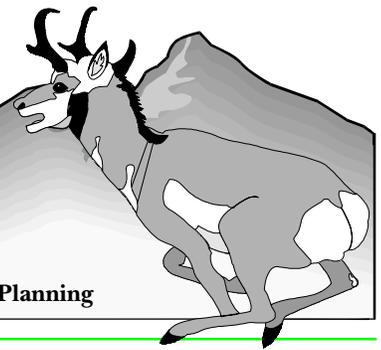


# Wyoming Labor Force TRENDS

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## An Update on New Business Formation in Wyoming

by: Sherry (Yu) Wen, Senior Economist

**"Although Wyoming ranked third in 2000 and second in 1999 on the Small Business Survival Index<sup>1</sup> among all states and the District of Columbia, our data still show that less than half (43.0%) of the new firms statewide survived after three years in business. Each industry's firms had a very different probability of surviving in different regions."**

**B**usiness formation and survival have been the subject of several previous articles in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. The last study<sup>2</sup> was done in 1998 and covered new business formation statistics from 1993 to 1997. This update adds information from 1998 and 1999 to the historical time line and provides details on what has happened to new businesses during these two years.

### **New Business<sup>3</sup> Formation - Statewide and Industry-wide**

In 1998 and 1999, a total of

3,826 new firms (1,948 in 1998 and 1,878 in 1999) opened for business in Wyoming (see Figure 1, page 2 and Table 1, page 3). These new businesses brought 7,956 initial new jobs in 1998 and 8,341 in 1999 to the state economy.<sup>4</sup> They also provided \$96.9 million in wages in 1998 and \$113.0 million in 1999.

If we define the new business formation rate as the number of new firms [new Unemployment Insurance (UI) accounts] divided by the number of employing units (existing UI accounts and all of their associated physical

locations, i.e., chain stores),<sup>5</sup> Wyoming experienced a 9.4 percent new business formation rate in 1998 and 9.1 percent in 1999 (see Table 1, page 3). In terms of impact on the statewide employment and wages, using 1999 as an example, 1,878 new firms provided 4.3 percent of the average employment (UI covered private sector) and 3.8 percent of the associated total wages in the fourth quarter.<sup>6</sup> New firms represented a large volume of business activity but comparatively few jobs because

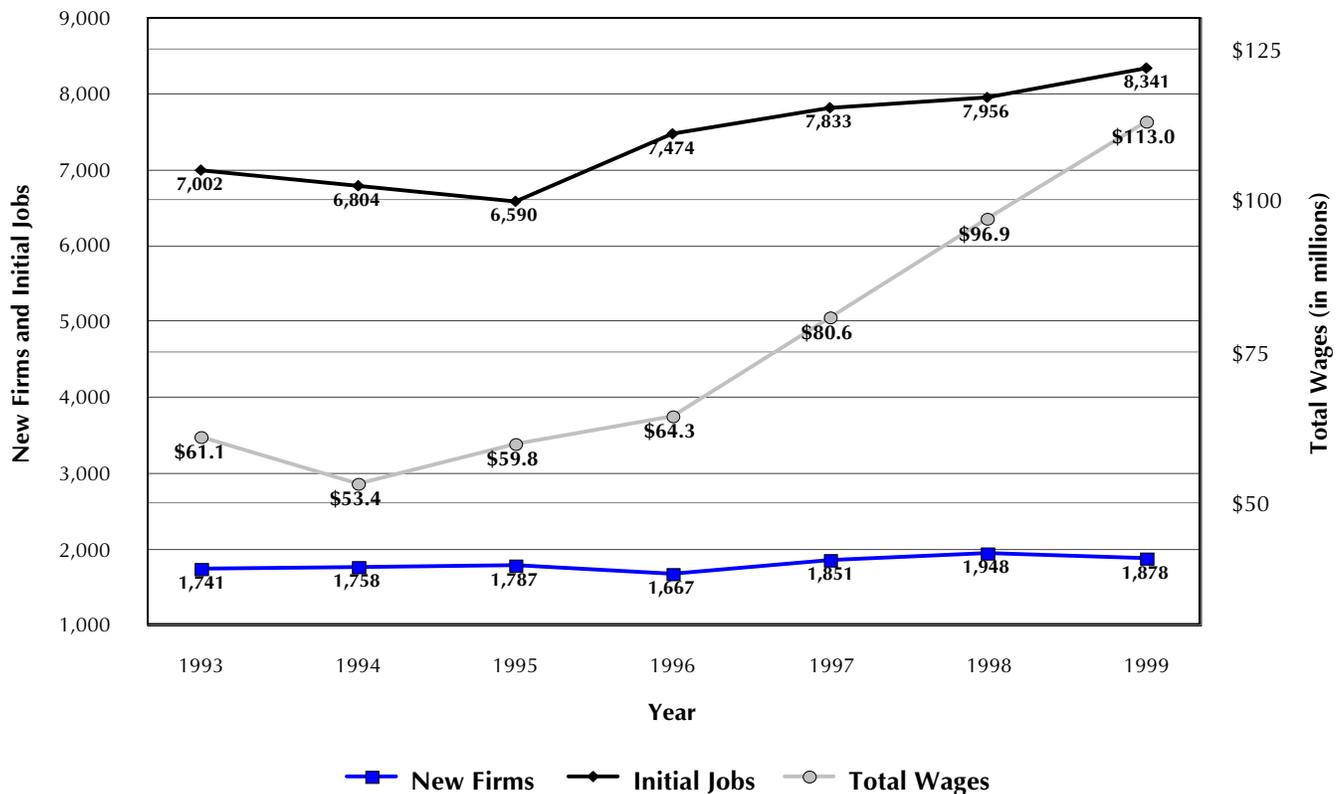
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**Figure 1: Annual Number of New Firms in Wyoming, Associated Initial Jobs, and Total Wages, 1993 - 1999**



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Research & Planning Section, P.O. Box 2760 Casper, WY 82602-2760  
 Tom Gallagher, Manager e-mail: tgalla@state.wy.us 307-473-3801  
 Krista R. Shinkle, Publications Editor e-mail: kshink@state.wy.us 307-473-3808  
 Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Craig Radden Henderson, and Krista R. Shinkle.

Contributors to **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** this month: Julie Barnish, Nancy Brennan, David Bullard, Mike Evans, Brad Payne, Rich Peters, and Sherry (Yu) Wen.

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**Table 1: Number of New Firms, Associated Initial Jobs and Wages, and New Business Formation Rate in Wyoming by Region and County, 1998 and 1999**

Region and County	Start up in 1998					Start up in 1999				
	New Firms	Percent	Initial Jobs*	Total Wages (in millions)	New Business Formation Rate**	New Firms	Percent	Initial Jobs	Total Wages (in millions)	New Business Formation Rate
<b>Northwest:</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>\$8.4</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>\$15.0</b>	<b>8.7%</b>
Big Horn	34		112	1.2	8.9%	26		80	0.7	6.9%
Fremont	127		375	2.7	9.1%	122		435	9.3	8.7%
Hot Springs	27		77	0.6	11.3%	20		77	0.8	8.6%
Park	106		285	3.4	8.3%	120		340	3.2	9.4%
Washakie	29		52	0.6	6.6%	33		101	1.0	7.7%
<b>Northeast:</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.1%</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
Campbell	122		504	6.0	9.8%	136		721	9.6	10.9%
Crook	18		41	0.2	7.9%	17		57	0.5	7.4%
Johnson	39		79	0.6	10.7%	27		124	0.7	7.5%
Sheridan	99		236	2.2	8.7%	104		364	3.3	9.1%
Weston	14		43	0.5	5.7%	18		52	0.4	7.2%
<b>Southwest:</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>22.1%</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>9.0%</b>
Lincoln	76		292	2.0	13.9%	45		362	3.9	8.3%
Sublette	48		156	1.2	13.2%	28		55	0.9	7.4%
Sweetwater	102		548	5.7	7.8%	92		652	16.7	7.2%
Teton	221		701	7.8	13.0%	197		532	10.4	11.3%
Uinta	62		155	1.2	8.9%	53		251	2.3	7.8%
<b>Southeast:</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>1,789</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>7.9%</b>
Albany	107		568	4.9	10.2%	82		310	2.5	8.0%
Goshen	36		129	0.7	8.3%	27		92	0.5	6.3%
Laramie	246		965	9.9	9.8%	217		994	11.8	8.6%
Niobrara	7		27	0.2	5.2%	3		2	0.0	2.3%
Platte	32		100	0.6	8.5%	24		131	1.5	6.6%
<b>Central:</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>1,366</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>9.1%</b>
Carbon	56		244	2.3	8.6%	55		234	2.8	8.5%
Converse	40		155	1.3	8.4%	34		170	2.4	7.2%
Natrona	206		1,057	15.2	7.5%	262		962	14.2	9.5%
<b>Unclassified***</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>19.0%</b>
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,956</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>9.4%</b>	<b>1,878</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>8,341</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

\* Initial Jobs represent the starting level employment, which is the highest average quarterly employment during the first two starting quarters.

\*\* New business formation rate is the percentage of new firms compared with the total number of firms in a specific location.

\*\*\* Unclassified includes all firms missing county information or those having more than one county location (multi-county firms).

the majority of these new firms started at a small operational size with five or fewer employees.

As reflected in Figure 1 (see page 2), the total wages

contributed by new firms grew at a significantly faster pace, 20.7 percent annually during the past three years (1997 to 1999), than the total number of new firms and corresponding initial new

jobs which only had 4.2 percent and 3.7 percent annual growth rates, respectively, during the same time period. The two steps

(Continued on page 4)

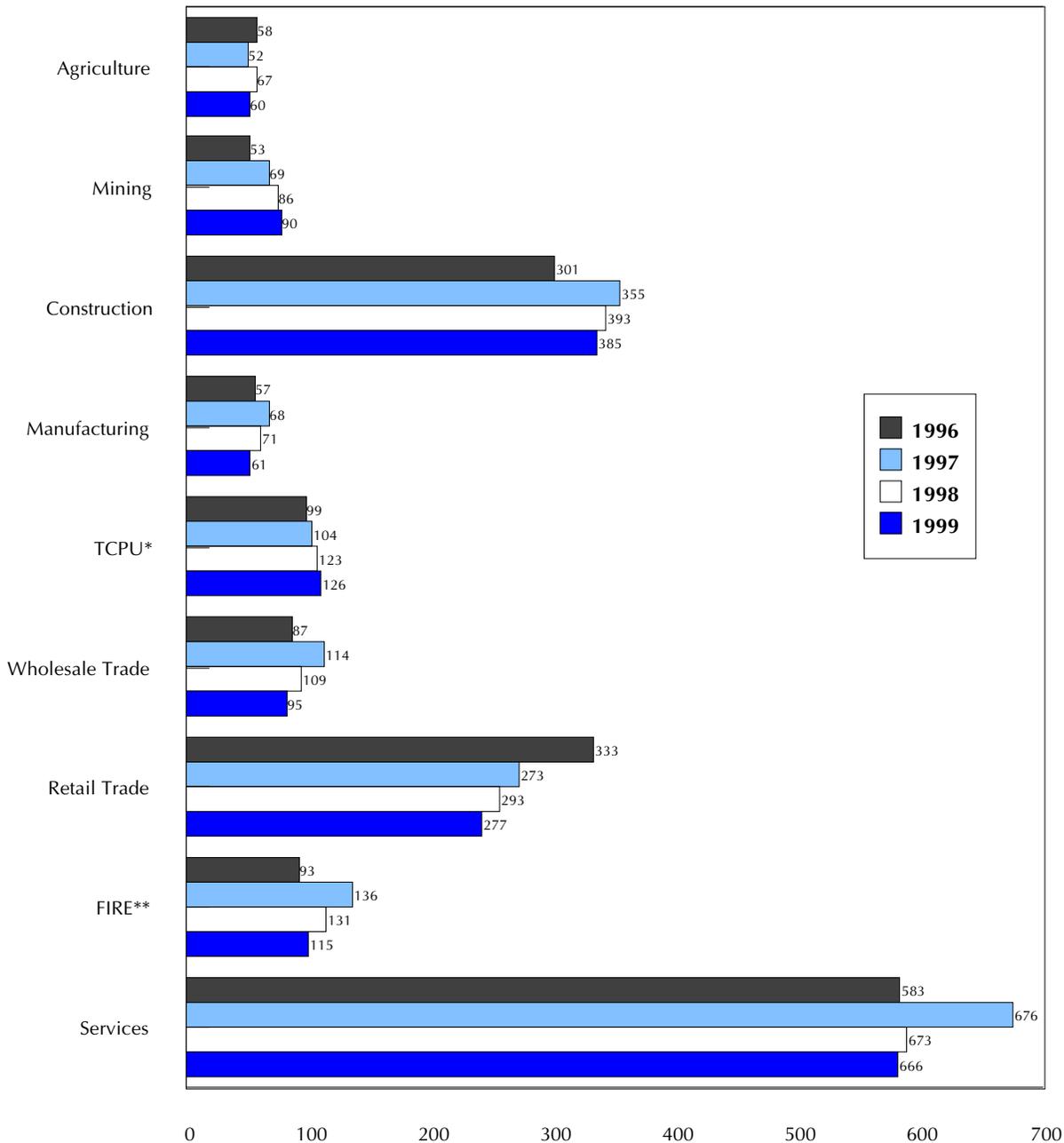
of federal minimum wage adjustment<sup>7</sup> contributed somewhat to this rapid increase in new firms' total payrolls, since new firms are likely to

have a higher proportion of entry-level positions. A tight labor market for some types of workers may also result in higher wages. Importantly, there has been an

increasing number of new firms in high paying industries<sup>8</sup> such as Mining, Transportation,

(Continued on page 5)

**Figure 2: Annual Number of New Firms in Wyoming by Industry, 1996-1999**  
(Private Sector)



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

Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU), and Manufacturing.

Figure 2 (see page 4) shows the history of new business formation by industry. Although Services, Construction, and Retail Trade traditionally gain the largest shares of new firms each year, Mining and TCPU had a constant increase in the number of new firms during 1997 to 1999. Manufacturing also experienced an increase until 1998, then decreased slightly in 1999.

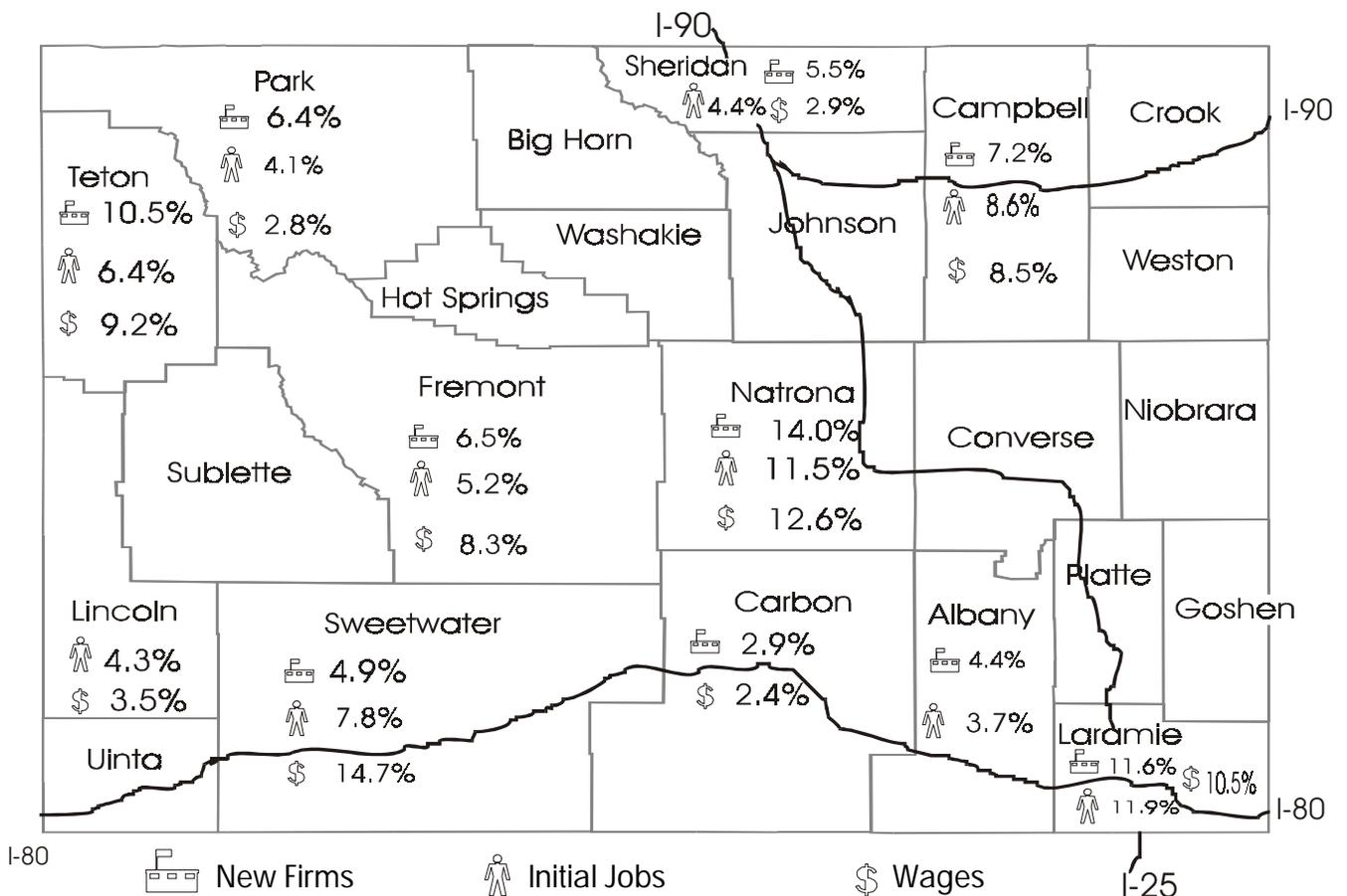
Mining almost doubled the number of its new firms in 1999 (90 new firms) compared with 1996 (only 53 new firms), contributing to a \$17 million payroll increase. TCPU had a 27.3 percent increase in the number of new firms from 1996 to 1999. Meanwhile, new business formation in Retail Trade, the lowest paying industry, decreased by 16.0 percent. Additional research needs to be done to determine what factors influenced this decrease.

**New Business Formation - Region and County**

In 1999, the only region which had a higher new business formation rate than the statewide average (9.1%) was the Northeast Region, with a 9.4 percent formation rate (see Table 1, page 3). This may be due to higher oil and gas prices and coal bed methane activity. The Central Region had the same growth rate in new business

(Continued on page 6)

**Figure 3: The Wyoming Counties with the Ten Highest Shares of New Firms, Initial Jobs, or Wages, 1999\***



\* The shares of new jobs and wages are associated with new business formation and not with total statewide employment and wages.

formation as the state average. Examining new business formation rates by county, Teton (11.3%), Campbell (10.9%), and Natrona (9.5%) showed the fastest growth in 1999.

Regarding the total number of new firms, Natrona County led in 1999 with 262 new firms and 962 initial new jobs (see Table 1, page 3). Laramie County (the leader for the years 1994 to 1998),<sup>9</sup> was second, with 217 new firms, and 994 new jobs. Teton County, as usual, ranked third with 197 new firms and 532 new jobs. Niobrara County, the smallest of the counties, added only three new firms and two initial new jobs. (See related article, "Employment Impact of New Businesses in 1999" on page 11 for further analysis of new business formation by county.)

Figure 3 (see page 5) shows the county distribution of the top ten shares of new firms, initial new jobs, and wages. Seven of these counties are on the interstate highways. This distribution suggests that besides population, natural resources, or tourism potential, transportation is a major concern for the new firms in choosing a location. Table 1 (see page 3) and Figure 3 also show that a larger number of new firms or new jobs does not necessarily indicate a proportional gain in wages or potential purchasing power due to differences in local industry composition. For example, Sweetwater County had only 92 new firms and 652 associated initial new jobs in 1999. However, its corresponding total wages were the highest in the state (\$16.7 million), higher than the wages in any of the three

counties that led in firm creation (\$14.2 million for Natrona County, \$11.9 million for Laramie County, and \$10.4 million for Teton County). This is because more than one-third (37.4% or 244) of Sweetwater County's initial new jobs were in oil and gas field services and natural gas liquids, both high paying industries. This analysis confirms that the impact of new business formation on local economies varies significantly by location.

### Initial Firm Size and Business Survival

In 1998 and 1999, the majority (85.8%) of new firms in Wyoming were small sized businesses that employed only

(Continued on page 7)

**Table 2: Distribution of New Firms in Wyoming by Initial Employment Size\* and Industry, 1998 and 1999**

	0**	Row	1-5	Row	6-20	Row	21+	Row	Total	Column
	Empl.	%	Empl.	%	Empl.	%	Empl.	%	Employees	Percent
Agriculture	3	2.4%	99	78.0%	22	17.3%	3	2.4%	127	3.3%
Mining	5	2.8%	135	76.7%	26	14.8%	10	5.7%	176	4.6%
Construction	41	5.3%	624	80.2%	93	12.0%	20	2.6%	778	20.3%
Manufacturing	7	5.3%	107	81.1%	18	13.6%	0	0.0%	132	3.5%
TCPU***	17	6.8%	213	85.5%	10	4.0%	9	3.6%	249	6.5%
Wholesale Trade	13	6.4%	172	84.3%	16	7.8%	3	1.5%	204	5.3%
Retail Trade	13	2.3%	392	68.8%	123	21.6%	42	7.4%	570	14.9%
FIRE****	12	4.9%	223	90.7%	7	2.8%	4	1.6%	246	6.4%
Services	83	6.2%	1,117	83.4%	112	8.4%	27	2.0%	1,339	35.0%
Public Admin.	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>80.7%</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Initial employment size is the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters.

\*\* The employer size category of 0 refers to firms that reported payroll but no employees (hired only temporary employees).

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

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

**Table 3: Survival Rates of New Businesses in Wyoming by Number of Years in Business and Industry**

Major Industry	One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Agriculture	71.9%	62.2%	52.6%	50.3%	44.9%	42.7%
Mining	70.2%	55.2%	46.4%	35.3%	28.8%	20.8%
Construction	53.3%	40.4%	31.3%	25.7%	22.2%	20.0%
Manufacturing	69.2%	56.2%	45.7%	41.7%	33.7%	15.6%
TCPU*	70.8%	57.0%	45.7%	42.1%	32.3%	29.7%
Wholesale Trade	69.7%	52.3%	43.1%	41.0%	38.8%	33.3%
Retail Trade	71.0%	54.1%	43.9%	35.5%	30.9%	26.8%
FIRE**	74.0%	60.8%	51.6%	47.3%	46.8%	44.5%
Services	68.2%	54.1%	45.5%	39.3%	34.2%	30.6%
Public Admin.	94.4%	100.0%	96.7%	85.2%	83.3%	87.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>43.0%</b>	<b>37.1%</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>

\* Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

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

five or fewer employees during the first two quarters of their start up (see Table 2, page 6). This pattern in new business formation in Wyoming has occurred since 1993.<sup>10</sup> Only 11.2 percent of new firms started with six to 20 employees, and 3.1 percent started with more than 20 employees. Only Retail Trade had a relatively higher percentage (29.0%) of businesses that opened with more than five employees. On the other hand, most new firms in Public Administration and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE) (100.0% and 95.6%, respectively) began with five or fewer employees. For all new firms, 5.1 percent began without permanent or full-time employment positions, choosing instead to employ only temporary employees.<sup>11</sup>

Table 3 shows survival rates by industry and years in business. Regarding business

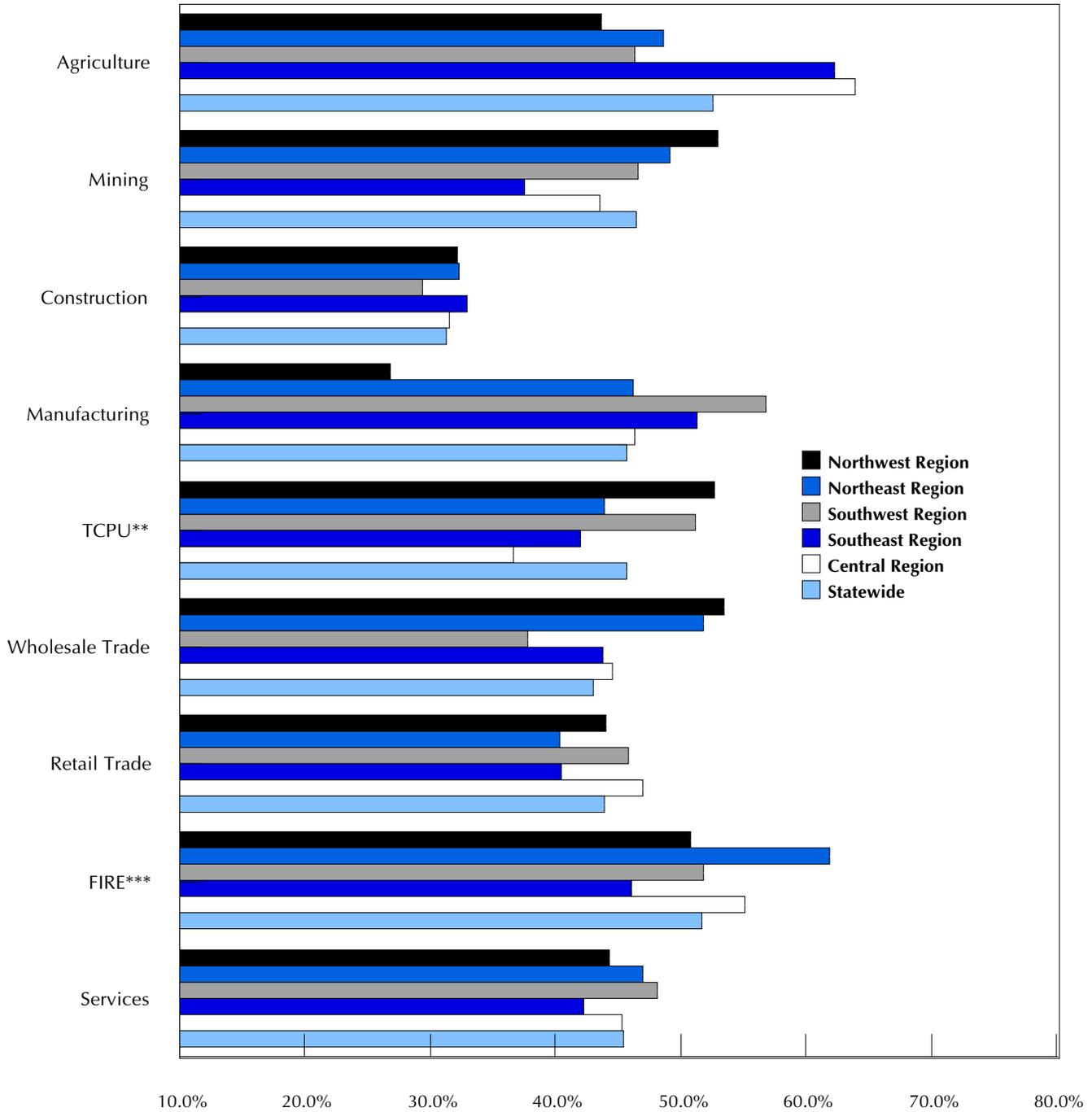
survival rates, two issues need to be explained. First, this study only considered firms owned continuously by the same person or persons over the period of analysis. Firms that were bought or sold are not included in this analysis.<sup>12</sup> Second, if after one year in business, a firm still reported employee wages on its Quarterly UI Summary Report,<sup>13</sup> it was counted as a one-year survivor. Similar definitions apply to subsequent years in the survival analysis. Over all, the survival rate decreases as the years in business increase. For example, more than two-thirds (66.6%) of the new firms survived after one year in business, over half (52.4%) of the firms with two years in business continued their operation, and less than one-third (28.7%) of firms with six years in business stayed open. The survival rates among industries are quite different. In the private sector, Agriculture and FIRE had the

highest survival rates. Construction had the lowest survival rates.

Economic conditions and other factors impacting businesses vary regionally. As a result, business survival rates, even within the same industry, could also vary significantly between regions. The survival rate is one of the most important factors that new employers should take into account before deciding where to open their businesses. Since the first three years are usually considered the most critical time for a new business, Figure 4 (see page 8) provides three-year survival rates by industry and region. As shown, new firms in Agriculture had the highest survival rate in the Central Region (63.9%) and the lowest in the Northwest Region (43.6%). Mining firms survived most often in the

(Text continued on page 9)

**Figure 4: Regional Three Year Survival Rate\* for New Businesses in Wyoming by Industry (Private Sector)**

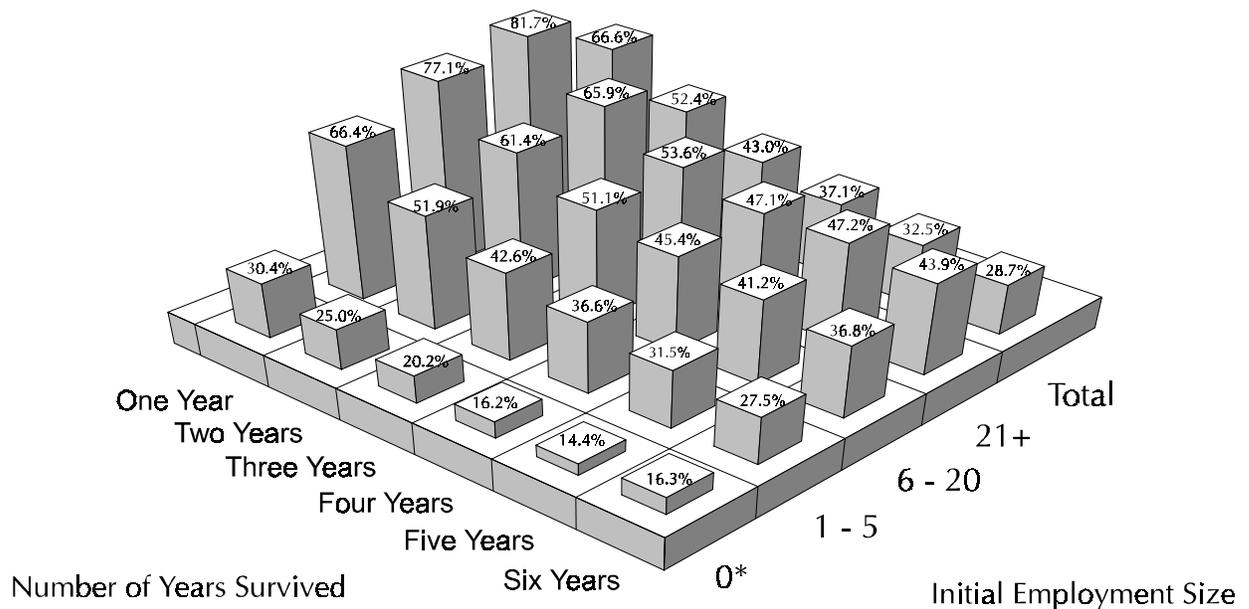


\* This calculation reflects Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered firms between fourth quarter 1992 and fourth quarter 1996.

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

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

**Figure 5: New Business Survival Rates in Wyoming by Initial Employment Size and Number of Years Survived**



\* The employer size category of 0 refers to firms that reported payroll but no employees (hired only temporary employees).

Northwest and Northeast Regions (52.9% and 49.1%, respectively) and fared worst in the Southeast Region (only 37.5% survived). Manufacturing had the best survival rate in the Southwest Region (56.8%) and the worst in the Northwest Region (only 26.8%). New firms in TCPU and Wholesale Trade survived most often in the Northwest Region (52.7% and 53.4%, respectively). FIRE did well in the Northeast Region (61.8% survived). Some industries like Construction, Retail Trade, Services, and Public Administration showed no significant regional differences in their three-year survival rates.

Survival rates appeared to be strongly related to the operational size of firms (see Figure 5). This finding is consistent with our previous research. Generally, large firms had a better chance of survival than small firms. For example, most (81.7%) of those firms that hired 21 or more employees at start-up survived beyond their first year in business, and over half (53.6%) were still open three years later. In comparison, 66.4 percent of firms that began with five or fewer employees survived their first year and 42.6 percent survived beyond three years. Firms that only hired temporary employees during their opening quarters had the lowest survival

rates (30.4% survived one year and 20.2% survived three years). The survivability of large firms might be explained by the greater variety of products or services they offer, lower unit costs, and their ability to keep good workers by providing better benefit packages and more opportunities for career advancement.

According to the Small Business Survival Committee,<sup>14</sup> Wyoming ranks third on the Small Business Survival Index of 2000 (it ranked second in 1999). South Dakota and Nevada rank first and second, respectively.

(Continued on page 10)

This index measures and ranks the 50 states and the District of Columbia based on 14 major government-related costs that impact small businesses and entrepreneurs such as taxes (e.g., personal or corporate income, capital gains, property, sales, unemployment insurance), workers' compensation, and right-to-work. However, these government-related costs are not the only important factors. The local population and consumption capacity, the supply and demand relationship of a product or service, the number of competitors, transportation costs, and labor supply also critically affect small business survivability. The National Small Business United indicated in its 2000 survey results,<sup>15</sup> that the top three challenges of growth and survival for small and mid-sized businesses are: 1) finding and retaining qualified workers, 2) state and federal regulations, and 3) economic uncertainty.

Our research on new business formation and survival is based on data provided by Wyoming UI covered employers, which is a primary source. Since we have not found any other state that has conducted this type of research, we cannot offer any practical data comparison among states on these issues.

### Summary

A total of 3,826 new firms began operations in Wyoming during 1998 and 1999. These new firms created a total of 7,956 initial new jobs in 1998

and 8,341 in 1999. They also provided \$96.9 million in wages in 1998 and \$113.0 million in 1999. Services, Construction, and Retail Trade continued to add the largest number of new firms each year; however, Mining and TCPU (high paying industries) showed a constant increase in the number of new firms during 1997 to 1999. Although Wyoming ranked third in 2000 and second in 1999 on the Small Business Survival Index among all the states and the District of Columbia, our data still show that less than half (43.0%) of the new firms statewide survived after three years in business. Each industry's firms had a very different probability of surviving in different regions. Large firms had a better chance to survive than small ones.

<sup>1</sup>Raymond J. Keating, "Small Business Survival Index 2000 - Ranking the Environment for Entrepreneurship Across the Nation," **Small Business Survival Committee**, September 2000, [http://www.sbssc.org/SurvivalIndex\\_Action.asp?FormMode=Intro](http://www.sbssc.org/SurvivalIndex_Action.asp?FormMode=Intro) (September 20, 2000).

<sup>2</sup>Xiaohong (Sherry) Yu, "Update: New Business Formation in Wyoming," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, January 1999, pp. 1-9.

<sup>3</sup>New businesses or new firms in this study do not refer to new branches of existing firms or the successors of old firms based on ownership transfer. All new firms subject to Unemployment Insurance (UI) Law are required to file a new business UI registration form before opening.

However, the number of new registrations is never equal to the number of new firms in a specific time period. Some employers postpone opening their businesses or decide not to open at all (our data show that 15.0% of new registrations never open for business). We generated the database for this study by matching the new registration files with the Quarterly Unemployment Insurance (QUI) database. [Note: Refer to Endnote 11 for a description of the QUI database.] Only those firms that actually reported paying wages to their employees (active new firms) were included in this study. From this database, we are also able to identify the actual business starting date for all new firms, which may or may not be the same as the liable date on the employer registration form.

<sup>4</sup>Initial new jobs (or new jobs) in this research reflect the initial employment level, which is the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters of opening. Since many firms opened in the second or third months of a specific quarter, using the quarter's average employment (total quarterly employment divided by three months) cannot show their actual initial employment level.

<sup>5</sup>Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, **Where Are The Jobs? What Do They Pay? 1998 Annual Covered Employment And Wages**, December 1999, p. A-3.

<sup>6</sup>New business formation is a dynamic process occurring throughout the year. Many firms were not established prior to the fourth quarter. As a result, fourth quarter data provide a more complete picture for analysis.

(Continued on page 15)

## Employment Impact of New Businesses in 1999

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

**"New businesses in Lincoln County created 362 jobs which accounted for 7.1 percent of total employment. Johnson County ranked second with an employment impact of 4.7 percent."**

The previous article shows the distribution of new businesses, employment and wages across Wyoming's counties and regions. However, we know that not all counties are the same size. Some counties have a large number of jobs while others only have a small employment base. The impact of new jobs will be different depending on the size of the county. The Table shows the number of initial jobs<sup>1</sup> and total covered employment<sup>2</sup> in each county. Initial jobs are divided by total covered employment to arrive at the "employment impact of new business" shown in the third column of the Table.

Jobs in newly formed businesses had the largest impact in Lincoln County. New businesses in Lincoln County created 362 jobs which accounted for 7.1 percent of total employment. Johnson County ranked second with an employment impact of 4.7 percent. In Campbell County, new businesses created 721 jobs, giving it an employment impact of 4.2 percent.

Wyoming's two metropolitan areas, Laramie County and Natrona County, had employment impacts which were slightly below the statewide average of 3.3 percent. In Laramie County, 994 jobs were created by new businesses, for an employment impact of 2.8 percent. Natrona County created 962 jobs for an impact of 3.1 percent.

**Table: Wyoming Counties Ranked by Employment Impact of New Businesses, 1999**

	Initial Jobs*	Total Covered Employment**	Employment Impact of New Businesses
Lincoln	362	5,083	7.1%
Johnson	124	2,642	4.7%
Campbell	721	17,346	4.2%
Converse	170	4,295	4.0%
Platte	131	3,321	3.9%
Hot Springs	77	1,965	3.9%
Carbon	234	6,322	3.7%
Sheridan	364	10,544	3.5%
Sweetwater	652	19,070	3.4%
Teton	532	15,580	3.4%
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>7,098</b>	<b>218,129</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
Uinta	251	7,884	3.2%
Fremont	435	13,757	3.2%
Natrona	962	30,648	3.1%
Crook	57	1,854	3.1%
Park	340	11,831	2.9%
Laramie	994	35,409	2.8%
Washakie	101	3,678	2.7%
Sublette	55	2,112	2.6%
Weston	52	2,169	2.4%
Goshen	92	3,997	2.3%
Albany	310	13,948	2.2%
Big Horn	80	3,872	2.1%
Niobrara	2	801	0.2%

\* See Table 1 on page 3 (excludes "Unclassified" county).

\*\* Source: Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, 1999 Annual Covered Employment and Wages (excludes "Unclassified" county).

Similar analysis could be conducted to determine the payroll impact of new business formation across Wyoming counties.

<sup>1</sup>See Table 1 on page 3 of this issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

<sup>2</sup>Wyoming Department of Employment,

Research & Planning,  
1999 Annual  
Covered Employment  
and Wages,  
November  
22, 2000,  
[http://  
lmi.state.wy.us/  
99202pub/toc.htm](http://lmi.state.wy.us/99202pub/toc.htm)  
(January 4, 2001).



## Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2000, Part 1: Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist      tables by: Nancy Brennan, Economist

**"It appears that coal bed methane exploration and production is having a large positive effect on employment in Wyoming's Mining industry."**

Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment<sup>1</sup> increased by 5,903 jobs or 2.6 percent during the second quarter of 2000 compared to second quarter 1999. This employment increase of 2.6 percent is significantly higher than the five-year average growth of 1.6

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Table 2 (see page 13) shows that the industries which created the largest number of jobs in second quarter were Services (1,326 jobs or 2.6%), Retail Trade (1,161 jobs or 2.5%) and Mining (1,155 jobs or 7.5%).

growing steadily for the past several years, hotels & other lodging places showed no growth during the second quarter.

Within Retail Trade, employment gains were not widespread, but concentrated in a relatively small number of

**Table 1: Percent Change in Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter, 1996-2000**

Year and Quarter	Average Monthly Employment		Total Payroll		Average Weekly Wage	
	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter	Over the Previous Year	Over the Previous Quarter
96Q2	0.5	6.1	1.6	7.1	0.9	0.9
97Q2	1.4	6.6	5.0	6.1	5.8	1.6
98Q2	2.2	6.4	5.9	8.1	1.5	1.6
99Q2	1.5	6.0	4.3	8.3	2.8	2.2
00Q2	2.6	5.4	7.3	4.9	4.6	-0.6
<b>5 Year Average for Q2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>

percent (see Table 1). Total payroll increased by 7.3 percent, well above the five-year average of 4.8 percent. Average weekly wage increased by \$22 or 4.6 percent, above its five-year average of 3.1 percent. This large increase in average weekly wage exceeded the inflation rate of 3.7 percent, resulting in real wage growth for Wyoming workers.<sup>2</sup>

Federal Government employment increased by 716 jobs or 10.0 percent as temporary workers were hired to conduct the 2000 Census.

Employment gains in Services were seen throughout the industry. The fastest job growth occurred in health services, social services and engineering & management services. After

industries. Practically all the job gains occurred in eating & drinking places and miscellaneous retail (the industry which includes catalog and mail-order houses).

Oil & gas extraction was responsible for nearly all the employment increase in the

(Continued on page 13)

**Table 2: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter 2000 by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Industry**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change	
	1999	2000	No.	Percent	1999	2000	Amount	Percent	1999	2000	Amount	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,939</b>	<b>232,842</b>	<b>5,903</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>\$1,413,255,285</b>	<b>\$1,516,556,339</b>	<b>\$103,301,054</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>\$479</b>	<b>\$501</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>171,448</b>	<b>176,218</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>\$1,024,347,843</b>	<b>\$1,108,430,276</b>	<b>\$84,082,433</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$484</b>	<b>\$24</b>	<b>5.3%</b>
Agriculture	3,711	3,820	109	2.9	14,994,219	16,460,299	1,466,080	9.8	311	331	21	6.7
Mining	15,484	16,640	1,155	7.5	187,824,172	207,148,943	19,324,771	10.3	933	958	25	2.6
Construction	17,634	18,340	705	4.0	122,532,562	135,598,794	13,066,232	10.7	535	569	34	6.4
Manufacturing	10,957	11,285	328	3.0	87,087,736	95,703,698	8,615,962	9.9	611	652	41	6.7
TCPU*	11,338	11,193	-146	-1.3	97,229,118	100,385,262	3,156,144	3.2	660	690	30	4.6
Wholesale Trade	7,660	7,779	119	1.6	58,507,601	61,124,737	2,617,136	4.5	588	604	17	2.9
Retail Trade	45,581	46,742	1,161	2.5	156,034,703	163,681,989	7,647,286	4.9	263	269	6	2.3
FIRE**	8,057	8,069	12	0.2	58,171,469	59,964,912	1,793,443	3.1	555	572	16	2.9
Services	51,025	52,351	1,326	2.6	241,966,263	268,361,642	26,395,379	10.9	365	394	30	8.1
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>55,491</b>	<b>56,624</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>\$388,907,442</b>	<b>\$408,126,063</b>	<b>\$19,218,621</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>\$539</b>	<b>\$554</b>	<b>\$15</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
Federal Government	7,183	7,899	716	10.0	66,587,033	72,876,415	6,289,382	9.4	713	710	-3	-0.5
State Government	11,603	11,616	13	0.1	84,947,548	88,378,462	3,430,914	4.0	563	585	22	3.9
Local Government	36,705	37,109	404	1.1	237,372,861	246,871,186	9,498,325	4.0	497	512	14	2.9

\* Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

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

Mining industry. It appears that coal bed methane exploration and production is having a large positive effect on employment in Wyoming's Mining industry.

Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU) was the only industry experiencing a decrease in employment during the second quarter. Employment fell by 146 jobs or 1.3 percent. The largest part of this decrease occurred in electric, gas, & sanitary services.

Table 2 shows that the average weekly wage increased by \$22 or 4.6 percent during second quarter. The industries with the fastest growing wages

were Services (\$30 or 8.1%), Manufacturing (\$41 or 6.7%), Construction (\$34 or 6.4%) and Agriculture (\$21 or 6.7%). Average weekly wage increased in every industry except Federal Government, where wages fell by \$3 or 0.5 percent.

#### Employment by Region and County

The Northeast Region continued to grow faster than other areas of the state, gaining 1,494 jobs or 4.3 percent (see Table 3, page 16). Campbell County grew by 1,013 jobs or 5.8 percent because of large gains in the Mining industry. Crook County added 133 jobs for a growth rate of 7.0 percent.

Employment grew by 252 jobs or 2.3 percent in Sheridan County, with particularly strong growth in Construction.

The Southeast Region added 1,564 jobs or 2.7 percent during second quarter 2000. Laramie County was responsible for the vast majority of the region's job growth, adding 1,351 jobs or 3.8 percent. In Laramie County, employment was pushed up by strong growth in Federal Government, Local Government and Retail Trade. Job gains were also seen in Services and TCPU. Platte County's job growth (139 jobs or 4.1%) was mainly in

(Text continued on page 15)

**Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for Second Quarter 2000 by Region**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Second Quarter		Change		Second Quarter		Change		Second Qtr		Change	
	1999	2000	No.	Percent	1999	2000	Amount	Percent	1999	2000	Amount	Percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>226,939</b>	<b>232,842</b>	<b>5,903</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>\$1,413,255,285</b>	<b>\$1,516,556,339</b>	<b>\$103,301,054</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>\$479</b>	<b>\$501</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Northwest Region</b>	<b>35,753</b>	<b>36,004</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>\$193,317,749</b>	<b>\$204,226,913</b>	<b>\$10,909,164</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>\$416</b>	<b>\$436</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>4.9%</b>
Big Horn	3,886	4,109	223	5.7	23,387,161	25,887,977	2,500,816	10.7	463	485	22	4.7
Fremont	13,975	14,103	128	0.9	77,870,220	80,294,043	2,423,823	3.1	429	438	9	2.2
Hot Springs	2,019	2,055	36	1.8	8,796,748	9,926,670	1,129,922	12.8	335	372	36	10.9
Park	12,274	12,218	-56	-0.5	62,941,405	66,708,189	3,766,784	6.0	394	420	26	6.5
Washakie	3,599	3,520	-80	-2.2	20,322,215	21,410,034	1,087,819	5.4	434	468	34	7.7
<b>Northeast Region</b>	<b>35,055</b>	<b>36,550</b>	<b>1,494</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>\$230,234,118</b>	<b>\$251,649,742</b>	<b>\$21,415,624</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>\$505</b>	<b>\$530</b>	<b>\$24</b>	<b>4.8%</b>
Campbell	17,422	18,436	1,013	5.8	135,470,956	148,926,611	13,455,655	9.9	598	621	23	3.9
Crook	1,913	2,046	133	7.0	10,468,704	11,206,309	737,605	7.0	421	421	0	0.1
Johnson	2,769	2,820	51	1.8	13,267,639	13,830,343	562,704	4.2	369	377	9	2.4
Sheridan	10,744	10,996	252	2.3	58,552,653	64,357,309	5,804,656	9.9	419	450	31	7.4
Weston	2,208	2,252	45	2.0	12,474,166	13,329,170	855,004	6.9	435	455	21	4.7
<b>Southwest Region</b>	<b>49,860</b>	<b>50,301</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>\$337,791,555</b>	<b>\$353,475,794</b>	<b>\$15,684,239</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>\$521</b>	<b>\$541</b>	<b>\$19</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
Lincoln	5,064	5,018	-46	-0.9	32,299,867	32,793,155	493,288	1.5	491	503	12	2.5
Sublette	2,112	2,194	82	3.9	11,022,340	13,724,316	2,701,976	24.5	401	481	80	19.9
Sweetwater	19,260	18,749	-510	-2.6	158,379,703	159,371,914	992,211	0.6	633	654	21	3.4
Teton	15,367	16,315	948	6.2	87,496,336	100,272,681	12,776,345	14.6	438	473	35	7.9
Uinta	8,057	8,025	-33	-0.4	48,593,309	47,313,728	(1,279,581)	-2.6	464	454	-10	-2.2
<b>Southeast Region</b>	<b>57,838</b>	<b>59,403</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>\$341,927,168</b>	<b>\$363,440,212</b>	<b>\$21,513,044</b>	<b>6.3%</b>	<b>\$455</b>	<b>\$471</b>	<b>\$16</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
Albany	13,988	14,044	56	0.4	78,560,024	83,970,578	5,410,554	6.9	432	460	28	6.5
Goshen	4,070	4,137	68	1.7	19,156,873	20,603,950	1,447,077	7.6	362	383	21	5.8
Laramie	35,514	36,865	1,351	3.8	218,742,056	232,007,027	13,264,971	6.1	474	484	10	2.2
Niobrara	829	779	-50	-6.0	3,772,686	3,657,711	(114,975)	-3.0	350	361	11	3.2
Platte	3,439	3,578	139	4.1	21,695,529	23,200,946	1,505,417	6.9	485	499	13	2.8
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>41,466</b>	<b>42,391</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>\$259,579,699</b>	<b>\$276,622,106</b>	<b>\$17,042,407</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>\$482</b>	<b>\$502</b>	<b>\$20</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
Carbon	6,389	6,439	50	0.8	37,168,133	37,387,840	219,707	0.6	448	447	-1	-0.2
Converse	4,247	4,512	264	6.2	27,847,488	29,441,595	1,594,107	5.7	504	502	-2	-0.5
Natrona	30,830	31,440	610	2.0	194,564,078	209,792,671	15,228,593	7.8	485	513	28	5.7
<b>Nonclassified*</b>	<b>6,967</b>	<b>8,194</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>\$50,404,996</b>	<b>\$67,141,572</b>	<b>\$16,736,576</b>	<b>33.2%</b>	<b>\$557</b>	<b>\$630</b>	<b>\$74</b>	<b>13.2%</b>

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

Construction and Retail Trade.

The Central Region gained 925 jobs or 2.2 percent in second quarter. Natrona County grew by 610 jobs or 2.0 percent as a result of large gains in Mining, Retail Trade and Services. Federal Government also grew in Natrona County as temporary workers conducted the census. Converse County added 264 jobs or 6.2 percent, with most of the growth found in Construction and Retail Trade.

In the Southwest Region, significant job gains in Teton and Sublette counties were offset by job losses in Sweetwater, Lincoln and Uinta counties, resulting in an overall gain of 441 jobs or 0.9 percent. Teton County gained 948 jobs or 6.2 percent with the largest employment increases in

Construction and Services. Sublette County added 82 jobs or 3.9 percent during second quarter. Employment fell by 510 jobs or 2.6 percent in Sweetwater County as a result of job losses in Mining, Construction and TCPU.

The Northwest Region was the slowest growing area of the state, adding 251 jobs or 0.7 percent. Job gains in Big Horn, Fremont and Hot Springs counties were partially offset by losses in Park and Washakie counties. Big Horn County added 223 jobs or 5.7 percent because of an expanding Mining industry. Employment decreased slightly in Park County (-56 jobs or -0.5%) as small job losses were seen in many industries (e.g., Local Government, Construction and Wholesale

Trade).

For more detailed tables on second quarter covered employment and wages, visit our Internet site at:

[http://lmi.state.wy.us/00Q2\\_202/toc.htm](http://lmi.state.wy.us/00Q2_202/toc.htm)

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

<sup>2</sup>Inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U), was 3.7 percent for the twelve-month period ending in June 2000.



(Continued from page 10)

<sup>7</sup>U.S. Department of Labor, Employment Standards Administration, Wage and Hour Division, November 8, 2000, <http://www.dol.gov/dol/esa/public/minwage/q-a.htm> (December 26, 2000). The federal minimum wage increased to \$4.75 per hour effective October 1, 1996, and to \$5.15 per hour effective September 1, 1997.

<sup>8</sup>Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, **Where Are The Jobs? What Do They Pay? 1998 Annual Covered Employment And Wages**, p. 21.

<sup>9</sup>Yu.

<sup>10</sup>Yu.

<sup>11</sup>By law, Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employers have to file quarterly UI summary reports. These reports include the employer's employment and wage information for each quarter. The Quarterly Unemployment Insurance (QUI) database aggregates all of the employers' information from this report. However, employers are only required to report the number of covered workers who worked during the week of the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the month. In other words, if employees only worked in other than the specified week, employers would report zero employment for that month. In this study, we define firms that reported wages but zero

employment for the first two starting quarters as firms employing only temporary workers.

<sup>12</sup>Yu.

<sup>13</sup>See Endnote 11.

<sup>14</sup>Keating.

<sup>15</sup>Arthur Andersen and National Small Business United, **Survey of Small and Mid-Sized Businesses Trends for 2000**, n.d., <http://nsbu.org/survey/results/> (September 20, 2000).



## Covered Employment and Wages for Second Quarter 2000, Part 2: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)

by: Mike Evans, BLS Program Supervisor      table by: Nancy Brennan, Economist

**"The largest gains occurred in the Mining sector with 1,339 (8.8%) more jobs than the previous year, because of the increase in oil and natural gas prices."**

The most recent employment data for Wyoming are listed below by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector. For comparison, on page 12 are employment data for the same quarter using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The production-oriented focus of NAICS reinterprets the employment structure of the economy to the point where straight comparisons between NAICS and SIC are difficult.<sup>1</sup> For the next year, we will publish both the NAICS and SIC employment levels to enable readers to cross-reference and adapt to the new classification system. The slight differences in total employment, payroll, and wage between NAICS and SIC are due to a time lag between data collection and revisions to the databases.

(Continued on page 17)

**Table: Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming for Second Quarter 2000 by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Sector**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll**				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
	1999	2000	No.	Percent	1999	2000	Amount	Percent	1999	2000	Amount	Percent
<b>Total*</b>	<b>227,133</b>	<b>232,842</b>	<b>5,709</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>\$1,414,060,495</b>	<b>\$1,516,556,339</b>	<b>\$102,495,844</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>\$479</b>	<b>\$501</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>4.6%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>171,509</b>	<b>176,218</b>	<b>4,709</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>\$1,025,153,053</b>	<b>\$1,108,430,276</b>	<b>\$83,277,223</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$484</b>	<b>\$24</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
Agriculture	2,436	2,398	-38	-1.6	10,737,688	11,402,664	\$664,976	6.2	339	366	27	8.0
Mining	15,274	16,613	1,339	8.8	184,977,012	206,894,643	\$21,917,631	11.9	932	958	26	2.8
Utilities	2,248	2,205	-43	-1.9	31,700,467	30,231,312	-\$1,469,155	-4.6	1,085	1,055	-30	-2.8
Construction	17,831	18,450	619	3.5	124,209,824	136,608,948	\$12,399,124	10.0	536	570	34	6.3
Manufacturing	10,794	10,225	-569	-5.3	86,897,413	89,481,341	\$2,583,928	3.0	619	673	54	8.7
Wholesale Trade	5,781	6,078	297	5.1	47,161,970	50,592,066	\$3,430,096	7.3	628	640	12	1.9
Retail Trade	30,044	30,475	431	1.4	128,227,588	133,994,702	\$5,767,114	4.5	328	338	10	3.0
Transportation	6,211	6,100	-111	-1.8	43,325,452	44,344,497	\$1,019,045	2.4	537	559	22	4.1
Information	4,097	4,196	99	2.4	27,886,714	31,909,776	\$4,023,062	14.4	524	585	61	11.6
Finance & Insurance	6,099	6,144	45	0.7	47,548,525	49,663,174	\$2,114,649	4.5	600	622	22	3.7
Real Estate & Rental	3,193	3,059	-134	-4.2	13,879,169	14,906,552	\$1,027,383	7.4	334	375	41	12.3
Professional Serv.	6,451	6,743	292	4.5	46,424,102	51,946,216	\$5,522,114	11.9	554	593	39	7.0
Management of Co.	152	100	-52	-34.2	3,120,281	1,677,669	-\$1,442,612	-46.2	1,579	1,286	-293	-18.6
Administrative Serv.	7,222	7,295	73	1.0	28,089,876	31,164,137	\$3,074,261	10.9	299	329	30	10.0
Educational Services	919	1,004	85	9.2	4,322,759	4,633,712	\$310,953	7.2	362	355	-7	-1.9
Health Care	15,726	16,668	942	6.0	94,196,183	106,552,926	\$12,356,743	13.1	461	492	31	6.7
Arts/Entertainment	2,977	3,177	200	6.7	8,605,261	9,776,136	\$1,170,875	13.6	222	237	15	6.8
Accommodations	26,162	27,448	1,286	4.9	60,880,236	67,560,693	\$6,680,457	11.0	179	189	10	5.6
Other Services	7,242	7,372	130	1.8	30,184,788	32,814,674	\$2,629,886	8.7	321	342	21	6.5
Public Administration	650	468	-182	-28.0	2,777,745	2,274,438	-\$503,307	-18.1	329	374	45	13.7
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>55,624</b>	<b>56,624</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>\$388,907,442</b>	<b>\$408,126,063</b>	<b>\$19,218,621</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>\$538</b>	<b>\$554</b>	<b>\$16</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Federal Government	7,183	7,899	716	10.0	66,587,033	72,876,415	\$6,289,382	9.5	713	710	-3	-0.4
State Government	11,603	11,616	13	0.1	84,947,548	88,378,462	\$3,430,914	4.0	563	585	22	3.9
Local Government	36,838	37,109	271	0.7	237,372,861	246,871,186	\$9,498,325	4.0	496	512	16	3.2

\* Totals may differ from the totals reported in the table on page 13 because of a time lag between data collection and revisions to the databases.

**A**verage monthly employment in Wyoming continued growing fast in 2000,<sup>2</sup> increasing by 5,709 jobs (2.5%) in the second quarter of 2000 compared with the second quarter of 1999. Total payroll grew 7.3 percent, and average weekly wage grew 4.6 percent (see the Table, page 16).<sup>3</sup> Job growth was especially robust in the Private sector, which added 4,709 jobs (2.8%), while the Government sector added only 1,000 jobs. Federal Government increased 10.0 percent in employment (716 jobs) due to the collection of the decennial census; however, Federal average weekly wage actually declined by -0.4 percent over the previous year due to the lower paying jobs associated with the census.

The largest job gains occurred in the Mining sector with 1,339 (8.8%) more jobs than the previous year, because of the increase in oil and natural gas prices. Large increases in employment from the previous year continued to occur in Accommodations & Food Services (1,286 jobs), Construction (619 jobs), and Health & Social Assistance (942 jobs).

Employment actually increased (3.0%) in Manufacturing under the SIC system but decreased under NAICS (-5.3%). Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE) increased (0.2%) under the SIC system, but Real Estate decreased under NAICS (-4.2%). Also,

under NAICS, overall employment levels dropped considerably in the Retail Trade, Transportation, and Finance & Insurance sectors, while employment levels increased slightly in the Construction and Wholesale Trade sectors.

Gains in average weekly wage occurred in the Real Estate (12.3%), Manufacturing (8.7%), and Information (11.6%) sectors, while the Management sector declined (-18.6%).

<sup>1</sup>For example, industries formerly coded into the Services industry under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system are now split among several different sectors under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A complete breakdown of how SIC industries are distributed among NAICS sectors is included in the article by Mike Evans, "New Industrial Classification System Will Affect All Industry Statistics," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, October 2000, pp. 7-11.

<sup>2</sup>Mike Evans, "Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2000, Part 2: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, October 2000, pp. 11-13.

<sup>3</sup>The employment, payroll, and wage differences between NAICS and SIC (see tables on pages 16 and 13) are due to a time lag between data collection and revisions to the databases.

### State Unemployment Rates November 2000 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.9
Alaska	5.8
District of Columbia	5.5
West Virginia	5.5
Louisiana	5.4
New Mexico	5.2
Mississippi	4.9
Montana	4.9
Washington	4.9
California	4.6
Alabama	4.5
Idaho	4.4
New York	4.3
Illinois	4.1
Pennsylvania	4.1
Oregon	4.0
Tennessee	4.0
Texas	4.0
Nevada	3.9
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Hawaii	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
Ohio	3.7
Arkansas	3.6
Florida	3.6
Kentucky	3.6
New Jersey	3.6
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Kansas	3.5
Maryland	3.5
Arizona	3.4
Delaware	3.4
Michigan	3.3
Rhode Island	3.1
Georgia	2.9
Missouri	2.9
Utah	2.9
Oklahoma	2.8
Minnesota	2.7
North Dakota	2.7
Wisconsin	2.7
Colorado	2.6
Maine	2.6
South Carolina	2.6
Vermont	2.6
Nebraska	2.5
Indiana	2.4
Iowa	2.3
Massachusetts	2.3
South Dakota	2.2
Virginia	2.0
New Hampshire	1.9
Connecticut	1.6



## State Unemployment Rates November 2000 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.1
Alaska	6.0
Louisiana	6.0
Mississippi	5.9
West Virginia	5.9
District of Columbia	5.7
New Mexico	5.5
Montana	5.0
Washington	5.0
Idaho	4.9
California	4.8
Alabama	4.7
New York	4.6
Illinois	4.4
Nevada	4.4
Arkansas	4.2
Oregon	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Texas	4.2
Tennessee	4.1
New Jersey	4.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Kentucky	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Delaware	3.8
Hawaii	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Arizona	3.7
Michigan	3.7
Florida	3.6
Maryland	3.6
Rhode Island	3.6
Kansas	3.4
Utah	3.3
Missouri	3.2
Minnesota	3.1
Georgia	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
North Dakota	2.9
Oklahoma	2.9
Nebraska	2.8
South Carolina	2.8
Vermont	2.8
Colorado	2.7
Massachusetts	2.6
Indiana	2.5
Iowa	2.5
Maine	2.5
South Dakota	2.3
Virginia	2.1
New Hampshire	1.8
Connecticut	1.7

## Wyoming Employment Growth Continues in November

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

**"Growth was especially strong in Mining, Retail Trade, Services and Local Government."**

**W**yoming's employment growth increased to 2.7 percent in November and remained above the U.S. growth rate of 1.7 percent for the second month in a row (see page 19). Establishment survey data show that 6,400 jobs were created in Wyoming during November 2000 compared with November 1999.

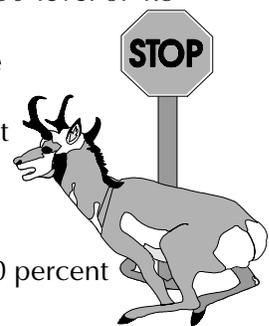
Employment increases were seen throughout Wyoming's economy. Growth was especially strong in Mining (1,100 jobs or 6.9%), Retail Trade (1,100 jobs or 2.4%), Services (1,400 jobs or 2.7%) and Local Government (1,200 jobs or 3.0%). Within Mining, small job losses in coal mining were more than offset by rapid growth in oil & gas extraction. Retail Trade saw strong growth in department stores and eating & drinking places. Many areas of the Services industry grew, especially business services and health services.

After showing strong gains for many months, Construction

employment slowed in November. This employment decrease appears related to unusually cold weather.

Nonagricultural employment in Natrona County increased by 1,100 jobs or 3.5 percent. The largest gains were in Mining (200 jobs or 11.1%), Retail Trade (200 jobs or 3.2%) and Services (300 jobs or 3.3%). Laramie County's employment grew by 400 jobs or 1.1 percent as job gains in Retail Trade and Services were partially offset by job losses in Construction.

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 3.8 percent, slightly below its (revised) October 2000 level of 3.9 percent and well below its November 1999 level of 4.5 percent (see page 21). The U.S. unemployment rate increased from 3.9 percent in October to 4.0 percent in November.



**Trends is also available online at**

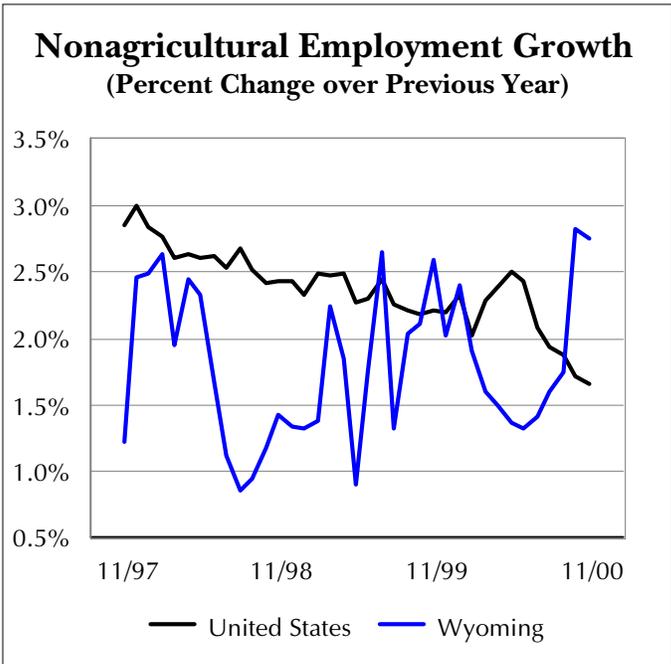
**<http://lmi.state.wy.us/>**

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

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

"After showing strong gains for many months, Construction employment slowed in November. This employment decrease appears related to unusually cold weather."

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		
	NOV00(p)	OCT00(r)	NOV 99	OCT 00	NOV 00		NOV00(p)	OCT00(r)	NOV 99	NOV 00	NOV 99	
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	239.7	243.5	233.3	-1.6	2.7	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	36.7	36.9	36.3	-0.5	1.1	
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	46.5	48.5	44.9	-4.1	3.6	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4.1	4.5	4.2	-8.9	-2.4	
Mining	17.0	17.0	15.9	0.0	6.9	Mining & Construction	2.4	2.7	2.6	-11.1	-7.7	
Coal Mining	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	-4.3	Manufacturing	1.7	1.8	1.6	-5.6	6.2	
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.4	9.4	8.1	0.0	16.0	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	32.6	32.4	32.1	0.6	1.6	
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	2.6	2.7	2.6	-3.7	0.0	Transportation & Public Utilities	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	-3.4	
Oil & Gas Field Services	6.8	6.7	5.5	1.5	23.6	Trade	9.0	8.8	8.7	2.3	3.4	
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.9	0.8	-11.1	0.0	
Construction	17.7	19.5	17.6	-9.2	0.6	Retail Trade	8.2	7.9	7.9	3.8	3.8	
General Building Contractors	4.5	4.7	3.8	-4.3	18.4	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	
Heavy Construction	5.0	6.2	5.4	-19.4	-7.4	Services	8.1	8.2	7.8	-1.2	3.8	
Special Trade Construction	8.2	8.6	8.4	-4.7	-2.4	Total Government	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	
Manufacturing	11.8	12.0	11.4	-1.7	3.5	Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	
Durable Goods	5.2	5.3	5.1	-1.9	2.0	State Government	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	
Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.7	6.3	-1.5	4.8	Local Government	5.3	5.3	5.3	0.0	0.0	
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9							
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0							
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	193.2	195.0	188.4	-0.9	2.5	NATRONA COUNTY*	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.2	32.4	31.1	-0.6	3.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.7	14.5	14.4	1.4	2.1	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.5	5.8	5.2	-5.2	5.8	
Transportation	9.7	9.5	9.2	2.1	5.4	Mining	2.0	2.1	1.8	-4.8	11.1	
Railroad Transportation	3.2	3.3	2.9	-3.0	10.3	Construction	1.9	2.1	1.9	-9.5	0.0	
Trucking & Warehousing	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7	
Communications	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	26.7	26.6	25.9	0.4	3.1	
Telephone Communications	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2	
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	-6.7	Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	20.0	
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	Communications & Public Utilities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7	
Trade	54.9	55.5	53.6	-1.1	2.4	Trade	8.8	8.8	8.6	0.0	2.3	
Wholesale Trade	7.7	7.7	7.5	0.0	2.7	Wholesale Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	
Durable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3	Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.3	0.0	3.2	
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate Services	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3	
Retail Trade	47.2	47.8	46.1	-1.3	2.4	Services	9.4	9.3	9.1	1.1	3.3	
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	Personal & Business Services	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8	
General Merchandise Stores	5.7	5.7	5.2	0.0	9.6	Health Services	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	7.1	
Department Stores	4.7	4.6	4.0	2.2	17.5	Government	5.5	5.6	5.4	-1.8	1.9	
Food Stores	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	-3.4	Federal Government	0.6	0.7	0.6	-14.3	0.0	
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	1.2	State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	
Gas Stations	4.4	4.5	4.5	-2.2	-2.2	Local Government	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4	
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.3	1.5	7.7	-6.7	Local Education	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0	
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.7	1.6	1.5	6.2	13.3							
Eating & Drinking Places	16.8	17.5	16.3	-4.0	3.1							
Miscellaneous Retail	5.5	5.6	5.4	-1.8	1.9							
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	2.5							
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4							
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0							
Insurance	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	0.0							
Services	53.5	55.2	52.1	-3.1	2.7							
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7.7	9.0	7.3	-14.4	5.5							
Personal Services	1.9	2.0	1.7	-5.0	11.8							
Business Services	8.6	8.4	8.3	2.4	3.6							
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	3.6							
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	3.2	3.4	3.1	-5.9	3.2							
Health Services	11.0	11.0	10.8	0.0	1.9							
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0							
Legal Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0							
Social Services	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0							
Membership Organizations	3.7	3.7	3.8	0.0	-2.6							
Engineering & Management	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	2.7							
Government	61.8	61.5	60.2	0.5	2.7							
Total Federal Government	7.3	7.3	7.1	0.0	2.8							
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5							
Total State Government	13.9	13.9	13.7	0.0	1.5							
State Education	5.7	5.6	5.7	1.8	0.0							
Total Local Government	40.6	40.3	39.4	0.7	3.0							
Local Hospitals	5.1	5.1	4.9	0.0	4.1							
Local Education	23.2	23.2	23.0	0.0	0.9							



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.

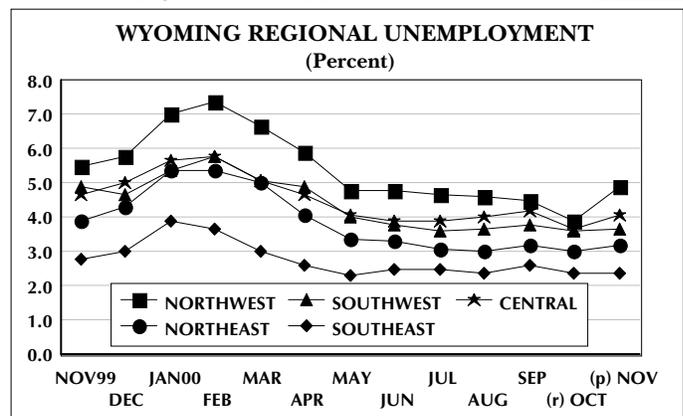
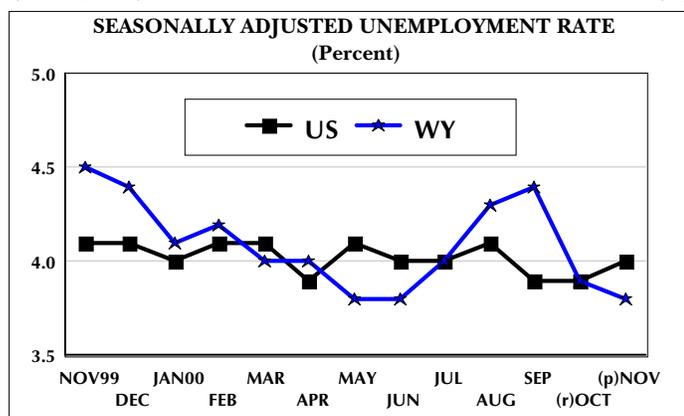
# Wyoming Economic Indicators

by: Julie Barnish, Statistical Technician

**"Benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance increased 20.4 percent from November 1999 to November 2000."**

	November 2000 (p)	October 2000 (r)	November 1999 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	264,227	266,007	261,873	-0.7	0.9
Unemployed	9,392	8,691	11,029	8.1	-14.8
Employed	254,835	257,316	250,844	-1.0	1.6
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.6%/3.8%	3.3%/3.9%	4.2%/4.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.8%/4.0%	3.6%/3.9%	3.8%/4.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,455,000	7,550,000	8,057,000	-1.3	-7.5
As a percent of all workers	5.5%	5.6%	6.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	234,000	230,000	272,000	1.7	-14.0
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,241,000	2,851,000	3,045,000	13.7	6.4
<b>Hours &amp; Earnings for Production Workers</b>					
<b>Wyoming Mining</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$875.77	\$874.00	\$880.49	0.2	-0.5
Average Weekly Hours	45.9	46.0	44.9	-0.2	2.2
<b>U.S. Mining Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$766.44	\$785.54	\$758.65	-2.4	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	44.9	46.1	44.6	-2.6	0.7
<b>Wyoming Manufacturing Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$600.24	\$643.17	\$594.66	-6.7	0.9
Average Weekly Hours	38.7	40.4	39.2	-4.2	-1.3
<b>U.S. Manufacturing Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$607.15	\$604.45	\$594.18	0.4	2.2
Average Weekly Hours	41.5	41.6	42.2	-0.2	-1.7
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated (2)	9,504	6,762	8,638	40.6	10.0
Benefits Paid	\$1,894,695	\$1,354,437	\$1,573,591	39.9	20.4
Average Weekly Benefits Payment	\$199.36	\$200.31	\$182.17	-0.5	9.4
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	215,703	219,820	209,389	-1.9	3.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Items	174.1	174.0	168.3	0.1	3.4
Food & Beverages	169.5	169.6	165.7	-0.1	2.3
Housing	171.6	171.7	164.9	-0.1	4.1
Apparel	131.8	132.8	133.6	-0.8	-1.3
Transportation	198.0	197.0	192.7	0.5	2.8
Medical Care	264.1	263.7	253.3	0.2	4.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	103.7	103.8	101.9	-0.1	1.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	103.2	103.6	102.2	-0.4	1.0
Other Goods & Services	276.2	273.0	263.0	1.2	5.0
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	134.6	135.1	128.3	-0.4	4.9
<b>Wyoming Building Permits</b>					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	114	141	121	-19.1	-5.8
Valuation	\$14,405,000	\$28,328,000	\$12,785,000	-49.1	12.7

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



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Senior Statistician

**"The labor force and the number of persons employed increased in all regions, except the Northwest Region from November 1999 to November 2000."**

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2000 (p)	Oct 2000 (r)	Nov 1999 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,975</b>	<b>46,846</b>	<b>47,158</b>	<b>43,738</b>	<b>44,996</b>	<b>44,569</b>	<b>2,237</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>2,589</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Big Horn	6,060	6,203	6,044	5,792	5,958	5,702	268	245	342	4.4	3.9	5.7
Fremont	18,097	18,036	18,525	16,960	17,122	17,281	1,137	914	1,244	6.3	5.1	6.7
Hot Springs Park	2,416	2,456	2,511	2,340	2,386	2,413	76	70	98	3.1	2.9	3.9
Washakie	14,456	15,069	14,999	13,861	14,611	14,316	595	458	683	4.1	3.0	4.6
	4,946	5,082	5,079	4,785	4,919	4,857	161	163	222	3.3	3.2	4.4
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>44,965</b>	<b>45,396</b>	<b>44,750</b>	<b>43,517</b>	<b>44,036</b>	<b>43,020</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>1,730</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Campbell	20,792	20,553	20,019	20,184	19,963	19,260	608	590	759	2.9	2.9	3.8
Crook	3,020	3,158	3,244	2,918	3,060	3,084	102	98	160	3.4	3.1	4.9
Johnson	3,899	4,070	3,975	3,789	4,003	3,853	110	67	122	2.8	1.6	3.1
Sheridan	13,852	14,149	13,989	13,351	13,683	13,444	501	466	545	3.6	3.3	3.9
Weston	3,402	3,466	3,523	3,275	3,327	3,379	127	139	144	3.7	4.0	4.1
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>52,748</b>	<b>53,888</b>	<b>51,442</b>	<b>50,792</b>	<b>51,927</b>	<b>48,924</b>	<b>1,956</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>2,518</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Lincoln	6,835	7,007	6,543	6,572	6,731	6,250	263	276	293	3.8	3.9	4.5
Sublette	3,112	3,306	3,155	3,057	3,246	3,093	55	60	62	1.8	1.8	2.0
Sweetwater	20,608	20,577	20,604	19,765	19,648	19,509	843	929	1,095	4.1	4.5	5.3
Teton	11,503	12,265	10,185	11,165	12,102	9,730	338	163	455	2.9	1.3	4.5
Uinta	10,690	10,733	10,955	10,233	10,200	10,342	457	533	613	4.3	5.0	5.6
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>70,947</b>	<b>70,632</b>	<b>69,710</b>	<b>69,232</b>	<b>68,951</b>	<b>67,792</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Albany	18,051	17,839	17,733	17,749	17,565	17,437	302	274	296	1.7	1.5	1.7
Goshen	6,657	6,829	6,965	6,502	6,687	6,791	155	142	174	2.3	2.1	2.5
Laramie	40,373	39,733	38,896	39,319	38,660	37,657	1,054	1,073	1,239	2.6	2.7	3.2
Niobrara	1,292	1,410	1,416	1,254	1,376	1,383	38	34	33	2.9	2.4	2.3
Platte	4,574	4,821	4,700	4,408	4,663	4,524	166	158	176	3.6	3.3	3.7
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>49,590</b>	<b>49,247</b>	<b>48,812</b>	<b>47,554</b>	<b>47,407</b>	<b>46,537</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>2,275</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Carbon	8,284	8,468	8,478	7,933	8,180	8,109	351	288	369	4.2	3.4	4.4
Converse	6,653	6,869	6,855	6,404	6,610	6,516	249	259	339	3.7	3.8	4.9
Natrona	34,653	33,910	33,479	33,217	32,617	31,912	1,436	1,293	1,567	4.1	3.8	4.7
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>264,227</b>	<b>266,007</b>	<b>261,873</b>	<b>254,835</b>	<b>257,316</b>	<b>250,844</b>	<b>9,392</b>	<b>8,691</b>	<b>11,029</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.8	3.9	4.5
U.S.....										3.8	3.6	3.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.0	3.9	4.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/00. Run Date 12/00.  
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

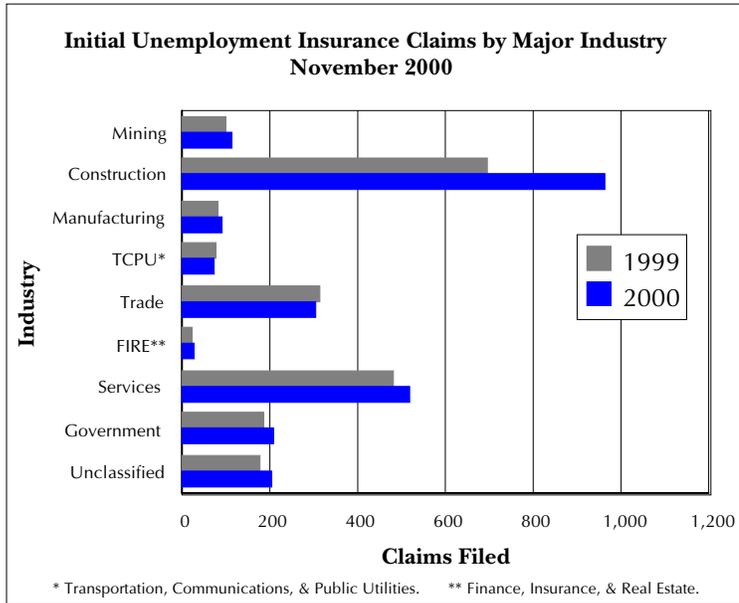
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 1999 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.9 percent.

The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases, the interval 4.3 to 5.5 percent would contain the actual rate.

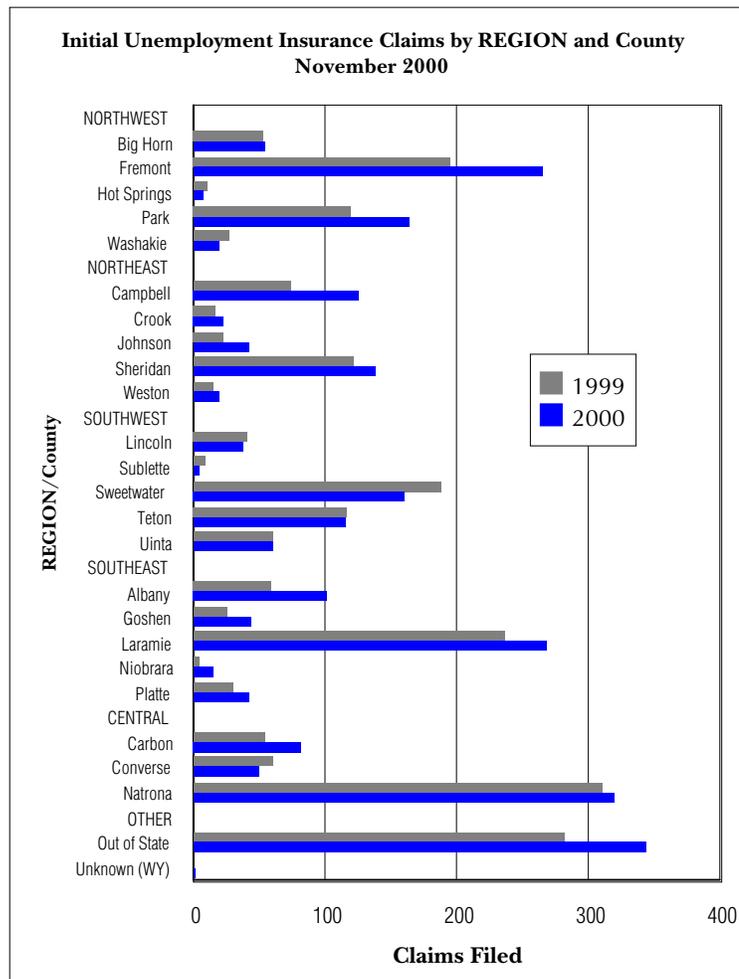
# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Rich Peters, Unemployment Insurance Analyst

**"For November's over-the-year initial claims, we see an increase of 17.2 percent or 371 adjusted initial claims. The gross of this jump is in Goods Producing with a 33.3 percent increase. Construction is up statewide by 38.3 percent from November 1999 to November 2000."**



	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	NOV.00	OCT.00	NOV.99	NOV.00	
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,528	1,598	2,157	58.2	17.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1177	526	883	123.8	33.3
Mining	118	107	102	10.3	15.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	61	58	62	5.2	-1.6
Construction	965	367	698	162.9	38.3
Manufacturing	94	52	83	80.8	13.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	1144	936	1095	22.2	4.5
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	76	52	81	46.2	-6.2
Transportation	61	41	76	48.8	-19.7
Communications & Public Utilities	15	11	5	36.4	200.0
Trade	306	248	316	23.4	-3.2
Wholesale Trade	27	27	42	0.0	-35.7
Retail Trade	279	221	274	26.2	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	29	29	24	0.0	20.8
Services	520	410	484	26.8	7.4
Personal & Business Services	121	90	109	34.4	11.0
Health Services	34	31	32	9.7	6.3
Government	213	197	190	8.1	12.1
Local Government	61	39	59	56.4	3.4
Local Education	11	8	14	37.5	-21.4
UNCLASSIFIED	207	136	179	52.2	15.6



	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	NOV.00	OCT.00	NOV.99	NOV.00	
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	269	178	236	51.1	14.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	144	55	123	161.8	17.1
Mining	2	19	1	-89.5	100.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	135	32	114	321.9	18.4
Manufacturing	7	4	8	75.0	-12.5
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	110	110	99	0.0	11.1
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	15	14	11	7.1	36.4
Transportation	11	13	11	-15.4	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	4	1	0	300.0	0.0
Trade	29	38	24	-23.7	20.8
Wholesale Trade	4	3	5	33.3	-20.0
Retail Trade	25	35	19	-28.6	31.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3	9	5	-66.7	-40.0
Services	55	29	47	89.7	17.0
Personal & Business Services	17	12	14	41.7	21.4
Health Services	9	5	8	80.0	12.5
Government	8	20	12	-60.0	-33.3
Local Government	3	4	6	-25.0	-50.0
Local Education	2	0	2	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	15	13	14	15.4	7.1

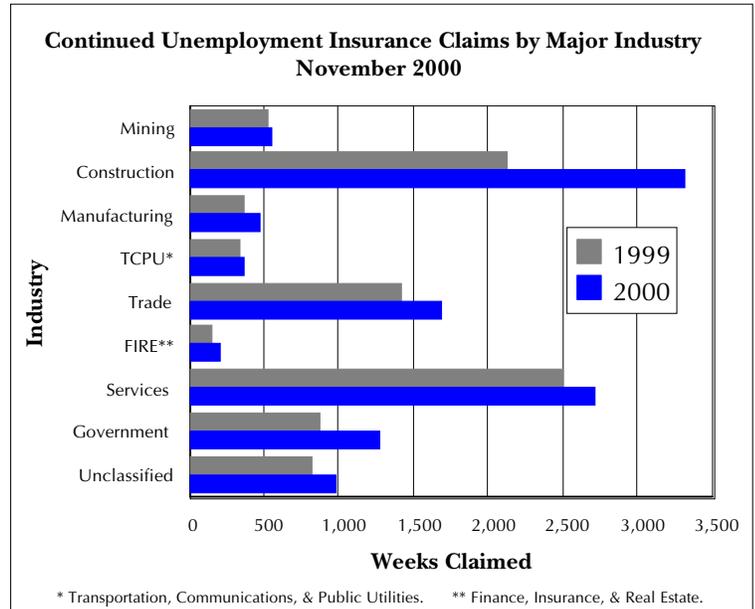
	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	NOV.00	OCT.00	NOV.99	NOV.00	
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	320	195	312	64.1	2.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	181	69	172	162.3	5.2
Mining	17	17	20	0.0	-15.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	14	14	12	0.0	16.7
Construction	154	44	144	250.0	6.9
Manufacturing	10	8	8	25.0	25.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	122	114	125	7.0	-2.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	11	10	9	10.0	22.2
Transportation	9	4	8	125.0	12.5
Communications & Public Utilities	2	6	1	-66.7	100.0
Trade	27	39	36	-30.8	-25.0
Wholesale Trade	4	10	9	-60.0	-55.6
Retail Trade	23	29	27	-20.7	-14.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7	3	3	133.3	133.3
Services	60	36	63	66.7	-4.8
Personal & Business Services	23	16	23	43.8	0.0
Health Services	4	6	6	-33.3	-33.3
Government	17	26	14	-34.6	21.4
Local Government	11	2	11	450.0	0.0
Local Education	2	0	2	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	17	12	15	41.7	13.3

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

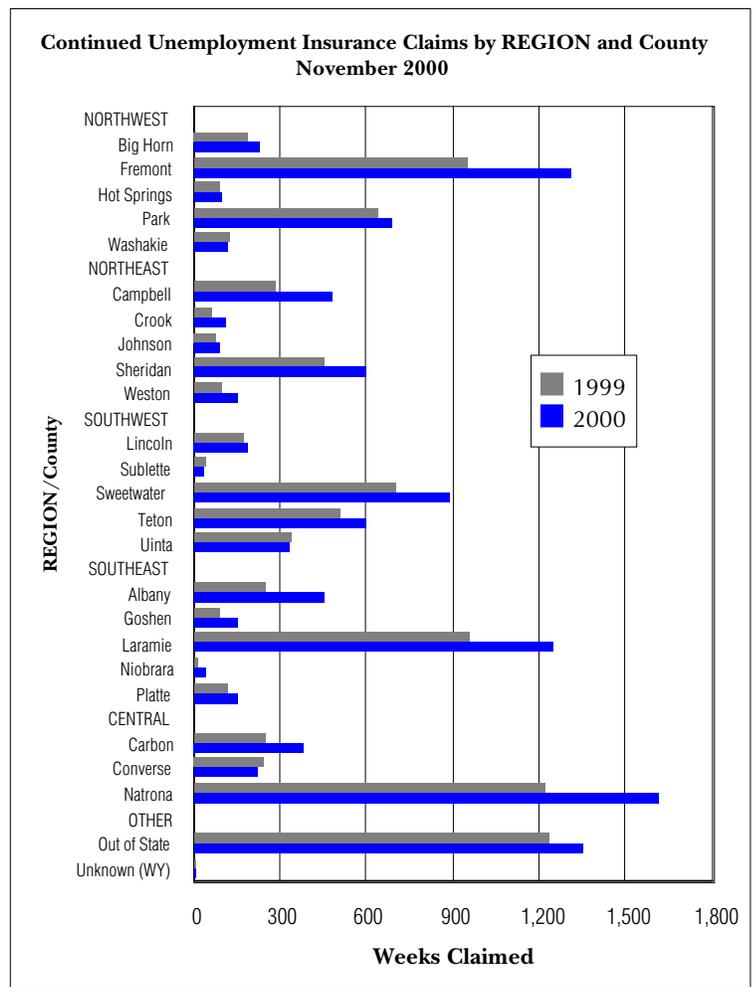
by: Rich Peters, Unemployment Insurance Analyst

"As with initial claims, we can attribute the 26.6 percent increase in continued claims from November 1999 to November 2000 to bad weather. Construction is up 56.0 percent."

	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
				Claims Filed	
	NOV.00	OCT.00	NOV.99	NOV.00	NOV.99
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	11,589	7,169	9,154	61.7	26.6
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>3,539</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4,343	2,528	3,022	71.8	43.7
Mining	550	459	521	19.8	5.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	301	254	336	18.5	-10.4
Construction	3,321	1,662	2,129	99.8	56.0
Manufacturing	472	407	372	16.0	26.9
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	6,260	4,028	5,304	55.4	18.0
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	362	279	340	29.7	6.5
Transportation	258	186	275	38.7	-6.2
Communications & Public Utilities	104	93	65	11.8	60.0
Trade	1,693	1,139	1,427	48.6	18.6
Wholesale Trade	228	205	193	11.2	18.1
Retail Trade	1,465	934	1,234	56.9	18.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	206	153	148	34.6	39.2
Services	2,721	1,622	2,511	67.8	8.4
Personal & Business Services	587	434	559	35.3	5.0
Health Services	240	238	204	0.8	17.6
Government	1,278	835	878	53.1	45.6
Local Government	374	311	319	20.3	17.2
Local Education	125	154	100	-18.8	25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	986	613	828	60.8	19.1



	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
				Claims Filed	
	NOV.00	OCT.00	NOV.99	NOV.00	NOV.99
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,247	917	955	36.0	30.6
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>16.2</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	438	226	289	93.8	51.6
Mining	24	32	3	-25.0	700.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	3	0.0	0.0
Construction	381	172	267	121.5	42.7
Manufacturing	33	22	19	50.0	73.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	720	609	553	18.2	30.2
Transportation, Communications & P Public Utilities	91	82	61	11.0	49.2
Transportation	68	58	44	17.2	54.5
Communications & Public Utilities	23	24	17	-4.2	35.3
Trade	214	162	179	32.1	19.6
Wholesale Trade	30	15	18	100.0	66.7
Retail Trade	184	147	161	25.2	14.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	68	49	40	38.8	70.0
Services	241	232	189	3.9	27.5
Personal & Business Services	85	79	54	7.6	57.4
Health Services	55	53	21	3.8	161.9
Government	106	84	84	26.2	26.2
Local Government	19	18	13	5.6	46.2
Local Education	9	14	4	-35.7	125.0
UNCLASSIFIED	89	82	113	8.5	-21.2



	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
				Claims Filed	
	NOV.00	OCT.00	NOV.99	NOV.00	NOV.99
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,614	1,101	1,223	46.6	32.0
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>21.5</b>
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	729	397	474	83.6	53.8
Mining	116	86	91	34.9	27.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	102	82	61	24.4	67.2
Construction	530	247	307	114.6	72.6
Manufacturing	83	64	76	29.7	9.2
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	816	664	672	22.9	21.4
Transportation, Communications & P Public Utilities	74	59	55	25.4	34.5
Transportation	27	28	42	-3.6	-35.7
Communications & Public Utilities	47	31	13	51.6	261.5
Trade	256	219	231	16.9	10.8
Wholesale Trade	72	69	48	4.3	50.0
Retail Trade	184	150	183	22.7	0.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20	17	42	17.6	-52.4
Services	295	263	297	12.2	-0.7
Personal & Business Services	120	108	111	11.1	8.1
Health Services	42	54	45	-22.2	-6.7
Government	171	106	47	61.3	263.8
Local Government	41	26	21	57.7	95.2
Local Education	18	11	4	63.6	350.0
UNCLASSIFIED	69	40	77	72.5	-10.4

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