,762	6,364	2.7	\$1,518,891,394	\$1,642,247,953	\$123,356,559	8.1	\$501	\$527	\$26	5.3
NORTHWEST	36,050	36,587	536	1.5	\$204,206,578	\$219,053,706	\$14,847,128	7.3	\$436	\$461	\$25	5.7
Big Horn	4,115	4,249	134	3.2	25,903,893	28,716,942	2,813,049	10.9	484	520	36	7.4
Fremont	14,116	14,412	296	2.1	80,202,846	87,707,760	7,504,914	9.4	437	468	31	7.1
Hot Springs	2,062	2,059	-3	-0.2	9,954,995	10,412,549	457,554	4.6	371	389	18	4.8
Park	12,236	12,312	77	0.6	66,734,876	70,168,184	3,433,308	5.1	420	438	19	4.5
Washakie	3,522	3,555	33	0.9	21,409,968	22,048,271	638,303	3.0	468	477	9	2.0
NORTHEAST	36,628	38,190	1,562	4.3	\$252,067,245	\$285,126,292	\$33,059,047	13.1	\$529	\$574	\$45	8.5
Campbell	18,488	19,946	1,458	7.9	149,311,344	175,478,580	26,167,236	17.5	621	677	55	8.9
Crook	2,050	1,989	-62	-3.0	11,228,479	11,747,861	519,382	4.6	421	454	33	7.9
Johnson	2,815	2,746	-70	-2.5	13,827,170	14,873,059	1,045,889	7.6	378	417	39	10.3
Sheridan	11,012	11,269	257	2.3	64,363,094	68,649,913	4,286,819	6.7	450	469	19	4.2
Weston	2,262	2,241	-22	-1.0	13,337,158	14,376,879	1,039,721	7.8	453	494	40	8.8
SOUTHWEST	50,313	51,850	1536	3.1	\$354,335,344	\$380,233,127	\$25,897,783	7.3	\$542	\$564	\$22	4.1
Lincoln	5,019	5,299	279	5.6	32,796,378	36,415,390	3,619,012	11.0	503	529	26	5.2
Sublette	2,200	2,387	187	8.5	13,742,129	14,726,836	984,707	7.2	480	475	-6	-1.2
Sweetwater	18,777	19,050	273	1.5	159,411,732	168,595,893	9,184,161	5.8	653	681	28	4.2
Teton	16,312	16,623	311	1.9	101,102,487	107,166,104	6,063,617	6.0	477	496	19	4.0
Uinta	8,006	8,492	486	6.1	47,282,618	53,328,904	6,046,286	12.8	454	483	29	6.3
SOUTHEAST	59,391	59,722	331	0.6	\$363,503,162	\$379,625,715	\$16,122,553	4.4	\$471	\$489	\$18	3.9
Albany	14,050	14,423	373	2.7	83,979,112	88,916,801	4,937,689	5.9	460	474	14	3.1
Goshen	4,137	4,155	18	0.4	20,605,112	21,325,576	720,464	3.5	383	395	12	3.0
Laramie	36,848	36,870	21	0.1	232,067,233	241,976,867	9,909,634	4.3	484	505	20	4.2
Niobrara	779	822	43	5.5	3,658,129	4,166,427	508,298	13.9	361	390	29	7.9
Platte	3,577	3,452	-125	-3.5	23,193,576	23,240,044	46,468	0.2	499	518	19	3.8
CENTRAL	42,483	43,057	574	1.4	\$276,917,448	\$295,923,093	\$19,005,645	6.9	\$501	\$529	\$27	5.4
Carbon	6,450	6,381	-69	-1.1	37,415,740	39,081,442	1,665,702	4.5	446	471	25	5.6
Converse	4,402	4,342	-60	-1.4	29,197,454	30,520,253	1,322,799	4.5	510	541	30	6.0
Natrona	31,631	32,333	703	2.2	210,304,254	226,321,398	16,017,144	7.6	511	538	27	5.3
Nonclassified*	8,533	10,357	1,824	21.4	\$67,861,617	\$82,286,020	\$14,424,403	21.3	\$612	\$611	-\$1	-0.1

* The employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

percent during second quarter. Strong gains in oil & gas extraction, Manufacturing, and Services were partially offset by small job losses in all levels of Government.

Uinta County experienced robust employment growth during second quarter, adding 486 jobs or 6.1 percent. Almost half of this increase was in Construction, which gained 200 jobs. Growth was also seen in Retail Trade and Services.

Employment in Albany County grew by 373 jobs or 2.7 percent. Most of the growth was in Services, especially engineering & management services.

Platte County posted the largest decrease in employment, falling by 125 jobs or 3.5 percent. It appears that this decrease was concentrated in Construction, but many other industries showed job losses as well. Government employment increased slightly.

Employment in Johnson County fell by 70 jobs or 2.5 percent during second quarter. Job losses in Retail Trade, Construction, and Manufacturing were partially offset by gains in Mining and Agriculture.

Carbon County lost 69 jobs or 1.1 percent during second quarter. Employment gains in all levels of Government were not enough to offset job losses in Retail Trade, Construction, and Mining.

Employment in Laramie County grew by 21 jobs or 0.1 percent. However, job growth was understated for several reasons. Federal Government employment fell by about 300 jobs because of the completion of the 2000 Census. Employment in Retail Trade and Services was

lower than expected because two large statewide employers with worksites in Laramie County stopped reporting at the county level and now only submit statewide employment reports. These declines in employment were offset by gains in State Government and Local Government.

Average weekly wage increased in all but one Wyoming county. Sublette County saw its average weekly wage fall by \$6 or 1.2 percent because of bonuses paid in second quarter 2000, but not repeated in 2001.

The counties with the three largest wage increases were found in the Northeast region. Campbell County's average wage increased by \$55 or 8.9 percent as a result of wage gains in Mining (including oil & gas extraction). The average wage in Weston County grew by \$40 or 8.8 percent mostly because of wage gains in Local Government and oil & gas extraction. Wage increases in Federal Government and Local Government helped push up Johnson County's average wage by \$39 or 10.3 percent.

More detailed tables on second quarter covered employment and wages are located on our Internet site at <http://LMI.state.wy.us/01Q2_202/toc.htm>.

¹Approximately 85-90 percent of all workers in Wyoming are covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI). Some exceptions include the self-employed and many agricultural workers.

²This reclassification was necessitated by a change in Federal Unemployment Insurance law, which now treats Indian Tribal Councils similarly to state and local governments. Previously, Indian Tribal Councils were classified as privately owned membership organizations.



Information on Wyoming's growing and declining industries for second quarter 2001 is now available at <http://LMI.state.wy.us/G&DInd/G&D_Industries.htm>.

A Summary of Wyoming Employment and Wages in 2000

by: Valerie A. Davis, Economist and Sara Saulcy, Economist

“Statewide average employment in 2000 was up 2.6 percent from 1999. The Northeast region led the State in employment increases with an additional 1,471 jobs.”

In 2000, average statewide employment and wages were higher than 1999 levels. However, gains were not evenly distributed by county or region. In this article we cover the highlights of employment and wages from the forthcoming publication, ***Where Are the Jobs? What Do They Pay? 2000 Annual Covered Employment and Wages***.

As shown in Table 1 (see page 10), statewide average employment in 2000 was 230,855, up 2.6 percent from 1999. The Northeast region (see Table 1 and the Map on page 11 for counties included in each region) led the state in employment increases with an additional 1,471 jobs, up 4.3 percent from 1999 to 2000. The Northwest region had the lowest increase in employment from 1999 to 2000, adding only 225 jobs (0.6%).

Table 1 (see page 10) also shows employment by county. The counties with the largest increases from 1999 to 2000 were Campbell (adding 1,040 jobs or 6.0%), Teton (856 jobs or 5.5%), and Big Horn (177 jobs or 4.6%). The counties with the largest percentage decreases in employment were Niobrara (-4.1 % or 33 jobs), Washakie (-3.4% or 126 jobs), and Sweetwater (-2.0% or 388 jobs).

Statewide, the average weekly wage in 2000 was \$516, an increase of \$23 per week from the 1999 average weekly wage of \$493 (see Table 1, page 10). Average weekly wage increases varied from \$10 (1.8%) in the Southwest region to \$54 (11.2%) in the Central region.

At the county level, Natrona, Sublette, and Weston counties saw the largest increases in average weekly wages (see Table 1, page 10). The average weekly wage increased \$67 (13.6%) in Natrona County, \$51 (11.7%) in Weston County, and \$50 (11.9%) in Sublette County. Johnson County experienced the smallest increase in the average weekly wage at \$2 (0.6%). Decreases in average weekly wages were seen in Fremont County with a loss of \$5 (-1.1%) and Teton County with a loss of \$7 (-1.3%).

Table 2 (see page 12) shows average employment by industry. Mining, Agriculture, and Manufacturing had the largest increases in average employment. Mining saw the largest percentage increase in employment at 7.5 percent (1,197 jobs) over 1999 levels. Employment in Agriculture increased by 3.4 percent (117 jobs), while employment in Manufacturing increased by 3.3 percent (363 jobs). The smallest increases in employment were seen in Wholesale Trade at 1.3 percent (100 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE) at 0.2 percent (17 jobs). Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU) was the only industry that lost jobs (-0.8% or -91 jobs).

Average weekly wage by industry is also shown in Table 2. Mining had the largest jump in average weekly wage, up 11.8 percent (\$111) from 1999, followed by Agriculture (8.2% or \$28), and Manufacturing (5.6% or \$35). The only industry with a decrease in average weekly wage was FIRE (-8.0% or \$53). Retail Trade

Table 1: Wyoming Average Annual Employment and Average Weekly Wage by Region and County, 1999 and 2000

REGION/ County	Average Annual Employment				Average Weekly Wage			
	Year		Change		Year		Change	
	1999	2000	Number	Percent	1999	2000	Amount	Percent
Total	224,946	230,855	5,909	2.6	\$493	\$516	\$23	4.6
NORTHWEST	35,104	35,329	225	0.6	\$436	\$445	\$10	2.2
Big Horn	3,872	4,049	177	4.6	473	494	21	4.4
Fremont	13,757	13,896	139	1.0	437	432	-5	-1.1
Hot Springs	1,965	1,999	34	1.7	362	388	27	7.4
Park	11,831	11,833	2	0.0	429	445	16	3.8
Washakie	3,678	3,552	-126	-3.4	450	473	23	5.0
NORTHEAST	34,554	36,026	1,471	4.3	\$517	\$541	\$24	4.7
Campbell	17,346	18,386	1,040	6.0	617	636	20	3.2
Crook	1,854	1,929	75	4.0	422	435	13	3.2
Johnson	2,642	2,667	26	1.0	375	377	2	0.6
Sheridan	10,544	10,849	306	2.9	423	451	28	6.6
Weston	2,169	2,194	25	1.2	434	485	51	11.7
SOUTHWEST	49,730	50,276	546	1.1	\$546	\$556	\$10	1.8
Lincoln	5,083	5,006	-78	-1.5	475	488	13	2.7
Sublette	2,112	2,181	69	3.3	425	476	50	11.9
Sweetwater	19,070	18,682	-388	-2.0	633	657	24	3.7
Teton	15,580	16,437	856	5.5	518	511	-7	-1.3
Uinta	7,884	7,971	86	1.1	469	475	6	1.2
SOUTHEAST	57,476	58,849	1,373	2.4	\$460	\$477	\$17	3.6
Albany	13,948	14,163	215	1.5	429	453	25	5.7
Goshen	3,997	4,074	77	1.9	374	391	17	4.6
Laramie	35,409	36,510	1,102	3.1	485	499	13	2.8
Niobrara	801	768	-33	-4.1	347	355	8	2.4
Platte	3,321	3,333	12	0.4	456	471	15	3.2
CENTRAL	41,265	41,973	708	1.7	\$486	\$541	\$54	11.2
Carbon	6,322	6,289	-33	-0.5	442	464	22	5.0
Converse	4,295	4,344	50	1.2	498	504	6	1.2
Natrona	30,648	31,340	692	2.3	494	561	67	13.6
Nonclassified*	6,817	8,402	1,585	23.2	\$601	\$618	\$17	2.8

* The employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

and Construction experienced the smallest increases in average weekly wage at 2.1 percent (\$6) and 2.8 percent (\$16), respectively.

Some of the gains observed in average weekly wage and employment are attributable to unique events in certain industries and counties. First, the increases in the average weekly wage in the Central region, Natrona County, and

Mining are largely the result of a bonus paid in the fourth quarter of 2000 to workers in oil and gas extraction. Second, a company in Teton County paid a bonus to workers in FIRE in the third quarter of 1999, inflating average weekly wage for that time period and for 1999 as a whole. Because of the one-time increase in the third quarter of 1999 that was reflected in the yearly total, there is the appearance of a decline in the average weekly wage in

FIRE from 1999 to 2000. Lastly, the increase in employment in Manufacturing is due primarily to changes in the industry classification of a number of firms through the refiling process rather than to real growth in employment. Firms representing about 300 employees were re-coded into Manufacturing in January 2000.

The wages and employment reviewed here represent only a snapshot of the information available. For more detailed information, see the complete Covered Employment & Wages publication online at <http://LMI.state.wy.us/toc_202.htm>. For a hard copy of the publication, please call

307-473-3807.

¹The ES-202 program (also known as Covered Employment and Wages) is a collection of data from firms that are required to pay taxes to the State Unemployment Insurance (UI) fund. Approximately 85 to 90 percent of Wyoming firms submit taxes to UI. Among firms not required to submit taxes (with certain exceptions) are agricultural firms, railroads, and the self-employed. For further information, see Appendix A of Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, *Where Are the Jobs? What Do They Pay? 1999 Annual Covered Employment and Wages*, February 2001, p. A-2.

²The Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes assigned to Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered reporting firms must be periodically reviewed and updated. The process is referred to as SIC Refiling, or the Annual Refiling Survey (ARS). The ARS is

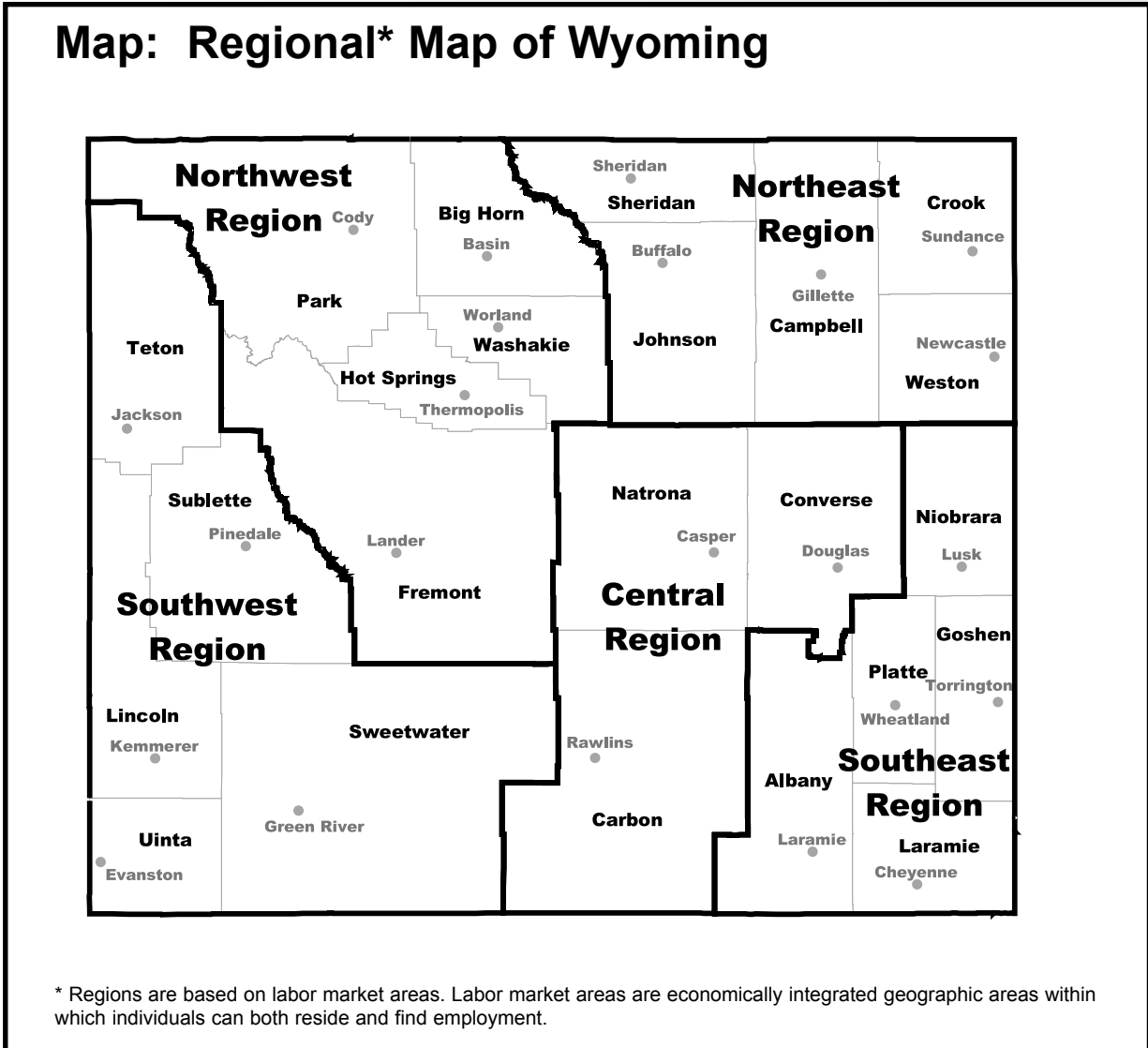


Table 2: Wyoming Average Annual Employment and Average Weekly Wage by Industry, 1999 and 2000

	Average Annual Employment				Average Weekly Wage			
	Year		Change		Year		Change	
	1999	2000	Number	Percent	1999	2000	Number	Percent
Total, All Industries	224,946	230,855	5,909	2.6	\$493	\$516	23	4.6
Private	171,330	175,991	4,661	2.7	\$485	\$510	25	5.2
Agriculture	3,410	3,527	117	3.4	346	374	28	8.2
Mining	15,939	17,136	1,197	7.5	943	1,054	111	11.8
Construction	17,294	17,838	545	3.1	554	570	16	2.8
Manufacturing	11,039	11,403	363	3.3	623	658	35	5.6
TCPU*	11,374	11,283	-91	-0.8	696	721	26	3.7
Wholesale Trade	7,640	7,740	100	1.3	608	636	28	4.5
Retail Trade	45,747	46,846	1,099	2.4	275	280	6	2.1
FIRE**	8,037	8,054	17	0.2	661	608	-53	-8.0
Services	50,849	52,163	1,314	2.6	392	413	22	5.5
Total Government	53,616	54,864	1,248	2.3	\$521	\$537	16	3.0
Federal Government	7,164	7,461	297	4.1	735	766	31	4.3
State Government	11,567	11,748	181	1.6	564	587	23	4.0
Local Government	34,885	35,655	770	2.2	463	472	10	2.1

* Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

** Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

conducted to verify or correct the industry, geographic, and ownership codes assigned to employers who are covered under Wyoming Unemployment Insurance laws. Wyoming, along with all other states, reports the resulting industry and geographic code corrections to the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the Code Change

Supplement (CCS) file annually. See Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, *Where Are the Jobs? What Do They Pay? 1999 Annual Covered Employment and Wages*, February 2001, p. A-1 for further information.



Census Bureau Releases First Population Estimates of 2001

by: *Krista R. Shinkle, Economist*

Each year, the Census Bureau reports population estimates based on the most recent decennial census. The population estimates for July 1, 2001, were released on December 28, 2001. These estimates are the first to use the Census 2000 data as the base.

The Table (see page 13) shows that the nation's population has grown from an estimated 281.4 million on April 1, 2000,

the reference date for Census 2000, to 284.8 million on July 1, 2001. The largest percentage increases were seen in Nevada and Arizona with 5.1 and 3.3 percent, respectively. The largest population decrease occurred in North Dakota (-1.2%). Wyoming's population increased from 493,782 to 494,423 or 0.1 percent.

For more information, visit the Census Bureau at <<http://www.census.gov/>>.

Table: Population Estimates by State

	Census 2000 Estimate*	July 1, 2001 Estimate	Number	Percent Change
United States	281,421,906	284,796,887	3,374,981	1.2
Alabama	4,447,100	4,464,356	17,256	0.4
Alaska	626,932	634,892	7,960	1.3
Arizona	5,130,632	5,307,331	176,699	3.3
Arkansas	2,673,400	2,692,090	18,690	0.7
California	33,871,648	34,501,130	629,482	1.8
Colorado	4,301,261	4,417,714	116,453	2.6
Connecticut	3,405,565	3,425,074	19,509	0.6
Delaware	783,600	796,165	12,565	1.6
Dist. of Columbia	572,059	571,822	-237	0.0
Florida	15,982,378	16,396,515	414,137	2.5
Georgia	8,186,453	8,383,915	197,462	2.4
Hawaii	1,211,537	1,224,398	12,861	1.1
Idaho	1,293,953	1,321,006	27,053	2.0
Illinois	12,419,293	12,482,301	63,008	0.5
Indiana	6,080,485	6,114,745	34,260	0.6
Iowa	2,926,324	2,923,179	-3,145	-0.1
Kansas	2,688,418	2,694,641	6,223	0.2
Kentucky	4,041,769	4,065,556	23,787	0.6
Louisiana	4,468,976	4,465,430	-3,546	-0.1
Maine	1,274,923	1,286,670	11,747	0.9
Maryland	5,296,486	5,375,156	78,670	1.5
Massachusetts	6,349,097	6,379,304	30,207	0.5
Michigan	9,938,444	9,990,817	52,373	0.5
Minnesota	4,919,479	4,972,294	52,815	1.1
Mississippi	2,844,658	2,858,029	13,371	0.5
Missouri	5,595,211	5,629,707	34,496	0.6
Montana	902,195	904,433	2,238	0.2
Nebraska	1,711,263	1,713,235	1,972	0.1
Nevada	1,998,257	2,106,074	107,817	5.1
New Hampshire	1,235,786	1,259,181	23,395	1.9
New Jersey	8,414,350	8,484,431	70,081	0.8
New Mexico	1,819,046	1,829,146	10,100	0.6
New York	18,976,457	19,011,378	34,921	0.2
North Carolina	8,049,313	8,186,268	136,955	1.7
North Dakota	642,200	634,448	-7,752	-1.2
Ohio	11,353,140	11,373,541	20,401	0.2
Oklahoma	3,450,654	3,460,097	9,443	0.3
Oregon	3,421,399	3,472,867	51,468	1.5
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	12,287,150	6,096	0.0
Rhode Island	1,048,319	1,058,920	10,601	1.0
South Carolina	4,012,012	4,063,011	50,999	1.3
South Dakota	754,844	756,600	1,756	0.2
Tennessee	5,689,283	5,740,021	50,738	0.9
Texas	20,851,820	21,325,018	473,198	2.2
Utah	2,233,169	2,269,789	36,620	1.6
Vermont	608,827	613,090	4,263	0.7
Virginia	7,078,515	7,187,734	109,219	1.5
Washington	5,894,121	5,987,973	93,852	1.6
West Virginia	1,808,344	1,801,916	-6,428	-0.4
Wisconsin	5,363,675	5,401,906	38,231	0.7
Wyoming	493,782	494,423	641	0.1

* The date of Census 2000 data is April 1, 2000.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table ST-2001EST-01 - Time Series of State Population Estimates: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2001

State Unemployment Rates November 2001 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.1
Oregon	7.0
Washington	6.8
District of Columbia	6.4
Nevada	6.2
North Carolina	6.0
California	5.8
Louisiana	5.8
New Mexico	5.7
Alaska	5.6
Alabama	5.5
Hawaii	5.5
Illinois	5.4
New York	5.3
United States	5.3
Michigan	5.2
Mississippi	5.2
Texas	5.2
Arizona	5.1
Florida	5.0
Kentucky	5.0
South Carolina	5.0
Idaho	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.8
Indiana	4.7
Colorado	4.6
Tennessee	4.6
Montana	4.5
New Jersey	4.5
Ohio	4.5
Missouri	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
Wisconsin	4.3
Maryland	4.2
Arkansas	4.1
Georgia	4.1
Kansas	4.0
Maine	4.0
Massachusetts	4.0
Utah	3.9
New Hampshire	3.8
Oklahoma	3.8
Rhode Island	3.8
Virginia	3.6
Wyoming	3.5
Minnesota	3.4
Vermont	3.4
Iowa	3.1
Connecticut	2.9
Nebraska	2.8
South Dakota	2.8
Delaware	2.7
North Dakota	2.2

**State Unemployment Rates
November 2001
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.6
Oregon	7.4
Washington	7.0
District of Columbia	6.5
Nevada	6.5
Louisiana	6.3
North Carolina	6.1
California	6.0
Mississippi	6.0
New Mexico	5.9
Illinois	5.8
Alabama	5.7
Alaska	5.7
Hawaii	5.7
Michigan	5.7
United States	5.7
South Carolina	5.5
Arizona	5.4
New York	5.4
Texas	5.4
Kentucky	5.3
Idaho	5.2
Florida	5.0
Pennsylvania	5.0
Indiana	4.9
Arkansas	4.8
Colorado	4.7
Missouri	4.7
New Jersey	4.7
Ohio	4.7
Wisconsin	4.7
Tennessee	4.6
West Virginia	4.6
Montana	4.5
Georgia	4.4
Rhode Island	4.4
Utah	4.4
Maryland	4.3
Massachusetts	4.3
Maine	4.2
Kansas	4.1
Oklahoma	4.0
Virginia	4.0
New Hampshire	3.9
Minnesota	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Vermont	3.7
Iowa	3.4
Connecticut	3.2
Nebraska	3.2
Delaware	3.0
South Dakota	2.9
North Dakota	2.4

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged in November

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Even as U.S. unemployment jumped from 5.4 to 5.7 percent in November, Wyoming unemployment remained at 3.8 percent. Wyoming job growth continued at a relatively rapid pace (2.3%), while the U.S. showed a net loss of jobs (-0.7%).

From October to November, Wyoming employment fell by 4,100 jobs or 1.6 percent. This seasonal decrease is consistent with decreases seen in previous years: employment fell by 3,600 jobs in 2000 and 5,000 jobs in 1999. Most of the decrease was related to the seasonal slowing of tourist activity. Employment fell by 1,300 jobs in eating & drinking places and 1,200 jobs in hotels & other lodging places. Construction employment fell by 800 jobs or 4.2 percent as colder weather set in.

When compared with November 2000, Wyoming employment grew by 5,500 jobs or 2.3 percent. Strong employment growth was seen in oil & gas extraction (1,900 jobs or 19.0%), Construction (1,000 jobs or 5.8%), and Services (1,700 jobs or 3.2%). Within Services, growth was especially strong in personal services (300 jobs or 15.8%), health services (600 jobs or 5.4%), private social services (600 jobs or 10.2%), and engineering & management services (500 jobs or 13.2%).

Employment fell by 500 jobs or 3.5 percent in Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU) when compared with November 2000. The largest job losses occurred in railroad transportation (-200 jobs or -6.3%) and communications (-100 jobs or -4.5%). Eating & drinking places lost 300 jobs or 1.8 percent, and Federal Government fell by 200 jobs or 2.8 percent.

As expected, most county unemployment rates increased from October to November. The largest increases occurred in Teton County (up from 2.2% to 4.4%), Park County (up from 3.4% to 4.5%), Hot Springs County (up from 3.2% to 4.1%), and Lincoln County (up from 4.9% to 5.7%). However, several counties experienced declining unemployment, including Goshen County (down from 2.4 % to 2.0%), Uinta County (down from 5.0% to 4.9%), and Laramie County (down from 3.2% to 3.1%).



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“Strong employment growth was seen in oil & gas extraction, Construction, and Services.”

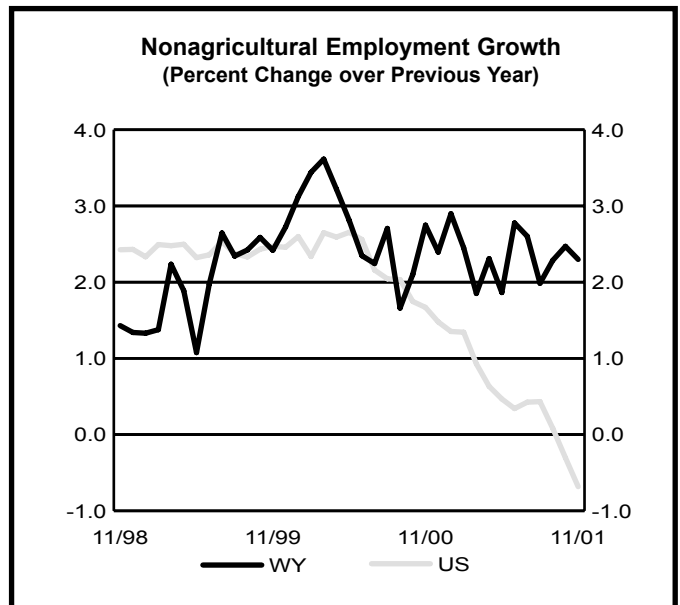
WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	NOV01(p)	OCT01(r)	NOV.00	NOV.01	
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	244.8	248.9	239.3	-1.6	2.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	49.6	50.8	46.8	-2.4	6.0
Mining	19.7	20.0	17.8	-1.5	10.7
Coal Mining	4.8	4.8	4.6	0.0	4.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	11.9	12.1	10.0	-1.7	19.0
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.3	3.2	2.7	3.1	22.2
Oil & Gas Field Services	8.6	8.9	7.3	-3.4	17.8
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	18.3	19.1	17.3	-4.2	5.8
General Building Contractors	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3
Heavy Construction	5.4	6.1	4.8	-11.5	12.5
Special Trade Construction	8.5	8.6	8.2	-1.2	3.7
Manufacturing	11.6	11.7	11.7	-0.9	-0.9
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9
Nondurable Goods	6.5	6.6	6.5	-1.5	0.0
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	195.2	198.1	192.5	-1.5	1.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	13.9	14.4	0.0	-3.5
Transportation	9.1	9.2	9.5	-1.1	-4.2
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	-6.3
Trucking & Warehousing	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Communications	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Telephone Communications	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.8	-3.6
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Trade	55.7	56.8	54.8	-1.9	1.6
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.2	7.8	1.2	6.4
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	4.4	0.0	13.6
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	-2.9
Retail Trade	47.4	48.6	47.0	-2.5	0.9
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	15.8
General Merchandise Stores	5.8	5.6	5.7	3.6	1.8
Department Stores	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.3	2.1
Food Stores	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	-3.6
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.5	8.4	8.3	1.2	2.4
Gas Stations	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.6	1.7	1.7	-5.9	-5.9
Eating & Drinking Places	16.6	17.9	16.9	-7.3	-1.8
Miscellaneous Retail	6.0	6.1	5.5	-1.6	9.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.3	8.4	8.2	-1.2	1.2
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	4.8
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.5	3.4	-2.9	0.0
Insurance	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Services	54.6	56.5	52.9	-3.4	3.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7.3	8.5	7.4	-14.1	-1.4
Personal Services	2.2	2.1	1.9	4.8	15.8
Business Services	8.2	8.5	8.4	-3.5	-2.4
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	3.1	3.2	2.9	-3.1	6.9
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	3.1	3.3	3.2	-6.1	-3.1
Health Services	11.7	11.6	11.1	0.9	5.4
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
Legal Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Social Services	6.5	6.5	5.9	0.0	10.2
Membership Organizations	3.6	3.7	3.6	-2.7	0.0
Engineering & Management	4.3	4.3	3.8	0.0	13.2
Government	62.7	62.5	62.2	0.3	0.8
Total Federal Government	7.0	7.2	7.2	-2.8	-2.8
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	14.1	14.2	13.9	-0.7	1.4
State Education	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	-1.8
Total Local Government	41.6	41.1	41.1	1.2	1.2
Local Hospitals	5.4	5.3	5.3	1.9	1.9
Local Education	23.4	23.2	23.3	0.9	0.4

LARAMIE COUNTY

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	NOV01(p)	OCT01(r)	NOV.00	NOV.01	
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	38.3	38.1	37.8	0.5	1.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4.0	4.2	4.1	-4.8	-2.4
Mining & Construction	2.3	2.5	2.3	-8.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	34.3	33.9	33.7	1.2	1.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Trade	9.1	8.9	9.1	2.2	0.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	8.3	8.1	8.3	2.5	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Services	8.5	8.4	8.5	1.2	0.0
Total Government	12.1	12.0	11.6	0.8	4.3
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Local Government	6.2	6.1	5.8	1.6	6.9

NATRONA COUNTY*

NATRONA COUNTY*	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	NOV01(p)	OCT01(r)	NOV.00	NOV.01	
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.8	32.9	32.5	-0.3	0.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.7	5.8	5.6	-1.7	1.8
Mining	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	27.1	27.1	26.9	0.0	0.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-11.8
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Communications & Public Utilities	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-20.0
Trade	9.3	9.0	8.9	3.3	4.5
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.0	8.3
Retail Trade	6.7	6.5	6.5	3.1	3.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
Services	9.5	9.7	9.4	-2.1	1.1
Personal & Business Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	6.7
Government	5.6	5.7	5.6	-1.8	0.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	0.0
Local Education	3.0	3.0	2.9	0.0	3.4



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.

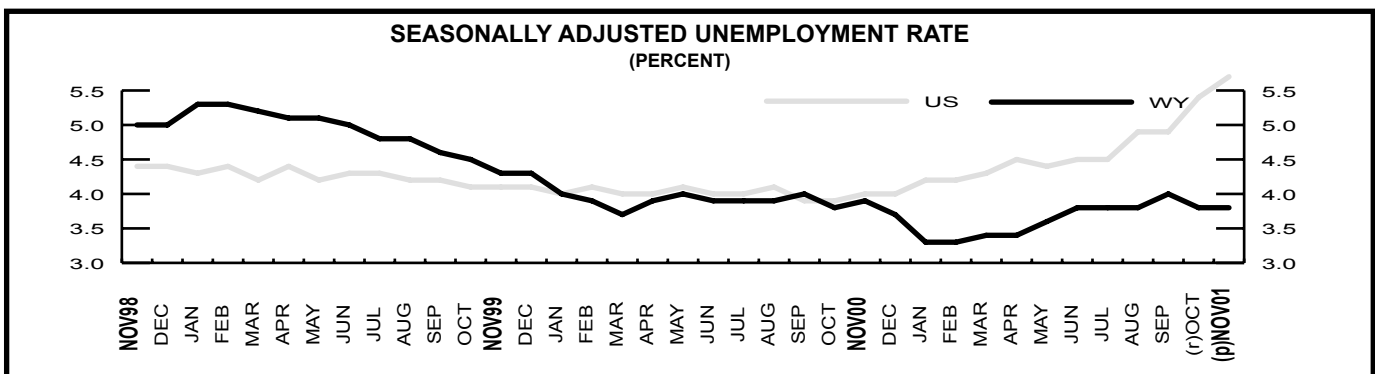
Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“Wyoming’s average weekly hours in Manufacturing decreased 1.0 percent from November 2000 to November 2001, but average weekly earnings increased 5.4 percent over the year.”

	November 2001 (p)	October 2001 (r)	November 2000 (b)	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	269,670	271,409	266,072	-0.6	1.4
Unemployed	9,549	8,825	9,608	8.2	-0.6
Employed	260,121	262,584	256,464	-0.9	1.4
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.5%/3.8%	3.3%/3.8%	3.6%/3.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.3%/5.7%	5.0%/5.4%	3.8%/4.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,080,000	7,112,000	7,455,000	-0.4	-5.0
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	322,000	330,000	234,000	-2.4	41.0
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,042,000	3,954,000	3,241,000	2.2	24.7
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$1,027.07	\$899.21	\$877.80	14.2	17.0
Average Weekly Hours	47.2	43.8	45.6	7.8	3.5
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$762.76	\$771.72	\$743.03	-1.2	2.7
Average Weekly Hours	42.9	43.6	42.9	-1.6	0.0
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$632.83	\$638.32	\$600.24	-0.9	5.4
Average Weekly Hours	38.4	38.2	38.8	0.5	-1.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$612.94	\$609.28	\$607.36	0.6	0.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.7	40.7	41.6	0.0	-2.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated (2)	8,880	6,900	9,504	28.7	-6.6
Benefits Paid	\$1,872,425	\$1,471,224	\$1,894,695	27.3	-1.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$210.86	\$213.22	\$199.36	-1.1	5.8
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	217,253	221,423	214,139	-1.9	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index for All U.S. Urban Consumers (CPI-U) (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	177.4	177.7	174.1	-0.2	1.9
Food & Beverages	175.2	175.3	169.5	-0.1	3.4
Housing	176.9	176.7	171.6	0.1	3.1
Apparel	128.0	129.5	131.8	-1.2	-2.9
Transportation	150.2	152.3	155.2	-1.4	-3.2
Medical Care	276.7	275.9	264.1	0.3	4.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	105.5	105.3	103.7	0.2	1.7
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	107.0	107.1	103.2	-0.1	3.7
Other Goods & Services	289.2	285.6	276.2	1.3	4.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	130.1	130.2	135.0	-0.1	-3.6
Wyoming Building Permits					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	98	170	114	-42.4	-14.0
Valuation	\$13,031,000	\$19,065,000	\$14,405,000	-31.6	-9.5

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Brad Payne, Economist*

“Several counties experienced declining unemployment, including Goshen, Uinta, and Laramie counties.”

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Nov 2001 (p)	Oct 2001 (r)	Nov 2000 (b)	Nov 2001 (p)	Oct 2001 (r)	Nov 2000 (b)	Nov 2001 (p)	Oct 2001 (r)	Nov 2000 (b)	Nov 2001 (p)	Oct 2001 (r)	Nov 2000 (b)
NORTHWEST	46,622	47,454	46,034	44,574	45,657	43,739	2,048	1,797	2,295	4.4	3.8	5.0
Big Horn	6,127	6,240	6,012	5,894	6,018	5,736	233	222	276	3.8	3.6	4.6
Fremont	18,300	18,352	18,332	17,425	17,521	17,175	875	831	1,157	4.8	4.5	6.3
Hot Springs	2,492	2,507	2,443	2,390	2,428	2,366	102	79	77	4.1	3.2	3.2
Park	14,894	15,493	14,539	14,227	14,968	13,921	667	525	618	4.5	3.4	4.3
Washakie	4,809	4,862	4,708	4,638	4,722	4,541	171	140	167	3.6	2.9	3.5
NORTHEAST	45,978	46,284	45,259	44,548	44,924	43,767	1,430	1,360	1,492	3.1	2.9	3.3
Campbell	20,961	20,835	20,699	20,379	20,264	20,079	582	571	620	2.8	2.7	3.0
Crook	3,257	3,336	3,165	3,160	3,247	3,058	97	89	107	3.0	2.7	3.4
Johnson	4,113	4,252	4,002	3,981	4,140	3,887	132	112	115	3.2	2.6	2.9
Sheridan	14,234	14,415	14,023	13,749	13,949	13,501	485	466	522	3.4	3.2	3.7
Weston	3,413	3,446	3,370	3,279	3,324	3,242	134	122	128	3.9	3.5	3.8
SOUTHWEST	51,962	53,011	51,099	49,656	51,000	49,132	2,306	2,011	1,967	4.4	3.8	3.8
Lincoln	6,759	6,858	6,511	6,371	6,524	6,248	388	334	263	5.7	4.9	4.0
Sublette	3,266	3,435	3,191	3,201	3,371	3,135	65	64	56	2.0	1.9	1.8
Sweetwater	19,751	19,705	19,916	18,929	18,902	19,072	822	803	844	4.2	4.1	4.2
Teton	11,393	12,236	10,832	10,888	11,966	10,492	505	270	340	4.4	2.2	3.1
Uinta	10,793	10,777	10,649	10,267	10,237	10,185	526	540	464	4.9	5.0	4.4
SOUTHEAST	74,666	74,490	73,663	72,727	72,539	71,885	1,939	1,951	1,778	2.6	2.6	2.4
Albany	19,420	19,570	19,389	19,118	19,262	19,081	302	308	308	1.6	1.6	1.6
Goshen	6,936	7,065	6,793	6,795	6,897	6,633	141	168	160	2.0	2.4	2.4
Laramie	42,159	41,482	41,497	40,843	40,157	40,400	1,316	1,325	1,097	3.1	3.2	2.6
Niobrara	1,323	1,398	1,266	1,291	1,375	1,228	32	23	38	2.4	1.6	3.0
Platte	4,828	4,975	4,718	4,680	4,848	4,543	148	127	175	3.1	2.6	3.7
CENTRAL	50,449	50,171	50,018	48,620	48,465	47,942	1,829	1,706	2,076	3.6	3.4	4.2
Carbon	8,276	8,430	8,271	7,927	8,094	7,916	349	336	355	4.2	4.0	4.3
Converse	7,048	7,191	6,966	6,833	6,980	6,705	215	211	261	3.1	2.9	3.7
Natrona	35,125	34,550	34,781	33,860	33,391	33,321	1,265	1,159	1,460	3.6	3.4	4.2
STATEWIDE	269,670	271,409	266,072	260,121	262,584	256,464	9,549	8,825	9,608	3.5	3.3	3.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.8	4.0	3.8
U.S.....										5.0	4.7	3.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.4	4.9	3.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/01. Run Date 12/01.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

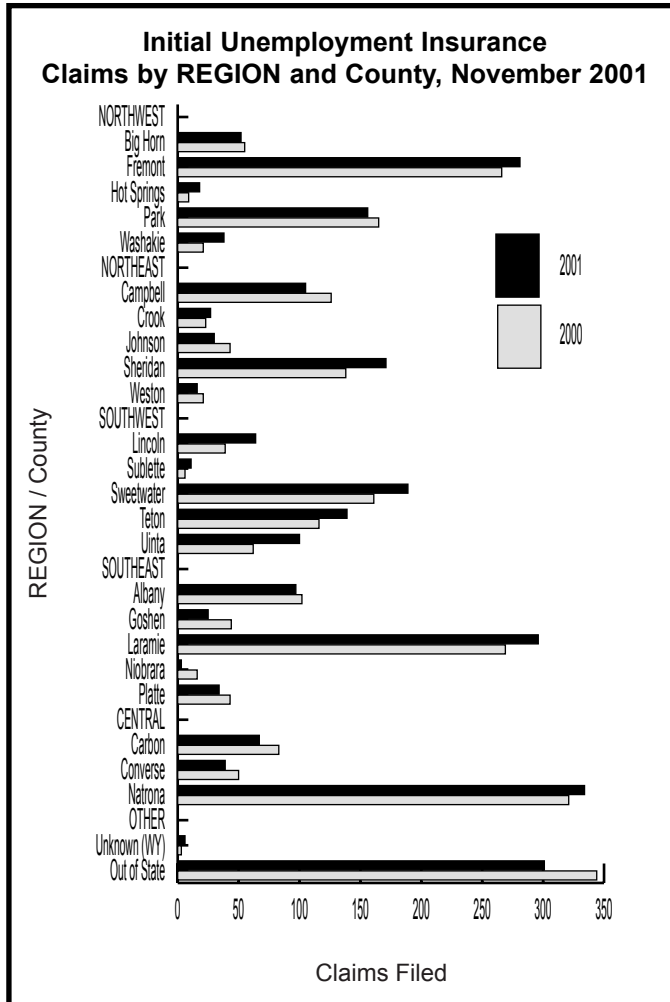
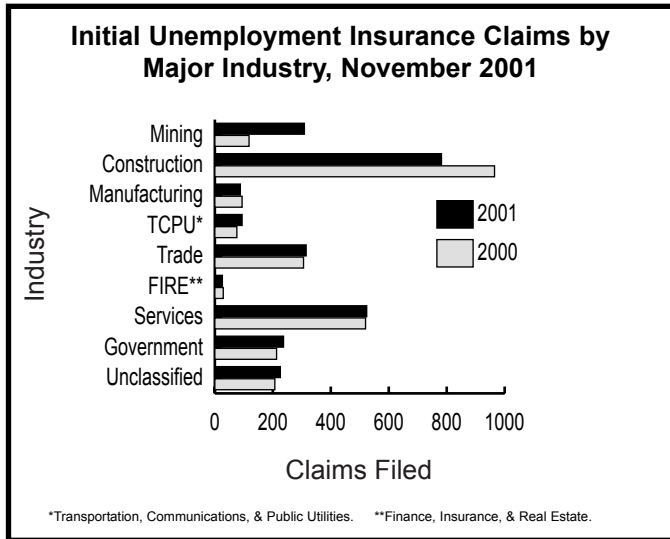
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2000 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 3.9 percent.

The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 of 10 cases, the interval 3.4 to 4.4 percent would contain the actual rate.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

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

“Total statewide initial claims for November were up 2.9 percent over the previous year.”



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Nov 01	Oct 01	Nov 00	Nov 01	Nov 00
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,601	1,753	2,528	48.4	2.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,179	522	1,177	125.9	0.2
Mining	309	147	118	110.2	161.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	270	138	61	95.7	342.6
Construction	782	272	965	187.5	-19.0
Manufacturing	88	103	94	-14.6	-6.4
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,196	1,079	1,144	10.8	4.5
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	94	59	76	59.3	23.7
Transportation	75	49	61	53.1	23.0
Communications & Public Utilities	19	10	15	90.0	26.7
Trade	315	301	306	4.7	2.9
Wholesale Trade	52	39	27	33.3	92.6
Retail Trade	263	262	279	0.4	-5.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	26	13	29	100.0	-10.3
Services	524	544	520	-3.7	0.8
Personal & Business Services	144	103	121	39.8	19.0
Health Services	40	38	34	5.3	17.6
Government	237	162	213	46.3	11.3
Local Government	53	59	61	-10.2	-13.1
Local Education	11	9	11	22.2	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	226	152	207	48.7	9.2

LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	296	154	269	92.2	10.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	150	28	144	435.7	4.2
Mining	3	1	2	200.0	50.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	3	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	139	23	135	504.3	3.0
Manufacturing	8	4	7	100.0	14.3
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	121	116	110	4.3	10.0
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	14	13	15	7.7	-6.7
Transportation	6	10	11	-40.0	-45.5
Communications & Public Utilities	8	3	4	166.7	100.0
Trade	41	38	29	7.9	41.4
Wholesale Trade	2	6	4	-66.7	-50.0
Retail Trade	39	32	25	21.9	56.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10	3	3	233.3	233.3
Services	40	44	55	-9.1	-27.3
Personal & Business Services	13	14	17	-7.1	-23.5
Health Services	5	7	9	-28.6	-44.4
Government	16	18	8	-11.1	100.0
Local Government	3	5	3	-40.0	0.0
Local Education	2	2	2	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	25	10	15	150.0	66.7

NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	336	176	320	90.9	5.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	176	68	181	158.8	-2.8
Mining	55	24	17	129.2	223.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	47	24	14	95.8	235.7
Construction	108	37	154	191.9	-29.9
Manufacturing	13	7	10	85.7	30.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	148	98	122	51.0	21.3
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	13	6	11	116.7	18.2
Transportation	11	6	9	83.3	22.2
Communications & Public Utilities	2	0	2	0.0	0.0
Trade	47	34	27	38.2	74.1
Wholesale Trade	21	11	4	90.9	425.0
Retail Trade	26	23	23	13.0	13.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	2	3	7	-33.3	-71.4
Services	69	45	60	53.3	15.0
Personal & Business Services	26	16	23	62.5	13.0
Health Services	9	8	4	12.5	125.0
Government	17	10	17	70.0	0.0
Local Government	8	7	11	14.3	-27.3
Local Education	3	2	2	50.0	50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	12	10	17	20.0	-29.4

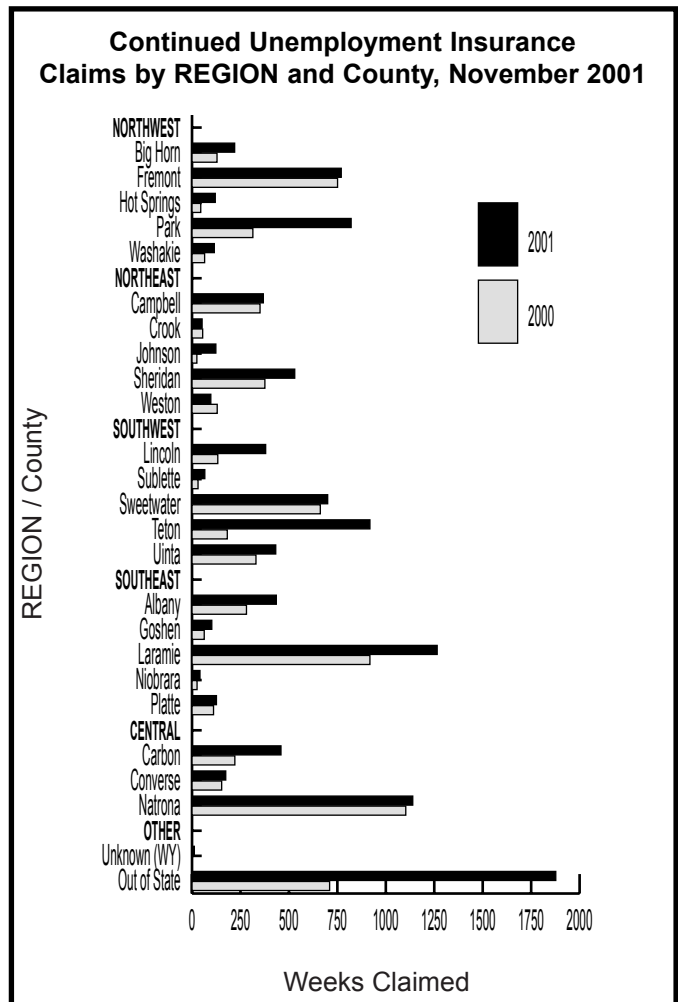
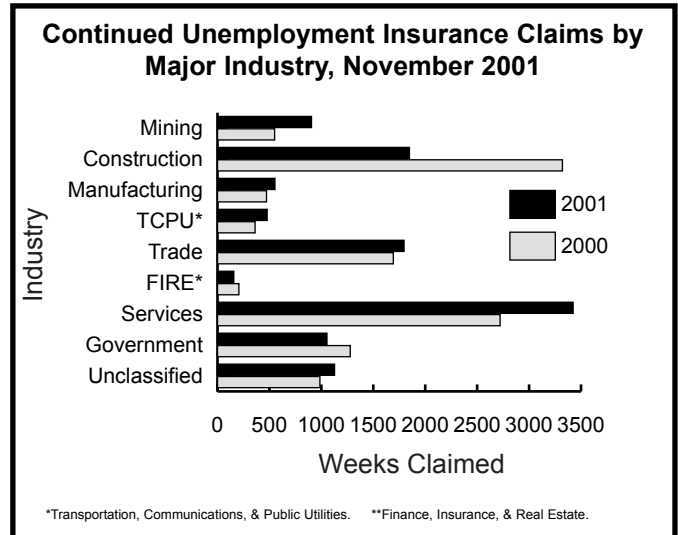
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Mark A. Harris, Sociologist, Ph.D.

“Total statewide continued claims for November were down 2.1 percent over the previous year.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Nov 01	Oct 01	Nov 00	Oct 01 Nov 01	Nov 00 Nov 01
	TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	11,342	7,255	11,589	56.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,757	2,168	3,539	73.3	6.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3,306	2,071	4,343	59.6	-23.9
Mining	905	494	550	83.2	64.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	773	365	301	111.8	156.8
Construction	1,848	1,073	3,321	72.2	-44.4
Manufacturing	553	504	472	9.7	17.2
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	6,909	4,258	6,260	62.3	10.4
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	478	406	362	17.7	32.0
Transportation	343	290	258	18.3	32.9
Communications & Public Utilities	135	116	104	16.4	29.8
Trade	1,796	1,102	1,693	63.0	6.1
Wholesale Trade	283	175	228	61.7	24.1
Retail Trade	1,513	927	1,465	63.2	3.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	157	145	206	8.3	-23.8
Services	3,424	1,985	2,721	72.5	25.8
Personal & Business Services	827	562	587	47.2	40.9
Health Services	229	198	240	15.7	-4.6
Government	1,054	620	1,278	70.0	-17.5
Local Government	356	281	374	26.7	-4.8
Local Education	77	88	125	-12.5	-38.4
UNCLASSIFIED	1,127	926	986	21.7	14.3

LARAMIE COUNTY	Nov 01	Oct 01	Nov 00	Oct 01 Nov 01	Nov 00 Nov 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,266	1,034	1,247	22.4	1.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	406	287	387	41.5	4.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	265	185	438	43.2	-39.5
Mining	4	1	24	300.0	-83.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	4	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	210	110	381	90.9	-44.9
Manufacturing	51	74	33	-31.1	54.5
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	904	758	720	19.3	25.6
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	142	133	91	6.8	56.0
Transportation	92	97	68	-5.2	35.3
Communications & Public Utilities	50	36	23	38.9	117.4
Trade	213	163	214	30.7	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	40	36	30	11.1	33.3
Retail Trade	173	127	184	36.2	-6.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	50	42	68	19.0	-26.5
Services	354	321	241	10.3	46.9
Personal & Business Services	155	133	85	16.5	82.4
Health Services	30	47	55	-36.2	-45.5
Government	145	99	106	46.5	36.8
Local Government	32	20	19	60.0	68.4
Local Education	10	3	9	233.3	11.1
UNCLASSIFIED	97	91	89	6.6	9.0

NATRONA COUNTY	Nov 01	Oct 01	Nov 00	Oct 01 Nov 01	Nov 00 Nov 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,140	793	1,614	43.8	-29.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	386	246	509	56.9	-24.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	448	260	729	72.3	-38.5
Mining	159	68	116	133.8	37.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	156	68	102	129.4	52.9
Construction	242	143	530	69.2	-54.3
Manufacturing	47	49	83	-4.1	-43.4
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	625	467	816	33.8	-23.4
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	43	37	74	16.2	-41.9
Transportation	34	23	27	47.8	25.9
Communications & Public Utilities	9	14	47	-35.7	-80.9
Trade	233	144	256	61.8	-9.0
Wholesale Trade	78	42	72	85.7	8.3
Retail Trade	155	102	184	52.0	-15.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	23	17	20	35.3	15.0
Services	265	212	295	25.0	-10.2
Personal & Business Services	99	72	120	37.5	-17.5
Health Services	42	39	42	7.7	0.0
Government	61	57	171	7.0	-64.3
Local Government	36	37	41	-2.7	-12.2
Local Education	14	18	18	-22.2	-22.2
UNCLASSIFIED	67	66	69	1.5	-2.9



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