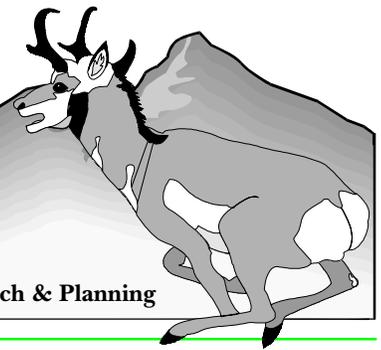


Wyoming Labor Force TRENDS

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Which Types of Businesses Create Jobs for the Wyoming Economy?

by: Mike Evans, Senior Economist

"The majority of job growth occurred in businesses that opened from 1995 to 1998 (1,616 net jobs), with 11.5 percent of firms responsible for 32.7 percent of all job creation."

In 1996, Research & Planning (R&P) found that small employers have a larger impact on the Wyoming economy than other sized businesses.¹ R&P found that the majority of job growth in 1998 (1,542 net jobs) specifically occurred in small businesses with "9" or fewer employees, especially the "3 to 4" employment size class (see Table 1B, page 3). With employers having expanded this quickly and in such a small size class, it is expected that future studies will show these same employers in the larger size classes (e.g., "5 to 9" employees) but still consider them small businesses.

In the June issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, R&P looked at hiring and turnover rates of employers by tracking individuals through Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) employer data to determine

which was greater, job creation or job destruction. This month, the number of businesses with employment growth or loss is examined by industry, employment size class and age. Only those businesses open and operating at least one calendar year are utilized.

In 1998, 6,063 employers (44.1%) added more jobs than in 1997, while 5,761 employers (41.9%) decreased jobs in their businesses. This amounted to 1,861 more jobs gained than lost in the Wyoming economy (see Table 1A, page 2). Employers in the Services industry created the most jobs (451 net jobs) with 219 businesses expanding employment, thereby contributing to gross job creation.² Mining employers actually declined by 38 businesses due to downsizing, but the net change in employment was positive (321 net jobs). Some

businesses reduced their workforces yet saw production increases because of enhanced productivity of the remaining workers due to technology or capital advances.

Construction; Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities (TCPU); and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (FIRE) were the other three major industries that contributed to job expansion in Wyoming. Construction is tied to government spending on roads³ and interest rates⁴, with both being favorable to the industry at this time. Manufacturing and Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing were the only two major industries with job losses.

The ratio of new jobs to previous employment levels, by prior year size class and age of business, was

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determined to identify where expansions and contractions occurred in the Wyoming economy. The majority of job growth occurred in businesses that opened from 1995 to 1998 (1,616 net jobs, see Table 1C on page 3), with 11.5 percent of firms responsible for 32.7 percent of all job creation. Since only employers that operated businesses for at least two years were utilized for this calculation, the probability of survival is higher than for newly formed businesses.

Data & Methodology

Calculating job creation or destruction over time from the employer's perspective, rather than using net job flows from both the individual and employer's perspectives,⁵ is a useful economic development indicator. The analysis of job churning yields results similar to the study of job creation and destruction, but uses only Unemployment Insurance (ES-202) employer data for calculations to assess gross flows of employment. This new source of information helps reveal the business expectations for hiring and job growth potential. Businesses which change ownership are excluded from this study and will be the subject of a future article.

There are three ways to look at and calculate expansion and contraction using employer data. Two are used to compare other studies, and the

Table 1A-C. How Many Businesses* are in Job Expansion Indicator using Annual Average Employment

Table 1A. By Industry	Number of Businesses				
	Open in 1997 & 1998	Increasing Jobs	Decreasing Jobs	Same Level of Jobs	Net Change
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	440	198	205	37	-7
Total Number of Jobs		231	245		-14
Mining	537	209	247	81	-38
Total Number of Jobs		1,185	864		321
Construction	1,862	885	808	169	77
Total Number of Jobs		1,932	1,633		299
Manufacturing	470	191	230	49	-39
Total Number of Jobs		508	566		-58
TCPU**	702	314	288	100	26
Total Number of Jobs		802	548		254
Wholesale Trade	869	354	345	170	9
Total Number of Jobs		491	401		90
Retail Trade	2,598	1,187	1,218	193	-31
Total Number of Jobs		2,783	2,629		154
FIRE***	1,062	405	363	294	42
Total Number of Jobs		601	349		252
Services	4,885	2,151	1,932	802	219
Total Number of Jobs		3,467	3,016		451
Public Administration	333	169	125	39	44
Total Number of Jobs		543	431	0	112
Total	13,758	6,063	5,761	1,934	302
Percent	100.0%	44.1%	41.9%	14.0%	
Total Number of Jobs		12,543	10,682	0	1,861

*Matched ES-202 Firm Data. ** Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities.
*** Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

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and Contraction? An Economic Development from 1997 to 1998

compared to levels in June 1997. This is done for each month, producing yearly annual averages. The results of using this method are in between the results of the other two methods.

The third and final method examines the seasonal influence of job expansions and contractions of employers. Month-to-month levels of employment are compared for each employer. This approach is similar to how Manpower⁷ questions employers in its surveys, except it tracks actual job outcomes instead of employers' expectations.

Wyoming in Comparison to Other States

The Minnesota Research office found that 44.9 percent of its employers/establishments added jobs from 1995 to 1996, while 37.5 percent lost jobs during the same time period. These estimates are higher than in Wyoming for expansion but lower for businesses losing jobs. The majority of employers expanding in Minnesota occurred in TCPU (10.3% net expansion), Manufacturing (15.3%) and Wholesale Trade (10.7%), a different industry makeup than Wyoming. Also, the bulk of job growth in Minnesota shows demand for workers at the "20 and more" employment size class, with employers of "250 to 499" employees having the largest impact on the economy.

Over-the-Year Job Creation and Destruction

In over-the-year comparisons, 30.1 percent of the businesses in Wyoming added jobs (15,597) from 1997 to 1998, while 28.2 percent decreased their employment levels (13,784). This yielded a net yearly job growth of 1,813 with 264 more employers expanding than contracting (see Table 2, pages 4 and 5). This is down from the 1992 to 1993 peak of 34.0 percent adding jobs (17,367), 27.9 percent decreasing jobs (13,066) and a net yearly job growth of 4,301 with 727 more employers expanding than contracting. This is also higher than the 1,851 new firms which opened in 1997 and accounted for 7,833 of the new jobs in Wyoming.⁸ The percentage number of businesses is lower with over-the-year comparisons (30.1 and 28.2%) than with yearly average comparisons (44.1 to 41.9%) because over-the-year comparisons give a truer picture of

(Continued on page 4)

Table 1B.		<i>By Number of Jobs Businesses had in 1997</i>				
Employment Size Class	Number of Businesses				Net Change	
	Open in 1997 & 1998	Increasing Jobs	Decreasing Jobs	Same Level of Jobs		
0	924	409	287	228	122	
Total Number of Jobs		556	157		399	
1 to 2	4,033	1,421	1,361	1,251	60	
Total Number of Jobs		1,097	705		392	
3 to 4	2,404	1,127	1,022	255	105	
Total Number of Jobs		1,164	744		420	
5 to 9	2,894	1,390	1,375	129	15	
Total Number of Jobs		1,882	1,551		331	
10 to 19	1,779	829	899	51	-70	
Total Number of Jobs		1,637	1,634		3	
20 and more	1,724	888	817	19	71	
Total Number of Jobs		6,208	5,890	0	318	

Table 1C.		<i>By Age of Business</i>				
Business Started In	Number of Businesses				Net Change	
	Total Businesses Still Open in 1998	Increasing Jobs	Decreasing Jobs	Same Level of Jobs		
1960's	569	239	242	88	-3	
Total Number of Jobs		484	495		-11	
1970's	1,991	910	848	233	62	
Total Number of Jobs		2,520	1,882		638	
1980's	3,595	1,505	1,583	507	-78	
Total Number of Jobs		2,934	2,785		149	
1990 to 1994	4,159	1,827	1,725	607	102	
Total Number of Jobs		2,991	3,036		-45	
1995 to 1998	3,441	1,582	1,363	496	219	
Total Number of Jobs		4,099	2,483	0	1,616	

third is used as a new take on an old idea. First, expansion and contraction is studied using a method similar to the state of Minnesota,⁶ because it is the only state that has researched and published results. This allows a comparison of state-to-state differences by industry and employment size class showing which types of businesses create jobs. The annual average employment for each employer is compared to the annual average of the previous year. This is the most statistically conservative method.

The second method to determine percentage of businesses and employment with job gains and losses is calculated by looking at traditional over-the-year employment gains. In this case, the employment levels of an employer in June 1998 are

what is happening to businesses than yearly average and seasonal calculations.

Seasonal Job Creation and Destruction

The third method of calculation looks at month-to-month changes or the seasonality of the Wyoming

economy to determine job creation and destruction. When businesses open and operating at least one year were analyzed, a low of 15.0 percent of businesses grew during the winter while 26.0 percent grew in the spring (see Figure, page 6). This gives employers and job seekers the knowledge of when labor markets will tighten and loosen.

During 1998, a monthly average of 18.8 percent of all businesses increased during the year compared to 18.0 percent declining. The net change in the number of jobs by businesses increasing to decreasing was negative with 48.7 jobs lost monthly in 1996 and a positive

(Continued on page 5)

Table 2: How Many Businesses are in Job Expansion and Contraction, Comparing Over-the-

Month	1990 to 1991 Number of Businesses							1991 to 1992 Number of Businesses						
	Increasing	Total Job Gains for Businesses	Decreasing	Total Job Losses for Businesses	Same	Net Change in Businesses	Net Change in Jobs	Increasing	Total Job Gains for Businesses	Decreasing	Total Job Losses for Businesses	Same	Net Change in Businesses	Net Change in Jobs
January	3,877	16,432	3,193	10,636	4,734	684	5,796	3,882	15,603	3,346	11,519	4,803	536	4,084
February	3,895	16,030	3,184	10,461	4,725	711	5,569	3,831	15,108	3,375	11,714	4,825	456	3,394
March	3,945	16,210	3,214	11,411	4,645	731	4,799	3,805	14,835	3,449	12,498	4,777	356	2,337
April	3,930	15,233	3,364	13,780	4,510	566	1,453	3,933	14,918	3,517	13,759	4,581	416	1,159
May	3,942	18,268	3,449	13,691	4,413	493	4,577	3,896	16,704	3,585	15,592	4,550	311	1,112
June	3,953	17,198	3,542	13,884	4,309	411	3,314	3,859	16,048	3,741	16,408	4,431	118	-360
July	3,997	17,359	3,488	13,950	4,319	509	3,409	3,811	15,488	3,773	15,785	4,447	38	-297
August	4,049	17,437	3,517	14,771	4,238	532	2,666	3,810	16,626	3,820	16,306	4,401	-10	320
September	3,984	17,556	3,487	14,439	4,333	497	3,117	3,782	15,736	3,831	16,132	4,418	-49	-396
October	3,884	17,405	3,502	13,431	4,418	382	3,974	3,769	16,116	3,713	15,940	4,549	56	176
November	3,673	15,556	3,532	14,316	4,599	141	1,240	3,624	16,247	3,653	14,665	4,754	-29	1,582
December	3,718	15,742	3,497	14,078	4,589	221	1,664	3,613	14,748	3,660	14,739	4,758	-47	9
Yearly ave.	3,904	16,702	3,414	13,237	4,486	490	3,465	3,801	15,681	3,622	14,588	4,608	179	1,093
	<i>11,804 Businesses Open in Both Years</i>							<i>12,031 Businesses Open in Both Years</i>						
Percentage of total number of businesses that were open in each year	33.1%		28.9%		38.0%			31.6%		30.1%		38.3%		
Month	1992 to 1993 Number of Businesses							1993 to 1994 Number of Businesses						
	Increasing	Total Job Gains for Businesses	Decreasing	Total Job Losses for Businesses	Same	Net Change in Businesses	Net Change in Jobs	Increasing	Total Job Gains for Businesses	Decreasing	Total Job Losses for Businesses	Same	Net Change in Businesses	Net Change in Jobs
January	3,937	17,212	3,144	11,902	4,858	793	5,310	4,174	16,105	2,982	10,026	4,766	1,192	6,079
February	3,912	16,285	3,127	11,832	4,900	785	4,453	4,033	15,364	3,123	9,901	4,766	910	5,463
March	3,906	16,407	3,213	12,254	4,820	693	4,153	4,105	15,572	3,157	10,476	4,660	948	5,096
April	4,159	16,420	3,302	12,281	4,478	857	4,139	4,229	15,691	3,262	11,948	4,431	967	3,743
May	4,065	17,372	3,434	13,583	4,440	631	3,789	4,180	17,345	3,333	12,123	4,409	847	5,222
June	4,243	19,193	3,373	13,571	4,323	870	5,622	4,164	17,371	3,451	13,484	4,307	713	3,887
July	4,181	18,802	3,380	13,976	4,378	801	4,826	4,151	16,976	3,397	13,796	4,374	754	3,180
August	4,209	19,209	3,442	14,817	4,288	767	4,392	4,203	18,904	3,460	14,388	4,259	743	4,516
September	4,136	18,851	3,420	13,184	4,383	716	5,667	4,171	17,471	3,492	14,526	4,259	679	2,945
October	4,005	16,613	3,462	13,039	4,472	543	3,574	4,019	16,673	3,522	13,933	4,381	497	2,740
November	3,993	16,207	3,350	13,689	4,596	643	2,518	3,912	18,273	3,531	13,799	4,479	381	4,474
December	3,965	15,832	3,340	12,669	4,634	625	3,163	3,962	16,280	3,506	13,794	4,454	456	2,486
Yearly ave.	4,059	17,367	3,332	13,066	4,548	727	4,301	4,109	16,835	3,351	12,683	4,462	757	4,153
	<i>11,939 Businesses Open in Both Years</i>							<i>11,922 Businesses Open in Both Years</i>						
Percentage of total number of businesses that were open in each year	34.0%		27.9%		38.1%			34.5%		28.1%		37.4%		

141.8 net jobs gained monthly in 1998.

The second quarter, specifically April (1,744 businesses in 1998) and May (1,561 businesses in 1998), shows large net increases in the number of employers expanding their workforces with 23.7 and 24.6 percent of employers expanding

each month, respectively. The third and fourth quarters show a significant number of employers reducing their workforces which corresponds with seasonal patterns in the total non-agriculture employment series (see page 15). This is slightly lower compared to surveys like the 1998 Manpower study⁹ expecting 26.0 to 36.0

percent of local Wyoming employers to expand in the spring, and 3.0 to 10.0 percent of the employers to anticipate cuts. These estimates were much lower than what actually occurred. In December, the Manpower study expected 10.0 percent of the

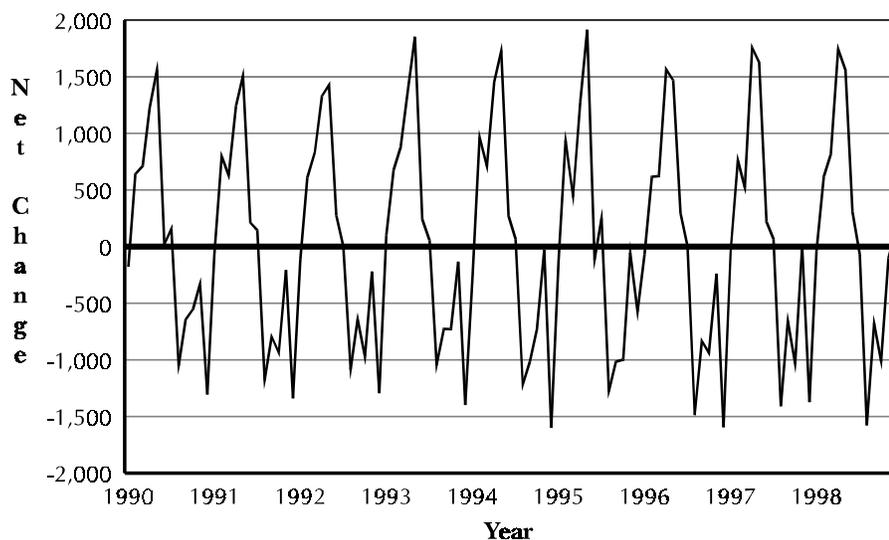
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Year Changes?

Month	1994 to 1995 Number of Businesses						1995 to 1996 Number of Businesses									
	Increasing	Total Job Gains for Businesses	Decreasing	Total Job Losses for Businesses	Same	Net Change in Businesses	Net Change in Jobs	Increasing	Total Job Gains for Businesses	Decreasing	Total Job Losses for Businesses	Same	Net Change in Businesses	Net Change in Jobs		
January	4,190	17,047	3,291	11,645	4,775	899	5,402	4,018	15,443	3,716	13,510	4,909	302	1,933		
February	4,230	16,617	3,272	12,001	4,754	958	4,616	3,921	15,048	3,658	13,115	5,064	263	1,933		
March	4,208	16,759	3,390	12,162	4,658	818	4,597	3,828	14,869	3,847	13,681	4,968	-19	1,188		
April	4,250	15,459	3,456	13,062	4,550	794	2,397	4,045	14,418	3,852	14,305	4,746	193	113		
May	4,063	16,101	3,620	14,816	4,573	443	1,285	4,041	17,474	3,896	14,864	4,706	145	2,610		
June	4,244	17,529	3,674	15,067	4,338	570	2,462	4,024	16,925	4,091	16,932	4,528	-67	-7		
July	4,070	17,945	3,833	15,133	4,353	237	2,812	4,047	15,665	3,977	15,634	4,619	70	31		
August	4,076	17,737	3,802	16,802	4,378	274	935	4,038	16,987	4,058	15,994	4,547	-20	993		
September	4,028	18,017	3,838	15,431	4,390	190	2,586	3,903	14,845	4,163	16,196	4,577	-260	-1,351		
October	3,899	17,740	3,864	14,943	4,493	35	2,797	3,921	13,971	4,032	15,858	4,690	-111	-1,887		
November	3,749	15,521	3,909	17,054	4,598	-160	-1,533	3,747	14,544	4,074	15,369	4,822	-327	-825		
December	3,708	15,380	3,897	15,642	4,651	-189	-262	3,646	13,429	4,116	15,931	4,881	-470	-2,502		
Yearly ave.	4,060	16,821	3,654	14,480	4,543	406	2,341	3,932	15,302	3,957	15,116	4,755	-25	186		
	<i>12,256 Businesses Open in Both Years</i>						<i>12,643 Businesses Open in Both Years</i>									
Percentage of total number of businesses that were open in each year								31.1%			31.3%			37.6%		

Month	1996 to 1997 Number of Businesses						1997 to 1998 Number of Businesses									
	Increasing	Total Job Gains for Businesses	Decreasing	Total Job Losses for Businesses	Same	Net Change in Businesses	Net Change in Jobs	Increasing	Total Job Gains for Businesses	Decreasing	Total Job Losses for Businesses	Same	Net Change in Businesses	Net Change in Jobs		
January	4,098	15,788	3,820	13,576	5,296	278	2,212	4,290	15,906	3,548	10,717	5,376	742	5,189		
February	3,996	15,316	3,818	13,202	5,400	178	2,114	4,144	15,106	3,538	10,972	5,532	606	4,134		
March	4,005	15,841	3,844	13,371	5,365	161	2,470	4,132	14,828	3,707	12,185	5,375	425	2,643		
April	4,176	15,331	4,024	14,042	5,014	152	1,289	4,205	15,849	3,732	12,504	5,277	473	3,345		
May	4,104	17,088	4,097	14,554	5,013	7	2,534	4,249	16,602	3,898	13,784	5,067	351	2,818		
June	4,256	18,062	4,111	16,121	4,847	145	1,941	4,237	16,733	3,997	14,587	4,980	240	2,146		
July	4,209	20,531	4,253	15,506	4,752	-44	5,025	4,286	16,116	3,983	15,649	4,945	303	467		
August	4,227	20,058	4,179	16,596	4,808	48	3,462	4,184	15,853	4,080	15,670	4,950	104	183		
September	4,234	18,063	4,178	15,752	4,802	56	2,311	4,097	15,043	4,048	15,051	5,069	49	-8		
October	4,218	17,019	4,062	14,680	4,934	156	2,339	4,010	15,449	4,028	14,804	5,176	-18	645		
November	4,057	16,404	4,098	15,246	5,059	-41	1,158	3,945	14,911	3,933	14,454	5,336	12	457		
December	4,078	16,876	4,036	14,409	5,100	42	2,467	3,891	14,769	4,008	15,031	5,315	-117	-262		
Yearly ave.	4,138	17,198	4,043	14,755	5,033	95	2,444	4,139	15,597	3,875	13,784	5,200	264	1,813		
	<i>13,214 Businesses Open in Both Years</i>						<i>13,758 Businesses Open in Both Years</i>									
Percentage of total number of businesses that were open in each year								30.1%			28.2%			37.8%		

Figure: Net Change in the Number of Businesses Expanding or Contracting by Month



Number of businesses operating all year:
13,590 13,641 14,221 13,418 13,906 14,320 14,769 15,413 16,444

employers to expand and 6.0 percent to reduce the number of jobs. From the tables, these estimates are much lower than reality, possibly due to questionnaire bias. For example, many employers tend to be optimistic when asked whether or not they will increase employment levels.

The Manpower study also expected expansions in Services, Public Administration, Wholesale and Retail Trade. In contrast, this study finds only Services, Construction and TCPU industries showing expansions in 1998. One interesting note: when examining businesses that grew or declined using employment over-the-year comparisons, fewer businesses were operating in both years (see Table 2, starting on page 5) than shown by month-to-month comparisons (see Figure). This finding indicates fewer businesses survived under the same ownership¹⁰ or survived at all. Also, the number of businesses that operated in only one year decreased in 1993 and then increased gradually showing more firms surviving. Examining the over-the-year growth and the number

of businesses operating for two years shows substantially fewer (20.0%) businesses operating. This is due to businesses not surviving¹¹ or just opening during the two-year period.

Conclusion

The majority of job growth in Wyoming comes from young small businesses in the Construction, TCPU, FIRE and Mining industries; other states depend on larger businesses for growth. Wyoming exhibits a tremendous amount of job expansion in the spring and contraction in the winter due to the employment distribution and seasonal nature of the economy. Expansion and contraction studies provide a valuable source of information that can measure business expectations for future growth or layoffs. How job expansions and contractions are viewed and calculated determines the quantity of results for comparison.

In next year's study, geographical or county differences will be looked at, along with comparing percent of

existing businesses with job growth to new businesses. We will study the age and survival of three groups of employers: new, bought and sold, and existing businesses. Turnover and job flow data calculations for each type of employer will be made to arrive at a model to estimate employment demand in the future.

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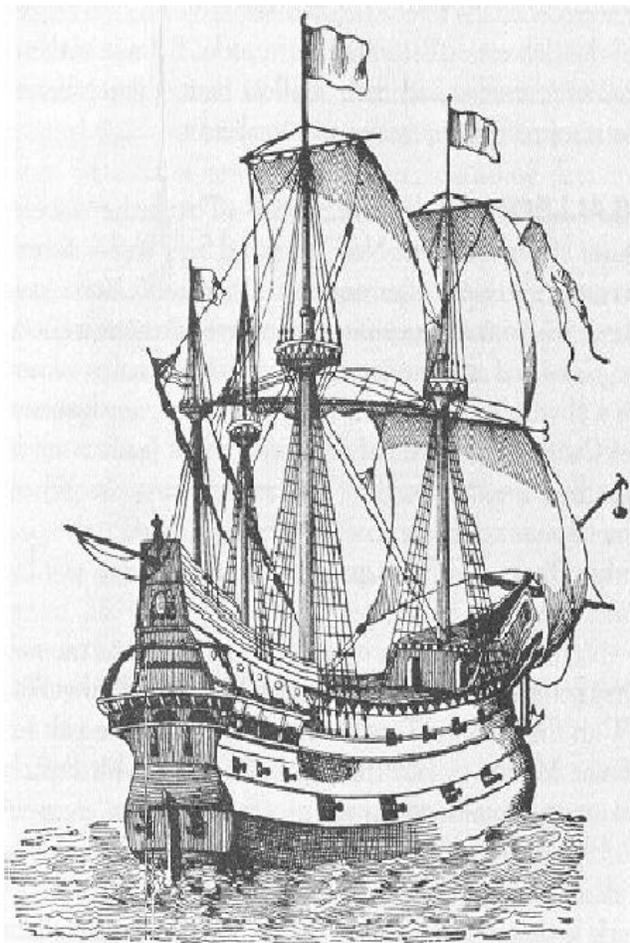
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Careers Ahoy!

Research & Planning is pleased to announce the publication of the **Career Explorer 1999**.

Intended for use as a career counseling guide for high-school seniors and juniors, as well as other adult job seekers, the **Explorer** introduces a variety of educational, vocational and career planning resources in the context of state and national labor market information.

Fourteen thousand copies of the **Explorer** are being distributed to school counseling offices statewide. Other copies are being sent to public libraries and employment resource centers. To request your own copy, please contact Carol Kjar at (307) 473-3807 or download a copy from R&P's website, <http://lmi.state.wy.us/99explor/toc.htm>.

This publication is another part of our continuing effort to meet the information needs of Wyoming's employers, labor force and economic decision makers.

Projecting Industry Payroll Estimates

by: Richard Peters, Economist analysis by: Gregg Detweiler, Senior Economist

"In quarters to come, clients may track economic anomalies and receive timely information on payroll changes and the quarterly fitness of each Wyoming industry."

One way to gauge the status of Wyoming's economy is to estimate quarterly industry payroll. In the past when it came to calculating quarterly payroll statistics, economists at Research & Planning analyzed data with a three quarter time lag.¹

Now, for each quarter, **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** will publish a window of quarterly employment and payroll estimates using data from

Unemployment Insurance and Current Employment Statistics records (see Table and Figure, page 2). In this window, four trailing quarters of final, revisable, and preliminary estimates will precede two projected quarters. The first quarter of 1999 projected payroll is benchmarked to preliminary estimates. A projection error is expected when compared to preliminary estimates. If projections are more

than 5.0 percent off, targeted research is performed to explain the error.

For this quarter, Mining, Construction, Manufacturing and Federal Government are outside acceptable parameters for projection error. As of this writing, the Mining industry's shortfall is anomalous, with a **non-economic code change**²

(Continued on page 9)

Table: Quarterly Payroll and Employment Estimates and Projections by Industry 1998-1999

Industry	98Q1 (f)	98Q2 (f)	98Q3 (r)	98Q4 (p)
Total NonAgricultural Wage & Salary Payroll	\$1,302,709,473	\$1,399,161,738	\$1,421,303,728	\$1,524,117,504
Total NonAgricultural Average Quarterly Employment	218,319	230,961	234,616	228,984
Presumed Noncovered (PNC) Total Payroll	\$48,252,477	\$44,738,291	\$40,007,656	\$54,199,561
Total ES-202 Covered Payroll	\$1,253,529,728	\$1,354,246,802	\$1,381,625,836	\$1,470,349,640
Total ES-202 Average Quarterly Employment	210,221	223,576	228,010	220,850
Total Covered Average Weekly Wage	\$459	\$466	\$466	\$512
Agriculture Total Payroll	\$10,278,268	\$14,051,583	\$15,553,460	\$15,542,800
Goods-Producing Total Payroll	\$361,166,988	\$387,446,423	\$409,903,416	\$424,358,506
Mining Total Payroll	\$199,495,296	\$195,348,608	\$201,521,580	\$206,234,574
Construction Total Payroll	\$79,956,058	\$107,756,181	\$121,055,454	\$119,218,671
Manufacturing Total Payroll	\$81,772,392	\$84,169,449	\$87,397,011	\$98,709,975
Service-Producing Total Payroll	\$939,279,484	\$1,013,390,898	\$1,012,147,773	\$1,096,976,400
TCPU* Total Payroll	\$112,740,342	\$116,224,485	\$118,430,312	\$131,962,467
Wholesale Trade Total Payroll	\$56,746,040	\$58,597,162	\$58,642,818	\$62,735,283
Retail Trade Total Payroll	\$138,002,059	\$147,993,365	\$163,988,890	\$171,656,394
FIRE** Total Payroll	\$61,042,800	\$59,062,471	\$62,202,088	\$71,408,688
Services Total Payroll	\$214,177,080	\$233,255,997	\$261,700,660	\$273,139,698
Federal Government Total Payroll	\$60,669,791	\$66,329,172	\$74,058,504	\$69,508,296
State Government Total Payroll	\$91,963,872	\$96,809,440	\$92,451,450	\$97,149,520
Local Government Total Payroll	\$214,279,000	\$246,626,562	\$189,820,800	\$231,238,800

(f) Final estimates.

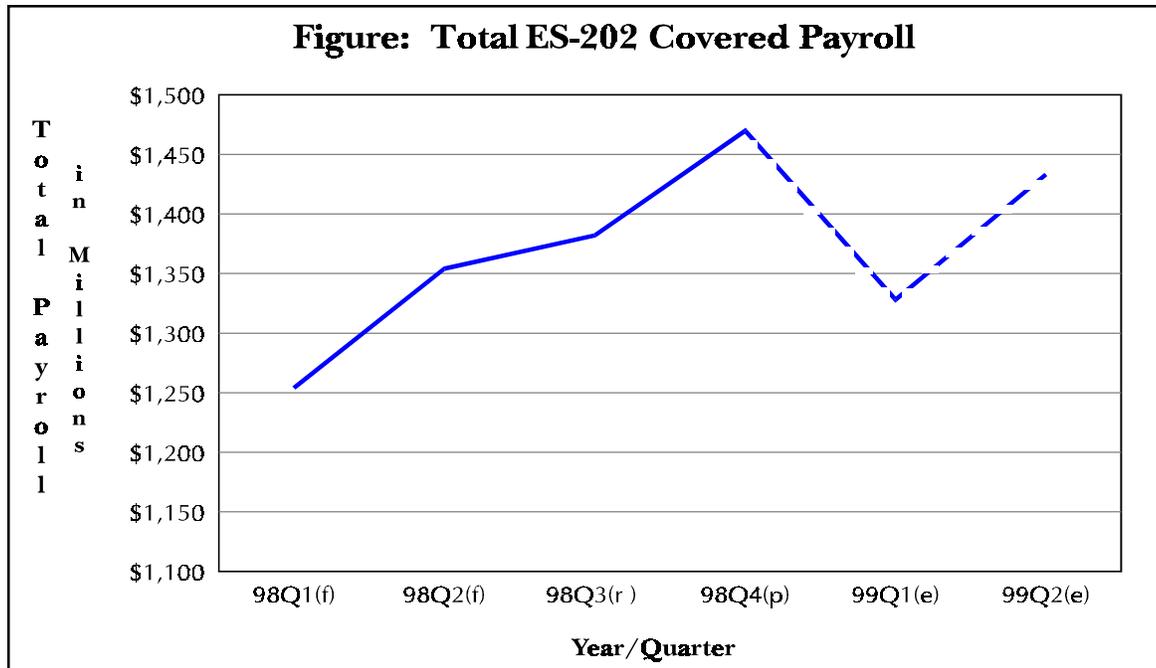
(p) Preliminary estimates.

* Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities.

(r) Subject to revision.

(e) Projected estimates

** Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.



(f) Final estimates. (r) Subject to revision. (p) Preliminary estimates. (e) Projected estimates.

99Q1 (e)	99Q1 (p)	Projection Error	99Q2 (e)	Percent Change	
				Over the Year	Over the Quarter
\$1,378,061,000	\$1,350,003,000	2.1%	\$1,467,709,000	4.9	6.5
220,384	221,894	-0.7%	232,306	0.6	5.4
\$49,916,000	\$48,102,000	3.8%	\$33,790,000	-24.5	-32.3
\$1,328,118,000	\$1,301,901,000	2.0%	\$1,432,588,000	5.8	7.9
212,461	214,032	-0.7%	226,953	1.5	6.8
\$481	\$468	2.8%	\$486	4.3	1.0
\$11,052,000	\$11,429,000	-3.3%	\$15,124,000	7.6	36.8
\$380,491,000	\$358,710,000	6.1%	\$406,162,000	4.8	6.7
\$205,109,000	\$184,205,000	11.3%	\$201,128,000	3.0	-1.9
\$86,317,000	\$92,224,000	-6.4%	\$111,464,000	3.4	29.1
\$91,800,000	\$82,868,000	10.8%	\$96,528,000	14.7	5.1
\$999,406,000	\$983,737,000	1.6%	\$1,065,807,000	5.2	6.6
\$120,917,000	\$117,050,000	3.3%	\$124,541,000	7.2	3.0
\$59,444,000	\$57,469,000	3.4%	\$60,449,000	3.2	1.7
\$151,127,000	\$147,010,000	2.8%	\$161,006,000	8.8	6.5
\$67,119,000	\$65,889,000	1.9%	\$64,850,000	9.8	-3.4
\$225,922,000	\$233,168,000	-3.1%	\$249,596,000	7.0	10.5
\$66,354,000	\$59,857,000	10.9%	\$68,487,000	3.3	3.2
\$96,405,000	\$96,129,000	0.3%	\$98,247,000	1.5	1.9
\$222,977,000	\$223,480,000	-0.2%	\$252,545,000	2.4	13.3

as the only explanation for the discrepancy. Construction overshot its mark due to an out-of-state contractor's lack of admission to the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance database prior to the analysis. Future revisions should match the projected estimate for the first quarter. Manufacturing clipped under projected estimates because of piecework and lower commissions. Federal Government preliminaries are currently dismissed as inaccurate due to the slow reporting of data to Research & Planning.

In quarters to come, clients may track economic anomalies and receive timely information on payroll changes and the quarterly fitness of each Wyoming industry. For more payroll information, see "Economic Predictors for Wyoming" on Research & Planning's website.³

1 Gregg Detweiler, "Wyoming Statewide Projections," **Wyoming Industry & Occupational Projections**

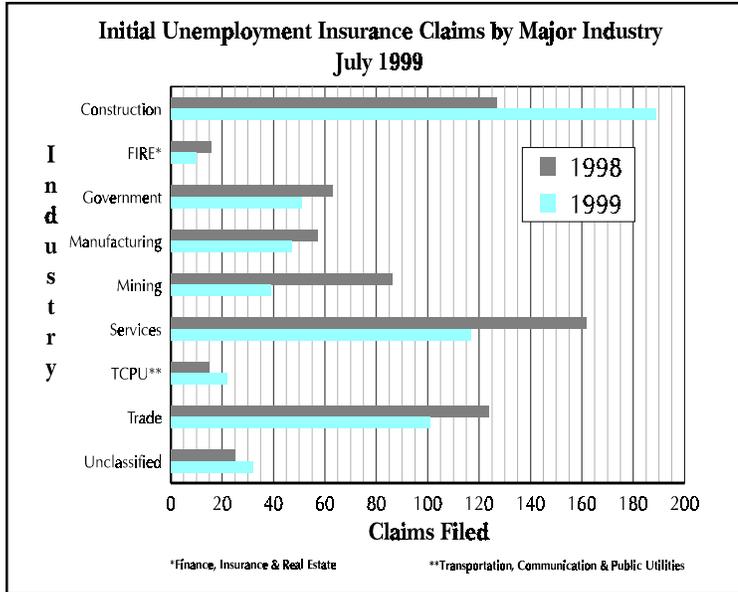
Source: Total Nonagricultural Employment - Current Employment Statistics and Covered ES-202 Employment. Prepared by: Gregg Detweiler, Senior Economist.

(Continued on page 14)

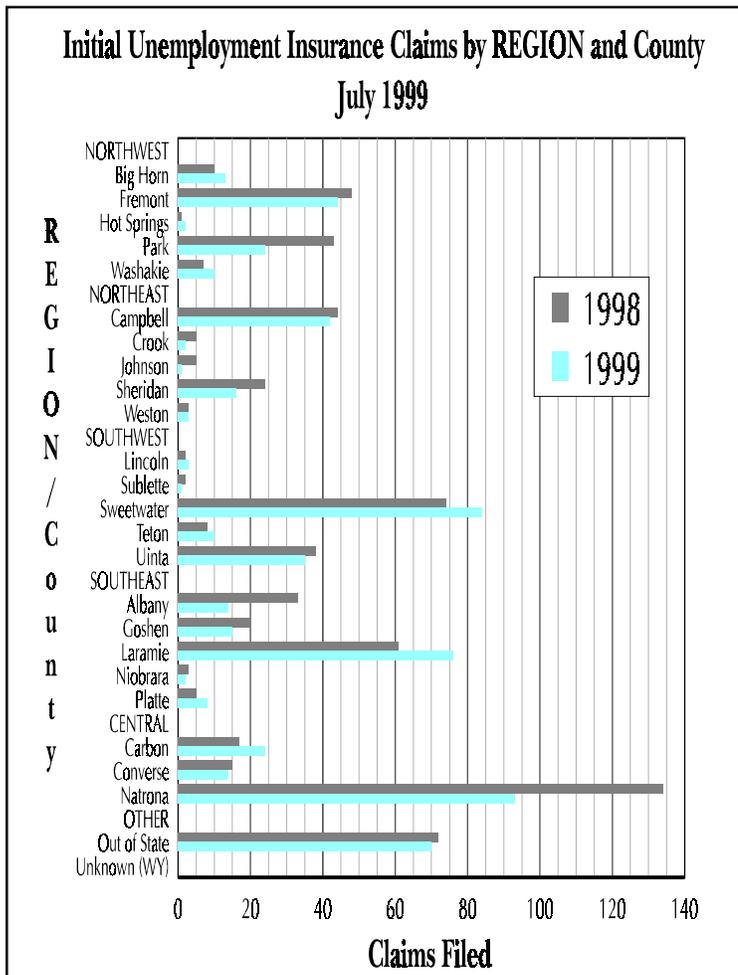
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

data produced by: Krista R. Shinkle, Senior Statistician

"Initial UI claims were down 9.9 percent statewide, down 31.3 percent in Natrona County and up 21.0 percent in Laramie County."



	CLAIMS FILED			Percent Change	
	JUL99	JUN99	JUL98	JUL99	JUL98
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	608	675	675	-9.9	-9.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	275	291	270	-5.5	1.9
Manufacturing	47	36	57	30.6	-17.5
Mining	39	59	86	-33.9	-54.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	35	54	83	-35.2	-57.8
Construction	189	196	127	-3.6	48.8
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	301	355	380	-15.2	-20.8
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	22	20	15	10.0	46.7
Transportation	17	15	12	13.3	41.7
Communications & Public Utilities	4	5	3	-20.0	33.3
Trade	101	88	124	14.8	-18.5
Wholesale Trade	27	14	27	92.9	0.0
Retail Trade	74	74	97	0.0	-23.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	10	15	16	-33.3	-37.5
Services	117	189	162	-38.1	-27.8
Personal & Business Services	32	36	39	-11.1	-17.9
Health Services	10	16	28	-37.5	-64.3
Government	51	43	63	18.6	-19.0
Local Government	30	26	43	15.4	-30.2
Local Education	13	23	25	-43.5	-48.0
UNCLASSIFIED	32	29	25	10.3	28.0



	CLAIMS FILED			Percent Change	
	JUL99	JUN99	JUL98	JUL99	JUL98
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	75	85	62	-11.8	21.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	28	22	15	27.3	86.7
Manufacturing	5	7	2	-28.6	150.0
Mining	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Construction	23	15	13	53.3	76.9
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	43	60	45	-28.3	-4.4
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	0	5	3	-100.0	-100.0
Transportation	0	5	3	-100.0	-100.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Trade	17	16	9	6.3	88.9
Wholesale Trade	6	1	2	500.0	200.0
Retail Trade	11	16	7	-31.3	57.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1	4	3	-75.0	-66.7
Services	14	29	19	-51.7	-26.3
Personal & Business Services	3	3	6	0.0	-50.0
Health Services	0	3	3	-100.0	-100.0
Government	11	6	11	83.3	0.0
Local Government	3	2	5	50.0	-40.0
Local Education	1	2	3	-50.0	-66.7
UNCLASSIFIED	4	3	2	33.3	100.0

	CLAIMS FILED			Percent Change	
	JUL99	JUN99	JUL98	JUL99	JUL98
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	92	110	134	-16.4	-31.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	46	50	63	-8.0	-27.0
Manufacturing	18	4	37	350.0	-51.4
Mining	3	10	12	-70.0	-75.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2	10	11	-80.0	-81.8
Construction	25	36	14	-30.6	78.6
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	43	57	69	-24.6	-37.7
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	1	4	1	-75.0	0.0
Transportation	1	3	0	-66.7	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	0	2	1	-100.0	-100.0
Trade	18	13	28	38.5	-35.7
Wholesale Trade	5	2	6	150.0	-16.7
Retail Trade	13	11	22	18.2	-40.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1	2	5	-50.0	-80.0
Services	21	34	29	-38.2	-27.6
Personal & Business Services	9	11	10	-18.2	-10.0
Health Services	1	3	6	-66.7	-83.3
Government	2	4	6	-50.0	-66.7
Local Government	0	3	3	-100.0	-100.0
Local Education	0	3	3	-100.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	3	3	2	0.0	50.0

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

data produced by: Krista R. Shinkle, Senior Statistician

"After 17 months of increases, continued claims from the Oil & Gas Extraction industry were down in July."

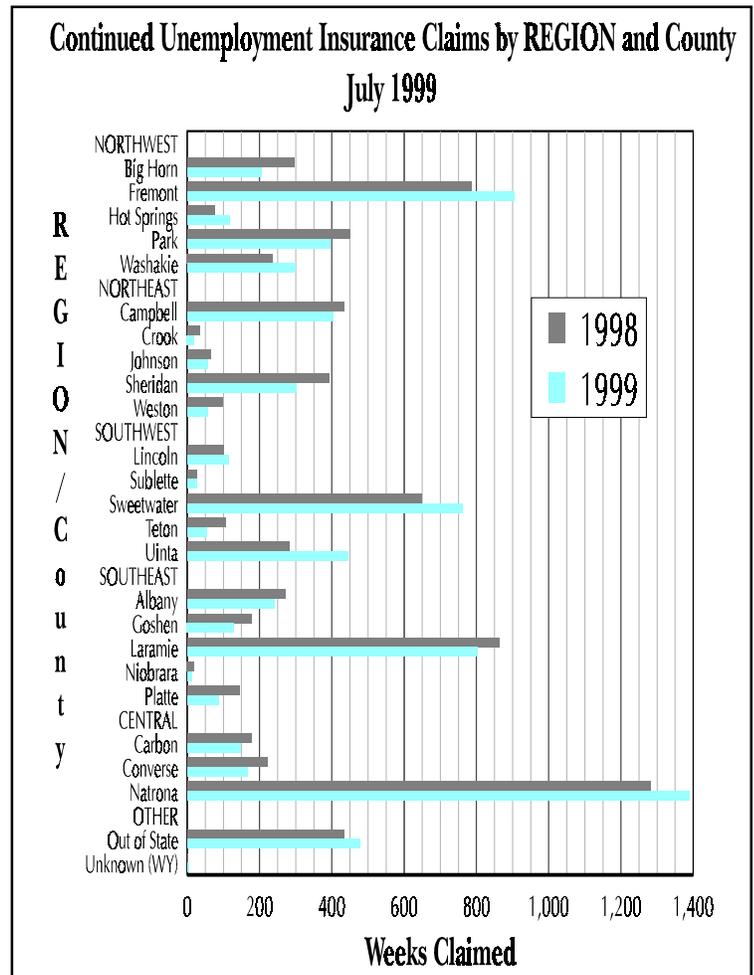
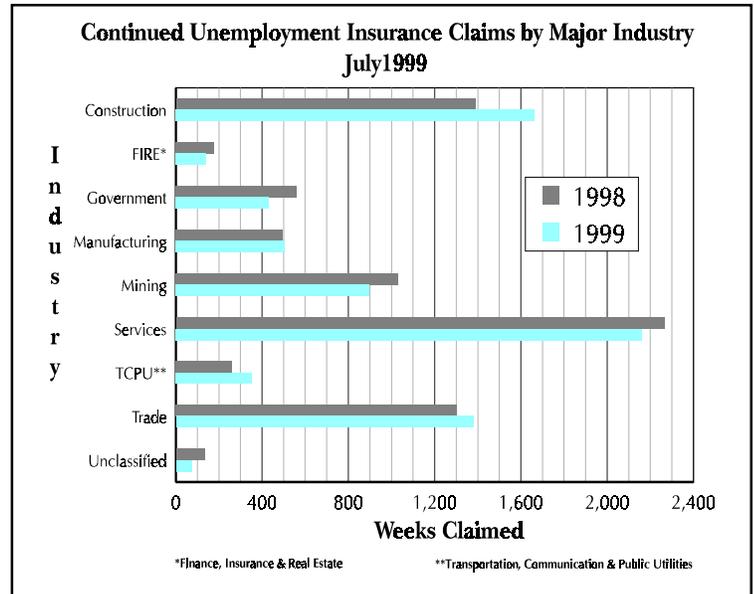
	WEEKS CLAIMED			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	JUL99	JUN99	JUL98	JUN99	JUL98
	JUL99	JUN99	JUL98	JUL99	JUL98
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,608	8,745	7,621	-13.0	-0.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,504	2,572	2,218	-2.6	12.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING					
Manufacturing	506	700	496	-27.7	2.0
Mining	897	1,278	1,032	-29.8	-13.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	841	1,188	972	-29.2	-13.5
Construction	1,665	1,877	1,389	-11.3	19.9
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING					
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	354	428	262	-17.3	35.1
Transportation	255	315	205	-19.0	24.4
Communications & Public Utilities	99	113	57	-12.4	73.7
Trade	1,378	1,603	1,305	-14.0	5.6
Wholesale Trade	283	314	251	-9.9	12.7
Retail Trade	1,095	1,289	1,054	-15.1	3.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	142	152	178	-6.6	-20.2
Services	2,160	2,248	2,264	-3.9	-4.6
Personal & Business Services	464	449	487	3.3	-4.7
Health Services	227	296	276	-23.3	-17.8
Government	432	378	562	14.3	-23.1
Local Government	290	260	381	11.5	-23.9
Local Education	166	124	224	33.9	-25.9
UNCLASSIFIED	74	81	133	-8.6	-44.4

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	801	791	864	1.3	-7.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	263	229	239	14.8	10.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING					
Manufacturing	54	44	19	22.7	184.2
Mining	15	20	16	-25.0	-6.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	15	16	16	-6.3	-6.3
Construction	162	168	212	-3.6	-23.6
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING					
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	67	86	28	-22.1	139.3
Transportation	45	50	21	-10.0	114.3
Communications & Public Utilities	22	36	7	-38.9	214.3
Trade	198	183	191	8.2	3.7
Wholesale Trade	30	28	10	7.1	200.0
Retail Trade	168	155	182	8.4	-7.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	39	37	36	5.4	8.3
Services	215	204	301	5.4	-28.6
Personal & Business Services	44	49	70	-10.2	-37.1
Health Services	27	37	48	-27.0	-43.8
Government	42	36	52	16.7	-19.2
Local Government	15	14	22	7.1	-31.8
Local Education	13	10	10	30.0	30.0
UNCLASSIFIED	9	13	9	-30.8	0.0

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,389	1,547	1,282	-10.2	8.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	441	443	372	-0.5	18.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING					
Manufacturing	84	87	94	-3.4	-10.6
Mining	173	226	183	-23.5	-5.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	163	214	171	-23.8	-4.7
Construction	286	341	184	-16.1	55.4
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING					
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	54	73	35	-26.0	54.3
Transportation	41	55	17	-25.5	141.2
Communications & Public Utilities	13	17	17	-23.5	-23.5
Trade	281	321	245	-12.5	14.7
Wholesale Trade	88	87	69	1.1	27.5
Retail Trade	194	235	176	-17.4	10.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	22	26	51	-15.4	-56.9
Services	408	411	428	-0.7	-4.7
Personal & Business Services	120	119	107	0.8	12.1
Health Services	70	87	105	-19.5	-33.3
Government	70	48	52	45.8	34.6
Local Government	44	29	36	51.7	22.2
Local Education	32	9	17	255.6	88.2
UNCLASSIFIED	11	14	10	-21.4	10.0

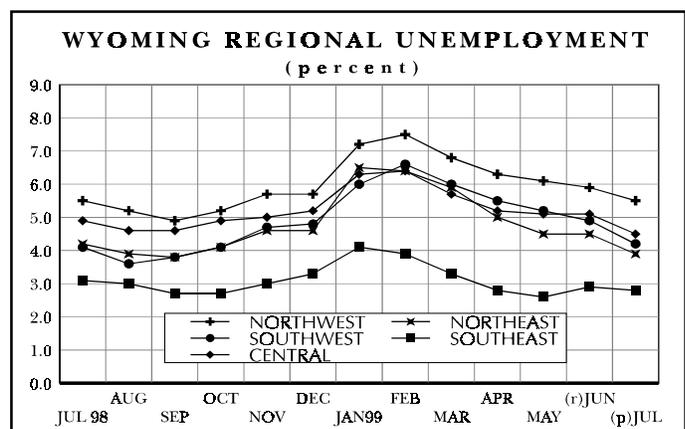
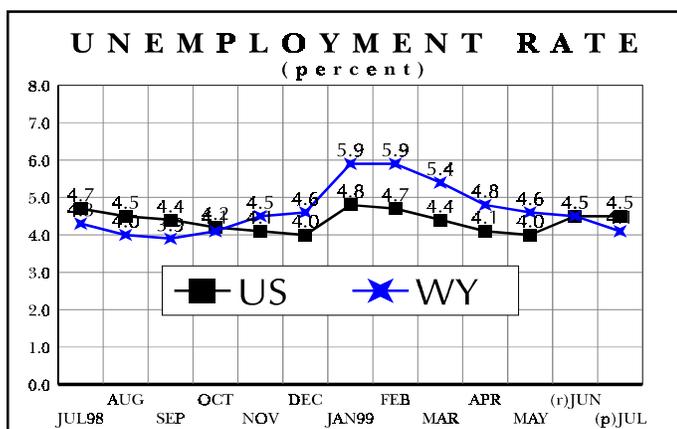


Wyoming Economic Indicators

"After remaining flat for two months in a row, the consumer price index increased 0.3 percent from June to July."

	July 1999 (p)	June 1999 (r)	July 1998 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force (1)	267,750	267,886	265,056	-0.1	1.0
Unemployed	10,868	12,186	11,335	-10.8	-4.1
Employed	256,882	255,700	253,721	0.5	1.2
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.1%/4.5%	4.5%/4.9%	4.3%/4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.5%/4.3%	4.5%/4.3%	4.7%/4.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,636,000	7,492,000	7,643,000	1.9	-0.1
As a percent of all workers	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	290,000	220,000	374,000	31.8	-22.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,537,000	3,641,000	4,025,000	-2.9	-12.1
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$838.93	\$843.92	\$845.85	-0.6	-0.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	44.3	45.5	-0.9	-3.5
U.S. Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$757.15	\$749.19	\$735.76	1.1	2.9
Average Weekly Hours	44.2	44.2	43.9	0.0	0.7
Wyoming Manufacturing					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$582.23	\$583.11	\$593.98	-0.2	-2.0
Average Weekly Hours	39.5	38.9	40.6	1.5	-2.7
U.S. Manufacturing					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$574.33	\$581.02	\$549.92	-1.2	4.4
Average Weekly Hours	41.2	41.8	41.1	-1.4	0.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated (2)	7,949	10,614	8,067	-25.1	-1.5
Benefits Paid	\$1,462,136	\$1,958,554	\$1,390,758	-25.3	5.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$183.94	\$184.53	\$172.40	-0.3	6.7
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	215,494	220,809	214,382	-2.4	0.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	166.7	166.2	163.2	0.3	2.1
Food & Beverages	164.2	164.1	160.9	0.1	2.1
Housing	164.7	164.1	161.2	0.4	2.2
Apparel	127.3	130.9	129.6	-2.8	-1.8
Transportation	144.7	143.4	141.8	0.9	2.0
Medical Care	251.1	250.2	242.7	0.4	3.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	102.2	102.2	101.1	0.0	1.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	100.4	100.3	100.0	0.1	0.4
Other Goods & Services	258.3	255.9	237.8	0.9	8.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	125.5	125.1	124.9	0.3	0.5

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

data produced by: David Bullard, Economist

"Wyoming's unemployment rate fell to 4.1 percent in July, down from 4.5 percent in June 1999 and 4.3 percent in July 1998."

REGION COUNTY	<u>Labor Force</u>			<u>Employed</u>			<u>Unemployed</u>			<u>Unemployment Rates</u>		
	July 1999 (p)	June 1999 (r)	July 1998 (b)	July 1999 (p)	June 1999 (r)	July 1998 (b)	July 1999 (p)	June 1999 (r)	July 1998 (b)	July 1999 (p)	June 1999 (r)	July 1998 (b)
Northwest	48,362	48,399	47,969	45,717	45,536	45,313	2,645	2,863	2,656	5.5	5.9	5.5
Big Horn	5,548	5,806	5,680	5,198	5,438	5,301	350	368	379	6.3	6.3	6.7
Fremont	17,678	17,845	17,460	16,423	16,506	16,207	1,255	1,339	1,253	7.1	7.5	7.2
Hot Springs	2,486	2,548	2,520	2,369	2,409	2,423	117	139	97	4.7	5.5	3.8
Park	17,626	17,193	17,575	17,017	16,522	16,923	609	671	652	3.5	3.9	3.7
Washakie	5,024	5,007	4,734	4,710	4,661	4,459	314	346	275	6.3	6.9	5.8
Northeast	43,703	44,261	43,662	41,983	42,271	41,849	1,720	1,990	1,813	3.9	4.5	4.2
Campbell	19,728	19,764	19,311	18,871	18,776	18,448	857	988	863	4.3	5.0	4.5
Crook	3,062	3,225	3,157	2,962	3,098	3,023	100	127	134	3.3	3.9	4.2
Johnson	3,985	4,085	3,945	3,868	3,967	3,814	117	118	131	2.9	2.9	3.3
Sheridan	13,740	14,010	13,975	13,223	13,414	13,409	517	596	566	3.8	4.3	4.1
Weston	3,188	3,177	3,274	3,059	3,016	3,155	129	161	119	4.0	5.1	3.6
Southwest	56,264	56,277	55,940	53,920	53,499	53,644	2,344	2,778	2,296	4.2	4.9	4.1
Lincoln	6,498	6,880	6,550	6,177	6,481	6,190	321	399	360	4.9	5.8	5.5
Sublette	3,283	3,308	3,299	3,193	3,188	3,207	90	120	92	2.7	3.6	2.8
Sweetwater	20,792	21,307	21,152	19,680	20,002	20,071	1,112	1,305	1,081	5.3	6.1	5.1
Teton	14,551	13,570	13,650	14,413	13,380	13,519	138	190	131	0.9	1.4	1.0
Uinta	11,140	11,212	11,289	10,457	10,448	10,657	683	764	632	6.1	6.8	5.6
Southeast	69,900	69,183	68,535	67,946	67,178	66,378	1,954	2,005	2,157	2.8	2.9	3.1
Albany	17,495	17,120	16,589	17,224	16,822	16,259	271	298	330	1.5	1.7	2.0
Goshen	6,217	6,438	6,249	6,005	6,217	5,974	212	221	275	3.4	3.4	4.4
Laramie	40,530	39,768	40,035	39,266	38,484	38,743	1,264	1,284	1,292	3.1	3.2	3.2
Niobrara	1,304	1,327	1,262	1,280	1,296	1,225	24	31	37	1.8	2.3	2.9
Platte	4,354	4,530	4,400	4,171	4,359	4,177	183	171	223	4.2	3.8	5.1
Central	49,521	49,765	48,949	47,316	47,216	46,538	2,205	2,549	2,411	4.5	5.1	4.9
Carbon	8,429	8,682	8,854	8,112	8,307	8,487	317	375	367	3.8	4.3	4.1
Converse	6,714	6,688	6,834	6,435	6,392	6,479	279	296	355	4.2	4.4	5.2
Natrona	34,378	34,395	33,261	32,769	32,517	31,572	1,609	1,878	1,689	4.7	5.5	5.1
Statewide	267,750	267,886	265,056	256,882	255,700	253,721	10,868	12,186	11,335	4.1	4.5	4.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.5	4.9	4.8
U.S.....										4.5	4.5	4.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.3	4.3	4.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/99. Run Date 08/99.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

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

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

July News

by: David Bullard, Economist

"The Wyoming economy created 2,900 jobs in July for a growth rate of 1.2 percent."

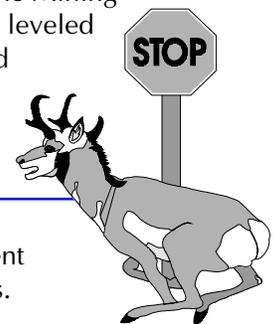
State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.9
District of Columbia	6.6
New Mexico	6.4
West Virginia	5.9
Hawaii	5.8
California	5.6
Louisiana	5.3
New Jersey	5.3
New York	5.3
Oregon	5.2
Alaska	5.1
Arizona	4.9
Arkansas	4.9
Mississippi	4.9
Texas	4.9
Illinois	4.6
Washington	4.6
Alabama	4.5
Ohio	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.5
United States	4.5
Idaho	4.4
Nevada	4.3
Michigan	4.2
Montana	4.2
South Carolina	4.2
Georgia	4.1
Wyoming	4.1
Florida	4.0
Kentucky	4.0
Maryland	3.9
Missouri	3.9
Rhode Island	3.7
Tennessee	3.7
Utah	3.5
Oklahoma	3.4
Delaware	3.3
Maine	3.3
Kansas	3.2
Massachusetts	3.2
North Carolina	3.2
Connecticut	3.1
Colorado	3.0
Wisconsin	2.9
Vermont	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Nebraska	2.7
North Dakota	2.7
Minnesota	2.6
Indiana	2.5
Iowa	2.3
South Dakota	2.3
New Hampshire	2.2

Led by gains in Services and Construction, the Wyoming economy created 2,900 jobs in July for a growth rate of 1.2 percent. As seen on page 15, this is the strongest growth Wyoming has experienced in the past year. June estimates of nonagricultural employment were revised upward by 1,600 jobs. Job growth in the Cheyenne metropolitan area was similar to the statewide average at 1.1 percent (+400 jobs), while employment in Casper was up 3.6 percent (+1,100 jobs). Wyoming's two metropolitan areas, which make up less than one-third of nonagricultural employment, accounted for more than one-half of the new jobs. Unemployment fell significantly from 4.5 percent in June to 4.1 percent in July, dropping below the US unemployment rate for the first time in eight months.

The Construction industry continued to expand in July, adding 800 jobs (+4.5%). Growth was particularly strong in Heavy Construction (up 400 jobs or 7.5%). Employment in the Services industry increased by 900 jobs or 1.6 percent. Social Services (+200 jobs or 3.8%) and Business Services (+200 jobs or 2.8%) also grew at

faster-than-average rates. Manufacturing employment increased by 300 jobs or 2.7 percent. Small job losses in Oil & Gas Extraction (-100 jobs or -1.1%) were offset by gains in Coal Mining (+100 jobs or 2.2%), leaving total Mining employment unchanged over the year.

Associated with strong job gains was a decrease in the unemployment rate. The number of unemployed individuals fell by 1,318 (10.8%, see page 12). At 4.1 percent, Wyoming's unemployment rate is well below the national average of 4.5 percent. However, this represents a seasonal pattern where the Wyoming unemployment rate usually falls below the national rate in the summer, only to rise above it in the winter. This pattern is largely due to Wyoming's dependence on seasonal industries such as tourism, Construction and Agriculture. Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims were down 13.0 percent from June and down slightly over the year (see page 11). Signaling that job losses in the Mining industry may have leveled off, both Initial and Continued UI claims were down from that industry.



(Continued from page 9)

1996-2006: The Future of Wyoming's Labor Market, July 1998, p. 4.

2 Changes in a firm's Standard Industrial Classification code that are not accounted for in the Unemployment Insurance or

Current Employment Statistics databases.

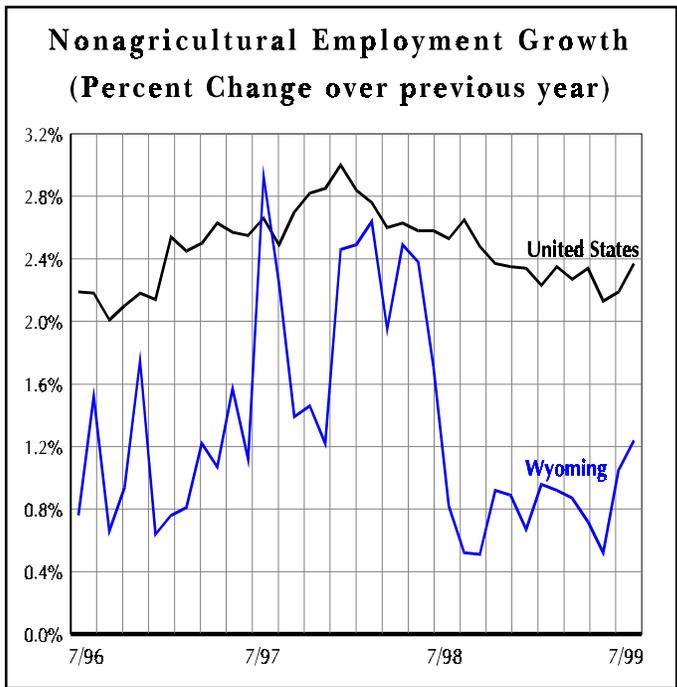
3 Economic Predictors for Wyoming: Current Employment Statistics, Covered Employment & Wages and Wage Records. ONLINE. 1996. <http://lmi.state.wy.us/lmi/0696/0696a2.htm> [June 1996].

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

data produced by: Gregg Detweiler, Senior Economist

"Large job gains in Construction (+4.5%) helped push total nonagricultural employment up by 2,900 jobs in July."

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	JUL 99(p)	JUN 99(r)	JUL 98	JUL 99	JUL 98		JUL 99(p)	JUN 99(r)	JUL 98	JUL 99	JUL 98
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	236.8	240.6	233.9	-1.6	1.2	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	36.7	36.8	36.3	-0.3	1.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	47.3	46.4	46.2	1.9	2.4	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4.5	4.4	4.2	2.3	7.1
Mining	17.3	17.0	17.3	1.8	0.0	Mining & Construction	2.7	2.6	2.5	3.8	8.0
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2	Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.7	8.5	8.8	2.4	-1.1	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	32.3	32.5	32.1	-0.6	0.6
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-3.8	Transportation & Public Utilities	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
Oil & Gas Field Services	6.2	6.0	6.2	3.3	0.0	Trade	8.6	8.5	8.7	1.2	-1.1
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	18.6	18.1	17.8	2.8	4.5	Retail Trade	7.7	7.6	7.9	1.3	-2.5
General Building Contractors	4.5	4.5	4.2	0.0	7.1	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Heavy Construction	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.6	7.5	Services	7.9	7.8	7.8	1.3	1.3
Special Trade Construction	8.4	8.2	8.3	2.4	1.2	Total Government	10.8	11.2	10.8	-3.6	0.0
Manufacturing	11.4	11.3	11.1	0.9	2.7	Federal Government	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Durable Goods	5.3	5.2	5.3	1.9	0.0	State Government	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	5.2	Local Government	5.0	5.4	5.0	-7.4	0.0
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3						
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0						
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	189.5	194.2	187.7	-2.4	1.0	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.8	32.5	30.7	-2.2	3.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.3	14.3	14.2	0.0	0.7	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	6.4	6.3	5.7	1.6	12.3
Transportation	9.1	9.0	9.0	1.1	1.1	Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	Mining	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Trucking & Warehousing	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.7	2.7	Construction	2.7	2.6	2.0	3.8	35.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	25.4	26.2	25.0	-3.1	1.6
Telephone Communications	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	Transportation	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Electric Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	Communications & Public Utilities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Trade	56.4	55.6	55.8	1.4	1.1	Trade	8.5	8.6	8.5	-1.2	0.0
Wholesale Trade	8.0	8.0	7.9	0.0	1.3	Wholesale Trade	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Durable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.4	0.0	2.3	Retail Trade	6.1	6.2	6.1	-1.6	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	48.4	47.6	47.9	1.7	1.0	Services	8.9	8.8	8.7	1.1	2.3
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5	Personal & Business Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
General Merchandise Stores	5.4	5.2	5.3	3.8	1.9	Health Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Department Stores	3.9	4.0	3.9	-2.5	0.0	Government	4.8	5.6	4.7	-14.3	2.1
Food Stores	5.7	5.5	5.6	3.6	1.8	Local Government	3.5	4.2	3.3	-16.7	6.1
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	1.2	Local Education	1.9	2.8	1.8	-32.1	5.6
Gas Stations	4.6	4.5	4.5	2.2	2.2						
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0						
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7						
Eating & Drinking Places	18.2	17.8	18.3	2.2	-0.5						
Miscellaneous Retail	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0						
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	9.0	8.9	8.9	1.1	1.1						
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0						
Depository Institutions	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0						
Insurance	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3						
Services	57.5	56.1	56.6	2.5	1.6						
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.6	12.9	13.3	5.4	2.3						
Personal Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0						
Business Services	7.4	7.2	7.2	2.8	2.8						
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0						
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	4.1	3.7	4.0	10.8	2.5						
Health Services	10.4	10.4	10.3	0.0	1.0						
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0						
Legal Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0						
Social Services	5.4	5.5	5.2	-1.8	3.8						
Membership Organizations	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0						
Engineering & Management	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0						
Government	52.3	59.3	52.2	-11.8	0.2						
Total Federal Government	7.7	7.6	7.8	1.3	-1.3						
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0						
Total State Government	13.1	13.3	13.1	-1.5	0.0						
State Education	4.8	4.9	4.7	-2.0	2.1						
Total Local Government	31.5	38.4	31.3	-18.0	0.6						
Local Hospitals	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0						
Local Education	12.6	19.7	12.6	-36.0	0.0						



(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.

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