

TRENDS

How Far to the ER? Interpreting Work Injury Fatality Rates

by: *Craig Radden Henderson, BLS Program Supervisor*

map by: *Valerie A. Davis, Economist*

“More important than using the fatality rate for state comparisons...individual states [can] gauge changes over time with the goal of making steady progress toward the reduction of work injury fatalities in all industries.”

Regional analysis of standard economic and statistical measures is important to employers and policy makers who want to gain insight into the broader context affecting workplace safety and health. Work injury fatality rates would seem to be a useful assessment measure, especially as safety and security issues are given higher priority in business and individual decision making. A state’s industry and occupational distributions, relative dependence on nonresident workers (e.g., interstate commuting patterns), prevalent types of fatal work injuries, and the distances of workplaces from urban trauma centers (whether located in-state or out-of-state), all provide the context for

and impact the usefulness of statewide fatality statistics as a stand-alone measure of workplace health.

In comparison with other states, Wyoming’s historically significant but

(Text continued on page 3)

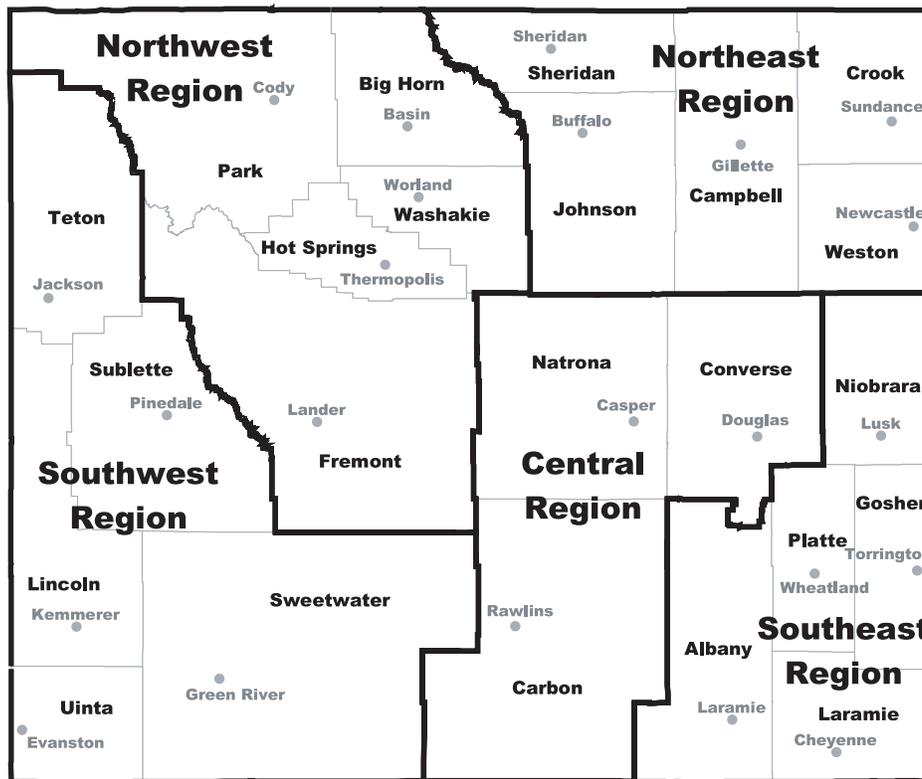
IN THIS ISSUE:

How Far to the ER? Interpreting Work Injury Fatality Rates	1
What Happens to Graduates? Outcomes from the South Dakota Follow-Up Project	10
Wyoming Employment Growth Up in June	14
State Unemployment Rates	15
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	17
Economic Indicators	18
County Employment Rates	19
Unemployment Insurance Statistics	20

Sneak Peek

Research & Planning has pre-released short-term (2000-2004) and long-term (2000-2010) occupational projections online. These tables will be a focus of our forthcoming publication, **Occupational Outlook: 2010**. Visit our website at: <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/outlTOC.htm>

Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



Wyoming Labor Force Trends is a monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Employment, Cynthia Pomeroy, Director.

Research & Planning Section, P.O. Box 2760 Casper, WY 82602-2760

Tom Gallagher, Manager

e-mail: tgalla@state.wy.us

307-473-3801

Krista R. Shinkle, Editor

e-mail: kshink@state.wy.us

307-473-3808

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Mark A. Harris, Craig Radden Henderson, Susan J. Murray, and Krista R. Shinkle.

Contributors to **Wyoming Labor Force Trends** this month: David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Craig Radden Henderson, Douglas W. Leonard, and Brad Payne.

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

© Copyright 2003 by the Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning.

Department of Employment Nondiscrimination Statement

The Department of Employment does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.

ISSN 0512-4409

evolving relationship with both Agriculture and Mining (particularly oil & gas extraction), small resident workforce, the comparatively greater distances to cities with hospitals or out-of-state metropolitan areas with specialized trauma centers, and the state’s heavy dependence on highway transport for the provision of goods and services all contribute to placing Wyoming among states with the highest work injury fatality rates. Yet, in 2000 and 2001, with 36 and 40 work injury fatalities, respectively, do Wyoming and many other “high rate” states deserve any notoriety that may be attributed to this statistical measure?¹ Probably not.

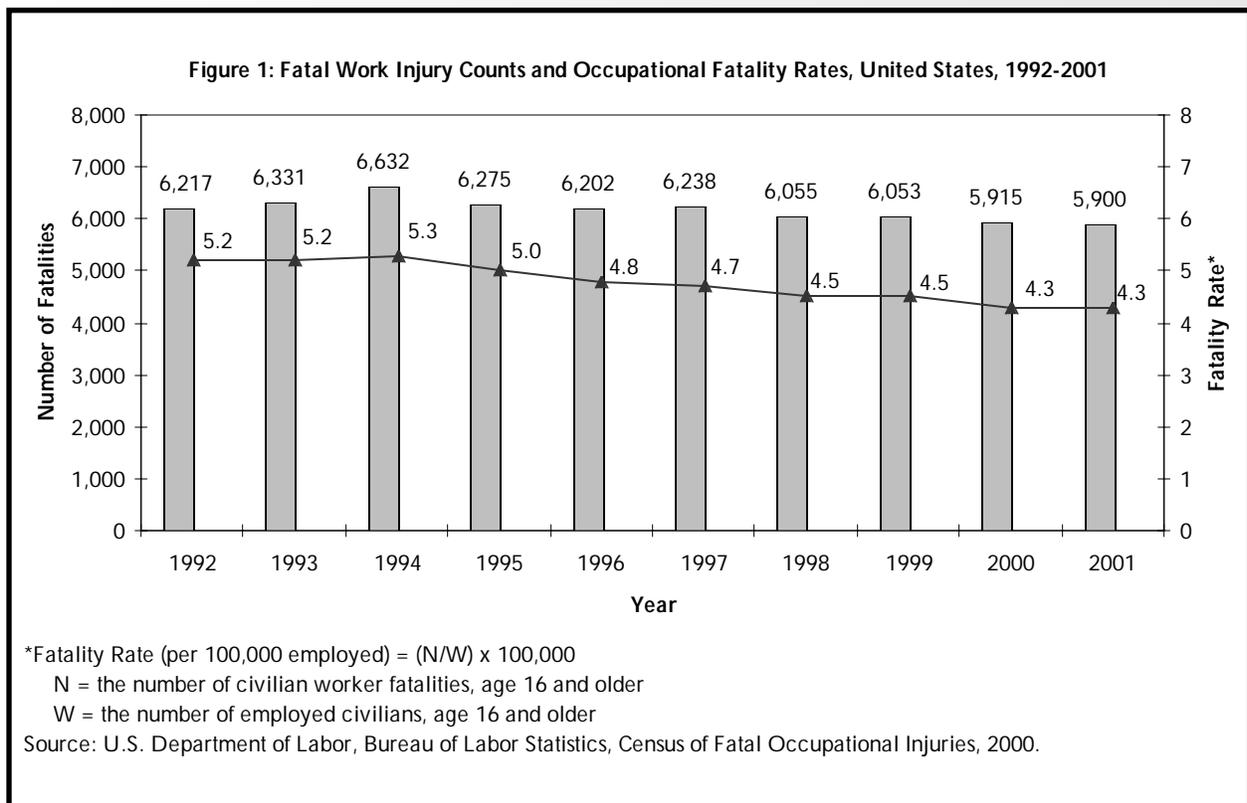
found on death certificates, newspaper articles, and workers’ compensation reports.”² In unique circumstances employers may be contacted by mail for additional information related to a work fatality. All individually-identifiable information is kept confidential.

U.S. Fatalities in 2001

Nationwide, the annual counts of fatal work injuries and occupational fatality rates declined slowly between 1994 and 2001 (see Figure 1). After peaking in 1994 at 6,632, the number of fatalities gradually fell to 5,900 in 2001. Data for 2001 exclude the 2,886 work-related fatalities resulting from the events of September 11th, which the CFOI program reports separately.³ The fatality rate per 100,000 employed workers (a measure of the number of civilian worker fatalities, age 16 and older, divided by the number

Fatality Statistics Program

The Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) tracks workplace fatalities and primarily relies on “information



of employed civilians, age 16 and older) fell from 5.3 in 1994 to 4.3 in 2001.

2001 U.S. Fatalities by Industry, Occupation, and Type of Incident

In 2001, Construction continued to report the largest number of fatalities of any industry, reaching the highest reported level since the fatality census began in 1992. "From 2000 to 2001, decreases in [Construction] fatalities from transportation incidents and job-related homicides were offset by increases in fatalities from falls and electrocutions."⁴

While Construction fatalities showed an annual increase of 6.0 percent in 2001, Manufacturing fatalities decreased by 10.0 percent to the lowest level in 10 years. Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities (TCPU), Wholesale Trade, and Retail Trade also showed decreases between 2000 and 2001. The number of fatalities in Services remained unchanged, while all other industries showed increases. Excluding September 11th, fatalities in Government (including police, detectives, and aircraft pilots) increased by 10.0 percent.⁵

The highest occupational fatality rates in 2001 were reported in Mining; Agriculture; forestry and fishing; Construction; and Transportation. For the second year in a row, Mining (including oil & gas extraction) reported the highest fatality rate, 30.0 per 100,000 employed.

Occupations with the largest number of fatalities in 2001 (see Figure 2, page 5) included farm workers (499), construction laborers (349), timber cutters (92), airplane pilots (87), and

roofers (78). The highest occupational fatality rates (per 100,000 employed) occurred among fishers (151.2), timber cutters (127.8), and mining machine operators (109.7).

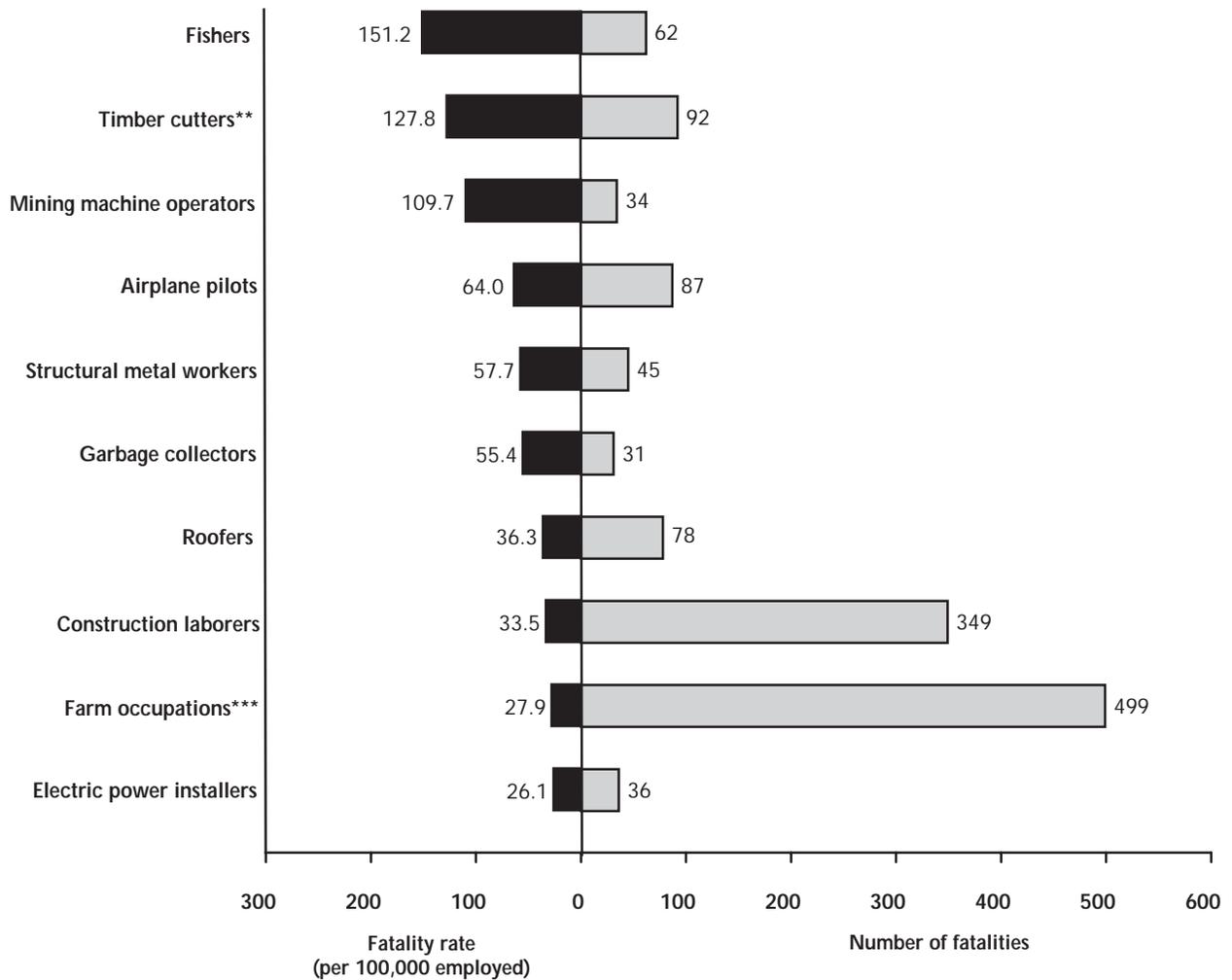
For the third consecutive year, total fatalities resulting from transportation incidents decreased, from 2,573 in 2000 to 2,517 in 2001.⁶ However, the subcategory of highway incidents increased by 3.0 percent, remaining the leading cause of work injury fatalities. Non-highway fatal incidents (including tractor or forklift overturns) fell to their lowest level since the census began.⁷

Work-related homicides (excluding fatalities resulting from September 11th) also fell to a record-low level since 1992, down among technical, sales, and administrative workers though increasing significantly for workers in several services occupations (i.e., police, detectives, food preparation workers, barbers, and hairdressers).⁸ Work-related suicides increased in 2001 as did fatal assaults by animals.

State Fatality/Employment Rates

One important consideration in interpreting state fatality rates is that fatal work injuries (the numerator in computing the rate) are based on place of work injury, but employment (the denominator) is based on state resident employment as measured by the Current Population Survey (CPS), a survey of households. The same formula is used for calculating national fatality rates. While workers often live and work in the same state, a substantial number live and work in different states. Consequently, the use of an employment statistic based

Figure 2: Fatality Rates [and Number of Work Injury Fatalities by Occupation*] in the United States, 2001
 Average fatality rate for all occupations: 4.3



*Selected occupations had a minimum of 30 fatalities in 2001.

**Timber cutters include the following: timber cutting and logging occupations; supervisors of forestry and logging workers.

***Farm occupations include the following: non-horticultural farmers, non-horticultural farm managers, farm workers, and farm worker supervisors.

Rate=(Fatal work injuries/Employment) x 100,000 workers. Employment data extracted from the 2001 Current Population Survey (CPS). The fatality rates were calculated using employment as the denominator; employment-based rates measure the risk for those employed during a given period of time, regardless of exposure hours.

Note: Data exclude fatalities resulting from September 11th terrorist attacks.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 2001.

exclusively on state residency makes comparisons of state data problematic. For example, Table 1 (see page 6) shows that several New England and Mid-Atlantic states rank among states having comparatively low rates of work injury

fatalities in 2001 [e.g., New Hampshire (1.4), Connecticut (2.4), and Delaware (2.5)]. In general, these states are urban, have fewer miles of open highway, are situated in close proximity to large cities along the Boston to Washington, D.C.

metropolitan corridor, and presumably have many individuals who work out-of-state (see Map, page 7). Therefore, fatalities among these nonresident workers would be counted in states having greater resident workforces (e.g., Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania) if the nonresidents were injured while at work (not as a result of commuting).

Higher resident workforces tend to dilute a state's work injury fatality rate. On the other hand, higher numbers of nonresident work injury fatalities would drive up rates in states with smaller resident workforces. Two industries

which contribute significantly to high fatality rates nationwide, Mining (particularly oil & gas extraction) and Agriculture (excluding fishing and forestry), are not as significantly represented in the workforces of many of these more economically diversified states in the Northeast.

At the other end of the scale (see Table 1 on page 6 and Map on page 7), many states in the Rocky Mountains, Great Plains, and along the lower Mississippi River are part of or on the periphery of what commonly is referred to as the grain

Table 1: Work Injury Fatality Rates (per 100,000 employed), 2001

All Industries		All Industries	
New Hampshire	1.4	Florida	4.9
Massachusetts	1.6	North Carolina	4.9
Vermont	1.9	Tennessee	4.9
Connecticut	2.4	Missouri	5.0
Maryland	2.4	Indiana	5.1
Delaware	2.5	Hawaii	5.2
New York	2.6	Georgia	5.3
Oregon	2.6	Texas	5.3
Minnesota	2.8	Kentucky	5.5
California	3.0	Arkansas	5.8
New Jersey	3.1	Louisiana	6.0
Arizona	3.5	Utah	6.0
Maine	3.5	Colorado	6.2
Michigan	3.5	Nebraska	6.3
Rhode Island	3.5	Alabama	6.6
Washington	3.6	Idaho	6.8
Ohio	3.7	Kansas	7.0
Illinois	3.8	Oklahoma	7.1
Pennsylvania	3.8	New Mexico	7.4
Wisconsin	3.8	North Dakota	7.6
Nevada	3.9	West Virginia	8.0
Iowa	4.0	South Dakota	8.4
Virginia	4.0	Mississippi	8.9
District of Columbia	4.2	Montana	12.6
United States	4.3	Wyoming	14.9
South Carolina	4.8	Alaska	19.9

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

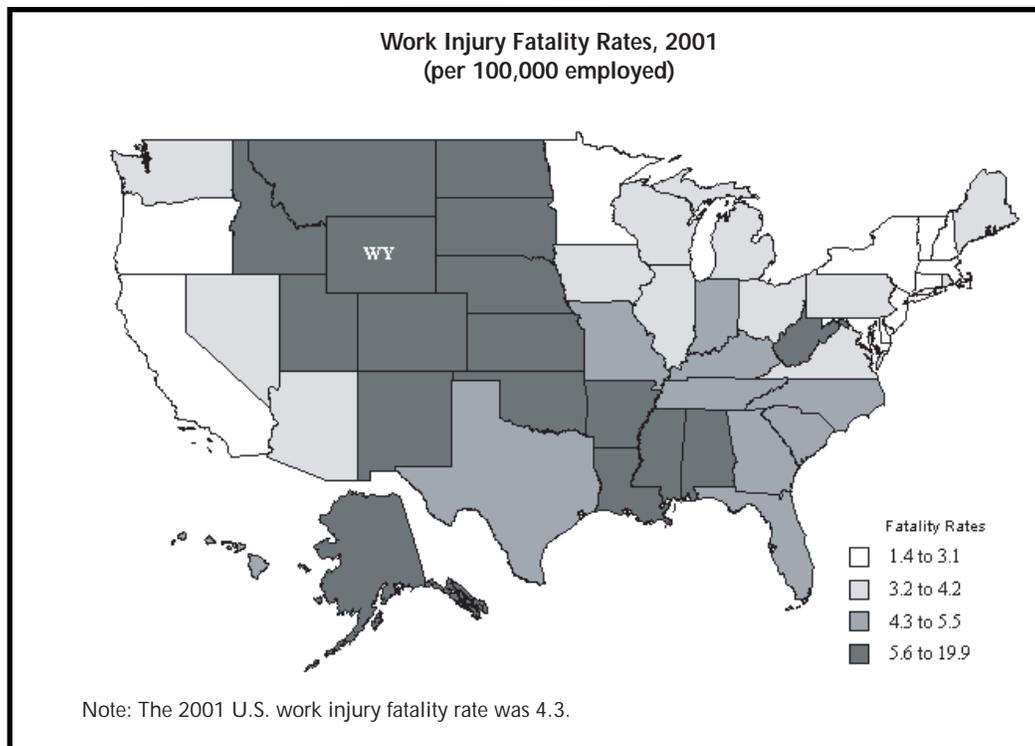


Table 2: Work Injury Fatality Rates (per 100,000 employed) for Wyoming and Bordering States by Industry¹, 2001 and 1996-2000

State	Year	All									
		Industries ²	Agriculture ³	Mining ⁴	Const. ⁴	Mfg. ⁴	TCPU ⁴	Trade ⁴	FIRE ⁴	Services ⁵	Total Govt. ⁶
Wyoming	2001	14.9	--	--	31.2	--	31.2	--	--	--	--
	1996-2000	11.8	33.8	--	21.9	17.9	27.3	2.9	--	7.7	4.7
Colorado	2001	6.2	23.3	--	14.9	3.6	13.6	1.8	--	2.2	7.5
	1996-2000	4.6	--	--	12.9	2.3	9.8	2.1	0.8	2.4	3.3
Idaho	2001	6.8	19.0	--	11.4	--	--	4.4	--	3.9	--
	1996-2000	7.8	22.3	--	16.1	9.5	20.8	2.5	--	3.7	4.3
Montana	2001	12.6	34.5	--	--	--	52.4	6.2	--	--	6.2
	1996-2000	11.1	47.9	--	13.1	14.3	22.7	3.4	6.4	5.9	4.8
Nebraska	2001	6.3	31.2	--	20.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1996-2000	6.3	23.1	--	17.4	3.3	15.4	3.3	--	1.5	3.8
South Dakota	2001	8.4	41.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1996-2000	8.3	29.0	--	40.5	5.2	16.7	3.1	--	2.6	3.6
Utah	2001	6.0	26.9	--	11.1	--	21.1	4.3	--	1.9	5.5
	1996-2000	6.0	--	--	19.4	3.8	24.0	2.7	--	3.0	3.3

¹Excludes military personnel and workers under age 16. Industry categories are based on the Standard Industrial Classification System (SIC). The Census of Fatal Injuries and Illnesses (CFOI) Program will transition to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in 2003.

²Includes the self-employed, family workers, and private household workers.

³Excludes forestry and fishing. Includes the self-employed and family workers.

⁴Excludes the self-employed and family workers. TCPU-Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities. FIRE-Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

⁵Includes forestry and fishing. Excludes the self-employed, family workers, and private household workers.

⁶Includes workers in governmental organizations, regardless of industry. Excludes military personnel.

Note: Dashes indicate that a fatality rate was not calculated because the Current Population Survey (CPS) employment estimate was not statistically reliable, or there were fewer than five work injury fatalities.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

belt or the oil & gas belt. The Map illustrates a largely contiguous swath of the highest fatality rates occurring in states where Agriculture or oil & gas extraction prevail, and often in combination with extensive open-road trucking routes. These trucking networks connect urban hubs in the East or Central states with other urban areas in the South and West (e.g., Atlanta to Houston; Chicago to Los Angeles; or Minneapolis to Seattle), and from the Canadian to the Mexican borders. Untold by the geographical pattern, presumably a significant number of truck drivers who die of work injuries in generally rural states are residents of the most populous states (e.g., California, Texas, New York, and Florida). In other words, we cannot make universal assumptions that worker fatalities are a reflection of resident employer or employee safety in the states where the work injuries occur. For example, if a Californian truck driver suffers a work injury death in Wyoming, Wyoming counts the death in their CFOI reported data (i.e., the numerator). The worker is not counted as a resident worker of Wyoming (i.e., not in the denominator), though, so Wyoming's fatal work injury rate appears higher per number of resident workers than it actually is. Weather conditions, employees working independently (removed from assistance if injured), distance from an emergency room or trauma center, or a host of other factors can also increase the incidence of a fatality.

Table 2 (see page 7) compares work injury fatality rates for Wyoming and its bordering states for 2001 and for the period 1996-2000. Although Wyoming shows an all industry fatality rate of 14.9

per 100,000 employed for 2001, the average rate (11.9) is considerably lower for the previous five-year period. Only Construction and TCPU had statistically reportable industry fatality rates (each industry at 31.2). The dashes in Table 2 show that other Wyoming industries each had fewer than five incidents of work injury fatality in 2001; therefore no fatality rates are computed for these industries.

South Dakota, Nebraska, and Utah's fatality rates in 2001 were consistent with past five-year trends (8.4, 6.3, and 6.0 per 100,000 employed, respectively). South Dakota exceeded four injuries only among industry workers in Agriculture; fatality rates for other industries are not reported for that state. Interestingly, neither Wyoming nor any of its border states have reportable Mining fatality rates for 2001 because they experienced only four or fewer incidents. Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate (FIRE) also reported few recent incidents of fatal work injury in Wyoming and most bordering states. The exception is Montana, which reports a fatality rate of 6.8 in FIRE for 1996-2000. A single case of an airplane crash, a fire at a large business, or a major event such as the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building in 1994 can redirect a state's statistical trend line.

Like Wyoming, in 2001 Colorado's work injury fatality rate of 6.2 exceeded its previous five-year rate of 4.6 per 100,000 employed. Montana's 2001 rate of 12.6 also exceeded its five-year rate of 11.1. In contrast, Idaho's work injury fatality rate decreased from 7.8 to 6.8. A slight variance in the number of fatal incidents for any industry can have a

large effect on fatality rates of a small state.

States with larger resident workforces that report a significant number of industry-specific work injury fatalities but show no sharp rise in overall fatalities may, in fact, be shielded from the focus commonly associated with interstate comparisons, specifically the higher work injury fatality rates of small states like Wyoming or Alaska. Illinois or Texas have many miles of highly traveled open highways that serve as economic crossroads, as well as significant numbers of workers in Agriculture or oil & gas extraction employment. So, perhaps more important than using the fatality rate for state comparisons, data can be used by individual states to gauge changes over time with the goal of making steady progress toward the reduction of work injury fatalities in all industries.

The CFOI program has been instrumental in documenting the incidents including the causes of work injury fatalities in the U.S. for 10 years. The data collection has resulted in policy changes to improve occupational workplace safety and health. For example, researchers have used the data to study and bring attention to work environment issues related to injuries and illnesses involving electrical accidents.⁹ Others have studied fatality rates and illnesses and injuries in small businesses (fewer than 100 employees) to identify high-risk industries for occupational safety and health interventions.¹⁰ By studying documented work injury fatalities, the CFOI program aims to advance worker safety in general, without putting emphasis on extenuating

factors (e.g., distance from work site to emergency room) that can lead to misinterpretations of the data, especially when making geographic comparisons. While the CFOI data are important in identifying causes of worker fatalities, they should be interpreted within the context of how rates are calculated.

The 2002 national work injury data are expected to be released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics in Fall 2003. R&P plans to publish updated state data in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* as they become available.

¹U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, "National Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries in 2001," *News*, September 25, 2002, <<http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshcfoi1.htm>> (August 6, 2003), p. 13.

²Krista L. Gerth, "Occupational Injuries and Illnesses: How Safe Are Wyoming's Workplaces?" *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, February 2002, p. 1.

³U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Summary*, September 25, 2002, <<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/cfoi.nr0.htm>> (August 6, 2003), pp. 1-5.

⁴U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, p. 2.

⁵U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, p. 3.

⁶U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, p. 2.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹James C. Cawley, Abstract of "U.S. occupational electrical incidents, 1992-1998," *Journal of Safety Research*, 32:3, November 1, 2001, p. 359.

¹⁰Andrea Okun, et al., "Identifying High-Risk Small Business Industries for Occupational Safety and Health Interventions," *American Journal of Industrial Medicine*, 39:3, March 2001, pp. 301-311.



What Happens to Graduates? Outcomes from the South Dakota Follow-up Project

Reprinted with permission from the South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, South Dakota Labor Bulletin, July 2003

For several years, the Labor Market Information Center (LMIC) has collected placement data on post-secondary educational program graduates as part of the South Dakota (SD) Follow-up Project. This project is a joint effort of state agencies and educational institutions. The project has two purposes. One purpose is to provide to educational planners information that will help improve educational programs. The second purpose of the follow-up is to provide information to prospective students about program outcomes. To accomplish this objective, the LMIC has used administrative data (already collected by others) and an employer survey to gather placement data on graduates.

Since the Follow-up Project began in 1995, the following state agencies and institutions have participated: Department of Labor, Department of Social Services, Department of Human Services, Department of Education, Department of Corrections, Department of Tourism and State Development, the Board of Regents, the six public universities and the four technical institutes. The participating agencies and institutions provide data on the following types of program graduates or completers: public university, technical institute, vocational rehabilitation, Job Corps, adult basic education/GED, Workforce Investment Act and secondary education.

It is important to remember that the SD Follow-up Project is for statistical purposes only. The project provides data about programs and not on individual graduates. However, to get aggregate data on programs, we do need to gather placement information about individual graduates.

Sources of Data

Two basic types of placement information are collected: (1) job placement and (2) enrollment in post-secondary education. To determine job placement, we use various administrative data bases. A primary source of data is the South Dakota Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage files. These files contain quarterly reports of worker wages submitted by employers who are covered by the unemployment insurance laws of South Dakota. Other databases include the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) employee files (federal employees); United States Post Office (USPO) employee files (postal workers); Department of Defense (DOD) employee files (civilian workers and military personnel); and other states' unemployment insurance wage record files. We currently have data-sharing agreements with the following states: Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming. For the 2002 Follow-up round, we will be able to access the national Wage Record Interchange

System (WRIS) which has wage records for additional states. The wage record information is used to determine whether or not the graduate has a wage and salaried job. However, wage records do not reflect workers who are self-employed.

As part of our goal of tabulating data on job placement and enrollment in post-secondary educational programs, we attempt to account for all graduates, using a wide range of administrative data sources. In addition to checking employee files for the states and federal agencies, we also match the completer files against files of unemployment insurance claimants, files of One-Stop Career Center registered job applicants, files of social service claimants for AFDC and food stamps and the file of persons incarcerated in the South Dakota Penitentiary System.

However, the most useful secondary source of information in accounting for

all graduates are drivers' licensing files. The graduates and completers were matched against the October 2001 drivers' license file. After completing all of the other matches described above, we end up with the number of completers who are 'accounted-for.' For all of the 2001 completers, our accounted-for total was 10,174, which calculates to 74.3 percent of the total completers. The percentage of accounted-for completers ranges from a low of 62.7 percent for the vocational rehabilitation clients to a high of 96.3 percent for the technical institute graduates.

2001 Follow-up Results

This article will report on the results of the 2001 round of the Follow-up Project, since we have not completed processing data on the 2002 graduates. For the most part, the 2001 follow-up round contains those students who completed training during the time period July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001. With

Table 1: Follow-up Project 2001 Completers Job Placement

	Total Completers	Completers with Jobs	Percent Job Placement
Technical Institute Graduates	1,659	1,540	92.8%
Public University Graduates	4,342	3,216	74.1%
Vocational Rehabilitation Clients	5,963	3,099	52.0%
GED Completers	1,540	854	55.5%
Job Corps Completers	195	111	56.9%
Secondary School Graduates	9,059	7,682	84.8%

Notes:
 1) Includes job placements for wage and salaried jobs only.
 2) Includes only those graduates that could be accounted for.
 3) Some program completers may not have a program goal of job placement (e.g., GED program completers, secondary school grads, university completers going on to graduate or professional school). In addition, because of the nature of the training, some included as program completers will be in on-going training before seeking employment (e.g., Vocational Rehabilitation clients).

Source: SD Labor Market Information Center, SD Follow-up Project.

respect to determining job placement outcomes, we attempt to collect data approximately one year after graduation. For several public training programs, a six-month to a one-year time lapse is used to determine program performance. Because of the wide variety of programs and different graduation dates, winter and spring graduates have varying time-lapses to determine job placement. (We recently changed some of the follow-up procedures; starting with the 2002 graduates, we will be able to more closely meet the 12 month time lapse standard.) Wage records for the third quarter of 2001 were used to determine job placement status for the 2001 graduates. We compared the graduate records to employment records for the third quarter of 2001 (July, August and September).

The 2001 follow-up round included 4,342 graduates from the six public universities; 1,659 graduates from the four technical institutes; 5,963 vocational rehabilitation clients; 1,540 Adult Basic Education/GED completers; and 195 Job Corps completers. These numbers total 13,699 and are unduplicated counts from the participating agencies. When compared to the third quarter 2001 South Dakota UI wage records, there were 7,316 matched records (53.4% of all completers). The matched graduates worked for 2,925 South Dakota employers.

In addition to the information tabulated from SD wage records, we use other sources of information to determine if the graduate was placed in a job. Those other sources include federal agencies, the US Post Office, other states wage records, and post-secondary placement staff. (We query and receive data from

post-secondary placement staff on “missing” graduates who were not found on the SD wage records.)

Table 1 (see page 11) shows the job placement outcomes for the different training programs. Because of problems extracting data from a new management information system, data on 2001 WIA program completers could not be compiled.

The job placement percentages in Table 1 are calculated on all graduates, even those we have not accounted for. In other words, it would not be correct to say that only 25 percent of public university graduates found jobs and the rest are unemployed, because a portion of those graduates would be enrolled and we do not know the status of the rest. The high level of job placement for secondary school graduates can probably be explained by part-time jobs that were continued after graduation or that were taken while the students were enrolled in post-secondary education.

It should be remembered that these job placement ratios represent primarily wage and salaried workers. The job placement percentages do not include workers who became self-employed after completing their training. In some programs, the self-employed could make up a significant share of job placements. In addition, approximately 28 percent of the public higher education graduates were not state residents when they enrolled, and it would not be too surprising if they left South Dakota to seek jobs after they graduate. The job placement data includes wage records from some regional states, but not all states. Minnesota is a notable exception.

Occupational Licensing

Another source of job placement data is information about persons who have been licensed in an occupation in South Dakota. Since many of the licensed occupations are professional jobs, they may be held by self-employed workers, and represent a job placement for graduates who are not wage and salaried workers. In order to determine if a graduate enters a profession that requires a license, we sought the help of licensing agencies throughout the state. This past year, 32 agencies provided licensing information for the Follow-up Project. The licensing agencies were asked to provide us with a listing of all individuals who received a license during the calendar year. This database is then matched to our graduate files. The graduates and completers were matched against calendar year 2001 licensing files.

Current reports from the Follow-up Project provide licensed totals by program. However, the current reports do not allow us to tabulate how many of these licensed graduates are wage and salaried workers. If they are wage and salaried workers, they probably have

already been tabulated as a job placement. Because they could represent a duplicate count, the licensed graduate numbers have not been added to the job placement totals.

Instead the counts of licensed graduates are presented separately, in Table 2. The licensing data are also available in more detail and might be very useful for educational planners who want to compare licensing success for programs that prepare students for licensed occupations.

Employer Survey

For the graduates who were found on the SD wage records database, a survey was sent to their employers asking for six data items about each graduate. In addition, we collected job titles and wages from the federal government agencies, including the US Postal Service. The survey items are job title, hire date, starting wage, current wage, place of work and the types of benefits offered. We received data back from nearly 85 percent of the employers who were sent a survey. These employers provided us with data on just over 80 percent of the matched completers.

Table 2: Follow-up Project 2001 Completers - Number Licensed in SD

	Total Completers	Completers with License
Technical Institute Graduates	1,659	361
Public University Graduates	4,342	826
Vocational Rehabilitation Clients	5,963	102
GED Completers	1,540	63
Job Corps Completers	195	5

Source: SD Labor Market Information Center, SD Follow-up Project.

Table 3: Follow-up Project 2001 Completers - Average Wage by Degree

Type of Degree	Number with Wage Data	Average Hourly Wage
Diploma	334	\$10.49
Associate Degree	690	\$10.38
Bachelor's Degree	1,279	\$11.72
Masters & Other Advanced Degrees	447	\$19.44

Note: Includes only public university and technical institute graduates.

Source: SD Labor Market Information Center, SD Follow-up Project.

From the survey responses, we are able to tabulate useful job placement information about each graduate. The job name (from the survey) was coded to a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code and title. This enabled LMIC staff to tabulate job placement information by both occupation and by program.

One of the types of placement information tabulated was the average hourly wage. Because graduates and completers of the different programs

receive a wide range of degrees, it is not a fair representation to compare wages among the programs. However, we can tabulate average wages by type of degree for university and technical institute graduates. Table 3 presents average hourly wages by type of degree. Even within degree levels, there are significant wage differences. For example, the average hourly wage for electronic engineering program graduates is \$19.51, and the average for parks, recreation and leisure studies is \$8.57.



Wyoming Employment Growth Up in June

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming employment growth (measured on an over-the-year basis) increased to 0.7 percent in June, while May employment was revised upward slightly to show 0.2 percent growth. The U.S. continued to lose jobs (-429,000 jobs or -0.3%). Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased slightly from 4.0 percent in

May to 4.2 percent in June, and remained well below U.S. unemployment of 6.4 percent. Wyoming's civilian labor force (the sum of all employed and unemployed individuals) grew by a healthy 2.3 percent over the year.

From May to June, Wyoming added 8,900 jobs or 3.5 percent. This seasonal

increase was slightly larger than expected, since the average (May to June) growth during the past four years has been 8,100 jobs. Many industries added jobs in June, but the largest increases were in Construction (800 jobs or 3.9%), Retail Trade (1,000 jobs or 3.3%), and Leisure & Hospitality (5,200 jobs or 17.3%).

According to information provided by the U.S. Department of Defense for mid-June, a number of military reservists from Wyoming had come home, leaving a total of 144 on active duty. In concept, persons on active military duty for the entire survey reference period are not included on employer payrolls. To the extent that Wyoming employers do not replace these reservists with new workers, payroll counts will be lower than normal. Consequently, the over-the-year payroll job growth of 0.7 percent may have been constrained.

From June 2002 to June 2003, Wyoming added 1,700 jobs or 0.7 percent. For 12 consecutive months, employment growth has stayed below 1.0 percent. However, Wyoming's economy puts it in an enviable position relative to the U.S. and most neighboring states where employment is flat or down slightly. Job losses in the goods producing sector (Natural Resources & Mining, Construction, and Manufacturing) seem to have moderated in June (-500 jobs or -1.0%) compared to May (-1,000 jobs or -2.1%). Modest job gains were seen throughout the service-providing sector, especially in Retail Trade (300 jobs or 1.0%), Information (200 jobs or 4.9%), Financial Activities (300 jobs or 2.9%), Leisure & Hospitality (300 jobs or 0.9%), and Government (900 jobs or 1.4%).

County unemployment rates were mixed in June. Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate (5.7%), followed by Lincoln and Uinta counties (both 5.4%). From May to June, the unemployment rate decreased in 13 counties, increased in 9 counties and was unchanged in 1 county. The largest decrease occurred in Teton County, where unemployment fell from 4.4 percent to 2.4 percent. Goshen County experienced the largest increase, with unemployment growing from 3.1 percent to 3.7 percent.

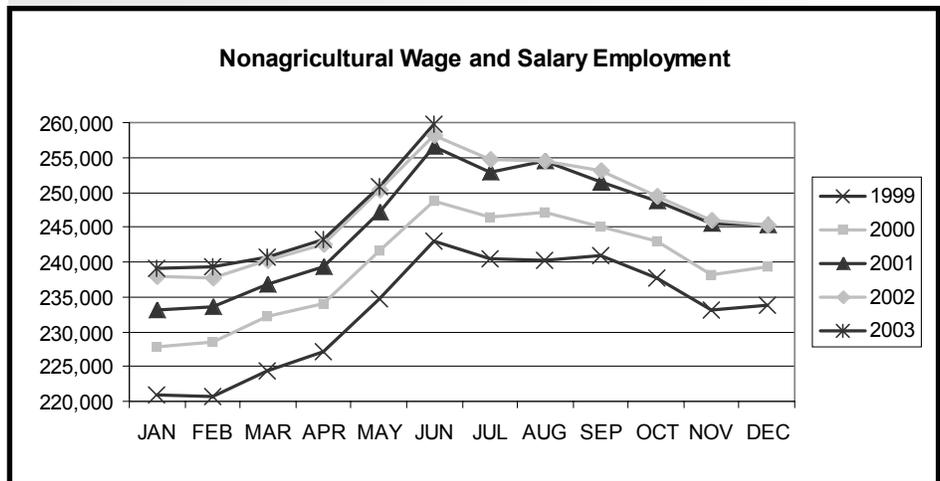
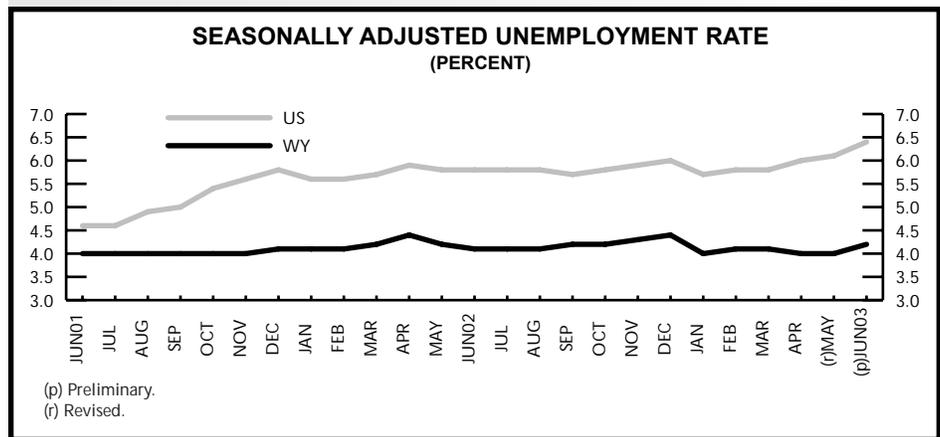
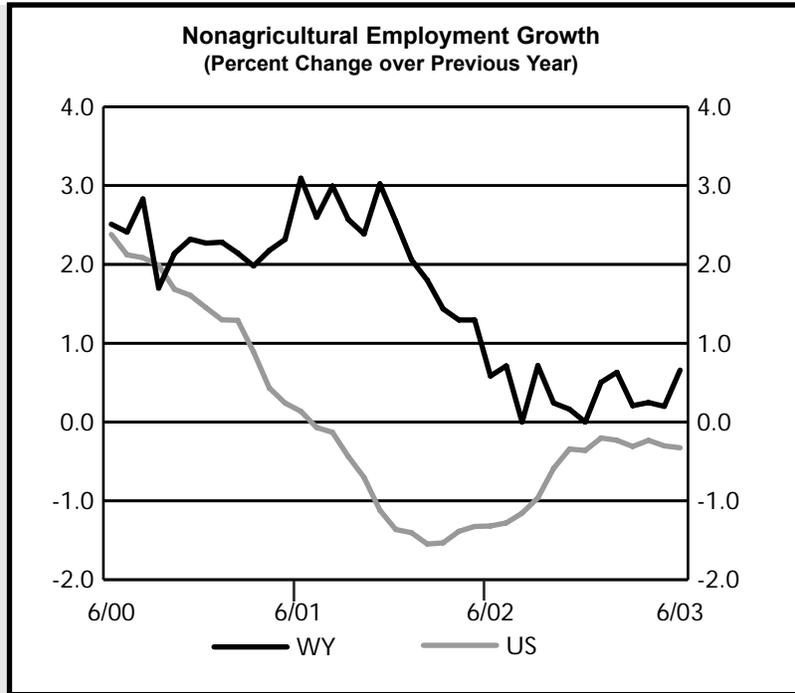


State Unemployment Rates June 2003 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.5
Oregon	8.5
Alaska	7.9
Washington	7.7
Michigan	7.2
Mississippi	7.0
Louisiana	6.8
California	6.7
District of Columbia	6.7
North Carolina	6.6
South Carolina	6.6
Texas	6.4
United States	6.4
Illinois	6.3
Ohio	6.3
West Virginia	6.3
New York	6.1
New Mexico	6.0
Arizona	5.9
Kentucky	5.9
Oklahoma	5.9
Alabama	5.7
Colorado	5.7
New Jersey	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.7
Rhode Island	5.7
Arkansas	5.6
Massachusetts	5.6
Missouri	5.6
Wisconsin	5.6
Florida	5.3
Nevada	5.3
Tennessee	5.3
Idaho	5.2
Utah	5.2
Kansas	5.0
Connecticut	4.9
Georgia	4.9
Indiana	4.7
Montana	4.6
Maine	4.4
Minnesota	4.4
Maryland	4.3
Iowa	4.2
Wyoming	4.2
Hawaii	4.1
Vermont	4.1
Nebraska	3.9
New Hampshire	3.9
Delaware	3.8
Virginia	3.8
North Dakota	3.4
South Dakota	3.1

**State Unemployment Rates
June 2003
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)**

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.7
Oregon	8.4
Mississippi	7.7
Louisiana	7.6
Washington	7.6
Texas	7.5
Alaska	7.4
Michigan	7.4
District of Columbia	7.2
New Mexico	7.0
North Carolina	6.8
South Carolina	6.8
California	6.7
Illinois	6.6
Ohio	6.5
United States	6.5
Alabama	6.3
West Virginia	6.3
Arizona	6.2
Arkansas	6.1
Colorado	6.0
Kentucky	5.9
New York	5.9
Oklahoma	5.9
Utah	5.9
Missouri	5.8
New Jersey	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.8
Massachusetts	5.7
Wisconsin	5.7
Florida	5.6
Tennessee	5.6
Rhode Island	5.5
Georgia	5.4
Nevada	5.4
Connecticut	5.2
Kansas	5.1
Idaho	4.7
Minnesota	4.7
Indiana	4.6
Maryland	4.6
Hawaii	4.4
Maine	4.4
Montana	4.3
Nebraska	4.2
Virginia	4.2
Iowa	4.1
New Hampshire	4.0
Delaware	3.9
North Dakota	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Vermont	3.7
South Dakota	3.0



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“From June 2002 to June 2003, Wyoming added 1,700 jobs or 0.7 percent. For 12 consecutive months, employment growth has stayed below 1.0 percent.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands					Percent Change Total Employment		
	Jun03(p)		May03(r)		Jun02(b)	May 03	Jun 02		Jun03(p)		May03(r)		Jun02(b)	Jun 03	Jun 03	
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	259.8	250.9	258.1	3.5	0.7			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	40.4	39.6	39.9	2.0	1.3			
TOTAL PRIVATE	194.8	186.0	194.0	4.7	0.4			TOTAL PRIVATE	27.9	27.1	27.7	3.0	0.7			
GOODS PRODUCING	48.6	47.2	49.1	3.0	-1.0			GOODS PRODUCING	4.0	3.9	4.3	2.6	-7.0			
Natural Resources & Mining	18.1	17.8	18.2	1.7	-0.5			Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	2.5	2.4	2.8	4.2	-10.7			
Mining	18.0	17.7	18.2	1.7	-1.1			Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0			
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1			SERVICE PROVIDING	36.4	35.7	35.6	2.0	2.2			
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.6	7.6	7.7	0.0	-1.3			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.4	8.3	8.3	1.2	1.2			
Coal Mining	4.9	4.9	4.9	0.0	0.0			Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0			
Support Activities for Mining	7.1	6.8	7.3	4.4	-2.7			Retail Trade	5.7	5.6	5.6	1.8	1.8			
Support Activities for Oil & Gas	5.1	4.8	5.1	6.3	0.0			Information	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0			
Construction	21.3	20.5	21.4	3.9	-0.5			Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0			
Construction of Buildings	5.1	5.0	5.1	2.0	0.0			Professional & Business Services	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	0.0			
Heavy & Civil Engineering Constr.	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.4	3.5			Educational & Health Services	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8			
Specialty Trade Contractors	10.3	9.9	10.6	4.0	-2.8			Leisure & Hospitality	4.6	4.2	4.4	9.5	4.5			
Manufacturing	9.2	8.9	9.5	3.4	-3.2			Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0			
Durable Goods	4.7	4.6	5.0	2.2	-6.0			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12.5	12.5	12.2	0.0	2.5			
Non-Durable Goods	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.7	0.0			Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0			
SERVICE PROVIDING	211.2	203.7	209.0	3.7	1.1			State Government	3.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	2.6			
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	49.8	48.6	49.6	2.5	0.4			Local Government	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	1.7			
Wholesale Trade	6.9	7.0	7.1	-1.4	-2.8			NATRONA COUNTY*								
Merchant Whlsrs., Durable Goods	4.1	4.1	4.2	0.0	-2.4			TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	34.8	34.2	34.5	1.8	0.9			
Retail Trade	31.5	30.5	31.2	3.3	1.0			TOTAL PRIVATE	29.2	28.4	28.8	2.8	1.4			
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.9	2.4			GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.3	1.7			
Bldg. Material & Garden Supplies	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.0			Natural Resources & Mining	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0			
Food & Beverage Stores	5.1	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0			Construction	2.5	2.2	2.4	13.6	4.2			
Grocery Stores	3.9	3.9	4.0	0.0	-2.5			Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0			
Gasoline Stations	4.3	4.2	4.5	2.4	-4.4			SERVICE PROVIDING	28.8	28.5	28.6	1.1	0.7			
General Merchandise Stores	6.1	6.1	6.2	0.0	-1.6			Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.0	7.8	8.1	2.6	-1.2			
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	2.0	1.8	2.0	11.1	0.0			Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.3	2.3	-4.3	-4.3			
Transportation, Warehouse, & Util.	11.4	11.1	11.3	2.7	0.9			Retail Trade	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.4	0.0			
Utilities	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8			Transportation, Warehouse, & Util.	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0			
Transportation & Warehousing	9.2	9.0	9.2	2.2	0.0			Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0			
Truck Transportation	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0			Financial Activities	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0			
Information	4.3	4.3	4.1	0.0	4.9			Professional & Business Services	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2			
Financial Activities	10.6	10.2	10.3	3.9	2.9			Educational & Health Services	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.3	4.8			
Finance & Insurance	6.9	6.7	6.6	3.0	4.5			Leisure & Hospitality	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1			
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.7	3.5	3.7	5.7	0.0			Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0			
Professional & Business Services	16.2	15.9	16.2	1.9	0.0			TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.6	5.8	5.7	-3.4	-1.8			
Prof., Scientific & Technical Services	7.4	7.6	7.5	-2.6	-1.3			Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-14.3			
Architectural, Engineering & Rel.	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5			State Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0			
Mngt. of Companies & Enterprises	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0			Local Government	4.3	4.5	4.3	-4.4	0.0			
Admin. & Support & Waste Svcs.	8.1	7.6	8.0	6.6	1.3			Local Education	2.8	3.1	2.8	-9.7	0.0			
Educational & Health Services	20.1	19.9	20.0	1.0	0.5			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.								
Educational	1.6	1.7	1.9	-5.9	-15.8			*Published in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.								
Health Care & Social Assistance	18.5	18.2	18.1	1.6	2.2			(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.								
Ambulatory Health Care	6.9	6.8	6.6	1.5	4.5											
Offices of Physicians	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.4	7.1											
Hospitals	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.0											
Nursing & Residential Care Fac.	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-2.3											
Social Assistance	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5											
Leisure & Hospitality	35.3	30.1	35.0	17.3	0.9											
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3.0	2.5	3.1	20.0	-3.2											
Accommodation & Food Services	32.3	27.6	31.9	17.0	1.3											
Accommodation	13.4	9.9	13.3	35.4	0.8											
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	18.9	17.7	18.6	6.8	1.6											
Other Services	9.9	9.8	9.7	1.0	2.1											
Repair & Maintenance	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	-6.1											
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	65.0	64.9	64.1	0.2	1.4											
Federal Government	8.3	7.4	8.2	12.2	1.2											
State Government	14.6	14.8	14.5	-1.4	0.7											
State Govt. Education	5.3	5.7	5.2	-7.0	1.9											
Local Government	42.1	42.7	41.4	-1.4	1.7											
Local Govt. Education	20.6	22.6	20.3	-8.8	1.5											
Hospitals	5.6	5.6	5.7	0.0	-1.8											

Economic Indicators

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

“Consumer prices (as measured by CPI-U) increased 2.1 percent from June 2002 to June 2003.”

	Jun 2003 (p)	May 2003 (r)	Jun 2002 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force ¹	282,081	274,400	275,745	2.8	2.3
Unemployed	10,835	10,680	10,324	1.5	4.9
Employed	271,246	263,720	265,421	2.9	2.2
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	3.8%/4.2%	3.9%/4.0%	3.7%/4.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	6.5%/6.4%	5.8%/6.1%	6.0%/5.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,313,000	7,338,000	7,305,000	-0.3	0.1
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.3%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	478,000	482,000	342,000	-0.8	39.8
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	4,798,000	4,409,000	4,251,000	8.8	12.9
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$970.58	\$956.57	\$909.29	1.5	6.7
Average Weekly Hours	44.4	43.5	43.8	2.1	1.4
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$801.00	\$787.04	\$765.18	1.8	4.7
Average Weekly Hours	45.0	43.7	43.9	3.0	2.5
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$740.44	\$699.46	\$726.24	5.9	2.0
Average Weekly Hours	42.8	41.0	41.1	4.4	4.1
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$635.04	\$628.73	\$623.32	1.0	1.9
Average Weekly Hours	40.5	40.2	40.9	0.7	-1.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated ²	12,113	15,771	9,775	-23.2	23.9
Benefits Paid	\$2,788,912	\$3,624,938	\$2,227,259	-23.1	25.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$230.24	\$229.85	\$227.85	0.2	1.0
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	236,366	228,169	234,453	3.6	0.8
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.6%	1.9%	1.4%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Items					
Food & Beverages	183.7	183.5	179.9	0.1	2.1
Housing	180.2	179.4	176.4	0.4	2.2
Apparel	185.3	184.5	180.7	0.4	2.5
Transportation	119.5	122.5	122.7	-2.4	-2.6
Medical Care	156.8	157.2	153.4	-0.3	2.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	296.3	295.5	284.7	0.3	4.1
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	107.6	107.6	106.2	0.0	1.3
Other Goods & Services	108.5	108.6	106.9	-0.1	1.5
Other Goods & Services	298.1	298.1	294.4	0.0	1.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) - All Commodities	138.0	136.7	130.9	1.0	5.4
Wyoming Building Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	193	235	208	-17.9	-7.2
Valuation	\$30,080,000	\$38,549,000	\$32,066,000	-22.0	-6.2
Single Family Homes	181	181	194	0.0	-6.7
Valuation	\$28,774,000	\$31,818,000	\$31,282,000	-9.6	-8.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for WY	63.0	48.0	42.0	31.3	50.0

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Brad Payne, Economist*

“Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate (5.7%), followed by Lincoln and Uinta counties (both 5.4%).”

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Jun 2003 (p)	May 2003 (r)	Jun 2002 (b)									
NORTHWEST	48,709	47,124	48,714	46,673	45,153	46,516	2,036	1,971	2,198	4.2	4.2	4.5
Big Horn	5,858	5,812	5,802	5,645	5,599	5,533	213	213	269	3.6	3.7	4.6
Fremont	18,625	18,771	18,689	17,556	17,797	17,683	1,069	974	1,006	5.7	5.2	5.4
Hot Springs	2,349	2,324	2,452	2,297	2,263	2,344	52	61	108	2.2	2.6	4.4
Park	17,443	15,726	17,129	16,891	15,175	16,545	552	551	584	3.2	3.5	3.4
Washakie	4,434	4,491	4,642	4,284	4,319	4,411	150	172	231	3.4	3.8	5.0
NORTHEAST	49,480	48,392	48,741	47,722	46,608	47,259	1,758	1,784	1,482	3.6	3.7	3.0
Campbell	23,540	23,110	23,024	22,606	22,211	22,287	934	899	737	4.0	3.9	3.2
Crook	3,184	3,066	3,251	3,082	2,949	3,165	102	117	86	3.2	3.8	2.6
Johnson	4,373	4,146	4,325	4,258	4,025	4,217	115	121	108	2.6	2.9	2.5
Sheridan	15,014	14,694	14,783	14,503	14,154	14,344	511	540	439	3.4	3.7	3.0
Weston	3,369	3,376	3,358	3,273	3,269	3,246	96	107	112	2.8	3.2	3.3
SOUTHWEST	57,881	54,891	54,797	55,560	52,439	52,500	2,321	2,452	2,297	4.0	4.5	4.2
Lincoln	7,003	6,939	6,842	6,624	6,556	6,491	379	383	351	5.4	5.5	5.1
Sublette	3,765	3,561	3,751	3,684	3,468	3,669	81	93	82	2.2	2.6	2.2
Sweetwater	20,330	20,205	19,155	19,461	19,401	18,267	869	804	888	4.3	4.0	4.6
Teton	14,881	12,565	13,938	14,531	12,010	13,648	350	555	290	2.4	4.4	2.1
Uinta	11,902	11,621	11,111	11,260	11,004	10,425	642	617	686	5.4	5.3	6.2
SOUTHEAST	74,514	73,726	73,384	72,083	71,517	71,081	2,431	2,209	2,303	3.3	3.0	3.1
Albany	18,717	19,009	18,857	18,392	18,722	18,504	325	287	353	1.7	1.5	1.9
Goshen	6,291	6,245	6,338	6,056	6,051	6,109	235	194	229	3.7	3.1	3.6
Laramie	43,690	42,579	42,176	42,042	41,073	40,667	1,648	1,506	1,509	3.8	3.5	3.6
Niobrara	1,193	1,217	1,312	1,164	1,185	1,267	29	32	45	2.4	2.6	3.4
Platte	4,623	4,676	4,701	4,429	4,486	4,534	194	190	167	4.2	4.1	3.6
CENTRAL	51,496	50,270	50,110	49,208	48,005	48,067	2,288	2,265	2,043	4.4	4.5	4.1
Carbon	8,481	8,132	8,456	8,100	7,719	8,142	381	413	314	4.5	5.1	3.7
Converse	6,362	6,299	6,535	6,064	6,020	6,294	298	279	241	4.7	4.4	3.7
Natrona	36,653	35,839	35,119	35,044	34,266	33,631	1,609	1,573	1,488	4.4	4.4	4.2
STATEWIDE	282,081	274,400	275,745	271,246	263,720	265,421	10,835	10,680	10,324	3.8	3.9	3.7
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.2	4.0	4.1
U.S.										6.5	5.8	6.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										6.4	6.1	5.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/03. Run Date 7/03.
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

NOTE: The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated the 2002 annual average Wyoming unemployment rate at 4.2 percent.

The 90 percent confidence interval for this estimate suggests that in 9 of 10 cases, the interval 3.7 to 4.7 percent would contain the actual rate.

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims, January to June 2003

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

The Initial Claims data were missing from *Trends* for the past several months. This regular feature is once again included on page 22.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
WYOMING STATEWIDE						
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	3,621	2,837	2,621	2,251	1,674	1,634
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,886	1,526	1,300	793	687	565
Natural Resources & Mining	346	256	330	202	154	91
Mining	318	229	289	182	138	82
Oil & Gas Extraction	24	22	17	10	8	6
Construction	1,210	1,055	851	465	398	394
Manufacturing	330	215	119	126	135	80
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,240	958	967	1,140	697	735
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Util.	434	379	328	342	230	216
Wholesale Trade	49	47	47	42	48	32
Retail Trade	272	200	169	180	137	114
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	113	132	112	120	45	70
Information	21	23	16	27	18	23
Financial Activities	52	43	33	54	28	32
Professional & Business Services	266	184	142	141	98	124
Educational & Health Services	103	71	83	83	109	131
Leisure & Hospitality	298	185	316	451	154	158
Other Services	66	73	49	42	60	51
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	254	168	163	144	138	190
Federal Government	107	50	70	53	26	30
State Government	16	18	22	21	25	17
Local Government	131	100	71	70	87	143
Local Education	34	13	21	15	30	73
UNCLASSIFIED	241	185	191	174	152	144
LARAMIE COUNTY						
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	433	333	305	257	210	221
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	203	162	170	88	65	38
Construction	162	135	130	71	60	34
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	185	129	106	133	117	135
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Util.	71	52	43	48	29	48
Financial Activities	9	7	9	5	5	9
Professional & Business Services	50	29	20	28	21	22
Educational & Health Services	13	8	9	9	15	13
Leisure & Hospitality	33	19	19	27	19	25
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24	24	25	24	17	36
UNCLASSIFIED	21	18	4	12	11	12
NATRONA COUNTY						
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	461	425	370	297	262	279
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	238	237	184	138	126	113
Construction	146	173	143	63	57	65
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	196	168	156	134	120	146
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Util.	60	61	65	50	39	28
Financial Activities	12	11	6	10	5	8
Professional & Business Services	51	46	29	23	21	27
Educational & Health Services	24	13	16	18	16	43
Leisure & Hospitality	36	17	31	23	26	21
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13	12	18	16	5	11
UNCLASSIFIED	14	8	12	9	11	9

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims, January to June 2003

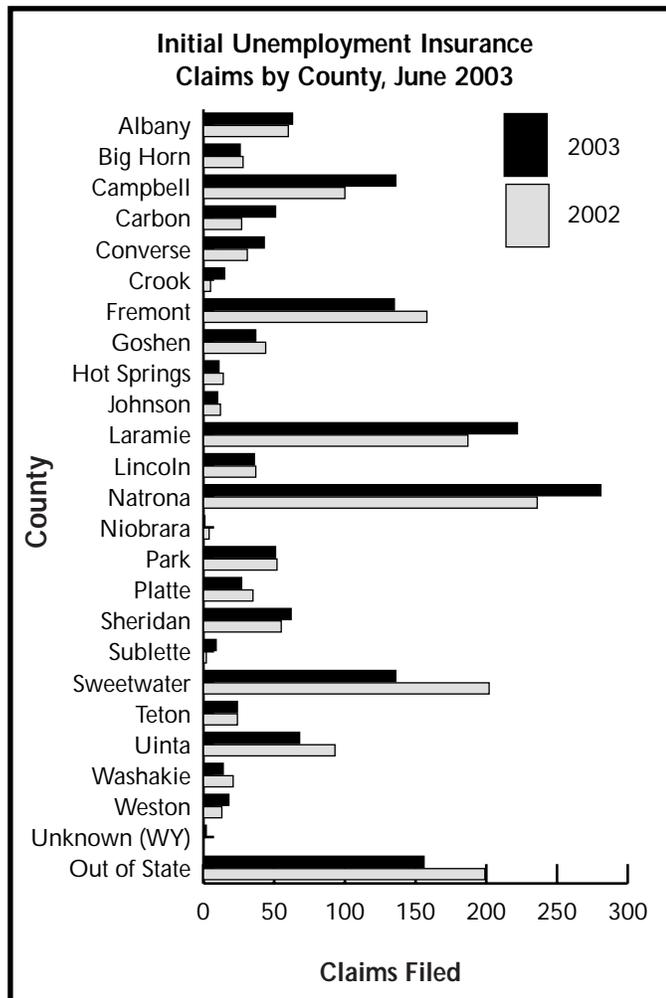
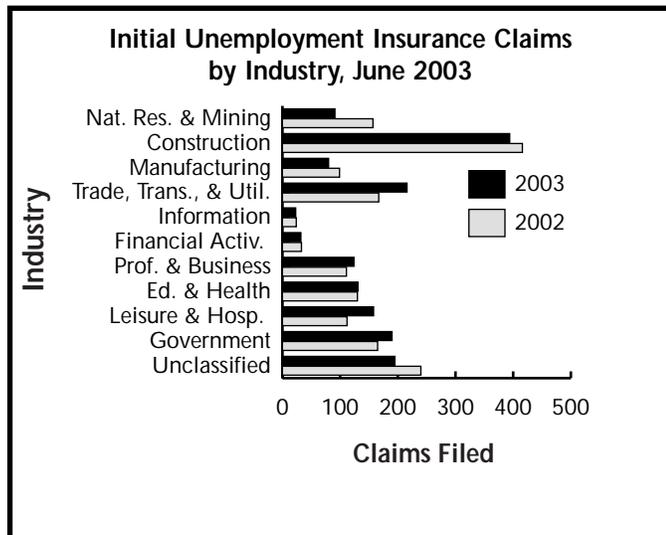
by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<u>WYOMING STATEWIDE</u>						
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	26,916	28,238	27,571	23,777	17,930	14,499
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	7,086	8,353	8,217	6,622	5,692	4,569
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	12,986	14,079	13,628	10,660	6,970	5,214
Natural Resources & Mining	2,412	2,428	2,148	1,988	1,517	983
Mining	2,074	2,069	1,847	1,700	1,323	893
Oil & Gas Extraction	185	194	198	178	81	58
Construction	9,020	9,715	9,608	7,182	4,149	3,160
Manufacturing	1,554	1,936	1,872	1,490	1,304	1,071
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	9,615	9,946	9,836	9,641	8,267	6,790
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Util.	2,860	3,197	3,286	3,124	2,766	2,254
Wholesale Trade	359	412	406	392	383	365
Retail Trade	1,703	1,908	1,889	1,842	1,572	1,278
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	798	877	991	890	811	611
Information	150	182	217	242	237	214
Financial Activities	368	383	369	399	347	343
Professional & Business Services	2,458	2,503	2,277	1,837	1,391	1,110
Educational & Health Services	827	771	806	766	714	901
Leisure & Hospitality	2,438	2,341	2,280	2,753	2,401	1,495
Other Services	514	569	601	520	411	473
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,404	2,367	2,284	1,872	1,330	1,240
Federal Government	1,217	1,182	1,010	843	488	281
State Government	281	254	263	254	221	195
Local Government	906	931	1,011	775	621	764
Local Education	254	227	210	166	147	228
UNCLASSIFIED	1,911	1,846	1,823	1,604	1,363	1,255
<u>LARAMIE COUNTY</u>						
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,056	3,199	3,056	2,593	1,932	1,815
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	805	962	919	738	608	548
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,412	1,482	1,380	1,027	601	486
Construction	1,179	1,269	1,162	856	495	396
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,306	1,367	1,310	1,217	1,040	1,061
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Util.	390	458	487	465	365	328
Financial Activities	81	82	83	79	74	66
Professional & Business Services	449	474	397	331	250	200
Educational & Health Services	125	98	95	72	72	90
Leisure & Hospitality	151	154	142	161	153	179
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	193	194	218	223	209	188
UNCLASSIFIED	145	156	148	126	82	80
<u>NATRONA COUNTY</u>						
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,462	3,213	3,219	2,744	2,341	2,064
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	933	993	987	772	744	662
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,803	1,655	1,543	1,248	955	727
Construction	1,273	1,124	1,113	843	429	381
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,402	1,338	1,450	1,280	1,195	1,150
Trade, Transportation, Warehousing & Util.	450	417	500	484	463	377
Financial Activities	77	82	85	93	79	73
Professional & Business Services	453	403	392	302	246	209
Educational & Health Services	152	159	167	158	160	195
Leisure & Hospitality	169	169	173	139	151	185
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	162	129	136	135	111	114
UNCLASSIFIED	95	91	90	81	80	73

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“June initial claims decreased 2.4 percent from May and 0.2 percent from June 2002. This marked the first over-the-year percentage decrease in initial claims since September 2001.”



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	May 03	Jun 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,634	1,674	1,638	-2.4	-0.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	565	687	672	-17.8	-15.9
Natural Resources and Mining	91	154	157	-40.9	-42.0
Mining	82	138	151	-40.6	-45.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	8	19	-25.0	-68.4
Construction	394	398	416	-1.0	-5.3
Manufacturing	80	135	99	-40.7	-19.2
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	735	697	612	5.5	20.1
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	216	230	167	-6.1	29.3
Wholesale Trade	32	48	27	-33.3	18.5
Retail Trade	114	137	109	-16.8	4.6
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	70	45	31	55.6	125.8
Information	23	18	24	27.8	-4.2
Financial Activities	32	28	33	14.3	-3.0
Professional & Business Services	124	98	111	26.5	11.7
Educational & Health Services	131	109	130	20.2	0.8
Leisure & Hospitality	158	154	112	2.6	41.1
Other Services	51	60	35	-15.0	45.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	190	138	165	37.7	15.2
Federal Government	30	26	17	15.4	76.5
State Government	17	25	18	-32.0	-5.6
Local Government	143	87	130	64.4	10.0
Local Education	73	30	76	143.3	-3.9
UNCLASSIFIED	144	152	189	-5.3	-23.8

LARAMIE COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	May 03	Jun 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	221	210	185	5.2	19.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	38	65	44	-41.5	-13.6
Construction	34	60	26	-43.3	30.8
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	135	117	105	15.4	28.6
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	48	29	27	65.5	77.8
Financial Activities	9	5	10	80.0	-10.0
Professional & Business Services	22	21	24	4.8	-8.3
Educational & Health Services	13	15	15	-13.3	-13.3
Leisure & Hospitality	25	19	15	31.6	66.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	36	17	23	111.8	56.5
UNCLASSIFIED	12	11	13	9.1	-7.7

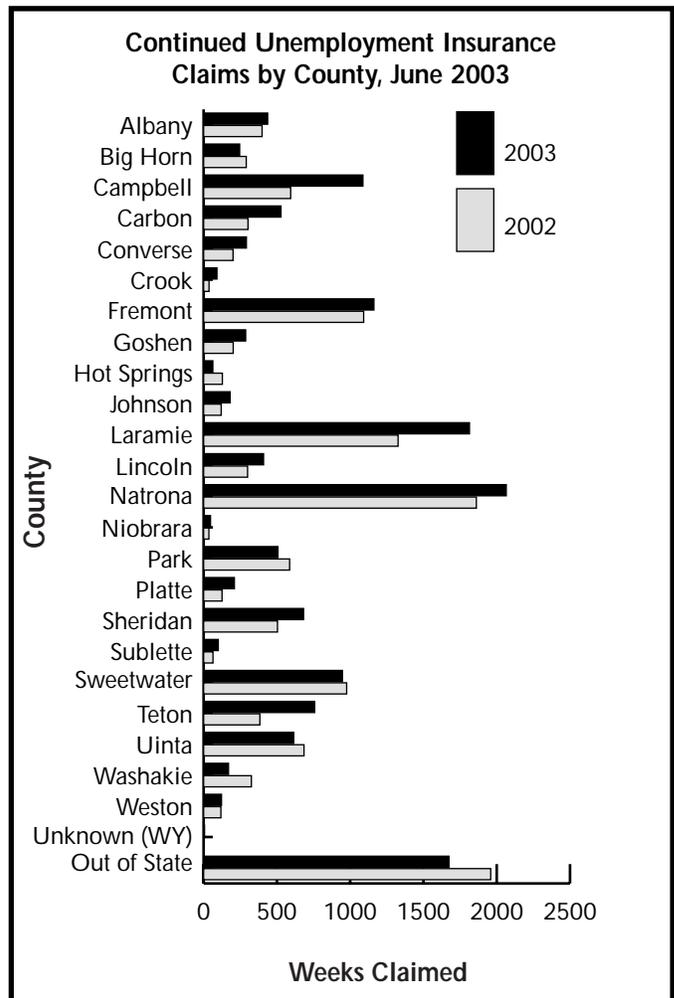
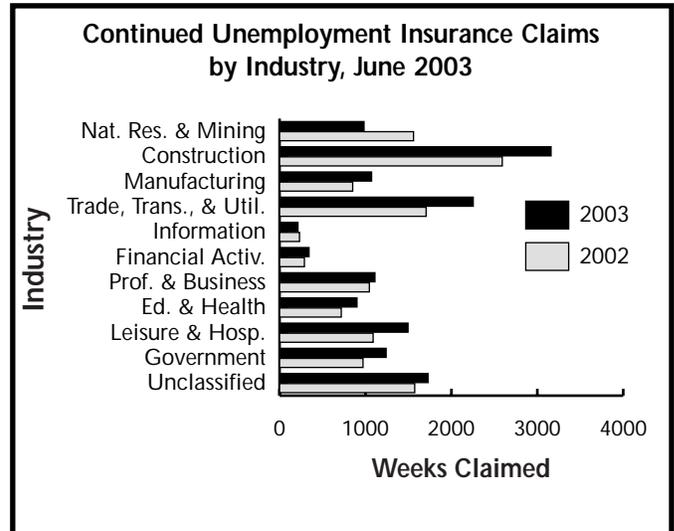
NATRONA COUNTY	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	May 03	Jun 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	279	262	235	6.5	18.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	113	126	89	-10.3	27.0
Construction	65	57	45	14.0	44.4
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	146	120	121	21.7	20.7
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	28	39	31	-28.2	-9.7
Financial Activities	8	5	4	60.0	100.0
Professional & Business Services	27	21	20	28.6	35.0
Educational & Health Services	43	16	36	168.8	19.4
Leisure & Hospitality	21	26	16	-19.2	31.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	5	12	120.0	-8.3
UNCLASSIFIED	9	11	13	-18.2	-30.8

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“Statewide continued claims were 19.1 percent lower than in May and 14.8 percent higher than June 2002. This was the smallest over-the-year percentage increase since January 2002.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 03	May 03	Jun 02	May 03 Jun 03	Jun 02 Jun 03
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	14,499	17,930	12,625	-19.1	14.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	4,569	5,692	3,999	-19.7	14.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5,214	6,970	5,002	-25.2	4.2
Natural Resources and Mining	983	1,517	1,559	-35.2	-36.9
Mining	893	1,323	1,455	-32.5	-38.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	58	81	171	-28.4	-66.1
Construction	3,160	4,149	2,592	-23.8	21.9
Manufacturing	1,071	1,304	851	-17.9	25.9
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	6,790	8,267	5,461	-17.9	24.3
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	2,254	2,766	1,706	-18.5	32.1
Wholesale Trade	365	383	284	-4.7	28.5
Retail Trade	1,278	1,572	1,074	-18.7	19.0
Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	611	811	348	-24.7	75.6
Information	214	237	232	-9.7	-7.8
Financial Activities	343	347	289	-1.2	18.7
Professional & Business Services	1,110	1,391	1,045	-20.2	6.2
Educational & Health Services	901	714	718	26.2	25.5
Leisure & Hospitality	1,495	2,401	1,089	-37.7	37.3
Other Services	473	411	382	15.1	23.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,240	1,330	971	-6.8	27.7
Federal Government	281	488	191	-42.4	47.1
State Government	195	221	178	-11.8	9.6
Local Government	764	621	602	23.0	26.9
Local Education	228	147	223	55.1	2.2
UNCLASSIFIED	1,255	1,363	1,191	-7.9	5.4
LARAMIE COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,815	1,932	1,327	-6.1	36.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	548	608	410	-9.9	33.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	486	601	281	-19.1	73.0
Construction	396	495	226	-20.0	75.2
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,06	1,040	811	2.0	30.8
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	1,061	365	238	-10.1	37.8
Financial Activities	66	74	38	-10.8	73.7
Professional & Business Services	200	250	182	-20.0	9.9
Educational & Health Services	90	72	75	25.0	20.0
Leisure & Hospitality	179	153	106	17.0	68.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	188	209	133	-10.0	41.4
UNCLASSIFIED	80	82	102	-2.4	-21.6
NATRONA COUNTY					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,064	2,341	1,861	-11.8	10.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	662	744	592	-11.0	11.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	727	955	743	-23.9	-2.2
Construction	381	429	376	-11.2	1.3
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,150	1,195	960	-3.8	19.8
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	377	463	347	-18.6	8.6
Financial Activities	73	79	57	-7.6	28.1
Professional & Business Services	209	246	188	-15.0	11.2
Educational & Health Services	195	160	124	21.9	57.3
Leisure & Hospitality	185	151	140	22.5	32.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	114	111	78	2.7	46.2
UNCLASSIFIED	73	80	80	-8.8	-8.8



Wyoming Department of Employment
Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

Presorted Standard
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. G-12
Cheyenne, WY