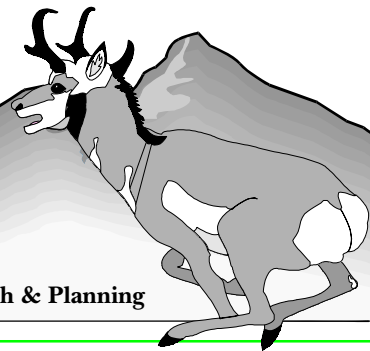


# Wyoming Labor Force TRENDS

Vol. 37 No. 5 © Copyright 2000 by the Wyoming Employment Resources Division, Research & Planning



## Re-Employment Experiences of Unemployment Insurance Claimants Part Two

by: Sherry (Yu) Wen, Senior Economist

*"A large proportion (71.3%) of seasonal claimants returned to work in the same industry and over half (51.4%) were hired back by the same employer. Claimants who were re-employed in the same industry or by the same employer had a higher probability of receiving a larger gain in their wages than those who were hired in different industries or by different employers."*

**P**art One of this article pointed out that an average of 15,894 individuals lost jobs annually in Wyoming and applied for Unemployment Insurance (UI) in the past seven years (1993 to 1999). The purpose of this article is to identify the main components of UI claimants, examine their re-employment status and provide information on issues such as how many of them found re-employment in the state, how soon they were able to return to work and what pay they obtained. This information will help us to evaluate the UI system on its two objectives:<sup>1</sup> - partial wage replacement and economic stabilization.

### Brief Review of the Claimant's Classification

Three years (1996-1998) of UI initial claims<sup>2</sup> information and three years (1995, 1997 and 1998) of wage records<sup>3</sup> were used in this research. The study uses 1996 as a base year. Depending on how frequently an individual filed an initial claim during the three years 1996-1998, claimants were classified as follows:

1. **One-time UI claimants** - individuals who applied for UI only in 1996.
2. **Frequent UI claimants** - individuals who applied for UI in at least two of the three years.
  - a. **Seasonal claimants** - individuals who applied for UI in the same quarter.
  - b. **Non-seasonal claimants** - individuals who applied for UI in different quarters.

Of the 18,962 individuals who lost jobs in 1996 and applied for UI, about two-thirds (12,735) were **one-time UI claimants** and one-third (6,227) were **frequent UI claimants**. In Part One, we discussed the **one-time UI claimants'** re-employment outcomes. In Part Two, we will only focus on **frequent UI claimants**.

### Frequent UI Claimants

As was mentioned, **frequent UI claimants** filed initial UI claims in at least two years of the three-year time

(Continued on page 2)

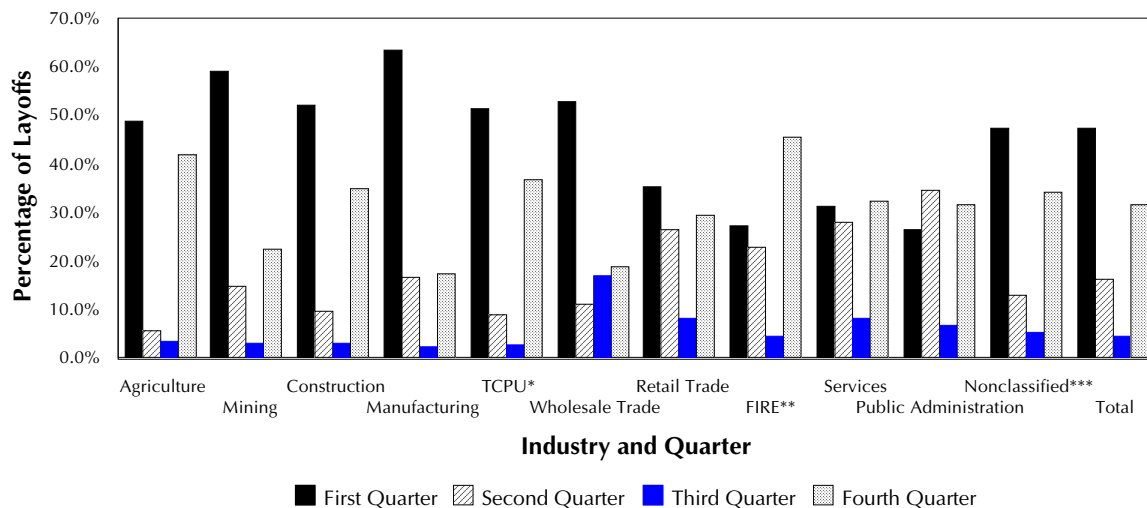
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**Figure: Distribution of Layoff by Industry and Quarter for Seasonal Claimants**

\* Transportation, Communication &amp; Public Utilities.

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

\*\*\* Federal agencies, out-of-state employers, etc. (refer to Footnote 6).

period (1996-1998). Most may be seasonal or short-term workers. Which industries do they come from? Do they follow a seasonal pattern in applying for UI? How were they doing on their re-employment issues and how did their re-employment wages compare to their previous wages? These

questions are answered in this article.

Among 6,227 **frequent UI claimants** in 1996, more than half (3,542 or 56.9%) were **seasonal claimants**, and the other 43.1 percent (2,685) were **non-seasonal claimants**. In the analysis that

follows, we will examine each segment of frequent claimants separately.

The Figure and Table 1 show the seasonal layoff and UI claims pattern by major industry for the **seasonal**

(Continued on page 3)

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#### DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

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**claimants.** The Construction industry dominates seasonal layoffs and contributes more than 40.0 percent to the total of UI **seasonal claimants**. The second largest contributor was the Services industry with 17.0 percent of **seasonal claimants**. Manufacturing and Retail Trade followed with 8.6 and 8.0 percent, respectively. The Construction and Services industries, which account for less than one-third of UI covered employment,<sup>4</sup> generate over half of the UI **seasonal claimants**.

The first and fourth quarters are the peak time of the seasonal layoff. Over 80.0 percent of **seasonal claimants** applied for UI during these two quarters. However, the seasonality of claimants varies among industries. The Manufacturing, Mining and Construction industries had the most seasonal layoffs and UI applications in the first quarter (63.6%, 59.3% and 52.3%, respectively). Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (FIRE) had the most (45.5%) seasonal layoffs in the fourth quarter, but Public

Administration peaked in the second and fourth quarters (34.7% and 31.7%, respectively). Previous research found that the majority (58.0%) of Wyoming workers were employed in temporary, seasonal or short-term work.<sup>5</sup> Our findings provide some information on how the seasonal pattern of claims activity occurs in different industries and at different times of the year. The findings show another, or reciprocal part of the picture of the state labor market. It also can be helpful for UI claims takers in the Department of Employment to understand more about and anticipate the needs of their clients.

Most **seasonal claimants** (72.3%) were re-employed in the same industry. A little more than half (51.4%) actually returned to the same employer (see Table 2, page 4). Some may have a job attachment agreement with their employers at the time of separation.

On the other hand, only 61.0 percent of **non-seasonal claimants** were re-employed in the same

industry and only 34.0 percent returned to the same employer. However, **frequent UI claimants** who were re-employed in different industries or by different employers consistently had a greater likelihood of receiving lower wages than those who returned to the same industry or to the same employer. This difference was more significant for the **seasonal claimants**; 43.0 percent of claimants who were re-employed by different employers experienced a pay decrease of more than 10.0 percent. Only 22.3 percent who returned to the same employer experienced this kind of large decrease in earnings. This result suggests that claimants' working skills and experiences are valued more by the same employer or industry than by a different employer or industry.

The claimants' ages and the pre-job loss wage levels appeared to be strongly related to their re-employment wage level. This is consistent with the finding in Part

(Text continued on page 5)

**Table 1: Pattern of Layoff by Industry and Quarter for Seasonal Unemployment Insurance Claimants (for the Period 1996 to 1998)**

Industry	Quarter				Total	
	First Claimants	Second Claimants	Third Claimants	Fourth Claimants	Claimants	% of Total
Agriculture	42	5	3	36	86	2.4%
Mining	144	36	8	55	243	6.9%
Construction	751	141	43	501	1,436	40.5%
Manufacturing	194	51	7	53	305	8.6%
TCPU*	80	14	4	57	155	4.4%
Wholesale Trade	28	6	9	10	53	1.5%
Retail Trade	101	76	24	84	285	8.0%
FIRE**	6	5	1	10	22	0.6%
Services	188	170	49	196	603	17.0%
Public Administration	27	35	7	32	101	2.9%
Nonclassified***	120	33	13	87	253	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,681</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>3,542</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities.

\*\* Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

\*\*\* Federal agencies, out-of-state employers, etc. (refer to Footnote 6).

**Table 2: Employer, Industry and Wage Changes After Job Losses for Frequent Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants  
(for the Period 1996 to 1998)**

UI Claimants	Employer and Industry Changes	Wage Change*								Total**	
		< -10%		-10% to 0		0.1 to +10%		> + 10%		Claimants	% of Subtotal
		Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %		
Seasonal Claimants	By employer:										
	different employer	701	43.0%	116	7.1%	116	7.1%	698	42.8%	1,631	48.6%
	same employer	385	22.3%	209	12.1%	255	14.8%	875	50.8%	1,724	51.4%
	By industry:										
	different industry	384	41.3%	66	7.1%	64	6.9%	416	44.7%	930	27.7%
	same industry	702	28.9%	259	10.7%	307	12.7%	1,157	47.7%	2,425	72.3%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>46.9%</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Non-seasonal Claimants	By employer:										
	different employer	607	35.8%	125	7.4%	119	7.0%	843	49.8%	1,694	65.3%
	same employer	211	23.4%	97	10.8%	98	10.9%	494	54.9%	900	34.7%
	By industry:										
	different industry	355	35.5%	69	6.9%	79	7.9%	497	49.7%	1,000	38.6%
	same industry	463	29.0%	153	9.6%	138	8.7%	840	52.7%	1,594	61.4%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,904</b>	<b>32.0%</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>9.9%</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

\* Wage change: comparison of the average quarterly wage between the claimants' re-employment (1997) and pre-job loss employment (1995), see Footnote 7.

\*\* The 278 records which have no wage change information are not included in this table.

**Table 3: Wage Changes After Job Losses by Age for Frequent Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants  
(for the Period 1996 to 1998)**

UI Claimants	Age in 1996	Wage Change*								Total**	
		< -10%		-10% to 0		0.1 to +10%		> + 10%		Claimants	% of Total
		Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %		
Seasonal Claimants	Under 25	111	27.5%	31	7.7%	21	5.2%	241	59.7%	404	12.0%
	25 - 34	296	32.2%	80	8.7%	93	10.1%	451	49.0%	920	27.4%
	35 - 44	324	32.8%	100	10.1%	117	11.8%	448	45.3%	989	29.5%
	45 - 54	212	35.3%	70	11.6%	78	13.0%	241	40.1%	601	17.9%
	55 and Older	143	32.4%	44	10.0%	62	14.1%	192	43.5%	441	13.1%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>32.4%</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>46.9%</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Non-seasonal Claimants	Under 25	98	24.3%	25	6.2%	27	6.7%	253	62.8%	403	15.5%
	25 - 34	234	30.0%	67	8.6%	58	7.4%	421	54.0%	780	30.1%
	35 - 44	249	32.0%	77	9.9%	68	8.7%	385	49.4%	779	30.0%
	45 - 54	154	39.7%	27	7.0%	37	9.5%	170	43.8%	388	15.0%
	55 and Older	83	34.0%	26	10.7%	27	11.1%	108	44.3%	244	9.4%
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>51.5%</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,904</b>		<b>547</b>		<b>588</b>		<b>2,910</b>		<b>5,949</b>	

\* Wage change: comparison of the average quarterly wage between the claimants' re-employment (1997) and pre-job loss employment (1995), see Footnote 7.

\*\* The 278 records that have no wage change information are not included in this table.

One for the **one-time UI claimants**. Younger people had a greater chance of obtaining a better paying job than older people (see Table 3, page 4). Nearly 60.0 percent of claimants who were less than 25 years old were re-employed at a higher wage job (more than 10.0% greater than before), and only a little more than 40.0 percent of claimants who were 45 years of age or older obtained the same wage increase. It is also true, for both **seasonal** and **non-seasonal claimants**, that individuals with lower pre-job loss wages had a greater probability of obtaining better paying jobs than those who had a higher previous wage (see Table 4). Almost 65.0 percent of **seasonal** and **non-seasonal** claimants in the lowest wage rank (less than \$3,000 quarterly) were re-employed at a wage increase of more than 10.0 percent. Less than 20.0 percent of those who earned \$9,000 or more quarterly received the same increase

in wages. In fact, about 60.0 percent of higher wage level claimants were re-employed with a wage decrease of more than 10.0 percent.

As we reported in Part One, there was a greater percentage of younger UI claimants in the lower wage rank before job losses than older claimants (see Table 5, page 6). For example, more than 60.0 percent of those who were 25 years old or younger earned less than \$3,000 per quarter, and only about one-third of the claimants in the age groups 35 and older were in the same low wage rank. Younger workers tend to earn lower wages. This may be why they have a greater probability of re-employment at higher wage levels (compared with their previous low pay) than older claimants. It also may indicate that younger claimants and lower wage earners used the UI system to successfully search for jobs.

As mentioned at the beginning of this article, in expectation of its two objectives: partial wage replacement and economic stabilization, Wyoming's UI system not only provided the temporary partial wage replacements to a total of 6,227 individuals who were classified as **frequent UI claimants** in 1996 but also contributed in keeping these seasonal, temporary, or short-term workers in the state and stabilizing the labor supply. Nearly 60.0 percent of these 6,227 individuals found higher wage re-employment. The other 40.0 percent were re-employed at a lower wage compared with previous job earnings.

### Conclusion

Of the 6,227 **frequent UI claimants** in 1996, 56.9 percent were **seasonal claimants** and 43.1

(Continued on page 6)

**Table 4: Wage Changes After Job Losses by Pre-Job Loss Wage Levels for Frequent Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants (for the Period 1996 to 1998)**

UI Claimants	Pre-Job Loss Quarterly Wage	Wage Change*								Total**	
		< -10%		-10% to 0		0.1 to +10%		> +10%			
		Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %	Claimants	Row %	Claimants	% of Subtotal
Seasonal Claimants	Less than \$3,000	249	20.8%	68	5.7%	114	9.5%	766	64.0%	1,197	35.7%
	\$3,000 - \$4,999	367	32.5%	117	10.4%	119	10.5%	525	46.5%	1,128	33.6%
	\$5,000 - \$6,999	273	41.0%	75	11.3%	97	14.6%	221	33.2%	666	19.9%
	\$7,000 - \$8,999	118	47.6%	47	19.0%	36	14.5%	47	19.0%	248	7.4%
	\$9,000 - \$10,999	59	68.6%	13	15.1%	5	5.8%	9	10.5%	86	2.6%
	\$11,000 or More	20	66.7%	5	16.7%	0	0.0%	5	16.7%	30	0.9%
	Subtotal	1,086	32.4%	325	9.7%	371	11.1%	1,573	46.9%	3,355	100.0%
Non-seasonal Claimants	Less than \$3,000	217	21.1%	58	5.6%	70	6.8%	683	66.4%	1,028	39.6%
	\$3,000 - \$4,999	276	34.2%	62	7.7%	63	7.8%	405	50.2%	806	31.1%
	\$5,000 - \$6,999	168	36.7%	58	12.7%	52	11.4%	180	39.3%	458	17.7%
	\$7,000 - \$8,999	93	45.6%	26	12.7%	28	13.7%	57	27.9%	204	7.9%
	\$9,000 - \$10,999	36	59.0%	14	23.0%	2	3.3%	9	14.8%	61	2.4%
	\$11,000 or More	28	75.7%	4	10.8%	2	5.4%	3	8.1%	37	1.4%
	Subtotal	818	31.5%	222	8.6%	217	8.4%	1,337	51.5%	2,594	100.0%
Total:		1,904	32.0%	547	9.2%	588	9.9%	2,910	48.9%	5,949	100.0%

\* Wage change: comparison of the average quarterly wage between the claimants' re-employment (1997) and pre-job loss employment (1995), see Footnote 7.

\*\* The 278 records that have no wage change information are not included in this table.

**Table 5: Distribution of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claimants by Age and Pre-Job Loss Wage Levels for Frequent UI Claimants (for the Period 1996 to 1998)**

Pre-Job Loss Quarterly Wage	Age in 1996										Total*	
	Under 25		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		55 and Older			
	Claimants	Col. %	Claimants	Col. %	Claimants	Col. %	Claimants	Col. %	Claimants	Col. %	Claimants	% of Total
Seasonal Claimants:												
Less than \$3,000	259	61.5%	344	36.1%	335	32.4%	170	26.8%	147	32.2%	1,255	35.9%
\$3,000 - \$4,999	105	24.9%	366	38.4%	339	32.8%	197	31.1%	162	35.5%	1,169	33.4%
\$5,000 - \$6,999	47	11.2%	170	17.9%	227	22.0%	151	23.8%	97	21.3%	692	19.8%
\$7,000 - \$8,999	8	1.9%	56	5.9%	85	8.2%	66	10.4%	41	9.0%	256	7.3%
\$9,000 - \$10,999	2	0.5%	13	1.4%	32	3.1%	35	5.5%	7	1.5%	89	2.5%
\$11,000 or More	0	0.0%	3	0.3%	15	1.5%	15	2.4%	2	0.4%	35	1.0%
Subtotal	421	100.0%	952	100.0%	1,033	100.0%	634	100.0%	456	100.0%	3,496	100.0%
Row %	12.0%		27.2%		29.5%		18.1%		13.0%		1	
Non-seasonal Claimants:												
Less than \$3,000	264	64.7%	333	42.1%	243	30.8%	123	31.2%	84	33.5%	1,047	39.8%
\$3,000 - \$4,999	98	24.0%	276	34.9%	245	31.1%	124	31.5%	72	28.7%	815	31.0%
\$5,000 - \$6,999	38	9.3%	111	14.0%	171	21.7%	83	21.1%	61	24.3%	464	17.6%
\$7,000 - \$8,999	5	1.2%	55	7.0%	83	10.5%	43	10.9%	20	8.0%	206	7.8%
\$9,000 - \$10,999	3	0.7%	9	1.1%	27	3.4%	13	3.3%	10	4.0%	62	2.4%
\$11,000 or more	0	0.0%	7	0.9%	19	2.4%	8	2.0%	4	1.6%	38	1.4%
Subtotal	408	100.0%	791	100.0%	788	100.0%	394	100.0%	251	100.0%	2,632	100.0%
Row %	15.5%		30.1%		29.9%		15.0%		9.5%		1	

\* The 46 records for seasonal and 53 records for non-seasonal claimants that have no wage information in 1995 are not included in this table.

percent were **non-seasonal claimants**. The first and fourth quarters were the peak time of seasonal layoffs and UI initial claims for most of the industries (47.5% and 31.6% of the total, respectively). A large proportion (71.3%) of **seasonal claimants** returned to the same industry and over half (51.4%) were rehired by the same employers. Claimants who were re-employed in the same industries or by the same employers had a greater probability of receiving large gains in their wages than those who were hired in different industries or by different employers. Once again, the claimants who were younger or had lower pre-job loss wages had a higher probability of finding better paying jobs than older claimants or those who had higher wages previously.

#### 1 Defining Federal and State Roles in Unemployment Insurance,

Advisory Council on Unemployment Compensation, January 1996, pp. 7 and 27.

2 Initial claim: the first application that a newly unemployed worker has to file in order to receive Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits (refer to: "The Uses of Unemployment Insurance Claims Information" in the February 1996 issue of **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**). Following an initial claim, the Department of Employment determines whether or not an individual is eligible for UI benefits.

3 Wayne M. Gosar, "Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Record Summary Statistics: A New Way to Look at Wyoming," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, May 1995, pp. 4-5.

4 **Wyoming 1997 Annual Covered Employment and Wages**, Research and Planning, Wyoming

Department of Employment, December 1998.

5 Xiaohong (Sherry) Yu, "An Analysis of Wyoming's Employment Structure and Wage Component - A Survey of Conditions," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, September 1998, pp. 9-14.

6 The Nonclassified industry in this research includes most of the reimbursable employers, such as out-of-state employers and Federal agencies. Reimbursable employers do not pay Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax and report the related employment and wage information to the Employment Resources Division. They reimburse the exact amount of UI benefits paid to their unemployed workers by the Department of Employment. As a result, the Employment Resources division does not keep these

(Continued on page 7)

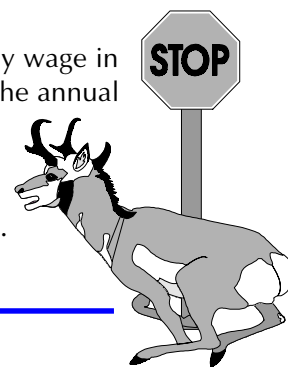


reimbursable employers' information (industry classification, county, etc.).

7 Wage change: comparison of the average quarterly wage between the

claimants' re-employment and pre-job loss employment. The 1997 average quarterly wage is defined as re-employment wage and the 1995 average quarterly wage is defined as pre-job loss wage. A claimant's

average quarterly wage in this research is the annual total wage divided by the total number of quarters worked.



## Covered Employment and Wages for Third Quarter 1999

Source: ES-202 Report Run Date: March 2000 Prepared: 3/20/2000 by Nancy Brennan Text by: David Bullard

**"Construction activity and growth in Retail Trade helped Lincoln County increase its employment by 420 jobs or 8.4 percent over the year."**

**C**overed employment increased by 3,966 jobs or 1.7 percent during the third quarter of 1999 compared to third quarter 1998. Total payroll increased 7.5 percent and average weekly wage (AWW) increased by \$26 or 5.6 percent. Table 1 shows monthly employment by industry for third quarter 1999, when total employment of 233,231 in September was 2.2 percent higher than September 1998 employment of 228,153.

As seen in Table 2 (see page 8), employment increased in nine industries and decreased in three. Continuing the pattern seen in the first two quarters of 1999, employment decreased in Mining, Wholesale Trade and Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (FIRE). Employment declined in FIRE because of a "non-economic code change." A firm which previously was included in FIRE in 1998 was reclassified into the Services industry in 1999.<sup>1</sup>

Within the Mining industry, employment increased in Coal Mining, but decreased in Metal Mining, Oil & Gas and Nonmetallic Mineral Mining. The largest decrease was in Oil & Gas.

The industries with the largest gains in employment were Construction, Agriculture and Services. Construction employment increased by 1,407 jobs or 7.9 percent and Agriculture added 228 jobs or 6.2 percent. Within Agriculture, the majority of new jobs were in Agricultural Services, which includes lawn care services, landscaping services, etc. Employment in the Services industry increased by 2,695 jobs or 5.1 percent. As indicated above, some of the increase in Services employment was the result of reclassification of jobs from FIRE to Services. Within Services, large increases in employment were seen in Business Services, Amusement & Recreational Services, Health Services and Social Services.

Table 2 shows that average weekly wage (AWW) increased in every industry. FIRE had the largest increase (\$301 or 55.5%), but this was related to large bonuses paid to a small number of employees. Other industries with large increases in AWW were Retail Trade (\$18 or 6.9%), Services (\$24 or 6.6%) and State Government (\$28 or 5.1%).

Total payroll increased in every industry except

(Text continued on page 9)

**Table 1: Wyoming Monthly Employment for Third Quarter 1999 by Industry**

	Monthly Employment		
	July	August	September
<b>Total</b>	<b>231,288</b>	<b>231,485</b>	<b>233,231</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>183,921</b>	<b>183,633</b>	<b>178,713</b>
Agriculture	4,116	3,954	3,606
Mining	16,212	16,315	16,461
Construction	19,459	19,332	19,076
Manufacturing	11,254	11,191	11,069
TCPU*	11,583	11,597	11,425
Wholesale Trade	7,720	7,731	7,720
Retail Trade	48,709	48,974	47,323
FIRE**	8,261	8,219	8,093
Services	56,607	56,320	53,940
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>47,367</b>	<b>47,852</b>	<b>54,518</b>
State Government	11,734	11,654	11,644
Local Government	27,725	28,308	35,185
Federal Government	7,908	7,890	7,689

\* Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities.

\*\* Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

**Table 2: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll and Average Weekly Wages for Third Quarter 1999 by Industry**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Third Quarter 1999 1998		Change Number Percent		Third Quarter 1999 1998		Change Amount Percent		Third Quarter 1999 1998		Change Amount Percent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>232,001</b>	<b>228,036</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>\$1,484,948,023</b>	<b>\$1,381,659,679</b>	<b>\$103,288,344</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>\$492</b>	<b>\$466</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Total Private</b>	<b>182,089</b>	<b>178,262</b>	<b>3,827</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$1,145,694,960</b>	<b>\$1,054,210,753</b>	<b>\$91,484,207</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>\$484</b>	<b>\$455</b>	<b>\$29</b>	<b>6.4%</b>
Agriculture	3,892	3,664	228	6.2%	17,225,672	15,561,419	1,664,253	10.7%	340	327	14	4.2%
Mining	16,329	17,110	-780	-4.6%	192,724,496	201,483,802	-8,759,306	-4.3%	908	906	2	0.2%
Construction	19,289	17,882	1,407	7.9%	137,137,927	121,348,432	15,789,495	13.0%	547	522	25	4.8%
Manufacturing	11,173	11,149	24	0.2%	90,871,757	87,459,313	3,412,444	3.9%	626	603	22	3.7%
TCPU*	11,535	11,310	225	2.0%	99,907,766	94,640,776	5,266,990	5.6%	666	644	23	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	7,724	7,818	-94	-1.2%	60,722,894	58,606,751	2,116,143	3.6%	605	577	28	4.9%
Retail Trade	48,335	47,667	668	1.4%	177,923,925	164,149,709	13,774,216	8.4%	283	265	18	6.9%
FIRE**	8,191	8,735	-544	-6.2%	89,736,158	61,535,184	28,200,974	45.8%	843	542	301	55.5%
Services	55,622	52,927	2,695	5.1%	279,444,365	249,425,367	30,018,998	12.0%	386	363	24	6.6%
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>49,912</b>	<b>49,773</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>\$339,253,063</b>	<b>\$327,448,926</b>	<b>\$11,804,137</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>\$523</b>	<b>\$506</b>	<b>\$17</b>	<b>3.3%</b>
State Government	11,677	11,663	14	0.1%	87,162,878	82,854,639	4,308,239	5.2%	574	546	28	5.1%
Local Government	30,406	30,320	86	0.3%	177,179,743	170,244,288	6,935,455	4.1%	448	432	16	3.8%
Federal Government	7,829	7,791	38	0.5%	74,910,442	74,349,999	560,443	0.8%	736	734	2	0.3%

\* Transportation, Communication &amp; Public Utilities.

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

**Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll and Average Weekly Wages for Third Quarter 1999 by Region and County**

	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	Third Quarter 1999 1998		Change No. Percent		Third Quarter 1999 1998		Change Amount Percent		Third Quarter 1999 1998		Change Amount Percent	
<b>Total</b>	<b>232,001</b>	<b>228,036</b>	<b>3,966</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>\$1,484,948,023</b>	<b>\$1,381,659,679</b>	<b>\$103,288,344</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>\$492</b>	<b>\$466</b>	<b>\$26</b>	<b>5.6%</b>
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>36,590</b>	<b>36,036</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>\$204,234,799</b>	<b>\$195,321,559</b>	<b>\$8,913,240</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>\$429</b>	<b>\$417</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Big Horn	3,877	3,820	57	1.5%	23,757,807	22,423,709	1,334,098	5.9%	471	452	20	4.4%
Fremont	13,922	13,395	527	3.9%	76,097,651	71,374,760	4,722,891	6.6%	420	410	11	2.6%
Hot Springs	2,024	2,024	0	0.0%	9,448,256	8,941,025	507,231	5.7%	359	340	19	5.7%
Park	13,161	13,059	102	0.8%	73,111,679	70,041,391	3,070,288	4.4%	427	413	15	3.6%
Washakie	3,607	3,739	-132	-3.5%	21,819,406	22,540,674	-721,268	-3.2%	465	464	2	0.4%
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>35,389</b>	<b>34,542</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>2.5%</b>	<b>\$234,572,416</b>	<b>\$223,030,146</b>	<b>\$11,542,270</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>\$510</b>	<b>\$497</b>	<b>\$13</b>	<b>2.7%</b>
Campbell	17,737	17,140	598	3.5%	141,120,674	135,006,077	6,114,597	4.5%	612	606	6	1.0%
Crook	1,924	1,944	-20	-1.0%	10,234,180	10,014,303	219,877	2.2%	409	396	13	3.2%
Johnson	2,777	2,663	114	4.3%	13,232,601	12,118,579	1,114,022	9.2%	367	350	16	4.7%
Sheridan	10,798	10,675	123	1.2%	58,137,630	55,106,783	3,030,847	5.5%	414	397	17	4.3%
Weston	2,153	2,121	32	1.5%	11,847,331	10,784,404	1,062,927	9.9%	423	391	32	8.2%
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>53,739</b>	<b>53,372</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>\$392,244,945</b>	<b>\$350,842,998</b>	<b>\$41,401,947</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>\$561</b>	<b>\$506</b>	<b>\$56</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
Lincoln	5,437	5,017	420	8.4%	31,604,813	27,592,850	4,011,963	14.5%	447	423	24	5.7%
Sublette	2,330	2,250	79	3.5%	12,320,364	11,881,920	438,444	3.7%	407	406	1	0.2%
Sweetwater	19,100	19,772	-673	-3.4%	155,504,035	158,038,892	-2,534,857	-1.6%	626	615	11	1.9%
Teton	18,839	17,988	851	4.7%	145,167,652	103,802,851	41,364,801	39.8%	593	444	149	33.5%
Uinta	8,034	8,344	-310	-3.7%	47,648,081	49,526,485	-1,878,404	-3.8%	456	457	-1	-0.2%
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>57,524</b>	<b>56,342</b>	<b>1,182</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>\$346,991,482</b>	<b>\$323,568,501</b>	<b>\$23,422,981</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>\$464</b>	<b>\$442</b>	<b>\$22</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
Albany	13,757	13,530	228	1.7%	77,533,536	75,342,823	2,190,713	2.9%	434	428	5	1.2%
Goshen	3,852	3,813	38	1.0%	19,322,544	18,681,122	641,422	3.4%	386	377	9	2.4%
Laramie	35,772	35,018	754	2.2%	227,196,056	209,714,232	17,481,824	8.3%	489	461	28	6.1%
Niobrara	781	837	-56	-6.7%	3,525,958	3,542,789	-16,831	-0.5%	347	326	22	6.7%
Platte	3,362	3,144	218	6.9%	19,413,388	16,287,535	3,125,853	19.2%	444	399	46	11.5%
<b>Central</b>	<b>41,778</b>	<b>40,857</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>\$256,327,040</b>	<b>\$244,508,181</b>	<b>\$11,818,859</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>\$472</b>	<b>\$460</b>	<b>\$12</b>	<b>2.5%</b>
Carbon	6,597	6,457	140	2.2%	36,244,192	35,857,629	386,563	1.1%	423	427	-5	-1.1%
Converse	4,374	4,380	-6	-0.1%	27,025,987	26,059,335	966,652	3.7%	475	458	18	3.8%
Natrona	30,807	30,020	787	2.6%	193,056,861	182,591,217	10,465,644	5.7%	482	468	14	3.0%
<b>Nonclassified</b>	<b>6,982</b>	<b>6,887</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>\$50,577,341</b>	<b>\$44,388,294</b>	<b>\$6,189,047</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>\$557</b>	<b>\$496</b>	<b>\$61</b>	<b>12.4%</b>



Mining. The largest total payroll increases were in FIRE (45.8%), Construction (13.0%), Services (12.0%) and Agriculture (10.7%).

As seen in Table 3, Northeast was the fastest growing region. It gained 847 jobs or 2.5 percent during third quarter 1999.

Campbell County made up the largest part of this increase, adding 598 jobs or 3.5 percent.

Fremont County created the largest number of new jobs in the Northwest. During third quarter 1999, 527 jobs were added in Fremont County, giving it a growth rate of 3.9 percent. The majority of new jobs were in Construction and Services. Washakie County's employment fell by 132 jobs or 3.5 percent as a result of job losses in the Oil & Gas industry.

The Southwest Region experienced the slowest growth in employment, adding 367 jobs or 0.7 percent. Sweetwater County and Uinta County both experienced a net loss of jobs. Uinta County lost 310 jobs or 3.7 percent with the largest job losses in Oil & Gas and Construction. In Sweetwater County, moderate job gains in Local Government and Business Services were more than offset by job losses in Mining, Construction and Retail Trade, leaving a net loss of 673 jobs or 3.4 percent.

Construction activity and growth in Retail Trade helped Lincoln County increase its employment by 420 jobs or 8.4 percent. Most of the new jobs in Teton County were in Construction and tourist-related industries such as Hotels & Lodging Places and Amusement & Recreational Services. These job gains pushed employment in Teton County up by 851 jobs or 4.7 percent.

Employment in the Southeast Region grew by 1,182 jobs or 2.1 percent. Laramie County was responsible for the largest number of new jobs in the region, increasing employment by 754 or 2.2 percent. Many of the new jobs came from Construction and Communications.

Central Wyoming was the second fastest growing region, adding 921 jobs or 2.3 percent. In Converse County, job losses in Mining and Construction were almost offset by gains in Services, resulting in a net loss of 6 jobs (0.1%). Carbon County added 140 jobs or 2.2 percent. These job gains were not concentrated in any one industry. Construction, Retail Trade, Services and Local Government all saw employment increases.

Natrona County had a net gain of 787 jobs or 2.6 percent. Oil & Gas lost over 200 jobs, but the gains in many other industries more than made up the difference. Federal and State Government showed modest employment gains, while Local Government added over 100 jobs. Other industries with large gains included Business Services and Health Services. Job gains were seen throughout the Construction and Retail Trade industries.

1 Each year during the refiling survey, approximately one-third of the employers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) in Wyoming are contacted to confirm that they have been assigned the correct Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code. If it is found that an employer has changed primary business activity, a new SIC code is assigned to reflect that change.



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Alabama	3.7
Puerto Rico	10.4
Alaska	6.9
West Virginia	6.0
Mississippi	5.7
Montana	5.7
District of Columbia	5.6
Oregon	5.5
New Mexico	5.4
Idaho	5.1
California	5.0
New York	5.0
Arkansas	4.9
Louisiana	4.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Washington	4.7
Illinois	4.5
Maine	4.5
Hawaii	4.4
Texas	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Ohio	4.2
Rhode Island	4.1
Kentucky	4.0
New Jersey	3.9
Wisconsin	3.7
Nevada	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Florida	3.5
Indiana	3.5
Arizona	3.4
Georgia	3.4
Michigan	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
North Dakota	3.4
Delaware	3.3
Kansas	3.3
South Carolina	3.2
Minnesota	3.1
Oklahoma	3.1
Maryland	3.0
Missouri	3.0
Utah	2.9
Massachusetts	2.8
Colorado	2.7
South Dakota	2.7
Vermont	2.7
Iowa	2.6
Connecticut	2.5
Nebraska	2.5
New Hampshire	2.5
Virginia	2.5

## State Unemployment Rates March 2000 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.4
Alaska	6.0
District of Columbia	5.7
Mississippi	5.5
New Mexico	5.4
Louisiana	5.2
West Virginia	5.1
California	4.9
Montana	4.8
Arkansas	4.7
Hawaii	4.7
Oregon	4.7
New York	4.6
Texas	4.6
Washington	4.5
Illinois	4.4
Alabama	4.2
Idaho	4.1
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Arizona	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Pennsylvania	3.9
Kentucky	3.8
Nevada	3.8
Florida	3.7
New Jersey	3.7
Rhode Island	3.7
South Carolina	3.7
Maine	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Georgia	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
Delaware	3.2
Indiana	3.2
Kansas	3.2
Oklahoma	3.1
Wisconsin	3.1
Maryland	3.0
Missouri	2.9
North Dakota	2.9
Michigan	2.8
Utah	2.8
Colorado	2.7
Minnesota	2.7
Virginia	2.7
Massachusetts	2.4
Nebraska	2.4
Vermont	2.4
Connecticut	2.3
Iowa	2.1
New Hampshire	2.1
South Dakota	2.1

## Wyoming Employment Growth Slows in March

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

"Large increases in Federal Government and Construction helped push Cheyenne employment up by 600 jobs or 1.7 percent."

**A**fter growing at a healthy pace in February, Wyoming employment growth slowed in March to 0.9 percent. Over the year, 2,100 new jobs were created in March, compared to a revised figure of 4,200 for February. In contrast, U.S. employment growth increased from 2.0 percent in February to 2.3 percent in March.

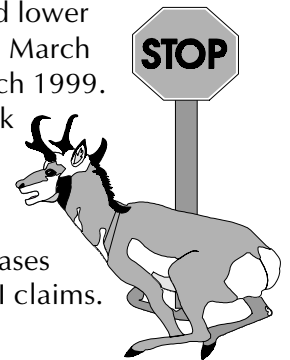
Industries with large employment gains included Construction (500 jobs or 3.4%), Services (700 jobs or 1.4%) and Mining (300 jobs or 2.0%). Government employment increased by 900 jobs or 1.5 percent as temporary workers were hired to help with Census 2000. Job losses were seen in Transportation & Public Utilities (300 jobs or 2.1 percent) and Trade (100 jobs or 0.2 percent).

Employment grew in Wyoming's two metropolitan areas in March. Casper grew somewhat slower than the state, adding 200 jobs or 0.6 percent. Large increases in Federal Government and Construction helped push Cheyenne

employment up by 600 jobs or 1.7 percent.

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 4.0 percent, just below the national average of 4.1 percent. The number of unemployed individuals in Wyoming fell by 18.2 percent in March 9 (see page 12). This large decline also caused the labor force to fall (546 or 0.2%). Although labor force only fell slightly, this may indicate outmigration of Wyoming's workforce to neighboring states where employment has been growing faster.

Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims continued their pattern of decline. Continued UI claims fell by 4,726 or 23.6 percent (see page 15). The decrease in claims was widespread; 20 of Wyoming's 23 counties had lower claims levels in March 2000 than March 1999. Big Horn, Crook and Goshen Counties experienced moderate increases in continued UI claims.



### Trends' New Feature...

To provide a more complete picture of Wyoming's economy, **Trends** now features the Seasonally Adjusted State Unemployment Rates as well as the Not Seasonally Adjusted State Unemployment Rates (see page 9).

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

data produced by: Rick Gallinger, Statistician

"Government employment increased by 900 jobs or 1.5 percent as temporary workers were hired to help with Census 2000."

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	MAR00(p)	FEB00(r)	MAR 99	FEB 00	MAR 00
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	226.2	225.1	224.1	0.5	0.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	41.5	41.2	40.6	0.7	2.2
Mining	15.3	15.2	15.0	0.7	2.0
Coal Mining	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	7.6	7.6	7.2	0.0	5.6
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	5.1	5.1	4.7	0.0	8.5
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.8	-6.9
Construction	15.4	15.0	14.9	2.7	3.4
General Building Contractors	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	0.0
Heavy Construction	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.3	4.8
Special Trade Construction	7.4	7.2	7.1	2.8	4.2
Manufacturing	10.8	11.0	10.7	-1.8	0.9
Durable Goods	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	5.7	6.0	5.7	-5.0	0.0
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	184.7	183.9	183.5	0.4	0.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	13.8	13.8	14.1	0.0	-2.1
Transportation	8.7	8.8	8.8	-1.1	-1.1
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.7	3.0	7.4	-3.3
Trucking & Warehousing	3.6	3.7	3.6	-2.7	0.0
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Telephone Communications	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.6	-6.5
Electric Services	2.0	1.9	2.1	5.3	-4.8
Trade	50.9	51.2	51.0	-0.6	-0.2
Wholesale Trade	7.5	7.5	7.6	0.0	-1.3
Durable Goods	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	-3.0
Retail Trade	43.4	43.7	43.4	-0.7	0.0
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
General Merchandise Stores	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	-4.3
Department Stores	3.7	3.7	3.9	0.0	-5.1
Food Stores	5.4	5.5	5.3	-1.8	1.9
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	-1.3
Gas Stations	3.9	4.0	4.0	-2.5	-2.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	15.8	15.9	16.0	-0.6	-1.2
Miscellaneous Retail	5.0	5.0	4.7	0.0	6.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	8.0	7.9	-1.2	0.0
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	2.5
Depository Institutions	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1
Insurance	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-5.3
Services	50.7	50.1	50.0	1.2	1.4
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7.4	7.4	7.1	0.0	4.2
Personal Services	1.9	1.8	2.0	5.6	-5.0
Business Services	7.6	7.4	7.8	2.7	-2.6
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	2.8	2.6	2.9	7.7	-3.4
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Health Services	10.2	10.2	10.3	0.0	-1.0
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Legal Services	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
Social Services	6.1	6.1	5.8	0.0	5.2
Membership Organizations	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Engineering & Management	3.6	3.7	3.5	-2.7	2.9
Government	61.4	60.8	60.5	1.0	1.5
Total Federal Government	7.8	7.8	6.6	0.0	18.2
Department of Defense	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Total State Government	13.7	13.5	13.7	1.5	0.0
State Education	5.6	5.5	5.5	1.8	1.8
Total Local Government	39.9	39.5	40.2	1.0	-0.7
Local Hospitals	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	-2.0
Local Education	23.2	22.9	23.1	1.3	0.4

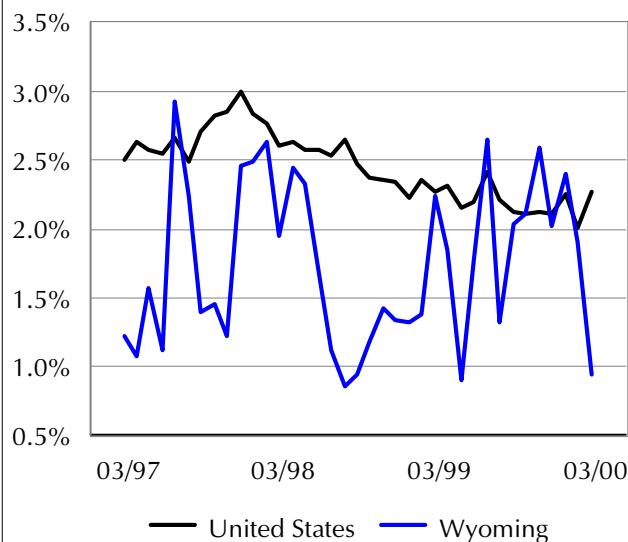
  

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	MAR00(p)	FEB00(r)	MAR 99	FEB 00	MAR 00
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	36.4	35.6	35.8	2.2	1.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4.2	4.1	3.8	2.4	10.5
Mining & Construction	2.5	2.4	2.2	4.2	13.6
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	32.2	31.5	32.0	2.2	0.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.6	2.4	2.7	8.3	-3.7
Trade	8.4	8.3	8.2	1.2	2.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Services	7.9	7.7	8.1	2.6	-2.5
Total Government	11.7	11.5	11.3	1.7	3.5
Federal Government	2.9	2.8	2.4	3.6	20.8
State Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Local Government	5.4	5.3	5.5	1.9	-1.8

NATRONA COUNTY*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	MAR00(p)	FEB00(r)	MAR 99	FEB 00	MAR 00
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.2	31.0	31.0	0.6	0.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.0	4.9	5.0	2.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	-5.3
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	26.2	26.1	26.0	0.4	0.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-11.8
Trade	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Communications & Public Utilities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
Wholesale Trade	8.5	8.5	8.2	0.0	3.7
Retail Trade	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	6.2	6.2	5.9	0.0	5.1
Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Personal & Business Services	9.2	9.1	9.3	1.1	-1.1
Health Services	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Government	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.4
Local Government	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Local Education	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Local Education	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0

**Nonagricultural Employment Growth  
(Percent Change over Previous Year)**



<sup>1</sup> 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.

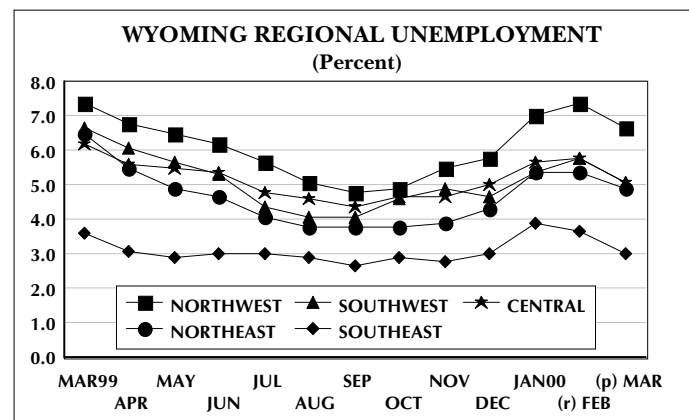
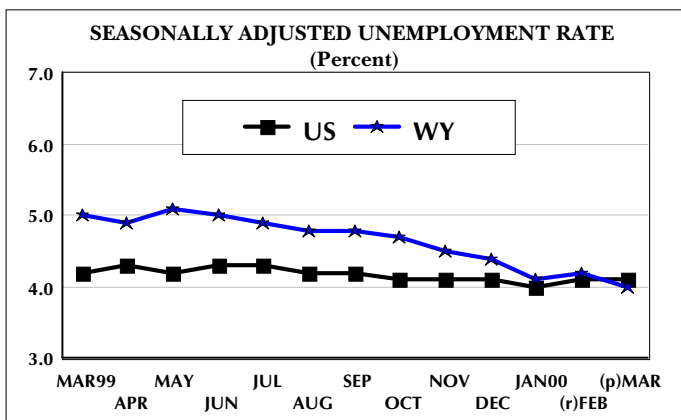
## Wyoming Economic Indicators

"Pushed up by rising fuel costs, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3.7 percent over the year."

	March 2000 ----- (p) -----	February 2000 ----- (r) -----	March 1999 ----- (b) -----	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force (1)	259,891	258,480	260,437	0.5	-0.2
Unemployed	12,466	14,061	15,245	-11.3	-18.2
Employed	247,425	244,419	245,192	1.2	0.9
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.8%/4.0%	5.4%/4.2%	5.9%/5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.3%/4.1%	4.4%/4.1%	4.4%/4.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,707,000	7,735,000	8,027,000	-0.4	-4.0
As a percent of all workers	5.7%	5.8%	6.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	257,000	262,000	295,000	-1.9	-12.9
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,306,000	3,296,000	3,703,000	0.3	-10.7
<b>Hours &amp; Earnings for Production Workers</b>					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$857.58	\$863.30	\$858.02	-0.7	-0.1
Average Weekly Hours	43.4	44.8	43.4	-3.1	0.0
U.S. Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$752.51	\$756.32	\$717.82	-0.5	4.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.7	44.1	42.2	-0.9	3.6
Wyoming Manufacturing					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$599.01	\$614.64	\$629.20	-2.5	-4.8
Average Weekly Hours	39.1	39.4	40.0	-0.8	-2.2
U.S. Manufacturing					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$590.96	\$588.89	\$568.42	0.4	4.0
Average Weekly Hours	41.5	41.5	41.4	0.0	0.2
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated (2)	15,707	18,402	21,726	-14.6	-27.7
Benefits Paid	\$2,988,754	\$3,499,963	\$4,013,221	-14.6	-25.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$190.28	\$190.19	\$184.72	0.0	3.0
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	203,858	201,751	203,325	1.0	0.3
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Items	171.1	169.7	165.0	0.8	3.7
Food & Beverages	167.1	166.8	163.7	0.2	2.1
Housing	167.6	166.9	162.8	0.4	2.9
Apparel	132.5	129.2	132.7	2.6	-0.2
Transportation	153.4	149.7	140.6	2.5	9.1
Medical Care	258.1	257.0	248.3	0.4	3.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	102.9	102.5	101.8	0.4	1.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	102.0	102.2	100.8	-0.2	1.2
Other Goods & Services	268.0	266.7	253.3	0.5	5.8
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	131.0	129.8	122.6	0.9	6.9
<b>Wyoming Building Permits</b>					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	175	90	319	94.4	-45.1
Valuation	\$45,640,000	\$10,774,000	\$35,586,000	323.6	28.3

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

(1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates. (2) Not Normalized.



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

data produced by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

**"Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 4.0 percent, just below the U.S. seasonally adjusted rate of 4.1 percent."**

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
REGION COUNTY	Mar 2000	Feb 2000	Mar 1999	Mar 2000	Feb 2000	Mar 1999	Mar 2000	Feb 2000	Mar 1999	Mar 2000	Feb 2000	Mar 1999
	____(p)____	____(r)____	____(b)____	____(p)____	____(r)____	____(b)____	____(p)____	____(r)____	____(b)____	____(p)____	____(r)____	____(b)____
<b>Northwest</b>	<b>45,875</b>	<b>45,665</b>	<b>45,814</b>	<b>42,783</b>	<b>42,302</b>	<b>42,431</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>3,363</b>	<b>3,383</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Big Horn	5,810	5,772	5,745	5,377	5,322	5,267	433	450	478	7.5	7.8	8.3
Fremont	18,034	18,000	18,217	16,688	16,419	16,703	1,346	1,581	1,514	7.5	8.8	8.3
Hot Springs	2,423	2,364	2,391	2,312	2,255	2,249	111	109	142	4.6	4.6	5.9
Park	14,672	14,650	14,491	13,875	13,780	13,688	797	870	803	5.4	5.9	5.5
Washakie	4,936	4,879	4,970	4,531	4,526	4,524	405	353	446	8.2	7.2	9.0
<b>Northeast</b>	<b>43,850</b>	<b>43,554</b>	<b>43,177</b>	<b>41,697</b>	<b>41,151</b>	<b>40,358</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>
Campbell	19,900	19,824	19,302	19,029	18,898	18,041	871	926	1,261	4.4	4.7	6.5
Crook	3,012	2,941	2,952	2,808	2,755	2,757	204	186	195	6.8	6.3	6.6
Johnson	3,719	3,664	3,717	3,575	3,500	3,554	144	164	163	3.9	4.5	4.4
Sheridan	13,865	13,765	13,782	13,112	12,846	12,835	753	919	947	5.4	6.7	6.9
Weston	3,354	3,360	3,424	3,173	3,152	3,171	181	208	253	5.4	6.2	7.4
<b>Southwest</b>	<b>51,185</b>	<b>51,016</b>	<b>51,585</b>	<b>48,581</b>	<b>48,063</b>	<b>48,133</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Lincoln	6,328	6,321	6,347	5,849	5,796	5,785	479	525	562	7.6	8.3	8.9
Sublette	2,882	2,861	3,017	2,769	2,740	2,834	113	121	183	3.9	4.2	6.1
Sweetwater	20,562	20,481	21,205	19,455	19,127	19,584	1,107	1,354	1,621	5.4	6.6	7.6
Teton	10,881	10,841	10,476	10,666	10,616	10,258	215	225	218	2.0	2.1	2.1
Uinta	10,532	10,512	10,540	9,842	9,784	9,672	690	728	868	6.6	6.9	8.2
<b>Southeast</b>	<b>70,335</b>	<b>69,595</b>	<b>70,316</b>	<b>68,204</b>	<b>67,051</b>	<b>67,797</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>2,519</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Albany	17,554	17,379	17,799	17,179	16,999	17,402	375	380	397	2.1	2.2	2.2
Goshen	6,386	6,420	6,536	6,154	6,096	6,206	232	324	330	3.6	5.0	5.0
Laramie	40,545	40,050	40,085	39,255	38,488	38,592	1,290	1,562	1,493	3.2	3.9	3.7
Niobrara	1,306	1,276	1,295	1,271	1,228	1,244	35	48	51	2.7	3.8	3.9
Platte	4,544	4,470	4,601	4,345	4,240	4,353	199	230	248	4.4	5.1	5.4
<b>Central</b>	<b>48,644</b>	<b>48,654</b>	<b>49,544</b>	<b>46,159</b>	<b>45,852</b>	<b>46,472</b>	<b>2,485</b>	<b>2,802</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Carbon	8,038	7,939	8,364	7,679	7,528	7,770	359	411	594	4.5	5.2	7.1
Converse	6,502	6,540	6,907	6,141	6,105	6,477	361	435	430	5.6	6.7	6.2
Natrona	34,104	34,175	34,273	32,339	32,219	32,225	1,765	1,956	2,048	5.2	5.7	6.0
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>259,891</b>	<b>258,480</b>	<b>260,437</b>	<b>247,425</b>	<b>244,419</b>	<b>245,192</b>	<b>12,466</b>	<b>14,061</b>	<b>15,245</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.0	4.2	5.0
U.S.....										4.3	4.4	4.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.1	4.1	4.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/00. Run Date 04/00.

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.

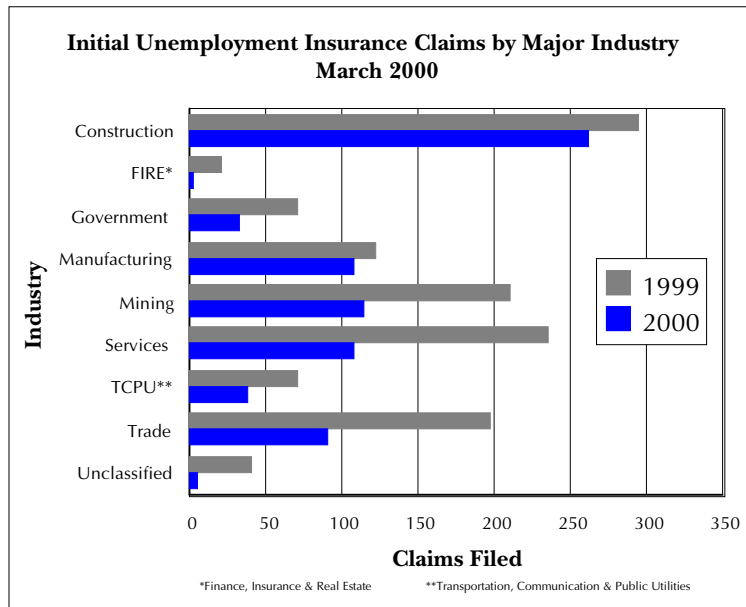
The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases, the interval 4.3 to 5.5 percent would contain the actual rate.



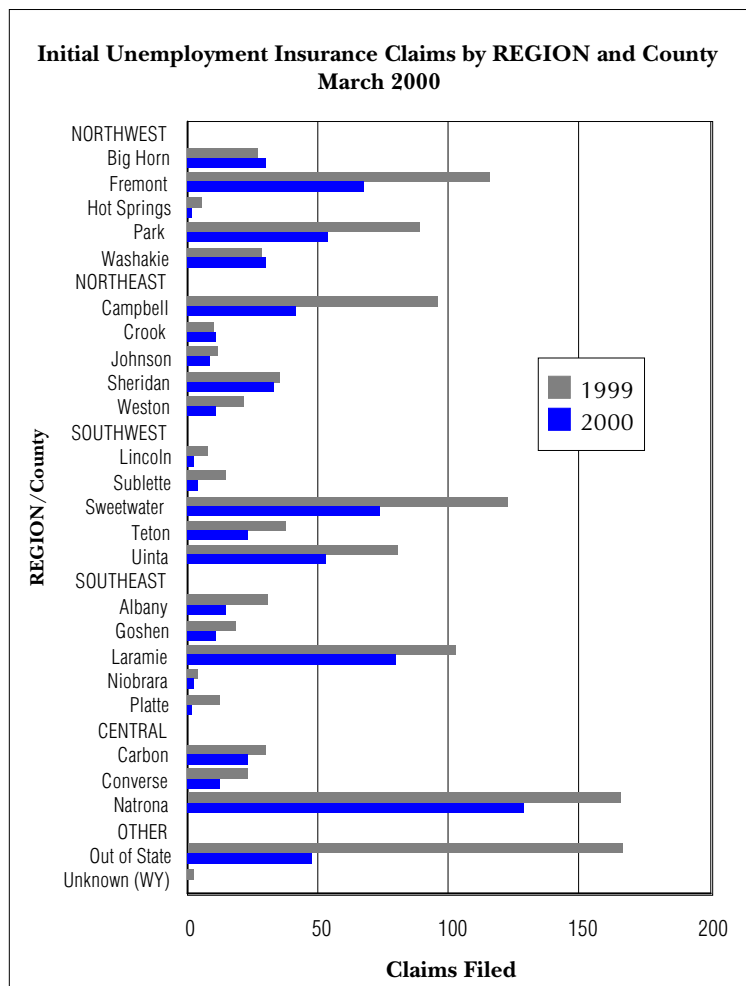
## Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Rich Peters, Economist

"Over-the-year initial claims for the Construction industry are up 76.0 percent for Laramie County and 82.8 percent for Natrona County due to a significant increase in Highway & Street Construction for the working season of 1999."



	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	MAR 00	FEB 00	MAR 99	FEB 00	MAR 99
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	768	888	1,271	-13.5	-39.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	486	584	629	-16.8	-22.7
Manufacturing	109	120	123	-9.2	-11.4
Mining	115	125	211	-8.0	-45.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	107	102	190	4.9	-43.7
Construction	262	339	295	-22.7	-11.2
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	276	281	600	-1.8	-54.0
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	39	47	72	-17.0	-45.8
Transportation	36	43	56	-16.3	-35.7
Communications & Public Utilities	3	4	16	-25.0	-81.3
Trade	91	90	198	1.1	-54.0
Wholesale Trade	10	13	34	-23.1	-70.6
Retail Trade	81	77	164	5.2	-50.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3	3	22	0.0	-86.4
Services	109	109	236	0.0	-53.8
Personal & Business Services	21	48	60	-56.3	-65.0
Health Services	9	9	34	0.0	-73.5
Government	34	32	72	6.3	-52.8
Local Government	9	11	28	-18.2	-67.9
Local Education	2	5	7	-60.0	-71.4
UNCLASSIFIED	6	23	42	-73.9	-85.7



<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	80	85	104	-5.9	-23.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	45	43	29	4.7	55.2
Manufacturing	1	1	3	0.0	-66.7
Mining	0	3	1	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	3	1	0.0	0.0
Construction	44	39	25	12.8	76.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	34	36	69	-5.6	-50.7
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	11	9	10	22.2	10.0
Transportation	10	6	8	66.7	25.0
Communications & Public Utilities	1	3	2	-66.7	-50.0
Trade	12	13	22	-7.7	-45.5
Wholesale Trade	2	1	6	100.0	-66.7
Retail Trade	10	12	16	-16.7	-37.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1	0	5	0.0	-80.0
Services	8	10	21	-20.0	-61.9
Personal & Business Services	1	8	11	-87.5	-90.9
Health Services	3	0	4	0.0	-25.0
Government	2	4	11	-50.0	-81.8
Local Government	0	2	4	0.0	0.0
Local Education	0	1	1	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	1	6	6	-83.3	-83.3

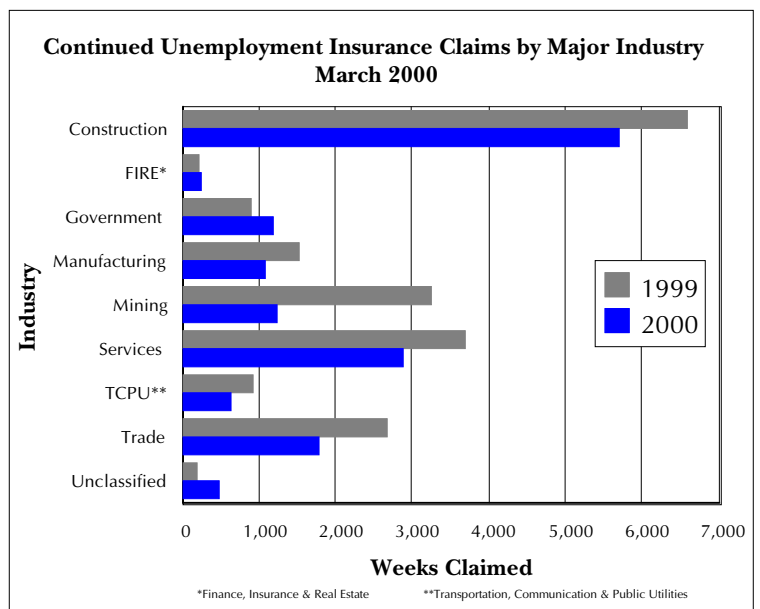
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	131	136	167	-3.7	-21.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	88	85	84	3.5	4.8
Manufacturing	16	5	9	220.0	77.8
Mining	19	15	46	26.7	-58.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	17	14	37	21.4	-54.1
Construction	53	65	29	-18.5	82.8
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	43	50	80	-14.0	-46.3
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	4	7	6	-42.9	-33.3
Transportation	4	6	4	-33.3	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0	1	2	0.0	0.0
Trade	17	20	25	-15.0	-32.0
Wholesale Trade	1	3	7	-66.7	-85.7
Retail Trade	16	17	18	-5.9	-11.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	1	5	100.0	-60.0
Services	17	20	40	-15.0	-57.5
Personal & Business Services	3	12	10	-75.0	-70.0
Health Services	2	2	10	0.0	-80.0
Government	3	2	4	50.0	-25.0
Local Government	2	1	2	100.0	0.0
Local Education	1	1	2	0.0	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	0	1	3	0.0	0.0

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Rich Peters, Economist

"Over-the-year continued claims for the Government industry increased due largely to a 350.0 percent increase in Out-of-State and a 67.0 percent increase in Fremont County unique claimants. Big Horn County experienced an over-the-year increase due primarily to the number of claimants in the Construction industry."

	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change	
	MAR 00	FEB 00	MAR 99	FEB 00	MAR 99
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	15,292	16,534	20,018	-7.5	-23.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	4,281	5,320	5,262	-19.5	-18.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	8,036	8,577	11,386	-6.3	-29.4
Manufacturing	1,088	860	1,538	26.5	-29.3
Mining	1,247	1,041	3,248	19.8	-61.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	909	724	2,821	25.6	-67.8
Construction	5,701	6,676	6,600	-14.6	-13.6
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	6,762	7,409	8,428	-8.7	-19.8
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	635	616	921	3.1	-31.1
Transportation	539	515	782	4.7	-31.1
Communications & Public Utilities	96	101	139	-5.0	-30.9
Trade	1,795	1,961	2,687	-8.5	-33.2
Wholesale Trade	202	247	456	-18.2	-55.7
Retail Trade	1,593	1,714	2,231	-7.1	-28.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	241	237	229	1.7	5.2
Services	2,893	3,293	3,700	-12.1	-21.8
Personal & Business Services	830	1,001	1,064	-17.1	-22.0
Health Services	254	252	398	0.8	-36.2
Government	1,198	1,302	891	-8.0	34.5
Local Government	358	445	557	-19.6	-35.7
Local Education	104	106	108	-1.9	-3.7
UNCLASSIFIED	494	548	204	-9.9	142.2

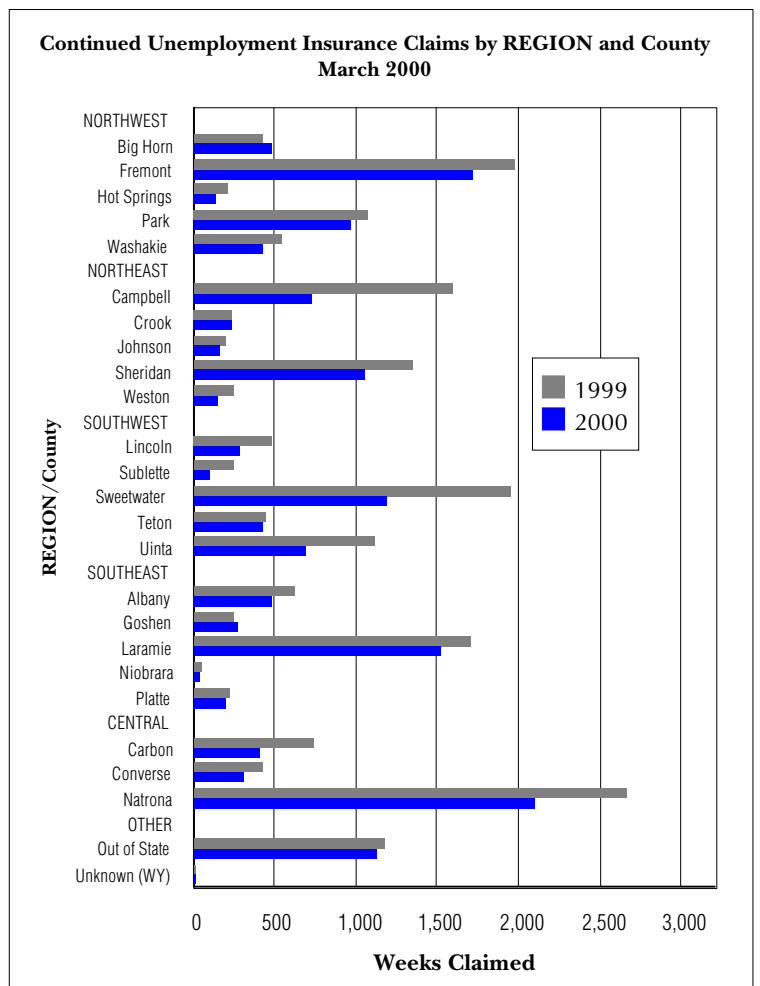


## LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,526	1,818	1,702	-16.1	-10.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	442	582	457	-24.1	-3.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	821	1,028	917	-20.1	-10.5
Manufacturing	36	55	78	-34.5	-53.8
Mining	32	21	17	52.4	88.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	23	19	14	21.1	64.3
Construction	753	952	822	-20.9	-8.4
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	647	698	761	-7.3	-15.0
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	112	70	121	60.0	-7.4
Transportation	93	53	86	75.5	8.1
Communications & Public Utilities	19	17	35	11.8	-45.7
Trade	168	179	257	-6.1	-34.6
Wholesale Trade	23	23	29	0.0	-20.7
Retail Trade	145	156	228	-7.1	-36.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	46	60	42	-23.3	9.5
Services	243	314	301	-22.6	-19.3
Personal & Business Services	123	146	105	-15.8	17.1
Health Services	32	37	66	-13.5	-51.5
Government	78	75	40	4.0	95.0
Local Government	21	19	17	10.5	23.5
Local Education	2	0	14	0.0	-85.7
UNCLASSIFIED	58	92	24	-37.0	141.7

## NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,100	2,208	2,660	-4.9	-21.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	606	726	721	-16.5	-16.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,192	1,282	1,363	-7.0	-12.5
Manufacturing	104	82	222	26.8	-53.2
Mining	196	173	447	13.3	-56.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	141	130	372	8.5	-62.1
Construction	892	1,027	694	-13.1	28.5
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	853	861	1,269	-0.9	-32.8
Transportation, Communication & Public Utilities	95	80	127	18.8	-25.2
Transportation	85	64	113	32.8	-24.8
Communications & Public Utilities	10	16	14	-37.5	-28.6
Trade	283	278	475	1.8	-40.4
Wholesale Trade	43	60	132	-28.3	-67.4
Retail Trade	240	218	343	10.1	-30.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	55	53	52	3.8	5.8
Services	348	374	545	-7.0	-36.1
Personal & Business Services	138	157	182	-12.1	-24.2
Health Services	61	48	123	27.1	-50.4
Government	72	76	70	-5.3	2.9
Local Government	33	36	57	-8.3	-42.1
Local Education	17	5	23	240.0	-26.1
UNCLASSIFIED	55	65	28	-15.4	96.4



*After 5 Days Return to:*  
**Wyoming Department of Employment  
Employment Resources Division  
Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602**

**Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use \$300**

