

# TRENDS

## Wyoming New Business Formation in 2000 and 2001

by: *Sherry (Yu) Wen, Senior Economist*

“In 2001, 2,072 new firms started business in Wyoming, up from 2,007 in 2000. This marks the highest level of new business formation since 1993. These numbers indicate that Wyoming’s new business formation did not slow during 2001 while the national economy was in a period of decline.”

The U.S. economy started to slow in mid-2000 and went into a recession in March 2001. How has this national recession affected new business formation in Wyoming? Research & Planning (R&P) has tracked new business formation in Wyoming since 1993 and published related research every two years.<sup>1</sup> Presently, R&P has nine years of data, which enables us to address new business formation issues in more detail (i.e., at the county level).

largest numbers of new businesses in 2001 (see Table 1). Laramie County obtained 290 new firms (or 14.0% of the State’s total), 1,970 associated new jobs, and \$18 million in wages. Natrona County gained 203 new firms (or 9.8%), 858 jobs (less than half of Laramie’s), and \$9.8 million in wages. The figures for

(Text continued on page 4)

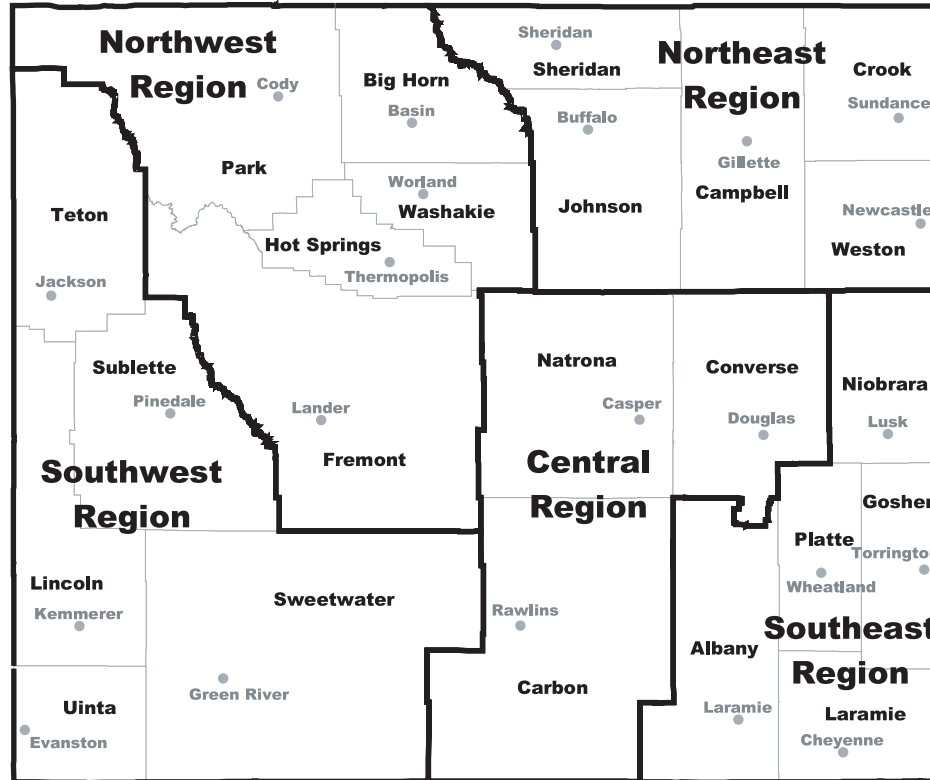
### Geographical Distribution and Impact of New Firms<sup>2</sup>

In 2001, 2,072 new firms started business in Wyoming, up from 2,007 in 2000 (see Figure 1 and Table 1, page 3). This marks the highest level of new business formation since 1993. These numbers indicate that Wyoming’s new business formation did not slow during 2001 while the national economy was in a period of decline. New firms brought 8,207 jobs<sup>3</sup> and \$100 million in wages to the State in 2000; and 9,452 jobs and \$124 million in wages in 2001. Laramie, Natrona, and Teton counties attracted the

### IN THIS ISSUE:

<b>Wyoming New Business Formation in 2000 and 2001</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Transition to New Classification System Begins</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2002</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>State Unemployment Rates</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Wyoming Job Growth Up Slightly in November</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Economic Indicators</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>County Employment Rates</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Unemployment Insurance Statistics</b>	<b>22</b>

## Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



**Wyoming Labor Force Trends** is a monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment, Beth Nelson, Director.

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

Tom Gallagher, Manager

e-mail: [tgalla@state.wy.us](mailto:tgalla@state.wy.us)

307-473-3801

Krista R. Shinkle, Editor

e-mail: [kshink@state.wy.us](mailto:kshink@state.wy.us)

307-473-3808

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

Contributors to **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** this month: Nancy Brennan, David Bullard, Mike Evans, Douglas W. Leonard, Brad Payne, Krista R. Shinkle, and Sherry (Yu) Wen.

Subscriptions, additional copies, and back issues available free of charge.

© Copyright 2003 by the Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

### Department of Employment Nondiscrimination Statement

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.

ISSN 0512-4409

Figure 1: Annual Number of New Firms in Wyoming and Associated Jobs and Total Wages, 1993 - 2001

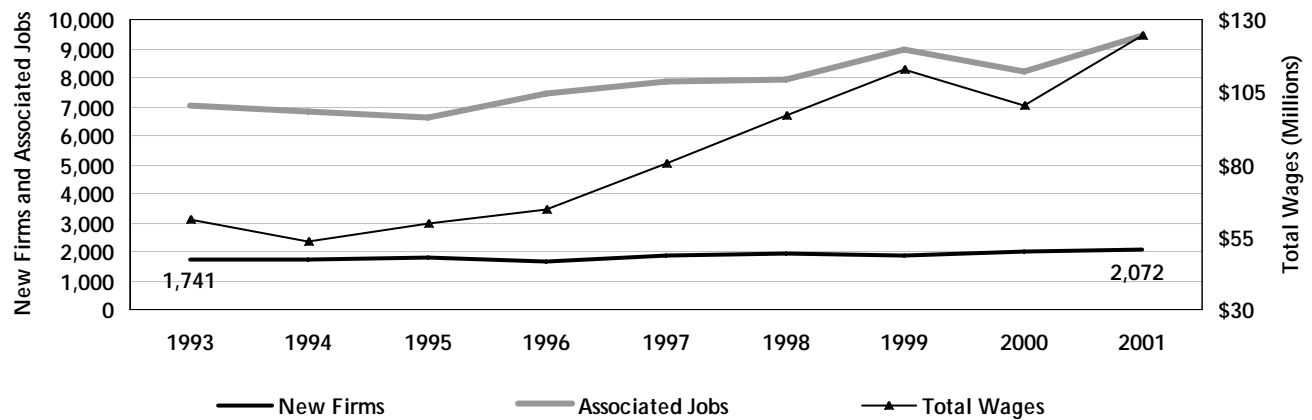


Table 1: New Public and Private Sector Firms, Associated New Jobs<sup>1</sup> and Wages, New Business Formation Rate,<sup>2</sup> and Impact on Employment and Wages<sup>3</sup> by Wyoming Region and County, 2000 and 2001

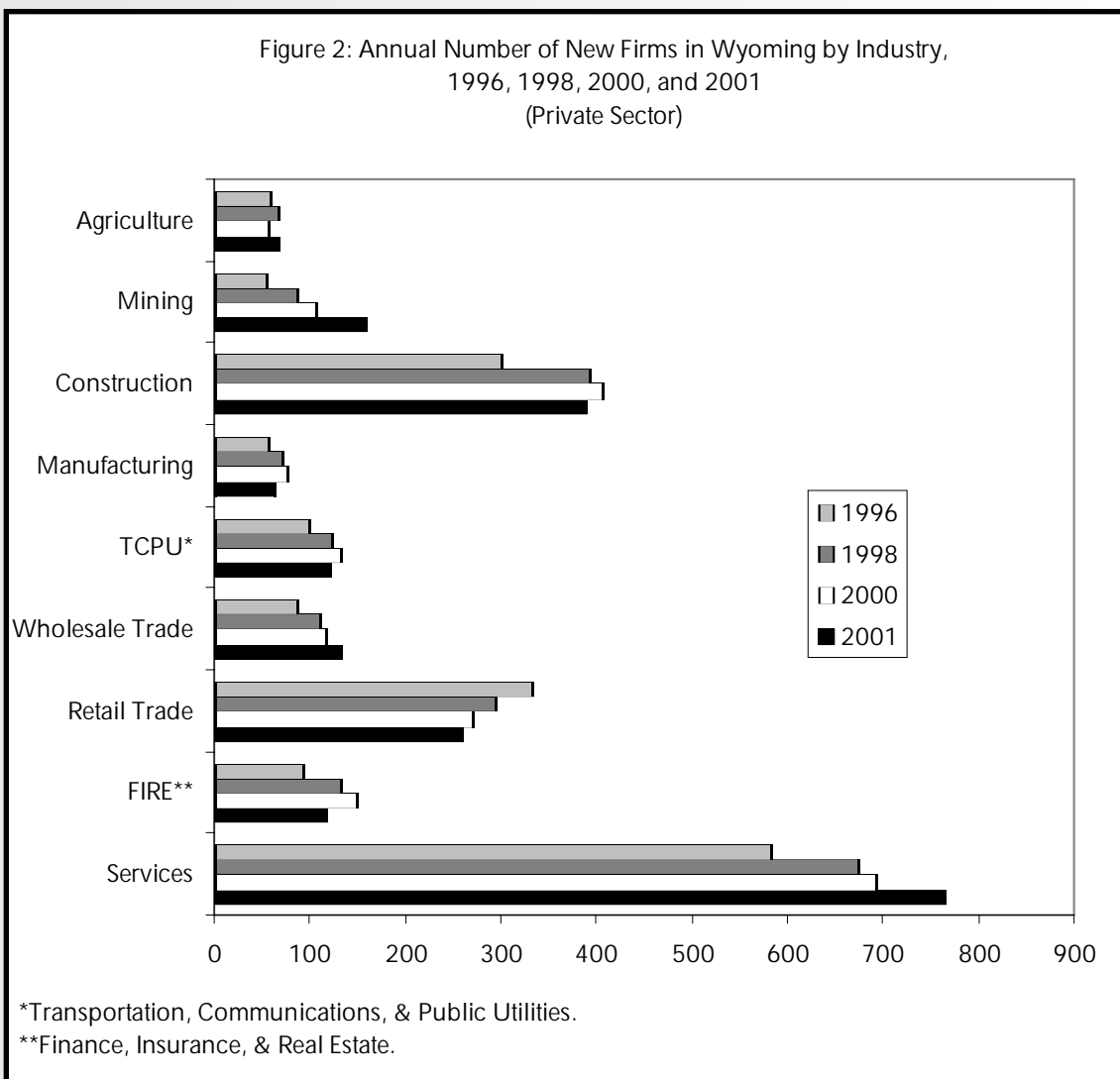
Region/ County	Start up in 2000							Start up in 2001						
	New Firms	Percent	New Jobs	Total Wages (in millions)	New Business Formation Rate	Employment Impact	Wage Impact	New Firms	Percent	New Jobs	Total Wages (in millions)	New Business Formation Rate	Employment Impact	Wage Impact
<b>Northwest</b>	316	15.7%	1,033	\$8.9	8.5%	2.9%	1.1%	281	13.6%	1,156	\$12.0	7.5%	3.2%	1.4%
Big Horn	26		102	1.3	6.9%	2.5%	1.3%	26		126	1.9	6.8%	3.0%	1.7%
Fremont	123		416	3.0	8.9%	3.0%	1.0%	112		430	4.4	8.0%	3.0%	1.3%
Hot Springs	22		71	0.5	9.4%	3.6%	1.2%	23		171	1.6	9.6%	8.5%	3.7%
Park	119		387	3.7	9.3%	3.3%	1.3%	106		390	3.7	8.2%	3.3%	1.3%
Washakie	26		57	0.4	6.1%	1.6%	0.4%	14		39	0.4	3.3%	1.1%	0.4%
<b>Northeast</b>	346	17.2%	1,314	17.5	10.6%	3.6%	1.7%	381	18.4%	1,423	20.2	11.2%	3.8%	1.8%
Campbell	164		708	9.9	12.7%	3.9%	1.6%	162		724	12.4	12.0%	3.6%	1.7%
Crook	14		29	0.3	6.3%	1.5%	0.8%	28		68	1.1	11.7%	3.6%	2.3%
Johnson	38		95	1.0	10.6%	3.6%	1.9%	58		214	2.3	15.0%	8.0%	4.1%
Sheridan	117		429	4.8	10.1%	4.0%	1.9%	110		349	3.8	9.4%	3.2%	1.4%
Weston	13		53	1.4	5.2%	2.4%	2.6%	23		68	0.6	9.0%	3.1%	1.0%
<b>Southwest</b>	468	23.3%	2,320	34.7	10.0%	4.6%	2.4%	493	23.8%	1,713	28.9	10.2%	3.3%	1.8%
Lincoln	51		245	5.8	8.9%	4.9%	4.6%	84		264	2.3	13.7%	5.1%	1.6%
Sublette	38		140	1.9	9.7%	6.4%	3.5%	46		196	3.9	11.3%	8.2%	6.5%
Sweetwater	103		561	8.0	8.2%	3.0%	1.3%	111		428	7.1	8.8%	2.3%	1.0%
Teton	213		1,080	14.7	11.8%	6.6%	3.4%	190		645	13.7	10.2%	3.9%	2.9%
Uinta	63		294	4.3	9.3%	3.7%	2.2%	62		180	1.9	8.9%	2.1%	0.9%
<b>Southeast</b>	423	21.1%	1,494	14.5	9.4%	2.5%	1.0%	480	23.2%	2,591	23.6	10.4%	4.4%	1.5%
Albany	95		353	2.5	9.1%	2.5%	0.7%	114		340	3.5	10.6%	2.4%	1.0%
Goshen	39		98	0.7	9.1%	2.4%	0.8%	36		105	0.5	8.4%	2.6%	0.6%
Laramie	254		934	10.5	10.0%	2.6%	1.1%	290		1,970	18.5	11.1%	5.4%	1.8%
Niobrara	14		51	0.5	10.4%	6.6%	3.4%	6		19	0.1	4.5%	2.4%	0.4%
Platte	21		58	0.4	6.0%	1.7%	0.5%	34		157	1.1	9.6%	4.8%	1.3%
<b>Central</b>	312	15.5%	1,010	10.3	8.1%	2.4%	0.9%	288	13.9%	1,217	12.6	7.4%	2.9%	1.1%
Carbon	63		219	2.8	9.6%	3.5%	1.9%	51		288	2.2	7.7%	4.6%	1.4%
Converse	30		102	0.6	6.5%	2.3%	0.5%	34		71	0.5	7.3%	1.6%	0.5%
Natrona	219		689	6.8	8.0%	2.2%	0.7%	203		858	9.8	7.4%	2.7%	1.1%
<b>Unclassified<sup>4</sup></b>	142	7.1%	1,036	14.6	17.8%	12.3%	5.4%	149	7.2%	1,352	27.4	16.4%	12.9%	8.0%
<b>Statewide</b>	2,007	100%	8,207	100.5	9.6%	3.6%	1.6%	2,072	100%	9,452	124.6	9.7%	4.0%	1.9%

<sup>1</sup>New jobs represent the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters of business.  
<sup>2</sup>New business formation rate is the percentage of new firms compared with the total number of firms in a specific location.  
<sup>3</sup>Employment and wage impact is the proportion of jobs and wages contributed by new businesses.  
<sup>4</sup>Unclassified includes all firms missing county information or those having more than one county location (multi-county firms).

Laramie and Natrona counties indicate a change from the previous analysis covering 1998 and 1999 when Natrona County gained more new businesses than Laramie County. Teton County brought in 190 new firms (or 9.2%), 645 jobs, and \$13.7 million in wages. Teton County had one-third as many new jobs as Laramie County, but 76.0 percent of Laramie County’s associated wages. Niobrara County had the lowest level of new business formation, only gaining six new firms in 2001 and 19 associated jobs with \$60,000 in wages.

impact the local economy? This issue can be addressed in different ways. Table 1 (see page 3) lists three impact indicators. First, the new business formation rate<sup>4</sup> shows what proportion of businesses are “new blood” to the local economy. It also indicates the speed of new business development in the area. Second, the employment impact<sup>5</sup> indicates what percentage of jobs is attributable to the new start-ups. Third, the wage impact<sup>6</sup> shows how much new hires contributed in total wages to the community. The original number of firms and differing employment and wage levels have a significant influence on the three impact

How does new business formation



indicators. As a result, the counties that obtained more new firms do not necessarily show larger impacts on the economy, and vice versa. New business formation impacted Johnson County the most in 2001. Fifteen percent of its businesses were new during the year. Those new firms accounted for 8.0 percent of Johnson County's total employment and 4.1 percent of total wages. In comparison, the counties with the greatest number of new businesses showed smaller economic impacts from

their new firms. Laramie County had an 11.1 percent formation rate with a 5.4 percent impact on its total employment and a 1.8 percent impact on its total wages. Teton County showed a 10.2 percent formation rate with a 3.9 percent employment impact and a 2.9 percent wage impact. Natrona County had a 7.4 percent formation rate with a 2.7 percent employment impact and a 1.1 percent wage impact. Overall, in 2001 the State experienced an average formation rate of 9.7 percent. New firms in Wyoming

Table 2: Number of New Private Sector Businesses in Wyoming by Location and Industry, 2000 and 2001

Region/County	Agriculture	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	TCPU*	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	FIRE**	Services	Total
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>592</b>
Big Horn	4	ND	17	5	4	6	7	ND	8	52
Fremont	11	8	52	6	9	6	41	22	77	232
Hot Springs	ND	ND	11	ND	ND	ND	8	4	14	45
Park	7	9	40	17	3	14	32	9	92	223
Washakie	ND	5	10	ND	ND	ND	7	ND	7	40
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>727</b>
Campbell	4	82	50	6	27	25	38	14	80	326
Crook	ND	ND	6	5	ND	ND	5	ND	11	42
Johnson	ND	23	15	ND	9	ND	12	6	24	96
Sheridan	17	22	50	13	13	3	30	10	69	227
Weston	0	ND	9	ND	ND	0	6	ND	7	36
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>957</b>
Lincoln	ND	6	41	ND	6	9	23	6	36	135
Sublette	4	8	17	6	ND	ND	11	ND	29	83
Sweetwater	ND	18	35	ND	27	13	26	11	73	213
Teton	20	ND	107	13	ND	18	50	41	143	402
Uinta	ND	ND	17	8	14	ND	19	ND	48	124
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>900</b>
Albany	4	5	33	4	9	13	20	17	103	208
Goshen	4	0	12	ND	10	ND	9	12	18	75
Laramie	11	0	107	11	34	29	71	41	238	542
Niobrara	ND	ND	5	0	ND	0	4	ND	8	20
Platte	ND	ND	17	ND	ND	ND	13	ND	14	55
<b>Central</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>599</b>
Carbon	ND	5	20	ND	13	ND	20	ND	42	114
Converse	ND	4	14	ND	4	ND	10	ND	21	64
Natrona	8	27	69	11	21	33	53	44	155	421
<b>Unclassified***</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>291</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>4,066</b>

\*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

\*\*Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

\*\*\*All firms missing county information or having more than one county location (multi-county firms).

ND (nondisclosure): indicates withheld data not meeting the agency's confidentiality criteria.

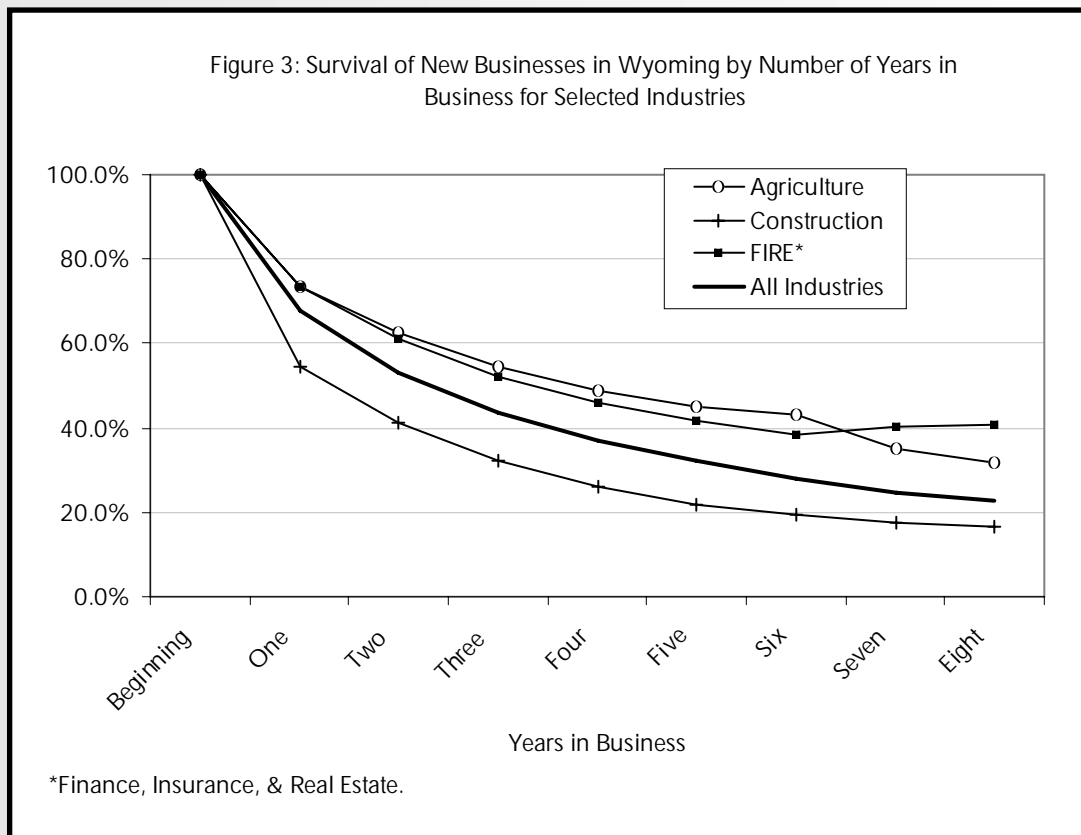
contributed 4.0 percent to total employment and 1.9 percent to total wages.

**Industry Distribution by County**

Historically, Services and Construction are the two industries that experience most new business formation in Wyoming (see Figure 2, page 4). This trend continued in 2000 and 2001. In 2001 more than half of all new firms (55.6%) were in one of these two industries, 763 firms (36.8%) in Services and 389 firms (18.8%) in Construction. As usual, Retail Trade contains the third largest percentage of new firms (13.4% in 2000 and 12.5% in 2001). However, this industry has shown a continuing decrease in new firms. The most notable movement in recent years was in the Mining industry. After five years of steady

increases (18.6% average annual rate), the Mining industry experienced a large jump (50%) in 2001. The gain of 158 new Mining firms may in large part reflect coal bed methane development.

Where did most new Mining firms locate? How were industries' new firms distributed among counties? What was the proportional gain by industry for each Wyoming county? Table 2 (see page 5) provides detailed information on where new business formation occurred. Despite combining 2000 and 2001 data, many industry-specific numbers are not disclosable due to confidentiality. Table 2 shows that more than half of the 263 new Mining firms (137 or 52.1% of the State total) were located in the Northeast region, and about one-third (82 or 31.2% of the State total) were in Campbell County. Natrona County was second with



27 new Mining firms (10.3%), followed by Johnson (8.7%), Sheridan (8.4%), and Sweetwater (6.8%) counties. Park County had the largest share of new Manufacturing firms (17 or 12.3%), while Laramie County attracted more new firms (34 or 13.4%) in Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU). Consistent with Statewide trends, Services contributed the largest proportion of new firms to most counties followed by Construction. Exceptions were Campbell County, with its largest proportion (25.2%) in Mining, and Big Horn County, which had most of its new firms (32.7%) in Construction.

### New Business Survival Rates by Industry and Location

We discussed how many new firms started business in Wyoming in 2000 and 2001. Now we will examine all new firms since fourth quarter 1992 to see if they are still in business or to determine how many years they survived. In this research, we only look at the survival of the business under the original owner. In other words, if a firm was sold to another owner(s) it is considered closed, even if it continues the same type of business.

Figure 3 (see page 6) shows that the survival rate of new firms decreases as the years in business increase. A little over two-thirds of new firms survived after one year in business. In general, firms in Agriculture and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE) had a much higher chance of survival than firms in other industries. On the other hand, Construction firms had a much lower chance of survival. Construction firms largely depend on short and temporary project contracts. Firms are

Table 3: One- and Three-year Survival Rates of New Businesses in Wyoming by Region and County

Region/County	One Year	Three Years
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>
Big Horn	64.7%	45.9%
Fremont	65.1%	42.5%
Hot Springs	68.8%	40.2%
Park	65.8%	45.5%
Washakie	76.0%	50.2%
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>69.2%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>
Campbell	69.7%	42.4%
Crook	65.5%	38.2%
Johnson	70.3%	41.0%
Sheridan	69.8%	48.5%
Weston	61.9%	46.5%
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>67.0%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>
Lincoln	60.6%	41.9%
Sublette	76.8%	50.0%
Sweetwater	62.6%	40.5%
Teton	68.8%	43.4%
Uinta	69.2%	42.6%
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>68.2%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>
Albany	70.1%	44.9%
Goshen	63.7%	39.1%
Laramie	68.9%	41.7%
Niobrara	66.7%	43.9%
Platte	61.8%	41.0%
<b>Central</b>	<b>69.8%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>
Carbon	71.0%	46.1%
Converse	67.5%	48.1%
Natrona	69.9%	43.6%
<b>Multi-County</b>	<b>88.0%</b>	<b>64.0%</b>
<b>Unclassified*</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>38.0%</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>67.6%</b>	<b>43.4%</b>

\*All firms missing county information.

also restricted by weather.

Table 3 presents one- and three-year survival rates by county. Multi-county firms showed the highest survivability in Wyoming, 88.0 percent were still in business after one year and 64.0 percent were still in business after three years. Statewide, the survival rates were 67.6

Table 4: Three-Year Survival Rates of New Businesses in Wyoming by Industry and Region

	Northwest	Northeast	Southwest	Southeast	Central	Multi-County	Unclassified*	Statewide
Agriculture	50.0%	55.7%	47.6%	60.6%	62.7%	-	50.0%	54.7%
Mining	53.3%	53.3%	48.9%	31.8%	47.4%	-	44.4%	49.3%
Construction	35.6%	33.6%	30.0%	31.2%	32.9%	-	27.0%	32.1%
Manufacturing	36.6%	44.1%	49.4%	48.5%	46.9%	-	71.4%	45.9%
TCPU**	55.0%	40.6%	47.1%	42.5%	35.6%	-	48.3%	44.5%
Wholesale Trade	56.1%	51.1%	38.7%	42.9%	43.0%	-	34.5%	43.6%
Retail Trade	44.6%	42.0%	45.9%	40.7%	43.9%	72.7%	38.1%	43.6%
FIRE***	51.0%	57.6%	51.3%	50.5%	55.3%	-	41.7%	52.2%
Services	45.1%	46.1%	47.0%	44.6%	46.3%	71.4%	39.4%	45.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>44.4%</b>	<b>42.9%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>64.0%</b>	<b>38.0%</b>	<b>43.4%</b>

\*All firms missing county information.

\*\*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

\*\*\*Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

percent and 43.4 percent, respectively. Firms in Washakie and Sublette counties had the second highest survival rates, with at least 76 percent of firms surviving one year and 50 percent beyond three years. A firm's survival depends on many factors, particularly location and type of industry. For example, Table 4 shows that the Central region was the best location for agricultural firms, which had a 62.7 percent survival rate after three years in business, compared with the Southwest region with only 47.6 percent. The Northwest region may be the best location for new businesses in TCPU; more than half of these firms (55.0%) survived at least three years, compared to the Central region with only 35.6 percent survival.

## Summary

An increasing number of new firms started business in Wyoming in 2000 and 2001. This indicates that Wyoming's new business formation had not slowed down by the end of 2001, even though the nation was in a recession. Compared to other industries in 2001, the Mining industry had the most significant over-

the-year increase in new firms. Both Washakie and Sublette counties had new business survival rates surpassing the Statewide average.

<sup>1</sup>Sherry (Yu) Wen, "An Update on New Business Formation in Wyoming," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, January 2001, pp. 1-10.

<sup>2</sup>New firms or new business in this study did not include the new branches or the successors of old existing firms following ownership transfer. In addition, only those new firms that reported paying wages to their employees were included.

<sup>3</sup>New jobs in this research reflect the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters of business. Since many firms opened in the second or third months of a specific quarter, using the quarter's average employment (total quarterly employment divided by three months) cannot show their actual initial employment level.

<sup>4</sup>New business formation rates are the number of new firms (new Unemployment Insurance [UI] accounts) divided by the total number of employing units (existing UI accounts and all of their associated physical locations, e.g., chain stores).

<sup>5</sup>The employment impact is the number of jobs brought by the new firms divided by the total employment in a given area.

<sup>6</sup>The wage impact is the total amount of wages contributed by new firms divided by the total wages in a given area.





## Transition to New Classification System Begins

by: Nancy Brennan, Economist; Mike Evans, Former BLS Program Supervisor; and Krista R. Shinkle, Economist

Adapted from the article, "The Coming Changes in Forest Industry Statistics, Comparisons Among NAFTA Nations Sought," written by Mike Evans in the *Journal of Forestry*, September 1997.

"NAICS focuses on *how* products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on *what* is produced."

This article first appeared in the April 1997 issue of **Trends** to provide information on the upcoming classification changes in industry statistics. We begin the transition from the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) by presenting second quarter 2001 and 2002 employment data for Wyoming. The article on page 13 presents the most recent employment data for Wyoming grouped by NAICS sectors. Eventually, all industry data reported in **Trends** will be in NAICS format. The updated reprint of "New Industrial Classification System Will Affect All Industry Statistics" should help you understand the differences between the SIC and NAICS classification systems.

The purpose of an industrial classification system is to group industries and categorize firms according to common characteristics, so that one can organize specific statistical information such as import/export, employment, tax revenues, and/or wage information. It can classify, or code, any business or establishment into an industry. The NAICS Administrative Committee, headed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), defined NAICS jointly with Canada and Mexico to obtain comparable economic and statistical information. Combining the three countries' existing classification systems makes it possible to compare industry statistics among international, state, and local economies. Under the SIC system, one cannot make direct comparisons between countries.

The evolution of the SIC industrial classification system is nothing new. It

has been revised every 10 to 15 years since its inception in the 1930s. The change from SIC to NAICS, however, represents a fundamental break with the past in certain industries. The new system gives special attention to new and emerging industries, especially those considered highly technological and other sectors that have similar production processes. NAICS will reflect the restructuring of the economies, especially to accommodate past and ongoing changes in the economic structure of the countries.

The use of NAICS makes substantial structural time series breaks in most industries. Time series breaks will affect projections and comparisons of statistics over time (i.e., comparing employment by industry in 2001 to 1991). This article shows the interrelationship between SIC and NAICS, and the changes taking place.

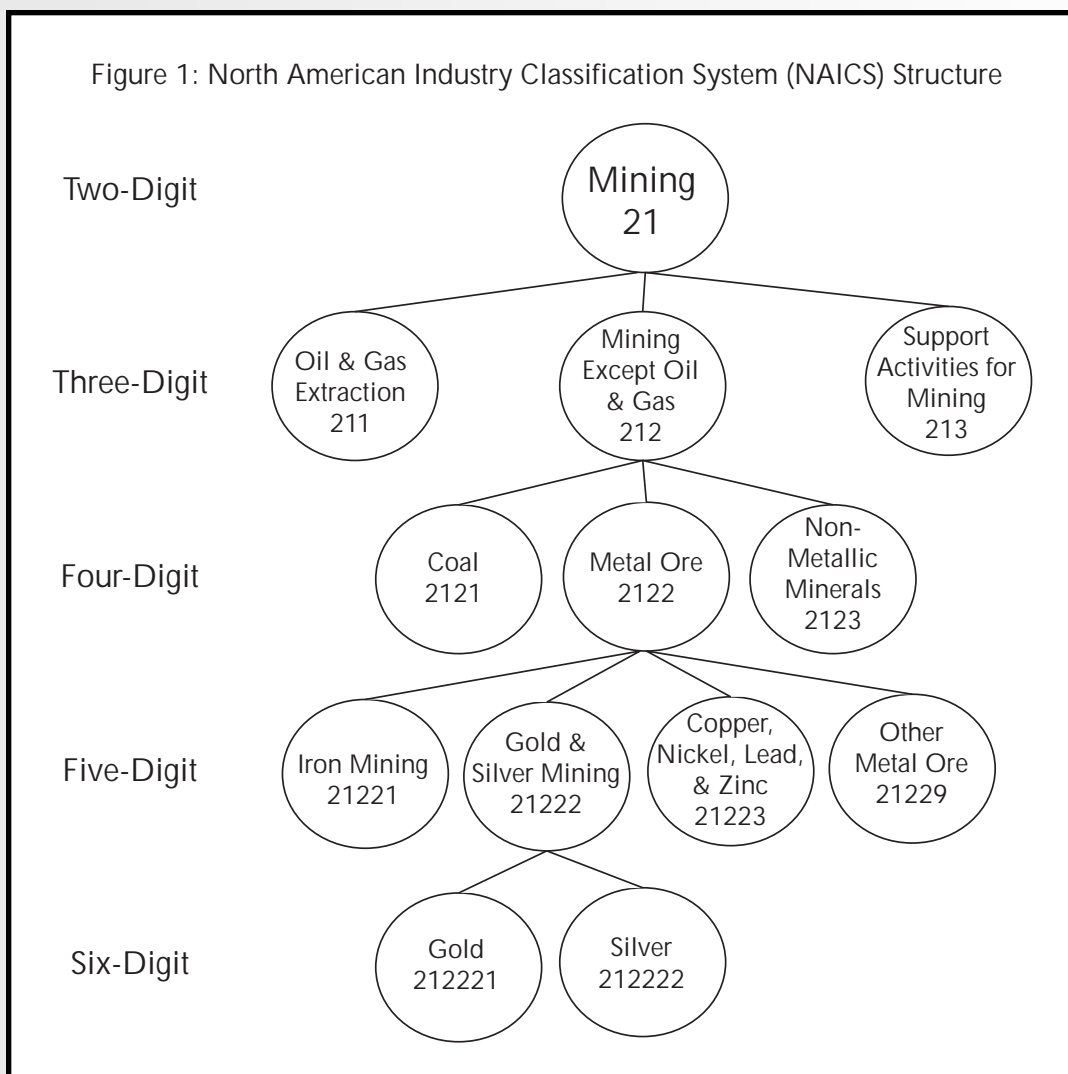
**Differences Between the Two Systems**

NAICS focuses on *how* products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on *what* is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than SIC.

NAICS uses a six-digit code, while a four-digit code identified SIC industries. The first two digits of NAICS identify the general sector, while the third, fourth, and fifth digits are more specific to the operations of the sector. Each sector is divided into many groups and each group is separated further into specific

production operations identified by five- and six-digit NAICS codes. For example, the Mining sector (two-digit) is divided into three groups (three-digit): oil & gas extraction; mining except oil & gas; and support activities for mining. The mining except oil & gas industry is divided into three more groups (four-digit): coal; metal ore; and non-metallic minerals, and so on (see Figure 1).

The NAICS Administrative Committee standardized the first five digits of the NAICS code between countries striving for compatibility at the two-digit level with the International Standard Industrial



Classification (ISIC).<sup>1</sup> The sixth digit is used to identify subdivisions to satisfy user needs in individual countries. Provided that one meets other measurement standards (i.e., monetary exchange rates), one could make direct comparisons among the three national economies.

### Effects of Transition on All Industries

Table 1 (see page 12) bridges the two systems and compares all major industries between the one-digit SIC Code<sup>2</sup> and the two-digit NAICS Code.<sup>3</sup> OMB developed the NAICS system for compatibility with the SIC system, although the numerical codes will always change.

NAICS groups economic activities into 21 sectors, up from the 10 major divisions in the SIC system. The total number of industries increased to 1,179, compared with 1,004 under the SIC system. The 1987 SIC system left three-quarters of all firms by industry unchanged from the previous classification system of 1972; NAICS will leave two-thirds unchanged compared with the SIC system, but they will be re-numbered, re-labeled, and described differently.

More than one-third of the industries formerly coded in the SIC system will be split into new NAICS designations. Series disruptions could affect a total of 511 industries and cause comparisons between 2001 and 2002 economic activity to be distorted. Some industries will have time series breaks in the data greater than three percent of the 1992 value of output for the 1987 industry.<sup>4</sup> There are a total of 256 industry breaks for all

industries. These time series breaks not only cause statistical disruptions for the users in the industries redefined, but in the broad sectors that we use to describe our economy.

When changing from SIC to NAICS, there are a total of 361 new industries not previously recognized separately, while 661 industries are directly matched and 344 industries split into various sectors. Often, differences in employment between NAICS and SIC are not due to firms having changed their primary industrial activity, but due to the different coding assignments, which cause time series breaks even when the new system directly matches the SIC system.

### Solutions & Conclusions

The past approach to preserving time series (e.g., SIC change in 1987) after classification system revisions is to create linkages at the firm level where the series breaks. Producing a dual data series will create linkages using both the SIC and new classifications for a given period of transition, enabling one to cross-reference NAICS and SIC. We can assess the full impact of the revision, with the dual classifications of data.

We see the conversion from the SIC system to NAICS as an important step in providing a strong foundation for statistical information in coming decades. Nonetheless, the immediate challenge is to help the users of the data become familiar with new industry groupings and deal with the series breaks over time.

*(Text continued on page 13)*

**Table 1: Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes Matched to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)**

1987 SIC Code (10 Total)	SIC Industry Description	2002 NAICS Code (21 Total)	NAICS Sector Description
Division A	Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing SIC 01-09	11 31-33 54 56 81	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting Manufacturing Professional & Technical Services Administrative & Waste Services Other Services, Except Public Administration
Division B	Mining SIC 10-14	21 54	Mining Professional & Technical Services
Division C	Construction SIC 15-17	23 56	Construction Administrative & Waste Services
Division D	Manufacturing SIC 20-39	11 21 31-33 48-49 51 54 81	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting Mining Manufacturing Transportation & Warehousing Information Professional & Technical Services Other Services, Except Public Administration
Division E	Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services) SIC 40-49	22 48-49 51 53 54 56 62 71 72 81	Utilities Transportation & Warehousing Information Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing Professional & Technical Services Administrative & Waste Services Health Care & Social Assistance Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation Accommodation & Food Services Other Services, Except Public Administration
Division F	Wholesale Trade SIC 50-51	31-33 42 44-45 54	Manufacturing Wholesale Trade Retail Trade Professional & Technical Services
Division G	Retail Trade SIC 52-59	31-33 44-45 52 71 72	Manufacturing Retail trade Finance & Insurance Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation Accommodations & Food Services
Division H	Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate SIC 60-67	23 52 53 54 55 71 81	Construction Finance & Insurance Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing Professional & Technical Services Management of Companies & Enterprises Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation Other Services, Except Public Administration
Division I	Services SIC 70-89	11 23 31-33 42 44-45 48-49 51 53 54 56 61 62 71 72 81 92	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting Construction Manufacturing Wholesale Trade Retail trade Transportation & Warehousing Information Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing Professional & Technical Services Administrative & Waste Services Education Services Health & Social Assistance Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation Accommodations & Food Services Other Services, Except Public Administration Public Administration
Division J	Public Administration SIC 91-97	92 48-49	Public Administration Transportation & Warehousing

<sup>1</sup>Carole A. Ambler, Bureau of the Census, Services Division, *An Update on the Development of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)*, October 1995.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Office of Management and Budget, "Economic

Classification Policy Committee: SIC Replacement—NAICS Proposed Industry Classification Structure," *Federal Register*, Volume 61, 1996.

<sup>4</sup>Paul T. Zeisset and Mark E. Wallace, Bureau of the Census, Economic Planning and Coordination Division, *How Will NAICS Affect Data Users?*, October 1996.



## Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2002

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

tables by: *Nancy Brennan, Economist*

"Gas plant construction helped push employment in the Construction sector up by 699 jobs or 3.5 percent."

Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment<sup>1</sup> increased by 2,236 jobs or 0.9 percent during the second quarter of 2002 compared to second quarter 2001. Second quarter's employment increase is significantly lower than the five-year average growth of 2.0 percent signaling a slowdown in job growth in Wyoming (see Table 1). Job losses occurred primarily in three sectors: Mining (especially support activities for mining), Manufacturing, and Retail Trade. This overall slowdown in job growth and job losses in these industries has been seen in the Wyoming Nonagricultural

Wage and Salary Employment data for several months (see Table on page 19). Total payroll increased by 4.7 percent, which is below the five-year average of 6.1 percent. Average weekly wage increased by \$20 or 3.8 percent, slightly below its five-year average of 4.0 percent.

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Sector

Each year during the refiling survey, approximately one-third of the employers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) in Wyoming are contacted to confirm that

Table 1: Percent Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter, 1998-2002

	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
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	2.8	5.8	8.2	7.0	5.3	1.1
02Q2	0.9	5.2	4.7	5.2	3.8	0.0
5 Year Average for Q2	2.0	5.8	6.1	6.7	4.0	0.9

Table 2: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter 2002 by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter		Change No.	%	Second Quarter		Change Amount	%	Second Quarter		Change Amt.	%
	2001	2002			2001	2002			2001	2002		
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>239,822</b>	<b>242,058</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>\$1,643,190,461</b>	<b>\$1,720,728,309</b>	<b>\$77,537,848</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>\$527</b>	<b>\$547</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>181,890</b>	<b>183,392</b>	<b>1,502</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>\$1,207,229,307</b>	<b>\$1,246,849,288</b>	<b>\$39,619,981</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>\$511</b>	<b>\$523</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting (11)	2,534	2,451	-83	-3.3	12,156,554	12,974,161	817,607	6.7	369	407	38	10.3
Mining (21)	17,914	17,728	-186	-1.0	238,382,987	233,243,214	-5,139,773	-2.2	1,024	1,012	-12	-1.1
Utilities (22)	2,081	2,117	36	1.7	33,045,284	37,126,896	4,081,612	12.4	1,222	1,349	128	10.4
Construction (23)	19,776	20,475	699	3.5	150,651,852	162,627,675	11,975,823	7.9	586	611	25	4.3
Manufacturing (31-33)	9,956	9,381	-574	-5.8	89,878,326	85,392,275	-4,486,051	-5.0	694	700	6	0.8
Wholesale Trade (42)	6,847	7,052	204	3.0	58,593,797	63,518,134	4,924,337	8.4	658	693	35	5.3
Retail Trade (44-45)	30,700	30,171	-529	-1.7	135,937,638	139,309,651	3,372,013	2.5	341	355	15	4.3
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	6,354	6,508	154	2.4	47,980,721	49,907,304	1,926,583	4.0	581	590	9	1.5
Information (51)	3,975	4,157	182	4.6	28,844,622	29,583,066	738,444	2.6	558	547	-11	-1.9
Finance & Insurance (52)	6,094	6,549	455	7.5	51,929,122	55,136,180	3,207,058	6.2	655	648	-8	-1.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	3,374	3,499	125	3.7	18,064,878	20,219,620	2,154,742	11.9	412	445	33	7.9
Professional & Technical Services (54)	7,601	7,451	-149	-2.0	59,623,818	61,977,318	2,353,500	3.9	603	640	36	6.0
Management of Companies & Enterprises (55)	768	657	-112	-14.5	7,376,971	6,314,622	-1,062,349	-14.4	739	740	1	0.2
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	7,610	7,712	103	1.3	35,923,897	35,679,171	-244,726	-0.7	363	356	-7	-2.0
Educational Services (61)	1,054	988	-67	-6.3	5,059,981	5,482,034	422,053	8.3	369	427	58	15.7
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	17,324	18,040	717	4.1	116,163,767	122,718,131	6,554,364	5.6	516	523	7	1.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	3,276	2,589	-687	-21.0	10,977,787	8,611,447	-2,366,340	-21.6	258	256	-2	-0.7
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	26,973	28,222	1,249	4.6	68,373,717	76,050,802	7,677,085	11.2	195	207	12	6.3
Other Services, except Public Admin. (81)	7,681	7,643	-38	-0.5	38,263,588	40,956,049	2,692,461	7.0	383	412	29	7.6
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>57,932</b>	<b>58,666</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>\$435,961,154</b>	<b>\$473,879,021</b>	<b>\$37,917,867</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>\$579</b>	<b>\$621</b>	<b>\$42</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Federal Government	7,323	7,385	62	0.8	75,577,467	78,393,782	2,816,315	3.7	794	817	23	2.9
State Government	12,059	12,377	319	2.6	96,356,850	107,100,092	10,743,242	11.1	615	666	51	8.3
Local Government	38,550	38,904	354	0.9	264,026,837	288,385,147	24,358,310	9.2	527	570	43	8.2

they have been assigned the correct North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code. If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a new NAICS code is assigned to reflect that change. Employers' NAICS codes are also reviewed if the business is sold, incorporated, or otherwise changes ownership. In this manner, Research & Planning continuously ensures that employers are assigned to the correct industry category. However, such changes also make direct comparisons across years difficult, as large employers may have moved to another sector.

Table 2 shows that Accommodation & Food Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, and Construction created the largest number of jobs in second quarter. Accommodation & Food Services gained

1,249 jobs or 4.6 percent, although part of this increase was due to a "non-economic code change." A firm that was previously classified in Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (NAICS 71) was reclassified into Accommodation & Food Services (NAICS 72). Health Care & Social Assistance grew by 717 jobs or 4.1 percent during second quarter. Strong gains were seen in ambulatory health care services (300 jobs), nursing & residential care facilities (100 jobs), and social assistance (200 jobs). Gas plant construction helped push employment in the Construction sector up by 699 jobs or 3.5 percent.

Wholesale Trade grew significantly during second quarter, adding 204 jobs or 3.0 percent, part of which was related to the reclassification of a firm from Manufacturing to Wholesale Trade.

Finance & Insurance added 455 jobs or 7.5 percent in second quarter. A significant part of this increase is due to code changes and does not reflect an actual increase in the number of jobs. However, real employment increases were seen in the finance sector.

Manufacturing and Retail Trade both lost jobs when compared with second quarter 2001. Manufacturing employment decreased by 574 jobs or 5.8 percent because of job losses in many subsectors, especially chemical manufacturing. Manufacturing employment also fell because of the reclassification of firms into other sectors, such as Wholesale Trade. Retail Trade lost 529 jobs or 1.7 percent as a result of significant job losses in food & beverage stores, gasoline stations, and general merchandise stores. However, employment grew rapidly in building material & garden equipment & supplies dealers (250 jobs).

Mining employment fell by 186 jobs or 1.0 percent during second quarter. Strong gains in coal mining were overshadowed by job losses in support activities for mining (-600 jobs).

The employment decrease in Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation was primarily the result of reclassification of firms to other sectors (such as Accommodation & Food Services) rather than layoffs or other economic events. Similarly, Professional & Technical Services, Management of Companies & Enterprises, Administrative & Waste Services, Private Educational Services, and Other Services were also affected by the reclassification of relatively large firms.

Average weekly wage increased \$20 or 3.8 percent. The largest increase in average weekly wage occurred in Utilities, a gain of \$128 per week or 10.4 percent. This increase was the result of a bonus paid by a single firm. In Private Educational Services, average weekly wage increased by \$58 or 15.7 percent. Average weekly wage in State Government grew by \$51 or 8.3 percent because of market pay increases implemented by the Legislature.

### **Employment and Wages by County**

As shown in Table 3 (see page 16), employment increased in 15 of Wyoming's 23 counties during second quarter. In an effort to increase data quality, the Covered Employment and Wages unit has recently contacted many employers with "nonclassified" geographic codes in order to place them within counties. This has resulted in a significant decrease in employment in the "nonclassified" geographic designation, and corresponding increases in many counties throughout the state. While the long-run result will be higher-quality data, initially some of the employment increases at the county level may simply be interpreted as more accurate reporting, rather than actual increases in the number of jobs in the counties.

Laramie County employment increased by 1,413 jobs or 3.8 percent during second quarter 2002. Local Government fell by about 150 jobs while significant job gains were seen in Construction, Health Care & Social Assistance, and State Government.

Campbell County added 1,265 jobs or 6.4 percent. The largest job gains in

Campbell County were in Mining (500 jobs). Employment in Construction, Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade also grew rapidly.

Natrona County gained 682 jobs or 2.1 percent. Job gains in Construction, Retail Trade, Real Estate & Rental & Leasing, and Health Care & Social Assistance were partially offset by losses in Mining

and Manufacturing.

Fremont County grew by 585 jobs or 4.1 percent during second quarter. A large part of this increase was Construction employment related to a new gas plant.

Sheridan County grew by 484 jobs or 4.3 percent during second quarter.

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter 2002 by Region and County

REGION/ County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter 2001	2002	Change No.	%	Second Quarter 2001	2002	Change Amount	%	Second Quarter 2001	2002	Change Amt.	%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>239,822</b>	<b>242,058</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>\$1,643,190,461</b>	<b>\$1,720,728,309</b>	<b>\$77,537,848</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>\$527</b>	<b>\$547</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>36,540</b>	<b>37,392</b>	<b>852</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>\$218,656,525</b>	<b>\$230,795,695</b>	<b>\$12,139,170</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$475</b>	<b>\$14</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Big Horn	4,259	4,189	-70	-1.6	28,740,488	28,740,288	-200	0.0	519	528	9	1.7
Fremont	14,404	14,989	585	4.1	87,392,502	96,095,292	8,702,790	10.0	467	493	26	5.7
Hot Springs	2,053	2,040	-13	-0.6	10,415,882	10,306,726	-109,156	-1.0	390	389	-2	-0.4
Park	12,270	12,626	356	2.9	70,033,997	73,182,368	3,148,371	4.5	439	446	7	1.5
Washakie	3,554	3,548	-6	-0.2	22,073,656	22,471,021	397,365	1.8	478	487	9	2.0
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>38,064</b>	<b>40,091</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>\$284,141,306</b>	<b>\$310,098,176</b>	<b>\$25,956,870</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>\$574</b>	<b>\$595</b>	<b>\$21</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Campbell	19,816	21,081	1,265	6.4	174,462,229	189,409,217	14,946,988	8.6	677	691	14	2.1
Crook	1,980	2,021	41	2.1	11,684,316	12,459,141	774,825	6.6	454	474	20	4.5
Johnson	2,739	2,928	189	6.9	14,884,198	16,365,317	1,481,119	10.0	418	430	12	2.8
Sheridan	11,288	11,771	484	4.3	68,735,922	76,658,750	7,922,828	11.5	468	501	33	6.9
Weston	2,242	2,290	48	2.2	14,374,641	15,205,751	831,110	5.8	493	511	18	3.5
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>51,895</b>	<b>51,729</b>	<b>-165</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>\$379,636,916</b>	<b>\$391,485,325</b>	<b>\$11,848,409</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>\$563</b>	<b>\$582</b>	<b>\$19</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Lincoln	5,304	5,337	33	0.6	36,389,550	35,963,737	-425,813	-1.2	528	518	-9	-1.8
Sublette	2,372	2,604	233	9.8	14,705,841	17,696,143	2,990,302	20.3	477	523	46	9.6
Sweetwater	18,986	18,531	-455	-2.4	168,337,700	171,847,332	3,509,632	2.1	682	713	31	4.6
Teton	16,817	16,534	-283	-1.7	107,237,221	110,179,302	2,942,081	2.7	491	513	22	4.5
Uinta	8,416	8,723	307	3.6	52,966,604	55,798,811	2,832,207	5.3	484	492	8	1.6
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>59,543</b>	<b>61,246</b>	<b>1,703</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>\$379,069,538</b>	<b>\$410,156,367</b>	<b>\$31,086,829</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>\$490</b>	<b>\$515</b>	<b>\$25</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Albany	14,376	14,642	265	1.8	88,797,040	93,481,704	4,684,664	5.3	475	491	16	3.4
Goshen	4,152	4,100	-52	-1.2	21,338,681	22,273,248	934,567	4.4	395	418	23	5.7
Laramie	36,739	38,151	1,413	3.8	241,528,376	264,927,855	23,399,479	9.7	506	534	28	5.6
Niobrara	821	794	-27	-3.3	4,161,766	4,376,379	214,613	5.2	390	424	34	8.7
Platte	3,455	3,559	104	3.0	23,243,675	25,097,181	1,853,506	8.0	517	542	25	4.8
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>42,981</b>	<b>43,736</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>\$295,551,517</b>	<b>\$308,455,530</b>	<b>\$12,904,013</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>\$529</b>	<b>\$543</b>	<b>\$14</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Carbon	6,376	6,489	113	1.8	39,070,672	40,782,356	1,711,684	4.4	471	483	12	2.6
Converse	4,333	4,292	-40	-0.9	30,496,693	29,779,715	-716,978	-2.4	541	534	-8	-1.4
Natrona	32,272	32,954	682	2.1	225,984,152	237,893,459	11,909,307	5.3	539	555	17	3.1
<b>Nonclassified*</b>	<b>10,799</b>	<b>7,863</b>	<b>-2,936</b>	<b>-27.2</b>	<b>\$86,134,659</b>	<b>\$69,737,216</b>	<b>-\$16,397,443</b>	<b>-19.0</b>	<b>\$614</b>	<b>\$682</b>	<b>\$69</b>	<b>11.2</b>

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



Growth was seen across many sectors, including Mining, Manufacturing, Administrative & Waste Services, Health Care & Social Assistance, and Local Government.

Sublette County added 233 jobs or 9.8 percent. Mining posted the largest job gains, and was followed by Retail Trade, Construction, and Local Government.

Sweetwater County lost 455 jobs or 2.4 percent during second quarter. Job losses were seen in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Administrative & Waste Services, Accommodation & Food Services, and Local Government. Two sectors that increased employment in Sweetwater County were Finance & Insurance and Real Estate & Rental & Leasing.

Employment fell in Teton County by 283 jobs or 1.7 percent during second quarter 2002. Modest gains in Finance & Insurance were not enough to offset substantial job losses in Construction and Administrative & Waste Services. It is not surprising that employment fell in Construction, since building permits for single family homes in Teton County fell from 114 in the first six months of 2001 to 81 in the first six months of 2002, a decrease of 29.0 percent.<sup>2</sup>

Average weekly wage increased in all but three of Wyoming's counties. Sublette County had the largest increase in average weekly wage, a gain of \$46 or 9.6 percent.

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

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, **Manufacturing, Mining, and Construction Statistics**, "Building Permits," December 26, 2002, <<http://www.census.gov/const/www/permitsindex.html>> (January 24, 2003).

### State Unemployment Rates November 2002 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.0
Alaska	6.7
Oregon	6.7
Washington	6.7
California	6.3
Illinois	6.3
Mississippi	6.1
North Carolina	6.1
District of Columbia	6.0
Texas	6.0
Louisiana	5.9
New York	5.9
South Carolina	5.9
Alabama	5.8
West Virginia	5.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.7</b>
Arizona	5.6
New Mexico	5.6
Idaho	5.5
New Jersey	5.4
Pennsylvania	5.4
Michigan	5.3
Colorado	5.2
Ohio	5.2
Florida	5.0
Kentucky	4.9
Massachusetts	4.8
Missouri	4.8
Utah	4.8
Indiana	4.7
New Hampshire	4.7
Nevada	4.6
Kansas	4.5
Rhode Island	4.5
Wisconsin	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
Georgia	4.4
Montana	4.4
Maine	4.3
Tennessee	4.3
Oklahoma	4.1
Hawaii	4.0
Connecticut	3.9
Maryland	3.9
Vermont	3.9
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Iowa	3.7
Delaware	3.6
Minnesota	3.6
Virginia	3.6
North Dakota	3.2
Nebraska	3.0
South Dakota	2.6



### State Unemployment Rates November 2002 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.7
Oregon	7.1
Alaska	6.8
Illinois	6.7
Mississippi	6.7
Washington	6.6
California	6.4
South Carolina	6.3
Texas	6.2
West Virginia	6.2
Louisiana	6.1
North Carolina	6.1
District of Columbia	6.0
New York	6.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.0</b>
New Mexico	5.9
Alabama	5.8
Arizona	5.8
Idaho	5.8
Michigan	5.7
New Jersey	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.6
Ohio	5.4
Utah	5.4
Colorado	5.2
Kentucky	5.1
Missouri	5.1
Rhode Island	5.1
Wisconsin	5.1
Arkansas	5.0
Florida	5.0
Massachusetts	5.0
Indiana	4.9
New Hampshire	4.7
Georgia	4.6
Kansas	4.6
Nevada	4.6
Connecticut	4.4
Montana	4.4
Maine	4.3
Tennessee	4.3
Oklahoma	4.2
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Delaware	4.0
Maryland	4.0
Vermont	4.0
Hawaii	3.9
Iowa	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Virginia	3.9
North Dakota	3.4
Nebraska	3.3
South Dakota	2.7

## Wyoming Job Growth Up Slightly in November

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming job growth (measured on an over-the-year basis) increased slightly from 0.2 percent in October 2002 to 0.5 percent in November 2002. This translates into a net gain of 1,200 jobs when compared to November 2001. Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased from 3.9 percent in October to 4.2 percent in November (not a statistically significant increase). U.S. unemployment increased to 6.0 percent in November, and the U.S. continued to lose jobs (-0.1%) in over-the-year comparisons.

From October to November, Wyoming employment fell by 4,700 jobs or 1.9 percent. However, a decrease of this magnitude is consistent with seasonal patterns, and by itself does not signal a slowdown in the state's economy. Mining (-600 jobs or -3.0%) and Construction (-1,300 jobs or -6.5%) both shed jobs as colder weather set in. Employment also fell in Retail Trade (-900 jobs or -1.9%) and Services (-1,900 jobs or -3.3%) as tourist activity slowed.

When compared to November 2001, Wyoming employment grew by 1,200 jobs or 0.5 percent. Construction posted especially strong gains, growing by 1,100 jobs or 6.3 percent. Services (900 jobs or 1.6%) and Government (900 jobs or 1.4%) also grew significantly. Over-the-year job losses occurred in three main areas: Mining (-900 jobs or -4.5%), Manufacturing (-500 jobs or -4.3%), and Retail Trade (-200 or 0.4%). Within Mining, oil & gas extraction fell by 1,100 jobs or 8.9 percent, while coal mining increased by 200 jobs or 4.0 percent.

As expected, unemployment increased from October to November in almost all Wyoming counties. Lincoln and Fremont counties posted the highest unemployment rates (both 6.0%), while Albany County had the lowest rate (1.5%). When compared to November 2001, unemployment rates were mixed. Rates increased in 12 counties, fell in 10, and were unchanged in one county. Converse, Niobrara, Fremont, and Platte counties all experienced significant increases in unemployment, with rates rising by at least one percentage point from November 2001.

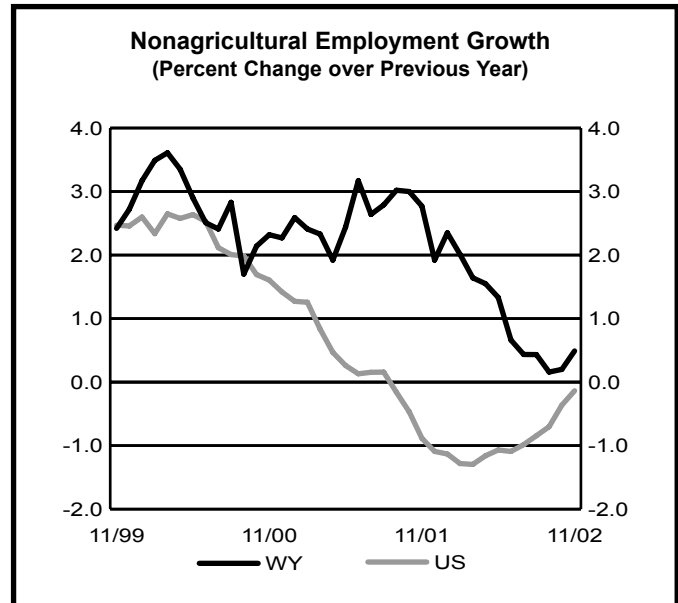


# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment<sup>1</sup>

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“Over-the-year job losses occurred in three main areas: Mining, Manufacturing, and Retail Trade.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment			
	NOV02(p)	OCT02(r)	NOV01	NOV 02		NOV02(p)	OCT02(r)	NOV01	NOV 02	NOV 02	
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	246.1	250.8	244.9	-1.9	0.5	<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	38.8	38.9	38.3	-0.3	1.3
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	48.8	50.7	49.1	-3.7	-0.6	<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	4.0	4.1	3.9	-2.4	2.6
Mining	19.2	19.8	20.1	-3.0	-4.5	Mining & Construction	2.4	2.5	2.3	-4.0	4.3
Coal Mining	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0	Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	11.2	11.7	12.3	-4.3	-8.9	<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	34.8	34.8	34.4	0.0	1.2
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.2	3.3	3.5	-3.0	-8.6	Transportation & Public Utilities	2.8	2.9	2.8	-3.4	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	8.0	8.4	8.8	-4.8	-9.1	Trade	9.2	9.3	9.1	-1.1	1.1
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.9	0.9	-11.1	-11.1
Construction	18.6	19.9	17.5	-6.5	6.3	Retail Trade	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	2.4
General Building Contractors	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	7.5	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Heavy Construction	5.5	6.3	5.1	-12.7	7.8	Services	8.6	8.4	8.4	2.4	2.4
Special Trade Construction	8.8	9.3	8.4	-5.4	4.8	Total Government	12.3	12.3	12.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	11.0	11.0	11.5	0.0	-4.3	Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	-3.8	State Government	3.7	3.8	3.6	-2.6	2.8
Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	-4.8	Local Government	6.1	6.0	6.2	1.7	-1.6
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.5	1.7	6.7	-5.9						
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.2	1.2	-8.3	-8.3						
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	197.3	200.1	195.8	-1.4	0.8	<b>NATRONA COUNTY*</b>					
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.1	14.0	14.2	0.7	-0.7	<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	33.6	33.7	33.2	-0.3	1.2
Transportation	9.3	9.3	9.4	0.0	-1.1	<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	5.8	6.1	5.9	-4.9	-1.7
Railroad Transportation	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	-6.7	Mining	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Trucking & Warehousing	3.8	3.9	3.9	-2.6	-2.6	Construction	1.9	2.2	2.0	-13.6	-5.0
Communications	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Telephone Communications	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	27.8	27.6	27.3	0.7	1.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	Transportation & Public Utilities	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	54.4	55.6	54.6	-2.2	-0.4	Communications & Public Utilities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.4	8.1	-3.6	0.0	Trade	9.0	8.9	9.0	1.1	0.0
Durable Goods	4.8	4.9	4.8	-2.0	0.0	Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.5	3.3	-5.7	0.0	Retail Trade	6.5	6.4	6.5	1.6	0.0
Retail Trade	46.3	47.2	46.5	-1.9	-0.4	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	14.3	Services	10.1	10.0	9.8	1.0	3.1
General Merchandise Stores	5.7	5.5	5.7	3.6	0.0	Personal & Business Services	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Department Stores	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	0.0	Health Services	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Food Stores	4.9	5.0	5.1	-2.0	-3.9	Government	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.2	8.2	8.3	0.0	-1.2	Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Gas Stations	4.1	4.2	4.4	-2.4	-6.8	State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7	Local Government	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	4.8
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.0	Local Education	3.0	3.1	3.0	-3.2	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	16.4	17.5	16.5	-6.3	-0.6						
Miscellaneous Retail	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0						
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0						
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0						
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9						
Insurance	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1						
Services	56.1	58.0	55.2	-3.3	1.6						
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7.6	8.6	7.2	-11.6	5.6						
Personal Services	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0						
Business Services	8.4	8.5	8.4	-1.2	0.0						
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-2.9						
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	2.7	3.1	2.9	-12.9	-6.9						
Health Services	11.9	11.9	11.7	0.0	1.7						
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0						
Legal Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0						
Social Services	6.9	6.9	6.7	0.0	3.0						
Membership Organizations	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0						
Engineering & Management	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3						
Government	64.3	64.1	63.4	0.3	1.4						
Total Federal Government	7.4	7.5	7.1	-1.3	4.2						
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0						
Total State Government	14.8	14.8	14.4	0.0	2.8						
State Education	5.9	5.8	5.7	1.7	3.5						
Total Local Government	42.1	41.8	41.9	0.7	0.5						
Local Hospitals	5.5	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0						
Local Education	23.4	23.3	23.5	0.4	-0.4						



<sup>1</sup>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.

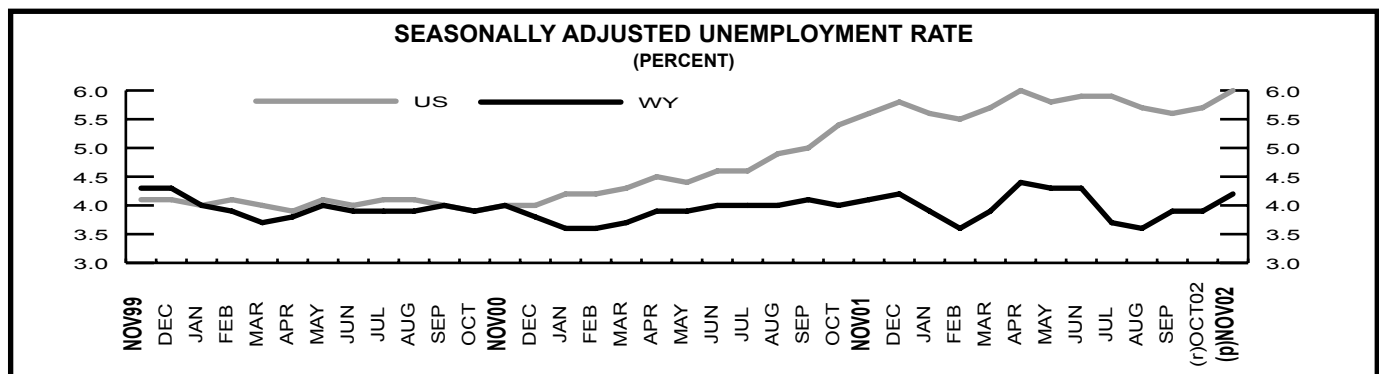
# Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“Despite falling 0.6 percent from October, Wyoming’s civilian labor force was unchanged from its November 2001 level.”

	Nov 2002 (p)	Oct 2002 (r)	Nov 2001 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	271,311	272,821	271,303	-0.6	0.0
Unemployed	10,662	9,248	10,162	15.3	4.9
Employed	260,649	263,573	261,141	-1.1	-0.2
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.9%/4.2%	3.4%/3.9%	3.7%/4.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.7%/6.0%	5.3%/5.7%	5.3%/5.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,183,000	7,236,000	7,080,000	-0.7	1.5
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.4%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	381,000	355,000	322,000	7.3	18.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,080,000	3,891,000	4,042,000	4.9	0.9
<b>Hours &amp; Earnings for Production Workers</b>					
<b>Wyoming Mining</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$925.68	\$901.91	\$957.88	2.6	-3.4
Average Weekly Hours	40.6	40.7	44.0	-0.2	-7.7
<b>U.S. Mining Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$767.48	\$766.75	\$764.27	0.1	0.4
Average Weekly Hours	42.9	43.1	43.4	-0.5	-1.2
<b>Wyoming Manufacturing Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$652.81	\$644.78	\$621.68	1.2	5.0
Average Weekly Hours	37.8	37.4	38.0	1.1	-0.5
<b>U.S. Manufacturing Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$634.68	\$630.68	\$613.35	0.6	3.5
Average Weekly Hours	41.0	40.9	40.7	0.2	0.7
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated (2)	15,041	12,044	8,880	24.9	69.4
Benefits Paid	\$3,400,662	\$2,756,230	\$1,872,425	23.4	81.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$226.09	\$228.85	\$210.86	-1.2	7.2
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	221,962	226,143	218,704	-1.8	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8%	1.3%	1.2%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index for All U.S. Urban Consumers (CPI-U)</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	181.3	181.3	177.4	0.0	2.2
Food & Beverages	177.4	177.1	175.2	0.2	1.3
Housing	181.2	181.4	176.9	-0.1	2.4
Apparel	125.5	126.8	128.0	-1.0	-2.0
Transportation	155.2	154.9	150.2	0.2	3.3
Medical Care	290.5	289.2	276.7	0.4	5.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	106.4	106.4	105.5	0.0	0.9
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	109.3	109.4	107.0	-0.1	2.1
Other Goods & Services	295.6	295.4	289.2	0.1	2.2
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	133.2	133.1	129.8	0.1	2.6
<b>Wyoming Building Permits</b>					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	131	202	98	-35.1	33.7
Valuation	\$17,338,000	\$27,332,000	\$13,031,000	-36.6	33.1

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



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Economist

“As expected, unemployment increased from October 2002 to November 2002 in almost all Wyoming counties.”

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Nov 2002 (p)	Oct 2002 (r)	Nov 2001 (b)	Nov 2002 (p)	Oct 2002 (r)	Nov 2001 (b)	Nov 2002 (p)	Oct 2002 (r)	Nov 2001 (b)	Nov 2002 (p)	Oct 2002 (r)	Nov 2001 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>46,640</b>	<b>47,220</b>	<b>46,322</b>	<b>44,347</b>	<b>45,303</b>	<b>44,182</b>	<b>2,293</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Big Horn	5,884	5,925	5,978	5,646	5,711	5,735	238	214	243	4.0	3.6	4.1
Fremont	19,067	18,982	18,697	17,917	18,004	17,775	1,150	978	922	6.0	5.2	4.9
Hot Springs	2,375	2,401	2,481	2,296	2,328	2,375	79	73	106	3.3	3.0	4.3
Park	14,798	15,319	14,562	14,128	14,821	13,869	670	498	693	4.5	3.3	4.8
Washakie	4,516	4,593	4,604	4,360	4,439	4,428	156	154	176	3.5	3.4	3.8
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>48,324</b>	<b>48,434</b>	<b>47,233</b>	<b>46,714</b>	<b>47,003</b>	<b>45,711</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Campbell	23,910	23,846	23,223	23,177	23,108	22,578	733	738	645	3.1	3.1	2.8
Crook	2,947	2,932	2,999	2,845	2,859	2,900	102	73	99	3.5	2.5	3.3
Johnson	3,997	4,090	3,823	3,893	4,009	3,688	104	81	135	2.6	2.0	3.5
Sheridan	14,174	14,267	13,820	13,619	13,824	13,317	555	443	503	3.9	3.1	3.6
Weston	3,296	3,299	3,368	3,180	3,203	3,228	116	96	140	3.5	2.9	4.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>51,816</b>	<b>53,022</b>	<b>53,032</b>	<b>49,431</b>	<b>51,073</b>	<b>50,557</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2,475</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Lincoln	6,561	6,637	7,024	6,165	6,305	6,605	396	332	419	6.0	5.0	6.0
Sublette	3,478	3,583	3,344	3,395	3,506	3,277	83	77	67	2.4	2.1	2.0
Sweetwater	19,791	19,945	20,319	18,958	19,190	19,428	833	755	891	4.2	3.8	4.4
Teton	10,871	11,768	11,145	10,371	11,524	10,615	500	244	530	4.6	2.1	4.8
Uinta	11,115	11,089	11,200	10,542	10,548	10,632	573	541	568	5.2	4.9	5.1
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>74,578</b>	<b>74,310</b>	<b>74,352</b>	<b>72,365</b>	<b>72,260</b>	<b>72,249</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>2,103</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Albany	19,973	20,156	19,552	19,670	19,859	19,220	303	297	332	1.5	1.5	1.7
Goshen	6,564	6,535	6,590	6,397	6,372	6,434	167	163	156	2.5	2.5	2.4
Laramie	42,510	42,000	42,543	41,017	40,609	41,121	1,493	1,391	1,422	3.5	3.3	3.3
Niobrara	1,243	1,253	1,236	1,184	1,223	1,195	59	30	41	4.7	2.4	3.3
Platte	4,288	4,366	4,431	4,097	4,197	4,279	191	169	152	4.5	3.9	3.4
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>49,954</b>	<b>49,838</b>	<b>50,364</b>	<b>47,792</b>	<b>47,936</b>	<b>48,441</b>	<b>2,162</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Carbon	8,020	8,146	8,237	7,727	7,887	7,864	293	259	373	3.7	3.2	4.5
Converse	6,425	6,454	6,495	6,126	6,223	6,278	299	231	217	4.7	3.6	3.3
Natrona	35,509	35,238	35,632	33,939	33,826	34,299	1,570	1,412	1,333	4.4	4.0	3.7
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>271,311</b>	<b>272,821</b>	<b>271,303</b>	<b>260,649</b>	<b>263,573</b>	<b>261,141</b>	<b>10,662</b>	<b>9,248</b>	<b>10,162</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.2	3.9	4.1
U.S. ....										5.7	5.3	5.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										6.0	5.7	5.6

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

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

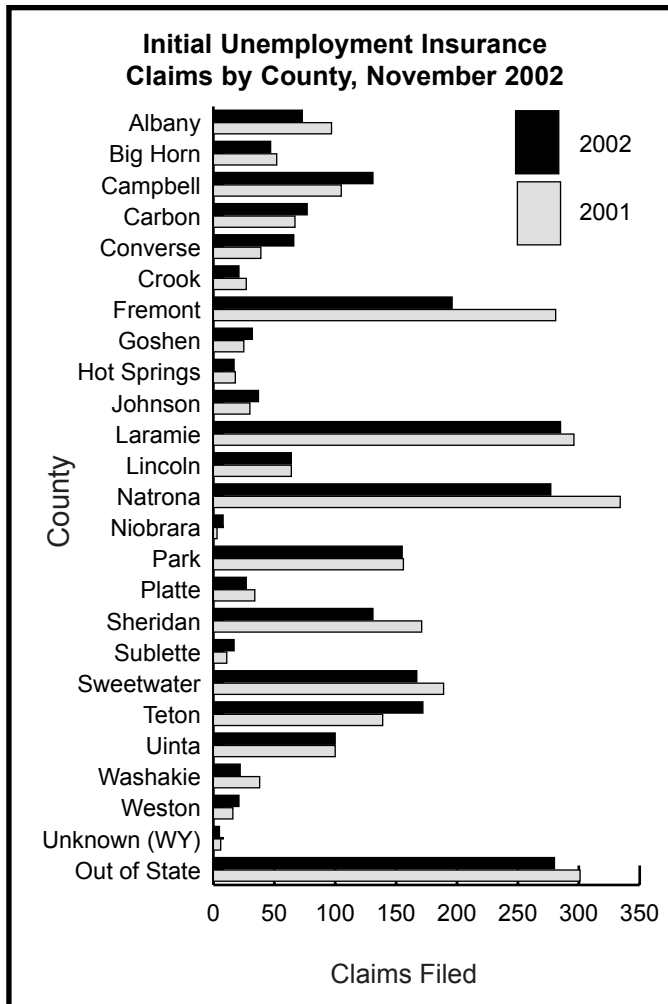
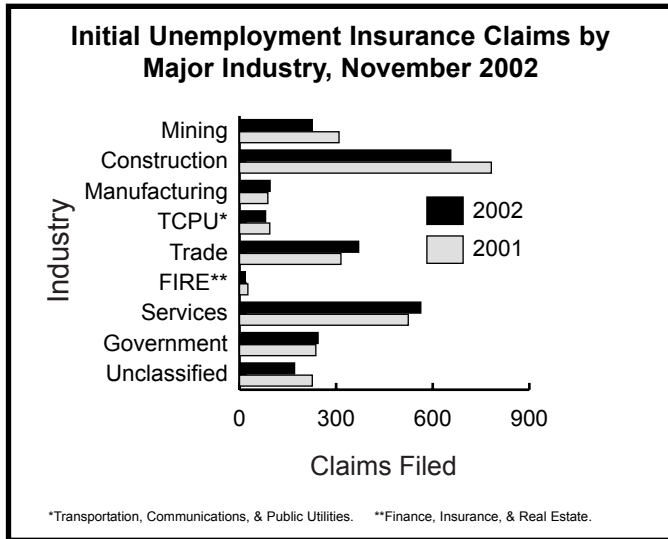
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2001 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: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“Statewide initial claims declined 6.8 percent compared to November 2001, led by decreases in oil & gas and Construction.”



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Nov 02	Oct 02	Nov 01	Nov 02	Nov 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,424	1,767	2,601	37.2	-6.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	977	628	1,179	55.6	-17.1
Mining	226	126	309	79.4	-26.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	197	104	270	89.4	-27.0
Construction	656	403	782	62.8	-16.1
Manufacturing	95	99	88	-4.0	8.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,276	1,020	1,196	25.1	6.7
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	81	56	94	44.6	-13.8
Transportation	64	46	75	39.1	-14.7
Communications & Public Utilities	17	10	19	70.0	-10.5
Trade	370	249	315	48.6	17.5
Wholesale Trade	52	36	52	44.4	0.0
Retail Trade	318	213	263	49.3	20.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	18	26	26	-30.8	-30.8
Services	563	531	524	6.0	7.4
Personal & Business Services	184	133	144	38.3	27.8
Health Services	34	36	40	-5.6	-15.0
Government	244	158	237	54.4	3.0
Local Government	87	61	53	42.6	64.2
Local Education	19	14	11	35.7	72.7
UNCLASSIFIED	171	119	226	43.7	-24.3

LARAMIE COUNTY					
LARAMIE COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Nov 02	Oct 02	Nov 01	Nov 02	Nov 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	281	225	296	24.9	-5.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	115	84	150	36.9	-23.3
Mining	1	1	3	0.0	-66.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	3	0.0	0.0
Construction	108	73	139	47.9	-22.3
Manufacturing	6	10	8	-40.0	-25.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	148	127	121	16.5	22.3
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	14	13	14	7.7	0.0
Transportation	11	9	6	22.2	83.3
Communications & Public Utilities	3	4	8	-25.0	-62.5
Trade	32	32	41	0.0	-22.0
Wholesale Trade	1	3	2	-66.7	-50.0
Retail Trade	31	29	39	6.9	-20.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5	3	10	66.7	-50.0
Services	70	59	40	18.6	75.0
Personal & Business Services	38	29	13	31.0	192.3
Health Services	5	3	5	66.7	0.0
Government	27	20	16	35.0	68.8
Local Government	9	5	3	80.0	200.0
Local Education	3	1	2	200.0	50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	18	14	25	28.6	-28.0

NATRONA COUNTY					
NATRONA COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Nov 02	Oct 02	Nov 01	Nov 02	Nov 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	276	237	336	16.5	-17.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	120	104	176	15.4	-31.8
Mining	26	19	55	36.8	-52.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	24	15	47	60.0	-48.9
Construction	88	74	108	18.9	-18.5
Manufacturing	6	11	13	-45.5	-53.8
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	139	118	148	17.8	-6.1
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	9	3	13	200.0	-30.8
Transportation	6	3	11	100.0	-45.5
Communications & Public Utilities	3	0	2	0.0	50.0
Trade	44	37	47	18.9	-6.4
Wholesale Trade	14	10	21	40.0	-33.3
Retail Trade	30	27	26	11.1	15.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	0	4	2	0.0	0.0
Services	70	59	69	18.6	1.4
Personal & Business Services	36	25	26	44.0	38.5
Health Services	11	7	9	57.1	22.2
Government	16	15	17	6.7	-5.9
Local Government	6	11	8	-45.5	-25.0
Local Education	1	2	3	-50.0	-66.7
UNCLASSIFIED	17	15	12	13.3	41.7

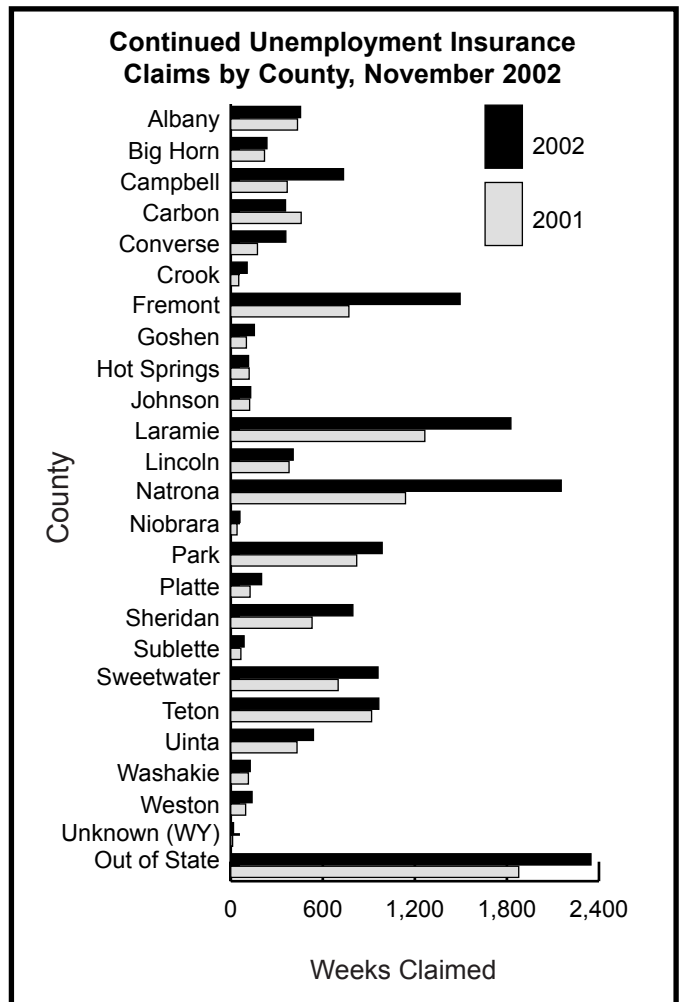
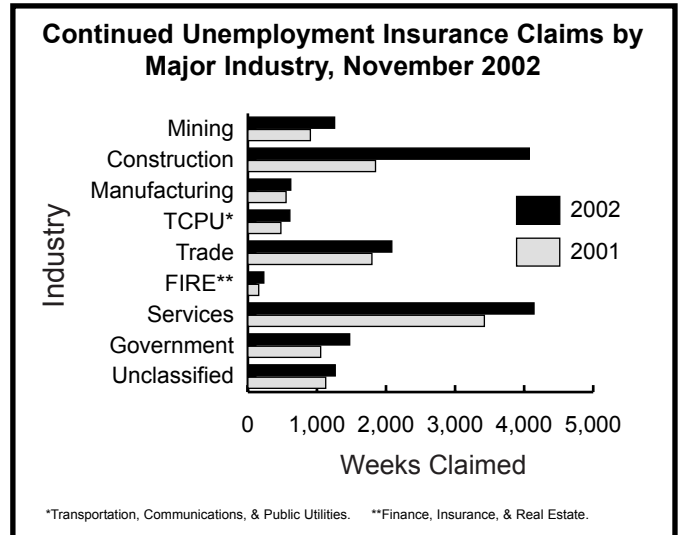
# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“Statewide continued weeks claimed were 38.9 percent higher than in November 2001, but this increase was smaller than in recent months.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Nov 02	Oct 02	Nov 01	Oct 02 Nov 02	Nov 01 Nov 02
	TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	15,757	10,334	11,342	52.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	5,247	3,034	3,757	72.9	39.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5,952	3,754	3,306	58.6	80.0
Mining	1,256	1,066	905	17.8	38.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	1,078	916	773	17.7	39.5
Construction	4,075	2,185	1,848	86.5	120.5
Manufacturing	621	503	553	23.5	12.3
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	8,540	5,737	6,909	48.9	23.6
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	608	452	478	34.5	27.2
Transportation	454	332	343	36.7	32.4
Communications & Public Utilities	154	120	135	28.3	14.1
Trade	2,084	1,511	1,796	37.9	16.0
Wholesale Trade	365	307	283	18.9	29.0
Retail Trade	1,719	1,204	1,513	42.8	13.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	231	201	157	14.9	47.1
Services	4,143	2,656	3,424	56.0	21.0
Personal & Business Services	1,157	779	827	48.5	39.9
Health Services	299	294	229	1.7	30.6
Government	1,474	917	1,054	60.7	39.8
Local Government	550	449	356	22.5	54.5
Local Education	201	208	77	-3.4	161.0
UNCLASSIFIED	1,265	843	1,127	50.1	12.2

LARAMIE COUNTY	Nov 02	Oct 02	Nov 01	Oct 02 Nov 02	Nov 01 Nov 02
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,825	1,259	1,266	45.0	44.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	611	349	406	75.1	50.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	678	252	265	169.0	155.8
Mining	6	3	4	100.0	50.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	5	3	4	66.7	25.0
Construction	585	188	210	211.2	178.6
Manufacturing	87	61	51	42.6	70.6
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,015	928	904	9.4	12.3
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	158	135	142	17.0	11.3
Transportation	95	74	92	28.4	3.3
Communications & Public Utilities	63	61	50	3.3	26.0
Trade	214	206	213	3.9	0.5
Wholesale Trade	30	28	40	7.1	-25.0
Retail Trade	184	178	173	3.4	6.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	29	29	50	0.0	-42.0
Services	456	393	354	16.0	28.8
Personal & Business Services	199	142	155	40.1	28.4
Health Services	61	73	30	-16.4	103.3
Government	158	165	145	-4.2	9.0
Local Government	35	48	32	-27.1	9.4
Local Education	18	29	10	-37.9	80.0
UNCLASSIFIED	132	79	97	67.1	36.1

NATRONA COUNTY	Nov 02	Oct 02	Nov 01	Oct 02 Nov 02	Nov 01 Nov 02
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,157	1,560	1,140	38.3	89.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	716	440	386	62.7	85.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,052	654	448	60.9	134.8
Mining	230	225	159	2.2	44.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	193	193	156	0.0	23.7
Construction	731	359	242	103.6	202.1
Manufacturing	91	70	47	30.0	93.6
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	992	855	625	16.0	58.7
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	60	41	43	46.3	39.5
Transportation	51	27	34	88.9	50.0
Communications & Public Utilities	9	14	9	-35.7	0.0
Trade	287	290	233	-1.0	23.2
Wholesale Trade	99	100	78	-1.0	26.9
Retail Trade	188	190	155	-1.1	21.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	49	50	23	-2.0	113.0
Services	505	419	265	20.5	90.6
Personal & Business Services	166	111	99	49.5	67.7
Health Services	56	61	42	-8.2	33.3
Government	91	55	61	65.5	49.2
Local Government	50	28	36	78.6	38.9
Local Education	14	14	14	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	113	51	67	121.6	68.7



Wyoming Department of Employment  
Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602

---

Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Presorted Standard  
U.S. Postage  
PAID  
Permit No. G-12  
Cheyenne, WY