

TRENDS

Thirty Years of Wyoming Employment and Wages

by: *Sherry Wen, Senior Economist*

“Approximately 42 percent of Wyoming’s employment was in high-paying industries in 1981, but this proportion decreased to one-fifth (20%) in 2000.”

Although the past is not necessarily representative of the future of Wyoming's economy, evaluating the State's economic history can serve as an important planning tool for guiding Wyoming's economy into the next 30 years. This article uses 30 years of data to illustrate where we have been and where we are now with jobs and wages in the State. It also shows the impact the major industries had on the State's economy over these three decades. The data used in this study come from the Bureau of Economic Analysis.¹

215,393 jobs in 1983, grew slightly in 1984 and 1985, then fell again to 197,978 jobs in 1987. From the peak (1981) to the valley (1987), Wyoming lost a total of 38,208 jobs (-16.2%), roughly the same number of jobs as there were in the Cheyenne metropolitan area in 2000.

Following the employment slump, Wyoming entered the third stage (1988 to 2000). The number of jobs grew continually to 250,515 in 2000, the most recent year for which data are available. However, the growth was at a slower pace than during the

(Text continued on page 3)

Historical Trend

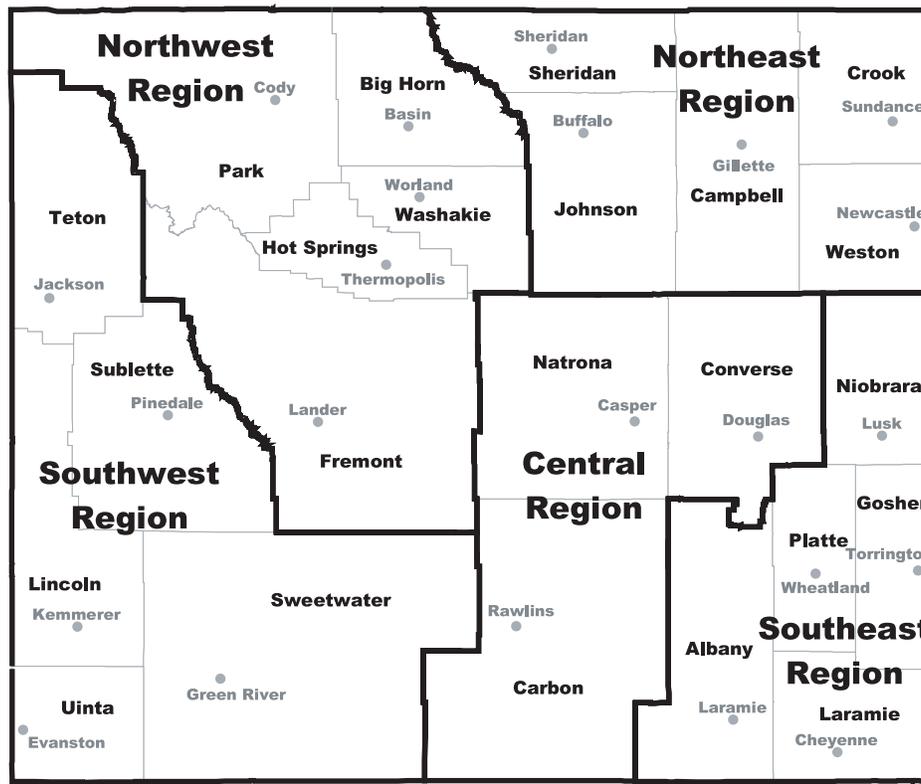
Between 1970 and 2000, Wyoming's employment level went through three significant stages (see Figure 1, page 3). From 1970 to 1981, there was rapid employment growth related to the energy boom spurred by the 1973 OPEC oil embargo.² During this first stage, Wyoming's average annual employment grew steadily from 123,450 jobs in 1970 to 236,186 jobs in 1981. This growth represented a total increase of 91.3 percent or an average annual growth rate of 6.1 percent.

During the second stage, from 1982 to 1987, Wyoming's employment declined primarily because of the international oil price collapse.³ State employment dropped to

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Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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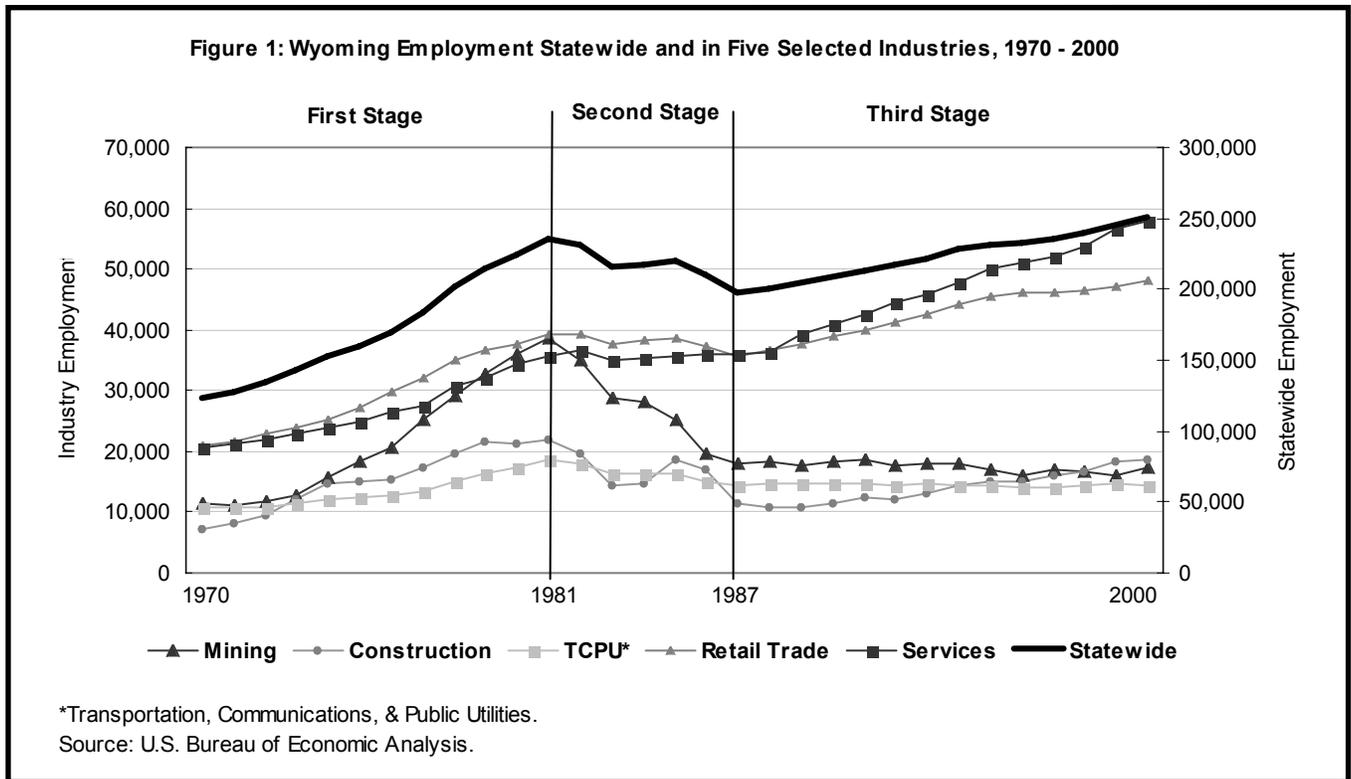
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first growth period. It took nearly 11 years to surpass the previous peak of 236,186 in 1981, reaching 239,845 jobs in 1998. The annual average employment growth rate during this stage was 1.8 percent, much smaller than the first stage (6.1%) but more steady and sustainable.

Changes in Industrial Distribution

What happened to the industrial distribution of jobs in the State between 1970 and 2000? Which industries dominated Wyoming's economy? Tables 1 and 2 (see page 4) show that in private industries, Services; Retail Trade; Mining; Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU); and Construction provided the most jobs and wages in Wyoming throughout the three decades. However, these five industries developed differently during this time period.

The Services industry grew continually, even during the period of statewide

employment decline. Employment in this industry grew by an average of 3.5 percent each year from 20,498 jobs (16.6% of the State total) in 1970 to 57,976 (23.1% of the State total) in 2000 (see Table 1, page 4). Services contributed 9.5 percent of the State total payroll in 1970, but increased to 18.3 percent of the total in 2000 (see Table 2, page 4).

Retail Trade employment stayed relatively flat compared with the other four major industries, with a 2.8 percent average annual growth rate. Jobs increased from 20,829 (16.9% of the State total) in 1970 to 48,199 (19.2% percent of the State total) in 2000 (see Table 1, page 4). The contribution to Wyoming's total wages decreased from 11.3 percent in 1970 to 10.6 percent in 2000 (see Table 2, page 4).

The Mining industry grew rapidly during the first growth stage. The energy boom enabled this industry to grow by an average of 11.6 percent each year from 11,605 jobs

Table 1: Industry Ranked by Percentage of Total Wyoming Employment for Selected Years

Rank	Percentage of Total Employment							
	1970		1981		1987		2000	
	Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent
1	Government	29.8	Government	21.8	Government	29.2	Government	25.4
2	Retail Trade	16.9	Retail Trade	16.7	Services	18.1	Services	23.1
3	Services	16.6	Mining	16.4	Retail Trade	18.0	Retail Trade	19.2
4	Mining	9.4	Services	15.1	Mining	9.0	Construction	7.5
5	TCPU*	8.7	Construction	9.2	TCPU*	7.2	Mining	6.9
6	Manufacturing	6.0	TCPU*	7.8	Construction	5.7	TCPU*	5.7
7	Construction	5.9	Wholesale Trade	4.8	Manufacturing	4.1	Manufacturing	4.6
8	Wholesale Trade	3.0	Manufacturing	4.2	FIRE**	4.0	FIRE**	3.4
9	FIRE**	3.0	FIRE**	3.4	Wholesale Trade	3.6	Wholesale Trade	3.1
10	Agriculture	0.7	Agriculture	0.5	Agriculture	1.0	Agriculture	1.1

* Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

** Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

Table 2: Industry Ranked by Percentage of Total Wyoming Wages for Selected Years

Rank	Percentage of Total Wages							
	1970		1981		1987		2000	
	Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent	Industry	Percent
1	Government	30.5	Mining	26.0	Government	29.8	Government	25.2
2	Mining	14.1	Government	19.1	Mining	16.6	Services	18.3
3	TCPU*	12.2	Construction	11.9	Services	12.4	Mining	14.1
4	Retail Trade	11.3	TCPU*	10.6	TCPU*	11.3	Retail Trade	10.6
5	Services	9.5	Services	9.8	Retail Trade	9.8	TCPU*	9.2
6	Construction	8.3	Retail Trade	9.1	Construction	6.7	Construction	8.3
7	Manufacturing	7.0	Wholesale Trade	5.8	Manufacturing	4.6	Manufacturing	5.8
8	Wholesale Trade	3.6	Manufacturing	4.5	Wholesale Trade	4.4	FIRE**	4.0
9	FIRE**	3.1	FIRE**	3.0	FIRE**	4.0	Wholesale Trade	3.9
10	Agriculture	0.4	Agriculture	0.3	Agriculture	0.5	Agriculture	0.6

* Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

** Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

(9.4% of the State total) in 1970 to 38,730 (16.4% of the State total) in 1981 (see Table 1). In the peak year of the boom (1981) Mining's wages exceeded one billion dollars (\$1,042,142,000), more than one-quarter (26.0%) of the State's total wages (see Table 2). However, employment in this industry, as well as several others, declined dramatically from 1982 to 1987 because of decreasing oil prices. During these six years, Mining lost more than one-half (20,818 jobs) of its peak total employment and wages declined by

\$433 million (41.6% of its peak total). By 1987, Mining employment dropped to 17,912 (9.0% of total State employment) and wages fell to \$609 million (16.6% of total State wages). Subsequently, Mining employment remained relatively flat until it increased slightly in 2000. The 2000 employment level was 17,216 (6.9% of the State total) with a wage level of \$941 million (14.1% of the State total).

The Construction industry went through

an experience similar to Mining. It grew relatively quickly (10.5% on average) during the energy boom, from 7,305 jobs (5.9% of the State total) in 1970 to 21,821 jobs (9.2% of the State total) in 1981 (see Table 1, page 4). Total wages grew from \$62.8 million in 1970 (8.3% of the State total) to \$478.5 million in 1981 or 11.9% of the State total (see Table 2, page 4). Construction employment declined during most of the oil bust, losing nearly one-half of its peak total (48.1% or 10,494 jobs). In 1987, the Construction industry accounted for 5.7 percent of total State employment (11,327 jobs) and 6.7 percent of total State wages (\$244 million). Despite slight declines in 1988 and 1989, Construction had an average 5.8 percent annual growth rate over the next decade. In 2000, employment in this industry had increased to 7.5 percent of the State total (18,790 jobs) and 8.3 percent of the State total wages (\$556.6 million).

Compared to the Mining and Construction industries, the number of jobs in TCPU remained relatively stable between 1970 and 2000. Employment grew at an annual rate of 5.1 percent, from 10,697 jobs in 1970 to 18,527 jobs in 1981. It fell back to 14,296 jobs in 1987, but remained almost unchanged through 2000 (only 0.06% annual growth rate). TCPU provided 14,403 jobs (5.7% of the State total) in 2000 and \$617.5 million in wages (9.2% of the State total).

During the six-year oil bust, Wyoming lost jobs in Mining (20,818); Construction (10,494); Retail Trade (3,710); Wholesale Trade (4,136); TCPU (4,231); Manufacturing (1,760); and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE, 198). Meanwhile, Wyoming gained jobs in Services (121), Government (6,363), and Agriculture (655). This indicates that the slump in the Mining industry almost certainly had an impact on most of the other industries. For example, the Mining industry's decline might have stopped related construction projects, decreased oil and gas transportation needs, slowed real estate

purchases in the State, and led to reduced economic activity in wholesale and retail trade.

Changes in Average Weekly Wage

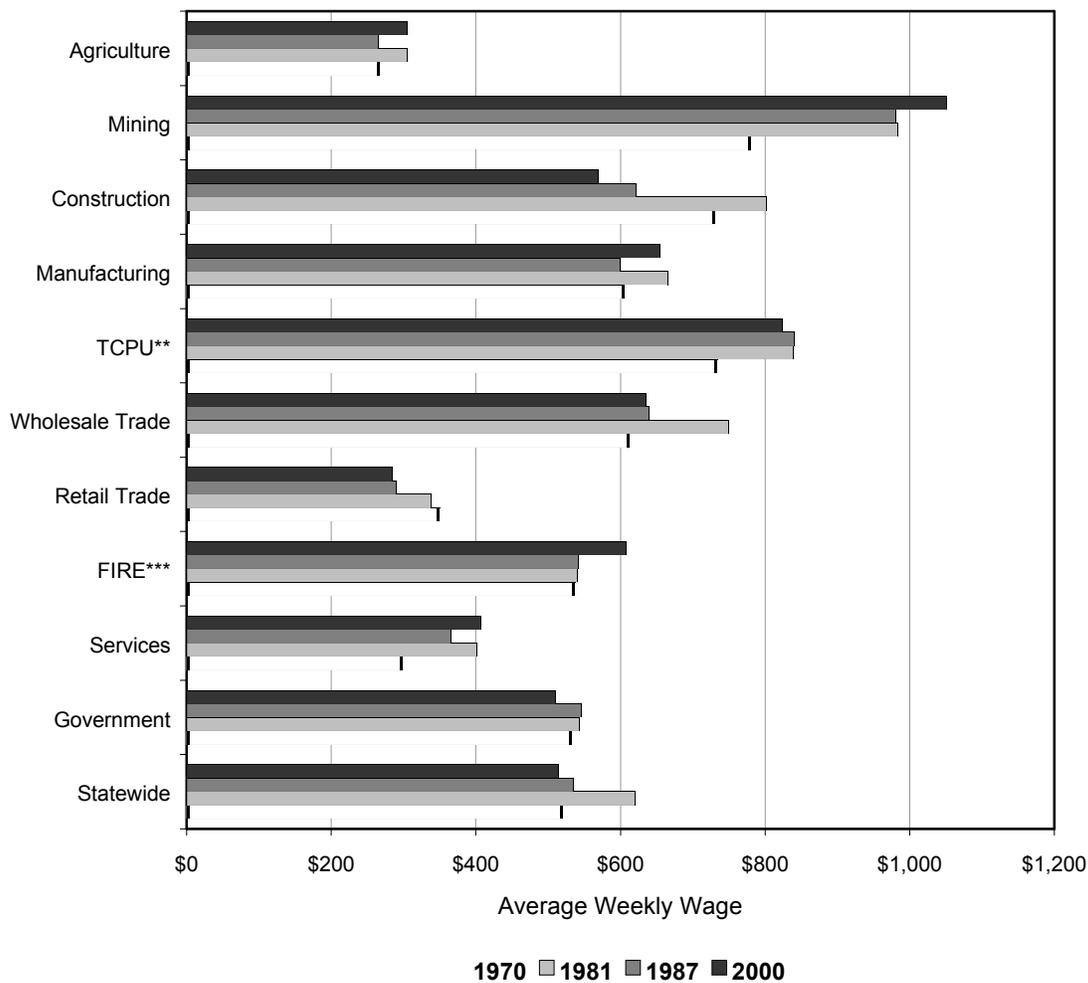
Figure 2 (see page 6) presents the average weekly wage in real dollars⁴ by industry for 1970 (date of first available data), 1981 (energy boom peak), 1987 (energy boom valley), and 2000 (the most recent available data). Mining, historically the highest paying industry in Wyoming, and FIRE were the only two major industries that kept up with inflation and paid an increasing real weekly wage for most of the years between 1970 and 2000. In contrast, Construction's real average weekly wage decreased significantly over the years. It started as the third highest paying industry with a real weekly wage of \$727 in 1970, but dropped to the sixth highest paying industry with only \$570 in real weekly wages in 2000. In 2000, most industries paid less than or equal to their 1981 (peak) wages. Retail Trade, Agriculture, and Services were the three lowest paying industries throughout the three decades, continually paying less than the statewide average.

For purposes of this analysis, we define the industries with an average real weekly wage equal to or greater than the State's average real weekly wage for 1981 (\$621) as high-paying industries. In 1981, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, TCPU, and Wholesale Trade were considered high-paying industries. Total employment for these industries made up approximately 42 percent of total State employment (see Figure 3, page 7). By 2000, Construction was no longer considered a high-paying industry as wages fell below the \$621 threshold. Additionally, the proportion of employment shared by the remaining high-paying industries dropped to one-fifth (20%) of total employment.

Summary

Among private industries, Services, Retail

Figure 2: Wyoming Real* Average Weekly Wage by Industry for Selected Years



* Real wages are nominal or actual paid wages adjusted for inflation using the CPI-U. Wages are presented in 2000 dollars.

** Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

*** Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

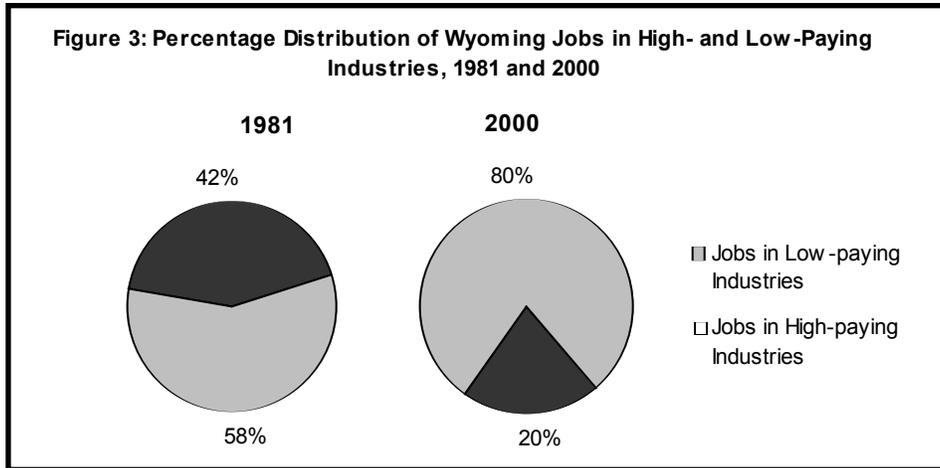
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Trade, Mining, Construction, and TCPU were the five largest wage contributors in Wyoming between 1970 and 2000. They were also the largest job providers for most of those years. Mining and FIRE were the only major Wyoming industries that kept up with inflation and paid increasing real wages. However, sub-industries and individual firms may have also kept pace. Approximately 42 percent of Wyoming's employment was in

high-paying industries in 1981, but this proportion decreased to one-fifth (20%) in 2000.

¹U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, **Regional Accounts Data**, Tables SA27 and SA07, April 23, 2002, <<http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/>> (August 16, 2002).

²"Oil Embargo Sparks Energy Boom," **Casper Star-Tribune**, December 27, 1999, p. A5, cols. 3-6. U.S.



Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration, **25th Anniversary of the 1973 Oil Embargo**, September 3, 1998, <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/25opec/anniversary.html>> (August 14, 2002).

³The increased production from non-OPEC sources and overproduction from OPEC members led to an international oil price collapse. Consequently, U.S. (Continued on page 9)

Wyoming Wage Records Summary Statistics Update

by: *Sylvia D. Jones, Statistical and Research Analyst*

As the construction and summer tourist season ends, the total number of workers in Wyoming decreases during fourth and first quarters. This cyclical pattern is reflected in the number of Wage Records (see Figure). Based on the numbers for fourth quarter 2001, not only was there the expected seasonal decrease

from third quarter but also an over-the-year decrease in total records (jobs) and in unique Social Security Numbers (SSNs) from fourth quarter 2000 (see Table, page 8). The total number of records decreased by 2.0 percent while the number of unique SSNs decreased by 0.8 percent. Third quarters 2000 and 2001 showed an

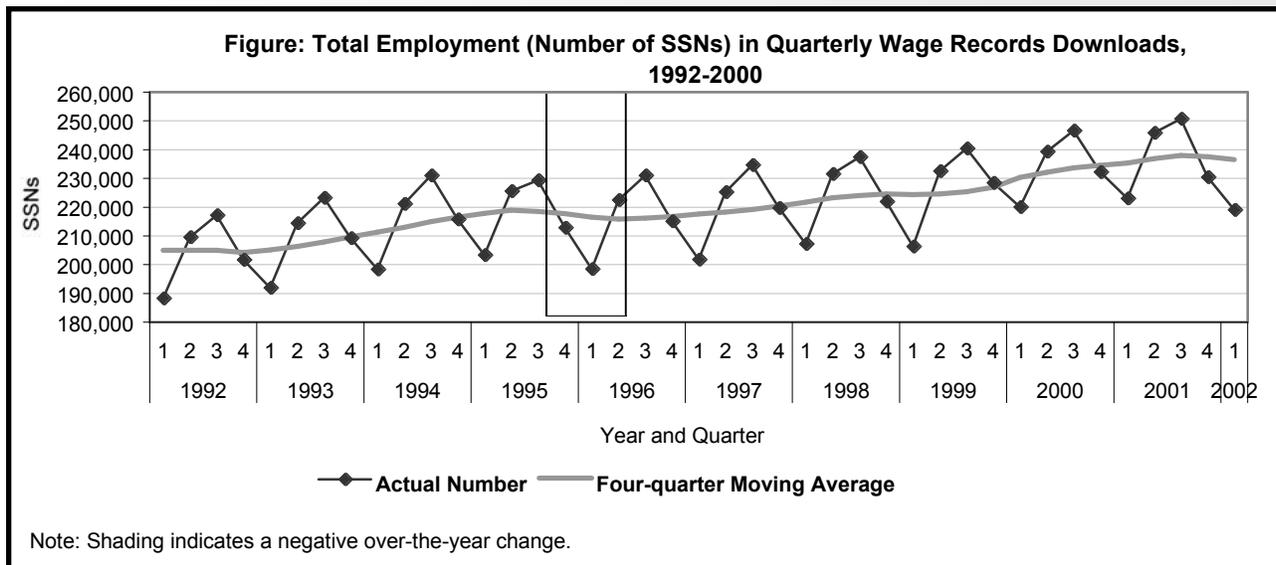


Table: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Record Summary Statistics, 2000Q3-2002Q1**THIRD QUARTER 2001 (Revision 2)***

	Count	Percent Change**	Percent of Total SSNs	Total Wages	Percent Change	Percent of Total Wages	Mean Wages Per Quarter	Percent Change	New SSNs This Quarter	Percent Change
Total SSNs	250,670	1.6	100.0	\$1,590,085,908	9.9	100.0	\$6,343	8.1	19,904	21.3
One Job	214,468	2.2	85.6	1,399,376,479	10.0	88.0	6,525	7.6		
Two Jobs	30,961	-1.0	12.4	166,437,776	10.2	10.5	5,376	11.4		
Three Jobs	4,503	-5.2	1.8	20,953,693	1.2	1.3	4,653	6.7		
Four or More Jobs	738	-9.9	0.3	3,317,960	-2.1	0.2	4,496	8.6		
Total Records	293,041	1.0								
Number of Records per SSN	1.2									

FOURTH QUARTER 2001 (Revision 1)

	Count	Percent Change**	Percent of Total SSNs	Total Wages	Percent Change	Percent of Total Wages	Mean Wages Per Quarter	Percent Change	New SSNs This Quarter	Percent Change
Total SSNs	230,487	-0.8	100.0	\$1,615,842,826	5.8	100.0	\$7,011	6.6	11,257	7.3
One Job	201,320	0.5	87.3	1,445,348,877	6.8	89.4	7,179	6.3		
Two Jobs	25,334	-7.2	11.0	151,191,422	-0.9	9.4	5,968	6.8		
Three Jobs	3,282	-14.9	1.4	16,765,622	-12.3	1.0	5,108	3.0		
Four or More Jobs	551	-18.9	0.2	2,536,905	-14.0	0.2	4,604	6.0		
Total Records	264,164	-2.0								
Number of Records per SSN	1.1									

FIRST QUARTER 2002 (Preliminary)

	Count	Percent Change**	Percent of Total SSNs	Total Wages	Percent Change	Percent of Total Wages	Mean Wages Per Quarter	Percent Change	New SSNs This Quarter	Percent Change
Total SSNs	219,026	-1.8	100.0	\$1,455,576,652	-1.0	100.0	\$6,646	0.8	8,979	-10.5
One Job	194,634	-0.2	88.9	1,320,046,954	0.4	90.7	6,782	0.5		
Two Jobs	21,758	-11.6	9.9	123,117,119	-11.1	8.5	5,658	0.6		
Three Jobs	2,340	-21.6	1.1	11,032,565	-26.0	0.8	4,715	-5.5		
Four or More Jobs	294	-37.0	0.1	1,380,014	-37.8	0.1	4,694	-1.1		
Total Records	246,424	-3.4								
Number of Records per SSN	1.1									

increase in total records (1.0%) and in total SSNs (1.6%). Total wages rose by 9.9 percent in third quarter and 5.8 percent in fourth quarter.

Preliminary data for first quarters 2001 and 2002 show losses in total records (3.4%) and unique SSNs (1.8%). Total wages are shown to decrease by 1.0 percent. These estimates are expected to increase after

additional tax forms are processed.

General Definitions

Total Records - Total number of records received for this year and quarter in the latest wage record download.

Total SSNs - Total number of unique individuals found in this quarter.

One Job - Those individuals who had only one job in this quarter.

Two Jobs - Those individuals who had only two jobs in this quarter.

Three Jobs - Those individuals who had only three jobs in this quarter.

Four or More Jobs - Those individuals who had four or more jobs in this quarter.

Total Wages - The sum of all wages for each category listed under the job rows.

Percent of Total Wages - The percent of the total wages earned by each class of job holder.

Mean Wages Per Quarter - The average total wages per quarter for each category of job. Calculated by dividing the total wages by the count of individuals.

New SSNs This Quarter - The number of Social Security numbers (SSNs) appearing for the first time this quarter.

Total Unique SSNs to Date - A running total of unique individuals to date, beginning in 1992 (the date Wage Records became a statistical program).

Percent Change over Previous Year/Quarter - The percent change over the previous year and quarter (for example, the percent change from the first quarter of 2000 to the first quarter of 2001).



(Continued from page 7)

crude oil prices dropped continually from a peak \$31.77 per barrel in 1981 to \$15.40 per barrel in 1987. For more information, see <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/25opec/anniversary.html>> and <<http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/aer/txt/tab0516.htm>>.

“Because inflation erodes consumers' purchasing power, a given dollar amount of income will not purchase the same amount of goods from one year to the next. Real wages are the actual paid wages (nominal wages) adjusted for inflation. To account for inflation, we use consumer price indexes to adjust the nominal wage to the real wage. The consumer price index used here is "All Urban Consumers - (CPI-U) U.S city average, all items 1982-84 = 100," available online at <<ftp://ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/cpi/cpiat.txt>>.



State Unemployment Rates June 2002 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.9
Mississippi	7.3
New Mexico	7.2
Oregon	7.1
Louisiana	7.0
District of Columbia	6.9
North Carolina	6.8
Texas	6.8
Washington	6.8
Michigan	6.7
Illinois	6.6
California	6.4
Alaska	6.3
Arizona	6.3
West Virginia	6.2
Alabama	6.1
United States	6.0
Nevada	5.8
New York	5.8
Ohio	5.8
South Carolina	5.8
Arkansas	5.6
New Jersey	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.5
Utah	5.5
Colorado	5.4
Florida	5.4
Missouri	5.4
Kentucky	5.3
Georgia	5.2
Tennessee	5.2
Wisconsin	5.1
Indiana	5.0
Maryland	4.8
Massachusetts	4.8
Idaho	4.7
Kansas	4.6
Hawaii	4.5
New Hampshire	4.5
Oklahoma	4.4
Delaware	4.3
Minnesota	4.3
Virginia	4.3
Montana	4.2
Connecticut	4.0
Rhode Island	4.0
Maine	3.9
Wyoming	3.9
Nebraska	3.8
Iowa	3.6
North Dakota	3.6
Vermont	3.6
South Dakota	2.9

**State Unemployment Rates
June 2002
(Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.9
Oregon	7.2
Washington	6.8
Alaska	6.7
North Carolina	6.7
Michigan	6.5
Mississippi	6.5
California	6.4
West Virginia	6.4
Illinois	6.3
District of Columbia	6.2
New Mexico	6.2
Louisiana	6.1
New York	6.1
Arizona	6.0
United States	5.9
Texas	5.8
New Jersey	5.6
Ohio	5.6
Nevada	5.5
South Carolina	5.5
Alabama	5.4
Missouri	5.4
Pennsylvania	5.3
Arkansas	5.2
Idaho	5.2
Kentucky	5.2
Florida	5.1
Indiana	5.1
Colorado	5.0
Wisconsin	4.9
Tennessee	4.8
Georgia	4.7
Massachusetts	4.7
Utah	4.7
Maryland	4.6
Montana	4.5
New Hampshire	4.5
Kansas	4.4
Oklahoma	4.3
Wyoming	4.3
Delaware	4.2
Rhode Island	4.1
Hawaii	4.0
Maine	4.0
Minnesota	4.0
Vermont	3.9
Virginia	3.8
Connecticut	3.6
Iowa	3.6
Nebraska	3.5
North Dakota	3.2
South Dakota	2.9

Wyoming Job Growth Slows in June

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming job growth, measured on an over-the-year basis, fell from 1.3 percent in May to 0.8 percent in June. The U.S. continued to lose jobs in over-the-year comparisons (-1.1%). U.S. unemployment increased from 5.8 percent in May to 5.9 percent in June, while Wyoming unemployment was unchanged at 4.3 percent.

From May to June 2002, Wyoming gained 8,100 jobs or 3.2 percent. This level of over-the-month growth is consistent with the historical series, which increased 9,300 jobs in June 2001 and 7,300 jobs in June 2000. From May to June, Services gained 4,200 jobs (7.0%), Retail Trade gained 2,000 jobs (4.2%), and Construction added 800 jobs (4.2%). Mining employment grew by 600 jobs or 3.1 percent.

When compared to June 2001, Wyoming nonagricultural employment grew by 2,100 jobs or 0.8 percent. June 2002 marks the first time since September 1998 that Wyoming job growth has fallen below 1.0 percent. Services employment continued to grow, adding 1,700 jobs or 2.7 percent. Within Services, growth was seen in hotels & lodging places, auto & miscellaneous repair, health services, and private social services. Government added 600 jobs or 0.9 percent and Construction employment grew by 400 jobs or 2.1 percent.

Despite gaining jobs from May to June, Mining remained 300 jobs or 1.5 percent below its June 2001 level. Modest gains in coal mining (200 jobs or 4.2%) were more than offset by job losses in oil & gas extraction (-300 jobs or 2.5%) and other areas of Mining. Manufacturing and Retail Trade also remained 300 jobs below their June 2001 levels.

County unemployment rates were mixed in June. Unemployment decreased in ten Wyoming counties from May to June, increased in nine, and was unchanged in four (see page 13 for complete details). Teton County's unemployment rate fell from 3.9 percent in May to 2.1 percent in June. Washakie County's unemployment rate also fell in June, decreasing from 6.8 percent to 5.2 percent.

When compared to June 2001, unemployment increased in a majority of Wyoming counties. Uinta (up from 4.7% to 6.4%), Campbell (up from 2.7% to 3.4%), and Natrona (up from 3.9% to 4.5%) counties seem to be affected by recent job losses in Mining. However, unemployment decreased significantly in Fremont (down from 6.1% to 5.6%), Park (down from 3.8% to 3.5%), and Big Horn (down from 5.1% to 4.8%) counties.

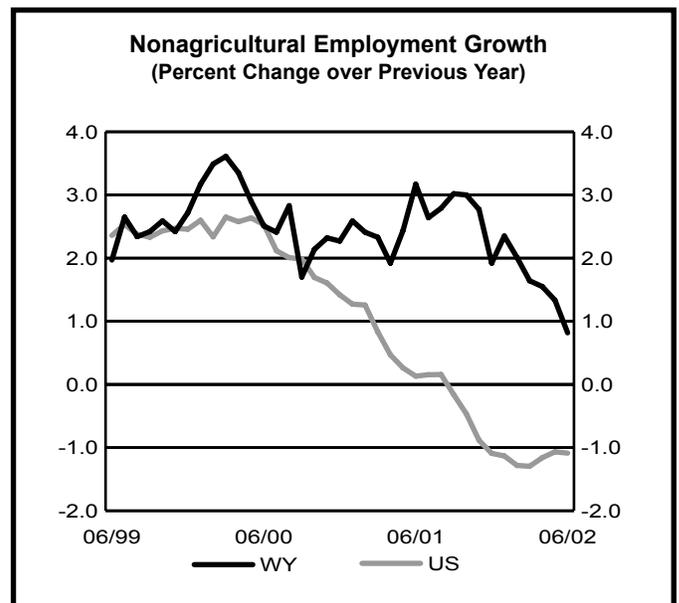


Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“When compared to June 2001, Wyoming nonagricultural employment grew by 2,100 jobs or 0.8 percent.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	JUN02(p)	MAY02(r)	JUN01	MAY 02	JUN 01		JUN02(p)	MAY02(r)	JUN01	MAY 02	JUN 01
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	258.9	250.8	256.8	3.2	0.8	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	38.6	38.1	38.7	1.3	-0.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	50.4	48.9	50.6	3.1	-0.4	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.0	-4.9
Mining	19.7	19.1	20.0	3.1	-1.5	Mining & Construction	2.3	2.3	2.5	0.0	-8.0
Coal Mining	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.0	4.2	Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	11.8	11.3	12.1	4.4	-2.5	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	34.7	34.2	34.6	1.5	0.3
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	Transportation & Public Utilities	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.6	-3.3
Oil & Gas Field Services	8.3	7.9	8.7	5.1	-4.6	Trade	9.1	9.0	9.0	1.1	1.1
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0	Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	19.9	19.1	19.5	4.2	2.1	Retail Trade	8.2	8.1	8.1	1.2	1.2
General Building Contractors	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	0.0	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Heavy Construction	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.2	3.4	Services	8.6	8.4	8.5	2.4	1.2
Special Trade Construction	9.3	9.0	9.1	3.3	2.2	Total Government	12.2	12.1	12.3	0.8	-0.8
Manufacturing	10.8	10.7	11.1	0.9	-2.7	Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	State Government	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	2.8
Nondurable Goods	5.8	5.7	6.1	1.8	-4.9	Local Government	6.1	6.0	6.2	1.7	-1.6
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9						
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7	NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	208.5	201.9	206.2	3.3	1.1	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	33.5	33.2	33.6	0.9	-0.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.3	14.0	14.3	2.1	0.0	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.1	5.9	6.1	3.4	0.0
Transportation	9.4	9.2	9.5	2.2	-1.1	Mining	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-4.2
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	Construction	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Trucking & Warehousing	3.7	3.7	3.9	0.0	-5.1	Manufacturing	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.0
Communications	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.0	0.0	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	27.4	27.3	27.5	0.4	-0.4
Telephone Communications	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	Transportation & Public Utilities	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.7	Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	Communications & Public Utilities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	57.5	55.5	57.6	3.6	-0.2	Trade	8.7	8.7	9.0	0.0	-3.3
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.4	8.2	0.0	2.4	Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0
Durable Goods	5.1	5.0	4.8	2.0	6.3	Retail Trade	6.3	6.3	6.5	0.0	-3.1
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.4	-2.9	-2.9	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Retail Trade	49.1	47.1	49.4	4.2	-0.6	Services	10.1	9.9	10.2	2.0	-1.0
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0	Personal & Business Services	2.2	2.1	2.3	4.8	-4.3
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.0	6.2	1.7	-1.6	Health Services	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Department Stores	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	-2.1	Government	5.7	5.8	5.6	-1.7	1.8
Food Stores	5.1	5.0	5.2	2.0	-1.9	Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.4	8.1	8.5	3.7	-1.2	State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Gas Stations	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.9	-4.4	Local Government	4.3	4.4	4.2	-2.3	2.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.2	1.1	1.3	9.1	-7.7	Local Education	2.8	3.1	2.8	-9.7	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0						
Eating & Drinking Places	18.5	17.3	18.3	6.9	1.1						
Miscellaneous Retail	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.7	-1.7						
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.6	8.5	8.5	1.2	1.2						
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0						
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0						
Insurance	1.9	1.8	1.8	5.6	5.6						
Services	64.1	59.9	62.4	7.0	2.7						
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.1	10.1	12.6	29.7	4.0						
Personal Services	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0						
Business Services	8.7	8.7	8.8	0.0	-1.1						
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	6.1						
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	3.9	3.3	4.0	18.2	-2.5						
Health Services	11.9	11.8	11.5	0.8	3.5						
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.4						
Legal Services	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7						
Social Services	6.8	6.9	6.4	-1.4	6.2						
Membership Organizations	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.7	0.0						
Engineering & Management	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.2	6.8						
Government	64.0	64.0	63.4	0.0	0.9						
Total Federal Government	8.1	7.3	8.1	11.0	0.0						
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0						
Total State Government	14.3	14.5	14.0	-1.4	2.1						
State Education	5.2	5.6	5.1	-7.1	2.0						
Total Local Government	41.6	42.2	41.3	-1.4	0.7						
Local Hospitals	5.6	5.5	5.5	1.8	1.8						
Local Education	21.5	23.5	21.5	-8.5	0.0						



¹Current 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.

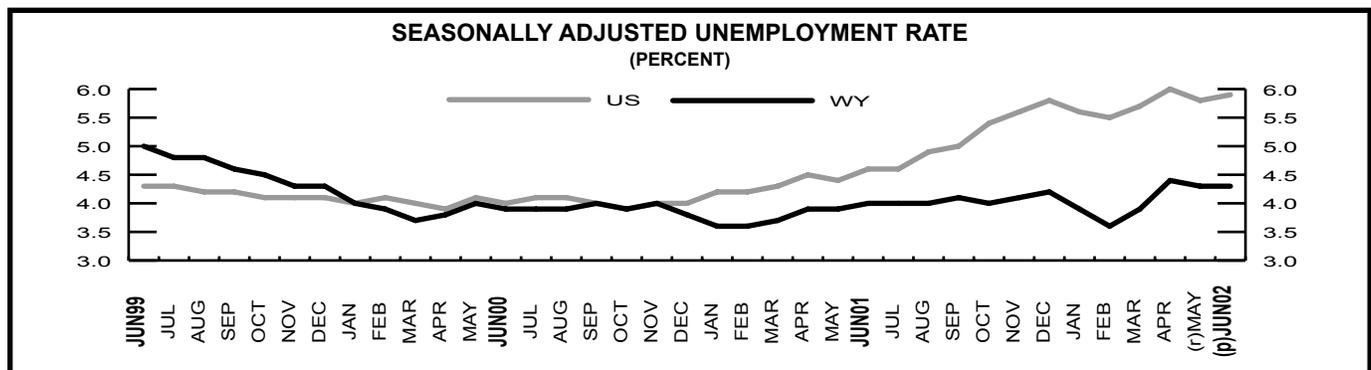
Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“The Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 1.1 percent from its June 2001 level.”

	June 2002 (p)	May 2002 (r)	June 2001 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	278,559	270,757	277,451	2.9	0.4
Unemployed	10,878	10,725	9,940	1.4	9.4
Employed	267,681	260,032	267,511	2.9	0.1
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.9%/4.3%	4.0%/4.3%	3.6%/4.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.0/5.9%	5.5/5.8%	4.7%/4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,231,000	7,161,000	7,328,000	1.0	-1.3
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	337,000	407,000	291,000	-17.2	15.8
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,188,000	3,856,000	3,924,000	8.6	6.7
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$862.07	\$903.90	\$868.09	-4.6	-0.7
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.9	42.7	-1.4	-0.9
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$768.25	\$765.94	\$767.81	0.3	0.1
Average Weekly Hours	43.7	43.2	43.8	1.2	-0.2
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$646.52	\$619.72	\$636.12	4.3	1.6
Average Weekly Hours	38.9	37.4	38.0	4.0	2.4
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$629.54	\$622.50	\$603.43	1.1	4.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	40.9	40.8	0.7	1.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated (2)	9,775	13,154	7,128	-25.7	37.1
Benefits Paid	\$2,227,259	\$2,949,194	\$1,472,190	-24.5	51.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$227.85	\$224.21	\$206.54	1.6	10.3
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	232,498	224,138	230,764	3.7	0.8
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.4%	1.7%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index for All U.S. Urban Consumers (CPI-U) (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	179.9	179.8	178.0	0.1	1.1
Food & Beverages	176.4	176.4	173.4	0.0	1.7
Housing	180.7	179.7	177.3	0.6	1.9
Apparel	122.7	127.1	126.3	-3.5	-2.9
Transportation	153.4	153.8	158.3	-0.3	-3.1
Medical Care	284.7	284.1	272.5	0.2	4.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	106.2	106.4	104.8	-0.2	1.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	106.9	106.6	104.4	0.3	2.4
Other Goods & Services	294.4	291.5	281.2	1.0	4.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	131.1	131.0	135.5	0.1	-3.2
Wyoming Building Permits					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	208	229	192	-9.2	8.3
Valuation	\$32,066,000	\$39,987,000	\$34,182,000	-19.8	-6.2

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Brad Payne, Economist*

“Unemployment rates in Uinta (up from 4.7% to 6.4%), Campbell (up from 2.7% to 3.4%), and Natrona (up from 3.9% to 4.5%) counties seem to be affected by recent job losses in Mining.”

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Jun 2002 (p)	May 2002 (r)	Jun 2001 (b)									
NORTHWEST	49,608	47,778	49,090	47,293	45,415	46,652	2,315	2,363	2,438	4.7	4.9	5.0
Big Horn	6,003	5,883	6,154	5,715	5,589	5,842	288	294	312	4.8	5.0	5.1
Fremont	18,950	19,046	18,572	17,888	18,032	17,437	1,062	1,014	1,135	5.6	5.3	6.1
Hot Springs	2,539	2,459	2,562	2,425	2,349	2,456	114	110	106	4.5	4.5	4.1
Park	17,600	15,854	17,101	16,985	15,218	16,457	615	636	644	3.5	4.0	3.8
Washakie	4,516	4,536	4,701	4,280	4,227	4,460	236	309	241	5.2	6.8	5.1
NORTHEAST	48,367	46,881	48,072	46,809	45,336	46,661	1,558	1,545	1,411	3.2	3.3	2.9
Campbell	22,957	22,538	22,673	22,179	21,773	22,051	778	765	622	3.4	3.4	2.7
Crook	3,180	2,958	3,219	3,092	2,870	3,123	88	88	96	2.8	3.0	3.0
Johnson	4,373	4,073	4,128	4,259	3,959	4,043	114	114	85	2.6	2.8	2.1
Sheridan	14,453	13,954	14,690	13,993	13,492	14,199	460	462	491	3.2	3.3	3.3
Weston	3,404	3,358	3,362	3,286	3,242	3,245	118	116	117	3.5	3.5	3.5
SOUTHWEST	57,211	53,891	56,745	54,775	51,442	54,759	2,436	2,449	1,986	4.3	4.5	3.5
Lincoln	6,969	6,677	6,911	6,597	6,329	6,631	372	348	280	5.3	5.2	4.1
Sublette	3,725	3,463	3,577	3,643	3,379	3,520	82	84	57	2.2	2.4	1.6
Sweetwater	20,596	20,491	20,526	19,644	19,608	19,609	952	883	917	4.6	4.3	4.5
Teton	14,439	12,100	14,334	14,140	11,632	14,132	299	468	202	2.1	3.9	1.4
Uinta	11,482	11,160	11,397	10,751	10,494	10,867	731	666	530	6.4	6.0	4.7
SOUTHEAST	73,332	72,718	73,068	70,918	70,513	70,919	2,414	2,205	2,149	3.3	3.0	2.9
Albany	19,123	19,384	18,793	18,751	19,032	18,442	372	352	351	1.9	1.8	1.9
Goshen	6,468	6,242	6,445	6,229	6,055	6,225	239	187	220	3.7	3.0	3.4
Laramie	41,816	41,298	41,884	40,236	39,826	40,490	1,580	1,472	1,394	3.8	3.6	3.3
Niobrara	1,286	1,240	1,291	1,239	1,186	1,268	47	54	23	3.7	4.4	1.8
Platte	4,639	4,554	4,655	4,463	4,414	4,494	176	140	161	3.8	3.1	3.5
CENTRAL	50,041	49,490	50,478	47,885	47,326	48,521	2,156	2,164	1,957	4.3	4.4	3.9
Carbon	8,588	8,158	8,531	8,257	7,808	8,221	331	350	310	3.9	4.3	3.6
Converse	6,588	6,442	6,567	6,334	6,214	6,310	254	228	257	3.9	3.5	3.9
Natrona	34,865	34,890	35,380	33,294	33,304	33,990	1,571	1,586	1,390	4.5	4.5	3.9
STATEWIDE	278,559	270,757	277,451	267,681	260,032	267,511	10,878	10,725	9,940	3.9	4.0	3.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.3	4.3	4.0
U.S.										6.0	5.5	4.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.9	5.8	4.6

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/02. Run Date 07/02.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

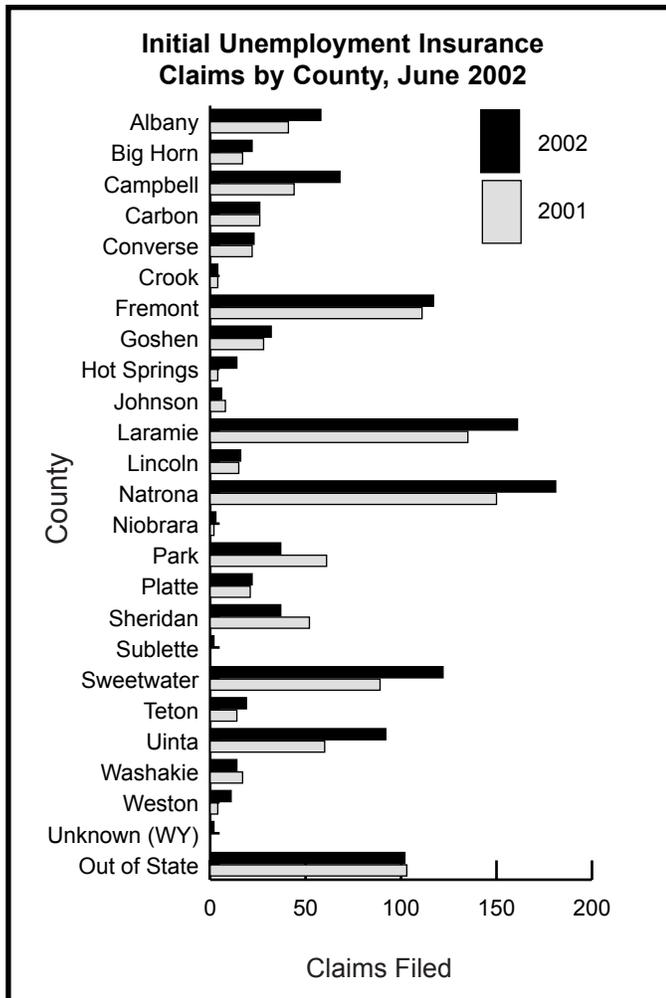
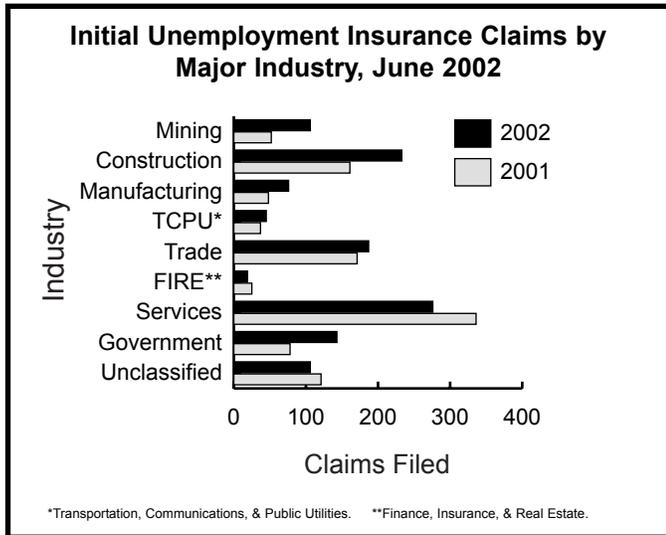
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2001 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 3.9 percent.

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 Leonard, Economist

“Statewide initial claims for June 2002 were 15.7 percent higher than a year ago, mostly because of large increases in the Goods Producing sector.”



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Jun 02	May 02	Jun 01	Jun 02	Jun 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,191	1,158	1,029	2.8	15.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	415	413	261	0.5	59.0
Mining	106	118	52	-10.2	103.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	92	110	42	-16.4	119.0
Construction	233	215	161	8.4	44.7
Manufacturing	76	80	48	-5.0	58.3
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	670	631	647	6.2	3.6
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	45	51	37	-11.8	21.6
Transportation	26	40	28	-35.0	-7.1
Communications & Public Utilities	19	11	9	72.7	111.1
Trade	187	198	171	-5.6	9.4
Wholesale Trade	31	35	28	-11.4	10.7
Retail Trade	156	163	143	-4.3	9.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	19	16	25	18.8	-24.0
Services	276	280	336	-1.4	-17.9
Personal & Business Services	57	83	78	-31.3	-26.9
Health Services	43	29	32	48.3	34.4
Government	143	86	78	66.3	83.3
Local Government	111	55	56	101.8	98.2
Local Education	61	17	40	258.8	52.5
UNCLASSIFIED	106	114	121	-7.0	-12.4

LARAMIE COUNTY					
LARAMIE COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Jun 02	May 02	Jun 01	Jun 02	Jun 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	160	157	134	1.9	19.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	33	38	27	-13.2	22.2
Mining	0	1	0	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	1	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	16	34	18	-52.9	-11.1
Manufacturing	17	3	9	466.7	88.9
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	121	109	93	11.0	30.1
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	8	15	11	-46.7	-27.3
Transportation	3	7	9	-57.1	-66.7
Communications & Public Utilities	5	8	2	-37.5	150.0
Trade	33	23	20	43.5	65.0
Wholesale Trade	5	6	2	-16.7	150.0
Retail Trade	28	17	18	64.7	55.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	8	1	6	700.0	33.3
Services	50	56	45	-10.7	11.1
Personal & Business Services	11	16	14	-31.3	-21.4
Health Services	10	11	8	-9.1	25.0
Government	22	14	11	57.1	100.0
Local Government	14	4	8	250.0	75.0
Local Education	8	3	6	166.7	33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	6	10	14	-40.0	-57.1

NATRONA COUNTY					
NATRONA COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Jun 02	May 02	Jun 01	Jun 02	Jun 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	180	168	151	7.1	19.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	62	58	38	6.9	63.2
Mining	19	23	12	-17.4	58.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	19	23	12	-17.4	58.3
Construction	31	27	21	14.8	47.6
Manufacturing	12	8	5	50.0	140.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	114	102	101	11.8	12.9
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	3	11	7	-72.7	-57.1
Transportation	1	10	6	-90.0	-83.3
Communications & Public Utilities	2	1	1	100.0	100.0
Trade	35	38	24	-7.9	45.8
Wholesale Trade	8	14	8	-42.9	0.0
Retail Trade	27	24	16	12.5	68.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1	5	8	-80.0	-87.5
Services	62	42	50	47.6	24.0
Personal & Business Services	9	18	10	-50.0	-10.0
Health Services	9	4	4	125.0	125.0
Government	13	6	12	116.7	8.3
Local Government	9	5	10	80.0	-10.0
Local Education	9	2	10	350.0	-10.0
UNCLASSIFIED	4	8	12	-50.0	-66.7

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Douglas Leonard, Economist

“Over-the-year statewide continued claims were sharply higher in Mining (247.3%) due primarily to the increase in oil & gas extraction claims (400.7%).”

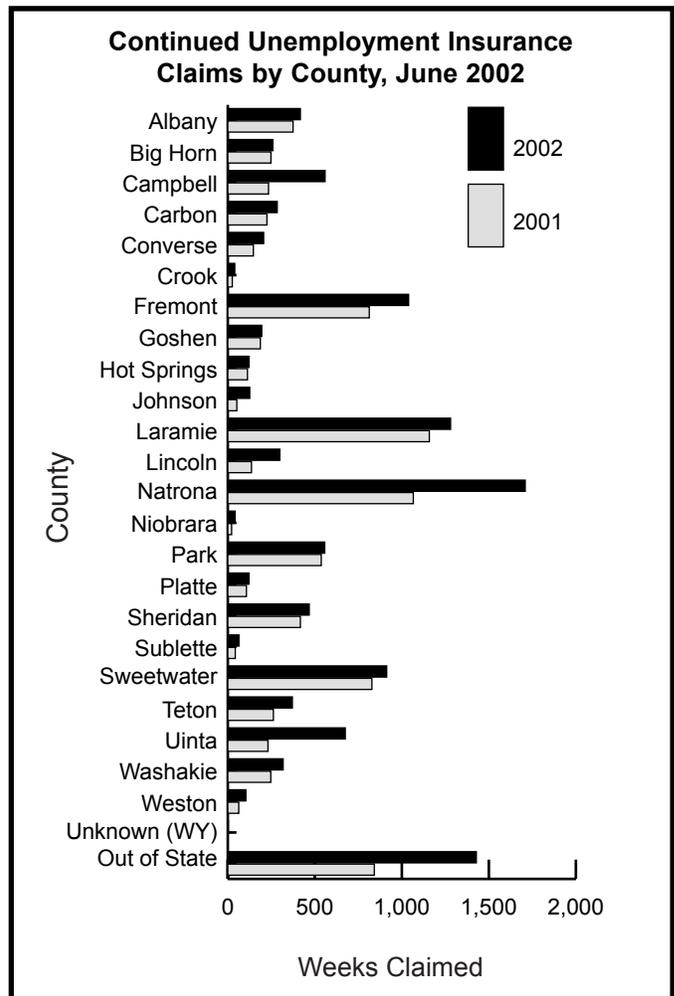
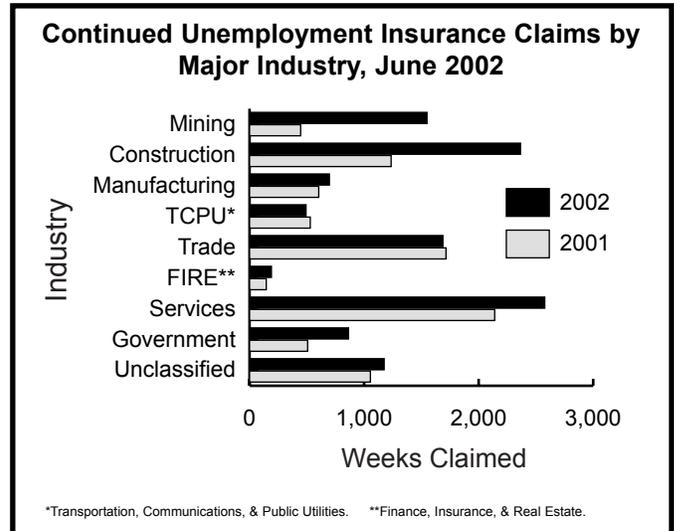
WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Jun 02	May 02	Jun 01	May 02	Jun 02
	Jun 02	May 02	Jun 01	Jun 02	Jun 02
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	11,599	14,202	8,379	-18.3	38.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,750	4,003	2,778	-6.3	35.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4,611	5,757	2,286	-19.9	101.7
Mining	1,549	1,973	446	-21.5	247.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	1,462	1,837	292	-20.4	400.7
Construction	2,365	2,851	1,236	-17.0	91.3
Manufacturing	697	933	604	-25.3	15.4
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	5,813	7,111	5,038	-18.3	15.4
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	493	662	530	-25.5	-7.0
Transportation	330	488	365	-32.4	-9.6
Communications & Public Utilities	163	174	165	-6.3	-1.2
Trade	1,888	2,330	1,715	-27.6	-1.6
Wholesale Trade	314	356	309	-11.8	1.6
Retail Trade	1,374	1,974	1,406	-30.4	-2.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	191	182	146	4.9	30.8
Services	2,577	3,002	2,140	-14.2	20.4
Personal & Business Services	777	920	550	-15.5	41.3
Health Services	237	247	221	-4.0	7.2
Government	864	935	507	-7.6	70.4
Local Government	509	383	266	32.9	91.4
Local Education	195	87	147	124.1	32.7
UNCLASSIFIED	1,175	1,334	1,055	-11.9	11.4

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,280	1,341	1,159	-4.5	10.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	412	373	372	10.5	10.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	269	342	278	-21.3	-3.2
Mining	0	2	4	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	2	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	226	281	178	-19.6	27.0
Manufacturing	43	59	96	-27.1	-55.2
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	910	872	806	4.4	12.9
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	120	134	182	-10.4	-34.1
Transportation	49	73	75	-32.9	-34.7
Communications & Public Utilities	71	61	107	16.4	-33.6
Trade	233	259	248	-10.0	-6.0
Wholesale Trade	63	43	43	46.5	46.5
Retail Trade	170	216	205	-21.3	-17.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	27	24	36	12.5	-25.0
Services	391	322	289	21.4	35.3
Personal & Business Services	147	169	80	-13.0	83.8
Health Services	55	34	27	61.8	103.7
Government	139	133	51	4.5	172.5
Local Government	40	26	21	53.8	90.5
Local Education	15	3	12	400.0	25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	101	127	75	-20.5	34.7

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,708	1,959	1,063	-12.8	60.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	566	526	353	7.6	60.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	706	816	268	-13.5	163.4
Mining	248	315	40	-21.3	520.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	238	299	32	-20.4	643.8
Construction	343	359	161	-4.5	113.0
Manufacturing	115	142	67	-19.0	71.6
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	929	1,054	741	-11.9	25.4
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	70	101	56	-30.7	25.0
Transportation	56	73	41	-23.3	36.6
Communications & Public Utilities	14	28	15	-50.0	-6.7
Trade	310	344	261	-9.9	18.8
Wholesale Trade	83	81	80	2.5	3.8
Retail Trade	227	263	181	-13.7	25.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30	30	30	0.0	0.0
Services	447	517	344	-13.5	29.9
Personal & Business Services	155	209	109	-25.8	42.2
Health Services	27	46	69	-41.3	-60.9
Government	72	62	50	16.1	44.0
Local Government	53	50	31	6.0	71.0
Local Education	27	12	18	125.0	50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	73	89	54	-18.0	35.2



Wyoming Department of Employment
Research & Planning
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