Wyoming Labor Force
TRENDS
Vol. 37 No. 10 © Copyright 2000 by the Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning

# High-Tech Industry in Wyoming: 1999 Update

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

**"Computer related Services (rather than high-tech Manufacturing) now makes up the majority of Wyoming's high-tech employment."**

An article in the February 1998 issue of ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends*** noted that Wyoming's high-tech industry was "growing quickly, and its wages [were] increasing faster than average."[1] This article uses 1999 data to provide an update on the condition of Wyoming's high-tech industry. Wyoming's high-tech industry can be divided into two main components: Manufacturing and Services. Computer related Services (rather than high-tech Manufacturing) now makes up the majority of Wyoming's high-tech employment. High-tech industry has continued to grow faster than total statewide employment and it continues to pay higher-than-average wages.

Our definition of high-tech industry includes:

SIC[2] 357 - Computer and Office Equipment Manufacturing

SIC 36 - Electronic and Other Electrical Equipment and Components, Except Computer Equipment Manufacturing

SIC 38 - Measuring, Analyzing, and Controlling Instruments; Photographic, Medical and Optical Goods; Watches and Clocks Manufacturing

SIC 737 - Computer Programming, Data Processing, and Other Computer Related Services.

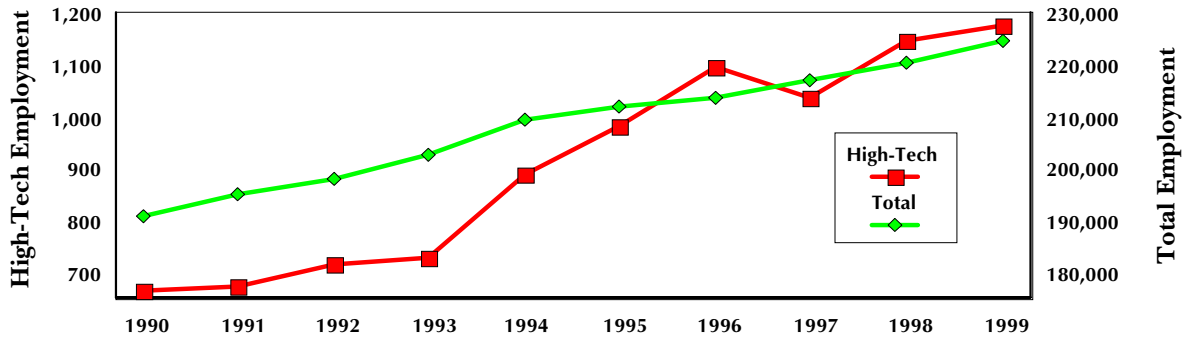
Figure 1 (see page 2) shows employment in the high-tech industry and total employment in Wyoming. High-tech employment has grown much faster than average. Between 1990 and 1999, high-tech employment grew by 510 jobs or 76.6 percent. During the same period, total employment grew by 17.9 percent.

*(Text continued on page 3)*

## October 2000 Wyoming Labor Force TRENDS

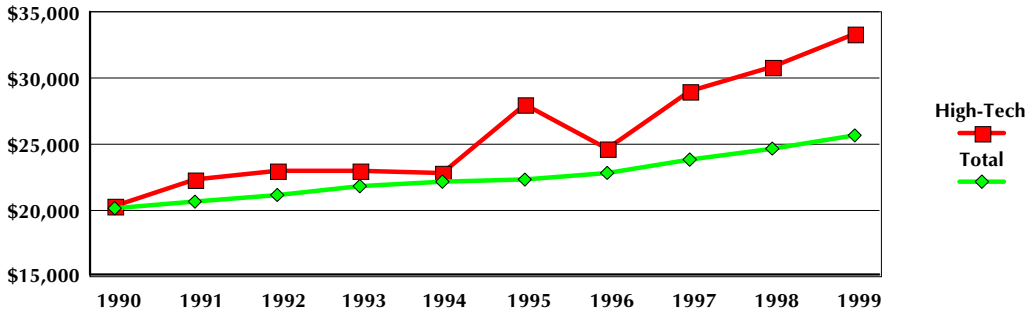
## Table of Contents

**Figure 1: Wyoming Employment in High-Tech* Industry and Total Employment for All Industries**




*Includes employment in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 357, 36, 38 and 737.

**Figure 2: Wyoming Annual Average Wage for High-Tech* and for All Industries**




*Includes employment in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 357, 36, 38 and 737.

***Wyoming Labor Force Trends*** is a monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment, Beth Nelson, Director.

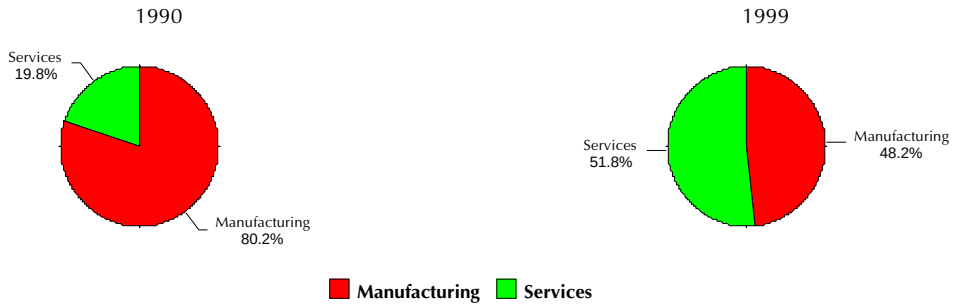
Research & Planning Section, P.O. Box 2760 Casper, WY 82602-2760
Tom Gallagher, Manager e-mail: tgalla@state.wy.us 307-473-3801
Krista R. Shinkle, Publications Editor e-mail: kshink@state.wy.us 307-473-3808
Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Mike Evans, Susan Murray, Krista Shinkle, and Carol Toups.

Contributors to ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends*** this month: Julie Barnish, David Bullard, Mike Evans, Brad Payne, and Rich Peters.

Subscriptions, additional copies and back issues available free of charge.


**ISSN 0512-4409** http://lmi.state.wy.us/

**Figure 3: Composition of High-Tech* Employment in Wyoming**




*Includes employment in Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 357, 36, 38 and 737.

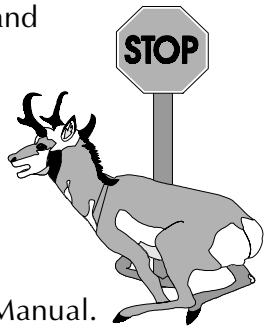
Figure 2 (see page 2) shows annual average wage for the high-tech industry and for all industries. Since 1990, wages in the high-tech industry have remained above the average wage for all industries. In fact, during the nine-year period, the gap between high-tech wages and the average wage for all industries has widened significantly. In 1990, the wage gap was $203 per year, but by 1999, the gap had increased to $7,750 per year.

During the past nine years, the Services portion of the high-tech industry has grown much faster than the Manufacturing portion. Figure 3 illustrates the composition of high-tech employment. In 1990, Services made up 19.8 percent of the high-tech industry, but by 1999 it represented a majority of employment in the industry (51.8%).

This rapid growth in high-tech Services is part of the reason that we are implementing a new industrial classification system. Beginning in this issue of ***Trends***, certain employment data will be published in NAICS, the North American Industry Classification System. This new system is better designed to capture emerging industries in high-tech and services.

1 David Bullard, "High-Tech Industry in Wyoming: Small, but Growing Fast," ***Wyoming Labor Force Trends***, February 1998, pp. 1-4.

2 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Codes are used to group firms that produce similar goods and services into industries. The SIC codes in this article are from the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.




# Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2000, Part 1:

## *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)*

*by:* **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

**"Campbell County produced the largest number of new jobs during the first quarter, growing by 1,475 jobs or 9.1 percent."**

Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment[1] increased by 6,745 jobs or 3.1 percent during the first quarter of 2000 compared to first quarter 1999. This employment increase is significantly higher than the five-year average growth of 1.7 percent (see Table 1, page 4). Total payroll increased by 11.0 percent, well above the five-year average of 5.3 percent. Average weekly wage increased by $36 or

*(Continued on page 4)*

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

| Year and Quarter | Average Monthly Employment: Over the Previous Year | Average Monthly Employment: Over the Previous Quarter | Total Payroll: Over the Previous Year | Total Payroll: Over the Previous Quarter | Average Weekly Wage: Over the Previous Year | Average Weekly Wage: Over the Previous Quarter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **96Q1** | 0.3 | -4.3 | 1.7 | -7.8 | 1.4 | -3.8 |
| **97Q1** | 0.9 | -4.3 | 6.0 | -7.1 | 5.0 | -3.0 |
| **98Q1** | 2.4 | -3.7 | 4.0 | -9.5 | 1.6 | -6.0 |
| **99Q1** | 1.9 | -3.0 | 4.1 | -11.3 | 2.1 | -8.5 |
| **00Q1** | 3.1 | -2.4 | 11.0 | -7.3 | 7.6 | -5.1 |
| **5 Year Average for Q1** | **1.7** | **-3.5** | **5.3** | **-8.6** | **3.5** | **-5.3** |

7.6 percent, more than double its five-year average of 3.5 percent.

### Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

Table 2 (see page 5) shows that the industries which created the largest number of jobs in first quarter were Services (1,830 jobs or 3.9%), Mining (1,502 jobs or 9.9%) and Construction (1,187 jobs or 8.3%). Federal Government employment increased by 379 jobs or 5.7 percent as temporary workers were hired to conduct the 2000 Census. Employment growth in the Services industry was very broad based. Services sub-industries which grew significantly included hotels & lodging places, business services, amusement & recreational services, health services, social services and engineering & management services.

Within Mining, the vast majority of job gains (approximately 85%) were concentrated in oil & gas extraction. This job growth is the result of higher oil prices as well as coal bed methane activity in the Northeast corner of the state. Much of the employment growth in Construction was related to an unusually mild winter in Wyoming.

Average weekly wage grew faster than inflation in every major industry (see Table 2) resulting in real wage growth for Wyoming workers.[2] The average weekly wage in Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities (TCPU) grew by $125 or 20.0 percent to $754. This large increase moved TCPU up to second place in the ranking of high-paying industries in Wyoming. Mining, the highest-paying industry in Wyoming, added $44 or 4.7 percent to its average weekly wage. Wages in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate (FIRE) grew slower than in any other industry, but at 3.9 percent still exceeded inflation.

With payroll growth (at 11.0%) outstripping employment growth, the rapid increase in average weekly wage may indicate that employees worked more hours during the first quarter or enjoyed steadier employment opportunities than are typically available during the winter months.

### Employment by Region and County

Table 3 (see page 6) shows that the Northeast Region was the fastest growing area of the state. In this region, employment grew by 2,046 jobs or 6.3 percent. The Southwest and Southeast Regions both added jobs at a slower pace, with employment gains of 2.6 and 2.4 percent, respectively. The Central Region and the Northwest Region had the smallest employment gains of 1.5 and 1.4 percent.

Campbell County produced the largest number of new jobs during the first quarter, growing by 1,475 jobs or 9.1 percent. Within Campbell County, the industries with large employment gains included coal mining, oil & gas extraction and Construction.

Teton County's economy continued to be characterized by rapid job growth. First quarter figures showed a gain of 1,054 jobs or 7.7 percent. The strongest

*(Continued on page 5)*

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

| | Average Monthly Employment | | | | Total Payroll | | | | Average Weekly Wage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Quarter | | Change | | First Quarter | | Change | | First Quarter | | Change | |
| | 1999 | 2000 | No. | Percent | 1999 | 2000 | Amount | Percent | 1999 | 2000 | Amount | Percent |
| **Total** | **214,157** | **220,902** | **6,745** | **3.1%** | **$1,304,388,136** | **$1,447,478,725** | **$143,090,589** | **11.0%** | **$469** | **$504** | **$36** | **7.6%** |
| **Total Private** | **159,803** | **165,572** | **5,769** | **3.6** | **$958,474,983** | **$1,076,636,881** | **$118,161,898** | **12.3** | **$461** | **$500** | **$39** | **8.4** |
| Agriculture | 2,700 | 2,834 | 134 | 5.0 | 11,517,715 | 12,704,404 | 1,186,689 | 10.3 | 328 | 345 | 17 | 5.1 |
| Mining | 15,241 | 16,743 | 1,502 | 9.9 | 186,810,031 | 214,807,012 | 27,996,981 | 15.0 | 943 | 987 | 44 | 4.7 |
| Construction | 14,352 | 15,539 | 1,187 | 8.3 | 92,844,340 | 110,140,954 | 17,296,614 | 18.6 | 498 | 545 | 48 | 9.6 |
| Manufacturing | 10,737 | 11,013 | 277 | 2.6 | 83,341,735 | 92,247,136 | 8,905,401 | 10.7 | 597 | 644 | 47 | 7.9 |
| TCPU* | 11,128 | 11,129 | 1 | 0.0 | 90,949,952 | 109,112,387 | 18,162,435 | 20.0 | 629 | 754 | 125 | 20.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7,542 | 7,546 | 3 | 0.0 | 56,914,353 | 62,486,894 | 5,572,541 | 9.8 | 580 | 637 | 57 | 9.7 |
| Retail Trade | 43,103 | 43,884 | 781 | 1.8 | 147,387,919 | 159,007,695 | 11,619,776 | 7.9 | 263 | 279 | 16 | 6.0 |
| FIRE** | 7,852 | 7,906 | 53 | 0.7 | 63,125,006 | 66,039,912 | 2,914,906 | 4.6 | 618 | 643 | 24 | 3.9 |
| Services | 47,148 | 48,977 | 1,830 | 3.9 | 225,583,932 | 250,090,487 | 24,506,555 | 10.9 | 368 | 393 | 25 | 6.7 |
| **Total Government** | **54,354** | **55,330** | **976** | **1.8** | **$345,913,153** | **$370,841,844** | **$24,928,691** | **7.2** | **$490** | **$516** | **$26** | **5.3** |
| Federal Government | 6,632 | 7,012 | 379 | 5.7 | 59,992,331 | 68,129,657 | 8,137,326 | 13.6 | 696 | 747 | 52 | 7.4 |
| State Government | 11,531 | 11,561 | 29 | 0.3 | 81,731,586 | 85,929,003 | 4,197,417 | 5.1 | 545 | 572 | 27 | 4.9 |
| Local Government | 36,190 | 36,758 | 568 | 1.6 | 204,189,236 | 216,783,184 | 12,593,948 | 6.2 | 434 | 454 | 20 | 4.5 |

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

growth in Teton County occurred in the Construction and Services industries. In particular, large numbers of jobs were created in hotels & lodging places, business services and amusement & recreational services.

Laramie County posted job gains of 1,051 or 3.1 percent in the first quarter. Approximately half of these job gains came from Government. Federal Government employment increased because of the decennial census, but Local Government showed an even larger increase. Job gains in private industry were widespread, occurring in Construction, Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities (TCPU), Retail Trade and Services.

Natrona County grew at a slower pace than the state as a whole, gaining 530 jobs or 1.8 percent. Approximately half of these jobs were found in Retail Trade, but other gains were seen in oil & gas extraction, health services and Government. Construction employment fell during the first quarter in Natrona County.

Five counties lost employment during first quarter. Sweetwater County lost the largest number of jobs, where employment fell by 273 jobs or 1.5 percent. Over half of these job losses occurred in two industries: Construction and TCPU. Employment fell by 130 jobs in Washakie County as job losses were seen in a number of industries. Both employment and wages fell in Park County. First quarter data show that employment decreased there by 93 jobs or 0.9 percent and total payroll decreased by $592,395 or 1.0 percent as a result of job losses in the Construction industry.

Employment in Converse County fell by 42 jobs or 1.0 percent, mostly as a result of decreasing employment in the Construction industry. In Albany County, employment decreased by 7 jobs or 0.1 percent as job gains in Construction were more than offset by job losses in Services.

For more detailed tables on first quarter covered employment and wages, visit our Internet site at: **<http://lmi.state.wy.us/00Q1_202/toc.htm>**.

*(Continued on page 6)*

# Table 3: Wyoming Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter 2000 by Region and County

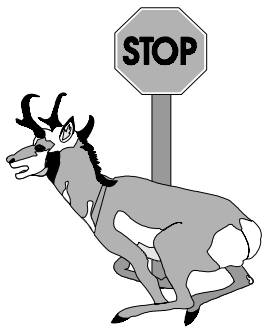
| | Average Monthly Employment | | | | Total Payroll | | | | Average Weekly Wage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Quarter | | Change | | First Quarter | | Change | | First Quarter | | Change | |
| | 1999 | 2000 | No. | Percent | 1999 | 2000 | Amount | Percent | 1999 | 2000 | Amount | Percent |
| **Total** | **214,157** | **220,902** | **6,745** | **3.1%** | **$1,304,388,136** | **$1,447,478,725** | **$143,090,589** | **11.0%** | **$469** | **$504** | **$36** | **7.6%** |
| **Northwest Region** | **33,012** | **33,478** | **466** | **1.4** | **$183,164,146** | **$187,677,195** | **$4,513,049** | **2.5** | **$427** | **$431** | **$4** | **1.0** |
| Big Horn | 3,664 | 4,013 | 349 | 9.5 | 19,814,074 | 23,633,868 | 3,819,794 | 19.3 | 416 | 453 | 37 | 8.9 |
| Fremont | 13,248 | 13,531 | 283 | 2.1 | 75,299,306 | 75,221,375 | -77,931 | -0.1 | 437 | 428 | -10 | -2.2 |
| Hot Springs | 1,852 | 1,908 | 56 | 3.0 | 8,352,649 | 9,286,668 | 934,019 | 11.2 | 347 | 374 | 27 | 7.9 |
| Park | 10,591 | 10,499 | -93 | -0.9 | 59,597,998 | 59,005,603 | -592,395 | -1.0 | 433 | 432 | -1 | -0.1 |
| Washakie | 3,657 | 3,527 | -130 | -3.5 | 20,100,119 | 20,529,681 | 429,562 | 2.1 | 423 | 448 | 25 | 5.9 |
| **Northeast Region** | **32,382** | **34,429** | **2,046** | **6.3** | **$212,186,040** | **$241,473,619** | **$29,287,579** | **13.8** | **$504** | **$540** | **$35** | **7.0** |
| Campbell | 16,215 | 17,690 | 1,475 | 9.1 | 127,399,260 | 146,625,335 | 19,226,075 | 15.1 | 604 | 638 | 33 | 5.5 |
| Crook | 1,712 | 1,802 | 90 | 5.3 | 9,207,094 | 9,742,286 | 535,192 | 5.8 | 414 | 416 | 2 | 0.5 |
| Johnson | 2,365 | 2,509 | 144 | 6.1 | 11,183,680 | 11,787,171 | 603,491 | 5.4 | 364 | 361 | -2 | -0.7 |
| Sheridan | 9,989 | 10,255 | 267 | 2.7 | 52,678,511 | 60,255,567 | 7,577,056 | 14.4 | 406 | 452 | 46 | 11.4 |
| Weston | 2,101 | 2,172 | 71 | 3.4 | 11,717,495 | 13,063,260 | 1,345,765 | 11.5 | 429 | 463 | 34 | 7.9 |
| **Southwest Region** | **46,190** | **47,412** | **1,223** | **2.6** | **$311,037,361** | **$349,056,956** | **$38,019,595** | **12.2** | **$518** | **$566** | **$48** | **9.3** |
| Lincoln | 4,541 | 4,775 | 234 | 5.1 | 27,399,987 | 30,388,009 | 2,988,022 | 10.9 | 464 | 490 | 25 | 5.5 |
| Sublette | 1,890 | 1,963 | 73 | 3.9 | 10,457,694 | 11,333,922 | 876,228 | 8.4 | 426 | 444 | 18 | 4.3 |
| Sweetwater | 18,606 | 18,333 | -273 | -1.5 | 146,587,737 | 160,630,471 | 14,042,734 | 9.6 | 606 | 674 | 68 | 11.2 |
| Teton | 13,641 | 14,695 | 1,054 | 7.7 | 82,598,654 | 97,585,141 | 14,986,487 | 18.1 | 466 | 511 | 45 | 9.7 |
| Uinta | 7,512 | 7,647 | 135 | 1.8 | 43,993,289 | 49,119,413 | 5,126,124 | 11.7 | 450 | 494 | 44 | 9.7 |
| **Southeast Region** | **55,905** | **57,254** | **1,348** | **2.4** | **$313,256,700** | **$349,360,500** | **$36,103,800** | **11.5** | **$431** | **$469** | **$38** | **8.9** |
| Albany | 13,863 | 13,856 | -7 | -0.1 | 72,221,577 | 77,957,835 | 5,736,258 | 7.9 | 401 | 433 | 32 | 8.0 |
| Goshen | 3,847 | 3,902 | 55 | 1.4 | 17,471,329 | 19,145,822 | 1,674,493 | 9.6 | 349 | 377 | 28 | 8.0 |
| Laramie | 34,303 | 35,354 | 1,051 | 3.1 | 203,251,575 | 228,276,515 | 25,024,940 | 12.3 | 456 | 497 | 41 | 9.0 |
| Niobrara | 770 | 801 | 31 | 4.0 | 3,407,959 | 3,533,046 | 125,087 | 3.7 | 340 | 339 | -1 | -0.3 |
| Platte | 3,122 | 3,340 | 218 | 7.0 | 16,904,260 | 20,447,282 | 3,543,022 | 21.0 | 417 | 471 | 54 | 13.1 |
| **Central Region** | **40,187** | **40,808** | **621** | **1.5** | **$239,940,561** | **$263,014,520** | **$23,073,959** | **9.6** | **$459** | **$496** | **$37** | **7.9** |
| Carbon | 5,989 | 6,122 | 133 | 2.2 | 33,307,372 | 36,323,373 | 3,016,001 | 9.1 | 428 | 456 | 29 | 6.7 |
| Converse | 4,209 | 4,168 | -42 | -1.0 | 26,442,064 | 27,754,900 | 1,312,836 | 5.0 | 483 | 512 | 29 | 6.0 |
| Natrona | 29,988 | 30,519 | 530 | 1.8 | 180,191,125 | 198,936,247 | 18,745,122 | 10.4 | 462 | 501 | 39 | 8.5 |
| **Nonclassified*** | **6,481** | **7,521** | **1,041** | **16.1** | **$44,803,328** | **$56,895,935** | **$12,092,607** | **27.0** | **$532** | **$582** | **$50** | **9.4** |

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

Endnotes

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

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



# New Industrial Classification System Will Affect All Industry Statistics

*by:* **Mike Evans, BLS Program Supervisor**

Adapted from the article "The Coming Changes in Forest Industry Statistics, Comparisons Among NAFTA Nations Sought," written by Mike Evans in the ***Journal of Forestry***, September 1997.

**"The structure of NAICS taxonomy is based on a production-oriented, or supply-based, conceptual framework instead of an output-based framework."**

*This article first appeared in the April 1997 issue of **Trends** to provide information on the upcoming classification changes in industry statistics. The time has finally come to introduce the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) using 1999 and 2000 employment data for Wyoming. Listed on pages 12 and 13 are the most recent employment data for Wyoming grouped by NAICS sectors. Employment organized by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) is found on page 5. For your convenience, we plan to publish employment using both SIC and NAICS classifications for the next year, so you can become familiar with the new sectors. The updated reprint below, "New Industrial Classification System Will Affect All Industry Statistics," should help you understand the differences between the SIC and NAICS classification systems.*

Recently, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) introduced NAICS to replace the existing 1987 SIC system and the previous classification revision of 1972. The NAICS Administrative Committee, headed by OMB, defined NAICS jointly with Canada and Mexico to obtain comparable economic and statistical information, combining the three countries' existing classification systems for economic analysis of trends and developments.

The purpose of an industrial classification system is to group industries and categorize firms according to common characteristics, so that one can organize specific statistical information such as import/export, employment, tax revenues, and/or wage information. They can classify, or code, any business or establishment into an industry. In addition, the NAICS system makes it possible to compare industry statistics among international, state, and local economies. Under the SIC system, one cannot make direct comparisons between countries.

The evolution of the SIC industrial classification system is nothing new. It has been revised every 10 to 15 years since its inception in the 1930's. The change from SIC to NAICS, however, represents a fundamental break with the past in certain industries. The new system gives special attention to new and emerging industries, especially those considered highly technological and other sectors that have similar production processes. NAICS will reflect the restructuring of the economies, especially to accommodate past and ongoing changes in the economic structure of the countries.

The use of NAICS makes substantial structural time series breaks in most industries. Time series breaks will affect projections and comparisons of statistics over time (i.e., comparing employment by industry in 1998 to 1988). This article shows the interrelationship between the 1987 SIC and the new classification system, and the changes taking place.

### Differences Between the Two Systems

The structure of NAICS taxonomy is based on a production-oriented, or supply-based, conceptual framework instead of an output-based framework, which characterized SIC. For example, in the Manufacturing industry, logging is based on log output under SIC. It is now under Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing within NAICS due to trees being production-oriented to forestry.

NAICS uses a six-digit code, while a four-digit code identified SIC industries. NAICS has alternative groupings to more closely resemble the SIC major

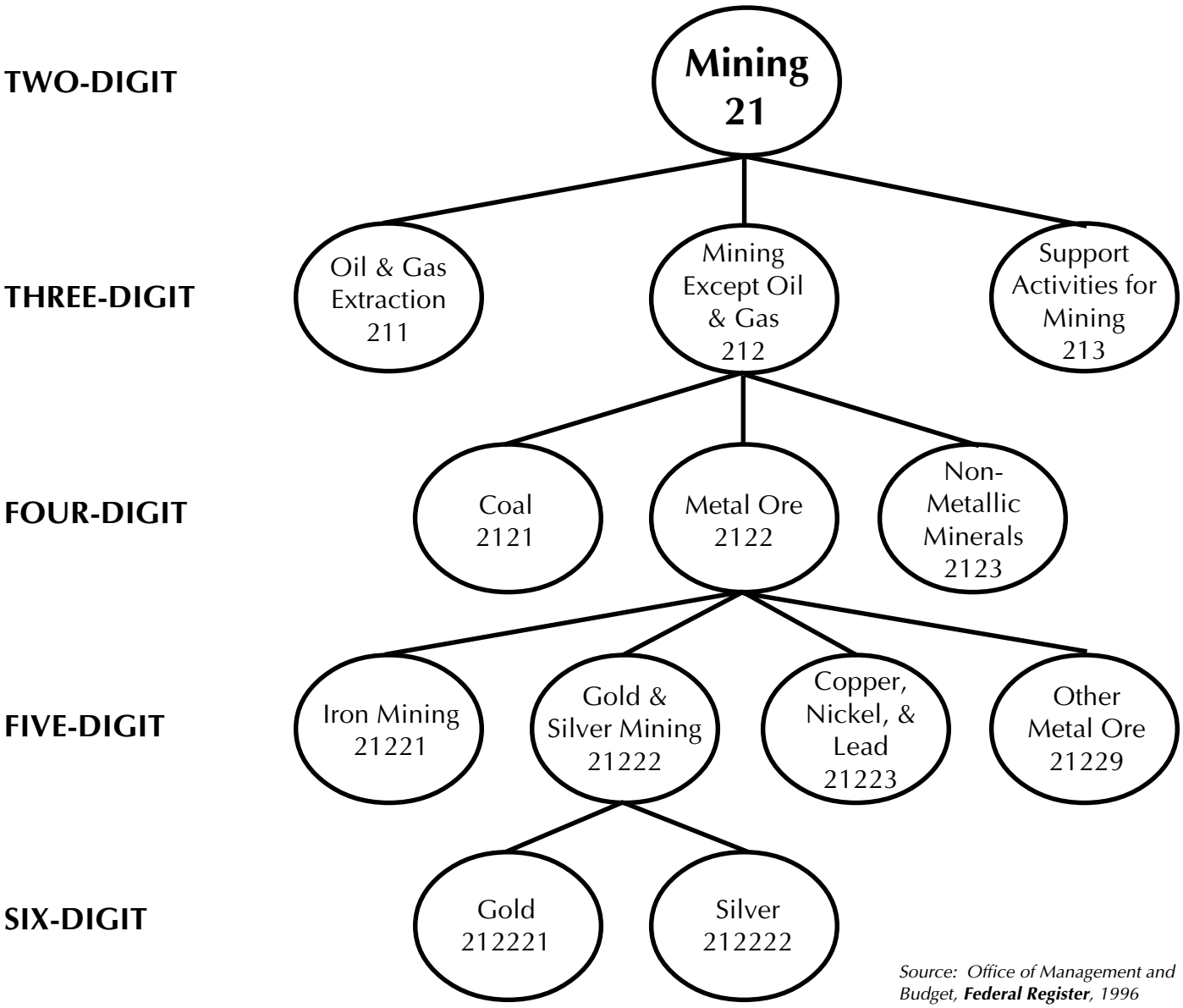
*(Continued on page 8)*

industries, although the first two digits of NAICS identify the general sector, while the third, fourth, and fifth digits are more specific to the operations of the sector. Each sector is divided into many groups and each group is separated further into specific production operations identified by five- and six- digit NAICS codes. For example, the Mining sector (two-digit) is divided into three groups (three-digit): oil & gas extraction; mining except oil & gas; and support activities for mining. The mining except oil & gas industry is divided into three more groups (four-digit): coal; metal ore; and non-metallic mineral, and so on (See Figure 1).

The NAICS Administrative Committee standardized the first five digits of the NAICS code between countries striving for compatibility at the two-digit level with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC).[1] The sixth digit is used to identify subdivisions to satisfy user needs in individual countries. Provided that one meets other measurement standards (i.e., monetary exchange rates), one could make direct comparisons among the three national economies.

*(Continued on page 9)*

**Figure 1: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure**




*Source: Office of Management and Budget, **Federal Register**, 1996*

### Effects of Transition on All Industries

The Table (see page 10) bridges the two systems and compares all major industries between the one-digit SIC Code[2] and the two-digit NAICS Code.[3] OMB developed the NAICS system for compatibility with the SIC system, although the numerical codes will always change.

NAICS groups economic activities into 21 sectors, up from the 10 major divisions in the SIC system (see the Table). The total number of industries increased to 1,171, compared with 1,004 under the SIC system. The 1987 SIC system left three-quarters of all firms by industry unchanged from the previous classification system of 1972; NAICS will leave two-thirds unchanged compared with the SIC system, but they will be re-numbered, re-labeled, and described differently.

More than one-third of the industries formerly coded in the SIC system will be split into new NAICS designations. Series disruptions could affect a total of 511 industries and cause comparisons between 1999 and 2000 economic activity to be distorted. Some industries will have time series breaks in the data greater than three percent of the 1992 value of output for the 1987 industry.[4] There are a total of 256 industry breaks for all industries. These time series breaks not only cause statistical disruptions for the users in the industries redefined, but in the broad sectors that we use to describe our economy.

When changing from SIC to NAICS, there are a total of 361 new industries not previously recognized separately, while 661 industries are directly matched and 344 industries split into various sectors. Often, differences in employment between NAICS and SIC are not due to firms having changed their primary industrial activity, but due to the different coding assignments, which cause time series breaks even when the new system directly matches the SIC system.

### Effects on Various Industries

Some industries are not statistically affected by the change. The number codes are changed to reflect the correct NAICS code, but the definition remains the same. For example, under SIC, iron ore mining is coded as 1011, but under NAICS, iron ore mining is classified under the code 21221 with the same definition.

Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing, on the other hand, is an example of a time series break. Part of the Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing industry under the Manufacturing and Services industries with SIC coding, affecting comparisons over time. For example, a large portion of the Manufacturing industry from the SIC system; logging, moved into the Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing industry, though the industry is existing rather than a new and emerging industry (see Figure 2, page 11). To compare employment levels from NAICS back to the SIC system for the Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing industry, one would have to subtract the employment moved from the SIC category in the form of the logging industry from NAICS and add it back into the SIC system Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing industry. This kind of change, shifting logging from the Manufacturing industry to the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting sector, will influence major industry comparisons over time[5] due to the shift of employment from the SIC Manufacturing industry to the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting sector, but is not due to an economic effect.

Alternatively, the Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (NAICS code 54) is a newly created sector within NAICS. NAICS will also create a new sector Administrative, Support, Waste Management, & Remediation Services (Code 56) formally under the Services, Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU), Manufacturing, and Construction industries. OMB has now revised the Construction industry into two sectors under NAICS: Construction, and Administrative, Support, Waste Management, & Remediation Services (see Table) affecting comparisons over time.

### Solutions & Conclusions

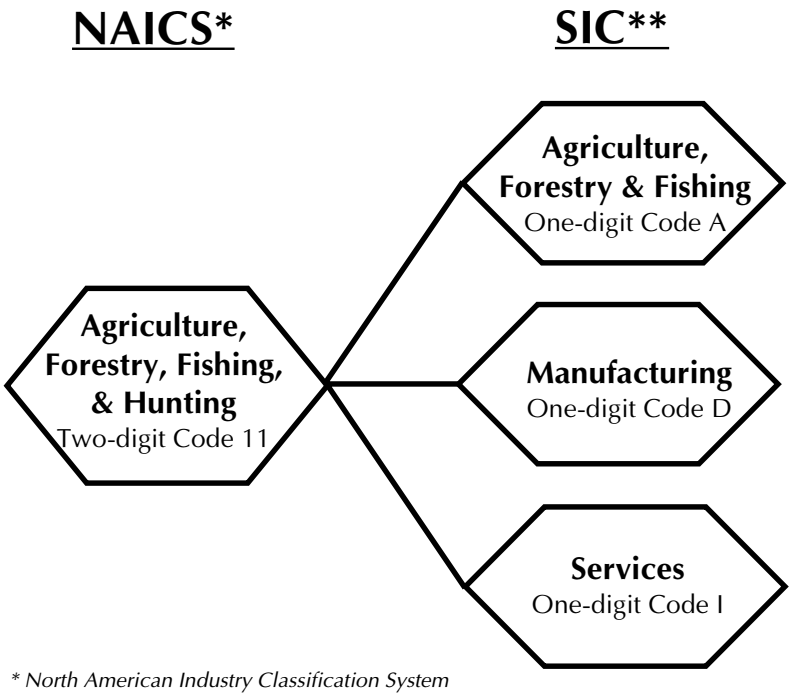
The past approach to preserving time series (e.g., SIC change in 1987) after classification system revisions is to create linkages at the firm level where the series breaks. Producing a dual data series will create linkages using both the SIC and new classifications for a given period of transition, enabling one to cross-reference NAICS and SIC. We can assess the full impact of the revision, with the dual classifications of data.

*(Text continued on page 11)*

# Table 1: Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Matched to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*

| 1987 SIC Code (10 Total) | SIC Industry Description | 1997 NAICS Code (21 Total) | NAICS Sector Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| Division A | Agriculture, Forestry, & Fishing | 11 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting |
| | | 31-33 | Manufacturing |
| | | 54 | Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services |
| | | 56 | Administrative, Support, Waste Management, & Remed. Services |
| | | 81 | Other Services, Except Public Administration |
| Division B | Mining | 21 | Mining |
| | | 54 | Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services |
| Division C | Construction | 23 | Construction |
| | | 56 | Administrative, Support, Waste Management, & Remed. Services |
| Division D | Manufacturing | 11 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting |
| | | 21 | Mining |
| | | 31-33 | Manufacturing |
| | | 48-49 | Transportation & Warehousing |
| | | 51 | Information |
| | | 54 | Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services |
| | | 81 | Other Services, Except Public Administration |
| Division E | Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services) | 22 | Utilities |
| | | 48-49 | Transportation & Warehousing |
| | | 51 | Information |
| | | 53 | Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing |
| | | 54 | Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services |
| | | 56 | Administrative, Support, Waste Management, & Remed. Services |
| | | 62 | Health Care & Social Assistance |
| | | 71 | Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation |
| | | 72 | Accommodation & Food Services |
| Division F | Wholesale Trade | 31-33 | Manufacturing |
| | | 42 | Wholesale Trade |
| | | 44-45 | Retail Trade |
| | | 54 | Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services |
| Division G | Retail Trade | 31-33 | Manufacturing |
| | | 44-45 | Retail trade |
| | | 52 | Finance & Insurance |
| | | 71 | Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation |
| | | 72 | Accommodations & Food Services |
| Division H | Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate | 23 | Construction |
| | | 52 | Finance & Insurance |
| | | 53 | Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing |
| | | 54 | Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services |
| | | 55 | Management of Companies |
| | | 71 | Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation |
| | | 81 | Other Services, Except Public Administration |
| Division I | Services | 11 | Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting |
| | | 23 | Construction |
| | | 31-33 | Manufacturing |
| | | 42 | Wholesale Trade |
| | | 44-45 | Retail trade |
| | | 48-49 | Transportation & Warehousing |
| | | 51 | Information |
| | | 53 | Real Estate, Rental, & Leasing |
| | | 54 | Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services |
| | | 56 | Administrative, Support, Waste Management, & Remed. Services |
| | | 61 | Education Services |
| | | 62 | Health & Social Assistance |
| | | 71 | Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation |
| | | 72 | Accommodations & Food Services |
| | | 81 | Other Services, Except Public Administration |
| | | 93 | Public Administration |
| Division J | Public Administration | 93 | Public Administration |
| | | 48-49 | Transportation & Warehousing |

**Figure 2: Comparison of Classification Systems for Major Industries**




** North American Industry Classification System*
***Standard Industrial Classification*

*Source: Office of Management and Budget,* ***Federal Register****, 1996*

We see the conversion from the SIC system to NAICS as an important step in providing a strong foundation for statistical information in coming decades. Nonetheless, the immediate challenge is to help the users of the data deal with the series breaks over time.

1 Carole A. Ambler, Bureau of the Census, Services Division, **An Update on the Development of the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS)**, October 1995.

2 U.S. Office of Management and Budget, **Standard Industrial Classification Manual**, 1987.

3 U.S. Office of Management and Budget, "Economic Classification Policy Committee: SIC Replacement—NAICS Proposed Industry Classification Structure," **Federal Register**, Volume 61, 1996.

4 Paul T. Zeisset and Mark E. Wallace, Bureau of the Census, Economic Planning and Coordination Division, **How will NAICS Affect Data Users?**, October 1996.

5 Al Stoebig, Northwest Oregon Regional Economist, "Time for a Change," ***Oregon Labor Trends***, December 1996.


# Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2000, Part 2:

## *North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)*

***by:*** **Mike Evans, BLS Program Supervisor** ***tables by:*** **Nancy Brennan, Julie Barnish, Julia Ermolenko, and Mike Evans**

**"In Part 1 (see page 3), we described first quarter 2000 growth using the Standard Industrial Classification system. In part 2, we use the North American Industry Classification System. Slight differences in total payroll between Part 1 and Part 2 are attributed to the time lag between data collection."**

Wyoming average monthly employment grew by 6,746 jobs (3.2%) in the first quarter of 2000 compared with the first quarter of 1999, while total payroll grew 10.9 percent (see Table 1). Job growth was especially robust in the Private sector, which added 5,770 jobs (3.6%), while the Government sector added only 977 jobs. Federal Government increased 5.7 percent in employment (380 jobs) due to the collection of the decennial census. The average weekly wage for Federal Government increased 7.5 percent over the previous year.

The largest job gains came in the Mining sector with 1,662 more jobs (11.0%) than the

*(Continued on page 12)*

## Table 1: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter 2000 by NAICS* Sector

| | Average Monthly Employment | | | | Total Payroll** | | | | Average Weekly Wage | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First Quarter | | Change | | First Quarter | | Change | | First Quarter | | Change | |
| | 2000 | 1999 | No. | Percent | 2000 | 1999 | Amount | Percent | 2000 | 1999 | Amount | Percent |
| **Total** | **220,902** | **214,156** | **6,746** | **3.2%** | **$1,447,478,725** | **$1,305,135,370** | **$142,343,355** | **10.9%** | **$504** | **$469** | **$35** | **7.5%** |
| **Total Private** | **165,572** | **159,803** | **5,770** | **3.6%** | **$1,076,636,881** | **$959,322,408** | **$117,314,473** | **12.2%** | **$500** | **$462** | **$38** | **8.2%** |
| Agriculture | 2,002 | 1,892 | 110 | 5.8% | 10,163,633 | 9,099,110 | $1,064,523 | 11.7% | 391 | 370 | 21 | 5.7% |
| Mining | 16,719 | 15,057 | 1,662 | 11.0% | 214,602,968 | 183,982,514 | $30,620,454 | 16.6% | 987 | 940 | 47 | 5.0% |
| Utilities | 2,197 | 2,260 | -63 | -2.8% | 33,367,542 | 28,648,854 | $4,718,688 | 16.5% | 1,168 | 975 | 193 | 19.8% |
| Construction | 15,632 | 14,537 | 1,095 | 7.5% | 111,080,235 | 94,376,185 | $16,704,050 | 17.7% | 547 | 499 | 48 | 9.6% |
| Manufacturing | 9,982 | 10,569 | -587 | -5.6% | 85,951,218 | 83,296,095 | $2,655,123 | 3.2% | 662 | 606 | 56 | 9.2% |
| Wholesale Trade | 5,870 | 5,707 | 163 | 2.9% | 52,192,480 | 45,870,382 | $6,322,098 | 13.8% | 684 | 618 | 66 | 10.7% |
| Retail Trade | 29,237 | 28,751 | 486 | 1.7% | 132,727,893 | 123,412,382 | $9,315,511 | 7.5% | 349 | 330 | 19 | 5.8% |
| Transportation | 6,189 | 6,158 | 31 | 0.5% | 48,551,769 | 41,101,967 | $7,449,802 | 18.1% | 603 | 513 | 90 | 17.5% |
| Information | 4,125 | 4,020 | 105 | 2.6% | 32,977,456 | 26,954,292 | $6,023,164 | 22.3% | 615 | 516 | 99 | 19.2% |
| Finance & Insurance | 6,080 | 6,036 | 44 | 0.7% | 55,346,967 | 51,633,037 | $3,713,930 | 7.2% | 700 | 658 | 42 | 6.4% |
| Real Estate & Rental | 2,873 | 3,004 | -131 | -4.4% | 13,907,407 | 12,850,492 | $1,056,915 | 8.2% | 372 | 329 | 43 | 13.1% |
| Professional Serv. | 6,562 | 6,305 | 257 | 4.1% | 47,154,213 | 41,590,484 | $5,563,729 | 13.4% | 553 | 507 | 46 | 9.1% |
| Management of Co. | 123 | 163 | -40 | -24.5% | 2,645,772 | 4,612,174 | ($1,966,402) | -42.6% | 1,655 | 2,177 | -522 | -24.0% |
| Administrative Serv. | 6,444 | 6,176 | 268 | 4.3% | 29,060,883 | 28,729,525 | $331,358 | 1.2% | 347 | 358 | -11 | -3.1% |
| Educational Services | 1,022 | 931 | 91 | 9.8% | 4,789,729 | 4,188,691 | $601,038 | 14.3% | 361 | 346 | 15 | 4.3% |
| Health Care | 16,301 | 15,682 | 619 | 3.9% | 98,706,207 | 86,340,049 | $12,366,158 | 14.3% | 466 | 424 | 42 | 9.9% |
| Arts/Entertainment | 3,148 | 2,861 | 287 | 10.0% | 10,449,279 | 9,847,063 | $602,216 | 6.1% | 255 | 265 | -10 | -3.8% |
| Accommodations | 23,440 | 22,244 | 1,196 | 5.4% | 58,726,630 | 51,896,324 | $6,830,306 | 13.2% | 193 | 179 | 14 | 7.8% |
| Other Services | 7,178 | 6,970 | 208 | 3.0% | 31,814,598 | 28,516,403 | $3,298,195 | 11.6% | 341 | 315 | 26 | 8.3% |
| Public Administration | 449 | 480 | -31 | -6.5% | 2,420,002 | 2,376,385 | $43,617 | 1.8% | 415 | 381 | 34 | 8.9% |
| **Total Government** | **55,330** | **54,353** | **977** | **1.8%** | **$370,841,844** | **$345,812,962** | **$25,028,882** | **7.2%** | **$516** | **$489** | **$17** | **3.4%** |
| Federal Government | 7,012 | 6,632 | 380 | 5.7% | 68,129,657 | 59,959,061 | $8,170,596 | 13.6% | 747 | 695 | 52 | 7.5% |
| State Government | 11,561 | 11,531 | 30 | 0.3% | 85,929,003 | 81,537,812 | $4,391,191 | 5.4% | 572 | 546 | 26 | 4.8% |
| Local Government | 36,758 | 36,190 | 568 | 1.6% | 216,783,184 | 204,316,089 | $12,467,095 | 6.1% | 454 | 434 | 20 | 4.6% |

** North American Industry Classification System*
*** Total payroll is different from the total payroll reported within the table on page 5 because of a time lag between the data collection.*

previous year, due to the increase in oil and natural gas prices. Large increases in employment from the previous year occurred in Accommodations & Food Services (1,196 jobs), Construction (1,095 jobs), and Health & Social Assistance (619 jobs). The Agriculture, Educational Services, and Arts/Entertainment & Recreation sectors also had substantial increases in average monthly employment of 5.8, 9.8, and 10.0 percent, respectively. Manufacturing had the largest decrease in jobs of 587 or 5.6 percent, while only three other sectors, Real Estate & Rental (131 jobs), Utilities (63 jobs), and Management of Companies (40 jobs), lost jobs from the previous year.

Under NAICS, employment changed substantially in the Services sector due to the classification change, so comparison between Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) employment in Services is not possible (see Table 1 and page 5, Table 2). Employment actually increased (2.6%) in Manufacturing under the SIC system but decreased under NAICS (-5.6%).[1] Transportation decreased (-0.5%) under the SIC system but increased under NAICS (0.5%). Also, under NAICS, overall employment levels dropped considerably in the Retail Trade, Transportation, and Finance & Insurance sectors, while employment levels increased slightly in the Construction and Wholesale Trade sectors. Finally, Local Government replaces Services as the largest employing sector in the state using the new NAICS classification system (see Table 2).

The Utilities (19.8%) and Information (19.2%) sectors had substantial gains in average weekly wage, and total payroll increased $4,718,688 and $6,023,164, respectively. With the breakout in NAICS,

*(Continued on page 13)*

## Table 2: Wyoming Monthly Employment for First Quarter 2000 by NAICS* Sector

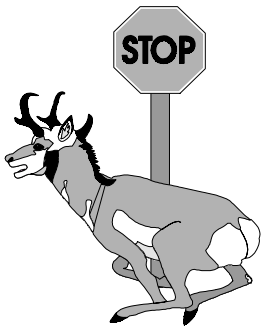
| | Monthly Employment | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | January | February | March |
| **Total** | **219,186** | **220,005** | **223,515** |
| **Total Private** | **164,700** | **164,955** | **167,060** |
| Agriculture | 1,904 | 1,969 | 2,133 |
| Mining | 16,711 | 16,734 | 16,713 |
| Utilities | 2,200 | 2,197 | 2,195 |
| Construction | 15,372 | 15,328 | 16,196 |
| Manufacturing | 10,008 | 10,025 | 9,912 |
| Wholesale Trade | 5,833 | 5,862 | 5,915 |
| Retail Trade | 29,514 | 29,116 | 29,081 |
| Transportation | 6,281 | 6,155 | 6,131 |
| Information | 4,136 | 4,126 | 4,112 |
| Finance & Insurance | 6,083 | 6,075 | 6,083 |
| Real Estate & Rental | 2,850 | 2,864 | 2,905 |
| Professional Services | 6,544 | 6,498 | 6,643 |
| Management of Companies | 118 | 126 | 124 |
| Administrative Services | 6,232 | 6,436 | 6,663 |
| Educational Services | 995 | 1,013 | 1,058 |
| Health Care | 16,134 | 16,321 | 16,448 |
| Arts/Entertainment | 3,061 | 3,135 | 3,247 |
| Accommodations | 23,202 | 23,336 | 23,782 |
| Other Services | 7,073 | 7,196 | 7,264 |
| Public Administration | 449 | 443 | 455 |
| **Total Government** | **54,486** | **55,050** | **56,455** |
| Federal Government | 6,690 | 6,732 | 7,613 |
| State Government | 11,481 | 11,601 | 11,600 |
| Local Government | 36,315 | 36,717 | 37,242 |

** North American Industry Classification System*

Management of Companies, and Utilities become the highest paid sectors in the Wyoming economy with average weekly wages of $1,655 and $1,168, respectively (see Table 1 and page 5, Table 2). The Utilities sector was originally under the Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU) sector in SIC, so the average weekly wage in the Transportation sector of NAICS declined dramatically (see Table 1 and page 5, Table 2).

The production-oriented structure of NAICS changes the employment structure of the economy to the point where straight comparisons between SIC and NAICS are difficult. For the next year, we will publish both the SIC and NAICS employment levels to enable the reader to cross-reference and ease the transition to the new classification system.

1 For details on the difference between NAICS and SIC Manufacturing, see related article on page 7.




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

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|---|---|
| Puerto Rico | 11.2 |
| Mississippi | 5.5 |
| New Mexico | 5.5 |
| District of Columbia | 5.4 |
| California | 5.0 |
| Louisiana | 5.0 |
| Oregon | 4.9 |
| West Virginia | 4.9 |
| Alabama | 4.8 |
| Washington | 4.8 |
| Arizona | 4.7 |
| Hawaii | 4.5 |
| South Carolina | 4.4 |
| Alaska | 4.3 |
| Illinois | 4.3 |
| New York | 4.3 |
| Rhode Island | 4.3 |
| Texas | 4.3 |
| Montana | 4.2 |
| **United States** | **4.1** |
| Arkansas | 4.0 |
| Delaware | 4.0 |
| Idaho | 4.0 |
| Florida | 3.9 |
| Nevada | 3.9 |
| New Jersey | 3.9 |
| Ohio | 3.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 3.9 |
| Georgia | 3.8 |
| Tennessee | 3.8 |
| Kentucky | 3.5 |
| North Carolina | 3.5 |
| **Wyoming** | **3.5** |
| Maryland | 3.4 |
| Michigan | 3.4 |
| Utah | 3.4 |
| Indiana | 3.3 |
| Kansas | 3.3 |
| Wisconsin | 3.2 |
| Oklahoma | 2.9 |
| Missouri | 2.8 |
| Colorado | 2.7 |
| New Hampshire | 2.7 |
| North Dakota | 2.7 |
| Nebraska | 2.6 |
| Virginia | 2.6 |
| Minnesota | 2.5 |
| Maine | 2.4 |
| Massachusetts | 2.4 |
| Vermont | 2.2 |
| Connecticut | 2.1 |
| South Dakota | 2.1 |
| Iowa | 2.0 |

## State Unemployment Rates August 2000 (Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|---|---|
| Puerto Rico | 11.0 |
| Alaska | 5.8 |
| District of Columbia | 5.4 |
| New Mexico | 5.4 |
| Oregon | 5.3 |
| West Virginia | 5.2 |
| California | 5.1 |
| Montana | 5.1 |
| Washington | 5.1 |
| Mississippi | 4.9 |
| Louisiana | 4.7 |
| Alabama | 4.5 |
| Idaho | 4.5 |
| New York | 4.5 |
| Rhode Island | 4.5 |
| Hawaii | 4.3 |
| Texas | 4.3 |
| **Wyoming** | **4.3** |
| Illinois | 4.2 |
| Ohio | 4.2 |
| South Carolina | 4.2 |
| Arkansas | 4.1 |
| **United States** | **4.1** |
| Arizona | 4.0 |
| New Jersey | 4.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 4.0 |
| Delaware | 3.9 |
| Kentucky | 3.8 |
| Michigan | 3.8 |
| Florida | 3.7 |
| Georgia | 3.7 |
| Nevada | 3.7 |
| Tennessee | 3.6 |
| Maryland | 3.5 |
| North Carolina | 3.5 |
| Wisconsin | 3.5 |
| Indiana | 3.4 |
| Kansas | 3.4 |
| Maine | 3.2 |
| Oklahoma | 3.2 |
| Utah | 3.1 |
| New Hampshire | 2.9 |
| North Dakota | 2.9 |
| Colorado | 2.8 |
| Minnesota | 2.8 |
| Nebraska | 2.7 |
| Vermont | 2.7 |
| Massachusetts | 2.6 |
| Missouri | 2.6 |
| Connecticut | 2.5 |
| Virginia | 2.5 |
| Iowa | 2.2 |
| South Dakota | 2.2 |

# Wyoming Adds 4,000 Jobs in August

*by:* **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

**"Employment growth was particularly strong in the Services industry, which added 2,200 jobs or 3.7 percent when compared with August 1999."**

During August, 4,000 jobs were created in Wyoming for an over-the-year growth rate of 1.7 percent. In comparison, U.S. employment growth slowed to 1.9 percent, its lowest level since April 1996. Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 4.0 percent in July to 4.3 percent in August, while the U.S. unemployment rate rose from 4.0 percent to 4.1 percent.

Employment growth was particularly strong in the Services industry, which added 2,200 jobs or 3.7 percent when compared with August 1999. Other industries with strong growth were Mining (500 jobs or 3.1%) and Construction (700 jobs or 3.6%). Retail Trade and Government each added 400 jobs in August. Job losses were seen in Manufacturing, where employment fell by 400 jobs or 3.5 percent.

Employment in Wyoming's two metropolitan areas grew faster than the state. Natrona County added 1,000 jobs or 3.2 percent and Laramie County gained 1,100 jobs or 3.1 percent. In Natrona County the majority of new jobs were in the Services industry, while Laramie County's job growth was spread throughout many industries including Retail Trade, Construction and Services.

Wyoming's labor force grew by 2,117 individuals or 0.8 percent. The number of unemployed fell from 10,657 in August 1999 to 9,228 in August 2000, a drop of 1,429 people or 13.4 percent. The statewide unemployment rate of 4.3 percent remained below its August 1999 level of 4.8 percent.

Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate in August, an estimated 0.9 percent. The unemployment rate in Fremont County was 6.1 percent in August, down from 6.8 percent in August 1999, but still the highest in the state.


## See the updated Unemployment Insurance Statistics at

## http://lmi.state.wy.us/ui/toc.htm

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment[1]

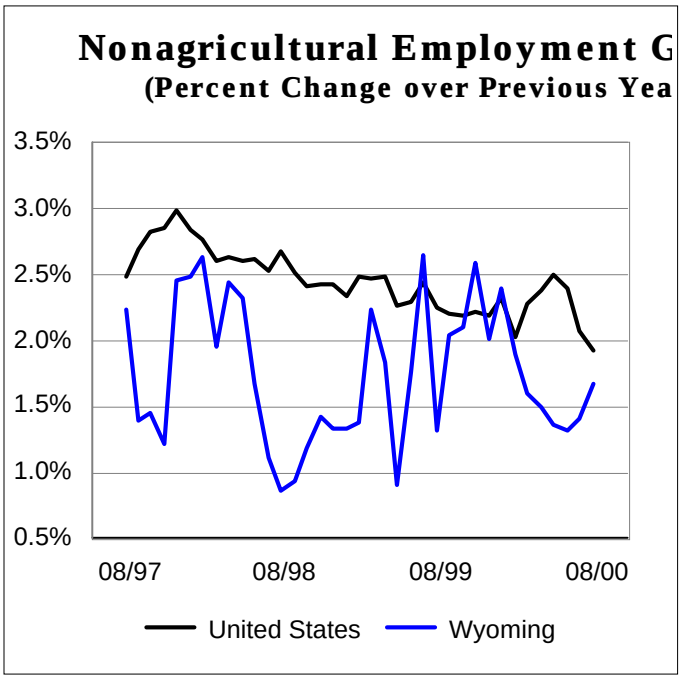
*by:* **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

**"Employment in Wyoming's two metropolitan areas grew faster than in the state. Natrona County added 1,000 jobs or 3.2 percent and Laramie County gained 1,100 jobs or 3.1 percent over the previous year."**

| WYOMING STATEWIDE* | Employment in Thousands | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AUG00(p) | JUL00(r) | AUG 99 | JUL 00 AUG 00 | AUG 99 AUG 00 |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 241.9 | 244.0 | 237.9 | -0.9 | 1.7 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 47.6 | 46.6 | 46.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| Mining | 16.6 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 2.5 | 3.1 |
| Coal Mining | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.4 | -2.1 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Crude Petrol-Natural Gas | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oil & Gas Field Services | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| Nonmetallic Minerals | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 7.4 |
| Construction | 20.0 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| General Building Contractors | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 4.7 | -4.3 |
| Heavy Construction | 6.6 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 3.1 | 11.9 |
| Special Trade Construction | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 2.3 |
| Manufacturing | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.4 | -0.9 | -3.5 |
| Durable Goods | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.2 | -1.9 | -1.9 |
| Nondurable Goods | 5.9 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 0.0 | -4.8 |
| Printing & Publishing | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | -5.9 | -5.9 |
| Petroleum & Coal Products | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.1 | -8.3 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 194.3 | 197.4 | 191.1 | -1.6 | 1.7 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 14.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Transportation | 9.4 | 9.3 | 9.3 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Railroad Transportation | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Trucking & Warehousing | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| Communications | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Telephone Communications | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.0 | -3.3 |
| Electric Services | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 56.9 | 56.8 | 56.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 |
| Wholesale Trade | 7.7 | 7.6 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 |
| Durable Goods | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 0.0 | -2.9 |
| Retail Trade | 49.2 | 49.2 | 48.8 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Building Materials & Garden Supply | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| General Merchandise Stores | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.3 | -1.8 | 3.8 |
| Department Stores | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | -2.4 | 5.3 |
| Food Stores | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| Auto Dealers & Service Stations | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.6 | 1.2 | 0.0 |
| Gas Stations | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| Apparel & Accessory Stores | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.5 | -7.1 | -13.3 |
| Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| Eating & Drinking Places | 18.3 | 18.5 | 18.5 | -1.1 | -1.1 |
| Miscellaneous Retail | 5.6 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 5.7 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 4.9 |
| Depository Institutions | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Insurance | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.0 | -5.3 |
| Services | 61.9 | 65.5 | 59.7 | -5.5 | 3.7 |
| Hotels & Other Lodging Places | 13.8 | 17.3 | 13.3 | -20.2 | 3.8 |
| Personal Services | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 10.5 |
| Business Services | 8.4 | 8.5 | 8.2 | -1.2 | 2.4 |
| Automotive & Misc. Repair Services | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | -3.2 | 3.4 |
| Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.) | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | -4.4 | 2.4 |
| Health Services | 11.0 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Offices of Doctors of Medicine | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 4.3 |
| Legal Services | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Social Services | 5.9 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 |
| Membership Organizations | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 5.1 |
| Engineering & Management | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 0.0 | 2.6 |
| Government | 52.6 | 52.3 | 52.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Total Federal Government | 8.1 | 8.3 | 7.9 | -2.4 | 2.5 |
| Department of Defense | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 12.5 |
| Total State Government | 12.9 | 13.0 | 13.0 | -0.8 | -0.8 |
| State Education | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 0.0 | -2.1 |
| Total Local Government | 31.6 | 31.0 | 31.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 |
| Local Hospitals | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 6.1 |
| Local Education | 13.2 | 12.7 | 13.3 | 3.9 | -0.8 |

| LARAMIE COUNTY | Employment in Thousands | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AUG00(p) | JUL00(r) | AUG 99 | JUL 00 AUG 00 | AUG 99 AUG 00 |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 37.0 | 36.9 | 35.9 | 0.3 | 3.1 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 7.0 |
| Mining & Construction | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 7.4 |
| Manufacturing | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 6.2 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 32.4 | 32.4 | 31.6 | 0.0 | 2.5 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 0.0 | 3.5 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 3.8 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Services | 8.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 | -1.2 | 3.8 |
| Total Government | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.6 | -0.9 | 0.9 |
| Federal Government | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 4.2 |
| State Government | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Local Government | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.9 | -2.0 | 0.0 |

| NATRONA COUNTY* | Employment in Thousands | | | Percent Change Total Employment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AUG00(p) | JUL00(r) | AUG 99 | JUL 00 AUG 00 | AUG 99 AUG 00 |
| TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT | 31.8 | 31.6 | 30.8 | 0.6 | 3.2 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 0.0 | -3.6 |
| Manufacturing | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.0 | -6.7 |
| Mining | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | -4.5 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 26.4 | 26.2 | 25.2 | 0.8 | 4.8 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 5.9 | 5.9 |
| Transportation | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Communications & Public Utilities | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 1.2 | 2.4 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 6.4 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 1.6 | 3.2 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Services | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 0.0 | 7.8 |
| Personal & Business Services | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 9.5 |
| Health Services | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 0.0 | 7.1 |
| Government | 4.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | -2.0 | 2.1 |
| Federal Government | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| State Government | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 14.3 |
| Local Government | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | -2.9 | 0.0 |
| Local Education | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | -5.0 | -5.0 |




1 Current Employment Statistics (CES) estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employed, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

* Published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(p) Subject to revision. (r) Revised.

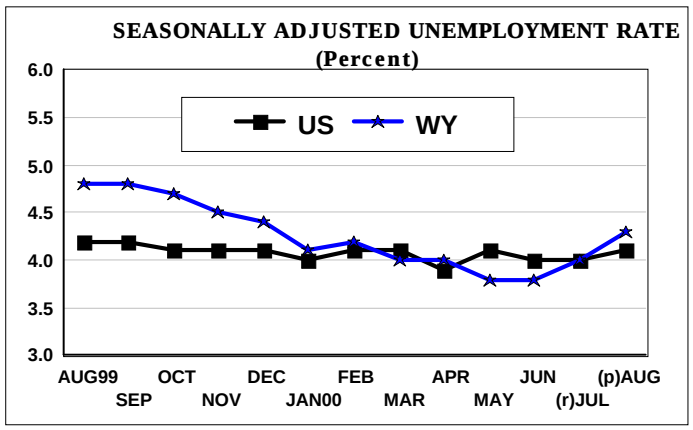
# Wyoming Economic Indicators

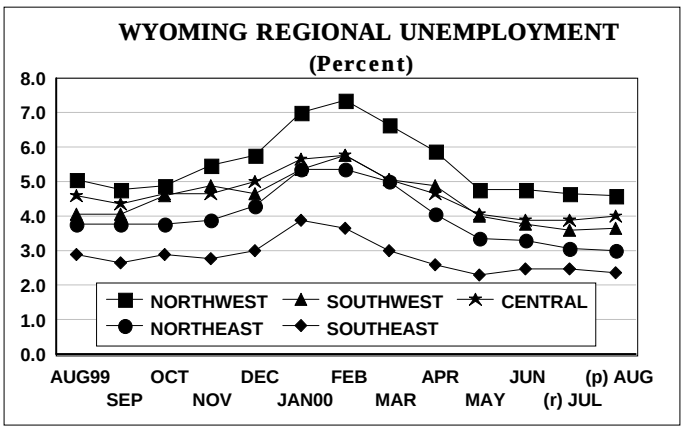
*by:* **Julie Barnish, Statistical Technician**

**"The number of U.S. discouraged workers fell by 22.6 percent from July 2000 to August 2000."**

| | August 2000 (p) | July 2000 (r) | August 1999 (b) | Percent Change Month | Percent Change Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1) | 267,035 | 270,386 | 264,918 | -1.2 | 0.8 |
| Unemployed | 9,228 | 9,385 | 10,657 | -1.7 | -13.4 |
| Employed | 257,807 | 261,001 | 254,261 | -1.2 | 1.4 |
| Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj. | 3.5%/4.3% | 3.5%/4.0% | 4.0%/4.8% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj. | 4.1%/4.1% | 4.2%/4.0% | 4.2%/4.2% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Multiple Jobholders | 7,084,000 | 7,553,000 | 7,298,000 | -6.2 | -2.9 |
| As a percent of all workers | 5.2% | 5.5% | 5.4% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Discouraged Workers | 205,000 | 265,000 | 265,000 | -22.6 | -22.6 |
| U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons | 3,120,000 | 3,283,000 | 3,238,000 | -5.0 | -3.6 |
| Hours & Earnings for Production Workers | | | | | |
| Wyoming Mining | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $852.88 | $831.47 | $876.29 | 2.6 | -2.7 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 44.7 | 43.9 | 44.8 | 1.8 | -0.2 |
| U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $766.80 | $774.73 | $758.73 | -1.0 | 1.1 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 45.0 | 45.2 | 44.5 | -0.4 | 1.1 |
| Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $616.61 | $607.31 | $584.06 | 1.5 | 5.6 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 39.1 | 38.1 | 38.0 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings | | | | | |
| Average Weekly Earnings | $595.33 | $590.61 | $583.11 | 0.8 | 2.1 |
| Average Weekly Hours | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.8 | 0.7 | -1.0 |
| Wyoming Unemployment Insurance | | | | | |
| Weeks Compensated (2) | 7,627 | 6,785 | 7,508 | 12.4 | 1.6 |
| Benefits Paid | $1,523,075 | $1,364,101 | $1,367,306 | 11.7 | 11.4 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | $199.70 | $201.05 | $182.11 | -0.7 | 9.7 |
| State Insured Covered Jobs (1) | 222,047 | 220,612 | 216,842 | 0.7 | 2.4 |
| Insured Unemployment Rate | 0.9% | 1.0% | 0.9% | N/A | N/A |
| Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) | | | | | |
| All Items | 172.7 | 172.6 | 167.1 | 0.1 | 3.4 |
| Food & Beverages | 169.2 | 168.7 | 164.7 | 0.3 | 2.7 |
| Housing | 170.7 | 170.4 | 165.0 | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Apparel | 125.3 | 124.5 | 127.5 | 0.6 | -1.7 |
| Transportation | 153.2 | 155.0 | 145.7 | -1.2 | 5.1 |
| Medical Care | 262.6 | 261.4 | 251.9 | 0.5 | 4.2 |
| Recreation (Dec. 1997=100) | 103.9 | 103.7 | 102.2 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100) | 102.8 | 102.0 | 101.2 | 0.8 | 1.6 |
| Other Goods & Services | 271.6 | 272.2 | 257.6 | -0.2 | 5.4 |
| Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) | | | | | |
| All Commodities | 132.9 | 133.2 | 126.9 | -0.2 | 4.7 |
| Wyoming Building Permits | | | | | |
| New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized | 148 | 158 | 175 | -6.3 | -15.4 |
| Valuation | $30,452,000 | $33,515,000 | $26,835,000 | -9.1 | 13.5 |

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

*by:* **Brad Payne, Senior Statistician**

**"The statewide unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained constant from July 2000 at 3.5 percent. Wyoming's unemployment rate in August 2000 was 0.6 percentage points below the U.S. unemployment rate (4.1%)."**

| | Labor Force | | | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Unemployment Rates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REGION COUNTY | Aug 2000 ___(p) | Jul 2000 ___(r) | Aug 1999 ___(b) | Aug 2000 ___(p) | Jul 2000 ___(r) | Aug 1999 ___(b) | Aug 2000 ___(p) | Jul 2000 ___(r) | Aug 1999 ___(b) | Aug 2000 _(p) | Jul 2000 _(r) | Aug 1999 _(b) |
| **Northwest** | **47,642** | **48,454** | **48,301** | **45,473** | **46,173** | **45,816** | **2,169** | **2,281** | **2,485** | **4.6** | **4.7** | **5.1** |
| Big Horn | 5,846 | 5,880 | 5,643 | 5,551 | 5,553 | 5,326 | 295 | 327 | 317 | 5.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 |
| Fremont | 17,607 | 17,686 | 18,008 | 16,528 | 16,621 | 16,792 | 1,079 | 1,065 | 1,216 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 6.8 |
| Hot Springs | 2,442 | 2,518 | 2,409 | 2,378 | 2,438 | 2,319 | 64 | 80 | 90 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
| Park | 17,059 | 17,586 | 17,467 | 16,546 | 17,018 | 16,888 | 513 | 568 | 579 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Washakie | 4,688 | 4,784 | 4,774 | 4,470 | 4,543 | 4,491 | 218 | 241 | 283 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 5.9 |
| **Northeast** | **45,234** | **45,659** | **44,650** | **43,856** | **44,255** | **42,949** | **1,378** | **1,404** | **1,701** | **3.0** | **3.1** | **3.8** |
| Campbell | 20,831 | 20,905 | 20,218 | 20,194 | 20,289 | 19,359 | 637 | 616 | 859 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 4.2 |
| Crook | 3,042 | 3,114 | 3,084 | 2,948 | 2,996 | 2,984 | 94 | 118 | 100 | 3.1 | 3.8 | 3.2 |
| Johnson | 4,153 | 4,220 | 4,143 | 4,069 | 4,125 | 4,027 | 84 | 95 | 116 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Sheridan | 13,905 | 14,086 | 13,860 | 13,459 | 13,636 | 13,366 | 446 | 450 | 494 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| Weston | 3,303 | 3,334 | 3,345 | 3,186 | 3,209 | 3,213 | 117 | 125 | 132 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| **Southwest** | **56,446** | **57,161** | **55,723** | **54,383** | **55,126** | **53,442** | **2,063** | **2,035** | **2,281** | **3.7** | **3.6** | **4.1** |
| Lincoln | 7,013 | 7,093 | 6,824 | 6,745 | 6,800 | 6,520 | 268 | 293 | 304 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Sublette | 3,374 | 3,387 | 3,362 | 3,297 | 3,312 | 3,272 | 77 | 75 | 90 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| Sweetwater | 20,215 | 20,391 | 20,262 | 19,208 | 19,455 | 19,184 | 1,007 | 936 | 1,078 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Teton | 15,087 | 15,448 | 14,293 | 14,956 | 15,330 | 14,137 | 131 | 118 | 156 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Uinta | 10,757 | 10,842 | 10,982 | 10,177 | 10,229 | 10,329 | 580 | 613 | 653 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| **Southeast** | **68,980** | **70,026** | **67,822** | **67,311** | **68,276** | **65,844** | **1,669** | **1,750** | **1,978** | **2.4** | **2.5** | **2.9** |
| Albany | 16,945 | 17,092 | 17,050 | 16,719 | 16,833 | 16,765 | 226 | 259 | 285 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Goshen | 6,257 | 6,314 | 6,326 | 6,066 | 6,125 | 6,115 | 191 | 189 | 211 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| Laramie | 39,859 | 40,643 | 38,556 | 38,785 | 39,516 | 37,296 | 1,074 | 1,127 | 1,260 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Niobrara | 1,327 | 1,331 | 1,348 | 1,300 | 1,299 | 1,314 | 27 | 32 | 34 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Platte | 4,592 | 4,646 | 4,542 | 4,441 | 4,503 | 4,354 | 151 | 143 | 188 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.1 |
| **Central** | **48,730** | **49,085** | **48,421** | **46,781** | **47,170** | **46,210** | **1,949** | **1,915** | **2,211** | **4.0** | **3.9** | **4.6** |
| Carbon | 8,480 | 8,533 | 8,574 | 8,197 | 8,240 | 8,257 | 283 | 293 | 317 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 |
| Converse | 6,778 | 6,729 | 6,758 | 6,515 | 6,452 | 6,481 | 263 | 277 | 277 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.1 |
| Natrona | 33,472 | 33,823 | 33,089 | 32,069 | 32,478 | 31,472 | 1,403 | 1,345 | 1,617 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.9 |
| **Statewide** | **267,035** | **270,386** | **264,918** | **257,807** | **261,001** | **254,261** | **9,228** | **9,385** | **10,657** | **3.5** | **3.5** | **4.0** |
| Statewide Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| U.S. | | | | | | | | | | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| U.S. Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 |

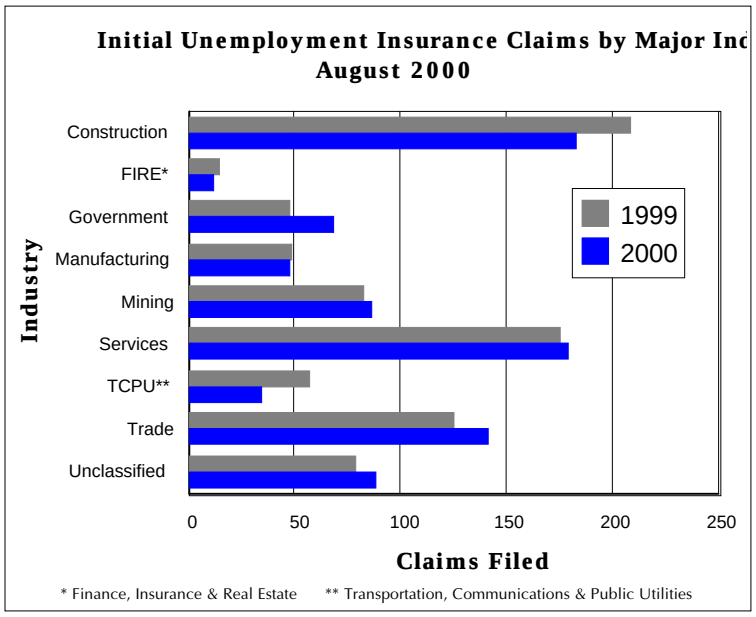
Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/00. Run Date 09/00.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

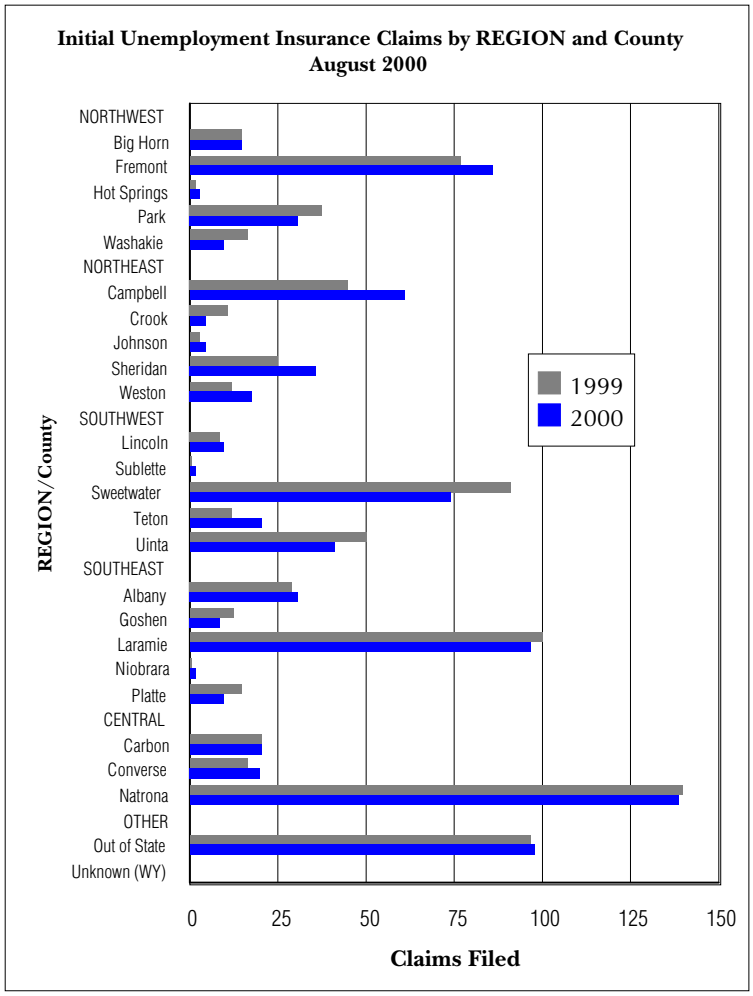
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 1999 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.9 percent.
The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases, the interval 4.3 to 5.5 percent would contain the actual rate.

# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

*by:* **Rich Peters, Labor Market Analyst**

**"Initial Claims for August remain even with last year, up just 0.4 percent."**



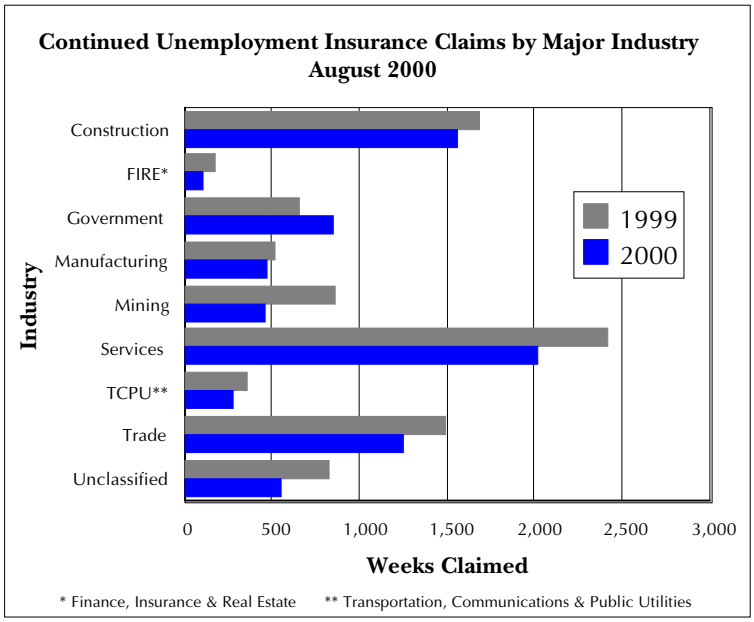

| | Claims Filed | | | Percent Change Claims Filed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AUG 00 | JUL 00 | AUG 99 | JUL 00 AUG 00 | AUG 99 AUG 00 |
| **WYOMING STATEWIDE** | | | | | |
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 844 | 1,059 | 841 | -20.3 | 0.4 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 318 | 391 | 341 | -18.7 | -6.7 |
| Manufacturing | 48 | 62 | 49 | -22.6 | -2.0 |
| Mining | 87 | 74 | 83 | 17.6 | 4.8 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 45 | 56 | 64 | -19.6 | -29.7 |
| Construction | 183 | 255 | 209 | -28.2 | -12.4 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 437 | 591 | 421 | -26.1 | 3.8 |
| Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities | 35 | 46 | 57 | -23.9 | -38.6 |
| Transportation | 25 | 36 | 35 | -30.6 | -28.6 |
| Communications & Public Utilities | 10 | 10 | 22 | 0.0 | -54.5 |
| Trade | 142 | 172 | 125 | -17.4 | 13.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 31 | 37 | 16 | -16.2 | 93.8 |
| Retail Trade | 111 | 135 | 109 | -17.8 | 1.8 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 12 | 12 | 15 | 0.0 | -20.0 |
| Services | 179 | 229 | 176 | -21.8 | 1.7 |
| Personal & Business Services | 48 | 65 | 54 | -26.2 | -11.1 |
| Health Services | 20 | 29 | 31 | -31.0 | -35.5 |
| Government | 69 | 132 | 48 | -47.7 | 43.8 |
| Local Government | 30 | 62 | 21 | -51.6 | 42.9 |
| Local Education | 19 | 39 | 8 | -51.3 | 137.5 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 89 | 77 | 79 | 15.6 | 12.7 |
| **LARAMIE COUNTY** | | | | | |
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 96 | 99 | 96 | -3.0 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 21 | 28 | 38 | -25.0 | -44.7 |
| Manufacturing | 3 | 5 | 6 | -40.0 | -50.0 |
| Mining | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 18 | 23 | 31 | -21.7 | -41.9 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 63 | 66 | 52 | -4.5 | 21.2 |
| Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities | 7 | 13 | 7 | -46.2 | 0.0 |
| Transportation | 4 | 9 | 4 | -55.6 | 0.0 |
| Communications & Public Utilities | 3 | 4 | 3 | -25.0 | 0.0 |
| Trade | 17 | 13 | 21 | 30.8 | -19.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Retail Trade | 17 | 11 | 19 | 54.5 | -10.5 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0.0 | 50.0 |
| Services | 23 | 20 | 17 | 15.0 | 35.3 |
| Personal & Business Services | 5 | 6 | 6 | -16.7 | -16.7 |
| Health Services | 6 | 3 | 2 | 100.0 | 200.0 |
| Government | 13 | 17 | 5 | -23.5 | 160.0 |
| Local Government | 3 | 5 | 1 | -40.0 | 200.0 |
| Local Education | 3 | 2 | 1 | 50.0 | 200.0 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 12 | 5 | 6 | 140.0 | 100.0 |
| **NATRONA COUNTY** | | | | | |
| TOTAL CLAIMS FILED | 139 | 151 | 139 | -7.9 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 53 | 54 | 52 | -1.9 | 1.9 |
| Manufacturing | 3 | 14 | 9 | -78.6 | -66.7 |
| Mining | 15 | 9 | 13 | 66.7 | 15.4 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 10 | 8 | 12 | 25.0 | -16.7 |
| Construction | 35 | 31 | 30 | 12.9 | 16.7 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 79 | 87 | 83 | -9.2 | -4.8 |
| Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities | 6 | 6 | 14 | 0.0 | -57.1 |
| Transportation | 3 | 4 | 3 | -25.0 | 0.0 |
| Communications & Public Utilities | 3 | 2 | 11 | 50.0 | -72.7 |
| Trade | 28 | 23 | 28 | 21.7 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 10 | 2 | 9 | 400.0 | 11.1 |
| Retail Trade | 18 | 21 | 19 | -14.3 | -5.3 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 3 | 2 | 2 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Services | 36 | 41 | 35 | -12.2 | 2.9 |
| Personal & Business Services | 11 | 19 | 15 | -42.1 | -26.7 |
| Health Services | 6 | 4 | 9 | 50.0 | -33.3 |
| Government | 6 | 15 | 4 | -60.0 | 50.0 |
| Local Government | 2 | 5 | 1 | -60.0 | 100.0 |
| Local Education | 1 | 4 | 0 | -75.0 | 0.0 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 7 | 10 | 4 | -30.0 | 75.0 |

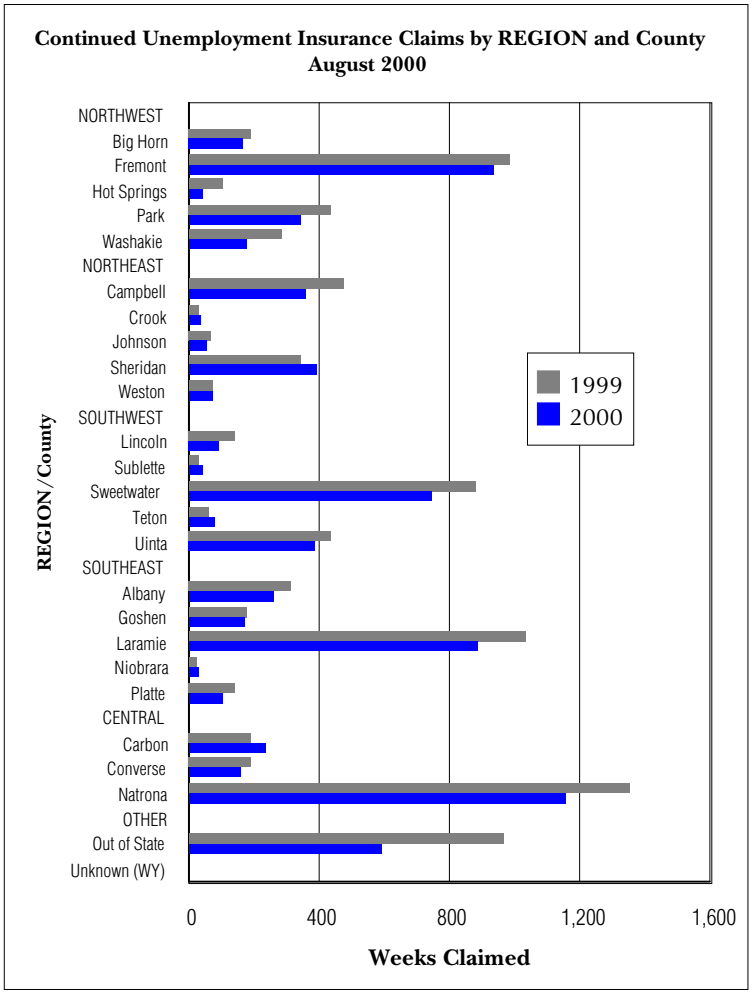
# Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

*by:* **Rich Peters, Labor Market Analyst**

**"Claimants continue to find employment at a faster rate than last year; unique claimants are down 24.2 percent."**

| | Claims Filed | | | Percent Change Claims Filed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AUG 00 | JUL 00 | AUG 99 | JUL 00 AUG 00 | AUG 99 AUG 00 |
| **WYOMING STATEWIDE** | | | | | |
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 7,582 | 8,144 | 9,012 | -6.9 | -15.9 |
| **TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS** | **2,106** | **2,661** | **2,779** | **-20.9** | **-24.2** |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 2,509 | 2,850 | 3,075 | -12.0 | -18.4 |
| Manufacturing | 477 | 630 | 521 | -24.3 | -8.4 |
| Mining | 469 | 539 | 870 | -13.0 | -46.1 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 337 | 410 | 717 | -17.8 | -53.0 |
| Construction | 1,563 | 1,681 | 1,684 | -7.0 | -7.2 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 4,514 | 4,660 | 5,112 | -3.1 | -11.7 |
| Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities | 284 | 265 | 361 | 7.2 | -21.3 |
| Transportation | 191 | 182 | 257 | 4.9 | -25.7 |
| Communications & Public Utilities | 93 | 83 | 104 | 12.0 | -10.6 |
| Trade | 1,249 | 1,243 | 1,492 | 0.5 | -16.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 276 | 238 | 262 | 16.0 | 5.3 |
| Retail Trade | 973 | 1,005 | 1,230 | -3.2 | -20.9 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 105 | 142 | 178 | -26.1 | -41.0 |
| Services | 2,022 | 2,211 | 2,417 | -8.5 | -16.3 |
| Personal & Business Services | 456 | 463 | 560 | -1.5 | -18.6 |
| Health Services | 201 | 222 | 261 | -9.5 | -23.0 |
| Government | 854 | 799 | 664 | 6.9 | 28.6 |
| Local Government | 448 | 413 | 389 | 8.5 | 15.2 |
| Local Education | 296 | 267 | 232 | 10.9 | 27.6 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 559 | 634 | 825 | -11.8 | -32.2 |
| **LARAMIE COUNTY** | | | | | |
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 887 | 940 | 1,033 | -5.6 | -14.1 |
| **TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS** | **245** | **307** | **318** | **-20.2** | **-23.0** |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 191 | 208 | 221 | -8.2 | -13.6 |
| Manufacturing | 33 | 41 | 57 | -19.5 | -42.1 |
| Mining | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Construction | 158 | 167 | 154 | -5.4 | 2.6 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 621 | 646 | 698 | -3.9 | -11.0 |
| Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities | 72 | 38 | 58 | 89.5 | 24.1 |
| Transportation | 48 | 25 | 43 | 92.0 | 11.6 |
| Communications & Public Utilities | 24 | 13 | 15 | 84.6 | 60.0 |
| Trade | 185 | 183 | 226 | 1.1 | -18.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 28 | 24 | 39 | 16.7 | -28.2 |
| Retail Trade | 157 | 159 | 187 | -1.3 | -16.0 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 20 | 27 | 52 | -25.9 | -61.5 |
| Services | 232 | 284 | 256 | -18.3 | -9.4 |
| Personal & Business Services | 52 | 71 | 49 | -26.8 | 6.1 |
| Health Services | 20 | 26 | 36 | -23.1 | -44.4 |
| Government | 112 | 114 | 106 | -1.8 | 5.7 |
| Local Government | 37 | 28 | 24 | 32.1 | 54.2 |
| Local Education | 29 | 26 | 22 | 11.5 | 31.8 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 75 | 86 | 114 | -12.8 | -34.2 |
| **NATRONA COUNTY** | | | | | |
| TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED | 1,159 | 1,154 | 1,359 | 0.4 | -14.7 |
| **TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS** | **325** | **378** | **430** | **-14.0** | **-24.4** |
| TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING | 353 | 361 | 450 | -2.2 | -21.6 |
| Manufacturing | 72 | 77 | 67 | -6.5 | 7.5 |
| Mining | 69 | 100 | 164 | -31.0 | -57.9 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 57 | 89 | 141 | -36.0 | -59.6 |
| Construction | 212 | 184 | 219 | 15.2 | -3.2 |
| TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING | 758 | 751 | 827 | 0.9 | -8.3 |
| Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities | 51 | 55 | 60 | -7.3 | -15.0 |
| Transportation | 23 | 27 | 41 | -14.8 | -43.9 |
| Communications & Public Utilities | 28 | 28 | 19 | 0.0 | 47.4 |
| Trade | 208 | 235 | 274 | -11.5 | -24.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 32 | 39 | 64 | -17.9 | -50.0 |
| Retail Trade | 176 | 196 | 210 | -10.2 | -16.2 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 14 | 22 | 22 | -36.4 | -36.4 |
| Services | 369 | 343 | 416 | 7.6 | -11.3 |
| Personal & Business Services | 102 | 75 | 133 | 36.0 | -23.3 |
| Health Services | 64 | 70 | 55 | -8.6 | 16.4 |
| Government | 116 | 96 | 55 | 20.8 | 110.9 |
| Local Government | 55 | 52 | 33 | 5.8 | 66.7 |
| Local Education | 42 | 38 | 24 | 10.5 | 75.0 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 48 | 42 | 82 | 14.3 | -41.5 |



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

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