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An Overview of the Trucking Industry

by: Sara Saulcy, Economist

"Because transportation-related issues often factor into the broader discussions of Wyoming's economy, having knowledge about the trucking industry contributes to an overall understanding of how Wyoming's economy functions."

In advance of the Wyoming Department of Employment's participation in the annual convention of the Wyoming Trucking Association held May 19-20, 2001 in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Research & Planning prepared an industry profile for trucking and related industries in Wyoming.[1] Because transportation-related issues often factor into broader discussions of Wyoming's economy, having knowledge about the trucking industry contributes to an overall understanding of how Wyoming's economy functions.

Trucking has a unique role in Wyoming's economy compared to the U.S. economy as a whole. Some of the highlights of our study of trucking are

- as a share of all employees, trucking in Wyoming makes up about two percent; nationally, trucking comprises only about one percent;
- average annual wages per employee in trucking ranked higher than other industries (except oil & gas extraction); nationally, trucking wages ranked third; and
- trucking and two related industries were dominated by males in Wyoming; gas stations were the exception.

Using the industry profile we developed for the Wyoming Trucking Association as a foundation, we provide an overview of trucking and related industries. We discuss wages, employment, turnover, demographics, and occupations by industry. We also compare Wyoming and U.S. wages and employment.

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Table 1: Average Wages Per Employee and Total Payroll for Trucking and Related Industries, 1995-1999

Industry	Year	Average Annual Wage Per Employee				Difference Between Wyoming & U.S.	Percentage of Total Payroll	
		Wyoming		U.S.			Column Percent Wyoming	Column Percent U.S.
		Wage	Rank	Wage	Rank			
Total	1999	$25,648		$33,313		-$7,665	100.0%	100.0%
Trucking		27,227	2	32,021	3	-4,794	1.7	1.2
Gas Stations		13,567	5	15,839	5	-2,272	1.0	0.2
Oil & Gas Extraction		42,176	1	60,593	1	-18,416	5.8	0.4
Public Warehousing & Storage		15,232	4	28,898	4	-13,666	0.0	0.1
Other Industries		25,251	3	33,365	2	-8,114	91.5	98.0
Total	1998	$24,747		$31,908		-$7,161	100.0%	100.0%
Trucking		26,623	2	30,946	3	-4,324	1.7	1.2
Gas Stations		13,400	5	15,287	5	-1,886	1.0	0.3
Oil & Gas Extraction		39,867	1	56,233	1	-16,366	6.2	0.5
Public Warehousing & Storage		14,357	4	28,206	4	-13,849	0.0	0.1
Other Industries		24,325	3	31,950	2	-7,624	91.0	97.9
Total	1997	$23,861		$30,343		-$6,482	100.0%	100.0%
Trucking		25,866	2	29,882	3	-4,016	1.7	1.2
Gas Stations		12,711	5	14,593	5	-1,882	1.0	0.3
Oil & Gas Extraction		38,988	1	53,926	1	-14,938	6.3	0.5
Public Warehousing & Storage		12,951	4	26,902	4	-13,951	0.0	0.1
Other Industries		23,428	3	30,375	2	-6,947	90.9	97.9
Total	1996	$22,870		$28,946		-$6,076	100.0%	100.0%
Trucking		24,222	2	28,558	3	-4,336	1.7	1.2
Gas Stations		12,364	5	14,220	5	-1,856	1.0	0.3
Oil & Gas Extraction		31,856	1	50,753	1	-18,898	4.9	0.5
Public Warehousing & Storage		13,901	4	25,909	4	-12,008	0.0	0.1
Other Industries		22,729	3	28,980	2	-6,250	92.4	97.9
Total	1995	$22,351		$27,845		-$5,494	100.0%	100.0%
Trucking		25,626	2	27,585	3	-1,959	2.2	1.5
Gas Stations		12,007	5	14,030	5	-2,023	1.0	0.3
Oil & Gas Extraction		35,574	1	48,272	1	-12,698	5.8	0.5
Public Warehousing & Storage		17,803	4	25,224	4	-7,421	0.0	0.1
Other Industries		21,972	3	27,874	2	-5,902	91.0	97.6

Sources: Wyoming Dept. of Employment, Research & Planning, ***Annual Covered Employment and Wages***, 1995-1999;
U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 1995-1999.

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Frequently Used Terms

Average Annual Wage Per Employee
Derived from the Covered Employment and Wages (ES-202) program data, the average annual wage per employee is computed by dividing the total annual payroll for any given industry by the average annual employment, based on employment and wages as of the 12th of each month. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings because an employee may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer.

Average Annual Wage Per Person
Slightly different than the average annual wage per employee, the average annual wage per person is computed using data from the Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database. Unlike the ES-202 program, the Wage Records database includes information about individual workers by Social Security Number. The average annual wage is computed by dividing the total amount of annual wages by the total number of individuals working *at any given time*.

Complementary
Industries are complementary if they go together. For example, oil & gas extraction requires services of the trucking industry to move equipment and supplies to and from the oil and gas fields. Without trucking services, the oil & gas extraction industry would have a more difficult time functioning. However, the reverse is not necessarily true, as trucking provides services for many other industries, such as Manufacturing and Agriculture, in addition to oil & gas extraction.

Glass Ceiling
Associated with discrimination, it is the pay gap between males and females; the perception that that there is not equal pay for equal work.

Nominal Wage
The dollar amount of wages or earnings; the value of the wage or earnings in current prices for labor.

Out of Labor Force
Refers to individuals not counted as part of official labor force figures. Although these individuals are not working, they are not counted as unemployed because they are either unwilling, unable, or choose not to seek work.

Real Wage
The quantity of goods and services that wages or earnings will actually purchase; a way of accounting for price inflation.

Substitution Effect
Where consumers "buy" their own leisure time by giving up their wages; the wage rate is the "price" of leisure. As the wage rate rises, leisure "costs" more relative to other goods or services that someone might buy. A wage increase is likely to cause people to "buy" less leisure and buy more goods and services with the wages they earn. The substitution effect most likely causes people to want to work more.

Turnover
Derived from the Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database, turnover is the total number of exits divided by the total number of jobs worked at any given time. Under this definition of turnover, temporary and seasonal employees are counted as part of the totals for entries and exits.

Defining Trucking and Related Industries

To start the process of examining the trucking industry, we sought out a definition of the trucking industry based on a subset of Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes[2] that was consistent with how others thought about the industry. We consulted the Wyoming Business Council, the Wyoming Oil & Gas Commission, and several oil and gas and transportation-related websites[3] to identify a composite definition of the trucking industry; no definitions were found. In order to capture all ground-based shipping services (except railroads[4]), we defined trucking as SIC 421, which includes local trucking with and without storage, long distance trucking, and private ground courier services. Three other industries complementary to trucking were considered as well:

- oil & gas extraction (SIC 13): includes extraction of crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids, drilling oil and gas wells, oil and gas field exploration services, and oil and gas field services not elsewhere classified;
- public warehousing & storage (SIC 422): includes farm product, refrigerated, and general warehousing and storage, and special warehousing and storage not elsewhere classified; and
- gas stations (SIC 554): includes all gasoline service stations (including truck stops).

Our expectation is that, over the long run and

Table 2: Employment in Wyoming & U.S. by Industry, 1995-1999

		Employment			
		Wyoming		U.S.	
Industry	Year	Wyoming	Column Percent	Number	Column Percent
Total	1999	224,946	100.0%	127,039,783	100.0%
Trucking		3,571	1.6	1,609,318	1.3
Gas Stations		4,263	1.9	665,044	0.5
Oil & Gas Extraction		7,887	3.5	294,551	0.2
Public Warehousing & Storage		157	0.1	186,527	0.1
Other Industries		209,068	92.9	124,284,343	97.8
Total	1998	220,644	100.0%	124,150,724	100.0%
Trucking		3,517	1.6	1,565,261	1.3
Gas Stations		4,230	1.9	672,031	0.5
Oil & Gas Extraction		8,514	3.9	337,663	0.3
Public Warehousing & Storage		115	0.1	168,048	0.1
Other Industries		204,268	92.6	121,407,721	97.8
Total	1997	217,060	100.0%	121,069,254	100.0%
Trucking		3,412	1.6	1,507,283	1.2
Gas Stations		4,131	1.9	668,083	0.6
Oil & Gas Extraction		8,413	3.9	338,020	0.3
Public Warehousing & Storage		93	0.0	156,490	0.1
Other Industries		201,011	92.6	118,399,378	97.8
Total	1996	213,699	100.0%	117,966,298	100.0%
Trucking		3,448	1.6	1,469,153	1.2
Gas Stations		4,049	1.9	665,812	0.6
Oil & Gas Extraction		7,446	3.5	319,477	0.3
Public Warehousing & Storage		118	0.1	148,841	0.1
Other Industries		198,638	93.0	115,363,015	97.8
Total	1995	212,217	100.0%	115,479,580	100.0%
Trucking		4,050	1.9	1,728,053	1.5
Gas Stations		3,961	1.9	646,756	0.6
Oil & Gas Extraction		7,751	3.7	319,468	0.3
Public Warehousing & Storage		83	0.0	142,235	0.1
Other Industries		196,372	92.5	112,643,068	97.5

Sources: Wyoming Dept. of Employment, Research & Planning, ***Annual Covered Employment and Wages***, 1995-1999;
U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Wages Annual Averages, 1995-1999.

possibly the short run, employment and wages in these industries would follow trends similar to that of the trucking industry.

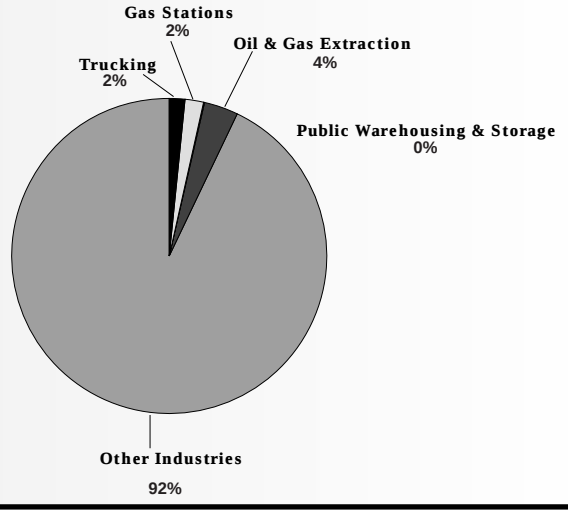
To demonstrate how the trucking industry compares to industries as a whole, we included data for total industries and for other industries. For purposes of this article, the industry total (or the total of all industries) refers to all industries defined by SIC.[5] To provide an additional means of comparison, the "other industries" category refers to all industries less trucking, oil & gas extraction, public warehousing & storage, and gas stations.[6] A list of other frequently used terms and their definitions are provided on page 3.

Average Wage Per Employee

The average wage per employee[7] in Wyoming and the U.S. are shown in Table 1 (see page 2). Of the four industries (trucking, oil & gas extraction, public warehousing & storage, and gas stations), in Wyoming the average annual wage per employee in trucking ranked second behind oil & gas extraction, but ahead of the other industries category. Average annual wages per employee in the trucking industry in Wyoming were also higher than the total for all industries in 1999. In contrast, U.S. wages paid for trucking were somewhat lower than for the total for all industries. Gas station wages ranked lowest of all industries examined for both Wyoming and the U.S.

The average annual wage per employee in the U.S. ranged from $1,856 to $18,898 higher than the average annual wage per job in Wyoming. The largest difference between wages per employee paid nationally and Wyoming wages was in oil & gas

Figure 1: Wyoming Trucking & Related Industries as a Percentage of Employment, 1999



extraction. Nationally, wages in this industry were from $12,698 to $18,416 higher than Wyoming wages for the 1995-1999 time period.

Employment and Payroll

The proportion all of employment in Wyoming committed to trucking, gas stations, oil & gas extraction, and public warehousing & storage (see Figure 1, page 4) were larger than they were nationally. Trucking comprised approximately two percent of the all jobs worked in Wyoming, but consisted of approximately one percent of national jobs. Oil & gas extraction represented a substantially larger fraction of all jobs worked in 1999 in Wyoming than it did nationally (4.0% in Wyoming compared to 0.2% nationally).

Figure 2: Annual Average Wages in Wyoming, 1995-1999

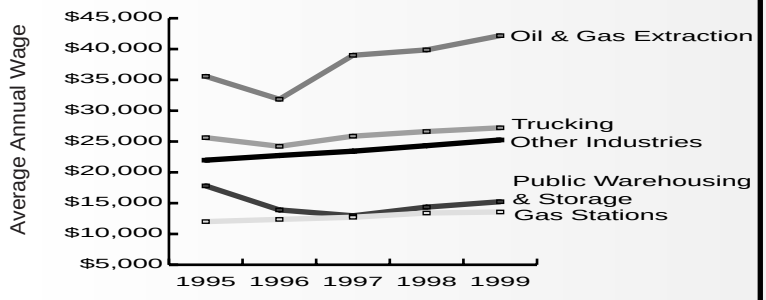


Figure 3: Annual Average Wages in U.S., 1995-1999

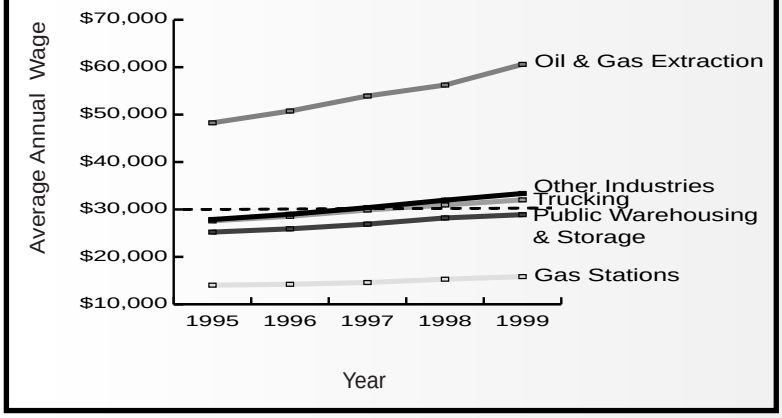
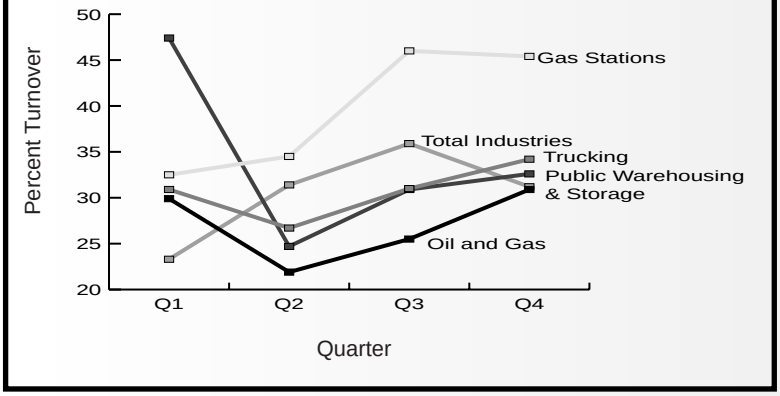


Figure 4: Turnover* by Industry in Wyoming, 1999



*Turnover is defined as the total number of exits divided by the total employment in a company or industry
Source: Wyoming Wage Records

Industry job shares of all employment often contrast with industry wages as shares of total payroll. When an industry's share of wages are higher than the share of employees, the implication is that an employee earns more money relative to other industries. Conversely, when an industry's share of wages are lower than the share of all jobs, employees earn less relative to other industries. For instance, while trucking made up 1.6 percent of all employment in Wyoming in 1999 (see Table 2, page 4), wages as a percentage of total payroll made up slightly more of the total wages (see Table 1, page 2). In contrast, in 1999, while gas stations made up 1.9 percent of all employment, wages represented only 1.0 percent of the total wages paid in Wyoming.

Of the industries we assessed, the biggest difference between the percent of employees and the percent of wages paid in Wyoming was in oil & gas extraction. In 1999, although oil & gas extraction employees worked made up only 3.5 percent of all employees, wages paid consisted of 5.8 percent of total payroll.

On a national level, oil & gas extraction and gas stations made up a much smaller share of both employment and average annual wages. Wyoming and the U.S. were most similar with regard to the percentage of wages and employment devoted to public warehousing & storage.

A word of caution about interpreting the variation between U.S. and Wyoming wages: although wage differences were sometimes substantial, a number of factors have not been controlled for in our description, such as

- Prices: lower prices for goods and services in Wyoming could mean that while the nominal wage is lower, the real wage may be higher.[8]

- Degree of unionization: compared to most other states, Wyoming has few labor unions to affect wages.[9] Wages in industries in states with greater labor union activity are usually higher.

- Differences in industry composition: a different mix of the types of firms within the industries may impact wage rates. For example, in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, there are more long-distance trucking establishments than local trucking establishments. In more urbanized areas the reverse is true, as it is for the U.S. as a whole. In general, average weekly wages for long-distance trucking are higher than they are for local trucking.[10] Consequently, wages in the trucking industry as a whole will probably be higher if long-distance trucking comprises a larger share of the industry in a state.

- Skill differences: if the labor force in a particular area has an especially desirable, useful set of skills for an industry, then firms will tend to compete more fiercely for individuals in the available pool of labor, resulting in higher wages.

The wage differences between Wyoming and the U.S. should be viewed in light of these and other factors.

Wyoming and U.S. Average Annual Wages

Figures 2 and 3 (see page 5) show Wyoming and U.S. average wages respectively. Notice in Figure 2 that wages declined in Wyoming from 1995 to 1996 for oil & gas extraction, trucking, and public warehousing & storage, while wages in gas stations and in the other industries category exhibited slight increases. In the following period (1996-1997), wages rebounded at least somewhat for trucking, and rebounded dramatically for oil & gas extraction; public warehousing & storage did not follow this trend.

In contrast to the industry pattern in Wyoming, U.S. average annual wages in the 1995-1999 period steadily increased. Because Wyoming's economy represents a small piece of the U.S. economy, variation in Wyoming's economy would have relatively little impact on the U.S. economy. Alternatively, a larger state economy would have more impact on the U.S. economy. California's energy crisis is an

Table 3: Employment and Earnings by Age and Gender for Selected Industries in Wyoming, 1999

Trucking (SIC* 421)

Gender	Employment			Wages		
	Age Group	Number	Age Percent	Total Wages	Wage Percent by Age	Average Annual Wage Per Person
Female	16-19	22	0.4%	$48,868	0.1%	$2,221
	20-24	51	1.0	396,091	0.4	7,766
	25-34	109	2.2	1,467,352	1.6	13,462
	35-44	220	4.4	2,704,963	2.9	12,295
	45-54	127	2.5	2,166,409	2.3	17,058
	55-64	116	2.3	2,177,213	2.3	18,769
	65+	22	0.4	196,852	0.2	8,948
	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Gender Total	667	13.2%	$9,157,748	9.7%	$13,730
Male	16-19	79	1.6	375,513	0.4	4,753
	20-24	233	4.6	3,061,434	3.2	13,139
	25-34	772	15.3	14,615,511	15.4	18,932
	35-44	1,106	21.9	26,743,245	28.3	24,180
	45-54	876	17.3	22,682,426	24.0	25,893
	55-64	506	10.0	13,506,738	14.3	26,693
	65+	158	3.1	1,855,993	2.0	11,747
	N/A	4	0.1	9,660	0.0	2,415
	Gender Total	3,734	73.9%	$82,850,520	87.6%	$22,188
Total	16-19	101	2.0	424,381	0.4	4,202
	20-24	284	5.6	3,457,525	3.7	12,174
	25-34	881	17.4	16,082,863	17.0	18,255
	35-44	1,326	26.2	29,448,208	31.1	22,208
	45-54	1,003	19.9	24,848,835	26.3	24,775
	55-64	622	12.3	15,683,951	16.6	25,215
	65+	180	3.6	2,052,845	2.2	11,405
	N/A	4	0.1	9,660	0.0	2,415
	Total	4,401	87.1%	$92,008,268	97.2%	$20,906
Unknown	N/A	651	12.9	2,602,921	2.8	3,998
	Total	5,052	100.0%	$94,611,189	100.0%	$18,727

Gas Stations (SIC 554)

Female	16-19	400	6.1%	$1,467,147	2.4%	$3,668
	20-24	811	12.3	4,534,997	7.6	5,592
	25-34	748	11.3	6,053,122	10.1	8,092
	35-44	814	12.3	8,576,970	14.3	10,537
	45-54	480	7.3	5,577,827	9.3	11,620
	55-64	216	3.3	2,456,421	4.1	11,372
	65+	61	0.9	430,490	0.7	7,057
	N/A	14	0.2	21,581	0.0	1,542
	Gender Total	3,544	53.6%	$29,118,555	48.5%	$8,216
Male	16-19	351	5.3	1,839,307	3.1	5,240
	20-24	484	7.3	3,411,058	5.7	7,048
	25-34	479	7.2	5,890,174	9.8	12,297
	35-44	412	6.2	7,613,432	12.7	18,479
	45-54	303	4.6	5,723,290	9.5	18,889
	55-64	168	2.5	3,437,098	5.7	20,459
	65+	57	0.9	1,111,865	1.9	19,506
	N/A	19	0.3	26,679	0.0	1,404
	Gender Total	2,273	34.4%	$29,052,903	48.4%	$12,782
Total	16-19	751	11.4	3,306,454	5.5	4,403
	20-24	1,295	19.6	7,946,055	13.2	6,136
	25-34	1,227	18.6	11,943,296	19.9	9,734
	35-44	1,226	18.6	16,190,402	27.0	13,206
	45-54	783	11.8	11,301,117	18.8	14,433
	55-64	384	5.8	5,893,519	9.8	15,348
	65+	118	1.8	1,542,355	2.6	13,071
	N/A	33	0.5	48,260	0.1	1,462
	Total	5,817	88.0%	$58,171,458	96.9%	$10,000
Unknown	N/A	791	12.0	1,891,251	3.1	2,391
	Total	6,608	100.0%	$60,062,709	100.0%	$9,089

N/A Not available; information not available from administrative databases * Standard Industrial Classification Code
Source: Wyoming Wage Records, compiled by Tony Glover, Research Analyst, March 30, 2001

Table 3: Employment and Earnings by Age and Gender for Selected Industries in Wyoming, 1999 (continued)

Oil & Gas Extraction (SIC 13)

Gender	Age Group	Employment Number	Employment Age Percent	Wages Total Wages	Wages Wage Percent by Age	Wages Average Annual Wage Per Person
Female	16-19	27	0.2%	$176,141	0.1%	$6,524
	20-24	72	0.6	613,850	0.2	8,526
	25-34	154	1.4	2,554,160	0.8	16,585
	35-44	386	3.5	10,438,612	3.2	27,043
	45-54	275	2.5	7,326,816	2.2	26,643
	55-64	89	0.8	2,008,629	0.6	22,569
	65+	28	0.3	360,397	0.1	12,871
	N/A	6	0.1	15,294	0.0	2,549
	Gender Total	1,037	9.4%	$23,493,899	7.2%	$22,656
Male	16-19	213	1.9	1,622,542	0.5	7,618
	20-24	982	8.9	15,688,563	4.8	15,976
	25-34	1,868	16.9	45,486,498	13.9	24,350
	35-44	3,095	27.9	115,600,392	35.2	37,351
	45-54	2,019	18.2	90,569,755	27.6	44,859
	55-64	643	5.8	26,493,952	8.1	41,204
	65+	129	1.2	2,783,639	0.8	21,579
	N/A	8	0.1	11,960	0.0	1,495
	Gender Total	8,957	80.9%	$298,257,301	90.8%	$33,299
Total	16-19	240	2.2	1,798,683	0.5	7,495
	20-24	1,054	9.5	16,302,413	5.0	15,467
	25-34	2,022	18.3	48,040,658	14.6	23,759
	35-44	3,481	31.4	126,039,004	38.4	36,208
	45-54	2,294	20.7	97,896,571	29.8	42,675
	55-64	732	6.6	28,502,581	8.7	38,938
	65+	157	1.4	3,144,036	1.0	20,026
	N/A	14	0.1	27,254	0.0	1,947
	Total	9,994	90.2%	$321,751,200	98.0%	$32,194
Unknown	N/A	1,083	9.8	6,666,488	2.0	6,156
	Total	11,077	100.0%	$328,417,688	100.0%	$29,649

Public Warehousing & Storage (SIC 422)

Female	16-19	0	0.0%	$0	0.0%	$0
	20-24	6	3.5	72,592	3.6	12,099
	25-34	8	4.7	93,854	4.7	11,732
	35-44	10	5.8	121,003	6.1	12,100
	45-54	14	8.1	136,076	6.8	9,720
	55-64	10	5.8	85,283	4.3	8,528
	65+	4	2.3	16,060	0.8	4,015
	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Gender Total	52	30.2%	$524,868	26.3%	$10,094
Male	16-19	4	2.3	32,552	1.6	8,138
	20-24	11	6.4	44,781	2.2	4,071
	25-34	12	7.0	118,843	5.9	9,904
	35-44	18	10.5	332,146	16.6	18,453
	45-54	23	13.4	438,603	21.9	19,070
	55-64	10	5.8	156,692	7.8	15,669
	65+	11	6.4	113,495	5.7	10,318
	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Gender Total	89	51.7%	$1,237,112	61.9%	$13,900
Total	16-19	4	2.3	32,552	1.6	8,138
	20-24	17	9.9	117,373	5.9	6,904
	25-34	20	11.6	212,697	10.6	10,635
	35-44	28	16.3	453,149	22.7	16,184
	45-54	37	21.5	574,679	28.8	15,532
	55-64	20	11.6	241,975	12.1	12,099
	65+	15	8.7	129,555	6.5	8,637
	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	Total	141	82.0%	$1,761,980	88.2%	$12,496
Unknown	N/A	31	18.0	236,592	11.8	7,632
	Total	172	100.0%	$1,998,572	100.0%	$11,620

N/A Not available; information not available from administrative databases * Standard Industrial Classification Code
Source: Wyoming Wage Records, compiled by Tony Glover, Research Analyst, March 30, 2001

example of how a large state economy can impact the U.S. economy as a whole.[11]

It is logical that trucking and oil & gas extraction followed roughly the same wage pattern in Wyoming, as oil & gas extraction depends a great deal on trucking. The lack of substitutes for trucking to move equipment and supplies to and from the oil and gas fields drives the similar wage pattern. The longer term trend of wages of the four industries moving together is what we would expect of industries that are related to one another.

Although wages in trucking and oil & gas extraction followed a very similar path from 1995 to 1999, the same was not true of public warehousing & storage or gas stations. Even though public warehousing & storage and gas stations complement the trucking industry, they are not operationally connected to trucking in the same way. Economic phenomena that impacts one industry may help or hinder that industry, but not others.

1999 Wyoming Industry Turnover

Figure 4 (see page 5) shows turnover[12] in 1999 in oil & gas extraction, gas stations, trucking, public warehousing & storage, and other industries for 1999. In oil & gas extraction, turnover was highest in the fourth quarter (30.9%), and lowest in the second quarter (21.9%). In gas stations, the highest level of turnover was in the third quarter (46.0%), and lowest in the first quarter of 1999 (32.5%). The trucking industry saw its highest levels of turnover in the fourth quarter (34.2%), and lowest level in the second quarter (26.7%). Public warehousing & storage saw its highest turnover level in the first quarter (47.4%), and lowest level in the second quarter (24.7%). Turnover levels for the industry total were at their highest in the third quarter (35.9%) and their lowest in the first quarter (23.3%).

Except in the first quarter of 1999, oil & gas extraction had the lowest turnover of the four related industries and the total of all industries for the year: 29.9 percent in the first quarter, 21.9 percent in the second quarter, and 25.5 percent in the third quarter. Turnover rates in oil & gas extraction in 1999 were generally comparable to 1998 levels.[13] In the first quarter

(text continued on page 9)

Table 4: Ten Occupations with Highest Employment for Select Industries in Wyoming and the U.S., 1998

			Wyoming				US	
Industry	OES* Code	Occupational Title	Number of Jobs	Percent of Industry Jobs**	Hourly Wage Per Job	Annual Wage Per Job	Hourly Wage Per Job	Annual Wage Per Job
Oil & Gas Extraction	87989	All Other Extractive Workers, Except Helpers	1,161	14.2%	$16.45	$34,210	$15.05	$31,310.00
	87921	Roustabouts	763	9.3	12.60	26,200	10.40	21,630.00
	81005	First-line Supervisors And Managers/supervisors - Construction Trades And Extractive Workers	574	7.0	20.12	41,850	20.34	42,310.00
	87914	Derrick Operators, Oil And Gas Extraction	553	6.8	13.83	28,770	13.81	28,720.00
	95005	Gas Plant Operators	428	5.2	20.00	41,600	19.31	40,160.00
	87911	Rotary Drill Operators, Oil And Gas Extraction	390	4.8	24.11	50,150	17.58	36,560.00
	87917	Service Unit Operators	376	4.6	11.85	24,650	11.94	24,840.00
	97911	Wellhead Pumpers	277	3.4	15.78	32,830	15.81	32,880.00
	19005	General Managers And Top Executives	188	2.3	21.92	45,600	30.08	62,570.00
	22111	Petroleum Engineers	129	1.6	30.50	63,430	33.70	70,090.00
Trucking	97102	Truck Drivers, Heavy Or Tractor-trailer	1,824	50.9	14.08	29,290	12.74	26,500.00
	97105	Truck Drivers, Light, Include Delivery And Route Workers	434	12.1	10.59	22,020	9.97	20,750.00
	97989	All Other Material-moving Equipment Operators	119	3.3	12.27	25,520	12.07	25,100.00
	85311	Bus And Truck Mechanics And Diesel Engine Specialists	112	3.1	14.66	30,490	13.39	27,850.00
	19005	General Managers And Top Executives	100	2.8	30.08	62,570	21.92	45,600.00
	55347	General Office Clerks	94	2.6	10.06	20,920	8.66	18,000.00
	97899	All Other Transportation And Related Workers	88	2.4	12.92	26,880	11.37	23,660.00
	55108	Secretaries, Except Legal And Medical	87	2.4	11.86	24,670	9.35	19,440.00
	15023	Communications, Transportation, And Utilities Operations Managers	74	2.1	26.11	54,310	21.18	44,060.00
	51002	First-line Supervisors And Managers/supervisors - Clerical And Administrative Support Workers	55	1.5	16.34	33,990	13.44	27,960.00
Public Warehousing & Storage	98902	Hand Packers And Packagers	56	40.6	7.59	15,790	6.39	13,300.00
	19005	General Managers And Top Executives	18	13.4	30.08	62,570	21.92	45,600.00
	55347	General Office Clerks	11	7.9	10.06	20,920	8.66	18,000.00
	98999	Other Helpers, Laborers, And Material Movers, Hand	11	7.7	9.65	20,070	8.49	17,660.00
	55338	Bookkeeping, Accounting, And Auditing Clerks	9	6.4	11.71	24,350	9.70	20,170.00
	59999	All Other Clerical And Administrative Support Workers	7	5.1	11.65	24,220	9.76	20,310.00
	58028	Shipping, Receiving, And Traffic Clerks	6	4.2	11.65	24,240	12.30	25,590.00
	51002	First-line Supervisors And Managers/supervisors - Clerical And Administrative Support Workers	5	4.0	16.34	33,990	13.44	27,960.00
	81017	First-line Supervisors And Managers/supervisors - Helpers, Laborers, And Material Movers, Hand	5	4.0	15.52	32,280	17.43	36,260.00
	81011	First-line Supervisors And Managers/supervisors - Transportation And Material-moving Machine And Vehicle Operators	4	2.7	18.49	38,460	20.26	42,130.00
Gas Stations	49023	Cashiers	1,095	25.7	7.32	15,230	6.95	14,460.00
	65008	Waiters And Waitresses	344	8.1	6.13	12,750	5.74	11,930.00
	51002	First-line Supervisors And Managers/supervisors - Clerical And Administrative Support Workers	325	7.6	16.34	33,990	13.44	27,960.00
	97805	Service Station Attendants	285	6.7	7.34	15,270	6.26	13,020.00
	55338	Bookkeeping, Accounting, And Auditing Clerks	285	6.7	11.71	24,350	9.70	20,170.00
	85302	Automotive Mechanics	205	4.8	13.97	29,060	12.25	25,470.00
	41002	First-line Supervisors And Managers/supervisors - Sales And Related Workers	180	4.2	17.30	35,990	13.60	28,300.00
	65035	Cooks, Short Order	168	3.9	7.29	15,160	6.78	14,100.00
	55347	General Office Clerks	148	3.5	10.06	20,920	8.66	18,000.00
	19005	General Managers And Top Executives	146	3.4	30.08	62,570	21.92	45,600.00

* Occupational Employment Statistics **Percent of jobs within industry does not sum to 100 percent because not all occupations within the industry are listed.
Source: Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, compiled by Tony Glover, Research Analyst, March 30, 2001.

of 1998, turnover was 29.6 percent, 25.4 percent in the second quarter, and 28.3 percent in the third quarter. The exception was in the fourth quarter of 1998 where turnover was 40.5 percent, while in the fourth quarter of 1999, turnover was 30.9 percent.

The decline in turnover in oil & gas extraction can be attributed, at least in part, to a combination of factors, including stable prices, new technology, and high demand for oil and gas products.[14] These factors, in turn have contributed to increasing average annual wages from 1995 to 1999. Higher average annual wages may have been the incentive to maintain employment in the industry, resulting in lower turnover in 1999. Because wages in oil & gas extraction were among the highest of any industry in Wyoming, it would be costly for oil & gas extraction workers to seek out alternative employment opportunities, to be unemployed, or out of the labor force.[15] Conversely, higher levels of turnover in related industries and the total for all industries may be less of a reflection of a substitution effect[16] and more of a reflection of the entry and exit of temporary or seasonal employees.[17]

While the overall turnover rate declined, turnover rates by certain demographic groups may contribute to the turnover rate more than others. In Table 4 of the article "Demographic Analysis of Employee Turnover in the Transportation Industry, Fourth Quarter, 1999," on page 11, notice that turnover for males was substantially higher than that of females for the Transportation industry.[18] Consequently occupations that require a substantial investment in training in the trucking industry that are comprised mostly of males may not be able to absorb as easily the costs associated with turnover (see "Demographic Analysis of Employee Turnover in the Transportation Industry, Fourth Quarter, 1999," by Sylvia Jones, on page 10 of this issue for additional discussion of turnover in the Transportation industry).

Demographics of Trucking and Related Industries

Table 3 (see pages 6 and 7) shows demographics for trucking, gas stations, oil & gas extraction, and public warehousing & storage. Table 1 (see page 2) and Table 2 (see page 4) had the unit of analysis as the employee. In contrast, the unit of analysis is the individual worker: data in Table 4 (see page 8) use wage records data in which characterizes individuals who worked at any time.[19]

In Table 1 (see page 2), notice that the average annual wage per employee in the trucking industry in 1999 was $27,227 in Wyoming. However, in Table 3 (see pages 6 and 7), the average annual wage per person is $20,906. It appears that the two numbers are in conflict with one another. The difference is explained by the divisor of the total wages. Recall that the wages computed in Table 1 are based on the number of employees in a firm. The number of employees in a firm is determined as of the 12th of each month, and does not take into account individuals who are not employed all year, or may work for more than one employer. In contrast, the wage computed in Table 3 are based on the number of people working *at any given time* (see also Frequently Used Terms on page 3). Consequently the total wages in Table 1 are divided by a smaller number of individuals than the wages that are computed in Table 3. The result is that the wages in Table 3 are smaller than the wages reported in Table 1.

Gender

Males comprised the majority of all persons in three of the four industries; gas stations were the only industry that females made up a larger share of employment. In all four industries, females' wages were less than proportionate to their share of employment. Wages for males, on the other hand, were more than proportionate to their share of employment for all four industries, from 10 percent more in oil & gas extraction to 14 percent more in gas stations.

The appearance is that females have hit a "glass ceiling"[20] in terms of wages in these industries. However, the more likely possibility is a mix of market and non-market factors that drive the differences.[21] Among the factors are

- differences in the occupations that females worked in as compared to males;[22]

- more females may have worked part-time in the industries,[23] thereby contributing a smaller share of wages to total wages; and

- personal choices (i.e. willingness to travel,

(text continued on page 12)

Demographic Analysis of Employee Turnover in the Transportation Industry, Fourth Quarter, 1999

by: Sylvia Jones, Economist

"...the average wages for those who entered and those who exited Transportation are very similar and only account for about 40 percent of the wages earned by those who remained continuously employed."

Research & Planning continues its efforts to develop industry profiles by using administrative databases. Tables 1 through 4 characterize the demographics of the Transportation industry in the last quarter of 1999.[1] A total of 7,651 people worked in transportation at some time during that quarter. Table 1 shows individuals who entered employment in Transportation in that quarter, a subset representing 13.7 percent of the total employment in Transportation. Table 2 shows individuals who were employed in Transportation continuously over at least two quarters. This group represents 61.4 percent of the total. Table 3 (see page 11) shows individuals who exited Transportation, representing 14.9 percent of the total. Finally, Table 4 (see page 11) consists of the individuals who both entered

Table 1: Workers Entering Transportation, Fourth Quarter 1999

Gender	Age Group	Number	Age Percent	Average Age	Gender Percent	Average Wage
Women	16-19	6	2.7%	18		$936.50
	20-24	30	13.7	22		1,803.63
	25-34	48	21.9	30		1,811.58
	35-44	80	36.5	40		2,224.64
	45-54	35	16.0	49		2,418.66
	55-64	20	9.1	57		2,308.85
	65+	0	0.0	N/A		N/A
	Total	219	100.0%	38	21.0%	$2,079.84
Men	16-19	16	1.9	18		1,281.31
	20-24	74	9.0	22		2,127.49
	25-34	236	28.7	29		3,212.02
	35-44	213	25.9	39		4,017.07
	45-54	181	22.0	49		3,957.06
	55-64	78	9.6	59		4,065.95
	65+	24	2.9	70		3,272.04
	Total	822	100.0%	39	78.6%	$3,532.25
Total	16-19	22	2.1	18		1,187.27
	20-24	104	10.0	22		2,034.07
	25-34	284	27.3	29		2,975.32
	35-44	293	28.1	39		3,527.67
	45-54	216	20.8	49		3,707.78
	55-64	98	9.4	58		3,707.36
	65+	24	2.3	70		3,272.04
	N/A	4	100.0	N/A	0.4%	11,073.25
	Total	1,045	100.0%	39	100.0%	$3,256.73

Table 2: Workers Continuously Employed in Transportation, Fourth Quarter, 1999

Gender	Age Group	Number	Age Percent	Average Age	Gender Percent	Average Wage
Women	16-19	11	1.0%	18		$1,432.73
	20-24	68	6.2	22		3,587.32
	25-34	230	20.9	29		4,759.56
	35-44	384	34.7	40		5,669.27
	45-54	243	22.0	48		5,533.67
	55-64	147	13.3	59		6,955.17
	65+	20	1.8	70		3,629.05
	Total	1,103	100.0%	41	23.5%	$5,413.48
Men	16-19	30	0.8	18		3,564.47
	20-24	180	5.0	22		5,841.81
	25-34	704	19.7	30		7,398.98
	35-44	1,109	31.0	40		9,630.45
	45-54	953	26.6	49		10,376.44
	55-64	494	13.8	59		9,298.63
	65+	111	3.1	69		4,088.26
	Total	3,581	100.0%	43	76.1%	$8,931.46
Total	16-19	41	0.9	18		2,992.54
	20-24	248	5.3	22		5,223.65
	25-34	934	19.9	30		6,749.01
	35-44	1,493	31.9	40		8,611.63
	45-54	1,196	25.5	49		9,392.50
	55-64	641	13.7	59		8,761.21
	65+	131	2.8	69		4,018.15
	N/A	17	100.0	N/A	0.4%	13,281.47
	Total	4,701	100.0%	42	100.0%	$8,121.77

and exited the Transportation industry in the same quarter, accounting for 10.1 percent of the total employment.

For a detailed explanation of how these data were developed, see "Enhancing the Quality of Wage Records through Imputation: Parts One and Two," in the April and June 2001 issues of ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***.[2]

The most interesting aspect of these Tables is that the average wages for those who entered and those who exited Transportation are very similar and only account for about 40 percent of the wages earned by those who remained continuously employed. This is true regardless of the fact that the age and gender distributions are similar for all groups. The average wage for those who both entered and exited employment in the fourth quarter of 1999 is considerably lower than all of the other groups, accounting for only 23.0 percent of the average wages of those continuously employed.

[1]Transportation is defined by the following 2 digit SIC groups: 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47.

[2]Tony Glover, "Enhancing the Quality of Wage Records for Analysis through Imputation: Part One," Wyoming Labor Force Trends, April 2001, http://lmi.state.wy.us/0401/toc.htm and "Part Two," Wyoming Labor Force Trends, June 2001, http://lmi.state.wy.us/0601/toc.htm.

Table 3: Workers Exiting Transportation, Fourth Quarter 1999

Gender	Age Group	Number	Age Percent	Average Age	Gender Percent	Average Wage
Women	16-19	5	2.1%	18		$751.80
	20-24	30	12.4	22		1,678.70
	25-34	58	24.2	29		2,002.29
	35-44	82	34.2	40		1,886.17
	45-54	41	17.1	49		2,256.59
	55-64	20	8.3	59		1,818.00
	65+	4	1.7	69		3,797.50
	Total	240	100.0%	38	21.1%	$1,954.12
Men	16-19	30	3.4	18		1,008.23
	20-24	76	8.6	22		2,651.50
	25-34	238	26.7	30		3,305.87
	35-44	250	28.2	40		4,337.38
	45-54	160	18.0	49		5,817.39
	55-64	94	10.6	59		4,727.67
	65+	40	4.5	69		2,630.75
	Total	888	100.0%	40	78.0%	$4,035.27
Total	16-19	35	3.1	18		971.60
	20-24	106	9.3	22		2,376.18
	25-34	296	26.0	30		3,050.44
	35-44	332	29.2	40		3,731.96
	45-54	201	17.6	49		5,091.06
	55-64	114	10.0	59		4,217.20
	65+	44	3.9	69		2,736.82
	N/A	10	0.9	N/A	0.9%	1,557.30
	Total	1,138	100.0%	40	100.0%	$3,574.59

Table 4: Workers Both Entering and Exiting Transportation, Fourth Quarter 1999

Gender	Age Group	Number	Age Percent	Average Age	Gender Percent	Average Wage
Women	16-19	6	4.3%	19		$376.33
	20-24	18	12.9	22		1,168.94
	25-34	36	25.7	30		1,166.61
	35-44	46	32.9	40		1,372.13
	45-54	27	19.3	49		1,898.78
	55-64	7	5.0	58		1,861.00
	65+	0	0.0	N/A		N/A
	Total	140	100.0%	38	18.3%	$1,399.49
Men	16-19	23	4.8	18		854.65
	20-24	75	15.7	22		1,076.89
	25-34	136	28.6	30		1,630.17
	35-44	114	23.9	39		1,871.63
	45-54	76	15.9	49		2,217.96
	55-64	35	7.3	59		2,227.63
	65+	18	3.8	69		3,154.56
	Total	477	100.0%	37	62.1%	$1,758.51
Total	16-19	29	3.8	18		755.69
	20-24	93	12.1	22		1,094.71
	25-34	172	17.6	30		1,533.15
	35-44	160	20.9	40		1,728.03
	45-54	103	13.4	49		2,134.29
	55-64	42	5.5	59		2,166.52
	65+	18	2.3	77		3,154.56
	N/A	150	19.6	N/A	19.6%	4,102.65
	Total	767	100.0%	29	100.0%	$1,895.96

(continued from page 9)
occupational risk aversion) that resulted in females in the aggregate preferring certain occupations over others.[24]

In light of these factors, while there may be the presence of a glass ceiling, it is also possible that females make occupational choices that are different than males.

Age

Those aged 35-44 years of age dominated employment in each industry in 1999 (Table 3, see pages 6 and 7). The exception was public warehousing & storage, with individuals 45-54 making up the largest age group share. In two of the industries, trucking and gas stations, the highest average annual wage per person was for the age group 55-64 ($25,215 for trucking and $15,348 for gas stations). In oil & gas extraction the highest average annual wage was for those aged 45-54 ($42,675), while for public warehousing & storage, the highest average annual wage per person was for those aged 35-44 ($16,184).

Average annual wages per person were lower for those at the tails of the age spectrum. In the trucking industry, wages for those aged 16-19, 20-24, and 25-34 earned $4,202, $12,174, and $18,255 per person respectively; those aged 65 and older earned $11,405 per person. Individuals employed in gas stations who were 16-19, 20-24, and 25-34 earned $4,403, $6,136, and $9,734 per person respectively. The average annual wage person for individuals 65 and older earned $13,071 per person. Individuals who were 16-19, 20-24, and 25-34 and employed in oil & gas extraction earned $7,495, $15,467, and $23,759 per person; those aged 65 and older earned $20,026. In public warehousing & storage, persons 16-19, 20-24, and 25-34 of age earned $8,138, $6,904, and $10,635 per person. Earnings for persons 65 and older were $8,637 per person.

While the demographics here represent only a snapshot in time, they are generally consistent with economic predictions about income for different age groups: "When people are young and starting their careers, their earnings are usually low, whereas at middle age most people are at the peak of their earning power...When people are old and retired, their earnings fall sharply."[25]

Ten Occupations with Highest Employment by Industry

Table 4 (see page 7) shows the ten occupations with the highest employment in the four related industries in Wyoming in 1998. The information was derived from the source data of the Wyoming Occupational Employment Statistics survey (national staffing patterns by industry are available from http://lmi.state.wy.us).[26]

Notice that, in 1998, occupations in Wyoming in the trucking industry were dominated by drivers. Truck drivers of heavy or tractor-trailer units in Wyoming earned $29,290 annually per job, while truck drivers of light units earned $25,520 annually per job. The two occupations consisted of 63 percent of all employment in the industry. None of the other three industries were dominated by a similar combination of two occupations.

Comparing average annual wages for male trucking employees aged 35 to 64 in Table 3 (page 6) to the wages reported in Table 4 (page 8) of Truck Drivers, Heavy or Tractor-Trailer, and Truck Drivers, Light, Include Delivery and Route Workers in the trucking industry, we see that the wages of the two were very similar. Based on that comparison, it can be inferred that it was males aged 35 to 64 comprised the bulk of employees in these two occupations.

We saw earlier that average annual wages by industry were all higher by industry in the U.S. compared to Wyoming from 1995 to 1999. However, when comparing 1998 U.S. and Wyoming industry average annual wages by the ten occupations with highest employment in Table 4 (page 8), we see that the pattern is by no means universal. Of the 40 occupations, 32 had average annual wages in Wyoming that were higher than the national average. Factors such as those discussed in relation to employment and payroll on page 10 provide some indication as to the divergence in wages by occupation between Wyoming and the U.S.

Summary

Trucking has a unique place in Wyoming, as it is the primary transportation service for goods in the state. On average, trucking wages per job and per person were higher than other occupations, except for oil & gas extraction. This is in contrast to wages per job in trucking nationally, which are

lower on average than other industries. Trucking complements oil & gas extraction in that it provides the necessary equipment hauling services to and from the production fields. If oil & gas exploration continues its expansion, trucking will likely continue to expand as well.

[1] "Wyoming Trucking Association Holds Convention," ***Casper Star-Tribune***, May 27, 2001.

[2] See textbox on frequently used terms and U.S. Office of Management and Budget, ***Standard Industrial Classification Manual***, 1987.

[3] Among the websites searched were the website for American Petroleum Institute (http://www.api.org) and the Petroleum Association of Wyoming (http://www.pawyo.org). We also looked at several transportation-related websites.

[4] Railroads were not included in the analysis because railroad employees are covered under the Railroad Retirement Board and are not required to report employment or wages to the State of Wyoming. Information reported is nondisclosable due to confidentiality of the information.

[5] See Endnote 2.

[6] The years 1995-1999 are used for most tables and figures, with 1999 data being the most current available. Two exceptions to using the time series data are Table 3 (page 6) on industry demographics, which includes 1999 data, and Table 4 (page 7) on occupations by industry, which includes 1998 data.

[7] Wyoming Dept. of Employment, Research & Planning, ***Annual Covered Employment and Wages***, 1995-1999.

[8] See textbox on frequently used terms and Michael Parkin, ***Macroeconomics***, Fourth Edition, 1998, p. G-5; and Graham Bannock et al., ***Dictionary of Economics***, 1987, p. 347.

[9] U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ***Employment and Wages Annual Averages***, 1999, Bulletin 2534, January 2001, p. 513.

[10] See Endnote 8, pp. 325-326.

[11] Laura D'Andrea Tyson, "Ignoring California's Energy Crisis Imperils the Economy," ***Business Week Online,*** June 4, 2001, http://www.businessweek.com/magazine/content/01_23/b3735030.htm (August 22, 2001).

[12] See text box on frequently used terms, and Mike Evans, "Job Turnover and Hire Rates in Wyoming," ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***, June 1999. For additional discussion of using wage records, see Tony Glover, "Enhancing the Quality of Wage Records Through Imputation: Part One," ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***, April 2001.

[13] Wyoming Dept. of Employment, Research & Planning, ***Outlook 2000: Detailed Occupational Projections and Labor Supply***, October 2000.

[14] Gregg Detweiler and Xiaohong (Sherry) yu, "Wyoming Mining Industry." An In - Depth Analysis," ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***, April, 1998, p.6.

[15] See textbox on frequently used terms and Sara Saulcy, "Implementing the Workforce Investment Act: Results from an Employer Survey Follow-Up of Casper College Graduates," ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***, July 2001.

[16] See textbox on frequently used terms and William J. Baumol and Alan S. Blinder, ***Microeconomics: Principles and Policy***, 1997, p. 379.

[17] See Endnote 11.

[18] Transportation is defined by the following 2-digit SIC groups: 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, and 47.

[19] Wyoming Wage Records, data compiled by Tony Glover, Research Analyst, March 30, 2001. For further discussion of wage records data, see endnote 12.

[20] See textbox on frequently used terms and Beverly Woods, "Towards Equality in the High Tech Workplace," ***Low End Mac***, June 20, 2001, http://www.lowendmac.com/woods/01/0620.html (August 21, 2001).

[21] For a more complete discussion gender differences in pay, see Rich Peters, "The Importance of Major Industry to Wyoming's Gender Pay Gap, Part One," ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***, July 2000.

[22] Mary Beth O'Loughlin, "Gender, Tenure and Wages," ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***, August 1997, p. 2.

[23] Gregg Detweiler and Brett Judd, "The Relation of Age and Gender to Employment in Wyoming: Part Two of a New Analysis Utilizing Wage Records," ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***, June 1996, p. 5.

[24] The observation that more unpleasant or risky jobs often command a competing wage differential dates back to early economic theory (W. Kip Viscusi, "The Value of Risks to Life and Health," ***Journal of Economic Literature***, December 1993, p. 1913). The automobile insurance industry, for example, notes that on average females are involved in fewer car accidents than males ("Reviewing Your Auto Insurance," September 2, 1996, http://www.dtonline.com/pfa/auto-ins.htm (August 13, 2001)). The statistic implies that on average females tend to be more risk averse than their male counterparts. Because of this tendency in females, they may opt not to work in occupations that pay higher wages because of the actual or perceived risk.

[25] Neil Bruce, ***Public Finance and the American Economy***, 1998, p. 261.

[26] Occupational Employment Statistics Survey source data, data compiled by Tony Glover, Research Analyst, March 30, 2001.

State Unemployment Rates
June 2001
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.4
New Mexico	6.8
Louisiana	6.2
District of Columbia	6.1
Washington	5.7
Alaska	5.5
Illinois	5.5
Oregon	5.4
Texas	5.4
Alabama	5.3
Mississippi	5.3
Arkansas	5.2
California	5.1
North Carolina	5.1
Hawaii	5.0
Michigan	5.0
West Virginia	5.0
Nevada	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.8
Arizona	4.7
South Carolina	4.7
United States	**4.7**
Tennessee	4.6
New Jersey	4.5
Wisconsin	4.5
Ohio	4.4
Rhode Island	4.4
Florida	4.3
Idaho	4.3
Missouri	4.3
Kentucky	4.2
New York	4.2
Utah	4.2
Georgia	4.1
Maryland	4.0
Montana	4.0
Kansas	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Colorado	3.5
Massachusetts	3.5
Delaware	3.4
Wyoming	**3.4**
Indiana	3.3
Maine	3.3
Nebraska	3.3
Oklahoma	3.3
Virginia	3.1
New Hampshire	3.0
North Dakota	2.9
Connecticut	2.8
Iowa	2.8
Vermont	2.8
South Dakota	2.5

State Unemployment Rates
June 2001
(Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.3
Washington	5.9
Alaska	5.8
New Mexico	5.7
District of Columbia	5.6
Louisiana	5.3
Oregon	5.3
Illinois	5.2
West Virginia	5.2
California	5.1
Arkansas	4.9
Michigan	4.9
North Carolina	4.9
Idaho	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.7
Rhode Island	4.7
Texas	4.6
Alabama	4.5
Nevada	4.5
New Jersey	4.5
United States	**4.5**
Arizona	4.4
Hawaii	4.4
New York	4.4
South Carolina	4.4
Mississippi	4.3
Montana	4.3
Tennessee	4.3
Wisconsin	4.3
Ohio	4.2
Missouri	4.1
Florida	4.0
Kentucky	4.0
Kansas	3.8
Maryland	3.7
Wyoming	**3.7**
Georgia	3.6
Utah	3.6
Minnesota	3.5
Indiana	3.4
Massachusetts	3.4
Maine	3.3
Delaware	3.2
Oklahoma	3.1
New Hampshire	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Colorado	2.9
Nebraska	2.9
Iowa	2.8
Virginia	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Connecticut	2.5
South Dakota	2.5

Wyoming Adds 6,200 Jobs in June

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

"Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased slightly from 3.6 percent in May to 3.7 percent in June, but remained below its June 2000 level of 3.9 percent."

Wyoming job growth surged ahead in June as 6,200 jobs were created giving the state a growth rate of 2.5 percent. In contrast, U.S. job growth slowed to 0.3 percent. Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased slightly from 3.6 percent in May to 3.7 percent in June, but remained below its June 2000 level of 3.9 percent. U.S. unemployment increased to 4.5 percent in June.

Strong growth was seen in Mining, Retail Trade, Services and Local Government. Practically all of the job gains in Mining (2,300 jobs or 13.5%) occurred in oil & gas extraction. Retail Trade added 1,200 jobs or 2.5 percent when compared with June 2000. Employment in the Services industry grew by 1,200 jobs or 2.0 percent, with the largest gains in health services (500 jobs or 4.6%) and engineering & management services (500 jobs or 12.8%). Because of job growth in local hospitals and local education, Local Government grew by 1,200 jobs or 3.0 percent.

Job losses occurred in Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities because of layoffs in telephone communications (-100 jobs or 0.7%). Federal Government employment fell in June 2001 when compared with June 2000 (-300 jobs or 3.7%) because of the completion of the 2000 Census.

Unemployment rates fell in several of Wyoming's counties in June. The largest decrease occurred in Teton County where the unemployment rate fell from 2.5 percent in May to 1.3 percent in June. Park County's unemployment rate fell from 4.0 percent in May to 3.5 percent in June. The unemployment rate increased in Big Horn County from 3.9 percent in May to 4.7 percent in June.

The 2001 Wyoming Benefits Survey is now available. For a copy, please contact Research & Planning at (307)473-3807 or visit our website at http://lmi.state.wy.us/

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment[1]

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

"Wyoming job growth surged ahead in June as 6,200 jobs were created giving the state a growth rate of 2.5 percent."

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				MAY 01	JUN 00
	JUN01(p)	MAY01(r)	JUN 00	JUN 01	JUN 01
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	254.7	245.9	248.5	3.6	2.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	50.3	48.7	47.8	3.3	5.2
Mining	19.3	18.5	17.0	4.3	13.5
Coal Mining	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	11.5	10.9	9.1	5.5	26.4
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.6	11.5
Oil & Gas Field Services	8.6	8.1	6.5	6.2	32.3
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.0
Construction	19.7	19.2	19.4	2.6	1.5
General Building Contractors	4.5	4.2	4.5	7.1	0.0
Heavy Construction	6.3	6.4	6.0	-1.6	5.0
Special Trade Construction	8.9	8.6	8.9	3.5	0.0
Manufacturing	11.3	11.0	11.4	2.7	-0.9
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9
Nondurable Goods	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	204.4	197.2	200.7	3.7	1.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.5	14.3	14.6	1.4	-0.7
Transportation	9.6	9.4	9.5	2.1	1.1
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	3.8	3.6	3.7	5.6	2.7
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	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	-3.4
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Trade	58.0	56.0	56.7	3.6	2.3
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.1	7.9	-1.2	1.3
Durable Goods	4.7	4.8	4.5	-2.1	4.4
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-2.9
Retail Trade	50.0	47.9	48.8	4.4	2.5
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
General Merchandise Stores	6.0	5.6	5.3	7.1	13.2
Department Stores	4.6	4.6	3.8	0.0	21.1
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	-1.8
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.4	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0
Gas Stations	4.4	4.3	4.4	2.3	0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Eating & Drinking Places	18.8	17.3	18.7	8.7	0.5
Miscellaneous Retail	6.0	5.8	5.7	3.4	5.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.3	8.2	8.2	1.2	1.2
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Insurance	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Services	61.1	55.8	59.9	9.5	2.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.7	8.8	12.9	44.3	-1.6
Personal Services	2.1	2.0	1.9	5.0	10.5
Business Services	8.5	8.2	8.3	3.7	2.4
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	3.1	2.9	3.0	6.9	3.3
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	4.0	3.4	3.9	17.6	2.6
Health Services	11.4	11.3	10.9	0.9	4.6
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.8	8.0
Legal Services	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
Social Services	6.2	6.3	6.0	-1.6	3.3
Membership Organizations	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Engineering & Management	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.8	12.8
Government	62.5	62.9	61.3	-0.6	2.0
Total Federal Government	7.8	7.3	8.1	6.8	-3.7
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.8	14.0	13.5	-1.4	2.2
State Education	5.1	5.4	5.2	-5.6	-1.9
Total Local Government	40.9	41.6	39.7	-1.7	3.0
Local Hospitals	5.5	5.4	5.2	1.9	5.8
Local Education	21.4	23.5	20.9	-8.9	2.4

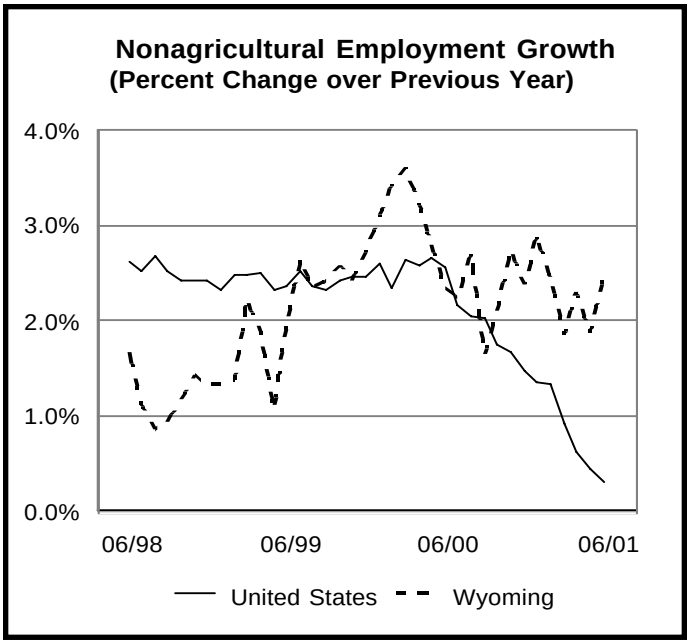
1 Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.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

* Published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				MAY 01	JUN 00
	~~JUN01(p)~~	~~MAY01(r)~~	~~JUN 00~~	~~JUN 01~~	~~JUN 01~~
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	39.0	38.5	38.4	1.3	1.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.8
Mining & Construction	2.7	2.5	2.5	8.0	8.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	34.6	34.3	34.2	0.9	1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	-6.7
Trade	9.0	9.2	8.9	-2.2	1.1
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Retail Trade	8.2	8.4	8.0	-2.4	2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	8.8	8.5	8.8	3.5	0.0
Total Government	12.3	12.1	11.8	1.7	4.2
Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Local Government	6.3	6.1	5.9	3.3	6.8

NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	33.5	33.4	32.2	0.3	4.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	5.8	5.4	3.4	11.1
Mining	2.3	2.2	1.9	4.5	21.1
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	27.5	27.6	26.8	-0.4	2.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Communications & Public Utilities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Trade	9.1	9.2	8.7	-1.1	4.6
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Retail Trade	6.6	6.7	6.3	-1.5	4.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Services	10.0	9.8	9.6	2.0	4.2
Personal & Business Services	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Health Services	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	6.7
Government	5.6	5.8	5.6	-3.4	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	4.4	4.2	-4.5	0.0
Local Education	2.8	3.1	2.8	-9.7	0.0



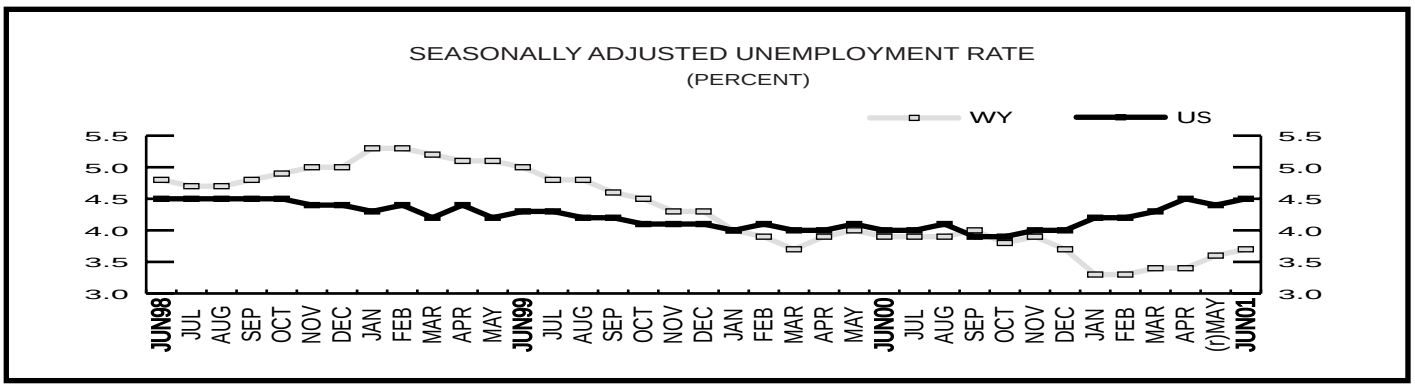
Wyoming Economic Indicators

by: Julie Barnish, Statistical Technician

"When compared to May 2001, benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance were down 31.2 percent."

	June 2001 (p)	May 2001 (r)	June 2000 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	274,511	265,726	273,144	3.3	0.5
Unemployed	9,233	8,726	9,604	5.8	-3.9
Employed	265,278	257,000	263,540	3.2	0.7
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.4/3.7	3.3/3.6	3.5/3.9	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.7/4.5	4.1/4.4	4.2/4.0	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,328,000	7,482,000	7,296,000	-2.1	0.4
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.5%	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	291,000	325,000	308,000	-10.5	-5.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,924,000	3,270,000	3,369,000	20.0	16.5
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	$889.07	$885.46	$858.70	0.4	3.5
Average Weekly Hours	45.5	43.9	45.1	3.6	0.9
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$770.85	$769.12	$742.60	0.2	3.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.6	44.0	43.3	-0.9	0.7
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$625.44	$611.25	$622.87	2.3	0.4
Average Weekly Hours	37.7	37.5	39.8	0.5	-5.3
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$603.84	$600.33	$598.99	0.6	0.8
Average Weekly Hours	40.8	40.7	41.8	0.2	-2.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated (2)	7,128	10,447	7,869	-31.8	-9.4
Benefits Paid	$1,472,190	$2,140,362	$1,590,424	-31.2	-7.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$206.54	$204.88	$184.53	0.8	11.9
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	227,929	219,633	224,291	3.8	1.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	178.0	177.7	172.4	0.2	3.2
Food & Beverages	173.4	172.9	167.9	0.3	3.3
Housing	177.3	175.9	169.6	0.8	4.5
Apparel	126.3	129.8	128.3	-2.7	-1.6
Transportation	158.3	159.2	155.7	-0.6	1.7
Medical Care	272.5	271.4	260.5	0.4	4.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	104.8	105.0	103.4	-0.2	1.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	104.4	104.0	101.5	0.4	2.9
Other Goods & Services	281.2	280.2	280.2	0.4	0.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	135.7	137.6	133.8	-1.4	1.4
Wyoming Building Permits					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	192	286	168	-32.9	14.3
Valuation	$34,182,000	$35,864,000	$25,574,000	-4.7	33.7

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Senior Statistician

"Unemployment rates fell in several Wyoming counties in June. The largest decrease occurred in Teton County."

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
REGION County	Jun 2001 (p)	May 2001 (r)	Jun 2000 (b)	Jun 2001 (p)	May 2001 (r)	Jun 2000 (b)	Jun 2001 (p)	May 2001 (r)	Jun 2000 (b)	Jun 2001 (p)	May 2001 (r)	Jun 2000 (b)
NORTHWEST	**48,957**	**46,596**	**48,467**	**46,683**	**44,427**	**46,158**	**2,274**	**2,169**	**2,309**	**4.6**	**4.7**	**4.8**
Big Horn	6,148	5,929	6,070	5,858	5,696	5,747	290	233	323	4.7	3.9	5.3
Fremont	18,121	18,053	18,060	17,067	17,035	16,966	1,054	1,018	1,094	5.8	5.6	6.1
Hot Springs	2,568	2,481	2,553	2,470	2,390	2,473	98	91	80	3.8	3.7	3.1
Park	17,415	15,517	17,227	16,809	14,900	16,658	606	617	569	3.5	4.0	3.3
Washakie	4,705	4,616	4,557	4,479	4,406	4,314	226	210	243	4.8	4.5	5.3
NORTHEAST	**46,672**	**45,066**	**46,624**	**45,377**	**43,843**	**45,122**	**1,295**	**1,223**	**1,502**	**2.8**	**2.7**	**3.2**
Campbell	20,868	20,363	20,812	20,322	19,865	20,148	546	498	664	2.6	2.4	3.2
Crook	3,444	3,216	3,423	3,348	3,127	3,299	96	89	124	2.8	2.8	3.6
Johnson	4,390	4,088	4,381	4,309	3,999	4,277	81	89	104	1.8	2.2	2.4
Sheridan	14,592	14,082	14,562	14,131	13,639	14,082	461	443	480	3.2	3.1	3.3
Weston	3,378	3,317	3,446	3,267	3,213	3,316	111	104	130	3.3	3.1	3.8
SOUTHWEST	**55,414**	**51,776**	**55,426**	**53,584**	**49,959**	**53,335**	**1,830**	**1,817**	**2,091**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**3.8**
Lincoln	6,891	6,533	6,604	6,629	6,270	6,300	262	263	304	3.8	4.0	4.6
Sublette	3,462	3,196	3,471	3,409	3,135	3,389	53	61	82	1.5	1.9	2.4
Sweetwater	19,884	19,726	20,271	19,037	18,971	19,323	847	755	948	4.3	3.8	4.7
Teton	14,427	11,999	14,248	14,239	11,694	14,107	188	305	141	1.3	2.5	1.0
Uinta	10,750	10,322	10,832	10,270	9,889	10,216	480	433	616	4.5	4.2	5.7
SOUTHEAST	**73,024**	**72,851**	**72,790**	**71,019**	**71,037**	**71,036**	**2,005**	**1,814**	**1,754**	**2.7**	**2.5**	**2.4**
Albany	18,073	18,903	18,377	17,749	18,612	18,093	324	291	284	1.8	1.5	1.5
Goshen	6,795	6,586	6,705	6,586	6,391	6,542	209	195	163	3.1	3.0	2.4
Laramie	41,784	41,122	41,507	40,489	39,939	40,365	1,295	1,183	1,142	3.1	2.9	2.8
Niobrara	1,349	1,313	1,335	1,326	1,285	1,300	23	28	35	1.7	2.1	2.6
Platte	5,023	4,927	4,866	4,869	4,810	4,736	154	117	130	3.1	2.4	2.7
CENTRAL	**50,440**	**49,437**	**49,837**	**48,614**	**47,734**	**47,890**	**1,826**	**1,703**	**1,947**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.9**
Carbon	8,677	8,120	8,705	8,387	7,836	8,403	290	284	302	3.3	3.5	3.5
Converse	6,998	6,827	7,004	6,755	6,606	6,718	243	221	286	3.5	3.2	4.1
Natrona	34,765	34,490	34,128	33,472	33,292	32,769	1,293	1,198	1,359	3.7	3.5	4.0
STATEWIDE	**274,511**	**265,726**	**273,144**	**265,278**	**257,000**	**263,540**	**9,233**	**8,726**	**9,604**	**3.4**	**3.3**	**3.5**
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.6	3.9
U.S.										4.7	4.1	4.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.5	4.4	4.0

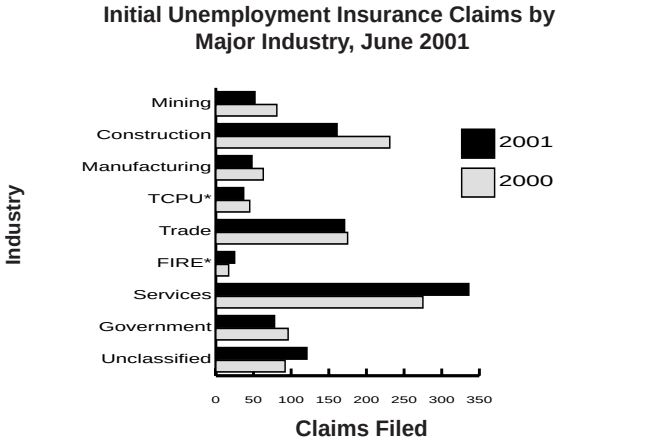
Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/01. Run Date 03/01.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

(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.

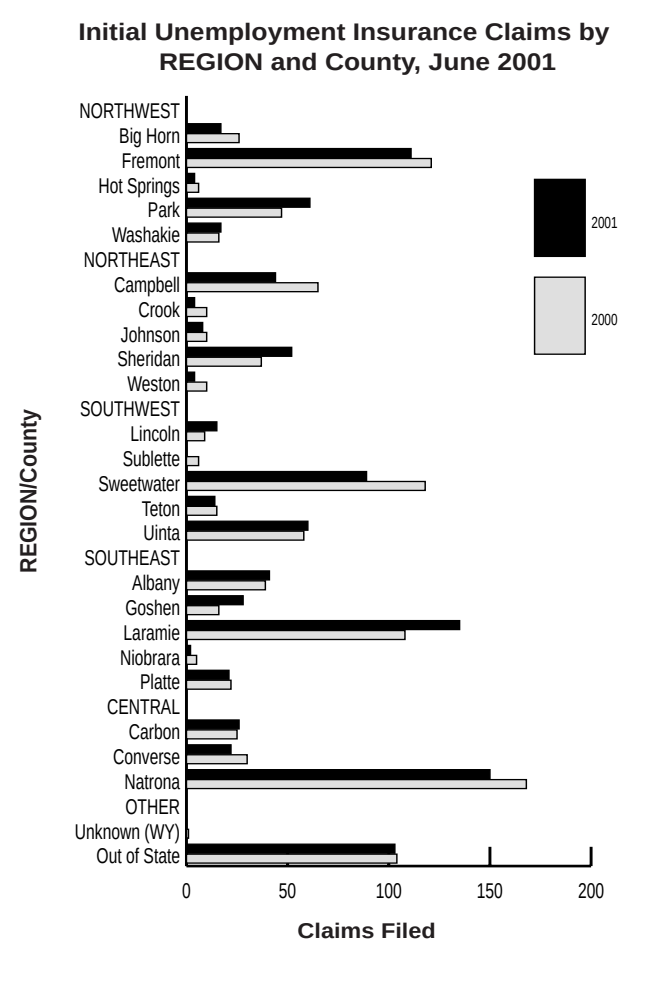
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Senior Economist

"In comparison with most other major industries, Services experienced a notable increase in initial claims in June, 28.2 percent over May and 22.2 percent over the prior year."



*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities. **Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.



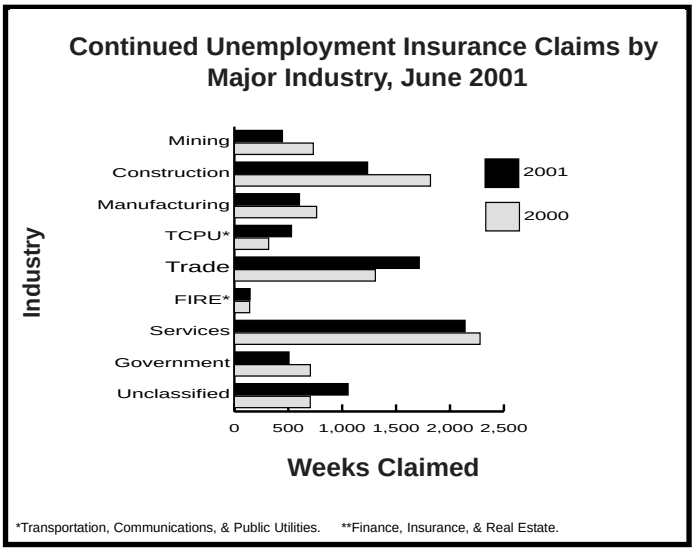
	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	June 01	May 01	June 00	May 01 June 01	June 00 June 01
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,029	1,017	1,075	1.2	-4.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	261	292	375	-10.6	-30.4
Mining	52	57	81	-8.8	-35.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	42	45	67	-6.7	-37.3
Construction	161	156	231	3.2	-30.3
Manufacturing	48	79	63	-39.2	-23.8
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	647	601	608	7.7	6.4
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	37	35	45	5.7	-17.8
Transportation	28	29	24	-3.4	16.7
Communications & Public Utilities	9	6	21	50.0	-57.1
Trade	171	223	175	-23.3	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	28	34	39	-17.6	-28.2
Retail Trade	143	189	136	-24.3	5.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	25	17	17	47.1	47.1
Services	336	262	275	28.2	22.2
Personal & Business Services	78	69	55	13.0	41.8
Health Services	32	28	21	14.3	52.4
Government	78	64	96	21.9	-18.8
Local Government	56	32	62	75.0	-9.7
Local Education	40	16	48	150.0	-16.7
UNCLASSIFIED	121	124	92	-2.4	31.5
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	134	174	107	-23.0	25.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	27	44	19	-38.6	42.1
Mining	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	18	27	16	-33.3	12.5
Manufacturing	9	17	3	-47.1	200.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	93	120	79	-22.5	17.7
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	11	12	4	-8.3	175.0
Transportation	9	11	3	-18.2	200.0
Communications & Public Utilities	2	1	1	100.0	100.0
Trade	20	43	28	-53.5	-28.6
Wholesale Trade	2	5	4	-60.0	-50.0
Retail Trade	18	38	24	-52.6	-25.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6	6	2	0.0	200.0
Services	45	49	31	-8.2	45.2
Personal & Business Services	14	11	6	27.3	133.3
Health Services	8	10	1	-20.0	700.0
Government	11	10	14	10.0	-21.4
Local Government	8	3	6	166.7	33.3
Local Education	6	1	6	500.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	14	10	9	40.0	55.6
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	151	119	167	26.9	-9.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	38	34	45	11.8	-15.6
Mining	12	9	18	33.3	-33.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	12	8	17	50	-29.4
Construction	21	16	22	31.3	-4.5
Manufacturing	5	9	5	-44.4	0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	101	76	112	32.9	-9.8
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	7	4	16	75	-56.3
Transportation	6	3	2	100	200
Communications & Public Utilities	1	1	14	0	-92.9
Trade	24	29	27	-17.2	-11.1
Wholesale Trade	8	10	8	-20	0
Retail Trade	16	19	19	-15.8	-15.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	8	2	2	300	300
Services	50	36	54	38.9	-7.4
Personal & Business Services	10	12	4	-16.7	150
Health Services	4	4	9	0	-55.6
Government	12	5	13	140	-7.7
Local Government	10	4	9	150	11.1
Local Education	10	2	8	400	25
UNCLASSIFIED	12	9	10	33.3	20

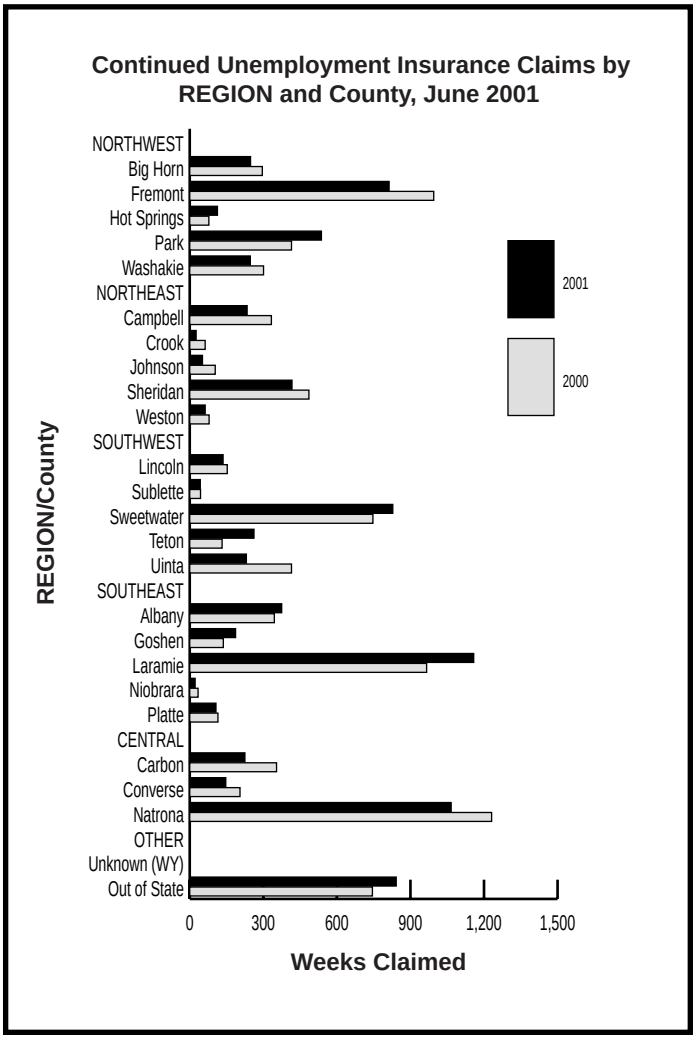
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: **Sherry Wen, Senior Economist**

"Statewide continued claims in Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities increased 66.7 percent compared with the previous year's level."

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	June 01	May 01	June 00	May 01 June 01	June 00 June 01
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	8,379	10,053	8,770	-16.7	-4.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,778	2,915	2,932	-4.7	-5.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,286	3,175	3,314	-28.0	-31.0
Mining	446	567	732	-21.3	-39.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	292	372	583	-21.5	-49.9
Construction	1,236	1,863	1,819	-33.7	-32.1
Manufacturing	604	745	763	-18.9	-20.8
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	5,038	5,746	4,752	-12.3	6.0
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	530	637	318	-16.8	66.7
Transportation	365	459	247	-20.5	47.8
Communications & Public Utilities	165	178	71	-7.3	132.4
Trade	1,715	2,036	1,308	-15.8	31.1
Wholesale Trade	309	315	206	-1.9	50.0
Retail Trade	1,406	1,721	1,102	-18.3	27.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	146	128	142	14.1	2.8
Services	2,140	2,211	2,279	-3.2	-6.1
Personal & Business Services	550	583	462	-5.7	19.0
Health Services	221	210	228	5.2	-3.1
Government	507	734	705	-30.9	-28.1
Local Government	266	265	312	0.4	-14.7
Local Education	147	100	196	47.0	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	1,055	1,132	704	-6.8	49.9
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,159	1,280	966	-9.5	20.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	372	375	316	-0.8	17.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	278	357	237	-22.1	17.3
Mining	4	3	0	33.3	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	178	274	199	-35.0	-10.6
Manufacturing	96	80	38	20.0	152.6
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	806	818	646	-1.5	24.8
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	182	186	49	-2.2	271.4
Transportation	75	83	40	-9.6	87.5
Communications & Public Utilities	107	103	9	3.9	1088.9
Trade	248	262	171	-5.3	45.0
Wholesale Trade	43	34	19	26.5	126.3
Retail Trade	205	228	152	-10.1	34.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36	19	23	89.5	56.5
Services	289	269	274	7.4	5.5
Personal & Business Services	80	139	73	-42.4	9.6
Health Services	27	29	24	-6.9	12.5
Government	51	82	129	-37.8	-60.5
Local Government	21	25	24	-16.0	-12.5
Local Education	12	9	22	33.3	-45.5
UNCLASSIFIED	75	105	83	-28.6	-9.6
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,063	1,143	1,232	-7.0	-13.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	353	325	419	8.6	-15.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	268	338	415	-20.7	-35.4
Mining	40	63	110	-36.5	-63.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	32	49	99	-34.7	-67.7
Construction	161	191	221	-15.7	-27.1
Manufacturing	67	84	84	-20.2	-20.2
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	741	742	740	-0.1	0.1
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	56	61	53	-8.2	5.7
Transportation	41	51	37	-19.6	10.8
Communications & Public Utilities	15	10	16	50.0	-6.3
Trade	261	276	258	-5.4	1.2
Wholesale Trade	80	82	40	-2.4	100.0
Retail Trade	181	194	218	-6.7	-17.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30	29	28	3.4	7.1
Services	344	316	315	8.9	9.2
Personal & Business Services	109	103	61	5.8	78.7
Health Services	69	78	64	-11.5	7.8
Government	50	60	86	-16.7	-41.9
Local Government	31	28	45	10.7	-31.1
Local Education	18	7	27	157.1	-33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	54	63	77	-14.3	-29.9





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