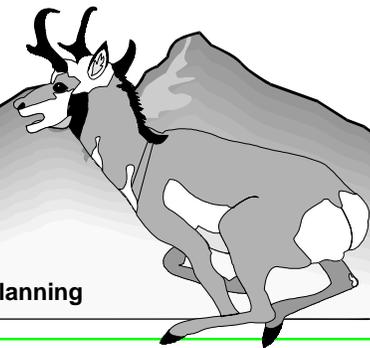


Wyoming Labor Force TRENDS

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Enhancing the Quality of Wage Records for Analysis through Imputation: Part Two

by: Tony Glover, Research Analyst

"By creating a separate category for workers who demonstrate an attachment to Wyoming's labor market of three or fewer quarters, we lower the error associated with imputation."

The article, "Enhancing the Quality of Wage Records for Analysis through Imputation: Part One" in the April 2001 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* introduced a method of imputing demographic characteristics for individuals based on people with known demographic characteristics. This article introduces and justifies additional restrictions for using imputed data, and demonstrates that the impact of imputed demographic data on analysis of the Wage Records database depends on the level of detail desired. Specifically, we intend to lower the risks of using imputed

data for any individuals whose work history reflect a low level of attachment to the Wyoming labor market. Lastly, we make suggestions for revised imputation techniques and future analysis.

The imputation models introduced in the previous article are based on an individual's work history. The combination of an individual's interaction with an employer, quarters with the employer and average quarterly wage from the employer were used to define an individual's work history. Further, the imputed demographic characteristics were determined by an aggregation of all

of an individual's employer interactions. For example, individuals with three employers had three associated probabilities of being a male and all three were averaged to determine the imputed gender of the individual.

It is apparent that the imputation model used for our analysis relies heavily on previous work history. We determined at the beginning of this project that any imputation based on three or fewer quarters of work history would be re-coded as not available (N/A). In other words, due

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to the small quantity of known demographic information for workers with low attachment to the Wyoming labor market (i.e., because these workers often do not hold Wyoming driver’s licenses), we have chosen to treat them as a separate category of worker and thereby reduce the error otherwise associated with including them in demographic analyses.

Table 1 shows the number of

unique Social Security Numbers (SSN) by quarters worked and demographic data availability for Wage Records from 1992 to 2000. Imputed demographics were only used in absence of known characteristics. Table 1 reveals that of the 697,613 unique SSNs appearing in Wage Records during this eight-year period, 321,491 (46.1%) had unknown and subsequently imputed demographic

data. Incorporating the three-quarter rule, we re-coded 73.1 percent of the imputed data as N/A. The final result is that of the 697,613 unique SSNs, 376,122 (53.9%) have known demographics, 86,567 (12.4%) have imputed demographics and 234,924 (33.7%) remain N/A. Subsequent tables and figures are offered to support the decision to use the three-quarter rule and demonstrate the impact of imputations on analysis of the 1998 Wage Records data.

Table 1: Demographic Data Availability for Unique Social Security Numbers, 1992 to 2000

Quarters Worked in Wage Records	Known		Unknown		Total	
	Number	Column Percent	Number	Column Percent	Number	Column Percent
1 Quarter	21,940	5.8%	139,418	43.4%	161,358	23.1%
2 Quarters	20,732	5.5	67,571	21.0	88,303	12.7
3 Quarters	16,915	4.5	27,935	8.7	44,850	6.4
4 or More	316,535	84.2	86,567	26.9	403,102	57.8
Total	376,122	100.0	321,491	100.0	697,613	100.0

Table 2 (see page 3) shows the demographic characteristics (i.e., gender and age) by the imputation status. The first category of imputation status is “Known,” and it occurs when there is a match on the Wage Records SSN with another administrative database that includes demographics (i.e., Driver’s License, Employment Services). The second imputation status category in Table 2

(Continued on page 3)

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Table 2: Demographic Characteristics in Wage Records by Imputation Status, 1998

Gender	Age	Imputation Status						Total	
		Known (Not Imputed)		Imputed		Imputed but Recoded (N/A)		Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics
		Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics
Females	15 & Under	305	0.2%	151	0.6%	9	0.1%	465	0.2%
	16-19	5,846	3.1	1,631	6.8	520	6.2	7,997	3.6
	20-24	9,845	5.2	1,564	6.5	685	8.2	12,093	5.4
	25-34	17,778	9.3	2,307	9.6	722	8.6	20,807	9.3
	35-44	25,444	13.3	3,131	13.1	538	6.4	29,113	13.0
	45-54	20,199	10.6	1,764	7.4	222	2.6	22,185	9.9
	55-64	8,209	4.3	395	1.6	60	0.7	8,663	3.9
	65 & Above	2,110	1.1	138	0.6	21	0.3	2,269	1.0
Males	15 & Under	307	0.2	130	0.5	13	0.2	450	0.2
	16-19	5,836	3.1	1,333	5.6	418	5.0	7,587	3.4
	20-24	11,152	5.8	1,557	6.5	1,578	18.8	14,286	6.4
	25-34	21,793	11.4	3,911	16.3	1,929	23.0	27,633	12.3
	35-44	27,497	14.4	3,034	12.7	1,098	13.1	31,629	14.1
	45-54	22,252	11.7	2,003	8.4	349	4.2	24,604	11.0
	55-64	9,761	5.1	635	2.6	177	2.1	10,572	4.7
	65 & Above	2,580	1.4	295	1.2	54	0.6	2,929	1.3
N/A	N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,269	Excluded*	1,269	0.6
Total		190,912	100.0	23,977	100.0	9,661	100.0	224,550	100.0

* Percentage excluded because the individuals represented by this cell were imputed but re-coded not available (N/A) which would skew the distributions in Figure 1.

is “Imputed,” based on the work history model discussed in Part One of this article and meeting the requirement of at least four quarters of attachment to Wyoming’s labor force. Lastly, “Imputed but Re-coded N/A” are records where the demographic data were imputed but then re-coded N/A for all subsequent

research using Wage Records as a result of appearing in fewer than four quarters of Wage Records during the period 1992 to 2000. Table 3 shows the distribution of gender across all three categories of imputation status, and Table 4 (see page 4) shows the distribution by age group.

Figure 1 (see page 4), shows the age and gender distribution for 1998 Wage Records broken out by the category of imputation status. Because imputed data are based on the known data, the distribution of those groups is by definition similar.

(Text continued on page 5)

Table 3: Gender in Wage Records by Imputation Status, 1998

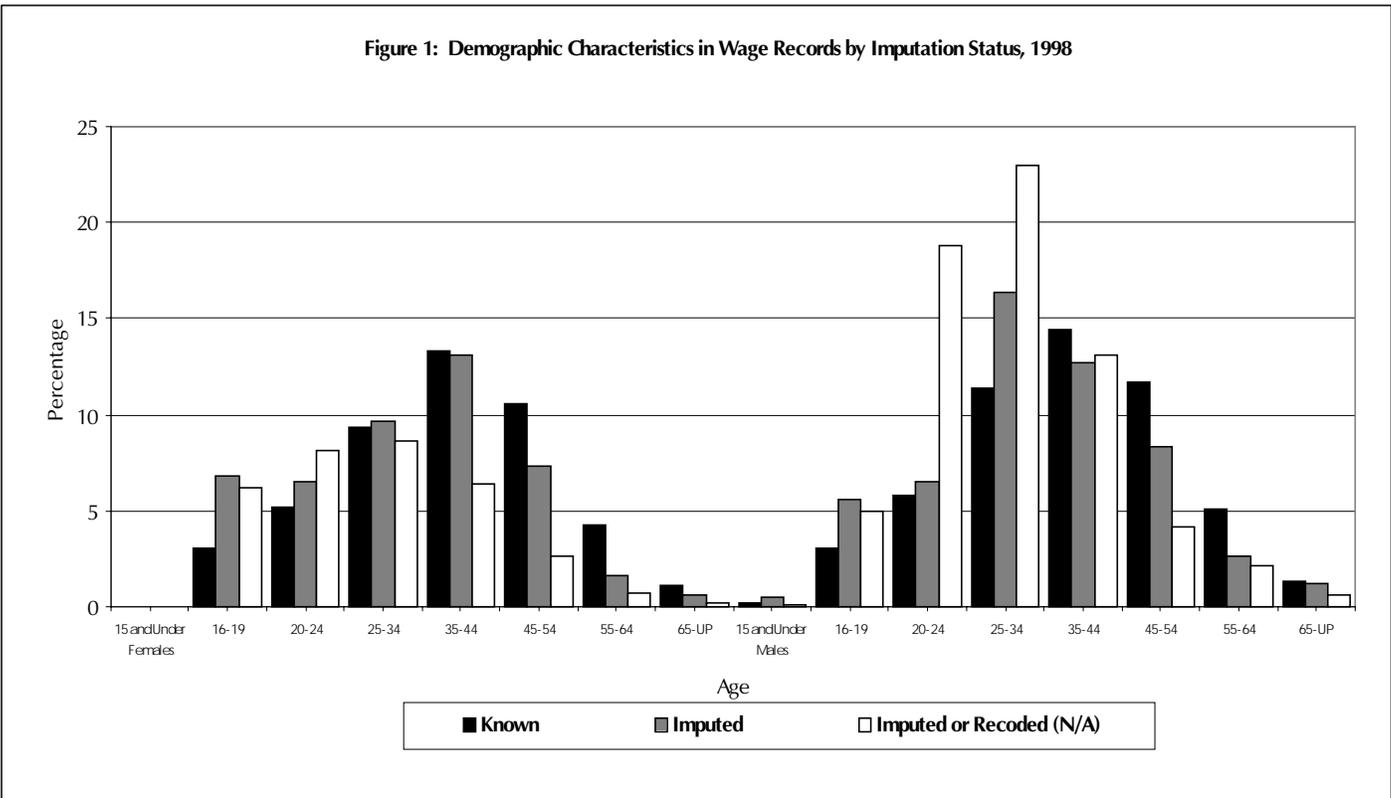
	Imputation Status						Total	
	Known (Not Imputed)		Imputed		Imputed but Recoded (N/A)		Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics
	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics
Females	89,735	47.0%	11,081	46.2%	2,777	33.1%	103,592	46.1%
Males	101,178	53.0	12,896	53.8	5,615	66.9	119,689	53.3
N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,269	Excluded*	1,269	0.6
Total	190,912	100.0	23,977	100.0	9,661	100.0	224,550	100.0

* Percentage excluded because the individuals represented by this cell were imputed but re-coded not available (N/A) which would skew the distributions in Figure 1.

Table 4: Age in Wage Records by Imputation Status, 1998

Age	Known (Not Imputed)		Imputation Status		Imputed but Recoded (N/A)		Total	
	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics	Number	Percentage with Demographic Characteristics
15 and Under	613	0.3%	281	1.2%	22	0.3%	915	0.4%
16-19	11,682	6.1	2,964	12.4	938	11.2	15,584	6.9
20-24	20,996	11.0	3,120	13.0	2,263	27.0	26,379	11.7
25-34	39,571	20.7	6,218	25.9	2,651	31.6	48,440	21.6
35-44	52,941	27.7	6,165	25.7	1,636	19.5	60,741	27.1
45-54	42,451	22.2	3,767	15.7	571	6.8	46,789	20.8
55-64	17,970	9.4	1,029	4.3	237	2.8	19,235	8.6
65 and Above	4,690	2.5	433	1.8	76	0.9	5,198	2.3
N/A	0	0.0	0	0.0	1,269	Excluded*	1,269	0.6
Total	190,912	100.0	23,977	100.0	9,661	100.0	224,550	100.0

* Percentage excluded because the individuals represented by this cell were imputed but re-coded not available (N/A) which would skew the distributions in Figure 1.



The data in Table 2 (see page 3) and Figure 1 (see page 4) were arranged in this fashion to demonstrate that males 20 to 34 are overrepresented, while females 35 to 54 years old are underrepresented for those records that were “Imputed but Re-coded N/A” when compared to the “Known” and “Imputed” categories.

Table 5 demonstrates that the effects of the “Imputed but Re-Coded N/A” category are not equally distributed among major industries. Government and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE) have the lowest percentage of records with “Imputed but Re-coded N/A” at 1.3 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively. These two industries also have the lowest turnover rates and a strong employee/employer attachment.¹ Construction, Services and Retail

Trade have the highest percentage of re-coded values at 8.5, 6.9 and 4.4 percent, respectively. This statement excludes Unemployment Insurance-covered Agriculture due to underrepresentation in Wage Records and low total employment.

Unpublished research using interstate Wage Records data suggests that the high percentage of construction workers who appear in Wage Records for a brief time but never appear in our demographic databases are working for Colorado construction companies contracting in Wyoming. Retail Trade and Services have high seasonal employment variation due to tourism. A large number of employees working in Construction, Retail Trade and Services have a low attachment to Wyoming’s labor market, often working here during the summer months, then returning home. Research & Planning is collecting

other states Wage Records databases in hopes of pursuing research in this area in the near future.

A comparison of Table 5 and Table 6 (see page 6) will aid in achieving the goals of this analysis, primarily to demonstrate the differential impact of using imputed data at the detailed industry level. Table 6 (see page 6) breaks the Services Industry into sub-industries, and demonstrates that the more detail we desire the more likely we are to impact differentially the distribution of “Known,” “Imputed” and “Imputed but Re-Coded, N/A” data. Referring to Table 5 we know that there are 33,636 total imputations (“Imputed” plus “Re-Coded N/A”). Of these, 4,469 (13.3%) occur in one sub-industry, hotels and other lodging places (see Table 6, page 6).

(Continued on page 6)

Table 5: Average Quarterly Employment by Major Industry and Imputation Status, 1998

Industry	Imputation Status						Total	
	Known (Not Imputed)		Imputed		Imputed but Re-coded (N/A)		Number	Row Percent
	Number	Row Percent	Number	Row Percent	Number	Row Percent		
Agriculture	2,810	76.8%	585	16.0%	265	7.2%	3,659	100.0%
Mining	15,997	90.6	1,237	7.0	421	2.4	17,655	100.0
Construction	15,690	82.1	1,798	9.4	1,621	8.5	19,109	100.0
Manufacturing	10,975	89.2	1,083	8.8	248	2.0	12,305	100.0
TCPU *	10,029	89.6	895	8.0	274	2.4	11,197	100.0
Wholesale Trade	6,974	89.8	613	7.9	178	2.3	7,764	100.0
Retail Trade	37,821	81.2	6,723	14.4	2,039	4.4	46,583	100.0
FIRE **	7,592	87.5	914	10.5	168	1.9	8,674	100.0
Services	39,534	78.7	7,189	14.3	3,487	6.9	50,210	100.0
Government ***	42,953	91.8	3,240	6.9	609	1.3	46,802	100.0
N/A	543	91.4	35	5.9	594	2.7	594	100.0
Total	190,915	85.0	24,311	10.8	9,325	4.2	224,550	100.0

* Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

** Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

*** Government includes public educational services.

Table 6: Average Quarterly Employment In Services Industry by Imputation Status, 1998

Sub-Industry within Services	Imputation Status						Total	
	Known (Not Imputed)		Imputed		Imputed but Re-coded (N/A)		Number	Row Percent
	Number	Row Percent	Number	Row Percent	Number	Row Percent		
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6,038	57.5%	2,615	24.9%	1,854	17.6%	10,507	100%
Personal Services	1,562	82.2	264	13.9	75	3.9	1,901	100.0
Business Services	6,315	84.4	681	9.1	485	6.5	7,481	100.0
Auto Repair, Services & Parking	1,733	87.0	177	8.9	83	4.2	1,993	100.0
Miscellaneous Repair Services	763	87.2	89	10.2	23	2.7	875	100.0
Motion Pictures	498	73.9	148	21.9	28	4.2	673	100.0
Amusement & Recreation Services	1,935	69.3	613	22.0	244	8.7	2,791	100.0
Health Services	8,745	87.8	987	9.9	229	2.3	9,961	100.0
Legal Services	1,103	88.5	117	9.4	26	2.1	1,246	100.0
Educational Services	548	62.3	247	28.0	86	9.7	881	100.0
Social Services	4,768	88.5	493	9.1	130	2.4	5,391	100.0
Museums & Botanical Gardens	238	83.2	38	13.2	10	3.6	286	100.0
Membership Organizations	1,717	87.2	182	9.3	70	3.6	1,969	100.0
Engineering & Management	3,011	84.2	444	12.4	120	3.4	3,576	100.0
Private Households	476	83.2	77	13.4	20	3.4	572	100.0
Services, Not Elsewhere Classified	85	77.9	20	17.9	5	4.1	109	100.0
Total	39,534	78.7	7,189	14.3	3,487	6.9	50,210	100.0

Further, of the total imputations re-coded N/A across all industries (9,325), 19.9 percent (1,854) occur in the same sub-industry, hotels and other lodging places.

By incorporating the three-quarter rule, we are attempting to lower the possible error associated with imputations based on low attachment to Wyoming’s labor force. We assume that individuals who come to Wyoming and only work for three or fewer quarters are different than Wyoming’s labor force in general. Given the last statement and considering the justification for the three-quarter rule described with Figure 1 (see page 4), perhaps the individuals re-coded as N/A are predominately males aged 20 to 34 and less likely to be females 35 to 54 years old. We suggest that any future use of demographic data include all three categories of data and validations of each.

Research & Planning will continue to explore avenues for the application and interpretation of imputation methods. As for imputation of demographics, future research will take a step back and use a detailed industry approach rather than an employer based model. We would like other states to test this model for themselves, but few states have access to demographic data on which to build the statistical models. Our earlier attempts based on industry rather than employer yielded a higher likelihood of error. However, by building our models on industry rather than employer, we may be able to supply other states with the associated probabilities and give them a tool with which to assign demographics to their own Wage Records data.

Other explorations into using imputations conducted by Research & Planning included methods by

which North American Industrial Classification (NAICS) codes have been imputed based on historical Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)/NAICS combinations. Future research will attempt to assess the validity of imputing occupations to the Wage Records database. It is clear that increased computing capabilities are opening the doors to a diverse set of new research questions.

¹Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, *Outlook 2000: Detailed Occupational Projections and Labor Supply*, 2000, Chapter 2.



An Analysis of Growth in Housing Stock and Population: 1990-2000

by: Brad Payne, Senior Statistician

Map by: Valerie A. Davis, Economist

"Northeast population grew (12.7%), twice as fast as housing stock (6.2%) over the past ten years."

This article highlights a new data series recently added to "Wyoming Economic Indicators," a table published monthly in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* (see page 16). The new data concerns building permits issued in Wyoming; the series is titled "New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized." Throughout this article, Wyoming data will be presented with comparisons of state and county data for residential building stock and population. The analysis of the building permit data coupled with population data yields an interesting relationship.

On a monthly and annual basis, the United States Census Bureau estimates a data series called "New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized in Permit-Issuing Places," more commonly referred to as building permits. This series is the source of the data provided in the *Trends* table and deals specifically with residential housing units.

The Census Bureau has defined a housing unit as:

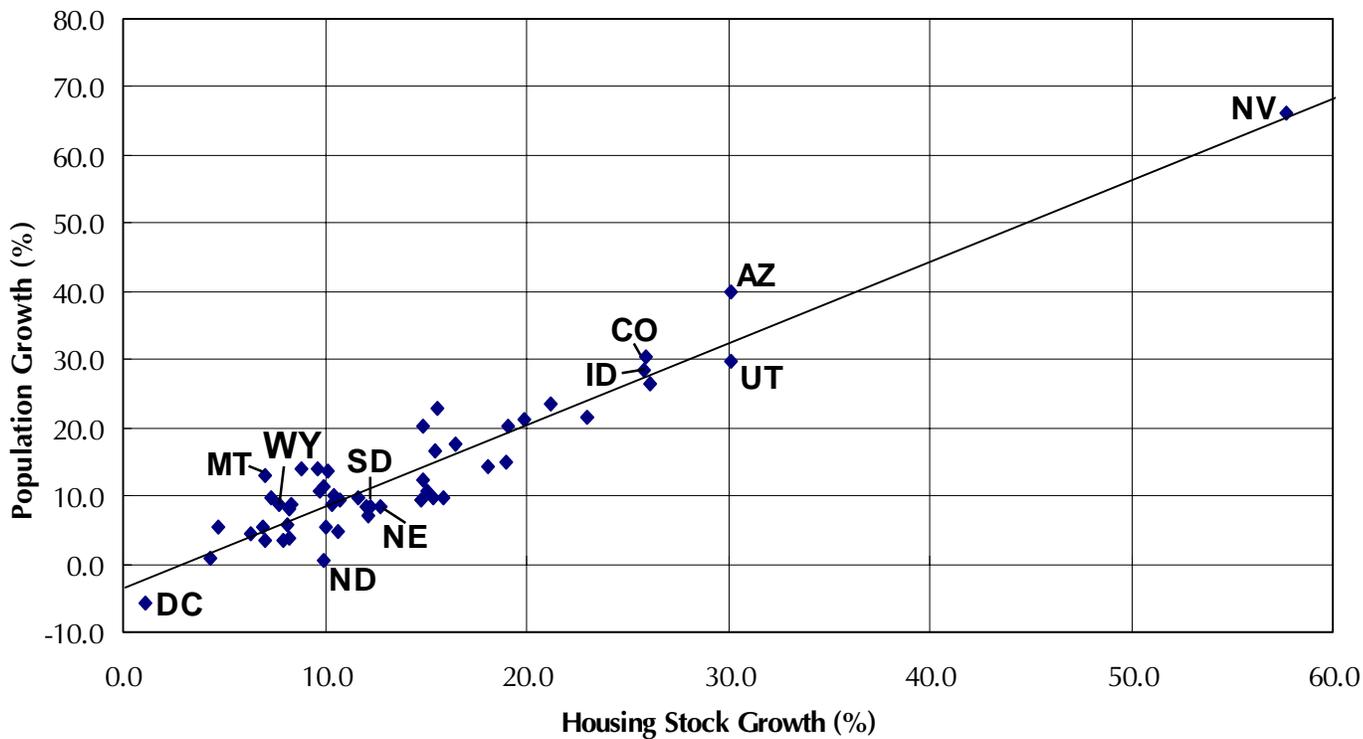
A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group

of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have a direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.¹

According to this definition, each unit in an apartment building,

(Continued on page 8)

Figure 1: Population Growth vs. Housing Stock Growth, 1990-2000



condominium building, or senior housing project is counted as one housing unit and is added to the number of houses to compute a total housing unit number.

For comparative purposes, we have calculated a percent growth in building stock by taking the number of building permits issued over the past ten years and dividing the total by the housing stock in place in 1990. The percent growth in population was also calculated in order to compare growth in population against growth in the number of residential housing units available.

A strong correlation exists between changes in the housing stock and changes in the population. As the population increases in a given area, it is reasonable to believe the number of residential structures would increase as well. Figure 1 (see page 7) illustrates the positive

relationship between the two variables, population and housing stock, using all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The only exception to the positive relationship, the District of Columbia, showed a population decrease over the past ten years while the housing stock increased slightly. The data suggest increased population is a good indicator of increased housing stock and an increase in housing stock has far reaching implications. For example, issues relating to infrastructure (e.g., roads, sewer and utilities), traffic, property values and taxes need to be addressed.

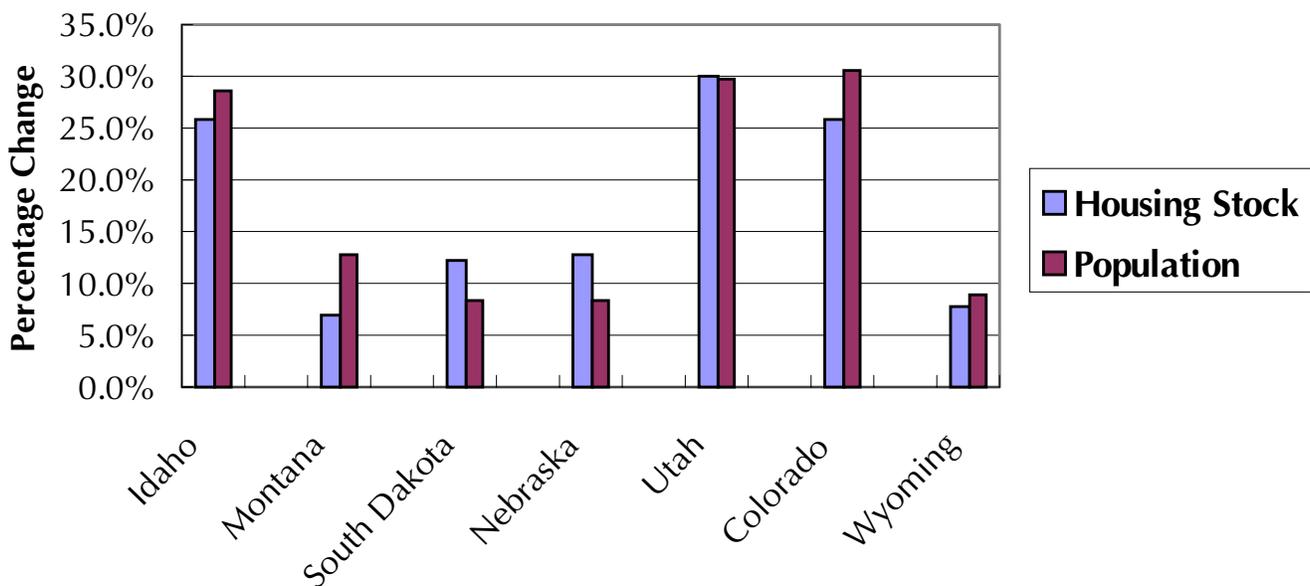
Wyoming's population grew 8.9 percent from 1990 to 2000 while the residential building stock grew 8.2 percent. The data follow the trend seen throughout the United States. However, compared to the six contiguous states, Wyoming's growth is undramatic (see Figure 2).

Wyoming's residential building stock outgrew only Montana, which added 7.0 percent to building stock while experiencing 12.9 percent growth in population. Utah, Colorado and Idaho added substantially to their building stock with growth of 30.1 percent, 25.9 percent and 25.9 percent, respectively. Nebraska added 12.7 percent to its stock, while South Dakota added 12.2 percent. Figure 2 shows the surrounding states' population growth compared to the growth in housing stock. The growth in housing stock shows a positive linear relationship with the growth in population.

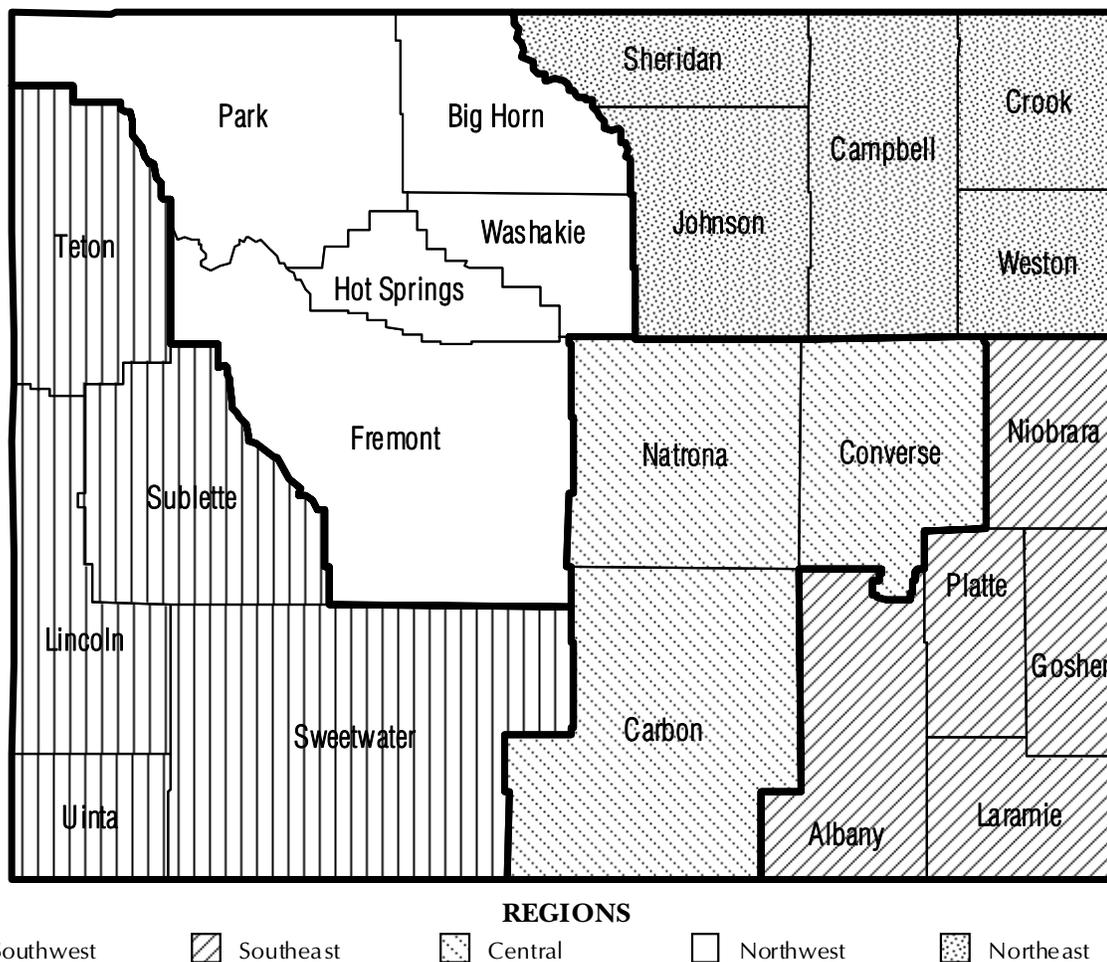
To better understand growth within Wyoming, we can look at regional patterns (see Map on page 9 for regions). With the exception of two regions, the growth in housing permits was consistent with the state

(Continued on page 9)

Figure 2: Growth in Housing Stock vs. Population for Wyoming and Contiguous States, 1990-2000



Map: Wyoming Regions



population growth of 8.9 percent. As Figure 3 (see page 10) shows, the Southwest Region showed housing stock growth of 15.1 percent while the Central Region grew by a mere 3.4 percent. At the regional level, the addition of population data is consistent with reports of a housing shortage in the Northeast (specifically, Gillette). Figure 3 (see page 10) shows Northeast population grew (12.7%), twice as fast as housing stock (6.2%) over the past ten years. Again, as recent reports have stated, this housing shortage is

related to the oil and gas industry's growth in the Powder River Basin.² Breaking the Northeast Region down to the county level, Figure 4 (see page 10) shows stronger population growth in Campbell, Crook and Johnson counties compared to poor growth in housing stock.

Growth in housing stock varied widely by county between 1990 and 2000 (see Figure 5, page 11). For example, Teton County's housing stock grew by 35.3 percent while Hot Springs County's grew by only 1.5

percent. Other large gains in housing stock were found in Lincoln County with 22.6 percent growth, Sublette County with 22.1 percent growth and Park County with 15.9 percent growth. Again we can compare population data to the housing stock data and identify another problem area. Figure 5 shows population growth of 63.4 percent in Teton County. As mentioned above, Teton County housing stock grew only 35.3 percent. This is by far the largest

(Continued on page 10)

Figure 3: Growth in Housing Stock vs. Population for Wyoming Regions, 1990-2000

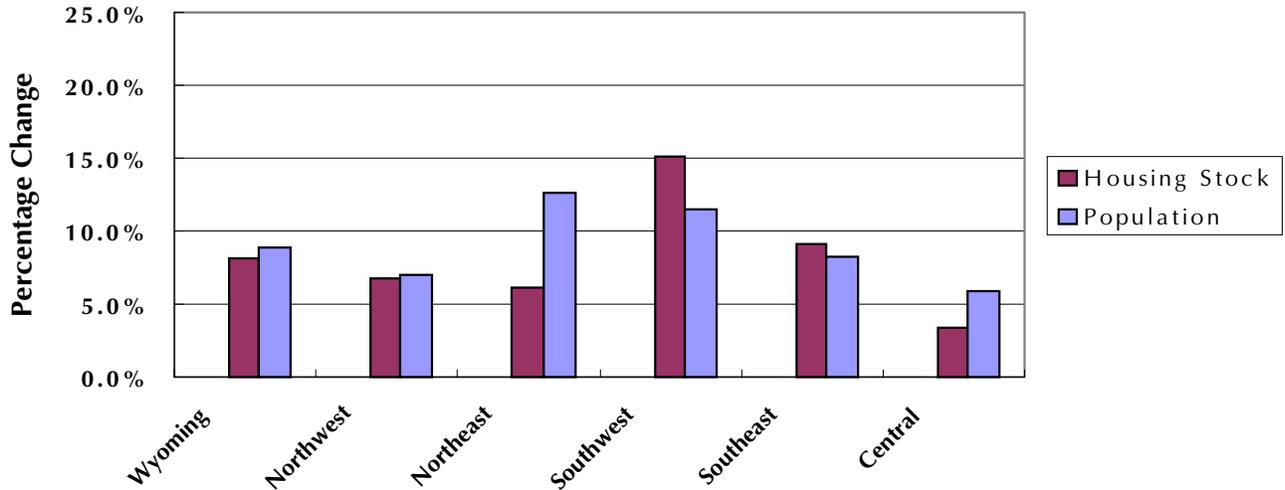
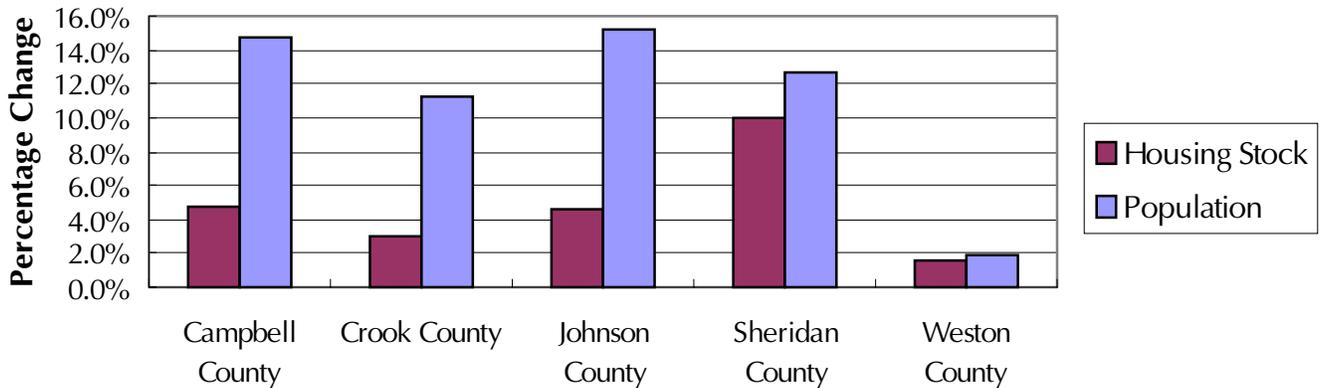


Figure 4: Growth in Housing Stock vs. Population for Wyoming's Northeast Region by County, 1990-2000



difference in the state, followed by Campbell and Johnson counties.

One explanation for how differences of this size can exist is vacancy rates. The vacancy rate is the percentage of total available housing units not being occupied. At the end of 2000, Teton County had a homeowner vacancy rate of 1.3 percent and a rental vacancy rate of 5.2. These rates are down from the

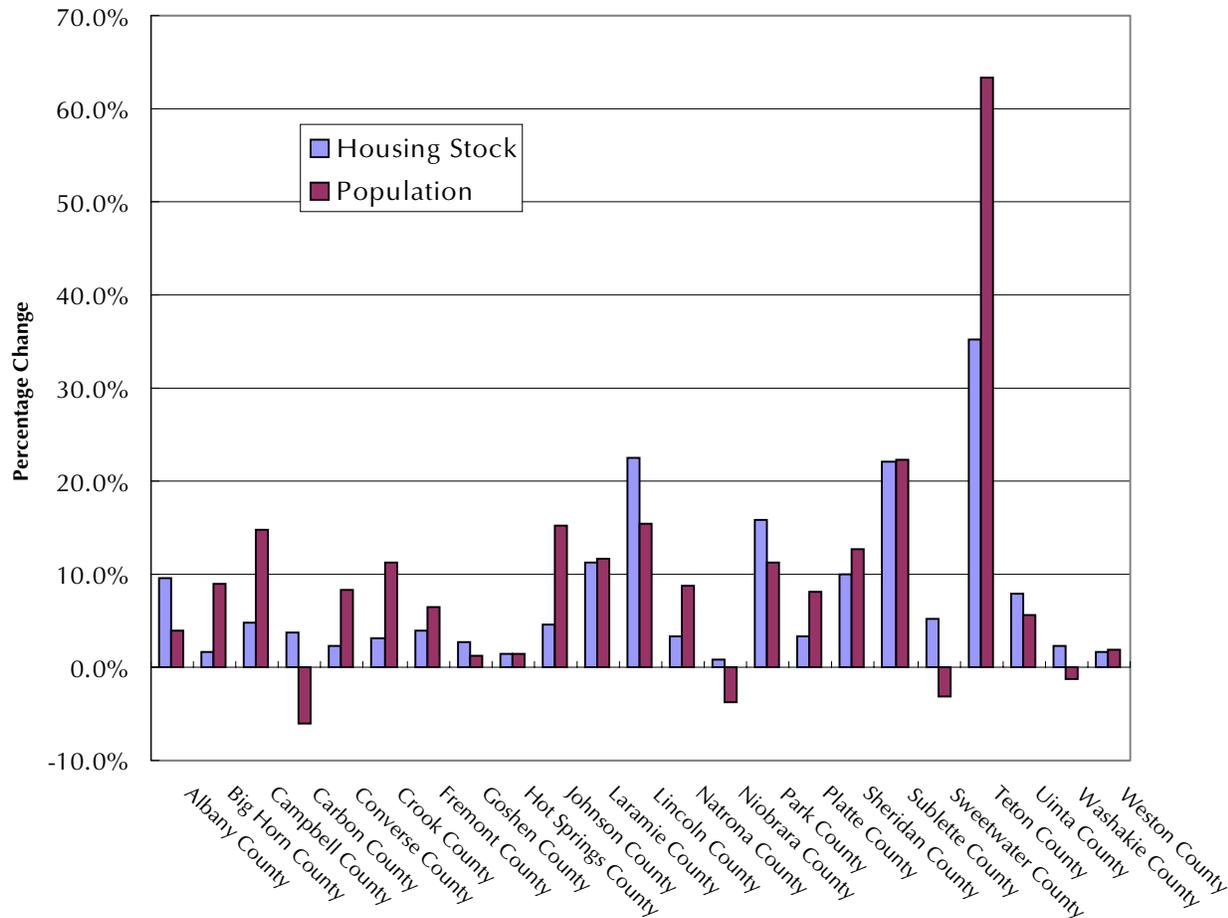
1990 rates of 1.5 percent and 17.4 percent, respectively. The 2000 rates for homeowner and rental vacancy in Campbell County were 1.2 and 9.0 percent (down from 1990 rates of 3.6% and 19.4%) and in Johnson County were 1.8 and 3.8 percent (down from 1990 rates of 3.0% and 14.7%).³ A second explanation for the difference is that Teton County's population was significantly undercounted in the 1990 census.

The undercount in 1990 would cause the population growth over the ten year period to be overstated.

In contrast to the problems illustrated by Figure 5 (see page 11), we can also see some counties performing very well with regard to growth in both housing stock and population. For example, Sublette

(Continued on page 11)

Figure 5: Growth in Housing Stock vs. Population for All Wyoming Counties, 1990-2000



County increased housing stock by 22.1 percent and population by 22.2 percent. Laramie County increased housing stock by 11.3 percent while population grew 11.6 percent, and Sheridan County increased housing stock by 10.0 percent and population grew by 12.7 percent. These counties, as well as others, demonstrate the correlation between building permits and population.

In summary, we see that Wyoming's total residential building stock is keeping pace with the

population growth and that any shortages in housing units are confined to localized areas within the state.

¹U.S. Census Bureau, "Frequently Asked Questions," *Census 2000 Housing Units*, <http://quickfacts.census.gov/hunits/faq.html> (June 12, 2001).

²"Gillette Housing Falls Short as Gas Booms," *Casper Star-Tribune*, Friday, June 1, 2001, p. B1.

³The 1990 data was extracted from *American FactFinder* located on the

Census Bureau web site at <http://www.census.gov>. The 2000 data was taken from the publication U.S. Census Bureau, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics 2000 Wyoming*, 2001, pp. 1-24.



Relevant Learning in the High School Curriculum

by: Lori Morrow, School-To-Careers Coordinator, Wyoming Department of Employment, Office of Workforce Development

"The training provides resources to educators to help make the link between coursework and career."

The School-to-Careers (STC) Office and the Wyoming Department of Education have been diligently working on a training program that builds relevant learning into a high school's core academic curriculum. Dr. Theresa Weinrich utilizes a model that was brought to our attention at STC by the Department of Education and uses academic standards as its foundation.

This model, entitled "Comprehensive Standards Integration and Application: The Key to Higher Academic Achievement," taps into resources for academic teachers, showing how they are already integrating the academic standards of other content areas into their classrooms. The training also helps them map these activities so that they

meet the academic standards and provide integration and relevancy to their curriculum. The three day training also provides strategies on how to incorporate resources on national and Wyoming labor market information, National Skill Standards, Youth Risk Behaviors Survey (YRBS), Wyoming Comprehensive Assessment System (WyCAS), Wyoming Education Gateway (Wedgate), Standards tracking software, and career portfolios.

The model has received widespread support from school districts, and will be available for implementation by local school districts through STC funds. A Wyoming specific training manual has been developed to assist educators with strategies and cutting-edge,

Internet-based resources for higher academic achievement and relevant learning in the curriculum.

An additional implementation grant will be written by Teton County School District #1, with the support of its administrators, to fund a larger, statewide implementation. If successful, this will allow local school system training sessions to develop a district-level, standards-based, career activity framework matrix.

A pilot training session took place in Jackson, on May 29, 30 and 31, 2001. The implementation team from Teton County School District #1, representatives from the

(Continued on page 13)

What is School-To-Careers?

The Wyoming School-to-Careers partnership aims to link strong academic standards with knowledge about careers and, where possible, experience in the workplace. This partnership brings together the following groups to improve the future of education:

- Parents, families and students
- Teachers, counselors and school administrators
- Businesses, labor and employers

The Wyoming School-to-Careers Partnership teams schools with the business community to make students more aware of career options, offering job shadowing opportunities, internships or paid work experience. Businesses are investing in the future of students by providing practical work opportunities, working with educators to enhance curriculum that meets the demands of the future and helping educators use examples in the classroom.

Departments of Employment and Education, as well as twelve trainers (hired to implement the model with local school districts) were in attendance. Overall themes from Teton County School District team members included:

“ The model builds on what educators already have, rather than developing something new.

“ The model provides clarity of standards integration.

“ Academic standards and industry standards are aligned. The training provides resources to educators to help make the link between coursework and career.

“ Teachers do not usually have time to see what is being taught in content areas outside of their own. This training provides that opportunity.

Action plans were developed by team members, and a follow-up visit will occur with Teton County School District #1 in Fall 2001.

For more information on this model, please contact Lori Morrow at the State School-to-Careers Office (307)777-7654.



**State Unemployment Rates
April 2001
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.2
Alaska	6.1
Washington	5.6
New Mexico	5.3
Hawaii	5.2
Idaho	5.2
Oregon	5.2
West Virginia	5.2
Illinois	5.1
Alabama	5.0
Louisiana	4.9
Nevada	4.8
California	4.7
Montana	4.7
Michigan	4.4
North Carolina	4.4
Wisconsin	4.4
Mississippi	4.3
Arkansas	4.2
United States	4.2
Kentucky	4.1
New York	4.1
District of Columbia	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Texas	4.0
Arizona	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Rhode Island	3.9
Tennessee	3.9
Florida	3.8
Missouri	3.8
New Jersey	3.8
South Carolina	3.7
Ohio	3.6
Georgia	3.5
Kansas	3.5
Utah	3.5
Wyoming	3.5
Maine	3.4
Maryland	3.3
Delaware	3.1
New Hampshire	3.1
Vermont	3.1
Indiana	2.9
Massachusetts	2.9
Iowa	2.7
Oklahoma	2.7
Nebraska	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Colorado	2.5
South Dakota	2.4
Virginia	2.2
Connecticut	2.0

**Attention
Trends Subscribers:**

Wyoming Labor Force Trends is getting a face lift. To automate our mailing, we had to shorten some of your mailing addresses. If you do not receive the July issue of Trends or the address is incorrect, please contact Julie Barnish at (307) 473-3816, Susan Murray at (307) 473-3807, or e-mail us at DOE_R&P@state.wy.us.

Thank You!

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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.7
Alaska	5.8
Washington	5.8
New Mexico	5.6
Illinois	5.4
Louisiana	5.4
Alabama	5.3
Hawaii	5.2
Oregon	5.2
West Virginia	5.1
Idaho	5.0
Mississippi	5.0
Nevada	4.9
North Carolina	4.9
California	4.8
Montana	4.7
District of Columbia	4.6
Michigan	4.6
Arkansas	4.5
United States	4.5
Rhode Island	4.4
Arizona	4.3
Kentucky	4.3
New York	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
South Carolina	4.3
Tennessee	4.3
Texas	4.3
New Jersey	4.2
Wisconsin	4.2
Missouri	4.0
Florida	3.9
Georgia	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Utah	3.9
Maryland	3.6
Kansas	3.5
Wyoming	3.4
Delaware	3.3
Massachusetts	3.2
Maine	3.1
Vermont	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
Indiana	2.9
New Hampshire	2.9
Oklahoma	2.9
Colorado	2.7
Iowa	2.7
Virginia	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
South Dakota	2.5
Connecticut	2.2

Wyoming Adds 4,800 Jobs in April

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

"Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady at 3.4 percent while the U.S. rate increased to 4.5 percent."

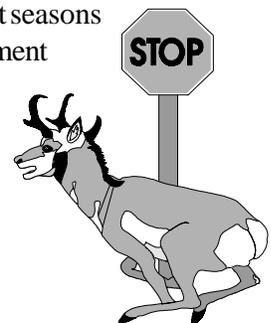
Pushed up by large gains in the oil & gas industry, Wyoming added 4,800 jobs in April, for a growth rate of 2.1 percent. In contrast, U.S. job growth slipped to 0.5 percent, its lowest level in almost 9 years. Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held steady at 3.4 percent while the U.S. rate increased to 4.5 percent.

The largest employment gains occurred in the Mining industry, which added 2,100 jobs or 12.9 percent when compared with April 2000. Mining gains were centered in oil and gas extraction (2,400 jobs or 28.2%), while coal mining showed a loss of 200 jobs over the year. Retail Trade added 1,200 jobs or 2.7 percent, with large gains in department stores (800 jobs or 21.6%) and miscellaneous retail (400 jobs or 7.7%). Services employment increased by 1,400 jobs or 2.7 percent, including 500 jobs in health services.

Wyoming's labor force (the total number of employed and unemployed individuals) increased

slightly when compared with April 2000 gaining 164 individuals or 0.1 percent. The number of unemployed dropped significantly, falling from 10,511 in April 2000 to 9,224 in April 2001, a decline of 1,287 or 12.2 percent.

Across Wyoming's counties, the highest unemployment rate in April was in Fremont County (6.2%). This was down from 7.4 percent in March and 6.4 percent in April 2000. The lowest unemployment rate was 1.6 percent in Albany County. Unemployment rates decreased from March to April in all but one of Wyoming's counties. Teton County's unemployment rate increased from 1.7 percent in March to 3.4 percent in April. In Teton County, April traditionally represents the change over from the winter to summer tourist seasons and unemployment usually rises slightly during the month.



Trends is also available online at
<http://lmi.state.wy.us/>
Your Source for Wyoming Labor Market Information

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

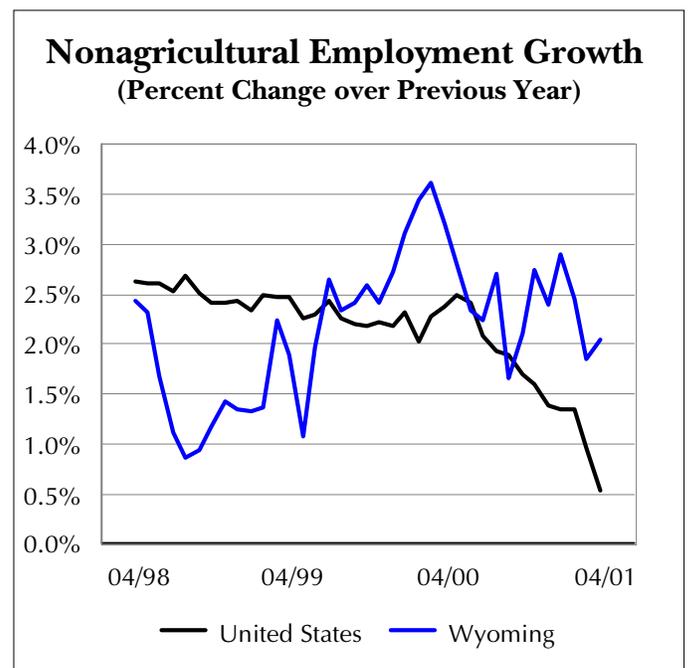
"Pushed up by large gains in the oil & gas industry, Wyoming added 4,800 jobs in April, for a growth rate of 2.1 percent."

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	APR01(p)	MAR01(r)	APR 00	MAR 01	APR 01		APR01(p)	MAR01(r)	APR 00	MAR 01	APR 01
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	238.8	236.5	234.0	1.0	2.1	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	37.8	37.3	37.5	1.3	0.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	47.0	45.3	44.8	3.8	4.9	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4.0	3.9	4.0	2.6	0.0
Mining	18.4	18.2	16.3	1.1	12.9	Mining & Construction	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Coal Mining	4.5	4.4	4.7	2.3	-4.3	Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	10.9	10.7	8.5	1.9	28.2	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	33.8	33.4	33.5	1.2	0.9
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7	Transportation & Public Utilities	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	-6.9
Oil & Gas Field Services	8.1	8.0	5.9	1.2	37.3	Trade	8.9	8.6	8.6	3.5	3.5
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	17.5	15.9	17.4	10.1	0.6	Retail Trade	8.1	7.8	7.8	3.8	3.8
General Building Contractors	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.1	5.1	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Heavy Construction	5.2	4.4	5.4	18.2	-3.7	Services	8.4	8.4	8.3	0.0	1.2
Special Trade Construction	8.2	7.6	8.1	7.9	1.2	Total Government	12.1	12.0	12.0	0.8	0.8
Manufacturing	11.1	11.2	11.1	-0.9	0.0	Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.8	0.0	-10.7
Durable Goods	5.1	5.2	5.1	-1.9	0.0	State Government	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	6.1
Nondurable Goods	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	Local Government	6.1	6.0	5.9	1.7	3.4
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0						
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1						
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	191.8	191.2	189.2	0.3	1.4						
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.2	14.0	14.3	1.4	-0.7	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.7	32.5	31.9	0.6	2.5
Transportation	9.5	9.2	9.2	3.3	3.3	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.6	5.5	5.2	1.8	7.7
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1	0.0	Mining	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.0	16.7
Trucking & Warehousing	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	Construction	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0
Communications	2.0	2.0	2.2	0.0	-9.1	Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Telephone Communications	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.0	-18.2	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	27.1	27.0	26.7	0.4	1.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.7	2.8	2.8	-3.6	-3.6	Transportation & Public Utilities	1.5	1.6	1.7	-6.3	-11.8
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Trade	53.9	53.4	52.4	0.9	2.9	Communications & Public Utilities	0.4	0.5	0.5	-20.0	-20.0
Wholesale Trade	8.0	7.7	7.7	3.9	3.9	Trade	9.0	8.8	8.6	2.3	4.7
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.4	0.0	4.5	Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Nondurable Goods	3.4	3.1	3.3	9.7	3.0	Retail Trade	6.5	6.3	6.2	3.2	4.8
Retail Trade	45.9	45.7	44.7	0.4	2.7	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8	Services	9.6	9.5	9.4	1.1	2.1
General Merchandise Stores	5.3	5.2	4.7	1.9	12.8	Personal & Business Services	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.0	0.0
Department Stores	4.5	4.4	3.7	2.3	21.6	Health Services	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	6.9
Food Stores	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	-1.9	Government	5.8	5.9	5.8	-1.7	0.0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
Gas Stations	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4	State Government	0.8	0.7	0.7	14.3	14.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1	Local Government	4.3	4.5	4.3	-4.4	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	Local Education	3.0	3.1	3.0	-3.2	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	16.6	16.4	16.5	1.2	0.6						
Miscellaneous Retail	5.6	5.7	5.2	-1.8	7.7						
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.1	8.1	8.0	0.0	1.2						
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	4.9						
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.9	6.1						
Insurance	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0						
Services	53.9	53.6	52.5	0.6	2.7						
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	1.4						
Personal Services	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8						
Business Services	8.1	8.1	7.9	0.0	2.5						
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0						
Amusements (Rec. Services & Mot. Pics.)	3.7	3.8	3.5	-2.6	5.7						
Health Services	11.2	11.2	10.7	0.0	4.7						
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3						
Legal Services	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7						
Social Services	6.2	6.1	6.0	1.6	3.3						
Membership Organizations	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	0.0						
Engineering & Management	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	2.6						
Government	61.7	62.1	62.0	-0.6	-0.5						
Total Federal Government	6.8	6.8	7.5	0.0	-9.3						
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5						
Total State Government	13.9	13.8	13.8	0.7	0.7						
State Education	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	-1.8						
Total Local Government	41.0	41.5	40.7	-1.2	0.7						
Local Hospitals	5.4	5.4	5.1	0.0	5.9						
Local Education	23.2	23.7	23.3	-2.1	-0.4						

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.



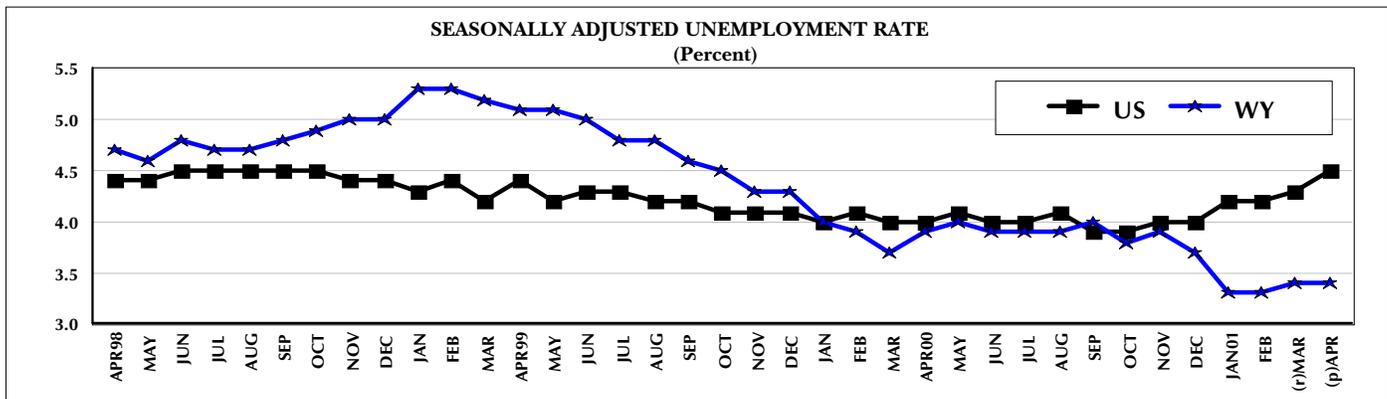
Wyoming Economic Indicators

by: Julie Barnish, Statistical Technician

"The number of unemployed individuals in Wyoming decreased 12.2 percent when compared to April 2000."

	April 2001	March 2001	April 2000	Percentage Change	
	(p)	(r)	(b)	Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	265,389	265,370	265,225	0.0	0.1
Unemployed	9,224	11,226	10,511	-17.8	-12.2
Employed	256,165	254,144	254,714	0.8	0.6
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.5%/3.4%	4.2%/3.4%	4.0%/3.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.2%/4.5%	4.6%/4.3%	3.7%/4.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,280,000	7,609,000	7,737,000	-4.3	-5.9
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	346,000	350,000	330,000	-1.1	4.8
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,108,000	3,338,000	3,043,000	-6.9	2.1
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$933.29	\$886.65	\$893.37	5.3	4.5
Average Weekly Hours	44.4	44.6	43.9	-0.4	1.1
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$792.90	\$778.05	\$776.32	1.9	2.1
Average Weekly Hours	45.7	45.0	44.9	1.6	1.8
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$616.73	\$597.55	\$621.73	3.2	-0.8
Average Weekly Hours	37.4	37.3	39.3	0.3	-4.8
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$585.68	\$596.41	\$595.48	-1.8	-1.6
Average Weekly Hours	39.6	40.6	41.7	-2.5	-5.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated (2)	11,745	15,564	11,635	-24.5	0.9
Benefits Paid	\$2,408,277	\$3,256,216	\$2,225,476	-26.0	8.2
Average Weekly Benefits Payment	\$205.05	\$209.21	\$191.27	-2.0	7.2
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	211,803	209,175	209,572	1.3	1.1
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	176.9	176.2	171.3	0.4	3.3
Food & Beverages	172.4	172.2	167.2	0.1	3.1
Housing	175.4	175.4	167.9	0.0	4.5
Apparel	131.9	132.2	133.3	-0.2	-1.1
Transportation	156.1	153.9	152.9	1.4	2.1
Medical Care	270.8	270.0	258.8	0.3	4.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	105.0	104.3	102.9	0.7	2.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	104.1	104.3	101.8	-0.2	2.3
Other Goods & Services	281.3	277.7	271.9	1.3	3.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	136.3	135.9	130.7	0.3	4.3
Wyoming Building Permits					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	163	158	179	3.2	-8.9
Valuation	\$25,661,000	\$25,209,000	\$35,229,000	1.8	-27.2

(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

"While the U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased 0.2 percent from March to April 2001, Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged."

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Apr 2001 (p)	Mar 2001 (r)	Apr 2000 (b)									
NORTHWEST	45,883	45,534	46,409	43,598	42,741	43,851	2,285	2,793	2,558	5.0	6.1	5.5
Big Horn	5,952	5,915	6,084	5,695	5,548	5,736	257	367	348	4.3	6.2	5.7
Fremont	18,234	18,227	18,525	17,095	16,870	17,332	1,139	1,357	1,193	6.2	7.4	6.4
Hot Springs	2,496	2,436	2,471	2,389	2,323	2,385	107	113	86	4.3	4.6	3.5
Park	14,540	14,361	14,518	13,975	13,644	13,891	565	717	627	3.9	5.0	4.3
Washakie	4,661	4,595	4,811	4,444	4,356	4,507	217	239	304	4.7	5.2	6.3
NORTHEAST	45,149	44,896	45,066	43,755	43,131	43,358	1,394	1,765	1,708	3.1	3.9	3.8
Campbell	20,464	20,540	20,418	19,948	19,890	19,753	516	650	665	2.5	3.2	3.3
Crook	3,165	3,064	3,204	3,040	2,919	3,069	125	145	135	3.9	4.7	4.2
Johnson	3,997	3,879	3,973	3,890	3,745	3,827	107	134	146	2.7	3.5	3.7
Sheridan	14,172	14,055	14,009	13,664	13,399	13,404	508	656	605	3.6	4.7	4.3
Weston	3,351	3,358	3,462	3,213	3,178	3,305	138	180	157	4.1	5.4	4.5
SOUTHWEST	50,830	51,182	50,899	48,898	49,066	48,561	1,932	2,116	2,338	3.8	4.1	4.6
Lincoln	6,396	6,375	6,570	6,090	5,966	6,184	306	409	386	4.8	6.4	5.9
Sublette	3,032	2,978	3,083	2,979	2,909	3,005	53	69	78	1.7	2.3	2.5
Sweetwater	19,715	19,844	20,037	18,968	18,917	19,164	747	927	873	3.8	4.7	4.4
Teton	11,506	11,746	10,801	11,117	11,545	10,398	389	201	403	3.4	1.7	3.7
Uinta	10,181	10,239	10,408	9,744	9,729	9,810	437	510	598	4.3	5.0	5.7
SOUTHEAST	73,786	73,596	73,428	71,925	71,208	71,685	1,861	2,388	1,743	2.5	3.2	2.4
Albany	19,289	19,387	18,975	18,979	18,972	18,689	310	415	286	1.6	2.1	1.5
Goshen	6,749	6,479	6,754	6,530	6,213	6,579	219	266	175	3.2	4.1	2.6
Laramie	41,621	41,749	41,307	40,461	40,312	40,203	1,160	1,437	1,104	2.8	3.4	2.7
Niobrara	1,309	1,243	1,325	1,275	1,195	1,296	34	48	29	2.6	3.9	2.2
Platte	4,818	4,738	5,067	4,680	4,516	4,918	138	222	149	2.9	4.7	2.9
CENTRAL	49,742	50,159	49,423	47,988	47,997	47,260	1,754	2,162	2,163	3.5	4.3	4.4
Carbon	8,017	7,977	8,322	7,736	7,602	7,919	281	375	403	3.5	4.7	4.8
Converse	6,870	6,840	6,930	6,609	6,515	6,635	261	325	295	3.8	4.8	4.3
Natrona	34,855	35,342	34,171	33,643	33,880	32,706	1,212	1,462	1,465	3.5	4.1	4.3
STATEWIDE	265,389	265,370	265,225	256,165	254,144	254,714	9,224	11,226	10,511	3.5	4.2	4.0
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.4	3.4	3.9
U.S.....										4.2	4.6	3.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.5	4.3	4.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/01. Run Date 05/01.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

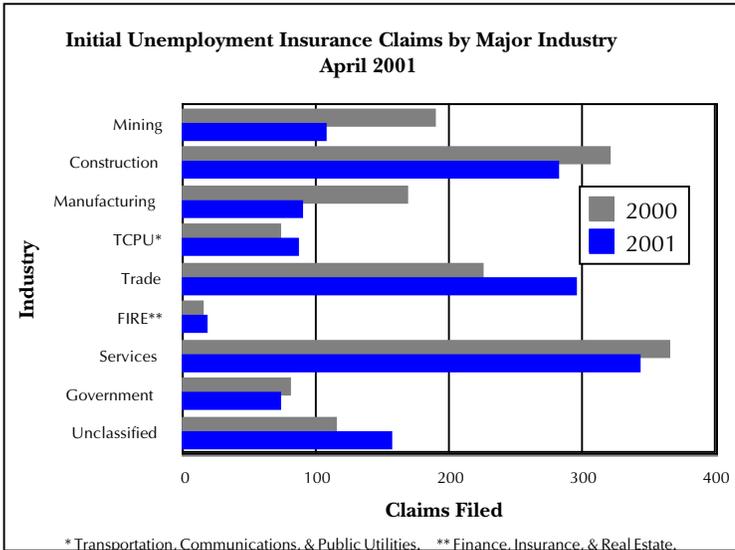
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2000 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 3.9 percent.

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

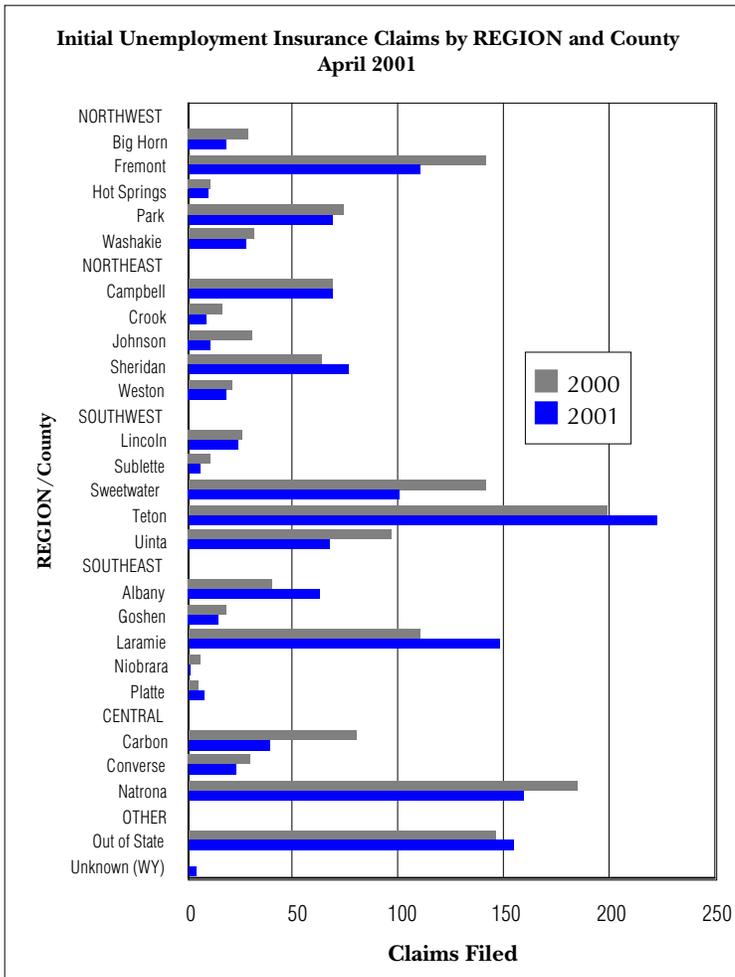
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Rich Peters, Unemployment Insurance Analyst

"Statewide initial claims decreased 6.5 percent in April 2001 compared to April 2000."



	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	APR.01	MAR.01	APR.00	APR.01	
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,458	1,448	1,560	0.7	-6.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	482	522	682	-7.7	-29.3
Mining	108	98	190	10.2	-43.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	91	83	155	9.6	-41.3
Construction	283	307	322	-7.8	-12.1
Manufacturing	91	117	170	-22.2	-46.5
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	819	752	763	8.9	7.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	87	77	74	13.0	17.6
Transportation	75	64	64	17.2	17.2
Communications & Public Utilities	12	13	10	-7.7	20.0
Trade	296	241	226	22.8	31.0
Wholesale Trade	37	30	22	23.3	68.2
Retail Trade	259	211	204	22.7	27.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	18	19	16	-5.3	12.5
Services	344	321	366	7.2	-6.0
Personal & Business Services	71	75	73	-5.3	-2.7
Health Services	26	27	39	-3.7	-33.3
Government	74	94	81	-21.3	-8.6
Local Government	33	31	34	6.5	-2.9
Local Education	10	9	4	11.1	150.0
UNCLASSIFIED	157	174	115	-9.8	36.5



	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	APR.01	MAR.01	APR.00	APR.01	
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	148	156	108	-5.1	37.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	63	51	35	23.5	80.0
Mining	0	0	1	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	1	0.0	0.0
Construction	53	45	28	17.8	89.3
Manufacturing	10	6	6	66.7	66.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	74	93	55	-20.4	34.5
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	10	15	6	-33.3	66.7
Transportation	8	10	6	-20.0	33.3
Communications & Public Utilities	2	5	0	-60.0	0.0
Trade	24	30	14	-20.0	71.4
Wholesale Trade	3	2	1	50.0	200.0
Retail Trade	21	28	13	-25.0	61.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	6	3	-66.7	-33.3
Services	29	34	22	-14.7	31.8
Personal & Business Services	15	14	11	7.1	36.4
Health Services	2	4	4	-50.0	-50.0
Government	9	8	10	12.5	-10.0
Local Government	3	2	2	50.0	50.0
Local Education	0	1	1	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	11	12	18	-8.3	-38.9

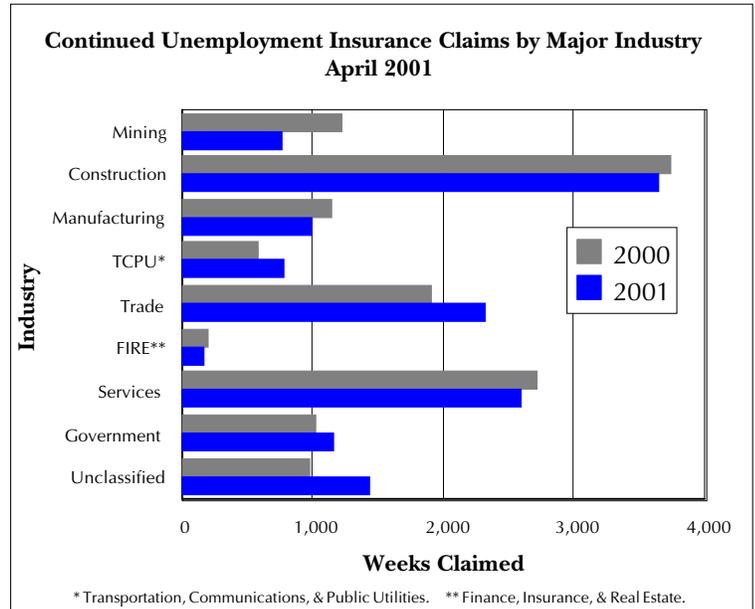
	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	APR.01	MAR.01	APR.00	APR.01	
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	160	172	186	-7.0	-14.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	49	58	111	-15.5	-55.9
Mining	18	13	27	38.5	-33.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	18	13	25	38.5	-28.0
Construction	23	37	47	-37.8	-51.1
Manufacturing	8	8	37	0.0	-78.4
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	92	100	66	-8.0	39.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	12	10	6	20.0	100.0
Transportation	11	9	5	22.2	120.0
Communications & Public Utilities	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
Trade	27	46	31	-41.3	-12.9
Wholesale Trade	6	12	8	-50.0	-25.0
Retail Trade	21	34	23	-38.2	-8.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	3	1	-33.3	100.0
Services	46	37	25	24.3	84.0
Personal & Business Services	14	11	10	27.3	40.0
Health Services	10	4	4	150.0	150.0
Government	5	4	3	25.0	66.7
Local Government	4	2	3	100.0	33.3
Local Education	0	1	0	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	19	14	9	35.7	111.1

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Rich Peters, Unemployment Insurance Analyst

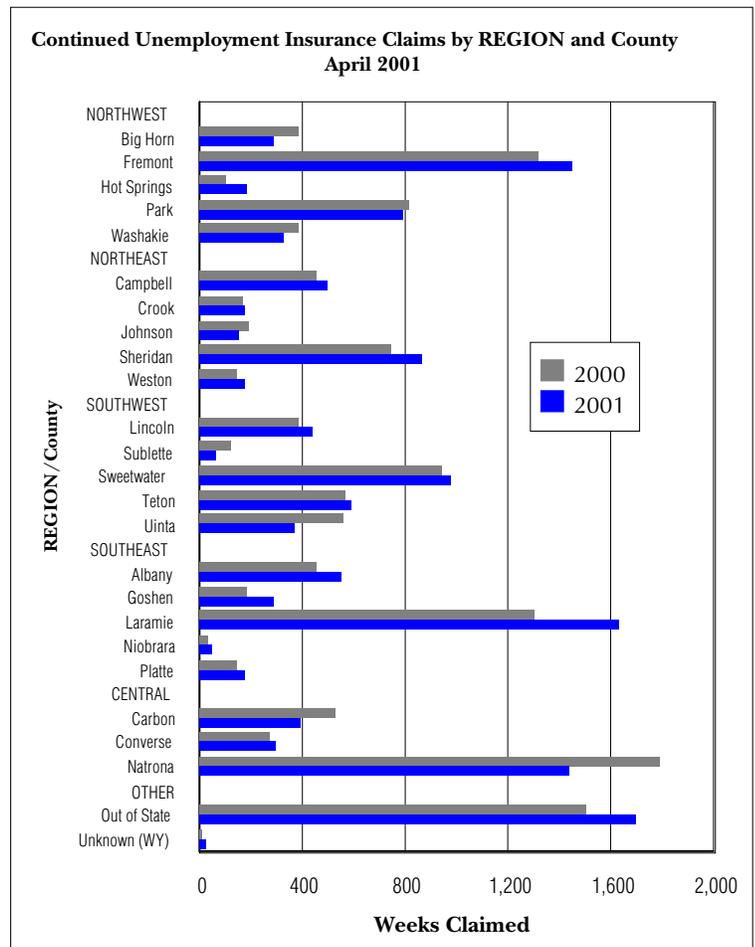
"The number of weeks claimed for Communications & Public Utilities doubled in over-the-year comparisons between April 2000 and April 2001. "

	Percent Change				
	Claims Filed			Claims Filed	
	APR 01	MAR 01	APR 00	APR 01	APR 01
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	13,954	17,748	13,602	-21.4	2.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	4,630	5,561	4,619	-16.7	0.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5,437	8,003	6,143	-32.1	-11.5
Mining	771	967	1,234	-20.3	-37.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	486	581	950	-16.4	-48.8
Construction	3,663	5,823	3,755	-37.1	-2.5
Manufacturing	1,003	1,213	1,154	-17.3	-13.1
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	7,068	7,976	6,469	-11.4	9.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	789	909	588	-13.2	34.2
Transportation	581	639	488	-9.1	19.1
Communications & Public Utilities	208	270	100	-23.0	108.0
Trade	2,330	2,437	1,910	-4.4	22.0
Wholesale Trade	326	352	213	-7.4	53.1
Retail Trade	2,004	2,085	1,697	-3.9	18.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	174	193	213	-9.8	-18.3
Services	2,606	2,888	2,727	-9.8	-4.4
Personal & Business Services	659	818	666	-19.4	-1.1
Health Services	198	220	287	-10.0	-31.0
Government	1,169	1,549	1,031	-24.5	13.4
Local Government	338	458	249	-26.2	35.7
Local Education	104	113	90	-8.0	15.6
UNCLASSIFIED	1,449	1,769	990	-18.1	46.4



LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,632	2,246	1,306	-27.3	25.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	527	690	450	-23.6	17.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	617	1,037	603	-40.5	2.3
Mining	4	31	17	-87.1	-76.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	13	0.0	0.0
Construction	553	928	555	-40.4	-0.4
Manufacturing	60	78	31	-23.1	93.5
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	878	1,062	611	-17.3	43.7
Transportation, Communications & P ublic Utilities	224	232	107	-3.4	109.3
Transportation	105	105	88	0.0	19.3
Communications & Public Utilities	119	127	19	-6.3	526.3
Trade	273	298	178	-8.4	53.4
Wholesale Trade	39	45	25	-13.3	56.0
Retail Trade	234	253	153	-7.5	52.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	34	52	31	-34.6	9.7
Services	248	348	203	-28.7	22.2
Personal & Business Services	130	139	107	-6.5	21.5
Health Services	32	55	30	-41.8	6.7
Government	99	132	92	-25.0	7.6
Local Government	30	45	21	-33.3	42.9
Local Education	11	17	5	-35.3	120.0
UNCLASSIFIED	137	147	92	-6.8	48.9



NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,445	1,830	1,794	-21.0	-19.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	470	618	592	-23.9	-20.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	575	868	864	-33.8	-33.4
Mining	123	150	178	-18.0	-30.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	93	108	139	-13.9	-33.1
Construction	342	617	565	-44.6	-39.5
Manufacturing	110	101	121	8.9	-9.1
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	784	865	823	-9.4	-4.7
Transportation, Communications & P ublic Utilities	82	83	79	-1.2	3.8
Transportation	55	56	66	-1.8	-16.7
Communications & Public Utilities	27	27	13	0.0	107.7
Trade	299	302	321	-1.0	-6.9
Wholesale Trade	89	90	64	-1.1	39.1
Retail Trade	210	212	257	-0.9	-18.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	39	36	42	8.3	-7.1
Services	289	320	307	-9.7	-5.9
Personal & Business Services	110	114	90	-3.5	22.2
Health Services	40	43	82	-7.0	-51.2
Government	75	124	74	-39.5	1.4
Local Government	13	25	13	-48.0	0.0
Local Education	0	6	4	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	86	97	107	-11.3	-19.6

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