

TRENDS

The Community College Connection: Labor Market Outcomes

by: *Sara Saulcy, Economist*

“The majority of graduates who worked in the state during second or third quarter 2001 were 24 years of age or younger, female, and worked in the Services or Retail Trade industries.”

For many years Wyoming community colleges have prepared their graduates for skilled jobs and further postsecondary education. Until recently, there has been no comprehensive statewide measure of community college graduates' performance in the labor market. We endeavor to close that gap by exploring the extent to which Wyoming community colleges meet the career and educational goals of their graduates, and the degree to which the graduates meet the expectations of Wyoming employers. We achieve this by analyzing two important pieces of recently conducted research. First we consider the work profile of 2001 graduates of Wyoming community colleges using databases maintained by Research & Planning (R&P).¹ Then we describe selected results of the first large-scale survey of the graduates' employers. Both sets of analyses represent groundbreaking research for R&P and Wyoming community colleges. This article highlights the findings of the complete report, which is available on our website at <<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CollegeReport2003.htm>>.

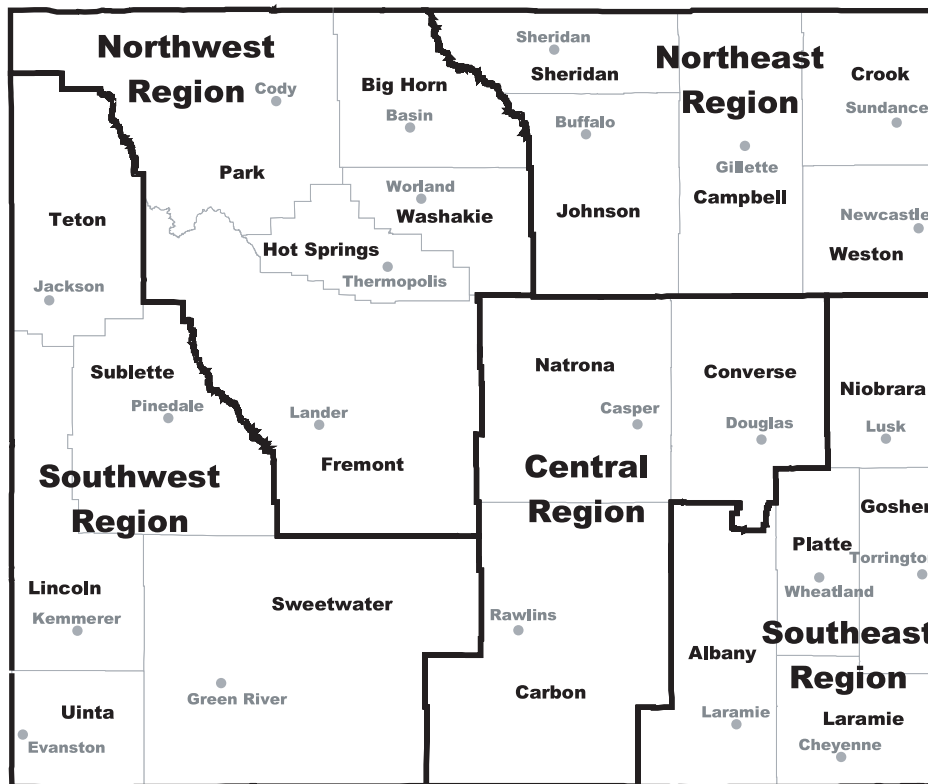
The involvement of R&P with performance measurement began in February 2000 when Casper College and R&P designed a process for describing the interaction between Casper College graduates and the Wyoming labor market. In spring 2001 R&P conducted a

(Text continued on page 3)

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Wyoming Regions, Counties, and County Seats



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pilot survey on behalf of Casper College.² The original goal of our research was to meet the training provider requirements for performance measurement outlined in the Federal Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA).³ In 2002 we added Laramie County Community College, Northwest College, and Sheridan College (includes Sheridan and Gillette campuses). The goals of the research were expanded to include a focus on occupational outcomes. Our partnership also meets the needs of community colleges by supporting educational improvement and the accreditation process.

Findings

A total of 1,180 students graduated from Wyoming community colleges in May 2001. The bulk of graduates were residents⁴ of the state, who were more likely than nonresidents to work in Wyoming following graduation.

The work behavior of Wyoming community college graduates around the time of graduation tends to be a period of significant hiring and exiting, especially for younger graduates. However, this behavior tends to stabilize 12 to 18 months following graduation.

There was a total of 883 graduates from Casper College, LCCC, Northwest College, and Sheridan College in May 2001. The majority of graduates working in the state during second or third quarter 2001 (2001Q2 or 2001Q3) were 24 years of age or younger, female, and worked in the Services or Retail Trade industries. In addition, most graduates working at least six months for the same employer saw increases in wages and hours worked. However, research

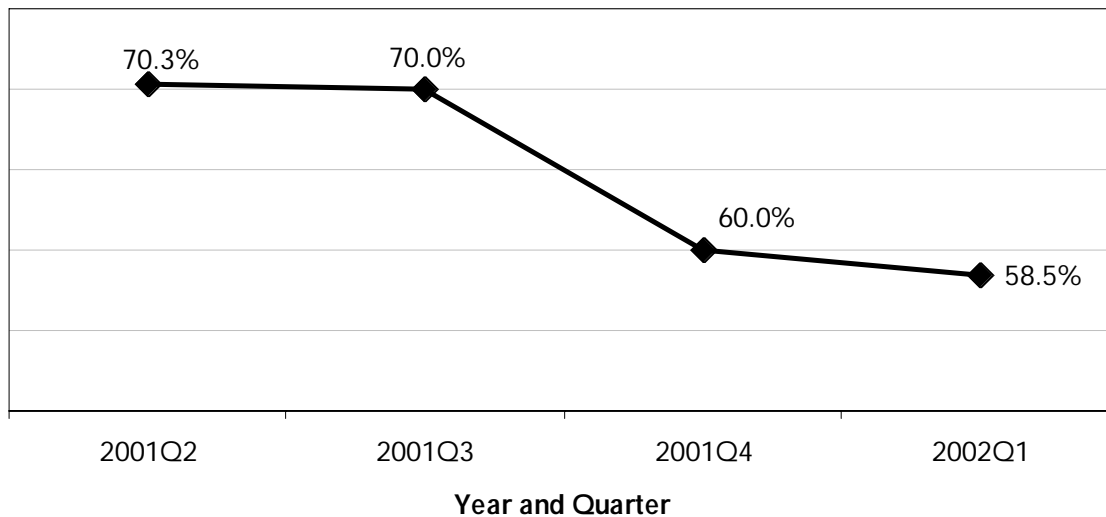
conducted by R&P suggests that measuring earnings six months following graduation as outlined by WIA does not adequately capture potential longer-term earnings gains by graduates.⁵ To better evaluate the impacts of education, we suggest monitoring the earnings of graduates over time with administrative data (i.e., Wage Records and student data), and by conducting surveys of employers of graduates 12 to 18 months following graduation.

Employers of Casper College, LCCC, Northwest College, and Sheridan College graduates indicate that they are generally satisfied with the graduates' skills and work habits. However, employers report being somewhat less satisfied with the general pool of available labor, as well as the skills of the general labor supply.

Employment

R&P analyzed employment and wage data of graduates during the quarter of graduation, second quarter 2001 (2001Q2), through first quarter 2002 (2002Q1). The percentage of graduates with wages reported in Wyoming or in a state with which we have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for data sharing (hereafter referred to as an MOU state) declines from 70.3 percent in 2001Q2 to 58.5 percent in 2002Q1 (see Figure 1, page 4). This decrease indicates that graduates are leaving the state and regional labor markets. These graduates (as well as others not working in the state) may have gone on to the University of Wyoming or other institutions of higher education, relocated to a non-MOU state, or secured employment in a non-Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered job.⁶

Figure 1: Percentage of Spring 2001 Graduates from Wyoming's Seven Community Colleges with Known Wages the Quarter of and Three Quarters Following Graduation



Wyoming residents are more likely to be found working in the state than nonresidents. As Figure 2 (see page 5) indicates, 73.8 percent of Wyoming residents had wages in the state during 2001Q2, compared to only 26.9 percent of nonresidents. Results were similar in all other reference quarters, but declined to a low in 2002Q1 (58.7 percent of residents and 9.0 percent of nonresidents).

Employment Change

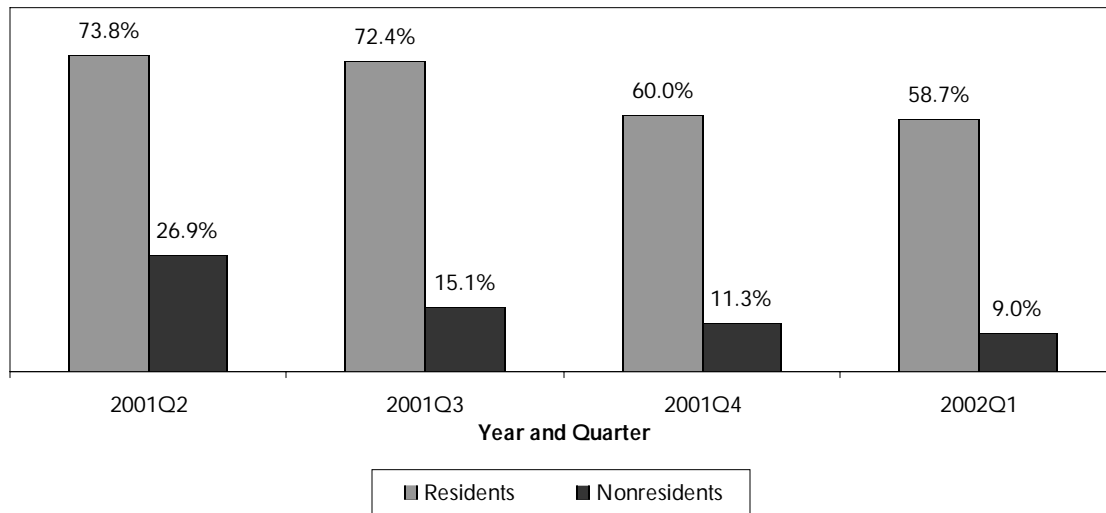
As mentioned earlier, graduation is very dynamic in terms of job changing activities. For purposes of this article, we define Non-Transitioners as those individuals who, during a given quarter, were continuously employed by the same employer. By comparison, graduates involved in turnover activities such as

being rehired, exiting a job, or entering a new job are referred to as Transitioners. Individuals employed at graduation are considered incumbent workers.

The majority of graduates shown in Table 1 (see page 5) in second and third quarter 2001 are Transitioners (62.1% during 2001Q2 and 61.3% during 2001Q3). Non-Transitioners have higher wages than Transitioners. However, during these two quarters Transitioners show an increase in quarterly wages while Non-Transitioners show a slight decrease. Although there is an advantage to stable employment for Non-Transitioners (i.e., higher initial earnings), transition activity subsequent to graduation leads to increased quarterly wages as transitioning graduates begin to

(Text continued on page 6)

Figure 2: Percentage of Spring 2001 Resident and Nonresident Graduates* from Wyoming's Seven Community Colleges Found Working In Wyoming the Quarter of and Three Quarters Following Graduation



*Resident status based on state of origin from the college data.

Table 1: Spring 2001 Graduates of Wyoming's Seven Community Colleges with Wages in Wyoming and Neighboring States* the Quarter of and Three Quarters Following Graduation

Transition Status**		Year and Quarter							
		2001 Quarter 2		2001 Quarter 3		2001 Quarter 4		2002 Quarter 1	
		Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
Non-Transitioner	Number of Graduates	298	37.9%	291	38.7%	358	57.6%	348	57.6%
	Avg. Quarterly Wage	\$3,902		\$5,570		\$5,346		\$5,139	
Transitioner	Number of Graduates	489	62.1%	461	61.3%	263	42.4%	256	42.4%
	Avg. Quarterly Wage	\$2,010		\$3,321		\$3,514		\$3,680	
Total	Number of Graduates	787	100.0%	752	100.0%	621	100.0%	604	100.0%
	Avg. Quarterly Wage	\$2,726		\$4,191		\$4,570		\$4,521	

*Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota, and Utah.

**Transition statuses are defined as follows:

Non-Transitioner - graduates were continuously attached to employers during the quarter.

Transitioner - graduates who experienced turnover activity (i.e., were new hires, exited a job, were rehired) in one or more jobs during the quarter.

capitalize on their educational credentials.

Table 2 shows the most common transition activities for all May 2001 graduates of Wyoming community colleges from 2001Q2 to 2002Q1. The two main transition activities of graduates, in Rows 1 and 2 of Table 2, account for 31.4 percent of all graduates. Graduates not working during the four-quarter period comprise 21.5 percent of total graduates, with 48.0 percent being nonresidents (122 of 254). In contrast, graduates who worked throughout the four quarters in either Wyoming or an MOU state represent 9.9 percent of total graduates, the majority of whom are Wyoming residents (114 of 117 or 97.4%). Given that these students worked during the quarter of graduation, they are most likely incumbent workers rather than new

labor in the state. These individuals have relatively high quarterly earnings compared to those who transitioned at some point during the four-quarter period.

Row 3 shows students who transitioned out of the Wyoming and MOU states' labor markets in 2001Q2. Of those 86 graduates, 63 (73.3%) were Wyoming residents.

Graduates in Row 4 were probably working during their schooling, and then left their Wyoming or MOU state job upon graduation (7.2%). Most of these students were Wyoming residents (78 of 85 or 88.2%). Of college graduates, 5.1 percent meet the traditional expectation of graduates: to earn a degree, change jobs into steady work, and dramatically increase earnings within a quarter of

Table 2: Most Common Transition Activities for Spring 2001 Wyoming Community College Graduates from Second Quarter 2001 (2001Q2) to First Quarter 2002 (2002Q1) by Work Status

Row	Work Status* and Quarter				Number of Graduates	Column %	Average Quarterly Wage			
	2001Q2	2001Q3	2001Q4	2002Q1			2001Q2	2001Q3	2001Q4	2002Q1
1	NW	NW	NW	NW	254	21.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	Non-Trans	Non-Trans	Non-Trans	Non-Trans	117	9.9	\$5,098	\$5,994	\$5,943	\$5,762
3	Transition	NW	NW	NW	86	7.3	\$1,131	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Transition	Transition	NW	NW	85	7.2	\$1,541	\$2,482	N/A	N/A
5	Transition	Non-Trans	Non-Trans	Non-Trans	60	5.1	\$3,320	\$6,292	\$6,609	\$6,544
6	Non-Trans	Transition	NW	NW	53	4.5	\$2,528	\$2,168	N/A	N/A
7	Transition	Transition	Non-Trans	Non-Trans	34	2.9	\$2,205	\$5,038	\$4,872	\$5,285
8	NW	Transition	Non-Trans	Non-Trans	30	2.5	N/A	\$2,185	\$3,215	\$3,597
9	Transition	Transition	Transition	Transition	29	2.5	\$1,845	\$3,649	\$3,471	\$3,112
10	Transition	Transition	Non-Trans	Transition	27	2.3	\$2,192	\$5,180	\$5,117	\$4,991
11	All Other Transition Activities				405	34.3	\$1,975	\$3,123	\$3,075	\$2,842
	Total				1,180	100.0%	\$1,818	\$2,671	\$2,405	\$2,314

N/A - Not applicable.

*Work statuses are defined as follows:

Non-Trans (Non-Transitioners) - graduates continuously attached to employers during the quarter.

Transition - graduates who experienced turnover activity (i.e., were new hires, exited a job, were rehired) in one or more jobs during the quarter.

NW (Not Working) - graduates who did not appear in Wyoming's or an MOU states' Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment during the quarter.

graduation (see Row 5). Graduates in Row 6 are those who were incumbent workers in 2001Q2, left a job in 2001Q3, and were not working in Wyoming or an MOU state in the following two quarters.

Rows 7 and 8 are similar to graduates in Row 5, but represent longer periods of transition into steady work (2.9% and 2.5%, respectively). Once the transition occurs, they experience fairly substantial gains in earnings. Individuals in this group might benefit from more targeted career services to help them obtain steady work sooner.

Graduates shown in Rows 9 and 10 can be thought of as individuals who encounter difficulty transitioning into steady work. To improve the chances of obtaining steady work more quickly, these individuals might benefit from additional training or targeted career services.

Row 11 shows other transition possibilities not specifically addressed. This group represents 34.3 percent of all graduates.

Selected Findings from Research Using Survey Data

In 2002 Wyoming employers of graduates from Casper College, LCCC, Northwest College, and Sheridan College were surveyed. The majority of graduates who worked in the state in 2001Q2 or 2001Q3 were 24 years of age or younger (385 or 58.4%), female (429 or 65.1%), and worked in the Services (282 or 32.2%) or Retail Trade (221 or 25.3%) industries (see Tables 3, 4, and 5, respectively, below and page 8).

Most graduates who work at least six months for the same employer see increases in wages. Gains in hourly wages for graduates working in 2001Q2 and six months later for the same employer averaged 11.0 percent (see Table 6, page 9). Gains for graduates working in 2001Q3 and six months later averaged 3.7 percent.

Employers were asked to report their satisfaction with employee work skills

(Text continued on page 9)

Table 3: Employment Status of 2001 Graduates Working in Wyoming During Second or Third Quarter 2001 (2001Q2 or 2001Q3) by Age Group*

Age Group		Working in Wyoming		Not Working in Wyoming		Total	
		Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
24 and Under	Number	385	58.4%	141	62.9%	526	59.6%
	Row %	73.2%		26.8%		100.0%	
25 to 34	Number	154	23.4%	49	21.9%	203	23.0%
	Row %	75.9%		24.1%		100.0%	
35 and Over**	Number	120	18.2%	34	15.2%	154	17.4%
	Row %	77.9%		22.1%		100.0%	
Total	Number	659	100.0%	224	100.0%	883	100.0%
	Row %	74.6%		25.4%		100.0%	

*For Casper College, Laramie County Community College, Northwest College, and Sheridan College (includes Sheridan and Gillette campuses).

**Includes two graduates whose age was not available.

Table 4: Employment Status of 2001 Graduates Working in Wyoming During Second or Third Quarter 2001 (2001Q2 or 2001Q3) by Gender*

		Working in Wyoming		Not Working in Wyoming		Total	
		Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
Female	Number	429	65.1%	139	62.1%	568	64.3%
	Row %	75.5%		24.5%		100.0%	
Male	Number	230	34.9%	85	37.9%	315	35.7%
	Row %	73.0%		27.0%		100.0%	
Total	Number	659	100.0%	224	100.0%	883	100.0%
	Row %	74.6%		25.4%		100.0%	

*For Casper College, Laramie County Community College, Northwest College, and Sheridan College (includes Sheridan and Gillette campuses).

Table 5: Jobs Worked by Graduates¹ in Wyoming During Second or Third Quarter 2001 (2001Q2 or 2001Q3) by Industry and Gender²

Industry		Total Graduates		Females		Males	
		Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
Agriculture	Number	20	2.3%	8	1.4%	12	3.8%
	Row %	100.0%		40.0%		60.0%	
Mining	Number	30	3.4%	10	1.8%	20	6.4%
	Row %	100.0%		33.3%		66.7%	
Construction	Number	40	4.6%	10	1.8%	30	9.6%
	Row %	100.0%		25.0%		75.0%	
Manufacturing	Number	31	3.5%	13	2.3%	18	5.8%
	Row %	100.0%		41.9%		58.1%	
TCPU ³	Number	21	2.4%	9	1.6%	12	3.8%
	Row %	100.0%		42.9%		57.1%	
Wholesale Trade	Number	39	4.5%	16	2.8%	23	7.3%
	Row %	100.0%		41.0%		59.0%	
Retail Trade	Number	221	25.3%	145	25.8%	76	24.3%
	Row %	100.0%		65.6%		34.4%	
FIRE ⁴	Number	27	3.1%	22	3.9%	5	1.6%
	Row %	100.0%		81.5%		18.5%	
Services	Number	282	32.2%	212	37.7%	70	22.4%
	Row %	100.0%		75.2%		24.8%	
Government ⁵	Number	164	18.7%	117	20.8%	47	15.0%
	Row %	100.0%		71.3%		28.7%	
Total	Number	875	100.0%	562	100.0%	313	100.0%
	Row %	100.0%		64.2%		35.8%	

¹May include multiple responses for a single employer or graduate.

²For Casper College, Laramie County Community College, Northwest College, and Sheridan College (includes Sheridan and Gillette campuses).

³Transportation, Communications, & Public Utilities.

⁴Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.

⁵Includes schools and publicly-owned hospitals.

and habits, as well as satisfaction with the supply and skills of labor in general. Table 7 illustrates employer satisfaction with 2001 graduates' work skills and habits. Overall, 70.7 percent of employers report they are satisfied or very satisfied with employee work skills, while 60.9 percent of employers report they are satisfied or very satisfied with employee work habits. The employers' satisfaction

with the graduates' work skills and habits is not necessarily indicative of satisfaction with the training the graduates received. Deficiencies in the training may preclude graduates from obtaining jobs in expected occupations.

Table 8 (see page 10) depicts employer satisfaction with the general labor supply. While employers report they are

Table 6: Average Hourly Wage* of 2001 Wyoming Graduates**

		Total
Incumbent Workers Graduates Working in 2nd Quarter 2001 (2001Q2) & 1st Quarter 2002 (2002Q1)	Number of Graduates	154
	2001Q2 Hourly Wage	\$10.63
	2002Q1 Hourly Wage	\$11.80
	% Change	11.0%
New Workers Graduates Working in 3rd Quarter 2001 (2001Q3) & 1st Quarter 2002 (2002Q1)	Number of Graduates	42
	2001Q3 Hourly Wage	\$13.81
	2002Q1 Hourly Wage	\$14.32
	% Change	3.7%

*Based on information obtained from a survey of employers of graduates by Research & Planning. May include multiple responses for a single graduate.

**For Casper College, Laramie County Community College, Northwest College, and Sheridan College (includes Sheridan and Gillette campuses).

Table 7: Employer Satisfaction* with Work Skills and Habits of 2001 Wyoming Graduates**

		Total	
		Number	Column %
How satisfied are you with the employee's work skills?	Very Satisfied	234	39.5%
	Satisfied	185	31.2%
	Dissatisfied	22	3.7%
	Very Dissatisfied	8	1.3%
	Don't Know/Not Familiar with Employee's Work	144	24.3%
	Total	593	100.0%
How satisfied are you with the employee's work habits?	Very Satisfied	222	37.6%
	Satisfied	191	32.3%
	Dissatisfied	27	4.6%
	Very Dissatisfied	9	1.5%
	Don't Know/Not Familiar with Employee's Work	142	24.0%
	Total	591	100.0%

*Based on information obtained from a survey of employers of graduates by Research & Planning. May include multiple responses for a single employer or graduate.

**For Casper College, Laramie County Community College, Northwest College, and Sheridan College (includes Sheridan and Gillette campuses).

Table 8: Employer Satisfaction* with Wyoming's Labor Supply in 2001

		Total	
		Number	Column %
How satisfied are you with the available <i>supply</i> of labor for this position?	Very Satisfied	58	9.8%
	Satisfied	238	40.3%
	Dissatisfied	109	18.4%
	Very Dissatisfied		
	Don't Know	148	25.0%
	Total	591	100.0%
How satisfied are you with the <i>skills</i> of the available supply of labor for this position?	Very Satisfied	51	8.6%
	Satisfied	259	43.9%
	Dissatisfied	100	16.9%
	Very Dissatisfied		
	Don't Know	154	26.1%
	Total	590	100.0%

*Based on information obtained from a survey of employers of graduates by Research & Planning. May include multiple responses for a single employer.

generally satisfied with the graduates they employ, they are less satisfied with the available labor supply and the skills of the available labor supply. More than 20 percent of employers report they are either dissatisfied or very dissatisfied.

Summary

This research increases our understanding of the role Wyoming community colleges play in the workforce development system. Our knowledge of the extent to which community colleges fulfill their role within the workforce development system is still limited. However, R&P's survey of employers of community college graduates expands that knowledge. By learning how community colleges interact with the labor market, policymakers and others can make informed decisions about education and training in Wyoming. For the complete report, see R&P's website at

<<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CollegeReport2003.htm>>.

Hard copies of the report are also available by contacting R&P at (307) 473-3819.

¹The databases are Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Wage Records; Wage Records from Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota, and Utah; and student data from Wyoming's seven community colleges. Wage Records are an administrative database used to calculate UI benefits. By law, each employer who has covered employees must submit tax reports to the state showing each employee's wage. For more information, see **Wyoming Wage Records, 1992-1998** at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/Wage_Records/title.htm>.

²F.E. "Skip" Gillum, et. al, "Workforce Development and Community College Outcomes," **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, July 2001, p. 1; Tom Gallagher, "When Does Training Pay Off? Challenging the Assumptions of the Workforce Investment Act," **Trends**, July 2001, p. 1; and Sara Saulcy, "Implementing the Workforce Investment Act: Results from an Employer Survey Follow-up of Casper College Graduates," **Trends**, July 2001, p. 10.

³105th Congress, "Workforce Investment Act of 1998," n.d., <<http://www.doleta.gov/usworkforce/asp/act.asp>> (May 30, 2001).

⁴Resident status based on state of origin from college data.

⁵Wyoming Department of Employment, Research & Planning, Consumer Report Draft for Casper College, September 19, 2001, p. 11.

⁶Approximately ten percent of jobs are not in Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered employment. Among these are most production agriculture, the self-employed, and railroads. Therefore, it is also possible that graduates may be working in Wyoming or neighboring states, but not in a UI-covered job.



Wyoming Wage Records Summary Statistics Update

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

Based on the numbers for second quarters 2001 and 2002, there was a decrease in total records (jobs) and in unique Social Security Numbers (SSNs) over the year (see Table, page 12). The number of total records decreased by 3.4 percent, while the number of unique SSNs decreased by 2.1 percent. First quarters 2001 and 2002 also showed a

small over-the-year decrease in total records (-0.5%) but showed an increase in total SSNs (0.9%). Total wages fell by 0.4 percent in second quarter 2002 and rose by 3.4 percent in first quarter 2002. After final revisions, second quarter 2001 shows a 10.6 percent increase in total wages.



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).

Table: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records Summary Statistics, 2001Q2-2002Q3

FIRST QUARTER 2002 (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	225,006	0.9	100.0	\$1,521,556,243	3.4	100.0	\$6,762	2.6	9,142	-8.9	770,781
One Job	199,326	2.2	88.6	\$1,377,514,077	4.7	90.5	\$6,911	2.5			
Two Jobs	22,835	-7.3	10.1	130,331,222	-5.8	8.6	5,708	1.6			
Three Jobs	2,516	-15.9	1.1	12,172,249	-18.4	0.8	4,838	-3.0			
Four or More Jobs	329	-29.7	0.1	1,538,695	-30.7	0.1	4,677	-1.4			
Total Records Number of Records per SSN	253,944	-0.5									

SECOND 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	241,010	-2.1	100.0	\$1,567,849,786	-0.4	100.0	\$6,505	1.7	16,475	-21.4	787,256
One Job	208,665	-0.8	86.6	\$1,394,124,680	0.7	88.9	\$6,681	1.5			
Two Jobs	28,055	-8.2	11.6	153,905,209	-6.2	9.8	5,486	2.2			
Three Jobs	3,710	-16.5	1.5	17,321,181	-20.6	1.1	4,669	-5.0			
Four or More Jobs	580	-24.8	0.2	2,498,716	-29.1	0.2	4,308	-5.7			
Total Records Number of Records per SSN	278,353	-3.4									

TOTAL SSNs

	Count	Percent Change*	Total Wages	Percent Change	Mean Wages	Percent Change	New SSNs This Quarter	Percent Change	Total SSNs to Date**	Revision***
2002Q3	233,829	-7.8	\$1,465,613,543	-8.9	\$6,268	-1.2	14,498	-28.3	801,754	Preliminary
2002Q2	241,010	-2.1	\$1,567,849,786	-0.4	\$6,505	1.7	16,475	-21.4	787,256	1
2002Q1	225,006	0.9	\$1,521,556,243	3.4	\$6,762	2.6	9,142	-8.9	770,781	2
2001Q4	234,014	0.8	1,638,137,274	7.2	\$7,000	6.4	11,661	11.1	761,639	3
2001Q3	253,490	2.9	1,608,421,299	11.2	\$6,345	8.1	20,210	23.5	749,978	4
2001Q2	246,108	2.8	1,574,402,418	10.6	\$6,397	7.5	20,973	21.0	729,768	Final

*Over-the-year percent change.

**Total number of unique Social Security Numbers (SSNs) since 1992.

***Wage Records are revised over a period of six quarters before considered final. Preliminary data not recommended for economic or analysis purposes.

Now Available at <<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/>>

Employee Benefits in Wyoming 2001

The Benefits Survey publication assists employers and employees in determining whether or not they are providing or receiving competitive benefit compensation.

Connecting Business and the Wyoming Community College System: A Study of Employment Outcomes of 2001 Graduates from Wyoming Community Colleges

This publication addresses the contributions made by the Wyoming community college system in developing a skilled workforce. Created from an employer survey, it reports the level of employer satisfaction in the training received by their employees.

Wyoming Unemployment Falls in January

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 4.4 percent in December to 4.0 percent in January, and remained well below the U.S. unemployment rate of 5.7 percent. Wyoming job growth continued at a slow pace (1,500 jobs or 0.6%), mainly because of job losses in Mining and Manufacturing. In contrast, the U.S. lost jobs on an over-the-year basis (-0.1%) as the nation struggled with recession.

From December to January, Wyoming lost 5,900 jobs or 2.4 percent. However, a decrease of this magnitude is seen most years as seasonal jobs are lost in many sectors of the economy. This year, Construction employment fell by 1,700 jobs or 8.6 percent, Retail Trade fell by 900 jobs or 3.0 percent, Professional & Business Services fell by 600 jobs or 4.0 percent, Leisure & Hospitality fell by 800 jobs or 2.9 percent, and Government fell by 1,000 jobs or 1.6 percent.

When compared to January 2002, Wyoming employment grew by 1,500 jobs or 0.6 percent. During the past six months, over-the-year employment growth has ranged from 0.0 to 0.7 percent. Significant job losses were seen in Natural Resources & Mining (-1,100 jobs or -6.0%) and Manufacturing (-200 jobs or -2.1%). Modest job gains occurred in Construction (400 jobs or 2.3%), Retail Trade (500 jobs or 1.7%), Financial Activities (400 jobs or 4.2%), Education & Health Services (600 jobs or 3.1%), and Government (800 jobs or 1.3%).

Across Wyoming's counties, unemployment rates were mixed in January. Unemployment increased in 9 counties, decreased in 12, and was unchanged in 2 counties (when compared to January 2002). Unemployment fell from 7.4 percent to 5.5 percent in Carbon County and from 6.2 percent to 4.6 percent in Hot Springs County. Niobrara County and Campbell County both experienced significant increases in unemployment.

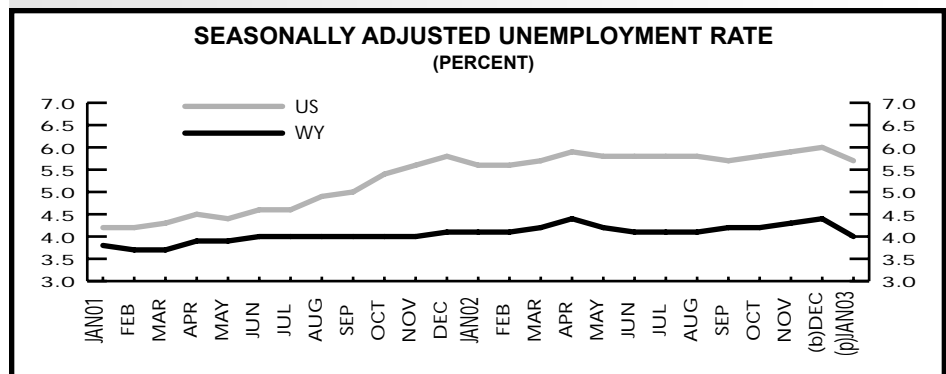
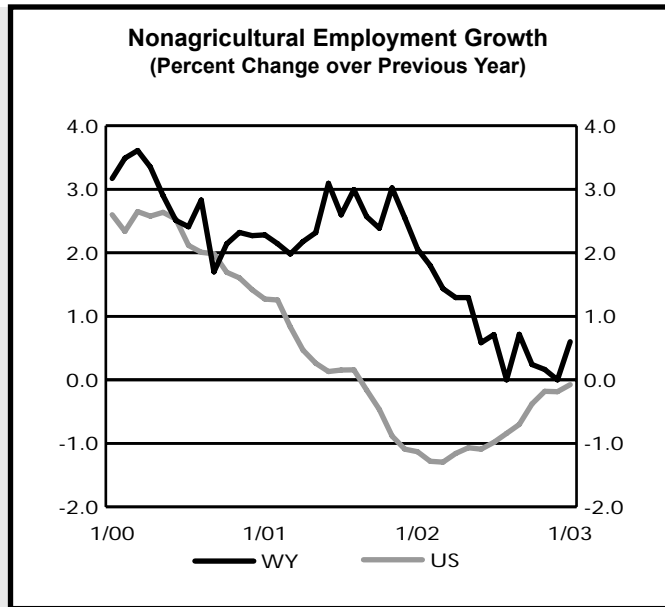


State Unemployment Rates January 2003 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.4
Oregon	7.5
Alaska	6.9
Washington	6.6
California	6.5
Mississippi	6.4
Texas	6.4
Illinois	6.3
New York	6.3
South Carolina	6.3
Michigan	6.2
District of Columbia	6.1
Pennsylvania	6.1
North Carolina	6.0
New Mexico	5.8
Idaho	5.7
United States	5.7
Alabama	5.6
Arizona	5.6
New Jersey	5.5
Ohio	5.5
Colorado	5.4
Utah	5.4
West Virginia	5.4
Wisconsin	5.4
Florida	5.3
Kentucky	5.3
Louisiana	5.3
Massachusetts	5.2
Missouri	5.1
Rhode Island	5.1
Nevada	5.0
Oklahoma	5.0
Arkansas	4.9
Connecticut	4.8
Indiana	4.8
Kansas	4.7
Georgia	4.6
Maine	4.6
Tennessee	4.6
New Hampshire	4.4
Minnesota	4.3
Montana	4.2
Vermont	4.1
Maryland	4.0
Virginia	4.0
Wyoming	4.0
Iowa	3.8
Hawaii	3.6
North Dakota	3.5
Delaware	3.4
Nebraska	3.3
South Dakota	3.1

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

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.4
Alaska	8.6
Oregon	8.6
Washington	7.4
Michigan	7.2
Illinois	7.1
California	7.0
Idaho	7.0
Mississippi	7.0
New York	6.9
Pennsylvania	6.8
Texas	6.8
South Carolina	6.7
North Carolina	6.6
United States	6.5
District of Columbia	6.4
West Virginia	6.4
Kentucky	6.3
Louisiana	6.3
Ohio	6.3
Wisconsin	6.3
New Mexico	6.1
Rhode Island	6.1
Arkansas	6.0
Colorado	5.9
New Jersey	5.9
Massachusetts	5.8
Missouri	5.7
Nevada	5.7
Alabama	5.6
Florida	5.6
Maine	5.6
Arizona	5.5
Utah	5.5
Indiana	5.4
Oklahoma	5.4
Connecticut	5.3
Montana	5.3
Tennessee	5.3
Kansas	5.2
Vermont	5.2
Minnesota	5.1
Wyoming	5.1
Iowa	4.9
New Hampshire	4.9
North Dakota	4.8
Georgia	4.5
Maryland	4.5
Virginia	4.2
Delaware	4.1
South Dakota	3.9
Nebraska	3.8
Hawaii	3.7



North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Estimates Introduced

Readers will notice that the table showing employment by industry has changed (see page 15). We are now producing industry employment estimates using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). NAICS replaces the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system which has been in use for many decades. NAICS is organized to emphasize many new and emerging services-based sectors of the economy. A NAICS time series from 1990 forward is available on our website at <<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ces/toc.htm>>.

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment¹

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

“When compared to January 2002, Wyoming employment grew by 1,500 jobs or 0.6 percent.”

WYOMING STATEWIDE*	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment		LARAMIE COUNTY	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Jan03(p)	Dec02(b)	Jan02	Dec 02	Jan 02		Jan03(p)	Dec02(r)	Jan02	Dec 02	Jan 02
				Jan 03	Jan 03					Jan 03	Jan 03
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	239.4	245.3	237.9	-2.4	0.6	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	38.6	39.2	37.4	-1.5	3.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	176.7	181.6	176.0	-2.7	0.4	TOTAL PRIVATE	26.3	27.0	25.4	-2.6	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	44.6	46.9	45.5	-4.9	-2.0	GOODS PRODUCING	3.9	4.1	3.6	-4.9	8.3
Natural Resources & Mining	17.3	17.7	18.4	-2.3	-6.0	Nat. Res., Mining, & Construction	2.4	2.6	2.1	-7.7	14.3
Mining	17.1	17.6	18.2	-2.8	-6.0	Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-6.1	SERVICE PROVIDING	34.7	35.1	33.8	-1.1	2.7
Mining Except Oil & Gas	7.5	7.6	7.4	-1.3	1.4	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	8.2	8.5	7.7	-3.5	6.5
Coal Mining	4.8	4.8	4.7	0.0	2.1	Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
Support Activities for Mining	6.5	6.9	7.5	-5.8	-13.3	Retail Trade	5.6	5.8	5.2	-3.4	7.7
Support Activities for Oil & Gas	4.8	4.9	5.4	-2.0	-11.1	Information	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	18.0	19.7	17.6	-8.6	2.3	Financial Activities	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	-5.3
Construction of Buildings	4.6	5.1	4.6	-9.8	0.0	Professional & Business Services	3.2	3.3	3.1	-3.0	3.2
Heavy & Civil Engineering Constr.	4.4	5.0	4.3	-12.0	2.3	Educational & Health Services	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
Specialty Trade Contractors	9.0	9.6	8.7	-6.3	3.4	Leisure & Hospitality	3.9	4.0	4.0	-2.5	-2.5
Manufacturing	9.3	9.5	9.5	-2.1	-2.1	Other Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Durable Goods	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12.3	12.2	12.0	0.8	2.5
Non-Durable Goods	4.4	4.7	4.6	-6.4	-4.3	Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	194.8	198.4	192.4	-1.8	1.2	State Government	3.9	3.8	3.7	2.6	5.4
Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Util.	47.3	48.2	47.0	-1.9	0.6	Local Government	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.0	-1.4	NATRONA COUNTY*					
Merchant Whlsrs., Durable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.1	-2.4	-2.4	TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.8	33.8	32.4	-3.0	1.2
Retail Trade	29.4	30.3	28.9	-3.0	1.7	TOTAL PRIVATE	27.2	27.9	26.9	-2.5	1.1
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	5.0	GOODS PRODUCING	5.4	5.6	5.5	-3.6	-1.8
Bldg. Material & Garden Supplies	2.5	2.6	2.1	-3.8	19.0	Natural Resources & Mining	1.9	2.0	2.1	-5.0	-9.5
Food & Beverage Stores	5.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	Construction	2.0	2.1	1.8	-4.8	11.1
Grocery Stores	3.9	4.0	4.0	-2.5	-2.5	Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3
Gasoline Stations	4.0	4.1	4.3	-2.4	-7.0	SERVICE PROVIDING	27.4	28.2	26.9	-2.8	1.9
General Merchandise Stores	5.4	6.2	5.3	-12.9	1.9	Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	7.8	8.0	7.9	-2.5	-1.3
Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	0.0	Wholesale Trade	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-4.3
Transportation, Warehouse, & Util.	11.0	11.0	11.1	0.0	-0.9	Retail Trade	4.6	4.7	4.5	-2.1	2.2
Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	Transportation, Warehouse, & Util.	1.0	1.1	1.1	-9.1	-9.1
Transportation & Warehousing	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.0	-1.1	Information	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Truck Transportation	3.3	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.1	Financial Activities	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	11.8
Information	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.4	2.4	Professional & Business Services	2.7	2.8	2.7	-3.6	0.0
Financial Activities	10.0	10.1	9.6	-1.0	4.2	Educational & Health Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Finance & Insurance	6.7	6.7	6.4	0.0	4.7	Leisure & Hospitality	3.0	3.2	2.8	-6.3	7.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.3	3.4	3.2	-2.9	3.1	Other Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Professional & Business Services	14.4	15.0	14.5	-4.0	-0.7	TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5.6	5.9	5.5	-5.1	1.8
Prof., Scientific & Technical Services	7.2	7.2	7.4	0.0	-2.7	Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
Architectural, Engineering & Rel.	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8	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	4.2	4.5	4.2	-6.7	0.0
Administrative & Support & Waste	6.5	7.1	6.4	-8.5	1.6	Local Education	2.9	3.1	2.9	-6.5	0.0
Educational & Health Services	19.9	20.2	19.3	-1.5	3.1						
Education	1.8	1.9	1.8	-5.3	0.0						
Health Care & Social Assistance	18.1	18.3	17.5	-1.1	3.4						
Ambulatory Health Care	6.8	6.7	6.4	1.5	6.2						
Offices of Physicians	2.9	2.9	2.8	0.0	3.6						
Hospitals	2.7	2.8	2.8	-3.6	-3.6						
Nursing & Residential Care Fac.	4.2	4.3	4.1	-2.3	2.4						
Social Assistance	4.4	4.5	4.2	-2.2	4.8						
Leisure & Hospitality	26.8	27.6	26.6	-2.9	0.8						
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0						
Accommodation & Food Services	24.7	25.4	24.6	-2.8	0.4						
Accommodation	8.4	8.8	8.4	-4.5	0.0						
Food Serv. & Drinking Places	16.3	16.6	16.2	-1.8	0.6						
Other Services	9.4	9.4	9.3	0.0	1.1						
Repair & Maintenance	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.0						
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	62.7	63.7	61.9	-1.6	1.3						
Federal Government	7.0	7.2	6.8	-2.8	2.9						
State Government	14.7	14.8	14.3	-0.7	2.8						
State Govt. Education	5.7	5.9	5.5	-3.4	3.6						
Local Government	41.0	41.7	40.8	-1.7	0.5						
Local Govt. Education	21.8	22.3	21.7	-2.2	0.5						
Hospitals	5.6	5.6	5.5	0.0	1.8						

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

Economic Indicators

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

“Wyoming’s total civilian labor force (the sum of all employed and unemployed individuals) grew by 1.2 percent over the year.”

	Jan 2003 (p)	Dec 2002 (r)	Jan 2002 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force ¹	269,165	267,606	266,073	0.6	1.2
Unemployed	13,620	12,169	13,819	11.9	-1.4
Employed	255,545	255,437	252,254	0.0	1.3
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	5.1%/4.0%	4.4%/4.4%	5.2%/4.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seasonally Adjusted	6.5%/5.7%	5.7%/6.0%	6.3%/5.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,180,000	7,650,000	7,018,000	-6.1	2.3
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.6%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	449,000	403,000	328,000	11.4	36.9
U.S. Part-Time for Economic Reasons	5,135,000	4,385,000	4,564,000	17.1	12.5
Hours & Earnings for Production Workers					
Wyoming Mining					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$930.04	\$917.60	\$899.65	1.4	3.4
Average Weekly Hours	42.8	43.1	43.8	-0.7	-2.3
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$757.13	\$756.84	\$754.96	0.0	0.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.9	42.4	42.2	-1.2	-0.7
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$719.05	\$709.97	\$664.39	1.3	8.2
Average Weekly Hours	39.4	40.5	37.6	-2.7	4.8
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$628.22	\$646.57	\$612.06	-2.8	2.6
Average Weekly Hours	40.4	41.5	40.4	-2.7	0.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated ²	24,794	22,435	20,212	10.5	22.7
Benefits Paid	\$5,718,278	\$5,096,680	\$4,417,935	12.2	29.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$230.63	\$227.18	\$218.58	1.5	5.5
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	215,827	222,183	215,029	-2.9	0.4
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.8%	2.3%	2.2%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index for All U.S. Urban Consumers (CPI-U) (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	181.7	180.9	177.1	0.4	2.6
Food & Beverages	178.1	177.8	176.2	0.2	1.1
Housing	182.3	181.1	177.6	0.7	2.6
Apparel	118.1	121.5	120.4	-2.8	-1.9
Transportation	155.5	154.2	148.6	0.8	4.6
Medical Care	292.6	291.3	279.6	0.4	4.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	106.9	106.5	105.7	0.4	1.1
Education & Comm. (Dec. 1997=100)	109.7	109.2	107.2	0.5	2.3
Other Goods & Services	296.5	295.8	287.2	0.2	3.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	135.5	133.0	128.5	1.9	5.4
Wyoming Building Permits					
New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized	93	125	75	-25.6	24.0
Valuation	\$14,055,000	\$16,377,000	\$10,460,000	-14.2	34.4

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

Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Brad Payne, Economist*

“Niobrara and Campbell counties both experienced significant increases in unemployment when compared with January 2002.”

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate		
	Jan 2003 (p)	Dec 2002 (r)	Jan 2002 (b)	Jan 2003 (p)	Dec 2002 (r)	Jan 2002 (b)	Jan 2003 (p)	Dec 2002 (r)	Jan 2002 (b)	Jan 2003 (p)	Dec 2002 (r)	Jan 2002 (b)
NORTHWEST	45,529	45,173	45,722	42,446	42,496	42,542	3,083	2,677	3,180	6.8	5.9	7.0
Big Horn	5,771	5,635	5,804	5,388	5,340	5,419	383	295	385	6.6	5.2	6.6
Fremont	18,552	18,402	18,623	17,078	17,084	17,180	1,474	1,318	1,443	7.9	7.2	7.7
Hot Springs	2,200	2,250	2,369	2,099	2,139	2,221	101	111	148	4.6	4.9	6.2
Park	14,452	14,409	14,397	13,593	13,652	13,496	859	757	901	5.9	5.3	6.3
Washakie	4,554	4,477	4,529	4,288	4,281	4,226	266	196	303	5.8	4.4	6.7
NORTHEAST	47,020	46,703	46,558	44,889	44,816	44,644	2,131	1,887	1,914	4.5	4.0	4.1
Campbell	22,817	22,506	22,830	21,889	21,690	22,048	928	816	782	4.1	3.6	3.4
Crook	2,820	2,816	2,795	2,675	2,703	2,656	145	113	139	5.1	4.0	5.0
Johnson	3,826	3,824	3,768	3,656	3,691	3,617	170	133	151	4.4	3.5	4.0
Sheridan	14,238	14,288	13,893	13,503	13,604	13,213	735	684	680	5.2	4.8	4.9
Weston	3,319	3,269	3,272	3,166	3,128	3,110	153	141	162	4.6	4.3	5.0
SOUTHWEST	53,297	53,220	52,048	50,442	50,572	49,147	2,855	2,648	2,901	5.4	5.0	5.6
Lincoln	6,655	6,616	6,499	6,098	6,146	5,972	557	470	527	8.4	7.1	8.1
Sublette	3,335	3,342	3,248	3,228	3,255	3,152	107	87	96	3.2	2.6	3.0
Sweetwater	19,848	20,076	19,911	18,784	19,103	18,748	1,064	973	1,163	5.4	4.8	5.8
Teton	11,962	11,713	11,247	11,574	11,237	10,891	388	476	356	3.2	4.1	3.2
Uinta	11,497	11,473	11,143	10,758	10,831	10,384	739	642	759	6.4	5.6	6.8
SOUTHEAST	73,746	73,366	72,585	70,819	70,826	69,575	2,927	2,540	3,010	4.0	3.5	4.1
Albany	18,977	19,218	19,395	18,566	18,843	18,950	411	375	445	2.2	2.0	2.3
Goshen	6,139	6,156	6,169	5,819	5,958	5,832	320	198	337	5.2	3.2	5.5
Laramie	43,209	42,600	41,671	41,316	40,920	39,730	1,893	1,680	1,941	4.4	3.9	4.7
Niobrara	1,136	1,138	1,112	1,065	1,067	1,064	71	71	48	6.3	6.2	4.3
Platte	4,285	4,254	4,238	4,053	4,038	3,999	232	216	239	5.4	5.1	5.6
CENTRAL	49,571	49,142	49,158	46,948	46,726	46,345	2,623	2,416	2,813	5.3	4.9	5.7
Carbon	7,738	7,692	7,986	7,315	7,331	7,398	423	361	588	5.5	4.7	7.4
Converse	6,117	6,179	6,149	5,773	5,820	5,814	344	359	335	5.6	5.8	5.4
Natrona	35,716	35,271	35,023	33,860	33,575	33,133	1,856	1,696	1,890	5.2	4.8	5.4
STATEWIDE	269,165	267,606	266,073	255,545	255,437	252,254	13,620	12,169	13,819	5.1	4.5	5.2
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.0	4.4	4.1
U.S.....										6.5	5.7	6.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										5.7	6.0	5.6

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/03. Run Date 3/03.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

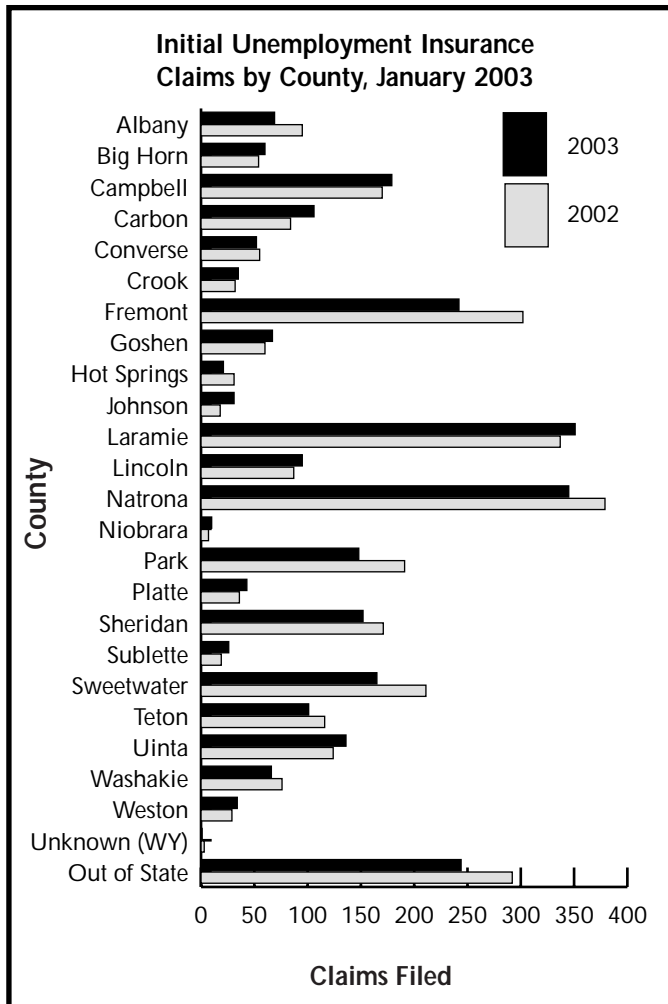
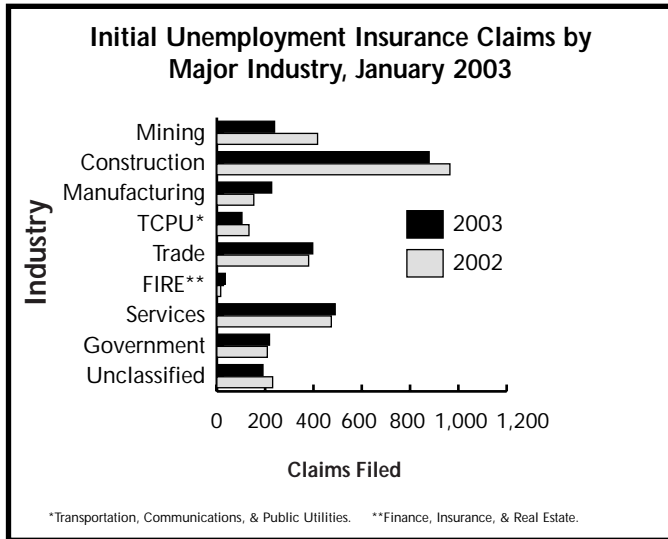
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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 by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“January initial claims declined by 6.6 percent compared to January 2002, led by a 42.7 percent decrease in the Mining industry.”



WYOMING STATEWIDE	Claims Filed			Percent Change	
	Jan 03	Dec 02	Jan 02	Dec 02	Jan 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,780	2,415	2,978	15.1	-6.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,345	1,271	1,535	5.8	-12.4
Mining	239	233	417	2.6	-42.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	203	195	385	4.1	-47.3
Construction	879	890	965	-1.2	-8.9
Manufacturing	227	148	153	53.4	48.4
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,244	963	1,212	29.2	2.6
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	104	80	133	30.0	-21.8
Transportation	80	71	104	12.7	-23.1
Communications & Public Utilities	24	9	29	166.7	-17.2
Trade	397	307	380	29.3	4.5
Wholesale Trade	49	35	42	40.0	16.7
Retail Trade	348	272	338	27.9	3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35	12	16	191.7	118.8
Services	490	380	474	28.9	3.4
Personal & Business Services	156	107	160	45.8	-2.5
Health Services	55	31	25	77.4	120.0
Government	218	184	209	18.5	4.3
Local Government	105	51	78	105.9	34.6
Local Education	24	14	10	71.4	140.0
UNCLASSIFIED	191	181	231	5.5	-17.3

LARAMIE COUNTY	Jan 03	Dec 02	Jan 02	Dec 02	Jan 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	350	278	339	25.9	3.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	151	136	148	11.0	2.0
Mining	5	13	3	-61.5	66.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	0	2	1	0.0	0.0
Construction	118	109	130	8.3	-9.2
Manufacturing	28	14	15	100.0	86.7
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	181	131	171	38.2	5.8
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	15	13	25	15.4	-40.0
Transportation	10	13	15	-23.1	-33.3
Communications & Public Utilities	5	0	10	0.0	-50.0
Trade	70	45	64	55.6	9.4
Wholesale Trade	8	4	6	100.0	33.3
Retail Trade	62	41	58	51.2	6.9
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7	4	2	75.0	250.0
Services	67	47	63	42.6	6.3
Personal & Business Services	32	24	32	33.3	0.0
Health Services	9	4	3	125.0	200.0
Government	22	22	17	0.0	29.4
Local Government	5	5	7	0.0	-28.6
Local Education	1	1	1	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	18	11	20	63.6	-10.0

NATRONA COUNTY	Jan 03	Dec 02	Jan 02	Dec 02	Jan 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	344	336	379	2.4	-9.2
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	171	204	213	-16.2	-19.7
Mining	31	25	65	24	-52.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	29	23	60	26.1	-51.7
Construction	105	137	132	-23.4	-20.5
Manufacturing	35	42	16	-16.7	118.8
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	161	126	156	27.8	3.2
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	14	3	15	366.7	-6.7
Transportation	12	2	12	500	0
Communications & Public Utilities	2	1	3	100	-33.3
Trade	51	54	56	-5.6	-8.9
Wholesale Trade	6	10	8	-40	-25
Retail Trade	45	44	48	2.3	-6.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7	3	3	133.3	133.3
Services	78	59	69	32.2	13
Personal & Business Services	24	14	28	71.4	-14.3
Health Services	16	10	3	60	433.3
Government	11	7	13	57.1	-15.4
Local Government	6	2	10	200	-40
Local Education	1	1	3	0	-66.7
UNCLASSIFIED	12	6	10	100	20

Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Douglas W. Leonard, Research Analyst

“January continued weeks claimed totaled 25,040 (21.7% higher than one year ago). The large over-the-year increases in Mining appear to have dissipated in recent months.”

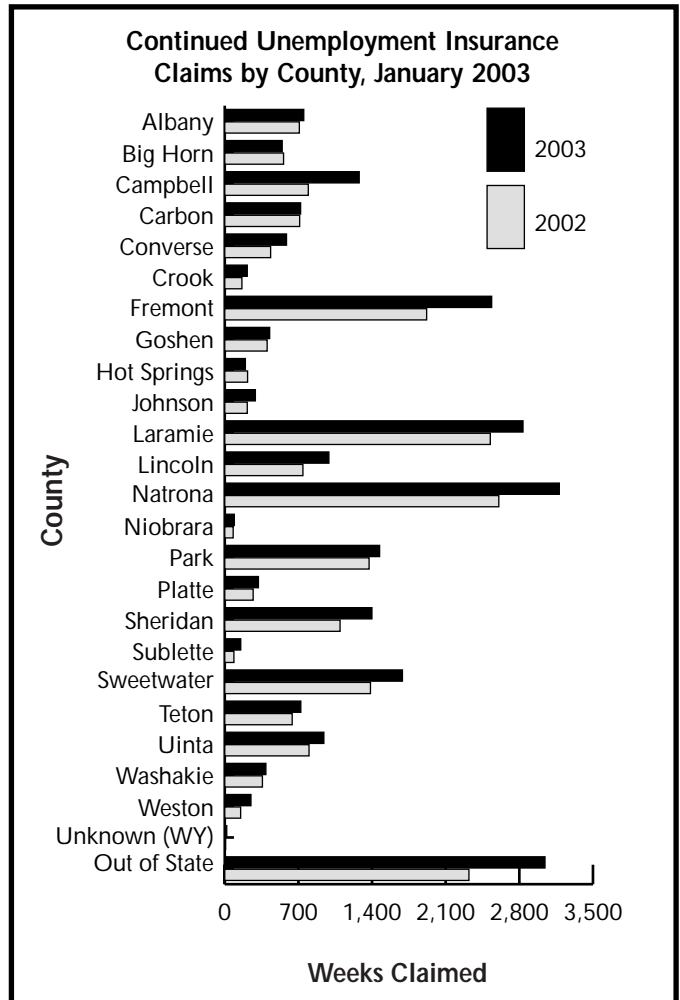
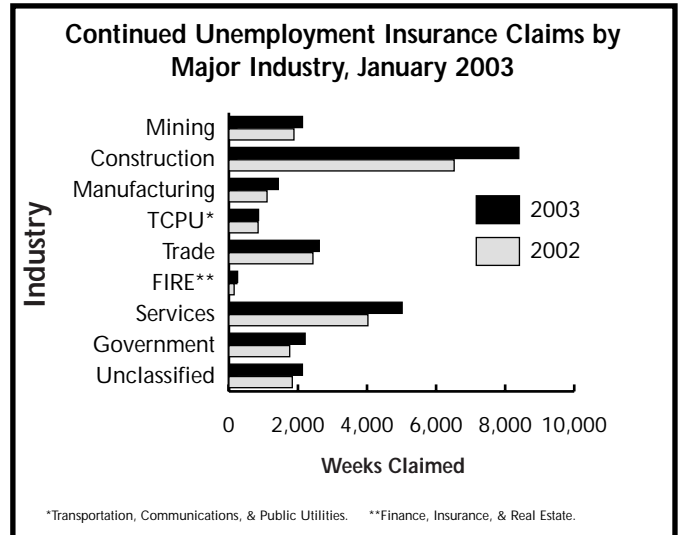
WYOMING STATEWIDE	Weeks Claimed			Percent Change Weeks Claimed	
	Jan 03	Dec 02	Jan 02	Dec 02 Jan 03	Jan 02 Jan 03
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	25,040	20,667	20,567	21.2	21.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	6,898	6,674	5,761	3.4	19.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	11,957	8,675	9,512	37.8	25.7
Mining	2,131	1,697	1,884	25.6	13.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	1,793	1,453	1,563	23.4	14.7
Construction	8,395	6,051	6,523	38.7	28.7
Manufacturing	1,431	927	1,105	54.4	29.5
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	10,954	10,205	9,219	7.3	18.8
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	859	762	846	12.7	1.5
Transportation	714	619	670	15.3	6.6
Communications & Public Utilities	145	143	176	1.4	-17.6
Trade	2,618	2,461	2,434	6.4	7.6
Wholesale Trade	397	392	378	1.3	5.0
Retail Trade	2,221	2,069	2,056	7.3	8.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	252	232	152	8.6	65.8
Services	5,017	4,760	4,026	5.4	24.6
Personal & Business Services	1,630	1,478	1,296	10.3	25.8
Health Services	385	343	258	12.2	49.2
Government	2,208	1,990	1,761	11.0	25.4
Local Government	783	693	559	13.0	40.1
Local Education	184	189	117	-2.6	57.3
UNCLASSIFIED	2,129	1,787	1,836	19.1	16.0

LARAMIE COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,836	2,265	2,525	25.2	12.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	796	736	698	8.2	14.0
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,292	913	1,106	41.5	16.8
Mining	43	4	20	975.0	115.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9	4	0	125.0	0.0
Construction	1,104	816	966	35.3	14.3
Manufacturing	145	93	120	55.9	20.8
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,381	1,210	1,242	14.1	11.2
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	141	148	208	-4.7	-32.2
Transportation	100	100	129	0.0	-22.5
Communications & Public Utilities	41	48	79	-14.6	-48.1
Trade	344	278	373	23.7	-7.8
Wholesale Trade	29	30	47	-3.3	-38.3
Retail Trade	315	248	326	27.0	-3.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	59	42	40	40.5	47.5
Services	654	577	445	13.3	47.0
Personal & Business Services	298	279	218	6.8	36.7
Health Services	69	64	36	7.8	91.7
Government	183	165	176	10.9	4.0
Local Government	44	50	46	-12.0	-4.3
Local Education	14	18	14	-22.2	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	163	142	177	14.8	-7.9

NATRONA COUNTY

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	3,178	2,649	2,605	20.0	22.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	914	864	753	5.8	21.4
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	1,616	1,288	1,376	25.5	17.4
Mining	259	219	322	18.3	-19.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	224	183	293	22.4	-23.5
Construction	1,140	947	934	20.4	22.1
Manufacturing	217	122	120	77.9	80.8
TOTAL SERVICES PRODUCING	1,423	1,243	1,135	14.5	25.4
Transportation, Comm., & Pub. Utilities	84	90	105	-6.7	-20.0
Transportation	75	76	88	-1.3	-14.8
Communications & Public Utilities	9	14	17	-35.7	-47.1
Trade	415	357	403	16.2	3.0
Wholesale Trade	82	104	90	-21.2	-8.9
Retail Trade	333	253	313	31.6	6.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	55	43	17	27.9	223.5
Services	721	617	512	16.9	40.8
Personal & Business Services	253	207	202	22.2	25.2
Health Services	94	77	58	22.1	62.1
Government	148	136	98	8.8	51.0
Local Government	74	63	55	17.5	34.5
Local Education	16	15	13	6.7	23.1
UNCLASSIFIED	139	118	94	17.8	47.9



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