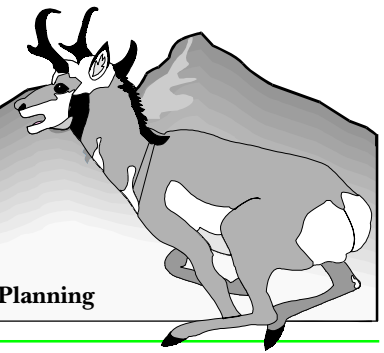


Wyoming Labor Force TRENDS

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Wage Rates for the 30 Occupations with the Highest Employment in Wyoming Compared to National Wages and the Wages of the Six Surrounding States

by: Deana Hauf, Economist

"The second highest employing occupation is general and operations managers with 5,000 jobs in Wyoming; it also has the highest wage out of these 30 occupations at \$25.16 an hour."

This article identifies the 30 occupations, which account for approximately 47 percent of Wyoming's employment in 1999, and compares their wages to the U.S. and six surrounding states, using data from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey. A large share of the highest employing occupations in Wyoming have a low hourly wage. This is also true for surrounding states and the U.S. Table 1 (see page 2) shows that the average hourly wage of the 30 occupations with the highest employment (excluding the three occupations that have reported an annual wage) is \$11.83. The OES

program divides occupations into 22 major occupational groups. The 30 occupations with the highest employment in Wyoming represent only 10 of the 22 major groups.

Data Collection Procedures

The wage and employment¹ information in this article is based on annual results generated by the OES Wage Survey program. Each state conducts an identical wage survey under contract with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). This allows for easy comparison of data between states, as well as comparisons with national figures. National wage

rates and rates for each state are located on the BLS website.²

For the years 1996-1998, the survey collected data using the OES classification system. Since 1999, all Federal agencies collecting occupational data now use the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system,³ allowing occupational data to be compared across agencies. Prior to the SOC system, Federal agencies collecting occupational data used a variety of systems that were not necessarily compatible with one another. All workers are classified in one of almost 770

(Text continued on page 3)

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Table 1: Wages for the 30 Occupations with the Highest Employment in Wyoming, 1999

Standard Occupational Classification Code	Title	Total Employment	Hourly Mean Wage
41-2031	Retail salespersons	7,790	\$7.87
11-1021	General and operations managers	5,000	25.16
53-3032	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	4,780	13.10
37-2011	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	4,580	8.24
41-2011	Cashiers	4,330	7.23
43-3031	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	4,130	9.95
43-6014	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	4,100	9.52
37-2012	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	3,960	7.09
47-2061	Construction laborers	3,500	10.65
25-2021	Elementary school teachers, except special education *	2,900	36,610
43-9061	Office clerks, general	2,700	8.55
49-9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general	2,660	13.59
47-2031	Carpenters	2,520	15.24
41-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	2,520	12.46
25-9041	Teacher assistants *	2,470	14,980
43-6011	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	2,370	11.96
31-1012	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	2,280	7.74
43-5081	Stock clerks and order fillers	2,230	8.99
47-2111	Electricians	2,090	17.57
41-4012	Sales representatives, wholesale & mfg., except technical & scientific products	1,900	16.63
53-7062	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	1,730	9.60
43-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	1,710	14.39
35-9021	Dishwashers	1,700	5.85
53-7064	Packers and packagers, hand	1,660	6.88
25-2031	Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education *	1,650	30,140
47-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	1,610	19.89
35-3011	Bartenders	1,560	6.74
47-2073	Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	1,530	14.23
49-3023	Automotive service technicians and mechanics	1,520	11.34
53-7032	Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators	1,490	18.99
Total		84,970	\$11.83

* Annual wages, not hourly wages, are reported for these occupations.

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occupations according to their work activities. To facilitate classification, occupations are combined to reflect similar job duties, skills, education or experience.

The OES Wage Survey data presented in this article are based on either one year or three years of data (1997, 1998 and 1999). The 1997 and 1998 survey data were updated⁴ to the fourth quarter

1999 level before combining them with the 1999 survey data. As a result, one-third of the wage data in the 1999 estimates are actual, unadjusted data.

The wages used in this article represent the hourly mean wage. The mean wage, a measure of central tendency also called the arithmetic average, is the estimated total wages for an occupation divided by its

weighted survey employment. The hourly wage estimates are calculated using a year-round, full-time figure of 2,080 hours per year (52 weeks times 40 hours). Occupations that typically have a work year less than 2,080 hours (for example, teachers) are reported as an annual wage. These occupations are marked with an asterisk (*) beside the

(Continued on page 4)

Table 2: Major Occupational Groups and Associated Occupations

Major Groups	Occupations
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	Janitors and cleaners, except maids Maids and housekeeping cleaners
Construction and extraction occupations	First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers Carpenters Construction laborers Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators Electricians
Education, training and library occupations	Elementary school teachers Secondary school teachers Teacher assistants
Food preparation and serving related occupations	Bartenders Dishwashers
Healthcare support occupations	Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants
Installation, maintenance and repair occupations	Automotive service technicians and mechanics Maintenance and repair workers, general
Management occupations	General and operations managers
Office and administrative support occupations	First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers Bookkeeping, accounting and auditing clerks Stock clerks and order fillers Executive secretaries and administrative assistants Secretaries, except legal, medical and executive Office clerks, general
Sales and related occupations	First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers Cashiers Retail salespersons Sales representatives, wholesale and manufacturing
Transportation and material moving occupations	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators Laborers and freight, stock and material movers, hand Packers and packagers, hand

occupational title in Tables 1 and 3.

Analysis of Wyoming's Data

In the Standard Occupational Classification system, all occupations are divided into 22 major occupational groups. The 30 jobs with the highest employment in Wyoming only fall into 10 of those major groups shown in Table 2 (see page 3).

The 12 major occupational groups that have lesser representation in Wyoming are:

- ◆ Architecture and engineering occupations
- ◆ Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations
- ◆ Business and financial operations occupations
- ◆ Computer and mathematical occupations
- ◆ Community and social services occupations
- ◆ Farming, fishing and forestry occupations
- ◆ Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations
- ◆ Legal occupations
- ◆ Life, physical and social science occupations
- ◆ Personal care and service occupations
- ◆ Production occupations
- ◆ Protective service occupations

Due to the transition from the OES to the SOC coding systems, the employment estimates are not available for 90 of the 450 occupations included in the Wyoming wage survey. The total employment for the 360 occupations that were calculated using the new system is 181,590. The total employment for the 30

jobs with the highest employment is 84,970 or approximately 47 percent of the total employment (see Table 1, page 2).

As shown in Table 1, retail salespersons have the highest employment with 7,790 and the fifth lowest wage at \$7.87 an hour. The second highest employing occupation is general and operations managers with 5,000 jobs in Wyoming; it also has the highest wage out of these 30 occupations at \$25.16 an hour. The third highest occupation at 4,780 is truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer. This occupation has an average wage of \$13.10 an hour for Wyoming.

Comparing the National and Surrounding State Data to Wyoming

In comparing the wage of the 30 occupations with the greatest employment in Wyoming to the national wage, three occupations out of the 30 have a higher hourly wage in Wyoming than in the U.S. (see Table 3, page 5). Two of these three also have higher wages in Wyoming than in the other six states: maintenance and repair workers, general; and excavating and loading machine and dragline operators, which are mining related occupations in Wyoming.

Retail salespersons, the occupation with the greatest employment in Wyoming, reported an hourly wage of \$7.87, and \$9.24 at the national level—\$1.37 more an hour. General and operations managers' national wages per hour were \$31.69, compared to Wyoming's \$25.16. This is a \$6.53 difference, which is probably due to the large number of small

businesses⁵ in Wyoming. The third largest occupation (truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer) reported \$13.10 in Wyoming and \$15.34 at the national level.

Two occupations (maids and housekeeping cleaners, and janitors and cleaners) have a higher hourly wage in Wyoming than in the other states, with the exception of Colorado. Colorado has only three occupations with a lower hourly wage than Wyoming.

When comparing these wages to South Dakota, 20 occupations out of the 30 have a lower wage in South Dakota than in Wyoming. There are 14 occupations in Montana and Nebraska with a lower wage, 10 in Idaho and only 6 in Utah.

¹The employment estimates for each occupation are based on the total number of employees reported as part of the Unemployment Insurance Covered Employment and Wages program.

²The U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) website is located at <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.toc.htm>.

³For more information about the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, see the website at <http://stats.bls.gov/soc/soc%5Fhome.htm>.

⁴For wage updating purposes, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) uses the national wage changes from the fourth quarter of the previous year to the fourth quarter of the reference year for the nine occupational divisions for which Employment Cost Index (ECI) estimates are available. (See this website at <http://>

(Text continued on page 10)

Table 3: Hourly Mean Wage for the Top 30 Occupations with the Highest Employment in Wyoming* Compared to the U.S. and the Surrounding States, 1999

Standard Occupational Classification Code	Title	U.S.	Wyoming	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nebraska
41-2031	Retail salespersons	\$9.24	\$7.87	\$9.75	\$9.56	\$8.60	\$8.61
11-1021	General and operations managers	31.69	25.16	32.98	25.46	23.10	24.85
53-3032	Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer	15.34	13.10	14.92	13.12	13.51	14.88
37-2011	Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	8.76	8.24	8.45	8.06	7.81	8.19
41-2011	Cashiers	7.35	7.23	8.54	7.19	7.07	7.04
43-3031	Bookkeeping, accounting, and auditing clerks	12.14	9.95	12.31	10.49	9.81	10.22
43-6014	Secretaries, except legal, medical, and executive	11.60	9.52	11.81	10.62	9.17	9.45
37-2012	Maids and housekeeping cleaners	7.46	7.09	7.42	6.67	6.45	6.96
47-2061	Construction laborers	12.75	10.65	10.66	10.75	11.60	10.78
25-2021	Elementary school teachers, except special education ***	39,560	36,610	38,560	37,190	32,590	31,900
43-9061	Office clerks, general	10.31	8.55	10.70	9.73	8.98	9.05
49-9042	Maintenance and repair workers, general	12.95	13.59	12.16	11.56	10.49	11.52
47-2031	Carpenters	16.55	15.24	15.68	12.65	13.40	14.16
41-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of retail sales workers	15.11	12.46	16.19	13.51	13.27	14.32
25-9041	Teacher assistants ***	17,400	14,980	16,660	16,510	16,070	14,310
43-6011	Executive secretaries and administrative assistants	14.84	11.96	15.70	12.29	11.19	12.47
31-1012	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	8.59	7.74	8.84	7.67	7.75	8.44
43-5081	Stock clerks and order fillers	9.45	8.99	10.62	8.91	9.00	8.94
47-2111	Electricians	20.28	17.57	20.08	17.96	18.33	17.28
41-4012	Sales representatives, wholesale & mfg., except technical & scientific products	20.80	16.63	21.01	18.59	16.84	18.47
53-7062	Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand	9.50	9.60	9.98	9.66	8.06	9.30
43-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of office and administrative support workers	17.36	14.39	17.25	14.35	13.98	14.65
35-9021	Dishwashers	6.78	5.85	7.01	6.50	5.92	6.43
53-7064	Packers and packagers, hand	7.83	6.88	7.33	6.90	7.58	7.94
25-2031	Secondary school teachers, except special and vocational education ***	41,430	30,140	39,340	32,590	31,000	34,540
47-1011	First-line supervisors/managers of construction trades and extraction workers	21.98	19.89	20.82	20.45	20.29	19.06
35-3011	Bartenders	7.07	6.74	6.70	6.45	6.51	6.79
47-2073	Operating engineers and other construction equipment operators	16.71	14.23	16.66	16.40	15.40	14.55
49-3023	Automotive service technicians and mechanics	14.49	11.34	15.55	12.86	12.72	12.82
53-7032	Excavating and loading machine and dragline operators	15.13	18.99	14.91	14.04	15.64	13.81

* Occupations are listed in order of employment.

** Not Available.

*** Annual wages, not hourly wages, are reported for these occupations.

Calculation of the State Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax Rate for Wyoming

by: Sherry (Yu) Wen, Senior Economist

"An increasing proportion of Wyoming employers were eligible for the minimum UI tax rate in 2000 (39.7%) and 2001 (42.5%). This increase indicates that more employers have experienced prosperous times (few or no layoffs) during the past four years."

Each year, the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax rate has the potential to change for employers. In 2001, the minimum UI tax rate is 0.2 percent and the maximum is 8.7 percent. The Legislature has established parameters for when and how adjustments in the tax rate occur. However, how much an employer will pay depends heavily on the firm's historic operation or the unemployment experiences of the firm's industry. This article describes the differences in employer classification used for assigning a tax rate to both new and established employers, and explains how UI tax rates are calculated and, when necessary, adjusted to maintain UI trust fund solvency.

Wyoming UI covered employers are classified into two groups: taxable employers and reimbursable employers. Taxable employers are those required to pay UI tax on a quarterly basis. Over 93 percent of Wyoming's employers are taxable employers. The other 7 percent are reimbursable employers. Reimbursable employers do not pay UI tax up front, but reimburse the state for the total amount of UI benefits paid to their unemployed workers. The majority of reimbursable employers are federal, state, and local governmental agencies.

Taxable employers are further grouped into new employers, whose businesses are less than three years old, and experienced employers. New employers pay UI taxes based on the average tax rate of their corresponding industry. Experienced employers, those in business three years or more, pay UI taxes based on their own experience rates.

The following example illustrates how an industry's average tax rate for calendar year 2001 is calculated:

$$\text{Industry A's average tax rate} = \frac{\text{(total UI taxes paid by industry A in calendar year 2000)}}{\text{(total taxable wages¹ of industry A in calendar year 2000)}}$$

The experience rates for employers in business more than three years reflect the history of UI claims filed against them. These rates are based on the employer's record of UI benefits paid during the prior three years and the related total taxable wages. The more UI benefits paid to his unemployed workers, the higher the tax rate the employer pays. The following example demonstrates how an experience tax rate for calendar year 2001 is calculated:

$$\text{Experience rate assigned to employer X} = \frac{\text{(total UI benefit paid to the unemployed workers associated with employer X in FY² 1998, 1999, and 2000)}}{\text{(total taxable wages associated with employer X in FY 1998, 1999, and 2000)}}$$

By law, the maximum experience rate for any employer is limited to 8.5 percent. Both the industry average tax rate and experience tax rate, directly or indirectly, reflect the past unemployment experience of an industry or a firm.

The final UI tax rate assigned to any employer is the sum of three items:

- the base rate (either the industry average tax rate or experience rate, explained above)
- the minimum tax rate (or adjustment factors)
- 2.0 percent delinquent assessment, if required (based on a review of employer's delinquency as of September 30th)

The minimum tax rate includes two adjustment factors: the noncharged and ineffectively charged benefit³ adjustment and the fund balance adjustment. The adjustment factor for noncharged and ineffectively charged benefits paid is the result of the

(Continued on page 7)

statewide total benefits paid (as noncharged and ineffectively charged) for the prior state fiscal year divided by total taxable wages for the same time period.

The fund balance adjustment factor is intended to keep the UI trust fund balance at an appropriate solvency level.⁴ The law requires no fund balance adjustment factor if the UI Trust Fund balance as of October 31 is equal to or between four and five percent of the statewide total wages for the prior state fiscal year. If the fund balance is below four percent, a positive adjustment factor will be calculated. On the other hand, if it exceeds five percent, a negative adjustment factor will be applied. Wyoming has not applied the fund balance

adjustment factor since 1994.

The minimum UI tax rate in 2001 is 0.2 percent, the lowest rate since 1994 (see Figure 1). The minimum tax rate has generally decreased each year since a peak (0.4%) in 1997, except in 2000 when the rate was slightly higher than the previous year. This trend means, on the whole, Wyoming employers have been required to pay less and less UI tax during this time period.

The total UI tax an employer pays is the final UI tax rate assigned to him/her multiplied by the associated total taxable wages for the current year. For example, if an employer's total taxable wages in 2001 are \$45,000 and the assigned experience rate is 1.2

percent and, assuming this employer did not have delinquent UI tax on September 30, 2000, the total UI tax rate would be 1.4 percent (1.2% base rate plus 0.2% minimum tax rate). The total UI tax amount for 2001 for this employer would be \$630 (\$45,000 times 1.4%).

Figure 2 (see page 8) represents the percentage of Wyoming employers paying minimum and maximum UI tax rates. An increased percentage of employers were eligible for the minimum UI tax rate (or zero experience rate), 39.7 percent in 2000 and 42.5 percent in 2001. On the other hand, the percentage of employers paying the maximum UI tax rate

(Continued on page 8)

Figure 1: Wyoming Minimum Unemployment Insurance Tax Rate 1994 - 2001

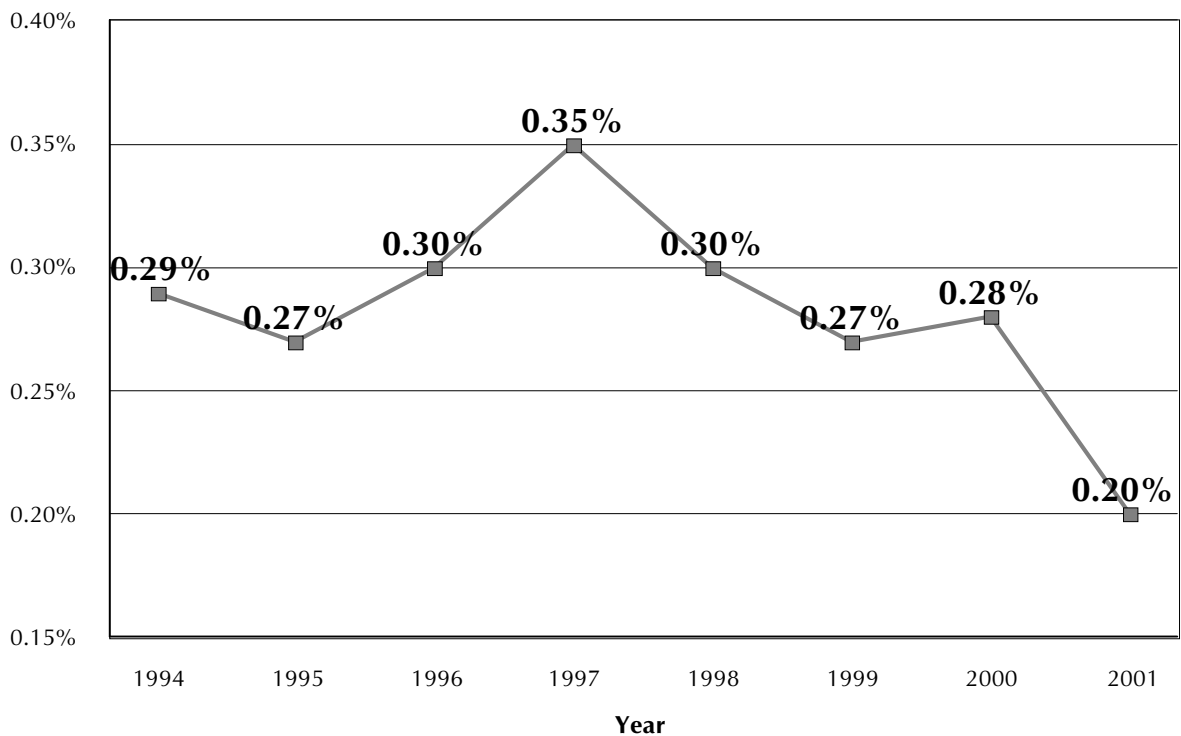
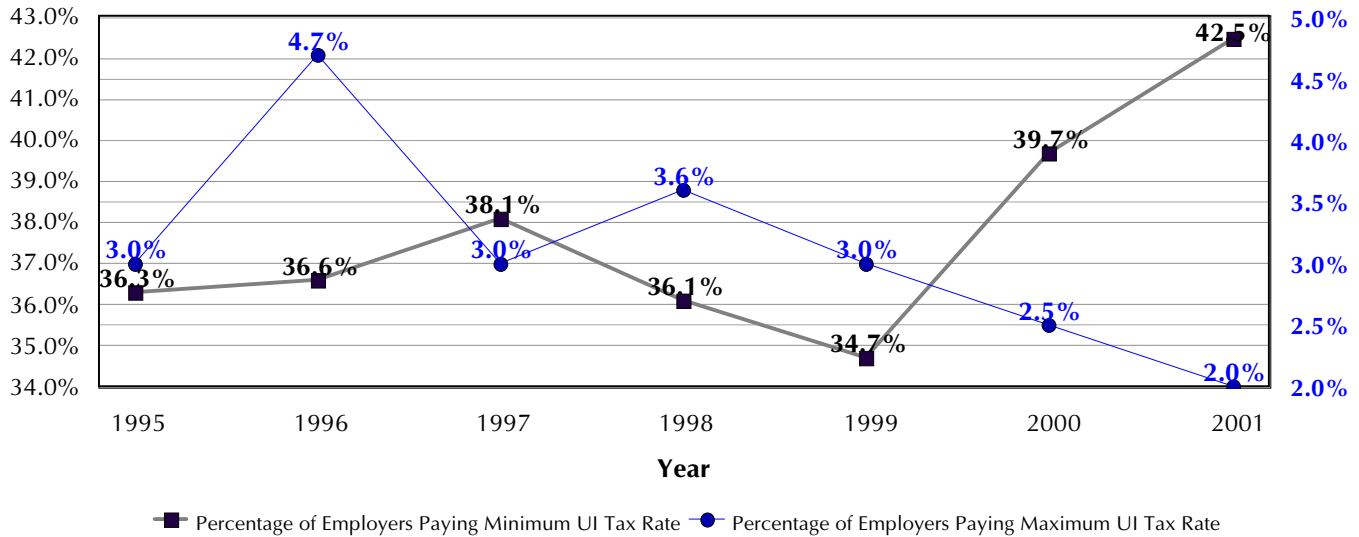


Figure 2: Percentage of Wyoming Employers Paying Minimum and Maximum Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax Rates 1995 - 2001



has decreased since 1999. Both trends may indicate that an increasing proportion of Wyoming employers experienced some degree of prosperity (no or few layoffs) from 1997 to 2000. Other

factors may cause or contribute to these trends also, such as a decline in UI monetary eligibility, or an increase in unemployed workers leaving the state or finding a job right away without filing for UI.

Table 1 shows the proportion of employers paying minimum and maximum tax rates in 2001 by major industry. Finance,

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Table 1: Percentage of Wyoming Employers Paying Minimum and Maximum Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax Rates by Industry, 2001

Major Industry	Minimum UI Tax Rate		Maximum UI Tax Rate		Industry Total Employers
	Employers	% of Industry Total	Employers	% of Industry Total	
Agriculture	262	43.2%	11	1.8%	606
Mining	249	32.2%	19	2.5%	774
Construction	692	23.6%	166	5.7%	2,935
Manufacturing	205	30.5%	18	2.7%	673
TCPU*	389	39.3%	17	1.7%	990
Wholesale Trade	579	52.0%	15	1.3%	1,114
Retail Trade	1,332	40.9%	26	0.8%	3,257
FIRE**	820	61.8%	5	0.4%	1,327
Services	3,098	49.1%	78	1.2%	6,307
Public Administration	53	52.0%	0	0.0%	102
Total	7,679	42.5%	355	2.0%	18,085

* Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

** Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE) has the highest percentage (61.8%) of employers paying the minimum UI tax rate. Wholesale Trade and Public Administration tie for second with 52.0 percent. Construction (23.6%), Manufacturing (30.5%), and Mining (32.2%) have the lowest percentages of employers qualifying for the minimum tax rate. These three industries have a large proportion of seasonal workers which may explain, in part, the percentage difference among the industries.

In summary, the UI tax rate reflects employers' past unemployment experiences over the long run, but is affected more by the industry's unemployment experience when an employer first opens a new business. The more layoffs an employer or industry incur, the higher the UI tax rate. Wyoming had an increased proportion of employers who were eligible for the minimum UI tax rate in 2000 and 2001, indicating that more employers may have experienced relatively prosperous times (fewer or no layoffs) in the past four years.

¹The taxable wage base is 55 percent of the prior year's statewide average annual wage (Wyoming Employment Security Law 27-3-102 (xviii) (A)). The taxable wage base for 2001 is \$14,100. An employee's taxable wage equals all wages

paid up to the taxable wage base. An employer's taxable wage is the sum of his/her employees' taxable wages. For example, if an employer has three employees with annual wages of \$12,000, \$25,000, and \$36,000, this employer's total taxable wage for 2001 is \$40,200 (\$12,000 plus \$14,100 plus \$14,100).

²The state fiscal year (FY) begins on July 1 and ends on June 30 the following year.

³Noncharged benefits are the Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits paid to unemployed workers but not charged to employers' accounts, such as payments in error, payments involving separation issues, and extended benefits (Wyoming Employment Security Law 27-3-504 (e)). Separation issues include cases where individuals receiving UI benefits voluntarily left work or were discharged from employment because of misconduct. Extended benefits refer to the extended compensation paid to unemployed workers after exhaustion of their regular UI benefit during an economic recession or a specified high unemployment period. Usually, state and federal governments each share half of the cost.

Ineffectively charged benefits are the benefits associated with experience rates over the legislative maximum rate of 8.5 percent (Wyoming Employment Security Law 27-3-501 (a)). For example, if an employer's calculated experience rate is 8.8 percent for 2001, and the total taxable wages are \$56,000, the associated ineffectively charged benefits would be \$168 ((8.8 minus 8.5%) times \$56,000).

⁴Details on the rules and calculations can be found in Wyoming Employment Security Law 27-3-505.



State Unemployment Rates January 2001 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.4
Alaska	7.8
Louisiana	6.7
West Virginia	6.5
District of Columbia	6.3
Idaho	5.8
Washington	5.7
Montana	5.6
New Mexico	5.6
Illinois	5.4
Oregon	5.3
Arkansas	5.2
Michigan	5.2
California	5.1
Mississippi	5.0
Alabama	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.9
Tennessee	4.9
Kentucky	4.8
New York	4.8
Ohio	4.8
Delaware	4.7
Nevada	4.7
North Carolina	4.7
United States	4.7
Rhode Island	4.6
Wyoming	4.6
Wisconsin	4.4
Hawaii	4.1
Kansas	4.1
New Jersey	4.1
Texas	4.1
Florida	4.0
Maryland	4.0
Missouri	4.0
South Carolina	4.0
Minnesota	3.9
Indiana	3.7
Arizona	3.6
Maine	3.6
Utah	3.6
Vermont	3.5
Iowa	3.4
Georgia	3.2
Massachusetts	3.1
Nebraska	3.1
North Dakota	3.0
Oklahoma	3.0
Colorado	2.7
South Dakota	2.7
New Hampshire	2.6
Connecticut	2.3
Virginia	2.2

An Unemployment Insurance bill has been passed in the 2001 General Legislative Session, which should reduce most employers' 2002 UI tax rates. Employers will be notified of the credit amount with their 2002 UI tax rate notices. (<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/2001/engross/sf0053.htm>)

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

**Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls in
January**

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

"The state's employment growth rate of 2.8 percent was more than double the U.S. growth rate of 1.3 percent in January."

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.8
Alaska	6.1
District of Columbia	6.1
Louisiana	5.7
West Virginia	5.5
New Mexico	5.2
Washington	5.0
Alabama	4.9
Illinois	4.8
California	4.5
Idaho	4.5
Michigan	4.5
Mississippi	4.5
Montana	4.5
Oregon	4.4
Arkansas	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
Nevada	4.2
New York	4.2
North Carolina	4.2
Tennessee	4.2
United States	4.2
Delaware	4.1
Hawaii	4.1
Kentucky	4.1
Ohio	4.1
Arizona	3.9
Florida	3.8
Texas	3.8
Wisconsin	3.8
Rhode Island	3.7
Kansas	3.6
Maryland	3.6
Missouri	3.6
New Jersey	3.6
Georgia	3.5
South Carolina	3.5
Utah	3.5
Wyoming	3.3
Indiana	3.2
Minnesota	3.1
Vermont	2.7
Oklahoma	2.6
Colorado	2.5
Iowa	2.5
Maine	2.5
Nebraska	2.5
Massachusetts	2.4
North Dakota	2.3
New Hampshire	2.1
Virginia	2.1
Connecticut	1.9
South Dakota	1.8

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 3.3 percent in January 2001, down 0.4 percentage points from December 2000 and 0.7 points from January 2000. In comparison, the U.S. unemployment rate increased to 4.2 percent in January.

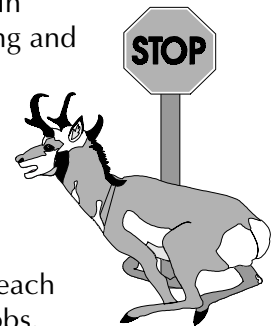
Strong employment growth continued in Wyoming as 6,300 jobs were created when compared with January 2000. The state's employment growth rate of 2.8 percent was more than double the U.S. growth rate of 1.3 percent in January.

Rapidly growing industries included Mining, Retail Trade and Services. Mining added 1,500 jobs or 9.0 percent as strong gains in oil & gas extraction were partially offset by job losses in coal mining. Retail Trade gained 1,400 jobs or 3.2 percent when compared with January 2000.

Within Services, the largest increases were seen in business services (500 jobs or 6.8%) and health services (600 jobs or 5.7%).

The only major industry which lost jobs when compared with January 2000 was Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities. Employment in this industry fell by 200 jobs or 1.4 percent mostly because of layoffs in telephone communications.

Wyoming's two metropolitan areas experienced strong job growth in January. Casper gained 900 jobs or 2.9 percent and Cheyenne gained 1,000 jobs or 2.8 percent. In Casper, Mining and Wholesale Trade each added 200 jobs. In Cheyenne, Services and Government each gained 300 jobs.



(Continued from page 4)

stats.bls.gov/news.release/eci.nr0.htm)
Such a procedure assumes that each occupation's wage, as measured in each year, moves according to the average movement of its occupational division and that there are no major geographic or detailed occupational differences.

⁵Carol Toups, "One-Third of Wyoming Employment Found in Small Business," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, January 1996, pp. 1.



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

"Mining added 1,500 jobs or 9.0 percent as strong gains in oil & gas extraction were partially offset by job losses in coal mining."

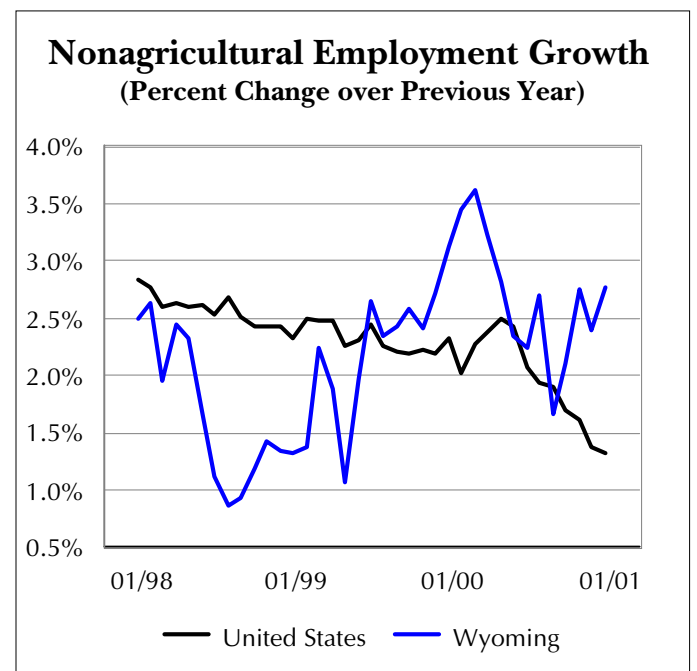
WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	JAN01(p)	DEC00(b)	JAN 00	DEC 00	JAN 01
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	234.1	239.5	227.8	-2.3	2.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	45.2	46.3	43.0	-2.4	5.1
Mining	18.1	17.9	16.6	1.1	9.0
Coal Mining	4.6	4.6	4.8	0.0	-4.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	10.3	10.1	8.7	2.0	18.4
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
Oil & Gas Field Services	7.6	7.4	6.1	2.7	24.6
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Construction	15.7	16.8	15.2	-6.5	3.3
General Building Contractors	4.0	4.3	3.9	-7.0	2.6
Heavy Construction	4.1	4.5	4.0	-8.9	2.5
Special Trade Construction	7.6	8.0	7.3	-5.0	4.1
Manufacturing	11.4	11.6	11.2	-1.7	1.8
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.4	6.1	-3.1	1.6
Printing & Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.2	1.1	-8.3	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	188.9	193.2	184.8	-2.2	2.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.0	14.2	14.2	-1.4	2.2
Transportation	9.3	9.3	9.1	0.0	2.2
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.2	3.2	-3.1	-3.1
Trucking & Warehousing	3.6	3.7	3.6	-2.7	0.0
Communications	2.0	2.2	2.2	-9.1	-9.1
Telephone Communications	0.9	1.1	1.1	-18.2	-18.2
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Trade	53.1	54.8	51.6	-3.1	2.9
Wholesale Trade	7.6	7.8	7.5	-2.6	1.3
Durable Goods	4.4	4.5	4.3	-2.2	2.3
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.3	3.2	-3.0	0.0
Retail Trade	45.5	47.0	44.1	-3.2	3.2
Building Materials & Garden Supply	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	5.3	5.7	4.7	-7.0	12.8
Department Stores	4.4	4.8	3.9	-8.3	12.8
Food Stores	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	-1.8
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.1	8.3	8.0	-2.4	1.2
Gas Stations	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.4	1.5	1.2	-6.7	16.7
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	16.2	17.0	15.8	-4.7	2.5
Miscellaneous Retail	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	3.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.1	8.2	7.9	-1.2	2.5
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	4.9
Depository Institutions	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0
Insurance	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Services	52.9	54.0	51.0	-2.0	3.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7.5	7.6	7.3	-1.3	2.7
Personal Services	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3
Business Services	7.9	8.4	7.4	-6.0	6.8
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	2.8	2.9	2.9	-3.4	-3.4
Amusements (Rec. Services & Mot. Pics.)	3.9	4.0	3.6	-2.5	8.3
Health Services	11.1	11.2	10.5	-0.9	5.7
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Legal Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Social Services	6.0	6.0	5.8	0.0	3.4
Membership Organizations	3.5	3.6	3.5	-2.8	0.0
Engineering & Management	3.8	3.9	3.8	-2.6	0.0
Government	60.8	62.0	60.1	-1.9	1.2
Total Federal Government	6.9	7.0	6.7	-1.4	3.0
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Total State Government	13.6	13.9	13.6	-2.2	0.0
State Education	5.3	5.6	5.4	-5.4	-1.9
Total Local Government	40.3	41.1	39.8	-1.9	1.3
Local Hospitals	5.3	5.3	5.1	0.0	3.9
Local Education	22.8	23.5	22.7	-3.0	0.4

LARAMIE COUNTY

LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	JAN01(p)	DEC00(b)	JAN 00	JAN 01	JAN 01
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	37.1	37.6	36.1	-1.3	2.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6
Mining & Construction	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	33.2	33.7	32.3	-1.5	2.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.7	2.8	2.9	-3.6	-6.9
Trade	8.8	9.0	8.3	-2.2	6.0
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	8.0	8.2	7.5	-2.4	6.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	8.3	8.5	8.0	-2.4	3.8
Total Government	11.7	11.7	11.4	0.0	2.6
Federal Government	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0
State Government	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9
Local Government	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6

NATRONA COUNTY*

NATRONA COUNTY*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	JAN01(p)	DEC00(b)	JAN 00	JAN 01	JAN 01
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.8	32.5	30.9	-2.2	2.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.4	5.5	5.1	-1.8	5.9
Mining	2.0	2.1	1.8	-4.8	11.1
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	26.4	27.0	25.8	-2.2	2.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Communications & Public Utilities	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.7	9.0	8.4	-3.3	3.6
Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7
Retail Trade	6.2	6.5	6.1	-4.6	1.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Services	9.1	9.3	9.0	-2.2	1.1
Personal & Business Services	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	-5.0
Health Services	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	7.1
Government	5.6	5.7	5.6	-1.8	0.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.2	-2.3	0.0
Local Education	2.9	3.0	2.9	-3.3	0.0



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.

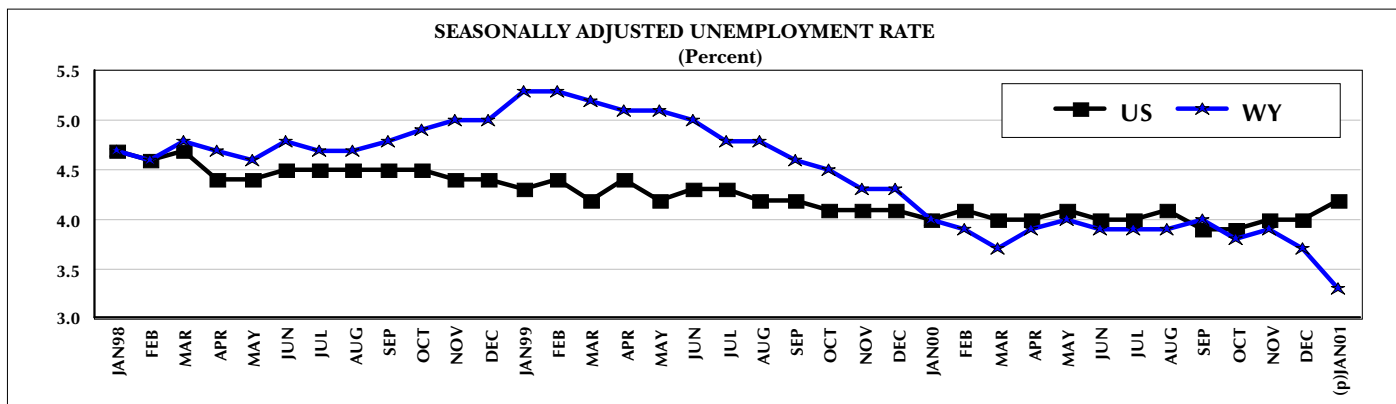
Wyoming Economic Indicators

by: Julie Barnish, Statistical Technician

"When compared to January 2000, the number of unemployed individuals in Wyoming is down 13.6 percent."

	January 2001 (p)	December 2000 (r)	January 2000 (b)	Percentage Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	261,058	263,432	260,028	-0.9	0.4
Unemployed	11,934	9,821	13,806	21.5	-13.6
Employed	249,124	253,611	246,222	-1.8	1.2
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.6%/3.3%	3.7%/3.7%	5.3%/4.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	4.7%/4.2%	3.7%/4.0%	4.5%/4.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,134,000	7,556,000	7,637,000	-5.6	-6.6
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	303,000	260,000	234,000	16.5	29.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,693,000	3,190,000	3,535,000	15.8	4.5
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$881.84	\$895.58	\$865.03	-1.5	1.9
Average Weekly Hours	44.9	45.6	45.6	-1.5	-1.5
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$768.01	\$768.39	\$766.39	-0.0	0.2
Average Weekly Hours	44.6	44.7	44.3	-0.2	0.7
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$626.29	\$613.09	\$615.31	2.2	1.8
Average Weekly Hours	38.9	39.1	39.8	-0.5	-2.3
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$595.44	\$605.23	\$590.30	-1.6	0.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.7	41.5	41.6	-1.9	-2.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated (2)	17,937	12,973	14,011	38.3	28.0
Benefits Paid	\$3,725,351	\$2,627,681	\$2,642,468	41.8	41.0
Average Weekly Benefits Payment	\$207.69	\$202.55	\$188.60	2.5	10.1
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	207,331	214,088	204,836	-3.2	1.2
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.0%	1.7%	2.0%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	175.1	174.1	168.8	0.6	3.7
Food & Beverages	171.4	170.5	166.6	0.5	2.9
Housing	174.1	171.9	166.0	1.3	4.9
Apparel	125.4	127.8	126.8	-1.9	-1.1
Transportation	154.4	154.4	148.3	0.0	4.1
Medical Care	267.1	264.8	255.5	0.9	4.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	104.1	103.7	102.3	0.4	1.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	103.9	103.2	102.7	0.7	1.2
Other Goods & Services	275.9	274.0	264.7	0.7	4.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	138.8	135.7	128.3	2.3	8.2
Wyoming Building Permits					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	90	56	88	60.7	2.3
Valuation	\$10,275,000	\$9,742,000	\$9,030,000	5.5	13.8

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Senior Statistician

"The statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in January 2001 was 3.3 percent, the lowest rate since April 1980."

REGION County	Labor Force		Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates			
	Jan 2001 (p)	Dec 2000 (b)	Jan 2000 (b)	Jan 2001 (p)	Dec 2000 (b)	Jan 2000 (b)	Jan 2001 (p)	Dec 2000 (b)	Jan 2000 (b)	Jan 2001 (p)	Dec 2000 (b)	Jan 2000 (b)
NORTHWEST	44,783	45,328	45,402	41,868	42,888	42,191	2,915	2,440	3,211	6.5	5.4	7.1
Big Horn	5,836	5,883	6,168	5,502	5,592	5,703	334	291	465	5.7	4.9	7.5
Fremont	17,905	18,042	17,854	16,398	16,816	16,350	1,507	1,226	1,504	8.4	6.8	8.4
Hot Springs	2,346	2,420	2,361	2,241	2,327	2,256	105	93	105	4.5	3.8	4.4
Park	14,119	14,308	14,263	13,328	13,657	13,377	791	651	886	5.6	4.5	6.2
Washakie	4,577	4,675	4,756	4,399	4,496	4,505	178	179	251	3.9	3.8	5.3
NORTHEAST	44,090	44,719	44,131	42,225	43,158	41,744	1,865	1,561	2,387	4.2	3.5	5.4
Campbell	20,240	20,416	20,029	19,568	19,808	19,102	672	608	927	3.3	3.0	4.6
Crook	2,991	3,069	3,091	2,844	2,966	2,894	147	103	197	4.9	3.4	6.4
Johnson	3,781	3,885	3,841	3,640	3,779	3,671	141	106	170	3.7	2.7	4.4
Sheridan	13,760	13,993	13,743	13,046	13,400	12,859	714	593	884	5.2	4.2	6.4
Weston	3,318	3,356	3,427	3,127	3,205	3,218	191	151	209	5.8	4.5	6.1
SOUTHWEST	50,646	51,266	50,855	48,509	49,372	48,061	2,137	1,894	2,794	4.2	3.7	5.5
Lincoln	6,529	6,419	6,561	6,134	6,087	6,060	395	332	501	6.0	5.2	7.6
Sublette	2,959	3,088	2,999	2,886	3,021	2,894	73	67	105	2.5	2.2	3.5
Sweetwater	19,479	19,886	20,068	18,459	19,024	18,751	1,020	862	1,317	5.2	4.3	6.6
Teton	11,508	11,431	10,972	11,344	11,233	10,758	164	198	214	1.4	1.7	2.0
Uinta	10,171	10,442	10,255	9,686	10,007	9,598	485	435	657	4.8	4.2	6.4
SOUTHEAST	72,569	72,797	71,013	69,921	70,861	68,344	2,648	1,936	2,669	3.6	2.7	3.8
Albany	18,704	19,078	18,352	18,261	18,761	17,975	443	317	377	2.4	1.7	2.1
Goshen	6,521	6,650	6,585	6,191	6,460	6,252	330	190	333	5.1	2.9	5.1
Laramie	41,518	41,159	40,175	39,914	39,961	38,525	1,604	1,198	1,650	3.9	2.9	4.1
Niobrara	1,230	1,253	1,345	1,163	1,199	1,301	67	54	44	5.4	4.3	3.3
Platte	4,596	4,657	4,556	4,392	4,480	4,291	204	177	265	4.4	3.8	5.8
CENTRAL	48,971	49,325	48,628	46,599	47,333	45,885	2,372	1,992	2,743	4.8	4.0	5.6
Carbon	7,917	8,065	8,222	7,487	7,696	7,811	430	369	411	5.4	4.6	5.0
Converse	6,706	6,819	6,643	6,370	6,532	6,210	336	287	433	5.0	4.2	6.5
Natrona	34,348	34,441	33,763	32,742	33,105	31,864	1,606	1,336	1,899	4.7	3.9	5.6
STATEWIDE	261,058	263,432	260,028	249,124	253,611	246,222	11,934	9,821	13,806	4.6	3.7	5.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.3	3.7	4.0
U.S.....										4.7	3.7	4.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.2	4.0	4.0

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

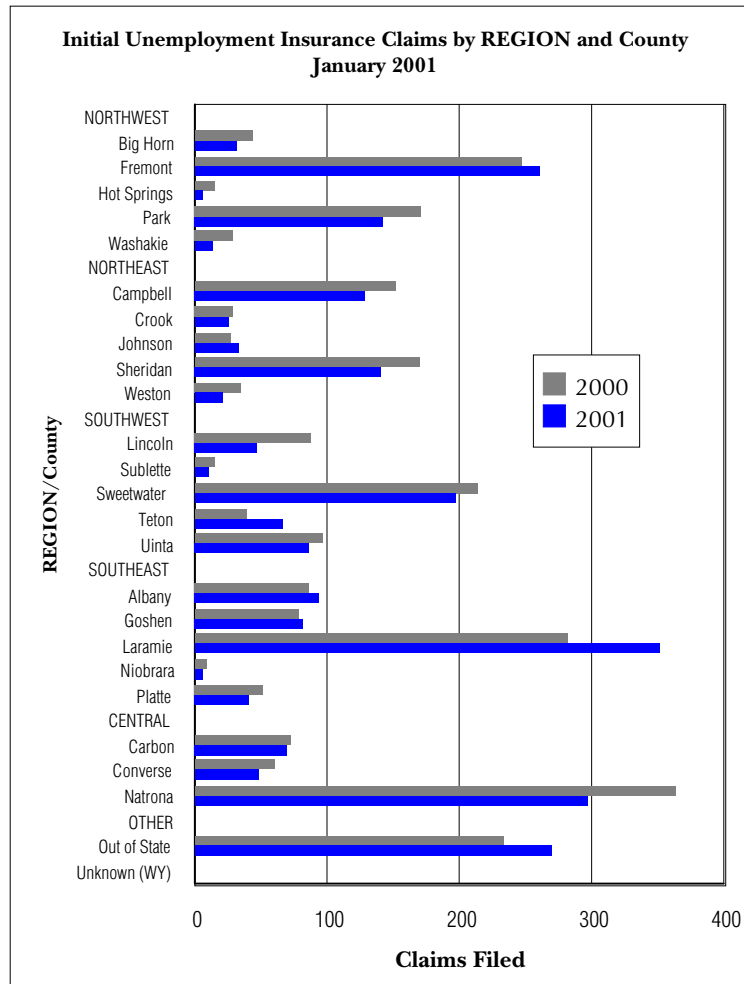
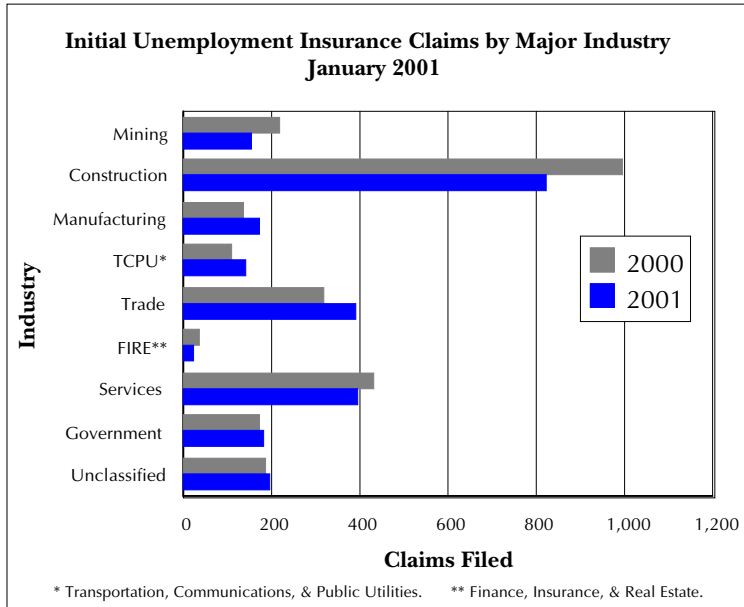
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2000 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 3.9 percent.
The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 of 10 cases, the interval 3.4 to 4.4 percent would contain the actual rate.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Rich Peters, Unemployment Insurance Analyst

"Over-the-year initial claims dropped 5.0 percent due to decreases in claims from Mining, Construction, and Services industries."



	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	JAN 01	DEC 00	JAN 00	DEC 00	
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,492	2,551	2,624	-2.3	-5.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,155	1,425	1,356	-18.9	-14.8
Mining	156	181	219	-13.8	-28.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	104	101	162	3.0	-35.8
Construction	824	1,077	997	-23.5	-17.4
Manufacturing	175	167	140	4.8	25.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	1,141	919	1,079	24.2	5.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	143	105	110	36.2	30.0
Transportation	107	83	94	28.9	13.8
Communications & Public Utilities	36	22	16	63.6	125.0
Trade	391	265	320	47.5	22.2
Wholesale Trade	47	32	42	46.9	11.9
Retail Trade	344	233	278	47.6	23.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	23	37	40	-37.8	-42.5
Services	399	364	435	9.6	-8.3
Personal & Business Services	112	116	140	-3.4	-20.0
Health Services	37	23	30	60.9	23.3
Government	185	148	174	25.0	6.3
Local Government	63	47	54	34.0	16.7
Local Education	23	10	12	130.0	91.7
UNCLASSIFIED	196	207	189	-5.3	3.7

LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	355	361	282	-1.7	25.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	146	212	152	-31.1	-3.9
Mining	3	15	3	-80.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	1	1	0.0	0.0
Construction	122	168	139	-27.4	-12.2
Manufacturing	21	29	10	-27.6	110.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	179	130	108	37.7	65.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	51	23	8	121.7	537.5
Transportation	22	9	6	144.4	266.7
Communications & Public Utilities	29	14	2	107.1	1350.0
Trade	64	36	33	77.8	93.9
Wholesale Trade	4	2	3	100.0	33.3
Retail Trade	60	34	30	76.5	100.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2	8	6	-75.0	-66.7
Services	46	50	47	-8.0	-2.1
Personal & Business Services	23	26	29	-11.5	-20.7
Health Services	9	4	4	125.0	125.0
Government	16	13	14	23.1	14.3
Local Government	7	4	5	75.0	40.0
Local Education	3	0	0	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	30	19	22	57.9	36.4

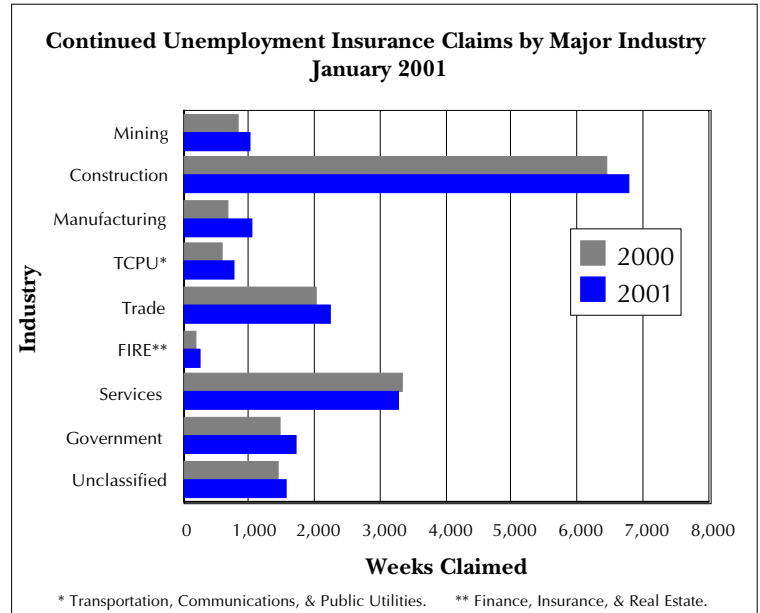
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	297	327	366	-9.2	-18.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	153	225	200	-32.0	-23.5
Mining	26	20	34	30.0	-23.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	22	17	30	29.4	-26.7
Construction	110	186	143	-40.9	-23.1
Manufacturing	17	19	23	-10.5	-26.1
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	134	93	150	44.1	-10.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	15	7	17	114.3	-11.8
Transportation	12	6	13	100.0	-7.7
Communications & Public Utilities	3	1	4	200.0	-25.0
Trade	47	37	47	27.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	12	6	14	100.0	-14.3
Retail Trade	35	31	33	12.9	6.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5	5	8	0.0	-37.5
Services	54	42	68	28.6	-20.6
Personal & Business Services	16	10	20	60.0	-20.0
Health Services	6	10	8	-40.0	-25.0
Government	13	2	10	550.0	30.0
Local Government	3	1	4	200.0	-25.0
Local Education	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	10	9	16	11.1	-37.5

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Rich Peters, Unemployment Insurance Analyst

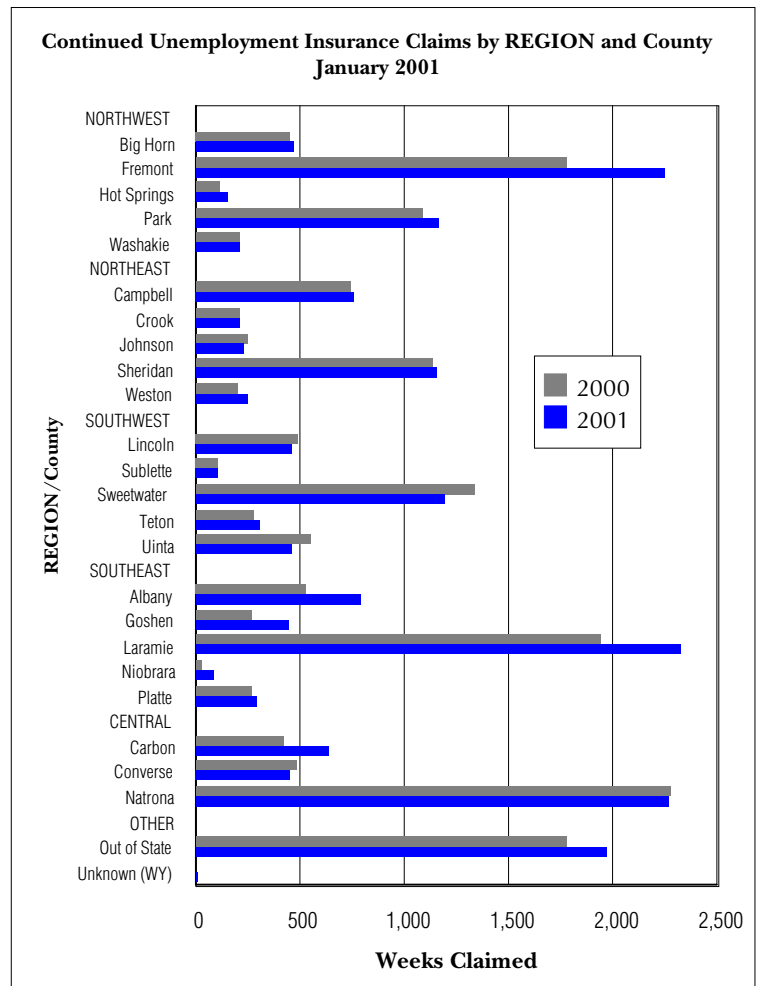
"While initial claims tapered for January, continued claims increased 9.8 percent over the year. Wyoming workers in Manufacturing, Communications, and Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE) are having difficulty finding similar jobs this year."

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Claims Filed		Claims Filed		
	JAN 01	DEC 00	JAN 00	JAN 01	
WYOMING STATEWIDE					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	18,741	15,812	17,062	18.5	9.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	5,362	5,234	4,954	2.4	8.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	8,858	6,859	7,975	29.1	11.1
Mining	1,020	708	831	44.1	22.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	551	356	563	54.8	-2.1
Construction	6,784	5,444	6,459	24.6	5.0
Manufacturing	1,054	707	685	49.1	53.9
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	8,304	7,600	7,645	9.3	8.6
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	787	507	585	55.2	34.5
Transportation	545	370	488	47.3	11.7
Communications & Public Utilities	242	137	97	76.6	149.5
Trade	2,244	1,916	2,039	17.1	10.1
Wholesale Trade	290	228	315	27.2	-7.9
Retail Trade	1,954	1,688	1,724	15.8	13.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	255	252	184	1.2	38.6
Services	3,282	3,243	3,358	1.2	-2.3
Personal & Business Services	979	831	974	17.8	0.5
Health Services	246	234	229	5.1	7.4
Government	1,736	1,682	1,479	3.2	17.4
Local Government	476	472	492	0.8	-3.3
Local Education	117	140	147	-16.4	-20.4
UNCLASSIFIED	1,579	1,353	1,442	16.7	9.5



LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,328	1,774	1,945	31.2	19.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	688	595	564	15.6	22.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,113	808	1,038	37.7	7.2
Mining	50	24	17	108.3	194.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	0	12	0.0	0.0
Construction	944	729	976	29.5	-3.3
Manufacturing	119	55	45	116.4	164.4
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	1,073	840	761	27.7	41.0
Transportation, Communications & P Public Utilities	213	101	96	110.9	121.9
Transportation	101	75	80	34.7	26.3
Communications & Public Utilities	112	26	16	330.8	600.0
Trade	289	225	220	28.4	31.4
Wholesale Trade	36	28	43	28.6	-16.3
Retail Trade	253	197	177	28.4	42.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	59	66	30	-10.6	96.7
Services	407	345	298	18.0	36.6
Personal & Business Services	170	145	120	17.2	41.7
Health Services	62	58	35	6.9	77.1
Government	105	103	117	1.9	-10.3
Local Government	24	30	39	-20.0	-38.5
Local Education	10	11	16	-9.1	-37.5
UNCLASSIFIED	142	126	146	12.7	-2.7



NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,275	2,045	2,282	11.2	-0.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	687	701	687	-2.0	0.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,170	1,010	1,257	15.8	-6.9
Mining	171	125	128	36.8	33.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	129	88	83	46.6	55.4
Construction	912	799	1,029	14.1	-11.4
Manufacturing	87	86	100	1.2	-13.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	1,017	968	896	5.1	13.5
Transportation, Communications & P Public Utilities	111	91	89	22.0	24.7
Transportation	56	44	70	27.3	-20.0
Communications & Public Utilities	55	47	19	17.0	189.5
Trade	289	263	303	9.9	-4.6
Wholesale Trade	59	61	75	-3.3	-21.3
Retail Trade	230	202	228	13.9	0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	36	36	47	0.0	-23.4
Services	415	404	388	2.7	7.0
Personal & Business Services	154	165	169	-6.7	-8.9
Health Services	52	48	47	8.3	10.6
Government	166	174	69	-4.6	140.6
Local Government	33	44	29	-25.0	13.8
Local Education	12	16	10	-25.0	20.0
UNCLASSIFIED	88	67	129	31.3	-31.8

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**

