

TRENDS

Defining Residency for the Wyoming Workforce

by: *Sylvia D. Jones, Research and Statistical Analyst*

“Those workers who do not have a Wyoming-issued driver’s license and who work less than four quarters in the State are not representative of everyone who is employed in the State. Given that nonresidents work, on average, only two quarters, it is likely their quarterly earnings are significantly lower than more permanent residents.”

In June 2002, the U.S. Census Bureau released the first detailed economic data for Wyoming from the 2000 Census long-form questionnaire.¹ The data are quite diverse, ranging from population by age to household type and educational attainment. All of the data represent the “resident population” of Wyoming. What exactly constitutes Wyoming’s resident population? Understanding the answer to this question is particularly important when addressing the related issues of the current and potential labor supply. In this article, we review several definitions of residency, review research by other states to define working residents, develop our own methodology for determining residency, and present research indicating the consequences of including nonresident workers when calculating average wages.

defined as the place where a person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person’s voting or legal residence. People who reside in two places, or those who commute part of the week, are considered residents of the place

(Text continued on page 3)

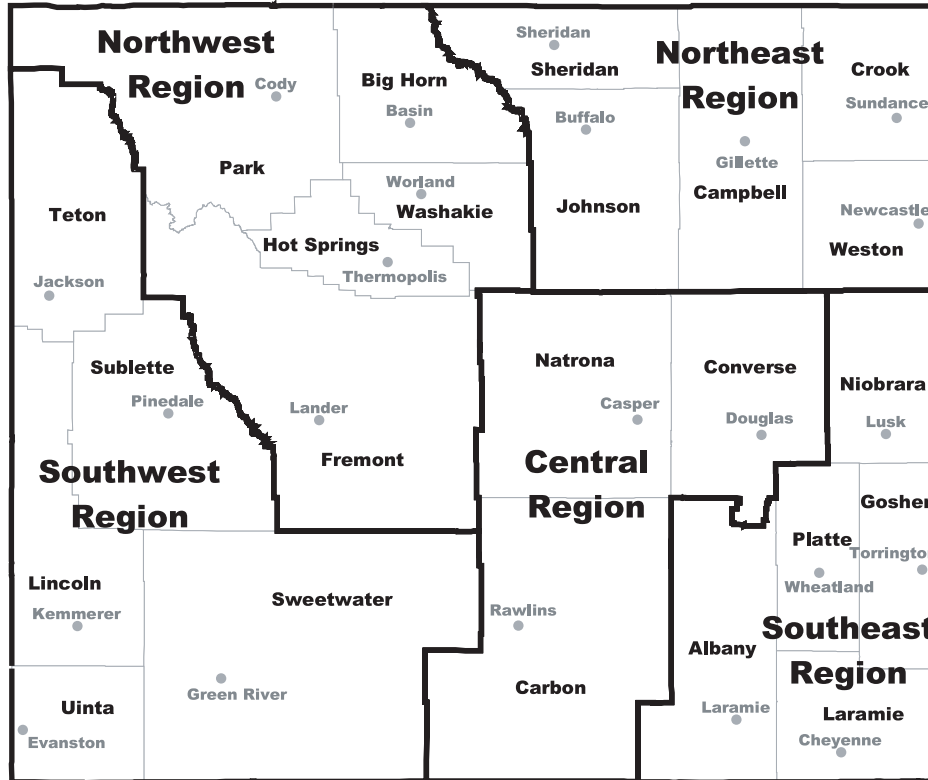
Existing Definitions of Residency

The U.S. Census Bureau uses the concept of usual residence as its working definition of residency. Usual residence is

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Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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

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ISSN 0512-4409

where they spend the most time.² This is true regardless of a person's tenure in that area. In other words, for Census purposes, people are considered residents of Wyoming if they worked and slept here for that one week during the time the Census was taken in April 2000, even if they lived here only during that week.

For statistical purposes, other U.S. Department of Commerce entities use the concept of usual residence as well, although with some slight modifications. For instance, the Bureau of Economic Analysis defines employee residency as the location at which the employee is residing while employed.³ For purposes of enumeration and statistical estimation, persons are identified by place of residence rather than place of work. This can become problematic, especially in areas located close to a state border. Labor markets are not always defined by state lines. For instance, the 1990 Decennial Census showed that of the 7,234 people who worked in Teton County, 642 (9.0%) commuted from another state.

Wyoming does not have a single statistical definition of residence. Rather, it has several administrative definitions. For voting purposes, residence is defined as the place where a person has a current habitation and to which, whenever absent, has the intention of returning.⁴ The State of Wyoming adds the concept of domicile to further clarify who is considered a legal resident of the State. A domicile refers to that place where a person has a true, fixed, and permanent home to which, whenever absent, the person has the intention of returning. A person may have more than one residence, but only one domicile. To

be considered a legal resident of Wyoming, a person must have domiciled within Wyoming for a period of not less than one year and not claimed residency elsewhere for any purpose during the one year period.⁵

The University of Wyoming uses a similar administrative definition. It defines a Wyoming resident as an individual with a permanent home in Wyoming who has resided in the State for at least one full year. Determination of whether or not a permanent residence has been established is based on factors such as full-time employment in Wyoming for one continuous year, ownership of property in the State, a Wyoming vehicle registration, a Wyoming address on the most recent tax return, a valid Wyoming driver's license, or a Wyoming voter registration.⁶

The Wyoming Game and Fish Department also has an administrative definition of residence. To qualify for a resident game and fish license, permit, or tag, "a person shall be domiciled and shall physically reside in Wyoming for one (1) year immediately preceeding the date the person applies for the license, permit, or tag."⁷ The place where a person's family resides is presumed to be the place of residence, but a person who establishes or continues a place of abode with the intent of remaining at a place other than where the person's family resides shall be presumed a resident of the place where the person actually resides. The person must physically reside in Wyoming, must intend to make a permanent home in Wyoming, and is not residing in Wyoming for a special or temporary purpose.

For purposes of research, Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Wage Records counts people by place of work in Wyoming, regardless of where they live. According to Wage Records, there were 239,306 individuals working in UI covered jobs at any time during the second quarter of 2000, the same period the 2000 Census was conducted. Given the differences in the criteria used for inclusion in the various employed population counts, we cannot easily compare the 241,055 Census-defined resident employed population as of April 2000 (some of whom worked in other states) to the 239,306 Wage Records-defined employed population during the same period. Each count describes a slightly different subset of people. However, we would still expect the Census-defined employed population to be very close to the Wage Records-defined employed population. In theory, most people who work in Wyoming also live in Wyoming and vice-versa. If the Census count was greatly larger, it could indicate that many people living in the State commute out-of-state to work. Conversely, if the Wage Records count is greatly higher, it could mean there are many nonresidents working in Wyoming.

When compared, Wage Records represent 99.3 percent of the Census count. Regardless of appearances, the two counts are not similar because the Wage Records database only includes approximately 85 to 90 percent of all workers in Wyoming. Most jobs in production agriculture, Federal Government, railroads, and the self-employed are not reported in Wage Records. It is not possible to account for the differences caused by most of these jobs; however, when agricultural

production workers were removed from the total, an estimated 232,289 workers remained. There were 234,930 workers based on Wage Records after removing agricultural workers, making Wage Records 101.1 percent of the Census estimate. This means that there were many more people working in Wyoming than workers actually living in the State in April 2000. In other words, it appears there is a net inflow of commuters into Wyoming, or at least a significant group of nonresidents employed in the State.

Research from Other States

For statistical and research purposes, it is desirable that we have a way of separating individuals who are nonresidents but work in Wyoming from those who are working residents. Research from other states indicates that the presence of a driver's license is a fairly robust proxy for residency. For example, in 1996 Hans Johnson produced a report on undocumented immigration to California during the period 1980 to 1993.⁸ In his report, he compared the number of California residents (as defined by the Census Bureau) to the number of individuals who held a California driver's license. He found that in both 1980 and 1990, only nine percent of residents over the age of 18 did not have a driver's license.

The State of Alaska has also conducted research on residency. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development prepares a report each year on resident hires. They define Alaska residency by matching the Alaska Department of Revenue Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD) with the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce

Development Wage Record file. The PFD file is a list of Alaskans who either applied for or received a PFD. To be eligible to receive the PFD, individuals had to be present for the entire year. The Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Services has tried using other measures to determine residency. The method most closely matching the PFD is the presence of an Alaska driver's license. For instance, there were 362,873 total workers in 2000. There were 297,885 PFD-determined resident workers and 284,574 workers with an Alaska driver's license, a difference of only 4.5 percent.⁹ Table 1 compares Alaska residents to the number of Alaskan driver's licenses for 1998 through 2000.

Wyoming does not have a Permanent Fund Dividend or any sort of equivalent with which to firmly establish residency. However, if we can adapt what we have learned from Alaska, we can infer that possession of a state-issued driver's license closely approximates state residency.

Wyoming Specific Research

As previously discussed, Wyoming does not have a standard statistical definition of residency. It is apparent that not all

who work in Wyoming are residents of the State. Therefore, we find it necessary to propose a standard definition of Wyoming residency applicable to workers found in Wyoming Wage Records. Those who do not have a Wyoming-issued driver's license and who work less than four quarters in the State are not representative of everyone who is employed in the State. These differences create a clear line of demarcation between workers. Hence, Wyoming residents are defined as individuals who hold a Wyoming-issued driver's license or work in the State for at least four quarters. The workers who do not meet these criteria are termed nonresidents. While this may seem a harsh generalization, there is ample data to support the definition.

With our unique economy and number of border cities (e.g., Cheyenne, Evanston, Jackson, Gillette), we know that there are people who either commute into the State to work or live here temporarily while working. This is especially true in the tourism industry which relies heavily on seasonal employment. However, we previously had no easy method of sorting people by state residence. The closest administrative database we have is driver's license data. A **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** article in September 2001, "Labor Market Areas: Connecting Place of Work to Place of Residence with Administrative Data," discussed this issue specifically for Teton County. In 2000, 14,580 people worked in Jackson, Wyoming, based on Wage Records. Of those, 7,579 (52.0%) did not have a Wyoming driver's license and we have no documented evidence related to where they actually lived.¹⁰

Table 1: Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend Recipient Defined Residents Compared to Driver's License Holders, 1998-2000

Year	Total Workers	Resident Workers	Driver's License Holders	Percent Difference
1998	356,258	286,707	279,112	2.6
1999	358,729	293,897	281,198	4.3
2000	362,873	297,885	284,574	4.5

Source: Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, Research and Analysis Section.

Examples of Wage Records without corresponding driver's license information are found throughout the State. During the years 1997 to 2000, an average of 32,105 persons per year (or approximately 10.7% of persons working in Wyoming) had unknown demographics.¹¹ We do not have demographic information (age, gender, and place of residence) on these people because they lack a Wyoming-issued driver's license. Furthermore, demographics cannot be imputed (statistically determined from other known data) because R&P's rules for imputation require that the individual be employed in Wyoming for at least four quarters.¹² This leaves us with a group of people whom we know very little about.

What we do know about workers for whom we are missing demographic information is that they are not at all similar to the rest of the Wyoming workforce. According to Wage Records data collected since 1992, women work an average of 17.7 quarters in Wyoming while men average 18.1 quarters. Those whose gender we do not know only average 1.7 quarters. The small number of average quarters worked suggests that workers in this group are highly mobile and marginally attached to the Wyoming labor market.

Table 2 (see page 7) illustrates the mobile nature of this group of people. In the reference period, fourth quarter of 1999 (1999Q4), there were 224,136 individuals whose primary employer was in Wyoming.¹³ Primary employer is defined as the employer that paid the largest proportion of wages to an individual in any given quarter. Of those who worked primarily in Wyoming, we do

not have demographics for 9,144. In 1999Q3, one quarter prior, 31.5 percent of the 9,144 workers (2,877) were found working primarily in Wyoming. In the quarter following the reference period, 17.7 percent of the 9,144 workers (1,622) were still employed primarily in Wyoming. Interestingly, in 1998Q4, four quarters prior to the reference period, only 2.0 percent of those individuals worked primarily in Wyoming. In 2000Q4, four quarters after, only 2.6 percent still worked primarily in the State. Although this article reports data using only 1999Q4 as the reference period, the same employment patterns were exhibited when using other quarters as the reference period. In essence, tabular data indicate that only about three percent of people for whom we are missing demographics work in Wyoming for a year or more. Most of them work one quarter and then leave.

Taking the analysis a step further, all those who only worked in 1999Q4 (i.e., a more stringent subset of nonresident workers), were examined. Approximately 90 percent of those individuals lacked a Wyoming driver's license. The majority of them were found in three industries: Construction, Retail Trade, and Services (see Table 3, page 8), which is not surprising considering the seasonal nature of these industries.

The mobile pattern presented by the nonresident workers suggests that they might also have lower quarterly earnings in Wyoming than Wyoming residents. We know that those who work continuously earn more in a quarter than those who have an employment change. In the transportation industry, those who entered or left employment in the fourth

Table 2: Individuals Working in Wyoming (Primary Employment)* in Fourth Quarter 1999 (99Q4) with Missing Demographics by State of Work Six Quarters Before and Six Quarters After the Reference Quarter

	State		Quarter												
			98Q2	98Q3	98Q4	99Q1	99Q2	99Q3	99Q4	00Q1	00Q2	00Q3	00Q4	01Q1	01Q2
Agreement States**	Colorado	Number	283	309	299	297	335	236		274	382	394	373	374	394
		Row %	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.7	2.6		3.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3
	Idaho	Number	118	123	124	115	112	81		80	131	134	139	128	139
		Row %	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9		0.9	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5
	Nebraska	Number	84	81	81	70	90	78		69	90	93	98	104	104
		Row %	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9		0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
	New Mexico	Number	73	60	73	54	60	38		72	66	67	81	69	62
		Row %	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4		0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
	South Dakota	Number	80	81	76	71	76	55		50	73	88	81	74	72
		Row %	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6		0.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
	Texas	Number	296	267	265	243	218	166		190	264	309	295	318	306
		Row %	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.8		2.1	2.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.3
	Utah	Number	205	202	185	189	208	150		136	211	214	211	194	197
		Row %	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6		1.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2
Agreement States Total	Number	1,139	1,123	1,103	1,039	1,099	804		871	1,217	1,299	1,278	1,261	1,274	
	Row %	12.5	12.3	12.1	11.4	12.0	8.8		9.5	13.3	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.9	
Unknown	Number	7,896	7,853	7,858	7,982	7,026	5,463		6,651	7,219	7,551	7,624	7,784	7,614	
	Row %	86.4	85.9	85.9	87.3	76.8	59.7		72.7	78.9	82.6	83.4	85.1	83.3	
Wyoming	Number	109	168	183	123	1,019	2,877	9,144	1,622	708	294	242	99	256	
	Row %	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.3	11.1	31.5	100.0	17.7	7.7	3.2	2.6	1.1	2.8	
Grand Total	Number	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	9,144	
	Row %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

*Includes primary employer only (the employer contributing the largest portion of an individual's wages) - individuals could have worked in Wyoming during fourth quarter 1999 but are not included in total because primary employment was not in Wyoming.

**States having data sharing agreements with Wyoming.

Source: Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah Wage Records.

quarter of 1999 earned only about 20 percent of the wages earned by those who remained continuously employed.¹⁴ Given that nonresidents work, on average, only two quarters, it is likely their quarterly earnings are significantly lower than more permanent residents.

Our research indicates that in 1999, the average annual wage for nonresident workers was only \$4,030 (30.6% of the annual wages for women and 15.9% of the annual wages for men during the same year). Including the wages of the 11.8 percent of workers considered nonresidents in the total reduces

Wyoming's mean annual wage by 9.4 percent or \$1,820 (see Table 4, page 9).

Implications

In general, people who do not obtain a driver's license in a given state are less attached to that state than those who do. Perhaps they do not plan to work in the state long enough to consider themselves residents. Roughly ten percent of Wyoming's workforce in any given quarter do not hold a Wyoming driver's license. It seems reasonable to label that ten percent of workers as nonresidents of Wyoming. Excluding the nonresidents

Table 3: Individuals Who Worked in Wyoming Only During Fourth Quarter 1999 by Industry of Primary Employment⁽¹⁾

Industry	Total	
	Number	Industry %
Agriculture	106	2.1
Mining	284	5.5
Construction	1,136	22.0
Manufacturing	163	3.2
TCPU ⁽²⁾	175	3.4
Wholesale Trade	120	2.3
Retail Trade	1,461	28.3
FIRE ⁽³⁾	95	1.8
Services	1,300	25.2
Government ⁽⁴⁾	326	6.3
Total	Number	5,166

⁽¹⁾ The primary industry is the industry contributing the largest portion of an individual's wages.

⁽²⁾ Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

⁽³⁾ Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

⁽⁴⁾ State and Local Government only.

Source: Wyoming Wage Records, ES-202, and Wyoming Driver's License files.

from our summary statistics would allow for a much better picture of the resident Wyoming labor market. Therefore, we propose classifying individuals without a Wyoming-issued driver's license or at least four quarters of work history in Wyoming as nonresident workers and count them separately. More research may be required to explore additional administrative databases for a better definition of residency. However, we believe this definition of Wyoming

residency is workable and statistically meaningful.

¹U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, **Census 2000 Social, Economic, and Housing Profiles Released for Wyoming**, June 4, 2002 <<http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/2002/cb02cn114.html>> (November 7, 2002).

²U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, **State and County QuickFacts**, "Resident Population and Net Change," n.d. <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/meta/long_68166.htm> (November 7, 2002).

³Wyoming Department of Information and Administration, Economic Analysis Division, **Wyoming Income, Employment, and Gross State Product Data Notes**, June 18, 2002, <<http://eadiv.state.wy.us/i&e/i&enotes.htm>> (November 7, 2002).

⁴State of Wyoming, **W.S. 22-1-102(a)(xxx)(A)**, "Wyoming Election Code," July 1, 2002, <<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/titles/title22/chapter03.htm>> (November 7, 2002).

⁵State of Wyoming, **W.S. 39-11-109(c)(i)(D)**, "Administration," July 1, 2002, <<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/titles/title39/chapter11.htm>> (November 7, 2002).

⁶University of Wyoming, **Petition for Wyoming Resident Tuition Status**, March 1999, <<http://siswww.uwyo.edu/adm/residency/resident.pdf>> (November 7, 2002).

⁷State of Wyoming, **W.S. 23-1-107**, "Residency for Obtaining Game and Fish Licenses," July 1, 2002, <<http://legisweb.state.wy.us/statutes/titles/title23/chapter1.htm>> (November 7, 2002).

⁸Hans P. Johnson, **Undocumented Immigration to California: 1980-1993**, Table 5.5, 1996, <<http://ppic.org/publications>>

Table 4: Wages and Employment for All Resident and Nonresident⁽¹⁾ Wyoming Workers by Industry, 1999

Industry	Number of Workers			Mean Annual Wages			Percentage Wage Increase in Total Wages After Excluding Nonresidents
	Total Workers	Residents	Nonresidents	Total Wages	Residents	Nonresidents	
Agriculture	5,735	4,802	933	\$10,989	\$12,378	\$3,839	11.2
Mining	19,715	18,324	1,391	37,100	39,372	7,160	5.8
Construction	31,611	24,533	7,078	15,433	18,403	5,138	16.1
Manufacturing	15,161	14,150	1,011	24,912	26,327	5,106	5.4
TCPU ⁽²⁾	14,031	12,909	1,122	27,346	29,298	4,878	6.7
Wholesale Trade	9,145	8,459	686	25,074	26,627	5,923	5.8
Retail Trade	68,608	59,865	8,743	9,489	10,558	2,172	10.1
FIRE ⁽³⁾	9,703	8,961	742	24,821	26,324	6,667	5.7
Services	77,482	65,327	12,155	13,653	15,528	3,575	12.1
Government ⁽⁴⁾	53,864	51,862	2,002	21,270	21,910	4,696	2.9
NA ⁽⁵⁾	813	490	323	15,200	16,219	13,655	6.3
Total	305,868	269,682	36,186	\$17,592	\$19,412	\$4,030	9.4

⁽¹⁾ Nonresidents are defined as workers who do not have a Wyoming driver's license and who worked less than four quarters in the State.

⁽²⁾ Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

⁽³⁾ Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

⁽⁴⁾ State and Local Government only.

⁽⁵⁾ Not Available due to invalid Unemployment Insurance (UI) number or other reason making industry classification unknown.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records, ES-202, and Wyoming Driver's License files.

/PPIC100/PPIC100.pdf/index.html> (November 7, 2002).

⁹Jeff Hadland, *Nonresidents Working in Alaska - 2000*.

¹⁰Krista Gerth, Tony Glover, and Carol Toups, "Labor Market Areas: Connecting Place of Work to Place of Residence with Administrative Data," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, September 2001, pp. 1-9, 13.

¹¹Sylvia D. Jones, "2000 Total for All Industries," *Mean Earnings by Age, Gender, and Industry 1997-2000*, March 2002, <<http://lmi.state.wy.us/wfdemog/2total00.PDF>> (November 7, 2002).

¹²Tony Glover, "Enhancing the Quality of Wage Records for Analysis through Imputation: Part One," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, April

2001, pp. 9-12 and "Part Two," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, June 2001, pp. 1-6.

¹³There were an additional 4,279 individuals who worked in Wyoming during 1999Q4 but whose primary employer was in one of the states with whom we have a data sharing agreement. Wyoming currently has data sharing agreements with Colorado, Idaho, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

¹⁴Sylvia D. Jones, "Demographic Analysis of Employee Turnover in the Transportation Industry, Fourth Quarter, 1999," *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, August 2001, pp. 10-11.



Synopsis of the American Electronics Association's Report, *Cyberstates 2002: A State by State Overview of the High-Technology Industry* by Michaela D. Platzer, et al. introduction by: Craig Radden Henderson, BLS Program Supervisor, Research & Planning

For each of the past six years, the American Electronics Association (AEA) has elicited summary industry information including data on employment, establishments, payroll, and wages from Wyoming and other states' labor market information offices for its annual report, **Cyberstates: A State-by-State Overview of the High-Technology Industry**.¹ With permission, Research & Planning (R&P) adapted the following synopsis from key industry statistics for Wyoming contained in the **Cyberstates 2002** edition. Interested readers are encouraged to seek out the full copyrighted report, which is national in scope and contains comparative statistical information for all states.

This report exemplifies how voluntary employer responses to industry surveys enable R&P to collect and maintain current and accurate data on Wyoming's industries, labor force, and economy. The data are used to generate summary statistical information to support diverse economic and workforce development needs. As past editions of **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** attest, R&P often partners with other agencies and states, Wyoming colleges, and the private sector on a wide variety of research projects.

As a reminder to our readers, in December R&P sends Industry Verification Statements (annually, on a revolving basis over a three-year period) to one-third of all Wyoming business establishments covered by State Unemployment Insurance. One aim of this refiling process is to receive industry updates from Wyoming employers such as whether or not the primary nature of an existing business has changed. We encourage Wyoming employers to continue their excellent record of responding to this survey and others like it. It reflects their commitment to ensuring a sound basis for Wyoming labor market research in order to support national, State, and local decision making.

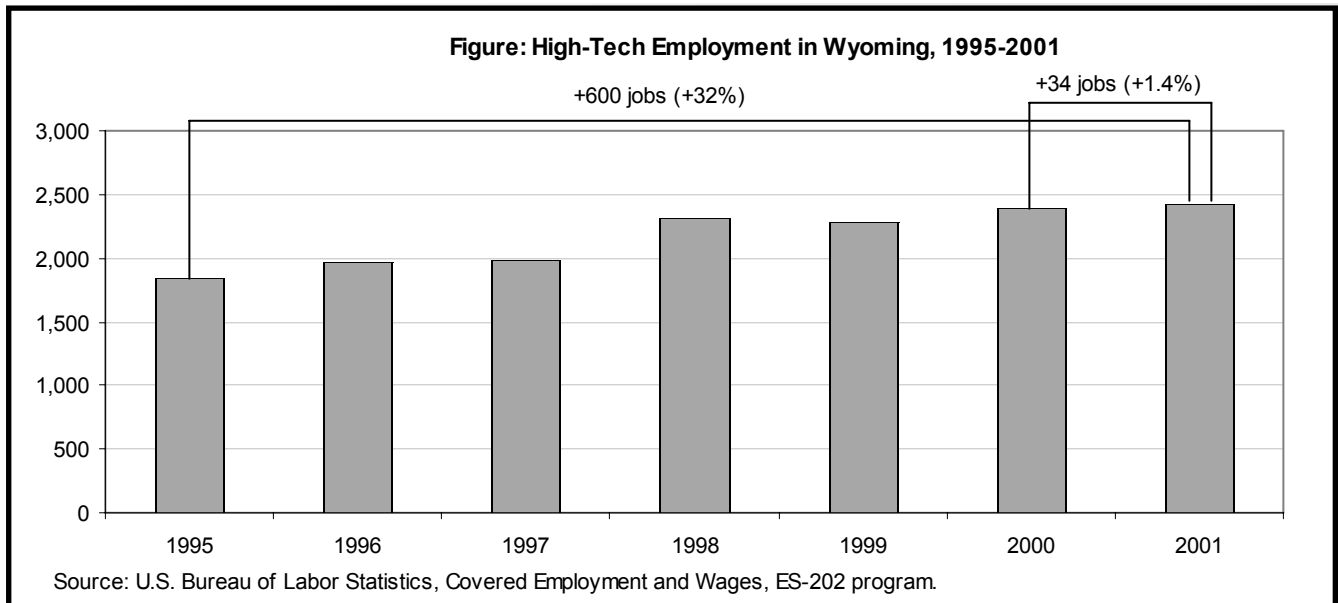
Synopsis

"[Nationally,] after years of strong employment growth in the high-tech industry, job growth slowed considerably in 2001. A precipitous decline in venture capital investments in technology last year had a dampening effect on the tech industry. Furthermore, technology exports declined by 15 percent in 2001. Given these factors, the outlook for 2002

remains uncertain."²

Wyoming and the High-Tech Industry³

For Wyoming, 2001 industry statistics show that high-tech jobs numbered 2,422 and were distributed among 370 establishments. Wyoming ranked last (52nd) in high-tech employment among all states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Payroll totaled approximately



\$108 million with the average wage in the State's high-tech industries reported at \$45,211. This compares to the average private-sector wage in Wyoming of \$26,502.

From 1995 to 2001, high-tech employment trends for Wyoming indicated positive growth of 600 jobs (32%), with over-the-year job growth for the last year of analysis, 2000 to 2001, of only 34 jobs (1.4%); see Figure. Leading high-tech industry segments in the national growth period 1995-2000, communications services grew from 1,200 to 1,600 jobs [33%]; data processing and information services grew from 100 to 200 jobs [100%]; and software services grew from 100 to 200 jobs [100%].

Among all states, Wyoming ranked 46th in Research and Development per capita and 23rd in home Internet access. U.S. Bureau of the Census data showed that 58.5 percent of Wyoming homes had computers and 51.4 percent had Internet access in September 2001.⁴

¹American Electronics Association, *Cyberstates 2002: A State-by-State Overview of the High-Technology Industry*, 2002. For more information, see the website for the American Electronics Association at <<http://www.aeanet.org>>.

²American Electronics Association, p. 2.

³American Electronics Association, p. 111.

⁴American Electronics Association, p. 129.



Editors' Note - The 2001 average annual employment projections for Wyoming published in *Cyberstates 2002* were based on statewide data for Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes 357, 365, 366, 367, 382, 386, 381, 3844, 3845, 481, 482, 484, 489, and 737. Research & Planning was only able to share summary employer data for the first three quarters of 2001. According to the author, the use of employment projections based on state trends were necessary because most states' data for the fourth quarter of 2001 were not yet available prior to publication deadlines.

Wyoming Wage Records Summary Statistics Update

by: *Sylvia D. Jones, Statistical and Research Analyst*

Based on the numbers for the first quarter of 2001 and 2002, there was a decrease in total records (jobs) and in unique Social Security Numbers (SSNs) over the year (see Table). The number of total records decreased by 1.7 percent while the number of unique

SSNs decreased by 0.3 percent. The fourth quarters of 2000 and 2001 also showed an over-the-year decrease in total records (-1.3%) and in total SSNs (-0.2%). Total wages rose by 1.0 percent in the first quarter of 2002 and 6.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 2001.

Table: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Record Summary Statistics, 2000Q4-2002Q2

FOURTH QUARTER 2001 (Revision 2)*

	Count	Percent Change**	Percent of Total SSNs	Total Wages	Percent Change	Percent of Total Wages	Mean Wages Per Quarter	Percent Change	New SSNs This Quarter	Percent Change	Total SSNs to Date***
Total SSNs	231,869	-0.2	100.0	\$1,628,188,229	6.6	100.0	\$7,022	6.7	11,338	8.0	761,142
One Job	202,307	0.9	87.3	\$1,454,009,238	7.4	89.3	\$7,187	6.4			
Two Jobs	25,649	-6.0	11.1	153,644,518	0.7	9.4	5,990	7.2			
Three Jobs	3,348	-13.2	1.4	17,953,469	-6.1	1.1	5,362	8.1			
Four or More Jobs	565	-16.8	0.2	2,581,004	-12.5	0.2	4,568	5.1			
Total Records	266,038	-1.3									
Number of Records per SSN	1.1										

FIRST QUARTER 2002 (Revision 1)

	Count	Percent Change**	Percent of Total SSNs	Total Wages	Percent Change	Percent of Total Wages	Mean Wages Per Quarter	Percent Change	New SSNs This Quarter	Percent Change	Total SSNs to Date***
Total SSNs	222,351	-0.3	100.0	\$1,485,250,154	1.0	100.0	\$6,680	1.3	9,084	-9.5	770,226
One Job	197,077	1.1	88.6	\$1,343,989,190	2.2	90.5	\$6,820	1.1			
Two Jobs	22,487	-8.7	10.1	127,969,489	-7.5	8.6	5,691	1.3			
Three Jobs	2,467	-17.5	1.1	11,783,155	-21.0	0.8	4,776	-4.2			
Four or More Jobs	320	-31.6	0.1	1,508,320	-32.0	0.1	4,714	-0.6			
Total Records	250,815	-1.7									
Number of Records per SSN	1.1										

SECOND QUARTER 2002 (Preliminary - Not recommended for economic or analysis purposes.)

	Count	Percent Change**	Percent of Total SSNs	Total Wages	Percent Change	Percent of Total Wages	Mean Wages Per Quarter	Percent Change	New SSNs This Quarter	Percent Change	Total SSNs to Date***
Total SSNs	230,018	-6.1	100.0	\$1,495,252,281	-4.5	100.0	\$6,501	1.7	15,424	-26.3	785,650
One Job	200,823	-4.1	87.3	\$1,340,262,368	-2.7	89.6	\$6,674	1.5			
Two Jobs	25,548	-16.0	11.1	138,582,149	-14.9	9.3	5,424	1.2			
Three Jobs	3,175	-28.1	1.4	14,360,019	-33.8	1.0	4,523	-7.9			
Four or More Jobs	472	-38.7	0.2	2,047,745	-41.7	0.1	4,338	-4.8			
Total Records	263,439	-8.1									
Number of Records per SSN	1.1										

* Wage Records are revised over a period of six quarters before considered final.

** Over-the-year percent change.

*** Total number of unique SSNs since 1992.

Preliminary data for the second quarter of 2001 and 2002 show losses in total records (-8.1%) and unique SSNs (-6.1%). Total wages are shown to decrease by 4.5 percent. These estimates are expected to increase after additional tax forms are processed.

General Definitions

Total Records - Total number of records received for this year and quarter in the latest wage record download.

Total SSNs - Total number of unique individuals found in this quarter.

One Job - Those individuals who had only one job in this quarter.

Two Jobs - Those individuals who had only two jobs in this quarter.

Three Jobs - Those individuals who had only three jobs in this quarter.

Four or More Jobs - Those individuals who had four or more jobs in this quarter.

Total Wages - The sum of all wages for each category listed under the job rows.

Percent of Total Wages - The percent of the total wages earned by each class of job holder.

Mean Wages Per Quarter - The average total wages per quarter for each category of job. Calculated by dividing the total wages by the count of individuals.

New SSNs This Quarter - The number of Social Security numbers (SSNs) appearing for the first time this quarter.

Total Unique SSNs to Date - A running total of unique individuals to date, beginning in 1992 (the date Wage Records became a statistical program).

Percent Change over Previous Year/Quarter - The percent change over the previous year and quarter (for example, the percent change from the first quarter of 2000 to the first quarter of 2001).



State Unemployment Rates September 2002 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.6
Washington	6.7
Alaska	6.3
Oregon	6.2
Texas	6.2
Arizona	6.1
California	6.1
District of Columbia	5.9
Illinois	5.9
New Mexico	5.9
Alabama	5.8
Louisiana	5.8
North Carolina	5.8
Mississippi	5.7
New York	5.5
Florida	5.4
Ohio	5.4
United States	5.4
West Virginia	5.4
Massachusetts	5.3
Michigan	5.3
New Jersey	5.3
South Carolina	5.3
Colorado	5.0
Pennsylvania	5.0
Utah	5.0
Nevada	4.9
Georgia	4.8
Kentucky	4.8
Rhode Island	4.8
Idaho	4.6
Indiana	4.6
Missouri	4.6
Tennessee	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
Hawaii	4.3
Kansas	4.3
New Hampshire	4.3
Wisconsin	4.3
Virginia	4.1
Delaware	4.0
Oklahoma	4.0
Maryland	3.9
Minnesota	3.9
Connecticut	3.6
Maine	3.5
Vermont	3.5
Iowa	3.4
Wyoming	3.3
Montana	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
North Dakota	2.6
South Dakota	2.1

State Unemployment Rates September 2002 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.1
Alaska	7.5
Washington	7.4
Oregon	6.8
California	6.3
Illinois	6.3
New Mexico	6.1
North Carolina	6.1
Texas	6.1
West Virginia	6.1
District of Columbia	6.0
Louisiana	5.9
Mississippi	5.9
Michigan	5.8
Alabama	5.7
Arizona	5.7
New York	5.6
United States	5.6
Idaho	5.5
Ohio	5.5
New Jersey	5.3
South Carolina	5.3
Utah	5.3
Colorado	5.2
Kentucky	5.2
Massachusetts	5.2
Pennsylvania	5.2
Florida	5.1
Wisconsin	5.1
Arkansas	5.0
Indiana	5.0
Rhode Island	5.0
Nevada	4.9
Missouri	4.8
Tennessee	4.8
Georgia	4.7
Kansas	4.6
New Hampshire	4.5
Hawaii	4.2
Oklahoma	4.2
Connecticut	4.1
Delaware	4.1
Maine	4.1
Maryland	4.0
Minnesota	4.0
Vermont	4.0
Iowa	3.9
Montana	3.9
Virginia	3.9
Wyoming	3.9
North Dakota	3.5
Nebraska	3.4
South Dakota	2.6

Wyoming Job Growth Slows in September

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

When compared to September 2001, Wyoming employment grew by 0.4 percent. Because of job losses in Mining and Manufacturing, the rate of over-the-year job growth has been falling steadily since September 2001, when it stood at 3.0 percent. However, it is notable that Wyoming continues to add jobs even as the U.S. loses jobs on an over-the-year basis (-0.7%). Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 3.6 percent in August to 3.9 percent in September, but remained well below the U.S. jobless rate of 5.6 percent in September.

From August to September, Wyoming lost 1,700 jobs or 0.7 percent. Typically, employment falls in September, as tourist-related activity and Construction work begins to slow. Job losses in Retail Trade (-1,400 jobs or -2.8%), Services (-3,700 jobs or -5.8%), and Construction (-200 jobs or -1.0%), were partially offset by typical job gains in State Government (400 jobs or 2.9%) and Local Government (4,000 jobs or 10.9%). Local Government gains occurred mainly in school districts and community colleges.

From September 2001 to September 2002, a net 900 jobs (0.4%) were created in the State. Job gains in Wholesale Trade (300 jobs or 3.7%), Services (500 jobs or 0.8%), and Government (1,200 jobs or 1.9%) were offset by job losses in Manufacturing (-500 jobs or -4.5%), Mining (-400 jobs or -2.0%), and Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (-200 jobs or -1.4%). Retail Trade was relatively stable, falling by 100 jobs or 0.2 percent. Within Mining, gains in coal mining (300 jobs or 6.1%), were overshadowed by losses in oil & gas extraction (-600 jobs or -4.7%), and nonmetallic mineral mining (-100 jobs or -3.7%).

Across Wyoming's 23 counties, unemployment rates were uniformly low in September. Lincoln and Fremont counties posted the highest rates (both 5.0%) while Teton and Albany counties posted the lowest rates (both 1.5%). Unemployment rates were lower than September 2001 in a majority of Wyoming counties. Carbon and Sweetwater counties had the largest declines, falling from 4.0 percent to 2.8 percent and 4.6 percent to 3.6 percent, respectively.

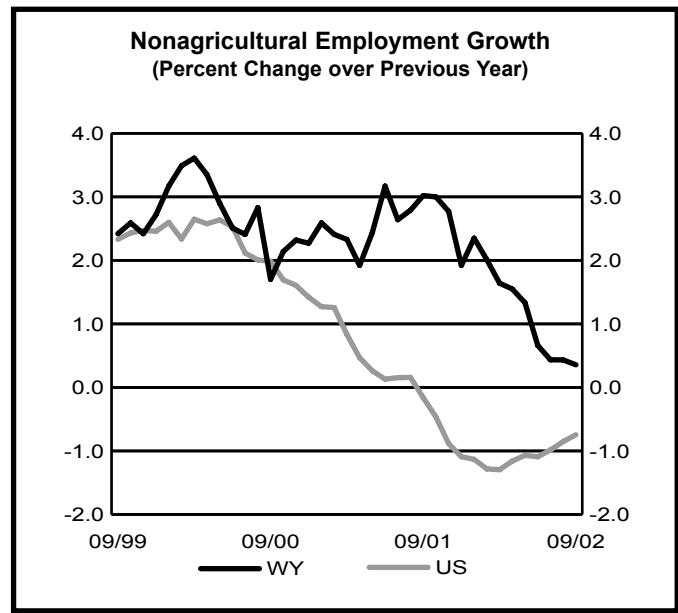


Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“From September 2001 to 2002, a net 900 jobs (0.4%) were created in the State. Job gains in Wholesale Trade and Government were offset by job losses in Manufacturing and Mining.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	SEP02(p)	AUG02(r)	SEP01	AUG 02	SEP 01		SEP02(p)	AUG02(r)	SEP01	SEP 02	SEP 01
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	253.4	255.1	252.5	-0.7	0.4	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	38.8	38.8	38.2	0.0	1.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	50.7	51.3	51.5	-1.2	-1.6	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	4.0	4.0	4.1	0.0	-2.4
Mining	20.1	20.3	20.5	-1.0	-2.0	Mining & Construction	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0
Coal Mining	5.2	5.2	4.9	0.0	6.1	Manufacturing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	12.1	12.3	12.7	-1.6	-4.7	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	34.8	34.8	34.1	0.0	2.1
Crude Petrol-Natural Gas	3.3	3.3	3.5	0.0	-5.7	Transportation & Public Utilities	2.9	2.9	2.9	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Field Services	8.8	9.0	9.2	-2.2	-4.3	Trade	9.3	9.3	8.9	0.0	4.5
Nonmetallic Minerals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	-3.7	Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	20.1	20.3	20.0	-1.0	0.5	Retail Trade	8.4	8.4	8.0	0.0	5.0
General Building Contractors	4.2	4.4	4.5	-4.5	-6.7	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Heavy Construction	6.4	6.4	6.4	0.0	0.0	Services	8.5	8.4	8.3	1.2	2.4
Special Trade Construction	9.5	9.5	9.1	0.0	4.4	Total Government	12.2	12.3	12.2	-0.8	0.0
Manufacturing	10.5	10.7	11.0	-1.9	-4.5	Federal Government	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Durable Goods	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	-2.0	State Government	3.8	3.8	3.6	0.0	5.6
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.7	5.9	-3.5	-6.8	Local Government	5.9	6.0	6.1	-1.7	-3.3
Printing & Publishing	1.5	1.6	1.6	-6.3	-6.3						
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	202.7	203.8	201.0	-0.5	0.8	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.9	33.1	33.2	-0.6	-0.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.0	14.2	14.2	-1.4	-1.4	TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.9	6.2	6.1	-4.8	-3.3
Transportation	9.3	9.3	9.4	0.0	-1.1	Mining	2.0	2.3	2.4	-13.0	-16.7
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	3.0	0.0	-3.3	Construction	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0
Trucking & Warehousing	3.9	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0	Manufacturing	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	5.9
Communications	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5	TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	27.0	26.9	27.1	0.4	-0.4
Telephone Communications	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1	Transportation & Public Utilities	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	Transportation	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Electric Services	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6	Communications & Public Utilities	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Trade	56.6	58.1	56.4	-2.6	0.4	Trade	8.8	8.7	8.8	1.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.5	8.1	-1.2	3.7	Wholesale Trade	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Durable Goods	4.8	5.0	4.8	-4.0	0.0	Retail Trade	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.9	9.1	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Retail Trade	48.2	49.6	48.3	-2.8	-0.2	Services	10.1	10.2	10.1	-1.0	0.0
Building Materials & Garden Supply	2.3	2.4	2.1	-4.2	9.5	Personal & Business Services	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
General Merchandise Stores	5.7	5.9	5.8	-3.4	-1.7	Health Services	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Department Stores	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-2.2	Government	5.2	5.1	5.4	2.0	-3.7
Food Stores	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	8.2	8.4	8.4	-2.4	-2.4	State Government	0.7	0.8	0.7	-12.5	0.0
Gas Stations	4.2	4.3	4.4	-2.3	-4.5	Local Government	3.8	3.6	4.0	5.6	-5.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	Local Education	2.4	2.2	2.7	9.1	-11.1
Furniture & Home Furnishing Stores	1.6	1.7	1.7	-5.9	-5.9						
Eating & Drinking Places	18.1	18.8	18.1	-3.7	0.0						
Miscellaneous Retail	5.9	6.0	5.8	-1.7	1.7						
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.4	8.5	8.4	-1.2	0.0						
Depos-Nondepos & Security Brokers	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0						
Depository Institutions	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0						
Insurance	2.0	1.9	1.8	5.3	11.1						
Services	60.6	64.3	60.1	-5.8	0.8						
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.8	12.6	10.7	-14.3	0.9						
Personal Services	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0						
Business Services	8.6	8.8	8.7	-2.3	-1.1						
Automotive & Misc. Repair Services	3.3	3.5	3.4	-5.7	-2.9						
Amusements (Rec Services & Mot. Pics.)	3.5	4.1	3.9	-14.6	-10.3						
Health Services	11.8	12.0	11.6	-1.7	1.7						
Offices of Doctors of Medicine	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	7.1						
Legal Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0						
Social Services	6.9	6.7	6.5	3.0	6.2						
Membership Organizations	3.7	4.0	3.8	-7.5	-2.6						
Engineering & Management	4.6	4.8	4.4	-4.2	4.5						
Government	63.1	58.7	61.9	7.5	1.9						
Total Federal Government	8.2	8.2	8.1	0.0	1.2						
Department of Defense	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0						
Total State Government	14.1	13.7	13.6	2.9	3.7						
State Education	5.0	4.6	4.7	8.7	6.4						
Total Local Government	40.8	36.8	40.2	10.9	1.5						
Local Hospitals	5.5	5.6	5.5	-1.8	0.0						
Local Education	22.0	16.6	21.6	32.5	1.9						



¹Current 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.

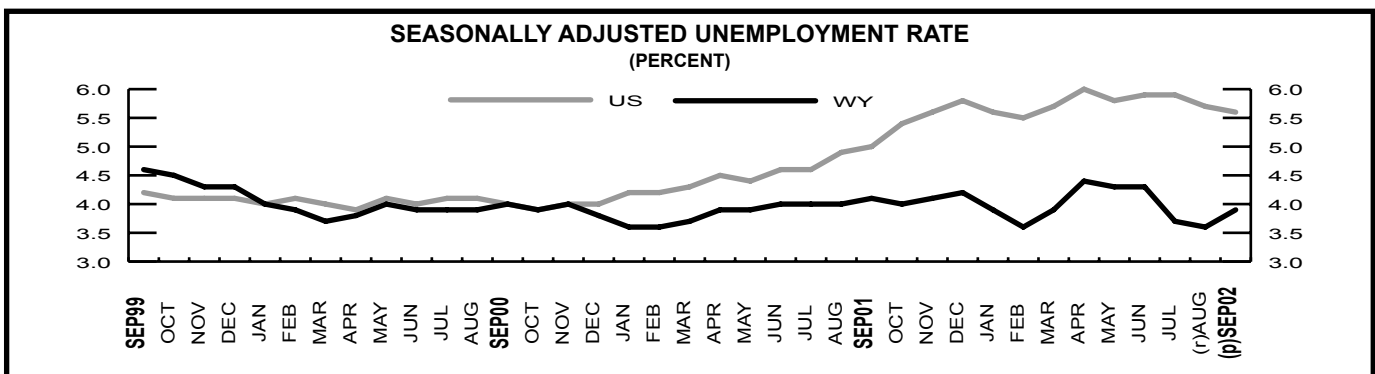
Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“September 2002 is the 22nd consecutive month in which Wyoming’s unemployment rate has been lower than the U.S. rate.”

	Sep 2002 (p)	Aug 2002 (r)	Sep 2001 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force(1)	271,947	274,736	272,692	-1.0	-0.3
Unemployed	9,034	8,671	9,446	4.2	-4.4
Employed	262,913	266,065	263,246	-1.2	-0.1
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	3.3%/3.9%	3.2%/3.6%	3.5%/4.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.4%/5.6%	5.7%/5.7%	4.7%/5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,232,000	6,808,000	7,246,000	6.2	-0.2
As a percent of all workers	5.4%	5.0%	5.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	387,000	372,000	280,000	4.0	38.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	3,854,000	4,190,000	3,765,000	-8.0	2.4
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$916.03	\$904.80	\$908.23	1.2	0.9
Average Weekly Hours	41.3	41.6	42.7	-0.7	-3.3
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$766.65	\$769.05	\$774.84	-0.3	-1.1
Average Weekly Hours	43.1	43.4	44.0	-0.7	-2.0
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$653.60	\$624.95	\$688.94	4.6	-5.1
Average Weekly Hours	38.2	37.4	39.8	2.1	-4.0
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$636.85	\$629.24	\$616.91	1.2	3.2
Average Weekly Hours	41.3	41.1	41.1	0.5	0.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated (2)	8,659	10,143	5,140	-14.6	68.5
Benefits Paid	\$2,001,181	\$2,317,292	\$1,094,988	-13.6	82.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$231.11	\$228.46	\$213.03	1.2	8.5
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	230,255	228,371	225,238	0.8	2.2
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.2%	1.3%	0.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index for All U.S. Urban Consumers (CPI-U) (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	181.0	180.7	178.3	0.2	1.5
Food & Beverages	176.9	176.6	174.6	0.2	1.3
Housing	181.5	181.7	177.4	-0.1	2.3
Apparel	124.6	120.5	126.8	3.4	-1.7
Transportation	154.0	153.9	155.5	0.1	-1.0
Medical Care	287.7	287.3	275.0	0.1	4.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	106.2	106.3	105.2	-0.1	1.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	109.5	108.9	106.6	0.6	2.7
Other Goods & Services	297.0	295.9	287.8	0.4	3.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	132.0	131.5	133.3	0.4	-1.0
Wyoming Building Permits					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	245	156	195	57.1	25.6
Valuation	\$28,099,000	\$27,482,000	\$28,648,000	2.2	-1.9

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Brad Payne, Economist

“Unemployment rates were lower than September 2001 in a majority of Wyoming counties. Carbon and Sweetwater counties had the largest declines.”

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Sep 2002 (p)	Aug 2002 (r)	Sep 2001 (b)	Sep 2002 (p)	Aug 2002 (r)	Sep 2001 (b)	Sep 2002 (p)	Aug 2002 (r)	Sep 2001 (b)	Sep 2002 (p)	Aug 2002 (r)	Sep 2001 (b)
NORTHWEST	48,145	48,571	47,793	46,192	46,748	45,772	1,953	1,823	2,021	4.1	3.8	4.2
Big Horn	5,880	5,699	5,937	5,637	5,447	5,700	243	252	237	4.1	4.4	4.0
Fremont	19,096	18,578	18,785	18,149	17,738	17,832	947	840	953	5.0	4.5	5.1
Hot Springs	2,395	2,398	2,475	2,313	2,329	2,393	82	69	82	3.4	2.9	3.3
Park	16,339	17,408	16,074	15,845	16,920	15,534	494	488	540	3.0	2.8	3.4
Washakie	4,435	4,488	4,522	4,248	4,314	4,313	187	174	209	4.2	3.9	4.6
NORTHEAST	46,782	48,269	47,121	45,467	46,957	45,750	1,315	1,312	1,371	2.8	2.7	2.9
Campbell	22,468	23,578	22,767	21,783	22,863	22,097	685	715	670	3.0	3.0	2.9
Crook	2,979	2,976	3,115	2,904	2,913	3,030	75	63	85	2.5	2.1	2.7
Johnson	4,103	4,265	3,967	4,021	4,194	3,894	82	71	73	2.0	1.7	1.8
Sheridan	13,936	14,249	13,898	13,551	13,863	13,460	385	386	438	2.8	2.7	3.2
Weston	3,296	3,201	3,374	3,208	3,124	3,269	88	77	105	2.7	2.4	3.1
SOUTHWEST	55,579	55,835	55,550	53,682	53,985	53,455	1,897	1,850	2,095	3.4	3.3	3.8
Lincoln	6,867	6,663	7,042	6,523	6,374	6,728	344	289	314	5.0	4.3	4.5
Sublette	3,664	3,780	3,574	3,580	3,703	3,506	84	77	68	2.3	2.0	1.9
Sweetwater	20,204	19,475	20,246	19,474	18,720	19,316	730	755	930	3.6	3.9	4.6
Teton	13,546	14,789	13,449	13,338	14,567	13,243	208	222	206	1.5	1.5	1.5
Uinta	11,298	11,128	11,239	10,767	10,621	10,662	531	507	577	4.7	4.6	5.1
SOUTHEAST	72,486	72,220	72,530	70,449	70,295	70,394	2,037	1,925	2,136	2.8	2.7	2.9
Albany	19,197	18,099	18,865	18,918	17,829	18,498	279	270	367	1.5	1.5	1.9
Goshen	6,151	6,306	6,259	5,977	6,110	6,075	174	196	184	2.8	3.1	2.9
Laramie	41,436	42,190	41,614	40,052	40,924	40,204	1,384	1,266	1,410	3.3	3.0	3.4
Niobrara	1,230	1,276	1,279	1,198	1,244	1,251	32	32	28	2.6	2.5	2.2
Platte	4,472	4,349	4,513	4,304	4,188	4,366	168	161	147	3.8	3.7	3.3
CENTRAL	48,956	49,844	49,699	47,123	48,080	47,876	1,833	1,764	1,823	3.7	3.5	3.7
Carbon	8,183	8,337	8,412	7,957	8,101	8,076	226	236	336	2.8	2.8	4.0
Converse	6,584	6,551	6,569	6,343	6,329	6,334	241	222	235	3.7	3.4	3.6
Natrona	34,189	34,956	34,718	32,823	33,650	33,466	1,366	1,306	1,252	4.0	3.7	3.6
STATEWIDE	271,947	274,736	272,692	262,913	266,065	263,246	9,034	8,671	9,446	3.3	3.2	3.5
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	3.6	4.1
U.S.....										5.4	5.7	4.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.6	5.7	5.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/02. Run Date 10/02.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

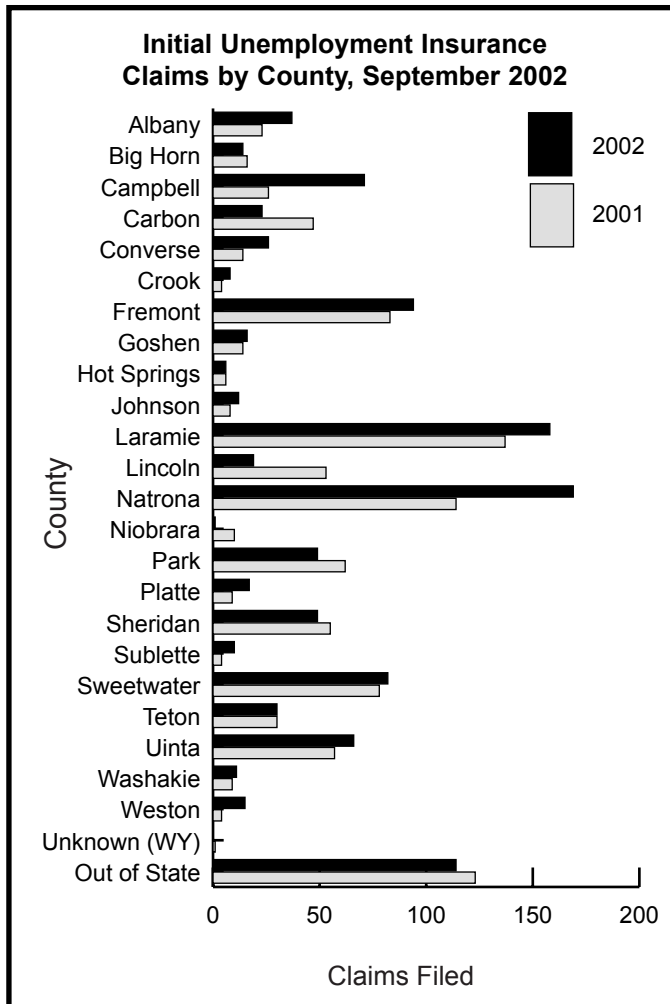
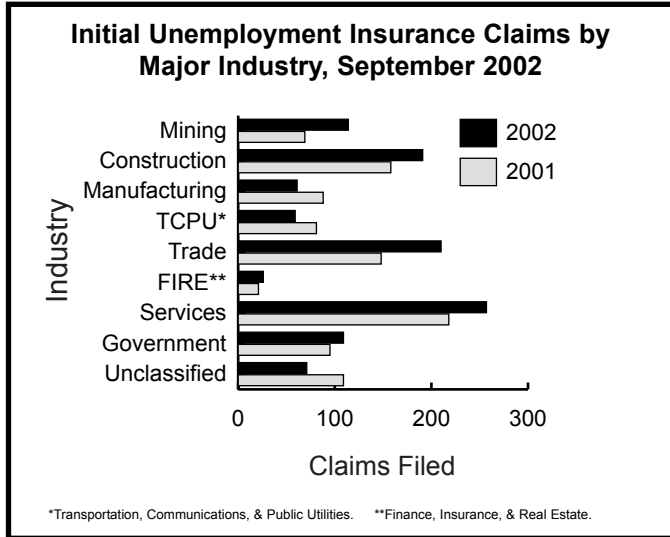
NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2001 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 3.9 percent.

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: Douglas Leonard, Economist

“September initial claims were up 11.2 percent compared to September 2001. Oil & gas extraction continued to be one of the primary contributors to the increase.”



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Sep 02	Aug 02	Sep 01	Sep 02	Sep 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,098	989	987	11.0	11.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	366	343	315	6.7	16.2
Mining	114	100	69	14.0	65.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	97	82	52	18.3	86.5
Construction	191	199	158	-4.0	20.9
Manufacturing	61	44	88	38.6	-30.7
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	661	552	563	19.7	17.4
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	59	30	81	96.7	-27.2
Transportation	49	21	70	133.3	-30.0
Communications & Public Utilities	10	9	11	11.1	-9.1
Trade	210	178	148	18.0	41.9
Wholesale Trade	29	29	26	0.0	11.5
Retail Trade	181	149	122	21.5	48.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	26	21	21	23.8	23.8
Services	257	235	218	9.4	17.9
Personal & Business Services	94	81	64	16.0	46.9
Health Services	31	35	27	-11.4	14.8
Government	109	88	95	23.9	14.7
Local Government	49	51	50	-3.9	-2.0
Local Education	23	15	16	53.3	43.8
UNCLASSIFIED	71	94	109	-24.5	-34.9

LARAMIE COUNTY					
LARAMIE COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Sep 02	Aug 02	Sep 01	Sep 02	Sep 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	156	132	137	18.2	13.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	22	33	13	-33.3	69.2
Mining	0	1	0	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	1	0	0.0	0.0
Construction	13	27	11	-51.9	18.2
Manufacturing	9	5	2	80.0	350.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	128	91	116	40.7	10.3
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	17	6	39	183.3	-56.4
Transportation	16	5	35	220.0	-54.3
Communications & Public Utilities	1	1	4	0.0	-75.0
Trade	39	28	19	39.3	105.3
Wholesale Trade	3	1	5	200.0	-40.0
Retail Trade	36	27	14	33.3	157.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6	6	9	0.0	-33.3
Services	43	38	32	13.2	34.4
Personal & Business Services	15	16	13	-6.3	15.4
Health Services	9	8	6	12.5	50.0
Government	23	13	17	76.9	35.3
Local Government	8	2	3	300.0	166.7
Local Education	5	0	2	0.0	150.0
UNCLASSIFIED	6	8	8	-25.0	-25.0

NATRONA COUNTY					
NATRONA COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Sep 02	Aug 02	Sep 01	Sep 02	Sep 01
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	169	145	111	16.6	52.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	66	47	31	40.4	112.9
Mining	21	18	6	16.7	250.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	18	13	6	38.5	200.0
Construction	36	23	19	56.5	89.5
Manufacturing	9	6	6	50.0	50.0
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	95	89	68	6.7	39.7
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	3	5	7	-40.0	-57.1
Transportation	1	3	6	-66.7	-83.3
Communications & Public Utilities	2	2	1	0.0	100.0
Trade	32	34	27	-5.9	18.5
Wholesale Trade	11	9	10	22.2	10.0
Retail Trade	21	25	17	-16.0	23.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	5	4	4	25.0	25.0
Services	52	40	22	30.0	136.4
Personal & Business Services	14	9	8	55.6	75.0
Health Services	8	5	2	60.0	300.0
Government	3	6	8	-50.0	-62.5
Local Government	3	2	5	50.0	-40.0
Local Education	2	0	2	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	8	9	12	-11.1	-33.3

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Douglas Leonard, Economist

“Continued weeks claimed increased by 52.0 percent compared to September 2001. Continued weeks claimed in oil & gas extraction and Construction were more than double last year’s levels.”

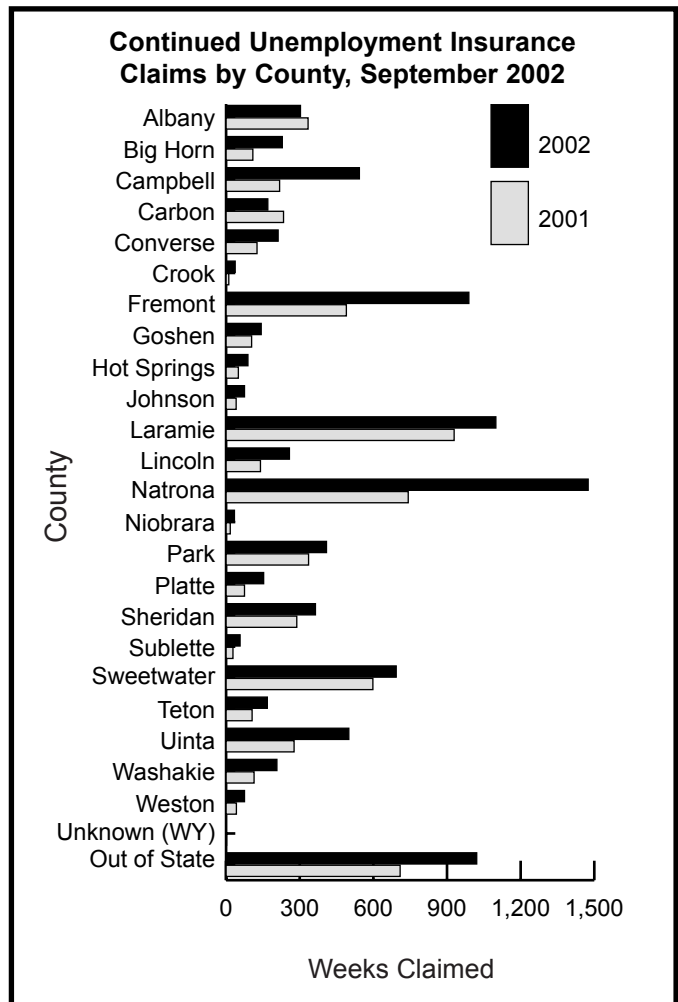
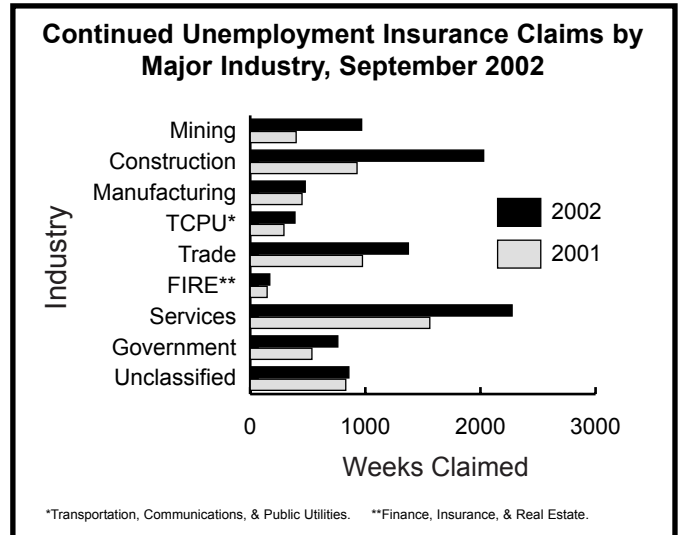
WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change	
	Sep 02	Aug 02	Sep 01	Weeks Claimed	
				Sep 02	Sep 02
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	9,300	10,174	6,118	-8.6	52.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,035	3,277	1,971	-7.4	54.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	3,474	3,630	1,777	-4.3	95.5
Mining	968	1,028	399	-5.8	142.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	844	949	281	-11.1	200.4
Construction	2,028	2,058	928	-1.5	118.5
Manufacturing	478	544	450	-12.1	6.2
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	4,969	5,569	3,511	-10.8	41.5
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	389	483	293	-19.5	32.8
Transportation	260	290	188	-10.3	38.3
Communications & Public Utilities	129	193	105	-33.2	22.9
Trade	1,374	1,437	975	-4.4	40.9
Wholesale Trade	267	300	146	-11.0	82.9
Retail Trade	1,107	1,137	829	-2.6	33.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	170	185	147	-8.1	15.6
Services	2,275	2,508	1,560	-9.3	45.8
Personal & Business Services	661	658	523	0.5	26.4
Health Services	329	297	206	10.8	59.7
Government	761	956	536	-20.4	42.0
Local Government	446	633	303	-29.5	47.2
Local Education	217	305	109	-28.9	99.1
UNCLASSIFIED	857	975	830	-12.1	3.3

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,099	1,202	927	-8.6	18.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	363	383	283	-5.2	28.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	222	241	202	-7.9	9.9
Mining	13	4	0	225.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	10	4	0	150.0	0.0
Construction	170	186	116	-8.6	46.6
Manufacturing	39	51	86	-23.5	-54.7
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	800	859	628	-6.9	27.4
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	103	119	89	-13.4	15.7
Transportation	34	28	58	21.4	-41.4
Communications & Public Utilities	69	91	31	-24.2	122.6
Trade	194	197	139	-1.5	39.6
Wholesale Trade	29	38	24	-23.7	20.8
Retail Trade	165	159	115	3.8	43.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	29	28	45	3.6	-35.6
Services	352	388	266	-9.3	32.3
Personal & Business Services	126	127	110	-0.8	14.5
Health Services	68	56	36	21.4	88.9
Government	122	127	89	-3.9	37.1
Local Government	28	37	32	-24.3	-12.5
Local Education	17	26	16	-34.6	6.3
UNCLASSIFIED	77	102	97	-24.5	-20.6

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,475	1,533	743	-3.8	98.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	462	494	240	-6.5	92.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	516	527	186	-2.1	177.4
Mining	190	218	52	-12.8	265.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	171	207	50	-17.4	242.0
Construction	260	251	99	3.6	162.6
Manufacturing	66	58	35	13.8	88.6
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	914	964	497	-5.2	83.9
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	44	61	44	-27.9	0.0
Transportation	27	40	26	-32.5	3.8
Communications & Public Utilities	17	21	18	-19.0	-5.6
Trade	301	281	131	7.1	129.8
Wholesale Trade	81	80	31	1.3	161.3
Retail Trade	220	201	100	9.5	120.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	36	38	22	-5.3	63.6
Services	479	515	245	-7.0	95.5
Personal & Business Services	103	110	76	-6.4	35.5
Health Services	79	68	54	16.2	46.3
Government	54	69	55	-21.7	-1.8
Local Government	30	48	41	-37.5	-26.8
Local Education	17	27	28	-37.0	-39.3
UNCLASSIFIED	45	42	60	7.1	-25.0



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