

# TRENDS

## Labor Market Areas: Connecting Place of Work to Place of Residence with Administrative Data

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**“Through the use of administrative data, we found that during 2000, more than 75 percent of all workers in Jackson were employed in the Services, Retail Trade, and Construction industries. The number of individuals commuting to work in Jackson in 2000 was 27.6 percent higher than it was in 1992.”**

Jackson, Wyoming, is nestled in Jackson Hole with Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Parks to the north, the Bridger-Teton National Forest to the east, and the Star Valley to the south. Tourists flock to Jackson year-round to take advantage of the area’s numerous cultural and recreational activities, including skiing, snowmobiling, hiking, fishing, camping, mountain climbing, and whitewater rafting. The resort-like atmosphere requires a large labor supply, but like many resort communities, the high cost and short supply of housing forces many workers to take residence in neighboring towns. By using administrative data, we are able to determine the number of workers within an area, the labor market areas in which the workers live, the industries that employ them, and their average wages, subject to certain limitations. Through the use of administrative data, we found that during 2000, more than 75 percent of all workers in Jackson were employed in the Services, Retail Trade, and Construction industries. The number of individuals commuting to work in Jackson in 2000 was 27.6 percent higher than it was in 1992.

With 8,647 residents, Jackson is the largest town in Teton County. From the 1990 Census, we know surrounding counties are a source of labor for Teton County. Over the last decade the County has consistently had one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state; its annual average unemployment rate in 2000 was 1.7 percent, compared to a statewide rate of 3.9 percent. Lincoln County, which is directly south of

(continued on page 2)

### Feature Article Methodology

An outline describing the detailed methodology used by Research & Planning to determine city of residence, city of employment, and commuting patterns statewide is linked to the following Internet page ([http://lmi.state.wy.us/staff/w\\_g.htm](http://lmi.state.wy.us/staff/w_g.htm)). As time and resources allow, the outline will be expanded to a working paper on the use of administrative databases for commuting pattern analysis. We appreciate your patience and welcome comments.

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Teton County, has consistently had one of the highest unemployment rates in the state; its annual average unemployment rate in 2000 was 5.3 percent. For fiscal year 2000,<sup>1</sup> the U.S. Department of Labor classified Lincoln County as a labor surplus area, which means that its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent higher than the average unemployment rate for all states during the previous two calendar years.<sup>2</sup>

Research & Planning (R&P) investigated worker commuting patterns between Lincoln and Teton counties, Wyoming, from 1992 through 2000 under contract with a private firm. The practical application and theoretical importance of labor market areas prompted R&P to expand the analysis to include commuters from all surrounding counties (Sublette, Park, Fremont, and Lincoln) to the town of Jackson. The primary focus was on Wyoming towns within 100 miles of Jackson. We used 1992 as our reference year because it is the first year for which employee data are available in the Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database.<sup>3</sup>

The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 defines a Labor Market Area (LMA) as “an economically integrated geographic area within which

individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change employment without changing their place of residence.”<sup>4</sup> Each county is considered its own LMA or part of a larger, regional LMA depending on the proportion of individuals commuting to jobs outside of any given county relative to the number of individuals working in their county of residence. In the analysis and for this discussion, the focus is on Jackson alone, not the balance of its LMA (Teton County).

### Background

The Meridian Group has proposed the development of a planned community north of Alpine, Wyoming, which will consist of residential units, a post office, elementary school, grocery store, restaurants, and other retail and service outlets.<sup>5</sup> In addition to providing a housing alternative for employees who work in Teton County (where the average price of homes sold in 2000 was \$422,897<sup>6</sup>), the project aims to reduce commuter traffic on the corridor between Alpine and Jackson by providing commuter bus service (see Map 1, page 3). This is a joint venture between The Meridian Group and Southern Teton Area Rapid Transit (START). Meridian contracted

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with R&P to determine the average number of commuters between Lincoln and Teton counties, their average quarterly wages, and the industries in which they work. The companies will use the data to determine the size and scope of the potential community and transit service. Information about the project is available at <http://www.northalpine.com>.

### Administrative Data Technique

For this analysis, Research & Planning used information from two Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax sources (Wage Records and the ES-202<sup>7</sup>) and the Wyoming Driver's License (DL) database. The DL database was used to determine each worker's place of residence, and the Social Security Numbers (SSNs) in the DL database were linked to their corresponding records in the Wage Records database. Each individual's wage record contains the UI account number of the employer(s) for which the individual worked in any given quarter. The UI account numbers were then cross-referenced with the employer data in the ES-202 to determine the individual's place of work each quarter.

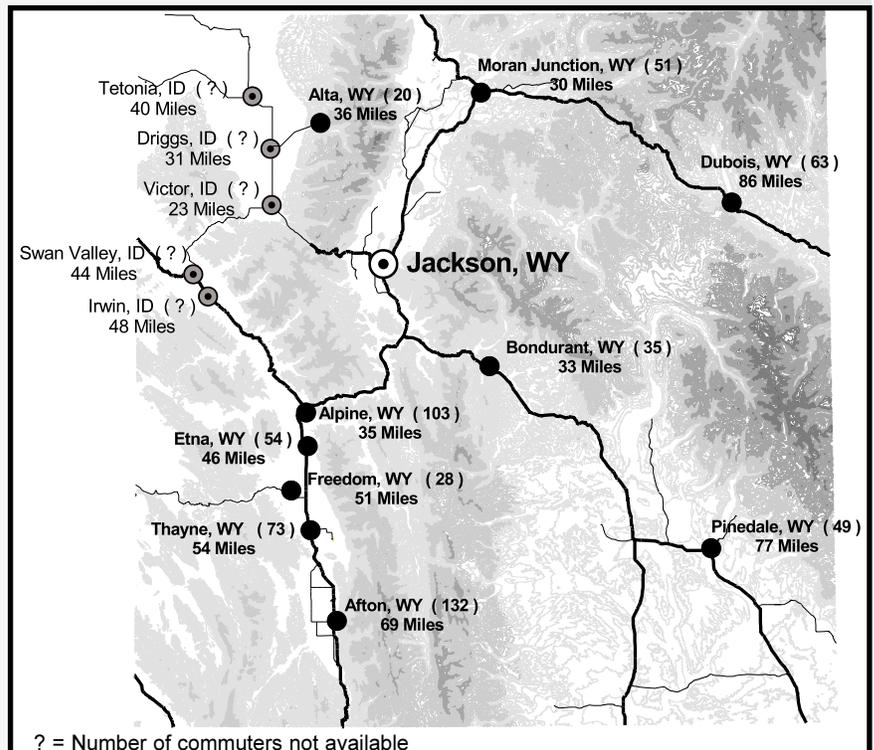
Some administrative records are limited by the currency of the data they contain. The assumption behind the use of the DL database, in this case, is that even though people change residences between driver's license renewals, they are replaced by people with similar demographic characteristics and work behaviors. For statistical purposes, the assumption appears reasonable in this setting, but it remains to be seen whether this assumption is reasonable during times of rapid economic change. Additional control over the issue of currency can be obtained by using more recent administrative data from UI claims, Employment Service,

Vocational Rehabilitation, or Community College records.

The number of commuters between towns was calculated by comparing the town listed on each individual's driver's license with the town in which the individual's employer was located according to the ES-202.<sup>8</sup> If an employer had several worksites throughout the state, it was assumed that the individual worked at the location closest to his/her residence. Similarly, if a worker held more than one job in a quarter, his/her location of employment was assigned as the town of the job nearest his/her home. Individuals were assumed to reside in the towns found on their driver's licenses, although some people may have moved without updating their addresses (despite a law that requires Wyoming residents to notify the Department of Transportation within 10 days of an address change).<sup>9</sup> These assumptions were necessary to provide a starting point for further analysis.<sup>10</sup>

Our analysis focuses on commuters living between 20 and 100 miles from Jackson. Unless otherwise noted, future references to Jackson also include the towns of Wilson, Teton Village, Kelly, Hoback Junction, and Moose, which are within 20 miles of Jackson. Individuals who worked in Jackson were classified as Local Residents, Commuters, Unlikely Commuters, or Residence Unknown. Those who lived in Jackson were labeled Local Residents, while those living between 20 and 100 miles from Jackson were labeled Commuters. Individuals living

**Map 1: Driving Distance to Jackson and Number of Commuters, 2000**



more than 100 miles away (as determined by their addresses in the DL database) were labeled and treated in the analysis as Unlikely Commuters. Although the addresses on their driver's licenses indicated that they lived over 100 miles from their places of work, we suspect that most of the Unlikely Commuters either temporarily relocated to the Jackson area to work in a seasonal industry or they permanently relocated near Jackson but did not update their addresses with the Department of Transportation. In either case, it is unlikely that workers in this group regularly traveled more than 100 miles to and from work. Finally, individuals who appeared in Wage Records as working in Jackson but were not found in the DL database were labeled Residence Unknown, because R&P has no way to determine their residences at this time.

For our analysis, we included data for 1992, 1996, and 2000. We selected 1996 for two reasons. First, the number of workers in Jackson remained relatively steady from 1992 to 1996, which allowed us to observe changes in geographic sources of labor. The number of workers in Jackson increased by 1,643 (16.3%) over the four-year period, compared to an increase of 2,867 (24.5%) between 1996 and 2000 (see Table 1). The second reason we selected 1996 involves a time lag between the year and quarter an individual began working in Wyoming and the quarter for which we were able to determine that person's residence in the DL database. To assign cities of residence to

individuals who started working in Wyoming before they obtained Wyoming driver's licenses, we worked backwards from the time they first appeared in the DL database to the time they first appeared in Wage Records. In such cases, the residence cities on their driver's licenses were assigned as their residences at the earlier date, provided that their residences were near the towns where they worked according to Wage Records. Because driver's licenses issued by many states expire every four years, individuals who moved to Wyoming in 1996 should have obtained Wyoming licenses by at least 2000 if they continued to work in, and considered themselves residents of, Wyoming.<sup>11</sup> Workers who moved to Wyoming after 1996 might not have appeared in the DL database by the end of 2000, which may account for some of the growth in the Residence Unknown category in recent years.

### Residence Unknown

There are several possible explanations for the presence of workers in the Residence Unknown category. In addition to new Wyoming residents who have not yet obtained Wyoming driver's licenses, others (such as workers under the age of 16) may not have had driver's licenses at all. Some workers labeled Residence Unknown may have been seasonal employees whose primary residences were in different states. Teton County has large fluctuations in employment levels throughout the year. For instance, ES-202

**Table 1: Annual Average Number of Persons Working in Jackson by Community of Residence**

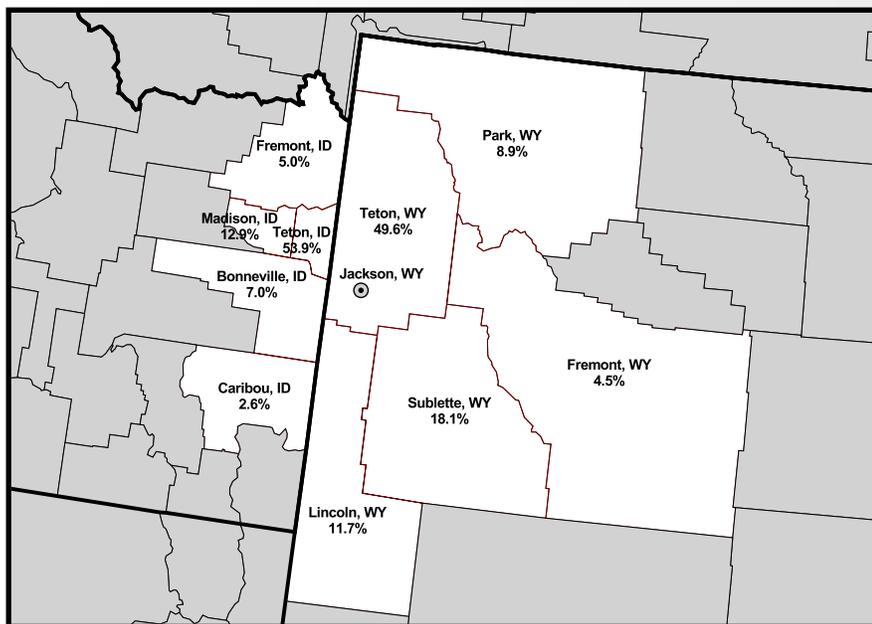
Residence	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Nominal Change 1992 - 2000	Percent Change 1992 - 2000
Jackson (Local Residents)	6,456	6,696	6,678	6,558	6,363	6,279	6,159	5,954	5,854	-602	-9.3%
Afton	144	142	153	147	133	122	121	119	132	-12	-8.3
Alpine	75	76	84	72	78	102	102	96	103	28	37.3
Thayne	52	61	74	69	74	74	83	78	73	21	40.4
Dubois	27	32	22	24	32	33	41	59	63	36	133.3
Etna	29	32	42	48	40	46	48	45	54	25	86.2
Moran Junction	46	48	50	49	49	46	49	45	51	5	10.9
Pinedale	38	46	41	32	31	39	38	43	49	11	28.9
Bondurant	26	30	26	26	26	28	32	34	35	9	34.6
Freedom	10	14	14	16	17	20	21	22	28	18	180.0
Alta	20	19	19	16	18	20	20	19	20	0	0.0
Other Wyoming Towns*	84	91	97	95	94	81	73	90	95	11	13.1
Total Commuters	551	591	622	594	592	611	628	650	703	152	27.6
Unlikely Commuters**	348	331	298	289	241	262	370	401	444	96	27.6
Residence Unknown	2,715	3,268	3,827	4,314	4,517	5,034	5,809	6,690	7,579	4,864	179.2
Total	10,070	10,886	11,425	11,755	11,713	12,186	12,966	13,695	14,580	4,510	44.8

Source: Wyoming Wage Records 2000.

\*Within 20-100 miles of Jackson

\*\*Wyoming Towns more than 100 miles from Jackson

Map 2: County Population Growth Rates, 1992-2000



employment for Teton County in July 2000 was 20,538; four months later, in November, employment was 14,062. The large drop in employment is indicative of the number of seasonal workers, many of whom are not Wyoming residents and have low attachment to the labor force.

Analysis revealed that some individuals labeled Residence Unknown worked in Jackson at least four consecutive quarters, and therefore were probably not seasonal employees. We have reason to believe that many such workers were living in Idaho border towns and working in Jackson. The 1990 Census revealed that 325 residents of Teton County, Idaho (ID) commuted to Teton County, Wyoming; 143 of them worked in the town of Jackson.<sup>12</sup> The population of Teton County (ID) grew 53.9 percent from 1992 (estimated population 3,899)<sup>13</sup> to 2000 (population 5,999),<sup>14</sup> so it is likely that the number of individuals commuting to Wyoming increased as well. Map 2 shows the county population growth rates from 1992 to 2000 for other nearby counties in Wyoming and Idaho.

## Employment

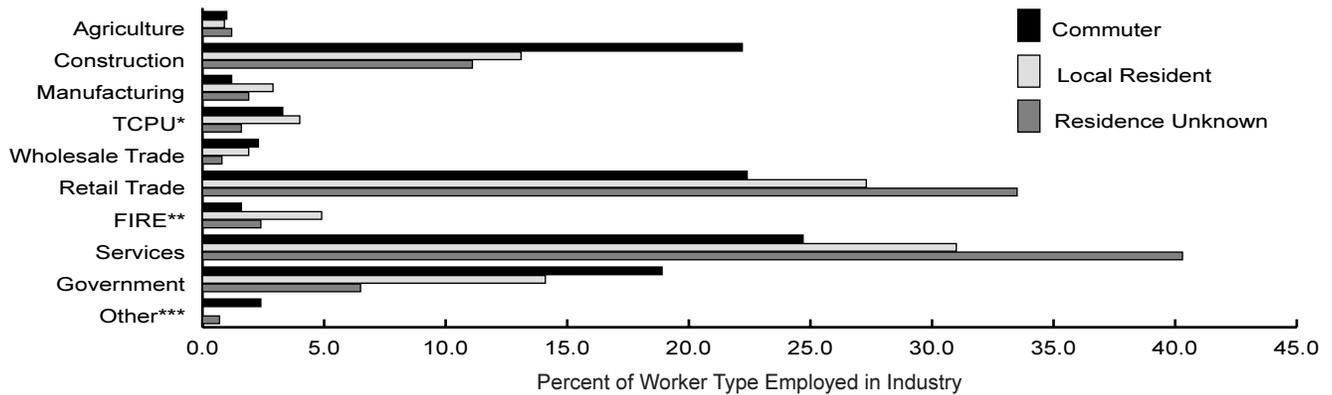
The employment and commuting numbers shown are annual averages. Although data are available for each quarter, we chose to work with annual averages due to the seasonality in the number of workers and Commuters. Historically, employment and Commuter numbers in Teton County are highest during the third quarter each year because the summer months are peak tourist season.

Table 1 (see page 4) shows the annual average number of persons working in Jackson from 1992 to 2000 by commuter type and for the ten communities with the most Commuters. Over this time period, the town of Afton consistently had more individuals commute to Jackson than any other Wyoming town within 100 miles. Alpine was the next largest exporter of employees, followed by Thayne. Afton, Alpine, and Thayne are all located in Lincoln County, which had 447 workers commute to Jackson in 2000. Sublette and Teton counties follow, with 101 and 71 Commuters, respectively. Dubois, with 63 Commuters in 2000, was the only town involved from Fremont County. This study did not locate any Commuters from Park County, most likely due to the mountainous terrain in that area of the state. Map 1 (see page 3) is a topographic map of the Jackson commuting areas with the darker shades of blue representing mountainous terrain. It also shows the major roads, the ten Wyoming communities with the most workers commuting to Jackson, the towns in Idaho that are likely to have residents who commute to Jackson, the driving distance to Jackson, and the number of Commuters from each town.

From 1992 to 2000, the annual average number of Commuters increased 27.6 percent (from 551 to 703) (see Table 1, page 4). In contrast, the number of Local Resident employees *declined* 9.3 percent from 1992 to 2000, even though the population of the town of Jackson<sup>15</sup> increased 59.0 percent over the same period of time. In 2000, 49.6 percent of all workers in Jackson fell into the Residence Unknown category, compared to only 25.6 percent in 1992. The annual average number of

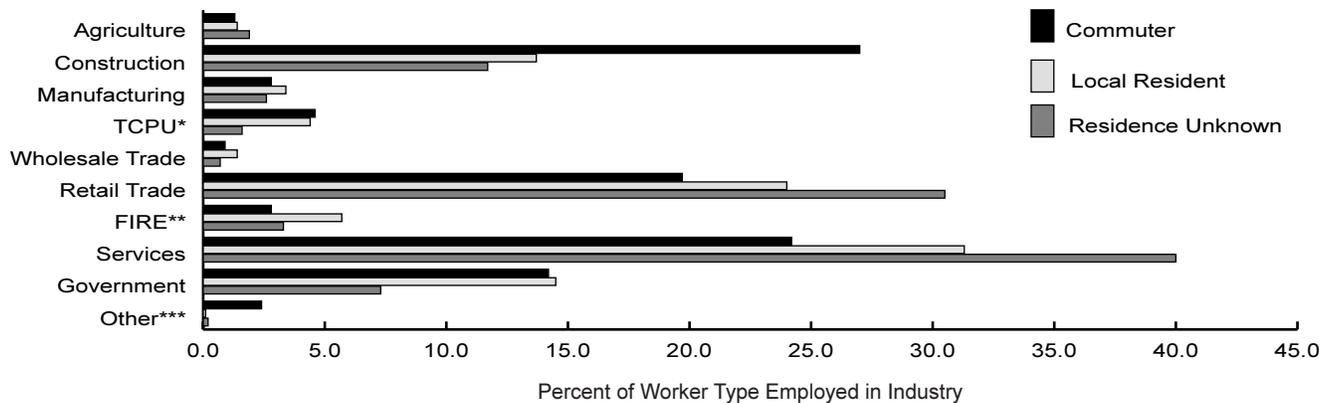
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**Figure 1: Industry Distribution of Commuters, Local Residents, and Residence Unknown, 1992**



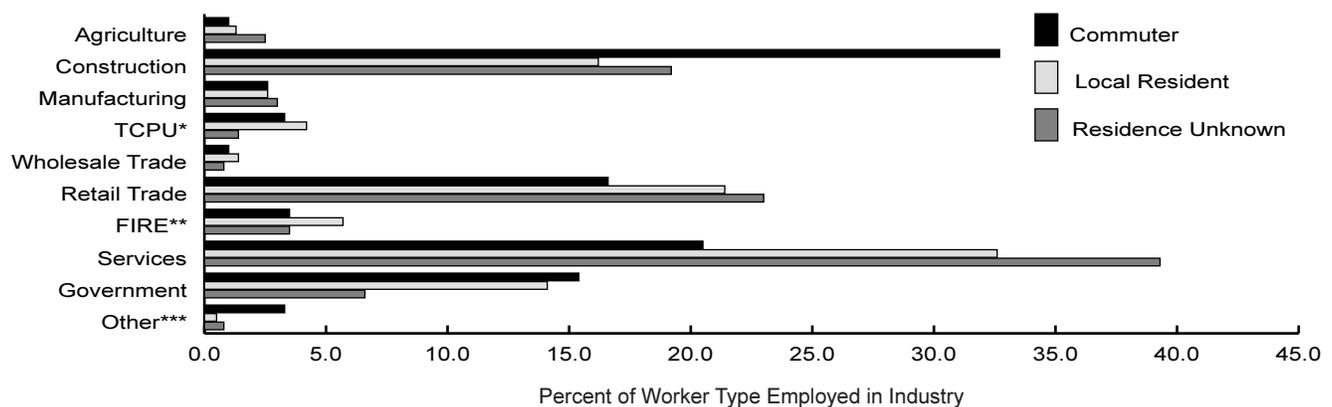
\*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities      \*\*Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate      \*\*\*Workers not classified elsewhere due to confidentiality

**Figure 2: Industry Distribution of Commuters, Local Residents, and Residence Unknown, 1996**



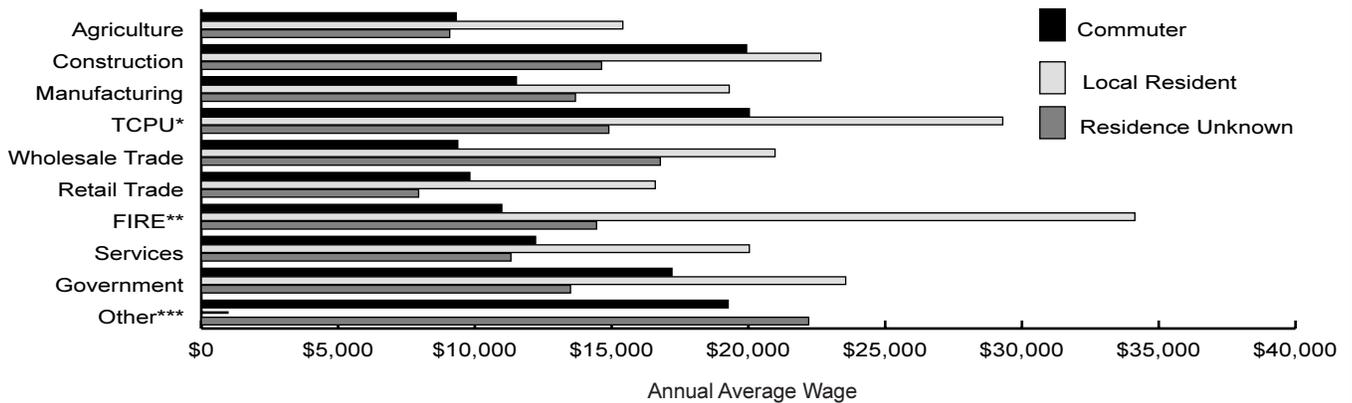
\*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities      \*\*Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate      \*\*\*Workers not classified elsewhere due to confidentiality

**Figure 3: Industry Distribution of Commuters, Local Residents, and Residence Unknown, 2000**



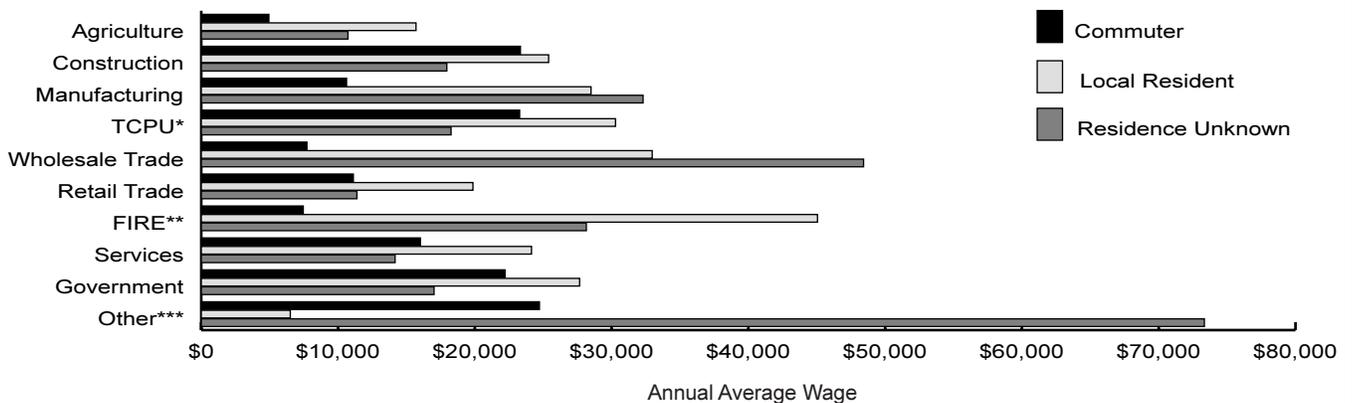
\*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities      \*\*Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate      \*\*\*Workers not classified elsewhere due to confidentiality

**Figure 4: Average Annual Wage for Commuters, Local Residents, and Residence Unknown, 1992**



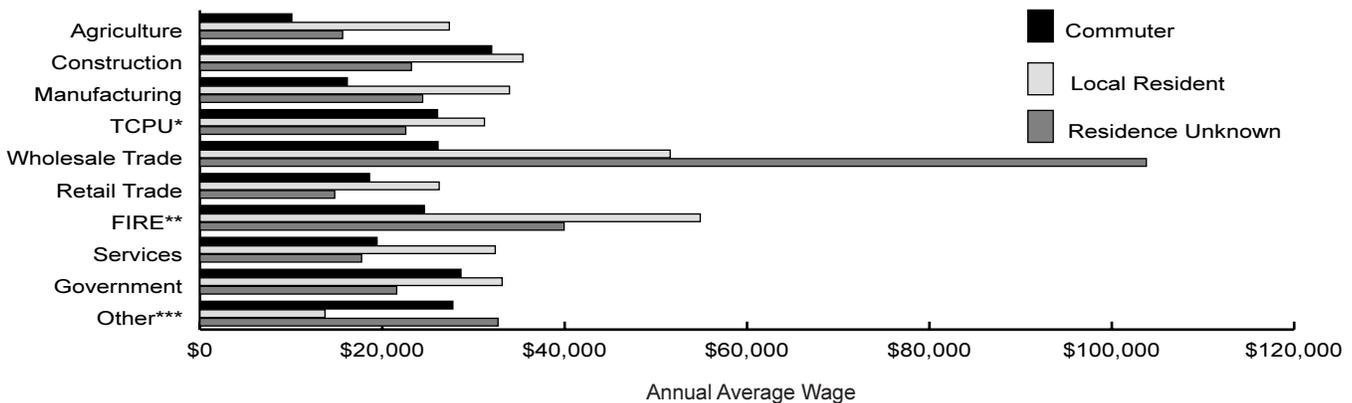
\*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities    \*\*Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate    \*\*\*Workers not classified elsewhere due to confidentiality

**Figure 5: Average Annual Wage for Commuters, Local Residents, and Residence Unknown, 1996**



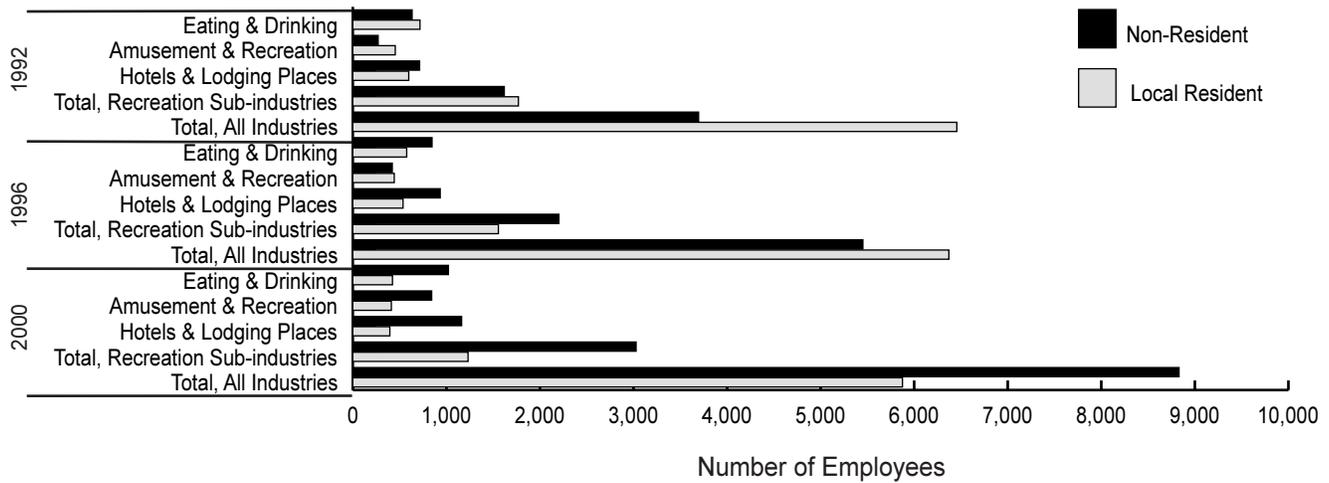
\*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities    \*\*Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate    \*\*\*Workers not classified elsewhere due to confidentiality

**Figure 6: Average Annual Wage for Commuters, Local Residents, and Residence Unknown, 2000**



\*Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities    \*\*Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate    \*\*\*Workers not classified elsewhere due to confidentiality

**Figure 7: Employment in Recreation Sub-industries by Resident Status For 1992, 1996, and 2000**



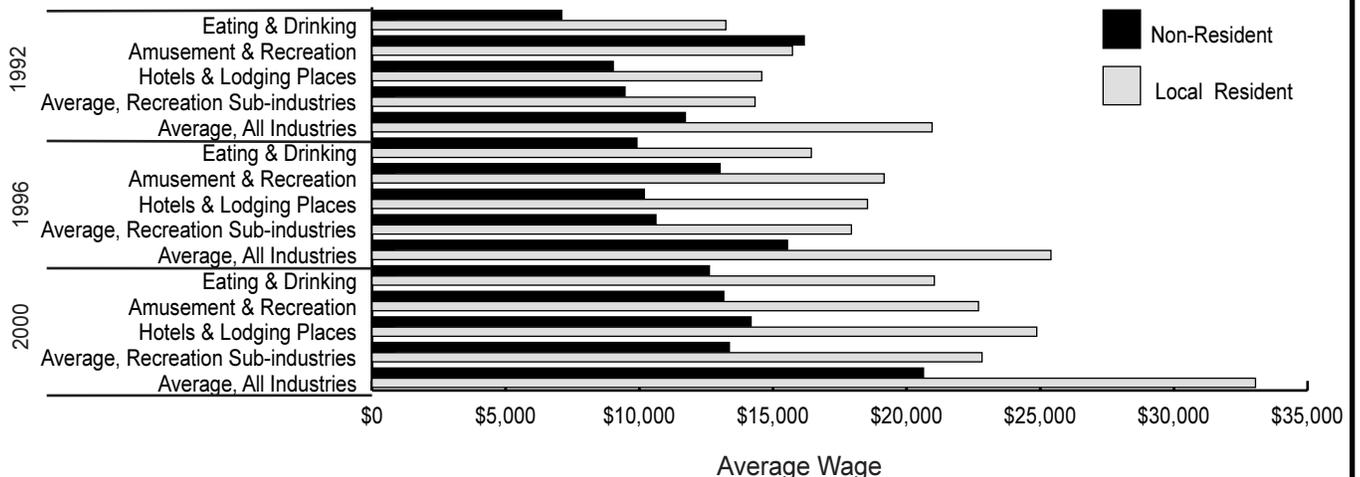
Residence Unknown workers increased 179.2 percent from 1992 to 2000.

**Industries and Wages**

As shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3 (see page 6), the largest average annual employment of Commuters in this time period was found in the Construction, Services, and Retail Trade industries. In 2000, 32.7 percent of the Commuters were employed in Construction, 20.5 percent were employed in Services (which includes hotels & other lodging places and amusement & recreation services), and 16.6 percent worked in Retail Trade. Only 31.1 percent of Commuters

worked in the remaining six industries. In 2000, 39.3 percent of the Residence Unknown workers were employed in Services, 23.0 percent in Retail Trade (led by eating & drinking places), and 19.2 percent in Construction. Local Residents had a similar distribution: 32.6 percent worked in Services, 21.4 percent were in Retail Trade, and 16.2 percent were employed in the Construction industry. Figures 4, 5, and 6 (see page 7) show that Local Residents consistently had higher average annual wages in nearly every industry than workers in the Commuter, Residence Unknown, and Unlikely Commuter categories.

**Figure 8: Average Wages in Recreation Sub-industries by Resident Status For 1992, 1996, and 2000**



## Recreation

Recreation is a predominant aspect of the Jackson area's economy, so we examined worker numbers and wages in Retail Trade and Services in greater detail. Employment in three recreation sub-industries accounted for 29.0 percent of total employment (in all industries) in 2000. As shown in Figure 7 (see page 8), eating & drinking places, the recreation sub-industry in Retail Trade, employed 7.2 percent of all Local Resident and 11.6 percent of all Non-Resident employees (includes Commuters, Unlikely Commuters, and Residence Unknown) in 2000. Amusement & recreation services and hotels & other lodging places are the recreation sub-industries in Services. In 2000, these two sub-industries employed 13.8 percent of all Local Resident and 22.7 percent of all Non-Resident employees, which is lower than the percentage employed in the two sub-industries in both 1992 and 1996. Of the 4,260 individuals working in the recreation sub-industries in 2000, 71.1 percent were Non-Residents; of the 14,703 individuals working in all industries in Jackson in 2000, 60.1 percent were Non-Residents.

Figure 8 (see page 8) shows that, with the exception of amusement & recreation workers in 1992, Local Residents had higher annual average wages than Non-Residents. Average wages for Local Residents in the recreation sub-industries increased 59.2 percent (from \$14,330 to \$22,821) between 1992 and 2000, while average wages for their Non-Resident counterparts increased 41.2 percent (from \$9,466 to \$13,370). In contrast, over the same period the average wages of Local Residents and Non-Residents in all industries increased 57.7 percent and 76.0 percent, respectively.

## Census Versus UI Wage Records

The decennial Census long form gathered information about individuals' work locations, which allowed the Census Bureau to estimate commuting patterns at the county level. Commuter data from the 2000 census have not yet been released, but commuting findings from the 1990 Census appeared in the January 1993 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.<sup>16</sup> The 1990 Census supported our initial observation that many workers classified as Residence Unknown were residents of Idaho. At the time of the 1990

Census, 325 residents of Teton County (ID), or 9.5 percent of that County's population, worked in Teton County (WY). To put this in perspective, Lincoln County, the primary Wyoming county with Commuters to the Jackson area, had only 191 residents who worked in Teton County (WY) in 1990. At this time, Census information is the only way we can identify workers who reside outside of Wyoming, but the Census provides less timely information about commuting patterns than the methods used in this study. Census information is only collected every ten years, and represents only one point in time, while the Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database is updated quarterly. Our research using administrative data allowed us to estimate commuting levels between individual cities and provided a time series over which to analyze trends.

## Conclusion

Although this article focused on the commuting patterns of individuals who work in Jackson, future research will identify commuting patterns throughout the state. Just as we suspect Teton County has a high number of workers from Idaho, preliminary research indicates that Campbell and Laramie counties have large numbers of Residence Unknown workers who probably commute from Montana and Colorado, respectively. We expect to find fewer individuals classified as Residence Unknown in towns in central Wyoming, such as Casper, Riverton, Worland, and Lander.

The findings of commuting pattern research have several practical purposes. The results of our initial research will be used in the planning stages of a project that will provide housing and travel alternatives for commuters and reduce traffic along a scenic highway. Businesses can use the information to determine locations that will allow them to optimize patronage by commuters. Others may use the results to identify locations where additional services are needed. The State of Wyoming may use the findings to optimize consumers' access to government service centers.

The central observation of this analysis is that an individual's place of work is not necessarily determined by place of residence. In a highly mobile society, and particularly in Wyoming where individuals are accustomed to traveling long

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# Patterns of Population Change in Wyoming, 1990-2000

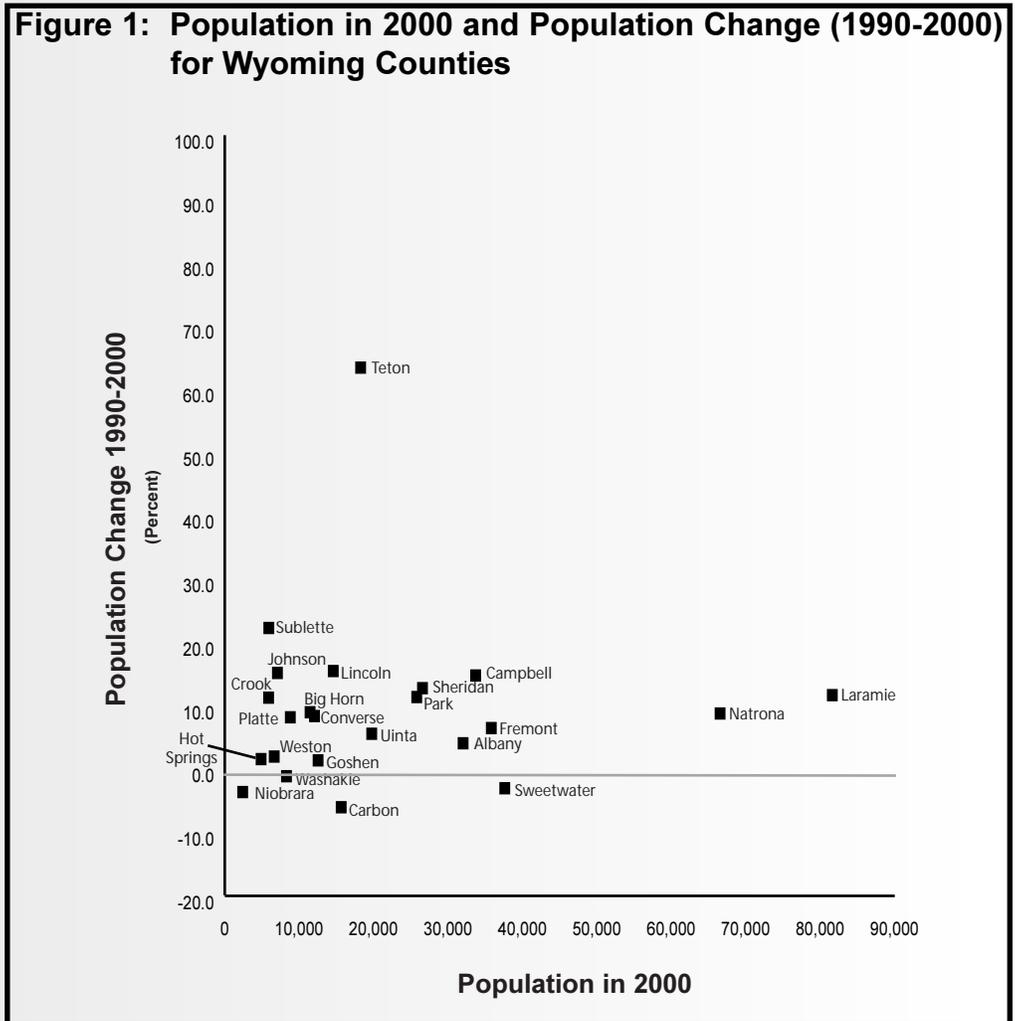
by: Craig Radden Henderson, One Stop Program Supervisor  
 map by: Valerie A. Davis, Economist

“As a whole, Wyoming experienced a statewide population growth rate between 1990 and 2000 of 8.9 percent.”

The Wyoming Division of Economic Analysis (WDEA) recently published population data for 2000, from which Research & Planning (R&P) compiled Figures 1 and 2.<sup>1</sup> Whether these figures are viewed independently or as a companion to WDEA’s tabular data, they have been scaled similarly and deliberately positioned side by side in this edition to offer readers a visual aid for comparing population in 2000 and population change between 1990 and 2000 for counties and selected incorporated places in Wyoming.<sup>2</sup>

Not surprisingly, county data show that Laramie (81,607) and Natrona (66,533) counties, the state’s two Metropolitan Statistical Areas, continue to hold the largest populations in the state. Six other counties, Sweetwater (37,613), Fremont (35,804), Campbell (33,698), Albany (32,014), Sheridan (26,560), and Park (25,786), have sizeable populations by Wyoming standards. These eight most populous of Wyoming’s 23 counties account for approximately 69 percent of Wyoming’s total population (493,782). While the common perception is that Wyoming is a rural state, and definitions of “rural” are subject to debate, that 335,067 people (67.9% of all Wyomingites) live in cities and towns indicates otherwise.<sup>3</sup> Contrary to the rural label, the majority of people live in communities rather than being spread out across the state’s open spaces.

As a whole, Wyoming experienced a statewide population



Source: Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, based on Wyoming Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis, Wyoming State Data Center, "Population for Counties and Incorporated Places: 1990-2000," WSDC Bulletin, June 2001, <http://eadv.state.wy.us/wsdw/wsdw17.pdf> (July 24, 2001), p.2. Prepared by Julie Barnish and Craig Henderson, July 24, 2001.

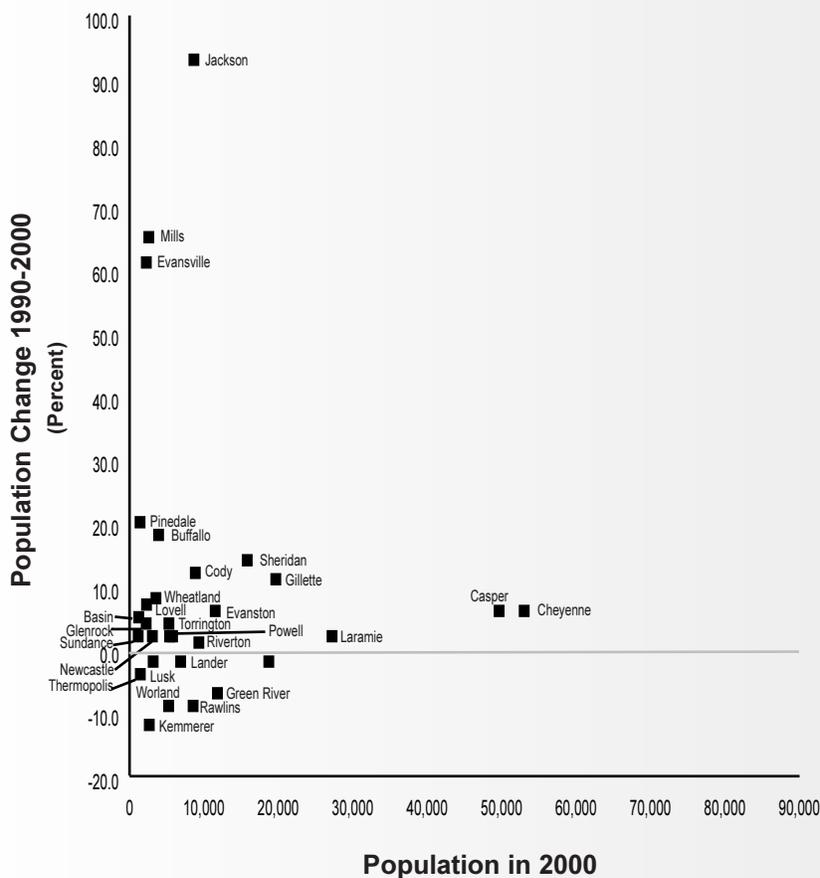
growth rate between 1990 and 2000 of 8.9 percent. Figure 1 (see page 10) shows population growth in the state by county. Population change among counties varied, but most counties' data contributed to a relatively flat pattern of change. Four counties, Carbon (-6.1%), Niobrara (-3.7%), Sweetwater (-3.1%), and Washakie (-1.2%), all declined in population during this period. Niobrara County, Wyoming's least populated county, showed a population of only 2,407. In contrast, Teton County, with a population of 18,251 in 2000, showed growth of 63.3 percent, the highest of any Wyoming county. Teton County's growth was nearly three times the growth of the second fastest growing county in the state, Sublette County (22.2%). In general, counties in northern Wyoming experienced higher rates of population growth

over the past decade than those in the southern part of the state (see Map on page 12). This growth pattern seems to dispute an often made remark about development in Wyoming, namely that transportation is a barrier. Our analysis suggests that a higher percentage of population growth took place in the remote counties than along those on the I-80 corridor. Lincoln (15.4%), Johnson (15.1%), Campbell (14.7%), Sheridan (12.7%), Park (11.3%) and Crook (11.2%) counties all experienced increases above 10 percent. Laramie County offers an exception to the northern trend with 11.6 percent growth, reflecting, in part, its proximity to the much higher population change that occurred in the 1990s along the Front Range of Colorado.

Data on population change for incorporated places (Figure 2) reflect a more variable pattern of population growth and decline than county data. Among cities with over 2,000 people, Jackson (with a population of 8,647) experienced a change in population of 93.4 percent. In sharp contrast, several communities experienced decreases in their populations, including Rawlins (-9.0%), Green River (-7.1%), Lander (-2.2%) and Rock Springs (-1.8%).

A comparison of Figures 1 (see page 10) and 2 shows that, for the most part, population changes for cities and towns closely mirrored the growth patterns of their respective counties, although there were exceptions. For example, while Kemmerer showed a decrease in population

**Figure 2: Population in 2000 and Population Change (1990-2000) for Selected Incorporated Places in Wyoming\***



Source: Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, based on Wyoming Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis, Wyoming State Data Center, "Population for Counties and Incorporated Places: 1990-2000," WSDC Bulletin, June 2001, <http://eadiv.state.wy.us/wsdw/wsdw17.pdf> (July 24, 2001), p.2. Prepared by Julie Barnish and Craig Henderson, July 24, 2001.  
\*Incorporated places selected for Figure 2 include all county seats and all other Wyoming cities and towns with populations exceeding 2,000.

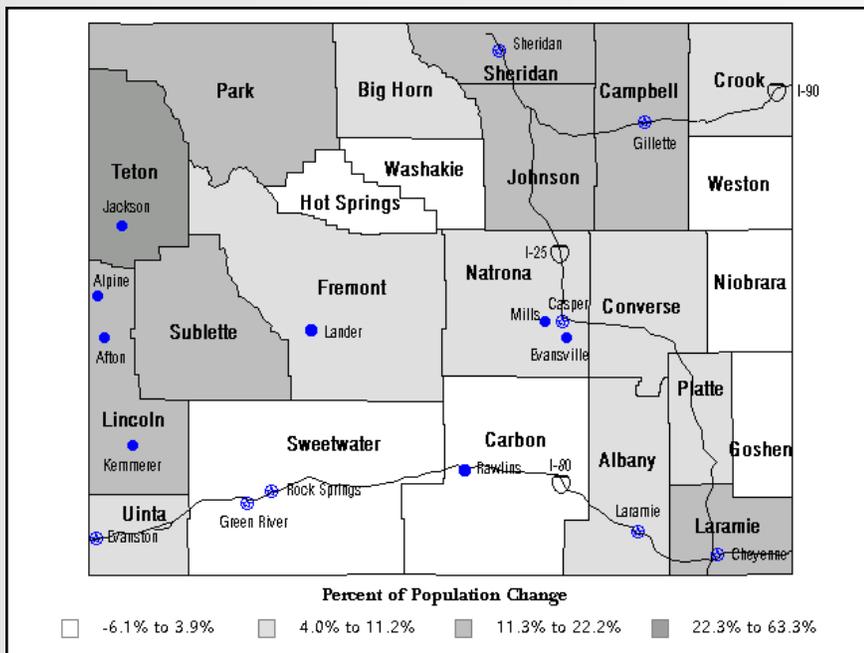
(-12.2%, represented in Figure 2, page 11), Lincoln County (which Kemmerer serves as the county seat) experienced a positive growth rate of 15.4 percent (see Figure 1, page 10). Population from the U.S. Census Bureau for incorporated places with populations of less than 2,000 (those not selected for inclusion in Figure 2) reveal that Lincoln County's growth was concentrated in the north, including Alpine (175.0%), Afton (30.4%) and other communities in the Star Valley. While Kemmerer's population and economy may have historically been closely allied with industrial activity in counties along Interstate 80, several of North Lincoln County's smaller communities in highly scenic areas form a commuting corridor into Teton County, with its faster growing economy and generally higher housing costs (see related article, page 1).

Similarly, although Natrona County and Casper experienced moderate growth between 1990 and 2000 [8.7% (see Figure 1, page 10) and 6.2% (see Figure 2, page 11), respectively], Casper's bedroom communities of Mills and Evansville grew at rates above 60 percent, comparable to Teton County. In Mills, high growth over the decade can be explained by the town's annexation of the Mountain View/Evergreen Improvement District in 1997

and subsequent smaller annexations in 1999 and 2000.<sup>4</sup> In Evansville, high rates of growth over the decade may be attributable to an undercount in the 1990 Census - a count that the town's governing council contested in the early 1990s. Additionally, Evansville saw both a decline in trailer vacancy rates in the 1990s as Wyoming rebounded from the economic bust of the mid-1980s and increasing numbers of new units placed in trailer park communities in Evansville. It can be suggested that these new trailer units may represent a response to a shortage of low-income housing in the Casper area.<sup>5</sup>

As officially revised 2000 Census data and special Census population data are released by the Census Bureau, Research & Planning plans to incorporate the data into many types of demographic and labor market analyses which will be published in future editions of **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, special publications, or otherwise made available to our customers through our website.

**Map: Population Distribution in Wyoming Counties, 1990-2000**



<sup>1</sup> Wyoming Department of Administration and Information, Division of Economic Analysis, Wyoming State Data Center, "Population for Counties and Incorporated Places: 1990 and 2000," WSDC Bulletin, June 2001, <http://eadiv.state.wy.us/wsd/wsd17.pdf>, (July 24, 2001), p. 2.

<sup>2</sup> Incorporated places in Figure 2 include all Wyoming county seats and other cities and towns with populations exceeding 2,000. Tabular data on incorporated places with populations less than 2,000 are available from the source listed in note 1.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rural Information Center, "Understanding Rural America," <http://www.nalusda.gov/ric/resources/backgrnd/04rpop/pop.htm> (August 13, 2001). "For the first 140 years of the Nation's existence, most Americans lived in open country and small towns. The 1920 Census was the first to record that urban people outnumbered those living in the open country and small towns. . . . But while there are some encouraging signs overall [for rural areas in the 1990s], there is still a wide range of conditions and trends across rural areas, with each area facing its own problems and opportunities." Also, the U.S. Bureau of Census, "Urban and Rural Classification Census 2000 Urban and Rural Criteria," August 3, 2001, [http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua\\_2k.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/ua/ua_2k.html) (August 13, 2001) defines "rural" [as consisting] of all territory, population, and housing units located outside of UAs [urban areas] and UCs [urban clusters]. It contains both place and nonplace territory. Geographic entities, such as census tracts, counties, metropolitan areas, and the area outside metropolitan areas, often contain both urban and rural territory, population, and housing units."

<sup>4</sup> Mills Town Clerk, phone request for information on annexation by Craig Henderson, July 24, 2001.

<sup>5</sup> Janelle Underwood, Evansville Town Clerk/Treasurer, phone interview conducted by Craig Henderson, July 24, 2001.



(continued from page 9)

distances for shopping, entertainment, to reach an airport, and even to work, there is a need to have the ability to identify locations of work and residence beyond that reported by the Census every ten years. At the current time, the only means of developing this information at a reasonable cost is through the use of administrative data.

<sup>1</sup> October 1, 1999 through September 30, 2000.

<sup>2</sup> **Area Trends In Employment and Unemployment**, U.S. Department of Labor, May 2000. Other Labor Surplus Areas in Wyoming were Big Horn County, Fremont County, and Natrona County excluding the city of Casper. Some changes in the determination of Labor Surplus Areas are made during periods of low unemployment.

<sup>3</sup> For more information about Wage Records, see Appendix C of **Wyoming Wage Records 1992-1998: A Baseline Study**, Wyoming Department of Employment, November 1999. Also available online at <[http://lmi.state.wy.us/Wage\\_Records/title.htm](http://lmi.state.wy.us/Wage_Records/title.htm)>.

<sup>4</sup> Workforce Investment Act of 1998, Section 101(18). Available online at <<http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/508/508law.html>>.

<sup>5</sup> "North Alpine Planned Community," March 11, 2001, <<http://www.northalpine.com/docpress2.html>> (September 4, 2001).

<sup>6</sup> Suzanne Olmstead, Teton County Assessor, phone interview for information by Krista Gerth, August 16, 2001. Average price of homes sold is based on average sales price of existing single family homes on 10 acres or less during 2000.

<sup>7</sup> The ES-202 (Covered Employment and Wages) contains data from Employers' Quarterly Contributions Reports, Industry Verification Statements, and Multiple Worksite Reports. It includes detailed information about Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employing units, employment, and wages by region, county, and industry. Wage Records information is compiled quarterly. For each employee working for a UI-covered employer, Wage Records contains the employee's Social Security Number, total gross wages for each quarter, and the employer's UI number.

<sup>8</sup> Our initial study for The Meridian Group focused on the zip code on individual driver's licenses instead of the city. In our subsequent research, we chose to group individuals by city to account for adjacent towns which share a zip code.

<sup>9</sup> Department of Transportation, "WYDOT Driver Services / Change of Name/Address," July 20, 2001, <[http://wydotweb.state.wy.us/web/driver\\_services/name\\_change.html](http://wydotweb.state.wy.us/web/driver_services/name_change.html)> (September 4, 2001).

<sup>10</sup> In subsequent research we adjusted for some employees who may not have changed their driver's license address immediately after moving. A link to details about this methodology may be found at <[http://lmi.state.wy.us/staff/w\\_g.htm](http://lmi.state.wy.us/staff/w_g.htm)>.

<sup>11</sup> According to W.S. 31-7-107, Wyoming residents who hold a driver's license from another state are required to obtain a Wyoming driver's license within one year of moving to Wyoming. Nonetheless, we have allowed a four-year window because some individuals may not be aware of the law.

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Census, 1990 and Idaho Department of Commerce, "County Profiles," (n.d.), <<http://www.idoc.state.id.us/idcomm/cntypro.html>> (September 4, 2001).

<sup>13</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, "Population Estimates for States, Counties, Places, and Minor Civil Divisions," October 20, 2000, <[http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/scful/SC99F\\_ID.txt](http://www.census.gov/population/estimates/metro-city/scful/SC99F_ID.txt)> (July 24, 2001).

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, (n.d.), <[http://factfinder.census.gov/bf/\\_lang=en\\_vt\\_name=DEC\\_2000\\_SF1\\_U\\_DP1\\_geo\\_id=05000US16081.html](http://factfinder.census.gov/bf/_lang=en_vt_name=DEC_2000_SF1_U_DP1_geo_id=05000US16081.html)> (September 4, 2001).

<sup>15</sup> This population growth includes only the town of Jackson. The towns of Moose, Wilson, Kelly, Teton Village, and Hoback Junction were not included because the 1990 Census did not specifically produce a population count for the towns. Therefore, 1992 population estimates for the towns were not available.

<sup>16</sup> Gosar, Wayne M. "Labor Markets Know No Political Boundary," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, January 1993.



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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.8
District of Columbia	6.7
New Mexico	5.9
Oregon	5.9
Louisiana	5.6
South Carolina	5.6
Washington	5.6
Illinois	5.4
North Carolina	5.4
California	5.3
Michigan	5.3
Rhode Island	5.2
Texas	5.2
Arkansas	5.1
Kentucky	5.1
Alaska	5.0
Nevada	5.0
Hawaii	4.8
West Virginia	4.8
Alabama	4.7
Mississippi	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.7</b>
New Jersey	4.6
Arizona	4.5
New York	4.5
Idaho	4.4
Ohio	4.4
Tennessee	4.4
Wisconsin	4.4
Florida	4.3
Missouri	4.3
Indiana	4.1
Utah	4.1
Georgia	4.0
Massachusetts	4.0
Kansas	3.7
Maryland	3.7
Montana	3.6
Colorado	3.5
Connecticut	3.4
Delaware	3.4
Minnesota	3.3
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Nebraska	3.2
New Hampshire	3.2
Oklahoma	3.1
Maine	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Virginia	2.9
Iowa	2.7
South Dakota	2.6
North Dakota	2.5

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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.7
Alaska	6.2
District of Columbia	6.2
Oregon	6.1
Washington	5.7
New Mexico	5.6
Illinois	5.3
North Carolina	5.3
Rhode Island	5.3
Kentucky	5.2
Louisiana	5.1
Idaho	5.0
South Carolina	5.0
West Virginia	5.0
California	4.9
Nevada	4.7
Texas	4.7
Arkansas	4.6
Michigan	4.6
Alabama	4.5
Hawaii	4.5
Mississippi	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.5</b>
New York	4.4
Wisconsin	4.4
Ohio	4.2
Florida	4.1
Montana	4.1
Tennessee	4.1
New Jersey	4.0
Arizona	3.9
Indiana	3.9
Missouri	3.9
Utah	3.9
Maine	3.8
Massachusetts	3.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Kansas	3.7
Georgia	3.6
Maryland	3.6
Minnesota	3.5
New Hampshire	3.4
Colorado	3.3
Delaware	3.3
Vermont	3.3
Connecticut	3.2
Iowa	3.1
Oklahoma	3.1
Nebraska	2.9
South Dakota	2.8
Virginia	2.8
North Dakota	2.6

## Strong Employment Growth Continues in July

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

**“As a result of job gains in oil & gas, Wyoming job growth continued to outpace the nation in July. Approximately 6,100 jobs were created in the state for a growth rate of 2.5 percent.”**

**A**s a result of job gains in oil & gas, Wyoming job growth continued to outpace the nation in July. Approximately 6,100 jobs were created in the state for a growth rate of 2.5 percent. U.S. job growth remained at the relatively low level of 0.4 percent. Besides oil & gas, which gained 2,100 jobs or 22.3 percent, strong growth was also seen in Services (2,300 jobs or 3.8%), Retail Trade (700 jobs or 1.4%) and Local Government (500 jobs or 1.4%).

Small job losses were seen in Manufacturing (-200 jobs or -1.7%), Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (-100 jobs or -0.7%) and Federal Government (-300 jobs or -3.6%).

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 3.8 percent in July, unchanged from its revised June level. It remains well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.5 percent. Wyoming's labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed individuals) increased by 1,752 people or 0.6 percent when compared with July 2000. The number of unemployed fell from 9,337 in July 2000 to 9,185 in July 2001, a decrease of 152 individuals or 1.6 percent.

Across Wyoming's counties, the lowest unemployment rate was in Teton County, an estimated 1.1 percent. Fremont County's unemployment rate (5.7% in July) was the highest in the state, but still down from its July 2000 level (5.9%). Unemployment fell dramatically in Crook County and Uinta County when compared with July 2000. Crook County's rate decreased from 3.7 percent to 2.6 percent and Uinta County's fell from 5.6 percent to 4.5 percent.



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

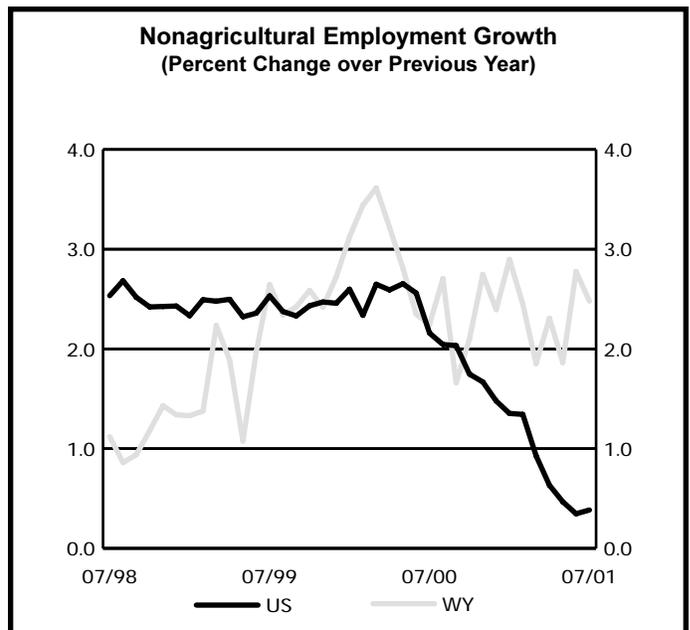
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“Small job losses were seen in Manufacturing (-200 jobs or -1.7%), Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (-100 jobs or -0.7%) and Federal Government (-300 jobs or -3.6%).”

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	JUL01(p)	JUN01(r)	JUL 00	JUN 01	JUL 00
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	252.1	255.4	246.0	-1.3	2.5
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	50.5	50.3	48.2	0.4	4.8
Mining	19.4	19.3	17.3	0.5	12.1
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	11.5	11.5	9.4	0.0	22.3
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	2.9	2.9	2.7	0.0	7.4
Oil & Gas Field Services	8.6	8.6	6.7	0.0	28.4
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.0
Construction	19.8	19.7	19.4	0.5	2.1
General Building Contractors	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.2
Heavy Construction	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	6.9
Special Trade Construction	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.0	-1.1
Manufacturing	11.3	11.3	11.5	0.0	-1.7
Durable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.2	6.3	0.0	-1.6
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	201.6	205.1	197.8	-1.7	1.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.5	14.6	14.6	-0.7	-0.7
Transportation	9.6	9.7	9.5	-1.0	1.1
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	3.7	3.8	3.7	-2.6	0.0
Communications	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Telephone Communications	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.8	2.8	2.9	0.0	-3.4
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Trade	58.9	57.9	57.9	1.7	1.7
Wholesale Trade	8.1	8.0	7.8	1.3	3.8
Durable Goods	4.8	4.7	4.5	2.1	6.7
Nondurable Goods	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	50.8	49.9	50.1	1.8	1.4
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.3	2.3	2.1	0.0	9.5
General Merchandise Stores	6.2	6.0	5.7	3.3	8.8
Department Stores	4.6	4.6	4.2	0.0	9.5
Food Stores	5.5	5.4	5.9	1.9	-6.8
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.5	8.5	8.6	0.0	-1.2
Gas Stations	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	19.4	18.9	19.2	2.6	1.0
Miscellaneous Retail	6.0	5.9	5.7	1.7	5.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.4	8.3	8.2	1.2	2.4
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.4	4.4	4.2	0.0	4.8
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Insurance	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Services	62.9	61.9	60.6	1.6	3.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.5	12.5	13.4	8.0	0.7
Personal Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Business Services	8.9	8.8	8.4	1.1	6.0
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	3.3
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.7	7.1
Health Services	11.5	11.4	11.0	0.9	4.5
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	8.0
Legal Services	1.2	1.3	1.3	-7.7	-7.7
Social Services	6.2	6.4	5.8	-3.1	6.9
Membership Organizations	3.8	3.8	3.7	0.0	2.7
Engineering & Management	4.4	4.3	3.9	2.3	12.8
Government	56.9	62.4	56.5	-8.8	0.7
Total Federal Government	8.0	7.8	8.3	2.6	-3.6
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total State Government	13.4	13.8	13.2	-2.9	1.5
State Education	4.6	5.1	4.6	-9.8	0.0
Total Local Government	35.5	40.8	35.0	-13.0	1.4
Local Hospitals	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	5.8
Local Education	15.8	21.2	15.9	-25.5	-0.6

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	JUL01(p)	JUN01(r)	JUL 00	JUN 01	JUL 00
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	39.3	39.0	38.4	0.8	2.3
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3
Mining & Construction	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	8.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.0	-5.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	34.9	34.6	34.1	0.9	2.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.8	2.8	3.0	0.0	-6.7
Trade	9.4	9.2	9.1	2.2	3.3
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Retail Trade	8.6	8.4	8.2	2.4	4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	8.8	8.7	8.6	1.1	2.3
Total Government	12.2	12.2	11.7	0.0	4.3
Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.9	5.9
Local Government	6.1	6.2	5.8	-1.6	5.2

NATRONA COUNTY*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	JUL01(p)	JUN01(r)	JUL 00	JUN 01	JUL 00
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	32.4	33.5	31.8	-3.3	1.9
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>	5.9	6.0	5.6	-1.7	5.4
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.0	0.0	15.0
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
<b>TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING</b>	26.5	27.5	26.2	-3.6	1.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Communications & Public Utilities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Trade	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	3.4
Wholesale Trade	2.6	2.5	2.4	4.0	8.3
Retail Trade	6.5	6.6	6.4	-1.5	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Services	9.8	10.0	9.6	-2.0	2.1
Personal & Business Services	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0
Health Services	3.2	3.2	3.0	0.0	6.7
Government	4.8	5.6	4.9	-14.3	-2.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
Local Government	3.4	4.2	3.4	-19.0	0.0
Local Education	1.9	2.8	2.0	-32.1	-5.0



<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.

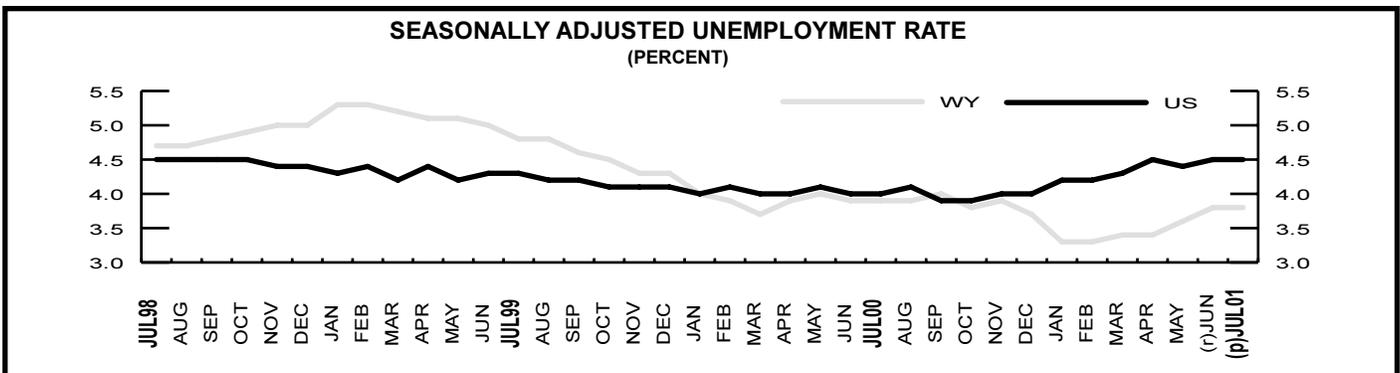
# Wyoming Economic Indicators

by: Julie Barnish, Statistical Technician

**“When compared to July 2000, benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance were up 16.5 percent.”**

	July 2001 (p)	June 2001 (r)	July 2000 (b)	Percentage Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	276,071	275,267	274,319	0.3	0.6
Unemployed	9,185	9,303	9,337	-1.3	-1.6
Employed	266,886	265,964	264,982	0.3	0.7
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.3%/3.8%	3.4%/3.8%	3.4%/3.9%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.7%/4.5%	4.7%/4.5%	4.2%/4.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,452,000	7,328,000	7,553,000	1.7	-1.3
As a percent of all workers	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	308,000	291,000	265,000	5.8	16.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,681,000	3,924,000	3,283,000	-6.2	12.1
<b>Hours &amp; Earnings for Production Workers</b>					
<b>Wyoming Mining</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$896.20	\$912.33	\$819.72	-1.8	9.3
Average Weekly Hours	45.4	46.5	44.0	-2.4	3.2
<b>U.S. Mining Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$769.52	\$769.99	\$748.64	-0.1	2.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.5	43.7	43.5	-0.5	0.0
<b>Wyoming Manufacturing Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$661.15	\$622.80	\$615.40	6.2	7.4
Average Weekly Hours	38.8	37.7	38.2	2.9	1.6
<b>U.S. Manufacturing Hours &amp; Earnings</b>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$598.46	\$603.43	\$592.66	-0.8	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	40.3	40.8	41.3	-1.2	-2.4
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated (2)	7,725	7,128	6,785	8.4	13.9
Benefits Paid	\$1,589,296	\$1,472,190	\$1,364,101	8.0	16.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$205.73	\$206.54	\$201.05	-0.4	2.3
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	222,607	227,929	219,165	-2.3	1.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Items	177.5	178.0	172.8	-0.3	2.7
Food & Beverages	174.0	173.4	168.7	0.3	3.1
Housing	177.6	177.3	170.6	0.2	4.1
Apparel	122.6	126.3	124.5	-2.9	-1.5
Transportation	154.4	158.3	155.0	-2.5	-0.4
Medical Care	273.1	272.5	261.4	0.2	4.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	105.0	104.8	103.7	0.2	1.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	104.8	104.4	102.0	0.4	2.7
Other Goods & Services	285.8	281.2	272.2	1.6	5.0
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	133.9	135.7	133.7	-1.3	0.1
<b>Wyoming Building Permits</b>					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	\$144	\$192	\$158	-25.0	-8.9
Valuation	24,281,000	34,182,000	33,515,000	-29.0	-27.6

(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

“Unemployment fell dramatically in Crook County and Uinta County when compared with July 2000. Crook County's rate decreased from 3.7 percent to 2.6 percent and Uinta County's fell from 5.6 percent to 4.5 percent.”

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2001 (p)	Jun 2001 (r)	Jul 2000 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>49,450</b>	<b>49,080</b>	<b>49,037</b>	<b>47,270</b>	<b>46,797</b>	<b>46,758</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,283</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Big Horn	6,028	6,163	5,889	5,753	5,872	5,564	275	291	325	4.6	4.7	5.5
Fremont	18,125	18,167	18,117	17,091	17,109	17,052	1,034	1,058	1,065	5.7	5.8	5.9
Hot Springs	2,515	2,575	2,486	2,420	2,476	2,408	95	99	78	3.8	3.8	3.1
Park	17,988	17,458	17,805	17,420	16,850	17,234	568	608	571	3.2	3.5	3.2
Washakie	4,794	4,717	4,740	4,586	4,490	4,500	208	227	240	4.3	4.8	5.1
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>46,547</b>	<b>46,793</b>	<b>46,211</b>	<b>45,262</b>	<b>45,489</b>	<b>44,812</b>	<b>1,285</b>	<b>1,304</b>	<b>1,399</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Campbell	21,037	20,926	20,969	20,469	20,373	20,363	568	553	606	2.7	2.6	2.9
Crook	3,415	3,450	3,300	3,327	3,356	3,179	88	94	121	2.6	2.7	3.7
Johnson	4,388	4,400	4,293	4,307	4,319	4,199	81	81	94	1.8	1.8	2.2
Sheridan	14,382	14,631	14,315	13,936	14,166	13,860	446	465	455	3.1	3.2	3.2
Weston	3,325	3,386	3,334	3,223	3,275	3,211	102	111	123	3.1	3.3	3.7
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>55,808</b>	<b>55,565</b>	<b>55,817</b>	<b>53,969</b>	<b>53,717</b>	<b>53,831</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Lincoln	6,715	6,910	6,292	6,449	6,646	6,020	266	264	272	4.0	3.8	4.3
Sublette	3,563	3,472	3,476	3,505	3,418	3,401	58	54	75	1.6	1.6	2.2
Sweetwater	19,400	19,939	19,929	18,534	19,084	19,015	866	855	914	4.5	4.3	4.6
Teton	15,438	14,465	15,226	15,272	14,274	15,109	166	191	117	1.1	1.3	0.8
Uinta	10,692	10,779	10,894	10,209	10,295	10,286	483	484	608	4.5	4.5	5.6
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>74,151</b>	<b>73,274</b>	<b>73,109</b>	<b>72,082</b>	<b>71,245</b>	<b>71,346</b>	<b>2,069</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>1,763</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>
Albany	17,903	18,121	17,850	17,575	17,793	17,589	328	328	261	1.8	1.8	1.5
Goshen	6,791	6,812	6,519	6,597	6,602	6,329	194	210	190	2.9	3.1	2.9
Laramie	43,073	41,951	42,632	41,699	40,640	41,496	1,374	1,311	1,136	3.2	3.1	2.7
Niobrara	1,409	1,353	1,317	1,379	1,329	1,285	30	24	32	2.1	1.8	2.4
Platte	4,975	5,037	4,791	4,832	4,881	4,647	143	156	144	2.9	3.1	3.0
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>50,119</b>	<b>50,553</b>	<b>50,144</b>	<b>48,304</b>	<b>48,715</b>	<b>48,233</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Carbon	8,499	8,702	8,559	8,233	8,408	8,269	266	294	290	3.1	3.4	3.4
Converse	7,175	7,018	7,066	6,921	6,772	6,787	254	246	279	3.5	3.5	3.9
Natrona	34,445	34,833	34,519	33,150	33,535	33,177	1,295	1,298	1,342	3.8	3.7	3.9
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>276,071</b>	<b>275,267</b>	<b>274,319</b>	<b>266,886</b>	<b>265,964</b>	<b>264,982</b>	<b>9,185</b>	<b>9,303</b>	<b>9,337</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.8	3.8	3.9
U.S.....										4.7	4.7	4.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.5	4.5	4.0

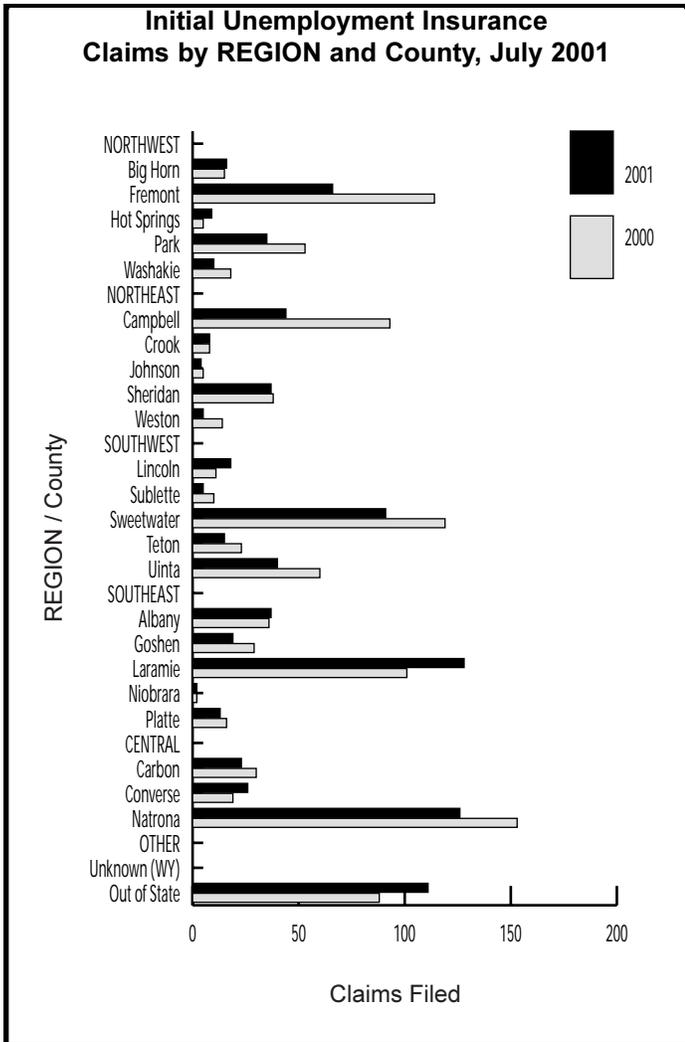
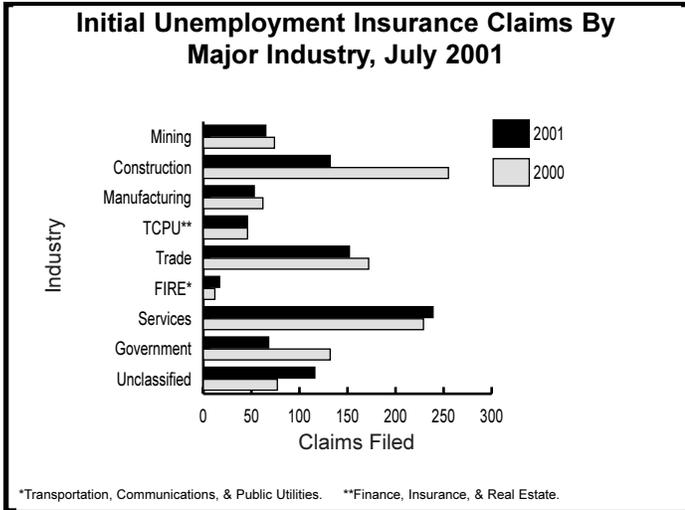
Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/01. Run Date 08/01.  
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Mark Harris, Sociologist

“Total initial claims were down statewide in July from both the previous month (-13.7 %) and the previous year (-16.1 %).”



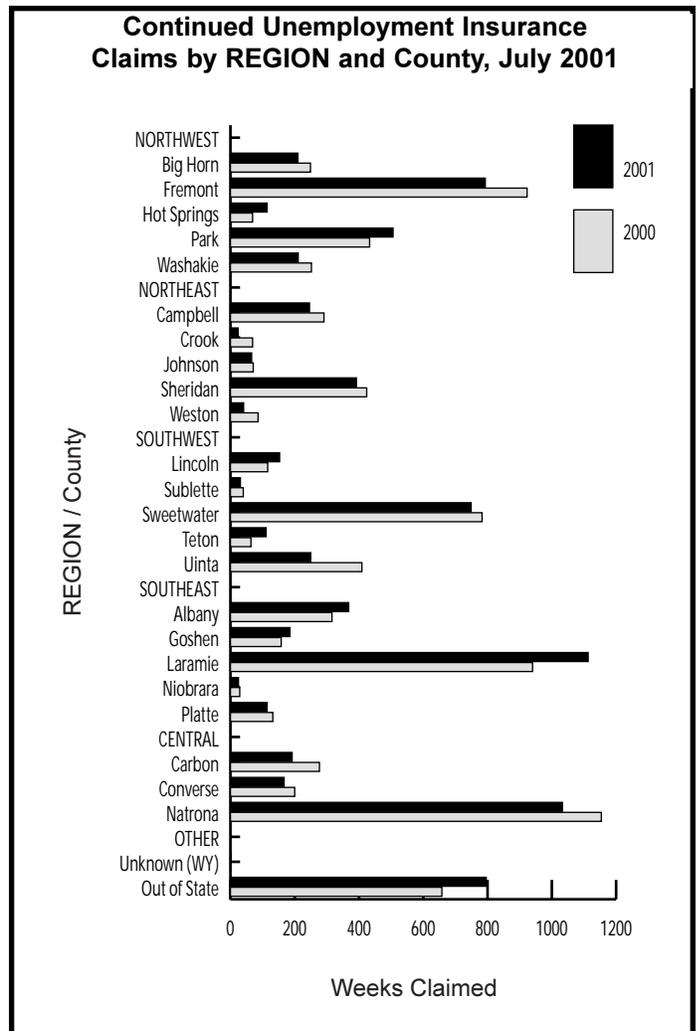
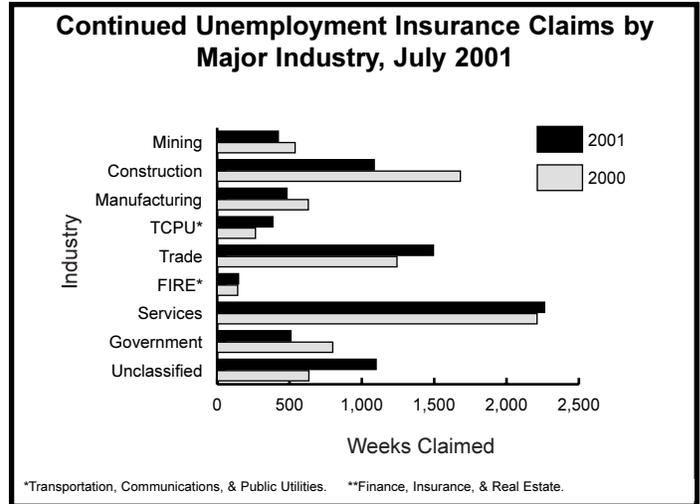
	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	July 01	June 01	July 00	July 01	
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	888	1,029	1,059	-13.7	-16.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	250	261	391	-4.2	-36.1
Mining	65	52	74	25.0	-12.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	51	42	56	21.4	-8.9
Construction	132	161	255	-18.0	-48.2
Manufacturing	53	48	62	10.4	-14.5
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	522	647	591	-19.3	-11.7
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	46	37	46	24.3	0.0
Transportation	31	28	36	10.7	-13.9
Communications & Public Utilities	15	9	10	66.7	50.0
Trade	152	171	172	-11.1	-11.6
Wholesale Trade	23	28	37	-17.9	-37.8
Retail Trade	129	143	135	-9.8	-4.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	17	25	12	-32.0	41.7
Services	239	336	229	-28.9	4.4
Personal & Business Services	77	78	65	-1.3	18.5
Health Services	29	32	29	-9.4	0.0
Government	68	78	132	-12.8	-48.5
Local Government	41	56	62	-26.8	-33.9
Local Education	17	40	39	-57.5	-56.4
UNCLASSIFIED	116	121	77	-4.1	50.6
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	125	134	99	-6.7	26.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	20	27	28	-25.9	-28.6
Mining	1	0	0	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	1	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	13	18	23	-27.8	-43.5
Manufacturing	6	9	5	-33.3	20.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	86	93	66	-7.5	30.3
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	13	11	13	18.2	0.0
Transportation	12	9	9	33.3	33.3
Communications & Public Utilities	1	2	4	-50.0	-75.0
Trade	18	20	13	-10.0	38.5
Wholesale Trade	3	2	2	50.0	50.0
Retail Trade	15	18	11	-16.7	36.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6	6	3	0.0	100.0
Services	40	45	20	-11.1	100.0
Personal & Business Services	16	14	6	14.3	166.7
Health Services	3	8	3	-62.5	0.0
Government	9	11	17	-18.2	-47.1
Local Government	4	8	5	-50.0	-20.0
Local Education	3	6	2	-50.0	50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	19	14	5	35.7	280.0
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	124	151	151	-17.9	-17.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	50	38	54	31.6	-7.4
Mining	13	12	9	8.3	44.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	12	12	8	0	50
Construction	23	21	31	9.5	-25.8
Manufacturing	14	5	14	180	0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	70	101	87	-30.7	-19.5
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	5	7	6	-28.6	-16.7
Transportation	2	6	4	-66.7	-50
Communications & Public Utilities	3	1	2	200	50
Trade	29	24	23	20.8	26.1
Wholesale Trade	4	8	2	-50	100
Retail Trade	25	16	21	56.3	19
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	0	8	2	0	0
Services	31	50	41	-38	-24.4
Personal & Business Services	10	10	19	0	-47.4
Health Services	6	4	4	50	50
Government	5	12	15	-58.3	-66.7
Local Government	2	10	5	-80	-60
Local Education	2	10	4	-80	-50
UNCLASSIFIED	4	12	10	-66.7	-60

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Mark Harris, Sociologist

“Continued claims in Laramie County increased by 415.4 percent for Communications and Public Utilities between July 2000 and July 2001.”

	Weeks Claimed		Percent Change Weeks Claimed		
	July 01	June 01	July 00	July 01	
	July 01	June 01	July 00	July 01	
<b>WYOMING STATEWIDE</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,891	8,379	8,144	-5.8	-3.1
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>2,778</b>	<b>2,661</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-5.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>					
Mining	423	446	539	-5.2	-21.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	305	292	410	4.5	-25.6
Construction	1,086	1,236	1,681	-12.1	-35.4
Manufacturing	482	604	630	-20.2	-23.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING</b>					
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	385	530	265	-27.4	45.3
Transportation	272	365	182	-25.5	49.5
Communications & Public Utilities	113	165	83	-31.5	36.1
Trade	1,495	1,715	1,243	-12.8	20.3
Wholesale Trade	274	309	238	-11.3	15.1
Retail Trade	1,221	1,406	1,005	-13.2	21.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	148	146	142	1.4	4.2
Services	2,263	2,140	2,211	5.7	2.4
Personal & Business Services	578	550	463	5.1	24.8
Health Services	245	221	222	10.9	10.4
Government	510	507	799	0.6	-36.2
Local Government	289	266	413	8.6	-30.0
Local Education	174	147	267	18.4	-34.8
UNCLASSIFIED	1,099	1,055	634	4.2	73.3
<b>LARAMIE COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,112	1,159	940	-4.1	18.3
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>					
Mining	6	4	0	50.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	2	0	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	140	178	167	-21.3	-16.2
Manufacturing	89	96	41	-7.3	117.1
<b>TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING</b>					
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	156	182	38	-14.3	310.5
Transportation	89	75	25	18.7	256.0
Communications & Public Utilities	67	107	13	-37.4	415.4
Trade	213	248	183	-14.1	16.4
Wholesale Trade	41	43	24	-4.7	70.8
Retail Trade	172	205	159	-16.1	8.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	44	36	27	22.2	63.0
Services	323	289	284	11.8	13.7
Personal & Business Services	105	80	71	31.3	47.9
Health Services	30	27	26	11.1	15.4
Government	61	51	114	19.6	-46.5
Local Government	38	21	28	81.0	35.7
Local Education	23	12	26	91.7	-11.5
UNCLASSIFIED	80	75	86	6.7	-7.0
<b>NATRONA COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,032	1,063	1,154	-2.9	-10.6
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>-10.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING</b>					
Mining	61	40	100	52.5	-39.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	61	32	89	90.6	-31.5
Construction	144	161	184	-10.6	-21.7
Manufacturing	56	67	77	-16.4	-27.3
<b>TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING</b>					
Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities	36	56	55	-35.7	-34.5
Transportation	30	41	27	-26.8	11.1
Communications & Public Utilities	6	15	28	-60.0	-78.6
Trade	231	261	235	-11.5	-1.7
Wholesale Trade	73	80	39	-8.8	87.2
Retail Trade	158	181	196	-12.7	-19.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	29	30	22	-3.3	31.8
Services	360	344	343	4.7	5.0
Personal & Business Services	83	109	75	-23.9	10.7
Health Services	73	69	70	5.8	4.3
Government	49	50	96	-2.0	-49.0
Local Government	34	31	52	9.7	-34.6
Local Education	26	18	38	44.4	-31.6
UNCLASSIFIED	66	54	42	22.2	57.1



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