

# TRENDS

## Wyoming's Economy Remains Strong During 2001

by: Nancy Brennan, David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Brad Payne, Krista R. Shinkle, and Sherry Wen

**Table 1: CPS Population, Labor Force, Establishment Jobs, Unemployed Individuals, and Annual UI Recipients, 1997-2000 and Projections for 2001**

	1997	1998	Percent Change 1997-1998	1999	Percent Change 1998-1999	2000	Percent Change 1999-2000	2001(1)	Percent Change 2000-2001
<b>CPS Population(2)</b>	363,800	365,800	0.5%	367,800	0.5%	371,300	1.0%	375,000	1.0%
<b>Labor Force</b>	251,300	256,600	2.1%	262,100	2.1%	266,900	1.8%	270,100	1.2%
<b>Jobs Worked(3)</b>	224,500	228,300	1.7%	233,200	2.1%	239,400	2.7%	246,100	2.8%
<b>Unemployed(4)</b>	12,800	12,300	-3.9%	12,700	3.3%	10,400	-18.1%	10,300	-1.0%
<b>UI Recipients(5)</b>	16,637	15,661	-5.9%	15,583	-0.5%	14,519	-6.8%	14,005	-3.5%

(1) Projected.

(2) The Current Population Survey (CPS) population is an estimate of all noninstitutional residents age 16 and over.

(3) Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates by place of work.

(4) Number of unemployed individuals (12-month average).

(5) Total number of individuals who received Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits at any time during the calendar year.

Table 1 contains annual average data for the Current Employment Statistics (CPS) population, labor force, establishment jobs, unemployed individuals, and annual Unemployment Insurance (UI) recipients. The estimated percentage changes for the period 2000 to 2001 are respectable considering the phenomenal activity for the period 1999 to 2000. Between 1999 and 2000, the labor force increased 1.8 percent, the number of jobs worked rose 2.7 percent, the number of unemployed decreased by 18.1 percent, and the number of UI recipients fell by 6.8 percent. The percent changes between 2000 and 2001 are equally as promising in the face of an economic downturn. Between 2000 and 2001, the labor force increased 1.2 percent, the number of jobs worked rose 2.8 percent, the number of unemployed decreased by 1.0 percent, and the number of UI recipients fell by 3.5 percent.

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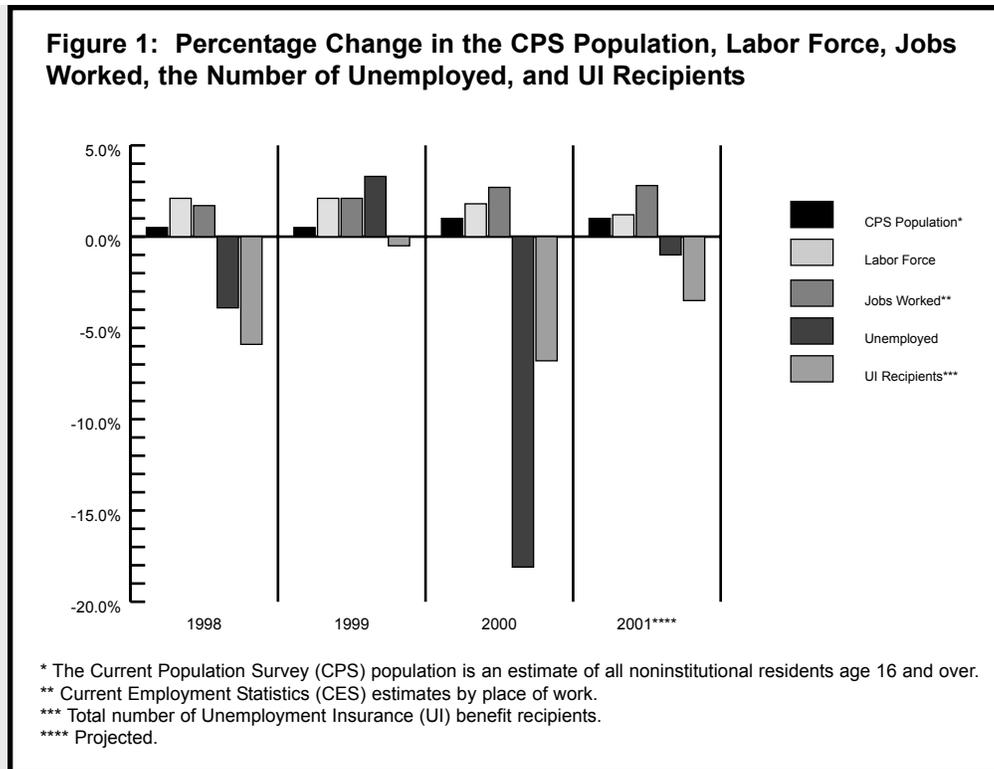


Figure 1 illustrates the over-the-year percentage changes identified in Table 1 (see page 1).

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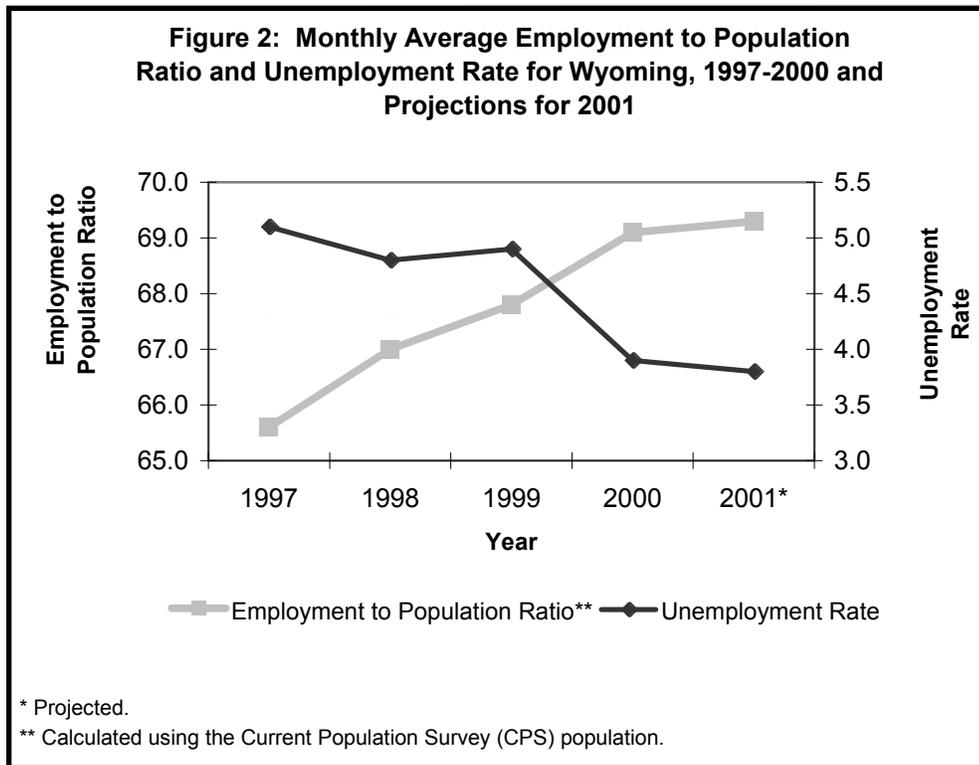


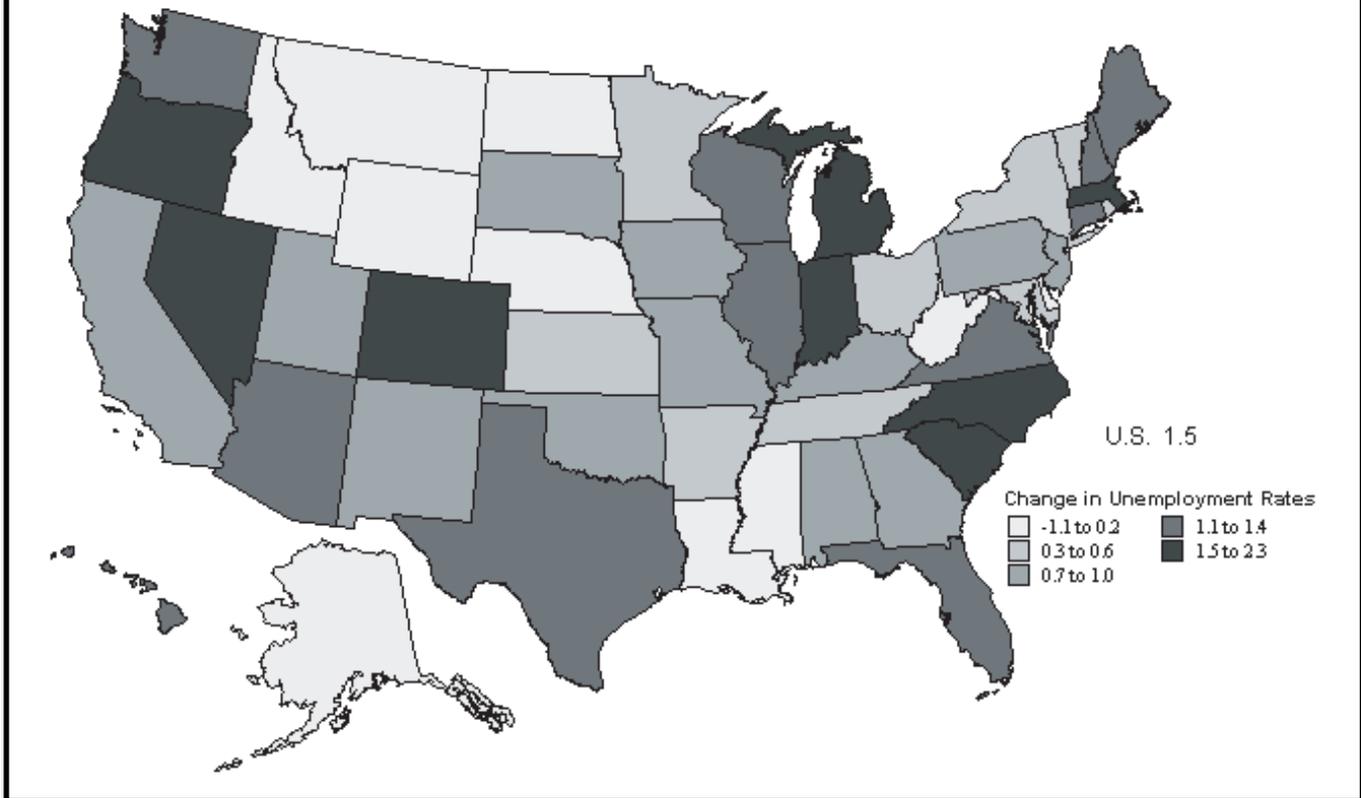
Figure 2 illustrates tremendous economic growth in Wyoming for the period 1997 through 2000 followed by a leveling-off in 2001. Wyoming's employment-to-population ratio increased from 65.6 percent in 1997 to 69.3 percent in 2001. While this ratio has increased over time, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased from 5.1 percent in 1997 to 3.8 percent in 2001.

**Table 2: Wyoming Statewide Covered Employment and Total Wages, First and Second Quarters 2000 and 2001**

Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages			
First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
2000	2001	Number	Percent	2000	2001	Amount	Percent
220,848	226,629	5,781	2.6	\$1,446,128,553	\$1,535,933,304	\$89,804,751	6.2
Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages			
Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change	
2000	2001	Number	Percent	2000	2001	Amount	Percent
233,398	239,762	6,364	2.7	\$1,518,891,394	\$1,642,247,953	\$123,356,559	8.1

The over-the-year percentage change in Wyoming statewide covered employment and total wages for first and second quarters 2000 and 2001 increased slightly (see Table 2). Average monthly employment showed an over-the-year percentage change of 2.6 percent for first quarter and 2.7 percent for second quarter. Total wages for first quarter increased 6.2 percent between 2000 and 2001. Second quarter total wages increased 8.1 percent. For greater geographic detail of second quarter employment and wages, visit our website at <[http://lmi.state.wy.us/toc\\_202](http://lmi.state.wy.us/toc_202)>

Change in the Unemployment Rate by State  
October 2000 to October 2001, Seasonally Adjusted



The map above identifies which states and regions have experienced the greatest changes in unemployment during the current recession. The states with the darkest shading indicate the largest increases in unemployment from October 2000 to 2001. As a whole, the U.S. had a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 3.9 in 2000 and 5.4 in 2001 for a difference of 1.5 percentage points. South Carolina's over-the-year increase of 2.3 percentage points was the highest in the nation. West Virginia's decrease of -1.1 percentage points was the nation's largest decrease in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate. Wyoming posted no over-the-year change as the unemployment rate in both October 2000 and October 2001 was 3.8 percent. For a list of the current month's seasonally adjusted unemployment rates (by state and for the nation) as well the differences between the current rates and the rates from a year ago, please refer to the table on page 14. This table is updated monthly with the most current data and will provide the reader with a ranking of states according to monthly unemployment rates as well as a point of reference to compare over-the-year changes in the unemployment rates between states and the nation.



**Happy New Year from the Staff of  
Research & Planning**

## Wyoming's Workforce: Growing Older Faster?

by: *Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst*

**“Given the high proportions of older workers in certain Wyoming industries, we can expect the phenomenon of adverse selection to exacerbate current and future health insurance cost increases within the state.”**

A recent study conducted by the U.S. General Accounting Office holds that the aging of the workforce will substantially influence the labor market over the next decade.<sup>1</sup> In Wyoming, certain industries are already feeling the impact of this trend. As the baby boom segment of the population reaches retirement age, the departure of this group from the workforce could have several impacts, including the creation of a leadership and experience vacuum that may inhibit organizational effectiveness and overall economic productivity.<sup>2</sup>

The problem is particularly acute in white collar (professional) and executive level positions where 23 percent of those jobs will be held by persons 55 years of age and older by 2008.<sup>3</sup> One possible solution is to recruit these individuals back into the workforce following retirement. This approach is likely to be ineffective, as workers who retire tend to stay retired.<sup>4</sup> The issue then becomes constructing wage and benefit packages and offering flexible work schedules to retain older and experienced workers while reducing potential negative impacts on employers. One possibility for easing employer burden involves gradually scaling back employer contributions to health plans as workers reach retirement age (if allowed by law). Some states (e.g., California, Louisiana, Ohio) anticipated retention problems and implemented proactive solutions that included extending and/or enhancing retirement benefits and contributions to retain public school teachers. However, many of these incentives are not available to private sector employers due to Internal Revenue Code rules governing anti-discrimination in retirement benefit plans.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, private employers must focus on other methods to retain older workers, such as job sharing, seasonal arrangements, contract employment,

or reducing work hours.<sup>6</sup> The retention of older workers can be beneficial to organizations in many regards. If a goal is to retain older workers, organizations should give careful consideration to what types of employment packages are made available to individuals who are near or past traditional retirement age.

How do Wyoming's population distribution statistics compare to United States aggregate data? According to current population estimates, Wyoming's population in the 45-54 year age bracket (19.2%) is overrepresented compared to the national population (17.5%). The reverse is true for the 25-34 year age bracket (15.7%), where this group is underrepresented in Wyoming compared to the national average of 18.2 percent.<sup>7</sup> These data indicate that the labor problems identified by the General Accounting Office may manifest themselves in Wyoming earlier and with greater impact than in the rest of the nation. Examples of Wyoming industries that have demographic proportions at the extreme ends of the spectrum include:

- Eating & Drinking Places - 59.4 percent of workers are 34 years of age or younger.
- State Government Public Administration - 51.5 percent of workers are 45 years of age or older.
- Construction - 35.3 percent of workers are 34 years of age or younger.

How do population differences play out in Wyoming's workforce? We begin by examining employment data from 2000. The data source for all tables and figures was the State of Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Wage Records<sup>8</sup> database and other administrative databases. The Wage Records database excludes data for self-employed individuals, as well as those working for railroads, production agriculture, and the Federal Government. Also,

note that employee counts and analysis are based on each individual's primary industry.<sup>9</sup>

Table 1 (see page 7) shows the number of people working in Wyoming by two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code based on primary industry.<sup>10</sup> The foundation for this table is all people who worked in Wyoming at any time during 2000. Figure 1 (see page 8) is based on Table 1 data. It shows that 64.6 percent of UI covered workers were employed in Government, Services, or Retail Trade during 2000. Further investigation of Table 1 reveals that some industry groups had a much higher proportion of workers 45 years of age and older than others. The proportions of older workers in Government; Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE); Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU); Manufacturing; and Mining were at or above the 33 percent level, compared to the all industries level of 28.7 percent. Sub-industry categories with at least 33 percent of workers 45 years of age and older included coal mining (44.3%), all other mining (43.1%), health services (33.8%), and all Government delineations. Two of the most highly skewed age distributions occurred in the education subsets of State and Local Government workers, with 43.2 percent and 51.4 percent in the upper age brackets, respectively. As stated earlier, State Government Public Administration demonstrated the greatest skew toward the higher age brackets as 51.5 percent of its workers were 45 years of age or older.

We now turn our attention to those employees with a higher degree of attachment to the labor market: people working in Wyoming for two or more quarters during 2000 (see Table 2, page 9).<sup>11</sup> More than four-fifths of people in the Wage Records database worked at least two quarters during the year (comparing totals from Tables 1 and 2). Furthermore, the removal of people working only one quarter had minimal effect on individual industry percentage shares of workers as shown in Figure 2 (see page 8). Figure 3 (see page 8) shows that the proportion of workers 45 years of age and older was more than three percent higher than that of the UI covered population as a whole (all industries value from Figure 3),

indicating those with lower labor market attachment tend to be younger. Agriculture, Construction, and Services showed the largest proportional increase in the 45 years of age and older group compared to the total UI covered labor pool. Industries in Table 2 with relatively skewed age distributions (33% or more in the upper age brackets) included coal mining, all other mining, health services, engineering & management services, and all other services. Education distributions within State and Local Government showed greater skew with low attachment workers removed, as their proportions in the 45 years of age and older group increased to 46.0 percent and 54.1 percent, respectively. As a result, Local Government Other showed the greatest skew toward the upper age brackets, compared to State Government public administration in the total UI covered group.

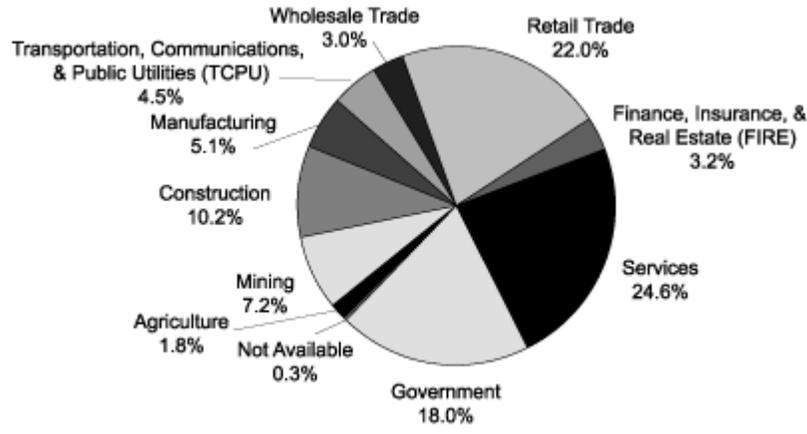
Wage Records data also show that age distributions in the high attachment group vary substantially by gender as shown in Tables 3 and 4 (see pages 10 and 11). Comparing the results of specific industry groups, we find that males heavily influence the age distributions in Mining, Manufacturing, TCPU, Construction, and Wholesale Trade, while the opposite is true for Retail Trade, Services, FIRE, and Government. What potential effects could such distributional differences produce? If traditionally male-dominated industries, specifically Mining and TCPU, begin to lose workers at a rapid rate due to age and do not have a sufficient labor pool in the lower age brackets to replace them, employers may hire workers away from other industries, such as construction and manufacturing. A similar effect could take place in traditionally female-dominated industries as well. One possible interpretation of data from the 2000 Current Population Survey is that women tend to leave the workforce at a faster rate than males as they age. Furthermore, women's workforce withdrawal rates exceeded those of men in the same 5-year cohort age groups from 1995 to 2000, and the retirement ages for men and women are again declining after stabilizing during the 1970s and 1980s. Just how long

(Text continued on page 12)

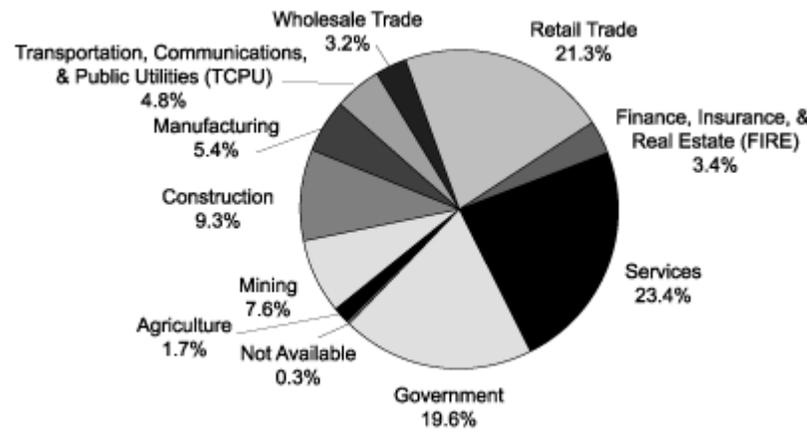
**Table 1: The Number and Age of All People Working in Wyoming at Any Time During 2000 by Industry**

		Age Group					N/A	Table Total
		<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>822</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>5,663</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>10.0%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Mining</b>								
Coal Mining	Count	383	729	1,679	1,841	530	196	5,358
	Row %	7.1%	13.6%	31.3%	34.4%	9.9%	3.7%	100.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	Count	1,815	2,670	3,815	2,600	932	1,528	13,360
	Row %	13.6%	20.0%	28.6%	19.5%	7.0%	11.4%	100.0%
All Other Mining	Count	306	564	954	969	427	258	3,478
	Row %	8.8%	16.2%	27.4%	27.9%	12.3%	7.4%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>6,448</b>	<b>5,410</b>	<b>1,889</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>22,196</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Construction</b>								
General Building Contractors	Count	1,113	1,598	1,646	1,115	365	1,161	6,998
	Row %	15.9%	22.8%	23.5%	15.9%	5.2%	16.6%	100.0%
Heavy Construction	Count	1,241	1,865	2,376	1,464	834	3,394	11,174
	Row %	11.1%	16.7%	21.3%	13.1%	7.5%	30.4%	100.0%
Special Trade Construction	Count	2,309	2,950	2,976	1,751	891	2,345	13,222
	Row %	17.5%	22.3%	22.5%	13.2%	6.7%	17.7%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>4,663</b>	<b>6,413</b>	<b>6,998</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>31,394</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>22.3%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>3,965</b>	<b>3,434</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>15,776</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Public Utilities (TCPU)</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>3,881</b>	<b>3,666</b>	<b>1,887</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>13,987</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>27.7%</b>	<b>26.2%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>9,208</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Food Stores	Count	2,496	1,143	1,584	931	538	838	7,530
	Row %	33.1%	15.2%	21.0%	12.4%	7.1%	11.1%	100.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	Count	3,029	2,297	2,436	1,557	1,112	1,532	11,963
	Row %	25.3%	19.2%	20.4%	13.0%	9.3%	12.8%	100.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	Count	11,414	4,167	3,072	1,505	935	5,160	26,253
	Row %	43.5%	15.9%	11.7%	5.7%	3.6%	19.7%	100.0%
All Other Retail Trade	Count	6,042	3,930	3,845	3,199	2,059	2,718	21,793
	Row %	27.7%	18.0%	17.6%	14.7%	9.4%	12.5%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>22,981</b>	<b>11,537</b>	<b>10,937</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>4,644</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>67,539</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate (FIRE)</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,971</b>	<b>2,520</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>9,899</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>19.9%</b>	<b>25.5%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	Count	3,342	2,903	2,812	1,276	1,008	5,721	17,062
	Row %	19.6%	17.0%	16.5%	7.5%	5.9%	33.5%	100.0%
Business Services	Count	2,920	2,602	2,318	1,615	1,028	2,347	12,830
	Row %	22.8%	20.3%	18.1%	12.6%	8.0%	18.3%	100.0%
Amusement & Recreation Services	Count	943	1,195	650	439	325	1,150	4,702
	Row %	20.1%	25.4%	13.8%	9.3%	6.9%	24.5%	100.0%
Health Services	Count	1,440	2,660	3,610	3,131	1,329	1,027	13,197
	Row %	10.9%	20.2%	27.4%	23.7%	10.1%	7.8%	100.0%
Social Services	Count	1,404	1,744	1,568	1,494	896	614	7,720
	Row %	18.2%	22.6%	20.3%	19.4%	11.6%	8.0%	100.0%
Engineering & Management Services	Count	699	1,133	1,249	1,143	524	785	5,533
	Row %	12.6%	20.5%	22.6%	20.7%	9.5%	14.2%	100.0%
All Other Services	Count	2,645	2,983	3,010	2,418	1,607	1,900	14,563
	Row %	18.2%	20.5%	20.7%	16.6%	11.0%	13.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>13,393</b>	<b>15,220</b>	<b>15,217</b>	<b>11,516</b>	<b>6,717</b>	<b>13,544</b>	<b>75,607</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Government</b>								
State Govt. Public Administration	Count	357	1,199	1,720	2,382	1,185	90	6,933
	Row %	5.1%	17.3%	24.8%	34.4%	17.1%	1.3%	100.0%
State Govt. Other	Count	714	1,104	1,501	1,816	945	232	6,312
	Row %	11.3%	17.5%	23.8%	28.8%	15.0%	3.7%	100.0%
Education	Count	547	752	798	1,146	616	222	4,081
	Row %	13.4%	18.4%	19.6%	28.1%	15.1%	5.4%	100.0%
Local Govt. Public Administration	Count	1,573	1,698	2,665	2,448	1,374	714	10,472
	Row %	15.0%	16.2%	25.4%	23.4%	13.1%	6.8%	100.0%
Local Govt. Other	Count	1,976	4,529	8,392	10,307	4,997	1,492	31,693
	Row %	6.2%	14.3%	26.5%	32.5%	15.8%	4.7%	100.0%
Education	Count	1,314	3,221	6,255	8,386	4,075	997	24,248
	Row %	5.4%	13.3%	25.8%	34.6%	16.8%	4.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>8,530</b>	<b>14,278</b>	<b>16,953</b>	<b>8,501</b>	<b>2,528</b>	<b>55,410</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>8.3%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>25.8%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Not Available</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>773</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>36.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>55,074</b>	<b>56,324</b>	<b>67,813</b>	<b>57,618</b>	<b>30,498</b>	<b>40,125</b>	<b>307,452</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

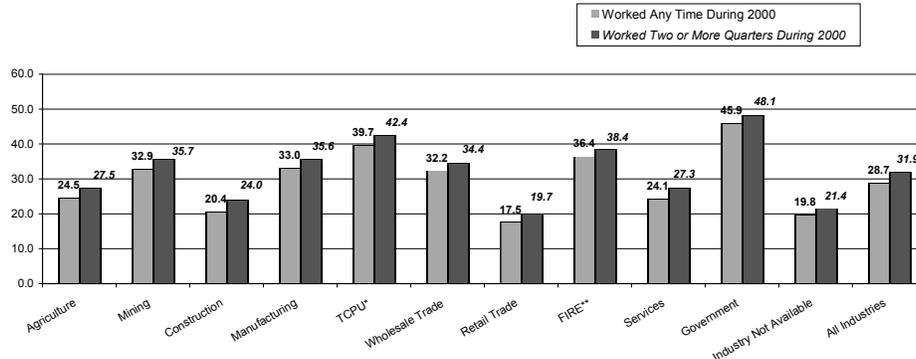
**Figure 1: Industry Group Shares of Covered Employment for All Unemployment Insurance Covered Workers, 2000**



**Figure 2: Industry Group Shares of Covered Employment for Unemployment Insurance Covered Workers Employed Two or More Quarters, 2000**



**Figure 3 - Percentage of Workers 45 Years of Age and Older by Major Industry Group and Number of Quarters Worked**



\* Transportation, Communications, & Public utilities.

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

**Table 2: The Number and Age of All People Working Two or More Quarters in Wyoming During 2000 by Industry**

		Age Group					N/A	Table Total
		<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>4,327</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>20.3%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Mining</b>								
Coal Mining	Count	366	707	1,654	1,816	484	38	5,065
	Row %	7.2%	14.0%	32.7%	35.9%	9.6%	0.8%	100.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	Count	1,636	2,397	3,501	2,425	836	359	11,154
	Row %	14.7%	21.5%	31.4%	21.7%	7.5%	3.2%	100.0%
All Other Mining	Count	283	531	914	946	388	32	3,094
	Row %	9.1%	17.2%	29.5%	30.6%	12.5%	1.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>6,069</b>	<b>5,187</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>19,313</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Construction</b>								
General Building Contractors	Count	949	1,397	1,472	997	317	306	5,438
	Row %	17.5%	25.7%	27.1%	18.3%	5.8%	5.6%	100.0%
Heavy Construction	Count	1,097	1,611	2,092	1,288	718	1,155	7,961
	Row %	13.8%	20.2%	26.3%	16.2%	9.0%	14.5%	100.0%
Special Trade Construction	Count	2,007	2,595	2,650	1,589	768	630	10,239
	Row %	19.6%	25.3%	25.9%	15.5%	7.5%	6.2%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>4,053</b>	<b>5,603</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>3,874</b>	<b>1,803</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>23,638</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>3,748</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>1,658</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>13,846</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Public Utilities (TCPU)</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>2,258</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>3,485</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>12,163</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>2,340</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>8,141</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Food Stores	Count	2,220	1,024	1,478	880	489	216	6,307
	Row %	35.2%	16.2%	23.4%	14.0%	7.8%	3.4%	100.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	Count	2,703	2,057	2,257	1,444	983	354	9,798
	Row %	27.6%	21.0%	23.0%	14.7%	10.0%	3.6%	100.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	Count	9,964	3,608	2,723	1,337	800	1,565	19,997
	Row %	49.8%	18.0%	13.6%	6.7%	4.0%	7.8%	100.0%
All Other Retail Trade	Count	5,375	3,500	3,520	2,949	1,836	988	18,168
	Row %	29.6%	19.3%	19.4%	16.2%	10.1%	5.4%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>20,262</b>	<b>10,189</b>	<b>9,978</b>	<b>6,610</b>	<b>4,108</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>54,270</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>12.2%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate (FIRE)</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>2,384</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>8,764</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>14.2%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	Count	2,862	2,522	2,529	1,116	878	2,924	12,831
	Row %	22.3%	19.7%	19.7%	8.7%	6.8%	22.8%	100.0%
Business Services	Count	2,407	2,180	1,958	1,340	795	565	9,245
	Row %	26.0%	23.6%	21.2%	14.5%	8.6%	6.1%	100.0%
Amusement & Recreation Services	Count	797	1,042	555	357	267	399	3,417
	Row %	23.3%	30.5%	16.2%	10.4%	7.8%	11.7%	100.0%
Health Services	Count	1,255	2,451	3,407	2,993	1,233	207	11,546
	Row %	10.9%	21.2%	29.5%	25.9%	10.7%	1.8%	100.0%
Social Services	Count	1,247	1,554	1,445	1,384	780	125	6,535
	Row %	19.1%	23.8%	22.1%	21.2%	11.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Engineering & Management Services	Count	581	1,021	1,145	1,056	445	141	4,389
	Row %	13.2%	23.3%	26.1%	24.1%	10.1%	3.2%	100.0%
All Other Services	Count	2,307	2,684	2,730	2,224	1,447	421	11,813
	Row %	19.5%	22.7%	23.1%	18.8%	12.2%	3.6%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>11,456</b>	<b>13,454</b>	<b>13,769</b>	<b>10,470</b>	<b>5,845</b>	<b>4,782</b>	<b>59,776</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Government</b>								
State Govt. Public Administration	Count	334	1,145	1,676	2,314	1,082	31	6,582
	Row %	5.1%	17.4%	25.5%	35.2%	16.4%	0.5%	100.0%
State Govt. Other	Count	617	1,020	1,462	1,788	903	99	5,889
	Row %	10.5%	17.3%	24.8%	30.4%	15.3%	1.7%	100.0%
Education	Count	455	680	776	1,123	583	94	3,711
	Row %	12.3%	18.3%	20.9%	30.3%	15.7%	2.5%	100.0%
Local Govt. Public Administration	Count	1,387	1,613	2,534	2,347	1,222	118	9,221
	Row %	15.0%	17.5%	27.5%	25.5%	13.3%	1.3%	100.0%
Local Govt. Other	Count	1,628	4,150	7,916	9,948	4,515	260	28,417
	Row %	5.7%	14.6%	27.9%	35.0%	15.9%	0.9%	100.0%
Education	Count	1,016	2,927	5,875	8,099	3,637	149	21,703
	Row %	4.7%	13.5%	27.1%	37.3%	16.8%	0.7%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>7,928</b>	<b>13,588</b>	<b>16,397</b>	<b>7,722</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>50,109</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Not Available</b>								
	<b>Count</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>682</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>48,094</b>	<b>50,579</b>	<b>62,708</b>	<b>54,102</b>	<b>27,208</b>	<b>12,338</b>	<b>255,029</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>24.6%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 3: The Number and Age of Males Working Two or More Quarters in Wyoming During 2000 by Industry**

		Age Group					N/A	Table Total
		<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,732</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Mining</b>								
Coal Mining	Count	260	615	1,447	1,672	450	0	4,444
	Row %	5.9%	13.8%	32.6%	37.6%	10.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	Count	1,532	2,236	3,142	2,135	733	1	9,779
	Row %	15.7%	22.9%	32.1%	21.8%	7.5%	0.0%	100.0%
All Other Mining	Count	238	496	838	848	360	2	2,782
	Row %	8.6%	17.8%	30.1%	30.5%	12.9%	0.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>3,347</b>	<b>5,427</b>	<b>4,655</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17,005</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Construction</b>								
General Building Contractors	Count	889	1,302	1,337	894	276	2	4,700
	Row %	18.9%	27.7%	28.4%	19.0%	5.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Heavy Construction	Count	964	1,454	1,813	1,122	656	0	6,009
	Row %	16.0%	24.2%	30.2%	18.7%	10.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Special Trade Construction	Count	1,872	2,381	2,331	1,383	628	7	8,602
	Row %	21.8%	27.7%	27.1%	16.1%	7.3%	0.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>3,725</b>	<b>5,137</b>	<b>5,481</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19,311</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>1,374</b>	<b>2,047</b>	<b>2,657</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9,779</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>27.2%</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Public Utilities (TCPU)</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>1,653</b>	<b>2,714</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>1,370</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9,094</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>30.2%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6,026</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Food Stores	Count	706	364	395	226	178	0	1,869
	Row %	37.8%	19.5%	21.1%	12.1%	9.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	Count	1,284	1,225	1,206	803	625	1	5,144
	Row %	25.0%	23.8%	23.4%	15.6%	12.2%	0.0%	100.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	Count	3,072	1,476	681	358	235	3	5,825
	Row %	52.7%	25.3%	11.7%	6.1%	4.0%	0.1%	100.0%
All Other Retail Trade	Count	1,822	1,428	1,108	942	692	9	6,001
	Row %	30.4%	23.8%	18.5%	15.7%	11.5%	0.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>6,884</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>2,329</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18,839</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>23.8%</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate (FIRE)</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,371</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	Count	752	949	610	366	361	1	3,039
	Row %	24.7%	31.2%	20.1%	12.0%	11.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Business Services	Count	1,105	1,076	864	616	453	3	4,117
	Row %	26.8%	26.1%	21.0%	15.0%	11.0%	0.1%	100.0%
Amusement & Recreation Services	Count	389	701	276	217	167	2	1,752
	Row %	22.2%	40.0%	15.8%	12.4%	9.5%	0.1%	100.0%
Health Services	Count	132	351	468	602	269	4	1,826
	Row %	7.2%	19.2%	25.6%	33.0%	14.7%	0.2%	100.0%
Social Services	Count	255	322	237	223	194	0	1,231
	Row %	20.7%	26.2%	19.3%	18.1%	15.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Engineering & Management Services	Count	321	622	607	652	280	2	2,484
	Row %	12.9%	25.0%	24.4%	26.2%	11.3%	0.1%	100.0%
All Other Services	Count	1,059	1,227	1,183	919	671	3	5,062
	Row %	20.9%	24.2%	23.4%	18.2%	13.3%	0.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>5,248</b>	<b>4,245</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>19,511</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Government</b>								
State Govt. Public Administration	Count	134	516	672	1,044	533	1	2,900
	Row %	4.6%	17.8%	23.2%	36.0%	18.4%	0.0%	100.0%
State Govt. Other	Count	303	590	851	1,052	610	1	3,407
	Row %	8.9%	17.3%	25.0%	30.9%	17.9%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	Count	195	328	332	531	346	0	1,732
	Row %	11.3%	18.9%	19.2%	30.7%	20.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Local Govt. Public Administration	Count	670	955	1,478	1,364	772	2	5,241
	Row %	12.8%	18.2%	28.2%	26.0%	14.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Local Govt. Other	Count	485	1,054	1,553	2,329	1,602	1	7,024
	Row %	6.9%	15.0%	22.1%	33.2%	22.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	Count	333	809	1,233	1,975	1,367	0	5,717
	Row %	5.8%	14.2%	21.6%	34.5%	23.9%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>5,789</b>	<b>3,517</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>18,572</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>24.5%</b>	<b>31.2%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Not Available</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>254</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>31.1%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>21,908</b>	<b>27,607</b>	<b>31,358</b>	<b>27,610</b>	<b>14,928</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>123,494</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 4: The Number and Age of Females Working Two or More Quarters in Wyoming During 2000 by Industry**

		Age Group					N/A	Table Total
		<25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		
<b>Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,269</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>23.7%</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>19.5%</b>	<b>10.2%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Mining</b>								
Coal Mining	Count	106	92	207	144	34	0	583
	Row %	18.2%	15.8%	35.5%	24.7%	5.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	Count	104	161	359	290	103	0	1,017
	Row %	10.2%	15.8%	35.3%	28.5%	10.1%	0.0%	100.0%
All Other Mining	Count	45	35	76	98	28	0	282
	Row %	16.0%	12.4%	27.0%	34.8%	9.9%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,882</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>28.3%</b>	<b>8.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Construction</b>								
General Building Contractors	Count	60	95	135	103	41	0	434
	Row %	13.8%	21.9%	31.1%	23.7%	9.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Heavy Construction	Count	133	157	279	166	62	0	797
	Row %	16.7%	19.7%	35.0%	20.8%	7.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Special Trade Construction	Count	135	214	319	206	140	0	1,014
	Row %	13.3%	21.1%	31.5%	20.3%	13.8%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,245</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>1,091</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,756</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>21.4%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Public Utilities (TCPU)</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,851</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Wholesale Trade</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2,016</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>10.9%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>								
Food Stores	Count	1,514	660	1,083	654	311	2	4,224
	Row %	35.8%	15.6%	25.6%	15.5%	7.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	Count	1,419	832	1,051	641	358	3	4,304
	Row %	33.0%	19.3%	24.4%	14.9%	8.3%	0.1%	100.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	Count	6,892	2,132	2,042	979	565	6	12,616
	Row %	54.6%	16.9%	16.2%	7.8%	4.5%	0.0%	100.0%
All Other Retail Trade	Count	3,553	2,072	2,412	2,007	1,144	4	11,192
	Row %	31.7%	18.5%	21.6%	17.9%	10.2%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>13,378</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>6,588</b>	<b>4,281</b>	<b>2,378</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32,336</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>41.4%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>20.4%</b>	<b>13.2%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate (FIRE)</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6,246</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>22.4%</b>	<b>29.6%</b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Services</b>								
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	Count	2,110	1,573	1,919	750	517	0	6,869
	Row %	30.7%	22.9%	27.9%	10.9%	7.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Business Services	Count	1,302	1,104	1,094	724	342	2	4,568
	Row %	28.5%	24.2%	23.9%	15.8%	7.5%	0.0%	100.0%
Amusement & Recreation Services	Count	408	341	279	140	100	3	1,271
	Row %	32.1%	26.8%	22.0%	11.0%	7.9%	0.2%	100.0%
Health Services	Count	1,123	2,100	2,939	2,391	964	5	9,522
	Row %	11.8%	22.1%	30.9%	25.1%	10.1%	0.1%	100.0%
Social Services	Count	992	1,232	1,208	1,161	586	0	5,179
	Row %	19.2%	23.8%	23.3%	22.4%	11.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Engineering & Management Services	Count	260	399	538	404	165	0	1,766
	Row %	14.7%	22.6%	30.5%	22.9%	9.3%	0.0%	100.0%
All Other Services	Count	1,248	1,457	1,547	1,305	776	6	6,339
	Row %	19.7%	23.0%	24.4%	20.6%	12.2%	0.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>8,206</b>	<b>9,524</b>	<b>6,875</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>35,514</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Government</b>								
State Govt. Public Administration	Count	200	629	1,004	1,270	549	0	3,652
	Row %	5.5%	17.2%	27.5%	34.8%	15.0%	0.0%	100.0%
State Govt. Other	Count	314	430	611	736	293	0	2,384
	Row %	13.2%	18.0%	25.6%	30.9%	12.3%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	Count	260	352	444	592	237	0	1,885
	Row %	13.8%	18.7%	23.6%	31.4%	12.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Local Govt. Public Administration	Count	717	658	1,056	983	450	1	3,865
	Row %	18.6%	17.0%	27.3%	25.4%	11.6%	0.0%	100.0%
Local Govt. Other	Count	1,143	3,096	6,363	7,619	2,913	0	21,134
	Row %	5.4%	14.6%	30.1%	36.1%	13.8%	0.0%	100.0%
Education	Count	683	2,118	4,642	6,124	2,270	0	15,837
	Row %	4.3%	13.4%	29.3%	38.7%	14.3%	0.0%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>9,034</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>4,205</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31,035</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Not Available</b>								
	<b>Count</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>29.0%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>26,186</b>	<b>22,972</b>	<b>31,350</b>	<b>26,492</b>	<b>12,280</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>119,350</b>
	<b>Row %</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>26.3%</b>	<b>22.2%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

retirement ages will continue to decline remains uncertain because labor force participation rates for older Americans increased between 1985 and 2000. Hence, the labor supply issues highlighted previously may manifest themselves in areas such as local school districts (73% female in the high attachment group from Tables 3 and 4, pages 10 and 11) more quickly than in traditionally male-dominated industries, forcing radical changes in recruiting, compensation, and retention strategies.

What other effects could a skewed age distribution have on Government and private sector employers? Since economic research supports the theory that health care consumption increases with age, any group with a higher proportion of older workers would see its health care costs increase more rapidly than a group with a more balanced age distribution. A potential result of such an increase is a phenomenon known as adverse selection, in which individuals in low risk groups (healthy or young people) opt out of health plans where risk distributions cause them to bear a disproportionate share of total health care cost. While this increases profitability for insurers that can attract low risk individuals to their policies, the remainder of insurers must raise premiums to cover their additional risk. Based on empirical research, we can expect the same results in any industry (or employer) that provides insurance for a larger share of high-risk individuals. Given the high proportions of older workers in certain Wyoming industries, we can expect this phenomenon to exacerbate current and future health insurance cost increases within the state.

Demographic analysis is a useful tool for understanding the directions the labor market is taking. While some effects of changes in the labor market may be beneficial, others such as adverse selection in health plans are not. Although the results focus on demographic changes in Wyoming, similar demographic changes are underway in the United States as a whole. This not only affects health care costs but also the supply of labor to fill the jobs that older workers exit. Just how employers will

address this challenge is uncertain, but proactive steps must be taken to avoid severe labor shortages in the future. This is especially true in Wyoming where demographic shifts will manifest themselves more quickly than in the remainder of the United States. While this article provides an overview of how current and future demographics may affect the labor market, it is only one portion of the complete picture. Future articles could integrate other elements such as retirement data (Social Security), income data (Internal Revenue Service), and job training data (Workforce Investment Act programs). Only by combining these elements (and others) can we fully understand the nature of Wyoming's labor market and how it interacts with neighboring states and the rest of the nation.

<sup>1</sup>United States General Accounting Office, *Older Workers: Demographic Trends Pose Challenges for Employers and Workers*, November 2001.

<sup>2</sup>The baby boom generation is defined as individuals 35 to 54 years of age in 2000.

<sup>3</sup>United States General Accounting Office, *Older Workers: Demographic Trends Pose Challenges for Employers and Workers*, November 2001, p. 12.

<sup>4</sup>United States General Accounting Office, *Older Workers: Demographic Trends Pose Challenges for Employers and Workers*, p. 3.

<sup>5</sup>United States General Accounting Office, *Older Workers: Demographic Trends Pose Challenges for Employers and Workers*, pp. 28, 30.

<sup>6</sup>United States General Accounting Office, *Older Workers: Demographic Trends Pose Challenges for Employers and Workers*, p. 25.

<sup>7</sup>Susan Murray, *U.S. and Wyoming Population Estimates, Census 2000 Supplementary Survey*, compiled from Census 2000 Supplementary Survey Summary Tables, Table 1, Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000, November 19, 2001, <<http://www.census.gov/c2ss/www/Products/Profiles/2000/index.htm>> (November 21, 2001).

<sup>8</sup>The Unemployment Insurance (UI) Wage Records database consists of all employers submitting UI tax records to the Wyoming Department of Employment,

and contains employer and wage information on individuals working for employers that are required to pay Unemployment taxes.

<sup>9</sup>Primary industry is defined as the industry that was responsible for the highest proportion of a person's wages during a specified time.

<sup>10</sup>United States Office of Management and Budget, *The Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987.

<sup>11</sup>Attachment is defined as the length of time a person was active in the Wyoming labor market. People working in all four quarters of 2000 have higher attachment than those working one quarter.

<sup>12</sup>Rich Peters, "The Importance of Major Industry to Wyoming's Gender Pay Gap Part One," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, July 2000, pp. 1-5.

<sup>13</sup>United States Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey, *Household Data Annual Averages, Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Age, Sex and Race*, Table 3, 2000, <<http://stats.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat3.pdf>> (December 27, 2001).

<sup>14</sup>Murray Gendell, "Retirement Age Declines Again in the 1990s," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 2000, pp. 12-21.

<sup>15</sup>David Reisman, *Market and Health*, 1993, p. 65.

<sup>16</sup>See Michael Rothschild and Joseph Stiglitz, "Equilibrium in Competitive Insurance Markets: An Essay on the Economics of Imperfect Information," *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, November 1976, pp. 630-649 for further details on adverse selection.

<sup>17</sup>Mark Pauly and Sean Nicholson, "Adverse Consequences of Adverse Selection," *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law*, October 1999, pp. 921-930.

<sup>18</sup>For a comparison of national and state age distributions see United States Census Bureau, "Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics," **2000 Census of Population and Housing: United States**, 2001 and "Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics," **2000 Census of Population and Housing: Wyoming**, 2001. For population projections see United States Census Bureau "Projections of the Total Resident Population by 5-Year Age Groups, and Sex with Special Age Categories: Middle Series, 2011 to 2015" at <<http://www.census.gov/population/projections/nation/summary/np-t3-d.txt>>.

*Editor's Note: Other states have recently published information related to the topic of the nation's aging workforce. For example, South Dakota's Labor Market Information Center recently published an article entitled "The Graying American Worker" in the November 2001 edition of its **Labor Bulletin** publication located at <<http://www.sdjobs.org/lmic/lbartolderworkers.htm>>.*



### State Unemployment Rates October 2001 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.7
District of Columbia	6.2
Washington	6.2
Nevada	6.1
Oregon	6.0
Alaska	5.6
New Mexico	5.6
Louisiana	5.5
Alabama	5.4
California	5.4
North Carolina	5.4
South Carolina	5.4
Mississippi	5.3
Arizona	5.2
Hawaii	5.2
Florida	5.0
Illinois	5.0
Kentucky	5.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.0</b>
New York	4.9
Texas	4.9
Michigan	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.6
New Jersey	4.5
Indiana	4.3
Maryland	4.3
Tennessee	4.3
Georgia	4.2
Colorado	4.1
Ohio	4.1
Rhode Island	4.1
Utah	4.1
Idaho	4.0
Missouri	4.0
Montana	4.0
Kansas	3.9
West Virginia	3.9
Wisconsin	3.9
Maine	3.8
Massachusetts	3.8
Oklahoma	3.7
Arkansas	3.6
Virginia	3.5
New Hampshire	3.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Minnesota	3.2
Connecticut	3.0
Vermont	2.9
Delaware	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
Iowa	2.7
South Dakota	2.7
North Dakota	1.4

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

State	Unemp. Rate	Change in Percentage Oct. 2000 to Oct. 2001
Puerto Rico	12.1	2.7
Washington	6.6	1.4
Oregon	6.5	1.8
Dist. of Columbia	6.3	0.3
Nevada	6.3	2.0
Alaska	6.0	-0.3
New Mexico	5.8	0.6
California	5.7	0.8
Louisiana	5.6	-0.1
Illinois	5.5	1.2
North Carolina	5.5	1.6
South Carolina	5.5	2.3
Mississippi	5.4	0.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Alabama	5.3	0.7
Hawaii	5.3	1.2
Michigan	5.3	1.6
Arizona	5.2	1.4
Texas	5.2	1.2
Kentucky	5.1	1.0
New York	5.0	0.5
Florida	4.9	1.3
Idaho	4.9	0.1
Pennsylvania	4.9	0.6
Indiana	4.8	2.0
New Jersey	4.8	1.0
Missouri	4.5	0.8
Montana	4.5	-0.2
Tennessee	4.5	0.4
Wisconsin	4.5	1.2
Maryland	4.4	0.5
Ohio	4.4	-0.4
West Virginia	4.4	-1.1
Arkansas	4.3	0.8
Maine	4.3	1.2
Colorado	4.2	1.5
Massachusetts	4.2	1.8
Utah	4.2	1.0
Georgia	4.1	0.6
Rhode Island	4.1	0.4
Kansas	4.0	0.2
New Hampshire	3.8	1.4
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Minnesota	3.7	0.5
Oklahoma	3.7	0.8
Virginia	3.6	1.4
Iowa	3.4	0.9
Connecticut	3.2	1.2
Vermont	3.2	0.4
South Dakota	3.1	0.8
Delaware	3.0	-0.9
Nebraska	3.0	0.1
North Dakota	2.0	-0.6

## Wyoming Unemployment Declines in October

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 4.0 percent in September to 3.8 percent in October (not a statistically significant decrease). The U.S. unemployment rate jumped sharply from 4.9 percent in September to 5.4 percent in October while U.S. job growth fell into negative territory.

Wyoming nonagricultural employment fell slightly from September to October, a decrease of 900 jobs or -0.4 percent (not seasonally adjusted). This seasonal decline is seen most years. In October 2000, employment fell 2,100 jobs and in 1999 it fell 3,100 jobs. The largest over-the-month decreases were in hotels & other lodging places (-2,200 jobs or -20.4%) and eating & drinking places (-600 jobs or -3.2%), reflecting a seasonal decline in tourist activity. These employment declines were partially offset by seasonal job gains in local education (2,100 jobs or 9.8%).

Compared to October 2000, Wyoming nonagricultural employment increased by 6,800 jobs or 2.8 percent. Mining (including oil & gas extraction) gained 2,300 jobs or 12.9 percent when compared to October 2000. Other large over-the-year increases were seen in Services (1,700 jobs or 3.1%) and Retail Trade (1,200 jobs or 2.5%). Within Services, strong growth was seen in auto & miscellaneous repair services, health services, private social services, and engineering & management services. Employment in Wholesale Trade increased by 400 jobs or 5.1 percent.

Employment decreased in Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities by 500 jobs or 3.5 percent when compared with October 2000. The largest job losses occurred in railroad transportation (-300 jobs or -9.1%) and electric, gas, & sanitary services (-200 jobs or -7.1%).

Across Wyoming's counties, unemployment rates remained low in October. Uinta County's unemployment rate was the highest in the state (5.0%) and it was followed by Lincoln County (4.9%) and Fremont County (4.5%). The lowest unemployment rates were found in Albany County (1.6%), Niobrara County (1.6%) and Sublette County (1.9%). When compared to October 2000, three counties experienced large increases in unemployment. Johnson County's unemployment rate increased from 1.6 percent to 2.6 percent largely because of layoffs in Construction. Lincoln County's unemployment increased from 3.9 percent to 4.9 percent as a result of job losses in Manufacturing. Teton County's unemployment rate rose from 1.4 percent in 2000 to 2.2 percent in October 2001.

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

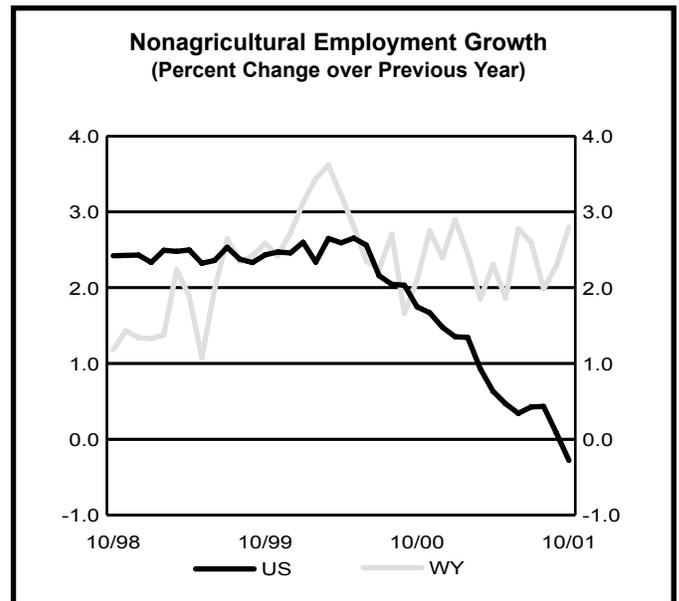
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“Compared to October 2000, Wyoming nonagricultural employment increased by 6,800 jobs or 2.8 percent.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment	
	OCT01(p)	SEP01(r)	OCT.00	OCT.01		OCT01(p)	SEP01(r)	OCT.00	OCT.01
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	249.7	250.6	242.9	-0.4	2.8				
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	51.2	50.6	48.2	1.2	6.2				
Mining	20.1	19.8	17.8	1.5	12.9				
Coal Mining	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.1	2.1				
Oil & Gas Extraction	12.2	12.0	9.9	1.7	23.2				
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	18.5				
Oil & Gas Field Services	9.0	8.9	7.2	1.1	25.0				
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0				
Construction	19.3	19.5	18.6	-1.0	3.8				
General Building Contractors	4.5	4.5	4.3	0.0	4.7				
Heavy Construction	6.1	6.3	5.8	-3.2	5.2				
Special Trade Construction	8.7	8.7	8.5	0.0	2.4				
Manufacturing	11.8	11.3	11.8	4.4	0.0				
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9				
Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.2	6.6	8.1	1.5				
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2				
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0				
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	198.5	200.0	194.7	-0.8	2.0				
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.9	14.1	14.4	-1.4	-3.5				
Transportation	9.2	9.3	9.4	-1.1	-2.1				
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	-9.1				
Trucking & Warehousing	3.7	3.8	3.7	-2.6	0.0				
Communications	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5				
Telephone Communications	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0				
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.6	2.6	2.8	0.0	-7.1				
Electric Services	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0				
Trade	57.1	57.7	55.5	-1.0	2.9				
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.2	7.8	0.0	5.1				
Durable Goods	5.0	4.9	4.4	2.0	13.6				
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.4	-3.0	-5.9				
Retail Trade	48.9	49.5	47.7	-1.2	2.5				
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.0	15.8				
General Merchandise Stores	5.7	5.9	5.7	-3.4	0.0				
Department Stores	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.0				
Food Stores	5.3	5.3	5.5	0.0	-3.6				
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.5	8.5	8.4	0.0	1.2				
Gas Stations	4.3	4.4	4.3	-2.3	0.0				
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.3	1.4	7.7	0.0				
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.7	1.6	1.6	6.2	6.2				
Eating & Drinking Places	18.0	18.6	17.7	-3.2	1.7				
Miscellaneous Retail	6.1	6.1	5.5	0.0	10.9				
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.4	8.3	8.1	1.2	3.7				
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.3	4.8				
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9				
Insurance	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0				
Services	56.4	59.1	54.7	-4.6	3.1				
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	8.6	10.8	8.9	-20.4	-3.4				
Personal Services	2.1	2.0	1.9	5.0	10.5				
Business Services	8.5	8.6	8.4	-1.2	1.2				
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.1	13.8				
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	3.3	3.7	3.3	-10.8	0.0				
Health Services	11.5	11.5	11.1	0.0	3.6				
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7				
Legal Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3				
Social Services	6.4	6.3	5.9	1.6	8.5				
Membership Organizations	3.4	3.6	3.6	-5.6	-5.6				
Engineering & Management	4.3	4.3	3.8	0.0	13.2				
Government	62.7	60.8	62.0	3.1	1.1				
Total Federal Government	7.1	7.7	7.3	-7.8	-2.7				
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0				
Total State Government	14.2	13.4	13.9	6.0	2.2				
State Education	5.6	4.7	5.6	19.1	0.0				
Total Local Government	41.4	39.7	40.8	4.3	1.5				
Local Hospitals	5.3	5.5	5.3	-3.6	0.0				
Local Education	23.5	21.4	23.3	9.8	0.9				

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	OCT01(p)	SEP01(r)	OCT.00	OCT.01	
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	38.4	38.7	37.9	-0.8	1.3
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	4.3	4.3	4.2	0.0	2.4
Mining & Construction	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	34.1	34.4	33.7	-0.9	1.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0
Trade	9.1	9.1	8.9	0.0	2.2
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	2.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	8.4	8.5	8.6	-1.2	-2.3
Total Government	12.0	12.1	11.6	-0.8	3.4
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.5	3.6	3.4	-2.8	2.9
Local Government	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	5.2

NATRONA COUNTY*	Employment in Thousands		Percent Change Total Employment		
	OCT01(p)	SEP01(r)	OCT.00	OCT.01	
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	33.1	32.8	32.3	0.9	2.5
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	5.8	5.9	5.7	-1.7	1.8
Mining	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
Construction	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	27.3	26.9	26.6	1.5	2.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-11.8
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Communications & Public Utilities	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-20.0
Trade	9.2	9.1	8.8	1.1	4.5
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.4	1.5	3.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Services	9.7	9.7	9.3	0.0	4.3
Personal & Business Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Health Services	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	6.7
Government	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	1.8
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	4.3	4.0	4.2	7.5	2.4
Local Education	3.0	2.7	3.0	11.1	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.

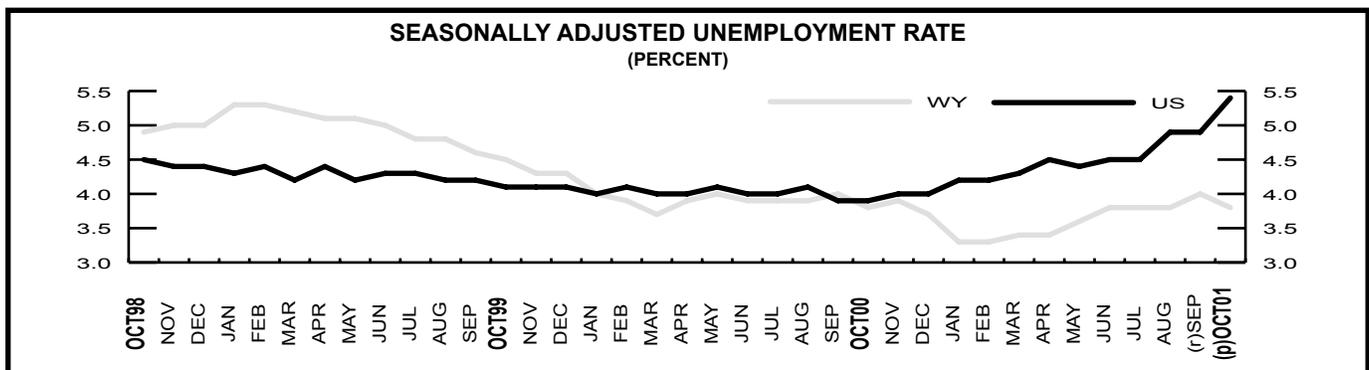
# Wyoming Economic Indicators

by: Julie Barnish, Statistician

“The number of new building permits increased 20.6 percent, but the valuation of the permits decreased 32.7 percent.”

	October 2001	September 2001	October 2000	Percent Change	
	(p)_	(r)_	(b)_	Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	271,790	270,542	267,856	0.5	1.5
Unemployed	8,844	8,992	8,607	-1.6	2.8
Employed	262,946	261,550	259,249	0.5	1.4
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.3%/3.8%	3.3%/4.0%	3.2%/3.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.0%/5.4%	4.7%/4.9%	3.6%/3.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,112,000	7,246,000	7,550,000	-1.8	-5.8
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.4%	5.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	330,000	280,000	230,000	17.9	21.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,954,000	3,765,000	2,851,000	5.0	38.7
<b>Hours &amp; Earnings for Production Workers</b>					
<b>Wyoming Mining</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$898.19	\$959.90	\$873.13	-6.4	2.9
Average Weekly Hours	43.9	47.1	46.1	-6.8	-4.8
<b>U.S. Mining Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$769.44	\$779.24	\$756.86	-1.3	1.7
Average Weekly Hours	43.3	44.0	43.8	-1.6	-1.1
<b>Wyoming Manufacturing Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$650.29	\$685.08	\$643.55	-5.1	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	38.8	39.9	40.5	-2.8	-4.2
<b>U.S. Manufacturing Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$610.91	\$615.41	\$604.45	-0.7	1.1
Average Weekly Hours	40.7	41.0	41.6	-0.7	-2.2
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated (2)	6,900	5,140	6,762	34.2	2.0
Benefits Paid	\$1,471,224	\$1,094,988	\$1,354,537	34.4	8.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$213.22	\$213.03	\$200.31	0.1	6.4
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	221,423	225,723	214,139	-1.9	3.4
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index for All U.S. Urban Consumers (CPI-U)</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	177.7	178.3	174.0	-0.3	2.1
Food & Beverages	175.3	174.6	169.6	0.4	3.4
Housing	176.7	177.4	171.7	-0.4	2.9
Apparel	129.5	126.8	132.8	2.1	-2.5
Transportation	152.3	155.5	154.4	-2.1	-1.4
Medical Care	275.9	275.0	263.7	0.3	4.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	105.3	105.2	103.8	0.1	1.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	107.1	106.6	103.6	0.5	3.4
Other Goods & Services	285.6	287.8	273.0	-0.8	4.6
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	130.2	133.4	135.4	-2.4	-3.8
<b>Wyoming Building Permits</b>					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	170	195	141	-12.8	20.6
Valuation	\$19,065,000	\$28,648,000	\$28,328,000	-33.5	-32.7

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



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Brad Payne, Economist*

“The lowest unemployment rates were found in Albany County (1.6%), Niobrara County (1.6%), and Sublette County (1.9%).”

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2001 (p)	Sep 2001 (r)	Oct 2000 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,443</b>	<b>48,057</b>	<b>46,915</b>	<b>45,652</b>	<b>46,124</b>	<b>45,079</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Big Horn	6,239	6,124	6,170	6,017	5,896	5,928	222	228	242	3.6	3.7	3.9
Fremont	18,347	18,369	18,256	17,519	17,464	17,350	828	905	906	4.5	4.9	5.0
Hot Springs	2,507	2,476	2,492	2,428	2,398	2,423	79	78	69	3.2	3.2	2.8
Park	15,489	16,341	15,162	14,967	15,823	14,702	522	518	460	3.4	3.2	3.0
Washakie	4,861	4,747	4,835	4,721	4,543	4,676	140	204	159	2.9	4.3	3.3
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>46,281</b>	<b>45,826</b>	<b>45,662</b>	<b>44,921</b>	<b>44,541</b>	<b>44,312</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Campbell	20,835	20,580	20,462	20,262	19,979	19,881	573	601	581	2.8	2.9	2.8
Crook	3,339	3,376	3,301	3,247	3,290	3,201	92	86	100	2.8	2.5	3.0
Johnson	4,252	4,243	4,150	4,140	4,171	4,084	112	72	66	2.6	1.7	1.6
Sheridan	14,409	14,263	14,286	13,948	13,836	13,821	461	427	465	3.2	3.0	3.3
Weston	3,446	3,364	3,463	3,324	3,265	3,325	122	99	138	3.5	2.9	4.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>53,008</b>	<b>54,509</b>	<b>52,343</b>	<b>50,997</b>	<b>52,528</b>	<b>50,426</b>	<b>2,011</b>	<b>1,981</b>	<b>1,917</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Lincoln	6,862	6,856	6,679	6,523	6,561	6,416	339	295	263	4.9	4.3	3.9
Sublette	3,435	3,488	3,389	3,371	3,424	3,327	64	64	62	1.9	1.8	1.8
Sweetwater	19,701	19,643	19,879	18,901	18,765	18,973	800	878	906	4.1	4.5	4.6
Teton	12,235	13,667	11,706	11,965	13,468	11,547	270	199	159	2.2	1.5	1.4
Uinta	10,775	10,855	10,690	10,237	10,310	10,163	538	545	527	5.0	5.0	4.9
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>74,869</b>	<b>72,781</b>	<b>73,340</b>	<b>72,905</b>	<b>70,729</b>	<b>71,665</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Albany	19,578	18,275	19,219	19,260	17,926	18,946	318	349	273	1.6	1.9	1.4
Goshen	7,063	6,740	6,991	6,897	6,557	6,849	166	183	142	2.4	2.7	2.0
Laramie	41,855	41,357	40,793	40,525	40,012	39,723	1,330	1,345	1,070	3.2	3.3	2.6
Niobrara	1,398	1,405	1,396	1,375	1,378	1,363	23	27	33	1.6	1.9	2.4
Platte	4,975	5,004	4,941	4,848	4,856	4,784	127	148	157	2.6	3.0	3.2
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>50,189</b>	<b>49,373</b>	<b>49,595</b>	<b>48,472</b>	<b>47,631</b>	<b>47,768</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Carbon	8,430	8,456	8,454	8,094	8,134	8,169	336	322	285	4.0	3.8	3.4
Converse	7,191	7,119	7,164	6,980	6,885	6,903	211	234	261	2.9	3.3	3.6
Natrona	34,568	33,798	33,977	33,398	32,612	32,696	1,170	1,186	1,281	3.4	3.5	3.8
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>271,790</b>	<b>270,542</b>	<b>267,856</b>	<b>262,946</b>	<b>261,550</b>	<b>259,249</b>	<b>8,844</b>	<b>8,992</b>	<b>8,607</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.8	4.0	3.8
U.S.....										5.0	4.7	3.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.4	4.9	3.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/01. Run Date 11/01.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

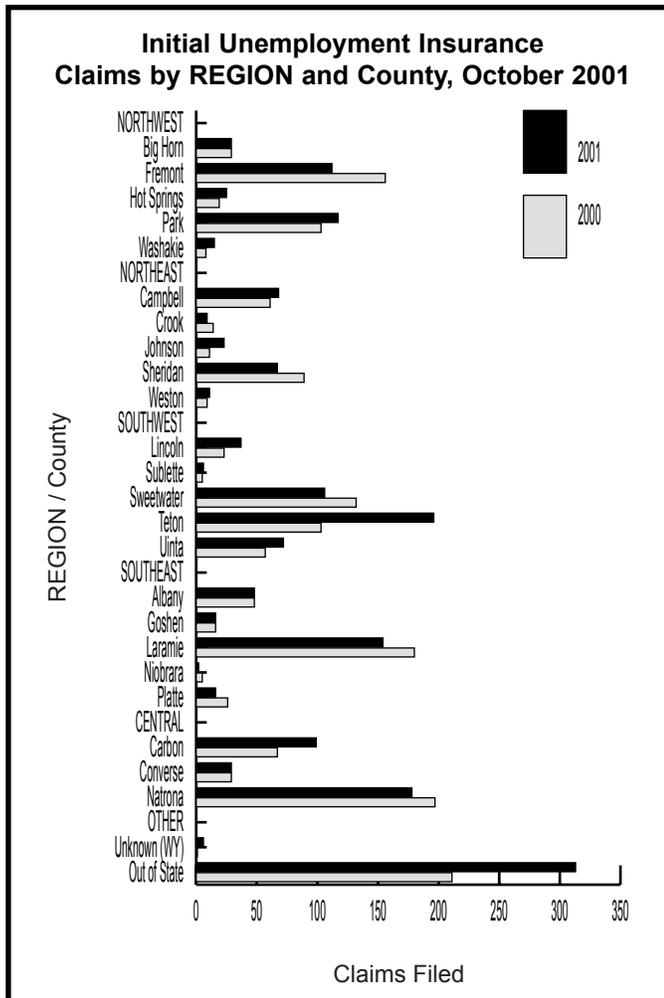
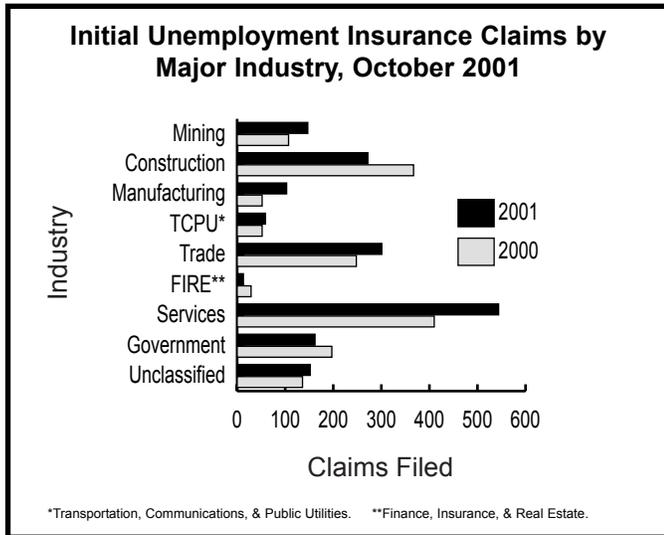
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2000 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 3.9 percent.

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

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

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

“Statewide initial claims for October increased by 9.7 percent over the prior year. Much of the increase occurred in Services.”



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Oct 01	Sep 01	Oct 00	Sep 01 Oct 01	Oct 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,753	987	1,598	77.6	9.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	522	315	526	65.7	-0.8
Mining	147	69	107	113.0	37.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	138	52	58	165.4	137.9
Construction	272	158	367	72.2	-25.9
Manufacturing	103	88	52	17.0	98.1
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,079	563	936	91.7	15.3
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	59	81	52	-27.2	13.5
Transportation	49	70	41	-30.0	19.5
Communications & Public Utilities	10	11	11	-9.1	-9.1
Trade	301	148	248	103.4	21.4
Wholesale Trade	39	26	27	50.0	44.4
Retail Trade	262	122	221	114.8	18.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13	21	29	-38.1	-55.2
Services	544	218	410	149.5	32.7
Personal & Business Services	103	64	90	60.9	14.4
Health Services	38	27	31	40.7	22.6
Government	162	95	197	70.5	-17.8
Local Government	59	50	39	18.0	51.3
Local Education	9	16	8	-43.8	12.5
UNCLASSIFIED	152	109	136	39.4	11.8

LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	154	137	178	12.4	-13.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	28	13	55	115.4	-49.1
Mining	1	0	19	0.0	-94.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	23	11	32	109.1	-28.1
Manufacturing	4	2	4	100.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	116	116	110	0.0	5.5
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	13	39	14	-66.7	-7.1
Transportation	10	35	13	-71.4	-23.1
Communications & Public Utilities	3	4	1	-25.0	200.0
Trade	38	19	38	100.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	6	5	3	20.0	100.0
Retail Trade	32	14	35	128.6	-8.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3	9	9	-66.7	-66.7
Services	44	32	29	37.5	51.7
Personal & Business Services	14	13	12	7.7	16.7
Health Services	7	6	5	16.7	40.0
Government	18	17	20	5.9	-10.0
Local Government	5	3	4	66.7	25.0
Local Education	2	2	0	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	10	8	13	25.0	-23.1

NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	176	111	195	58.6	-9.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	68	31	69	119.4	-1.4
Mining	24	6	17	300.0	41.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	24	6	14	300.0	71.4
Construction	37	19	44	94.7	-15.9
Manufacturing	7	6	8	16.7	-12.5
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	98	68	114	44.1	-14.0
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	6	7	10	-14.3	-40.0
Transportation	6	6	4	0.0	50.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0	1	6	0.0	0.0
Trade	34	27	39	25.9	-12.8
Wholesale Trade	11	10	10	10.0	10.0
Retail Trade	23	17	29	35.3	-20.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	3	4	3	-25.0	0.0
Services	45	22	36	104.5	25.0
Personal & Business Services	16	8	16	100.0	0.0
Health Services	8	2	6	300.0	33.3
Government	10	8	26	25.0	-61.5
Local Government	7	5	2	40.0	250.0
Local Education	2	2	0	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	10	12	12	-16.7	-16.7

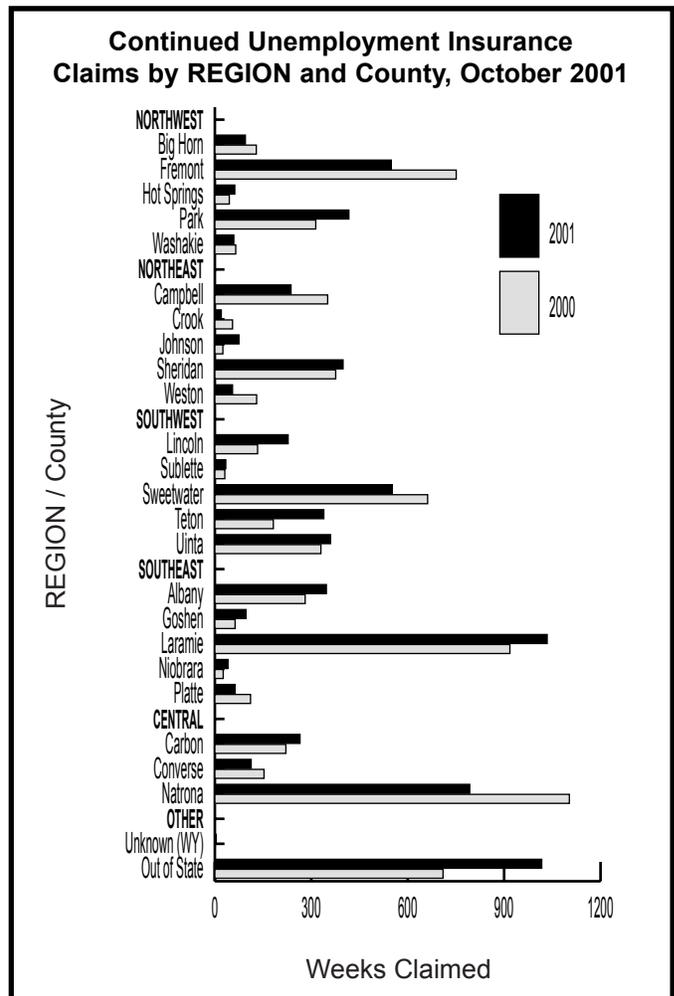
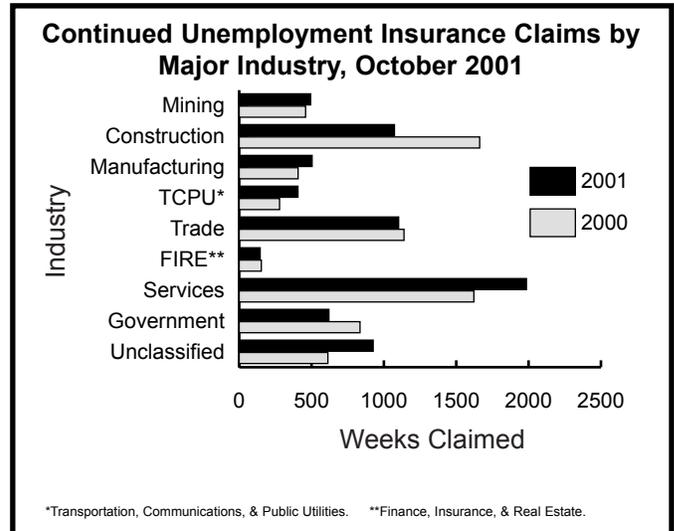
# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Mark A. Harris, Sociologist, Ph.D.

“Statewide, Services show an increase in continued claims in October over the prior year (22.4%). However, this increase was offset by a decrease in Construction (-35.4%).”

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Oct 01	Sep 01	Oct 00	Oct 01	Oct 01
	Oct 01	Sep 01	Oct 00	Oct 01	Oct 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	7,255	6,118	7,169	18.6	1.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,168	1,971	2,485	10.0	-12.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2,071	1,777	2,528	16.5	-18.1
Mining	494	399	459	23.8	7.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	365	281	254	29.9	43.7
Construction	1,073	928	1,662	15.6	-35.4
Manufacturing	504	450	407	12.0	23.8
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	4,258	3,511	4,028	21.3	5.7
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	406	293	279	38.6	45.5
Transportation	290	188	186	54.3	55.9
Communications & Public Utilities	116	105	93	10.5	24.7
Trade	1,102	975	1,139	13.0	-3.2
Wholesale Trade	175	146	205	19.9	-14.6
Retail Trade	927	829	934	11.8	-0.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	145	147	153	-1.4	-5.2
Services	1,985	1,560	1,622	27.2	22.4
Personal & Business Services	562	523	434	7.5	29.5
Health Services	198	206	238	-3.9	-16.8
Government	620	536	835	15.7	-25.7
Local Government	281	303	311	-7.3	-9.6
Local Education	88	109	154	-19.3	-42.9
UNCLASSIFIED	926	830	613	11.6	51.1

LARAMIE COUNTY	Oct 01	Sep 01	Oct 00	Oct 01	Oct 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,034	927	917	11.5	12.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	287	283	313	1.4	-8.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	185	202	226	-8.4	-18.1
Mining	1	0	32	0.0	-96.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	110	116	172	-5.2	-36.0
Manufacturing	74	86	22	-14.0	236.4
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	758	628	609	20.7	24.5
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	133	89	82	49.4	62.2
Transportation	97	58	58	67.2	67.2
Communications & Public Utilities	36	31	24	16.1	50.0
Trade	163	139	162	17.3	0.6
Wholesale Trade	36	24	15	50.0	140.0
Retail Trade	127	115	147	10.4	-13.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	42	45	49	-6.7	-14.3
Services	321	266	232	20.7	38.4
Personal & Business Services	133	110	79	20.9	68.4
Health Services	47	36	53	30.6	-11.3
Government	99	89	84	11.2	17.9
Local Government	20	32	18	-37.5	11.1
Local Education	3	16	14	-81.3	-78.6
UNCLASSIFIED	91	97	82	-6.2	11.0

NATRONA COUNTY	Oct 01	Sep 01	Oct 00	Oct 01	Oct 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	793	743	1,101	6.7	-28.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	246	240	366	2.5	-32.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	260	186	397	39.8	-34.5
Mining	68	52	86	30.8	-20.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	68	50	82	36.0	-17.1
Construction	143	99	247	44.4	-42.1
Manufacturing	49	35	64	40.0	-23.4
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	467	497	664	-6.0	-29.7
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	37	44	59	-15.9	-37.3
Transportation	23	26	28	-11.5	-17.9
Communications & Public Utilities	14	18	31	-22.2	-54.8
Trade	144	131	219	9.9	-34.2
Wholesale Trade	42	31	69	35.5	-39.1
Retail Trade	102	100	150	2.0	-32.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	17	22	17	-22.7	0.0
Services	212	245	263	-13.5	-19.4
Personal & Business Services	72	76	108	-5.3	-33.3
Health Services	39	54	54	-27.8	-27.8
Government	57	55	106	3.6	-46.2
Local Government	37	41	26	-9.8	42.3
Local Education	18	28	11	-35.7	63.6
UNCLASSIFIED	66	60	40	10.0	65.0



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

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Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use \$300

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