

TRENDS

Wyoming New Hires Survey Results for 2016

How Do New Hires' Wages Compare to Others?

by: *Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services administers both the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wage Survey and the Wyoming Job Skills Survey (also known as the New Hires Survey for the purposes of this article). While both of these surveys measure employment and wages in Wyoming, they do so in different ways. The purpose of this article is to examine the methodologies of both surveys, and compare and contrast the results of each.

Methodology

The OES Wage Survey is a cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and state workforce agencies such as R&P. It is a sample survey that is conducted twice a year in May and November and is designed to collect wage

What is a New Hire?

A *new hire* is an individual hired by an employer for which he or she had never worked, dating back to 1992, the first year for which wage records are available.

data for all employees within an establishment. Results of this survey are produced for all occupations within industries as well as totaled for all industries combined. For a more in-depth description of the data collection methodologies used for the OES Wage Survey, please see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/LEWISMarch2018ECI/toc000.htm>.

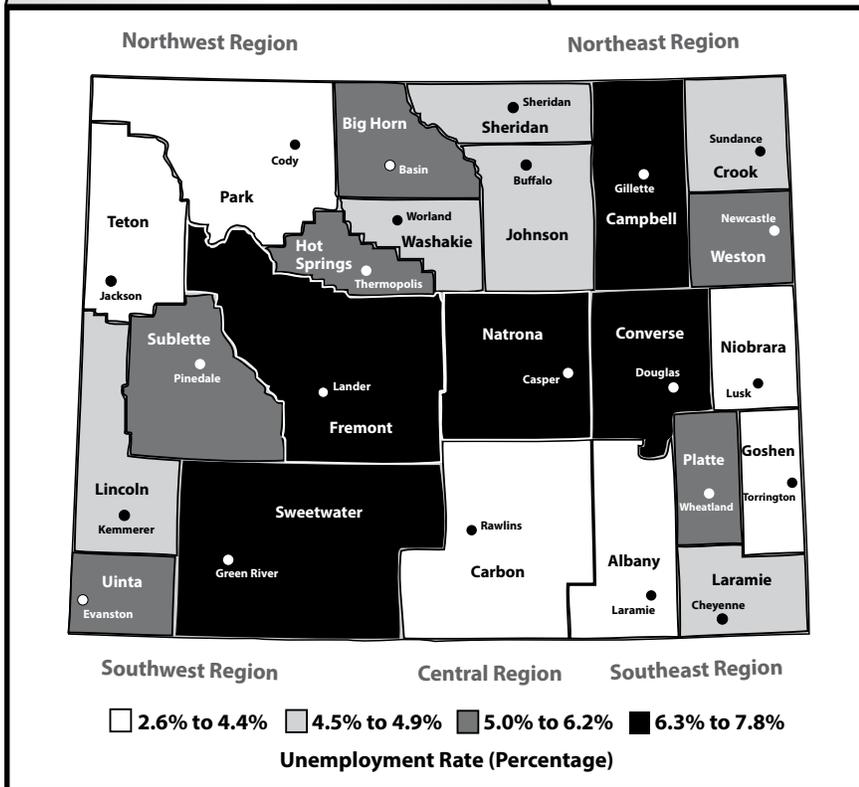
The instructions on the OES wage survey request that the employer provide wages for all employees working on the 12th day of the survey month and wages are placed into 12

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HIGHLIGHTS

- From June 2017 to June 2018, Wyoming's labor force decreased by 8,814 individuals (-3.0%). ... *page 21*
- Initial Unemployment Insurance claims decreased by 16.9% (-251 claims) compared to June 2017. Initial claims decreased from prior-year levels for 22 months, dating back to September 2016. ... *page 22*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, June 2018 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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intervals. For better accuracy, three years, or six panels, of data are used to produce wage estimates. A series of computations are used to calculate median wages and wage percentile for each occupation by industry and geographic area. Because the OES wage survey is based on a sample, responses are assigned a statistical weight to represent total employment in the state. For an in-depth explanation of the BLS methodology for estimating occupational wages, please see https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods_statement.pdf.

In comparison, the Wyoming New Hires Survey was created by R&P to collect wage data along with benefits, education and licensing requirements, and information about job skills needed for jobs in Wyoming. The scope of the New Hires Survey is different than that of the OES Wage Survey; a random sample of employers who hired an employee who had never worked for that company before (a *new hire*) is drawn each quarter and that employer receives a questionnaire regarding the job for which that employee was hired. The purpose of this survey is to collect information about the types of jobs Wyoming employers are filling. New hires are used as a proxy for the job because, until the survey form is completed and returned, R&P does not know what kind of job the employee held. Although the job holder cannot have worked for the employer before, it does not automatically mean the worker has no previous experience in that job; these jobs may range from entry level to experienced. New Hires Survey results are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>.

As noted, the New Hires Survey is also a sample survey where a sample of employers is drawn from those who hired at least

one new hire during the reference quarter. The questionnaire focuses on the job held by the worker and collects wage, benefit, education, and job skills information about that job during the reference period. Employers in the new hires survey are asked for actual wages and hours worked, which are reported in any manner they wish (e.g. hourly, monthly, yearly, etc.). Hourly wages are calculated from the provided data where possible. All jobs receive a statistical weight to represent the total number of new hires employed during the reference period. Annual estimates are produced by combining data from two years, or eight quarters, for increased accuracy, although results are presented as a single year. For a more complete explanation of the methodologies used by R&P for the New Hires surveys, please see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm#methodology>.

Occupation refers to the activities and duties a person is paid to do, while an industry refers to a group of establishments that provide similar services or products. As shown in Figure 1 (see page 4), some occupations can be found in several industries while others may be specialized to only one or two industries. This article contains occupations aggregated to the total for all industries, as well as split out into occupations found in each industry. Both the OES survey and the New Hires Survey use the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system to assign an occupation code to each job, and they use the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) to classify the industries the jobs are found in. In several cases, wage data are not available for an occupation in the New Hires Survey or the OES survey, either because the wages were not provided, in the case of the New Hires Survey, or because of confidentiality reasons, in the case of the OES survey. For this article, only occupations

that had data available for both OES and New Hires are included, although data for all available occupations can be found online in Appendix A at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires/2016/AppendixA.pdf>.

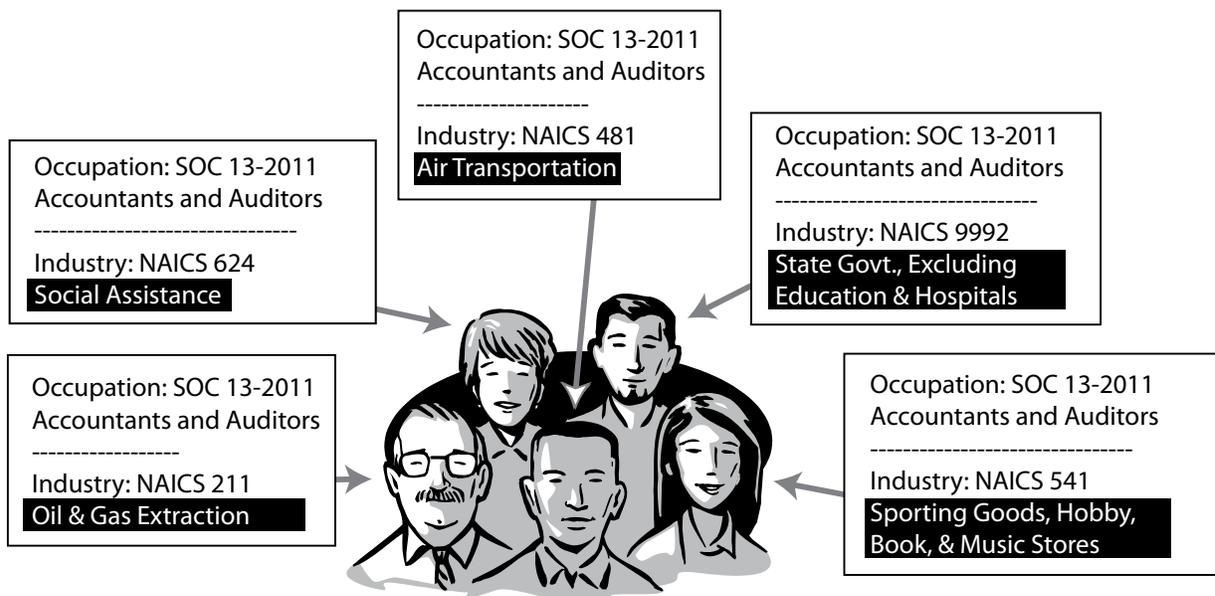
As indicated earlier, the purpose of this research is to compare the wages from the New Hires survey to those from the OES Wage Survey. Because the New Hires Survey only collects wage data from a small subset of employers with a new hire, and that new hire may or may not have experience in the job for which they were hired, wages from the New Hires Survey are expected to be lower than the OES wages. The median New Hires Wages will be compared to the median OES wages, as well as to the 25th and

75th percentile OES wages for a selection of occupations in several industries. Data for all available occupations can be found online in Appendix A.

Analysis

Overall, New Hires Survey data were available for 441 occupations (see Table 1, page 5). Of these, only 37.2% (164 occupations) had a new hire median wage that fell between the 25th and 75th percentiles of the OES wage survey. Nearly half (46.9%, or 207) of all new hires in available occupations had median wages that were less than the 25th percentile wage

Industries and Occupations



The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes describe industries; NAICS is not a system for classifying occupations. The Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system is used to classify occupations.

- Example 1: An IT specialist who works for a police agency would be counted under police agencies, not IT companies.
- Example 2: If a report shows 10,000 workers in the Electrical Contracting industry, this does not mean that there are 10,000 people who work as electrical contractors. These firms may employ accountants, receptionists, and other workers who would be included in the 10,000 total.

Figure 1: Industries and Occupations

from the OES wage survey, and only 5.4% (24) of occupations had new hires wages that were higher than the 75th percentile wage from the OES wage survey. Industries with the largest proportions of occupations where new hires had a median wage greater than the 75th wage percentile in the OES survey include wholesale trade (11.3%), finance & insurance (16.7%), and utilities (11.8%). These higher wages may be an

indication of more experienced workers hired in these particular industries.

In comparison, the industries with the largest proportion of new hires with median wages that were less than the OES survey 25th percentile included accommodation & food service (56.4%), public administration (54.4%), and mining (53.3%). Lower wages may indicate that

Table 1: Number of Occupations by Comparison of Wage Percentile & Industry Using New Hires & OES Surveys, 2016

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Less than 25th Percentile		Between 25th & 75th Percentiles		Greater than 75th Percentile		No Data Available		Total	
		N	Row%	N	Row%	N	Row%	N	Row%	N	Row%
	Total	207	46.9	164	37.2	24	5.4	46	10.4	441	100.0
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	6	18.8	5	15.6	3	9.4	18	56.3	32	100.0
21	Mining	32	53.3	17	28.3	5	8.3	6	10.0	60	100.0
22	Utilities	14	41.2	8	23.5	4	11.8	8	23.5	34	100.0
23	Construction	29	43.3	25	37.3	7	10.4	6	9.0	67	100.0
31-33	Manufacturing	40	46.5	29	33.7	6	7.0	11	12.8	86	100.0
42	Wholesale Trade	21	39.6	13	24.5	6	11.3	13	24.5	53	100.0
44-45	Retail Trade	26	53.1	19	38.8	2	4.1	2	4.1	49	100.0
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	13	25.5	17	33.3	2	3.9	19	37.3	51	100.0
51	Information	26	50.0	13	25.0	5	9.6	8	15.4	52	100.0
52	Finance & Insurance	13	43.3	11	36.7	5	16.7	1	3.3	30	100.0
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	12	26.7	17	37.8	4	8.9	12	26.7	45	100.0
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	33	44.6	22	29.7	6	8.1	13	17.6	74	100.0
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	14	29.2	11	22.9	4	8.3	19	39.6	48	100.0
56	Administrative & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	25	33.8	22	29.7	4	5.4	23	31.1	74	100.0
61	Educational Services	23	32.9	16	22.9	6	8.6	25	35.7	70	100.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	26	34.7	32	42.7	6	8.0	11	14.7	75	100.0
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	21	33.9	17	27.4	5	8.1	19	30.6	62	100.0
72	Accommodation & Food Services	22	56.4	12	30.8	2	5.1	3	7.7	39	100.0
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	31	38.8	26	32.5	7	8.8	16	20.0	80	100.0
92	Public Administration	43	54.4	23	29.1	4	5.1	9	11.4	79	100.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/17/18.

employers in these industries hired more entry level or less experienced workers.

Table 2 contains data for all occupations by industry. Overall, the new hire median wage (\$12.00) was less than the 25th percentile of OES wages (\$12.70).

As shown in Figure 2 (see page 7), the new hire median wage in just over half of all industries (11 industries, or 55.0%) was less than that of the 25th percentile OES wage while the remaining nine

(Text continued on page 8)

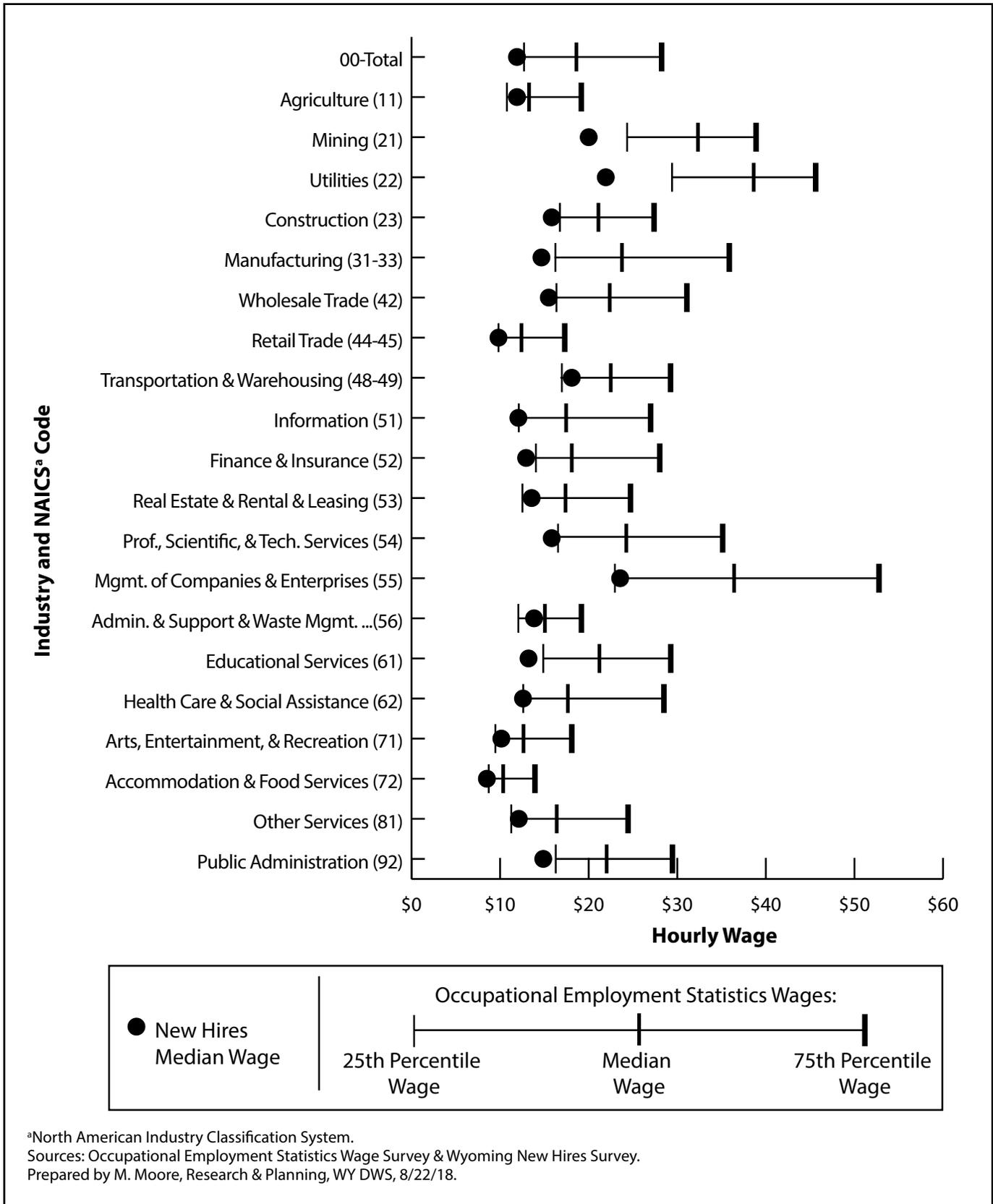
Table 2: Comparisons of New Hires and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wages for Total Occupations in Each Major Industry Group in Wyoming, 2016

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	New Hires		OES					Wage Comparison
		N	Median Wage (\$)	N	25th % (\$)	Median Wage (\$)	75th % (\$)	Median Wage Difference, OES-NH (\$)	
	Total	107,181	12.00	276,118	12.70	18.61	28.23	6.61	Less than 25th %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1,044	12.00	250	10.77	13.27	19.17	1.27	Between 25th and 75th %
21	Mining	4,590	20.00	20,113	24.34	32.33	38.90	12.33	Less than 25th %
22	Utilities	241	22.09	2,545	29.41	38.63	45.62	16.54	Less than 25th %
23	Construction	13,996	16.00	22,764	16.75	21.10	27.38	5.10	Less than 25th %
31-33	Manufacturing	2,485	14.75	9,436	16.24	23.76	35.87	9.01	Less than 25th %
42	Wholesale Trade	2,177	15.63	8,884	16.36	22.38	31.08	6.75	Less than 25th %
44-45	Retail Trade	17,387	10.00	31,000	9.82	12.41	17.58	2.41	Between 25th and 75th %
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	3,644	18.00	13,457	16.97	22.49	29.24	4.49	Between 25th and 75th %
51	Information	1,069	12.25	3,779	12.11	17.45	26.99	5.20	Between 25th and 75th %
52	Finance & Insurance	1,363	12.98	6,844	14.04	18.34	27.97	5.36	Less than 25th %
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1,471	13.50	4,081	12.52	17.38	24.72	3.88	Between 25th and 75th %
54	Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	2,465	16.00	9,022	16.54	24.25	35.12	8.25	Less than 25th %
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	369	23.52	1,031	22.96	36.42	52.77	12.90	Between 25th and 75th %
56	Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	7,207	14.00	8,167	12.06	15.06	19.18	1.06	Between 25th and 75th %
61	Educational Services	3,836	13.27	30,609	14.87	21.21	29.26	7.94	Less than 25th %
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	9,140	12.50	32,470	12.61	17.65	28.49	5.15	Less than 25th %
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,121	10.00	2,772	9.47	12.64	18.09	2.64	Between 25th and 75th %s
72	Accommodation & Food Services	27,605	8.50	31,370	8.72	10.35	13.93	1.85	Less than 25th %
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	2,892	12.00	7,101	11.26	16.39	24.45	4.39	Between 25th and 75th %
92	Public Administration	2,082	14.71	30,423	16.28	22.03	29.45	7.32	Less than 25th %

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/17/18.



^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/22/18.

Figure 2: Comparison of Wyoming New Hires Survey Median Hourly Wage to Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) 25th Percentile, Median, and 75th Percentile Hourly Wages by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

(Text continued from page 6)

industries had a median new hire wage between the 25th and 75th percentiles of OES wages. The median new hire wage for agriculture, administrative & support & waste management & remediation, and accommodation & food services industries was within \$2.00 of the median OES wage.

Appendix A, located on R&P's website, contains data for each available occupation in each industry. There were an estimated 107,181 new hire transactions and an estimated 276,118 total jobs in 2016. For illustrative purposes, Tables 3-6 and Figures 4-6 contain data for four occupations that had employment and wages in several industries.

Registered Nurses

The median wage for newly hired registered nurses (SOC 29-1141) was less

than the 25th percentile of OES wages and was nearly \$5 per hour less than the median OES wage (see Table 3 and Figure 3, page 9). Registered nurses in the health care & social assistance industry, where the majority of new hires were employed, had a median wage that was less than the 25th percentile wage in the OES survey. However, registered nurses employed in the administrative & support & waste management & remediation services, educational services, and public administration industries had a median wage that was between the 25th and 75th OES wage percentiles or greater.

Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, & Coffee Shop

Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, & coffee shop (SOC 35-3022) had a median new hire wage that was less than the 25th percentile OES wage overall, and new hires working in the arts, entertainment, & recreation industry

Table 3: Comparisons of New Hires and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wages for Registered Nurses (SOC^a 29-1141) by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

NAICS ^b Code	Industry	New Hires		OES					Wage Comparison
		N	Median Wage (\$)	N	25th % (\$)	Median Wage (\$)	75th % (\$)	Median Wage Difference, OES-NH (\$)	
	Total	668	25.00	4,970	25.52	29.54	35.23	4.54	Less than 25th %
56	Admin. & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	181	28.25	133	19.12	22.33	27.25	-5.92	Greater than 75th %
61	Educational Services	17	23.86	182	22.13	26.29	29.87	2.43	Between 25th and 75th %
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	441	23.50	3,946	25.43	29.42	34.99	5.92	Less than 25th %
92	Public Administration	17	38.62	690	27.87	32.74	37.66	-5.88	Greater than 75th %

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.

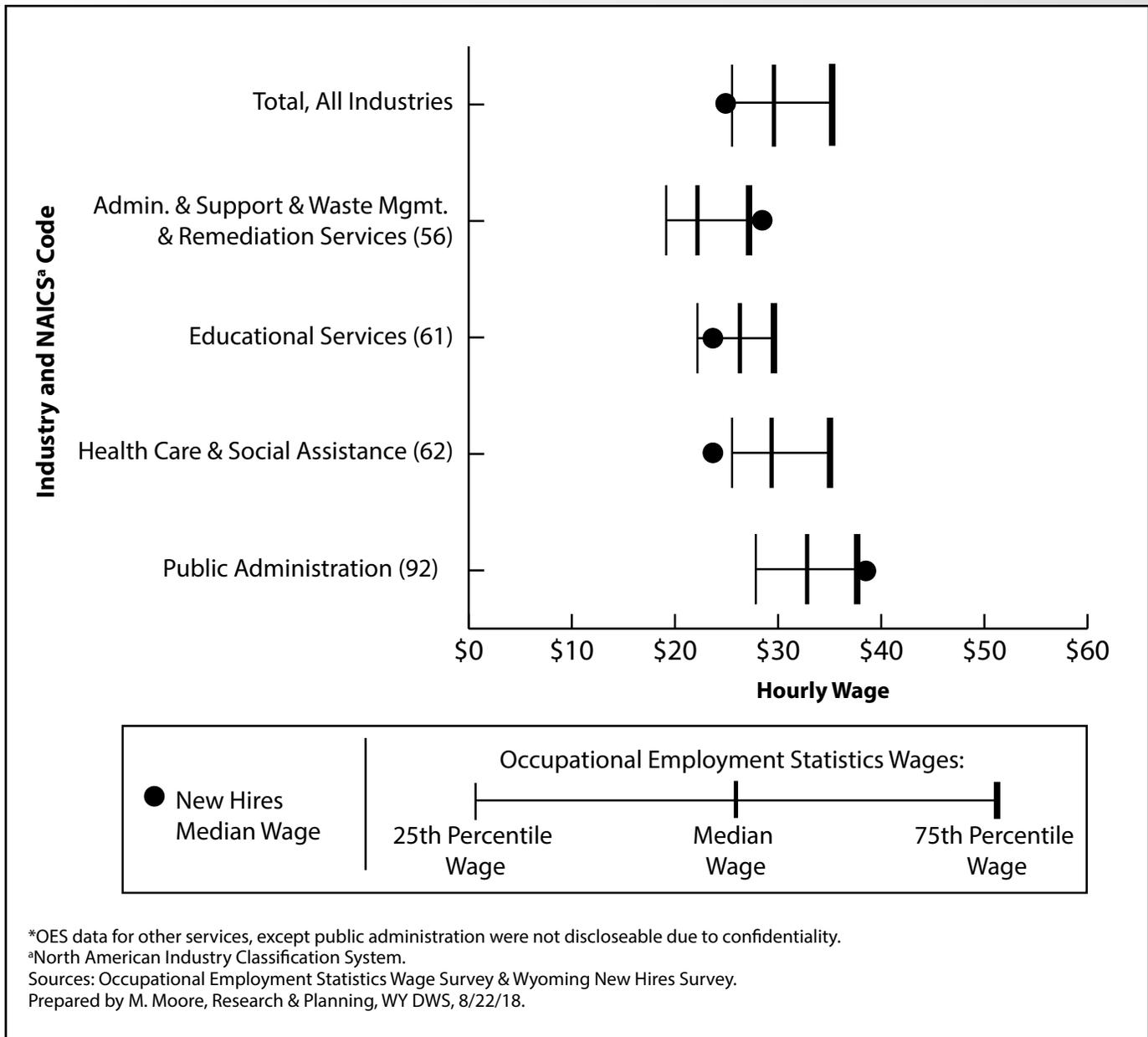
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/17/18.

had a median wage that was greater than the 75th percentile OES wage (see Table 4, page 10, and Figure 4, page 11). New hires in health care & social assistance and accommodation & food services had a median wage between the 25th and 75th percentile OES wages, and those in four industries (manufacturing, information, educational services, and public

administration) had a median wage that was less than the 25th percentile OES wage.

Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks

Bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (SOC 43-3031) worked in nearly all



*OES data for other services, except public administration were not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 *North American Industry Classification System.
 Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/22/18.

Figure 3: Comparison of Wyoming New Hires Survey Median Hourly Wage to Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) 25th Percentile, Median, and 75th Percentile Hourly Wages for Registered Nurses (SOC 29-1141) by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

industries during 2016 (see Table 5, page 12, and Figure 5, page 13). Overall, new hires had a median wage that was between the 25th and 75th percentile OES wage. The largest proportion of new hires was employed in retail trade and had a median wage that was between the 25th and 75th OES wage percentiles. New hires in two industries (agriculture and administrative & support & waste management & remediation) had median wages that were greater than the 75th percentile OES wage, while those in three industries (manufacturing, real estate & rental & leasing, and public administration) had median wages that were less than the 25th percentile OES wage. New hires in the remaining 12 industries had median wages that were between the 25th and 75th percentile OES wages.

Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer

Finally, truck drivers, heavy & tractor-

trailer (SOC 53-3032) had an overall median new hire wage that was less than the 25th percentile OES wage (see Table 6, page 14, and Figure 6, page 15). Those new hires working in the transportation & warehousing industry, where the largest proportion of truck drivers were employed, also had a median wage that was less than the 25th percentile OES wage. New hires in three other industries (mining, construction, and wholesale trade) also had median wages that were below the 25th percentile OES wage. Employees in five industries (manufacturing, retail trade, real estate & rental & leasing, administrative & support & waste management & remediation services, and public administration) had a median wage that was between the 25th and 75th percentile OES wages.

(Text continued on page 14)

Table 4: Comparisons of New Hires and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wages for Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, & Coffee Shop (SOC^a 35-3022) by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

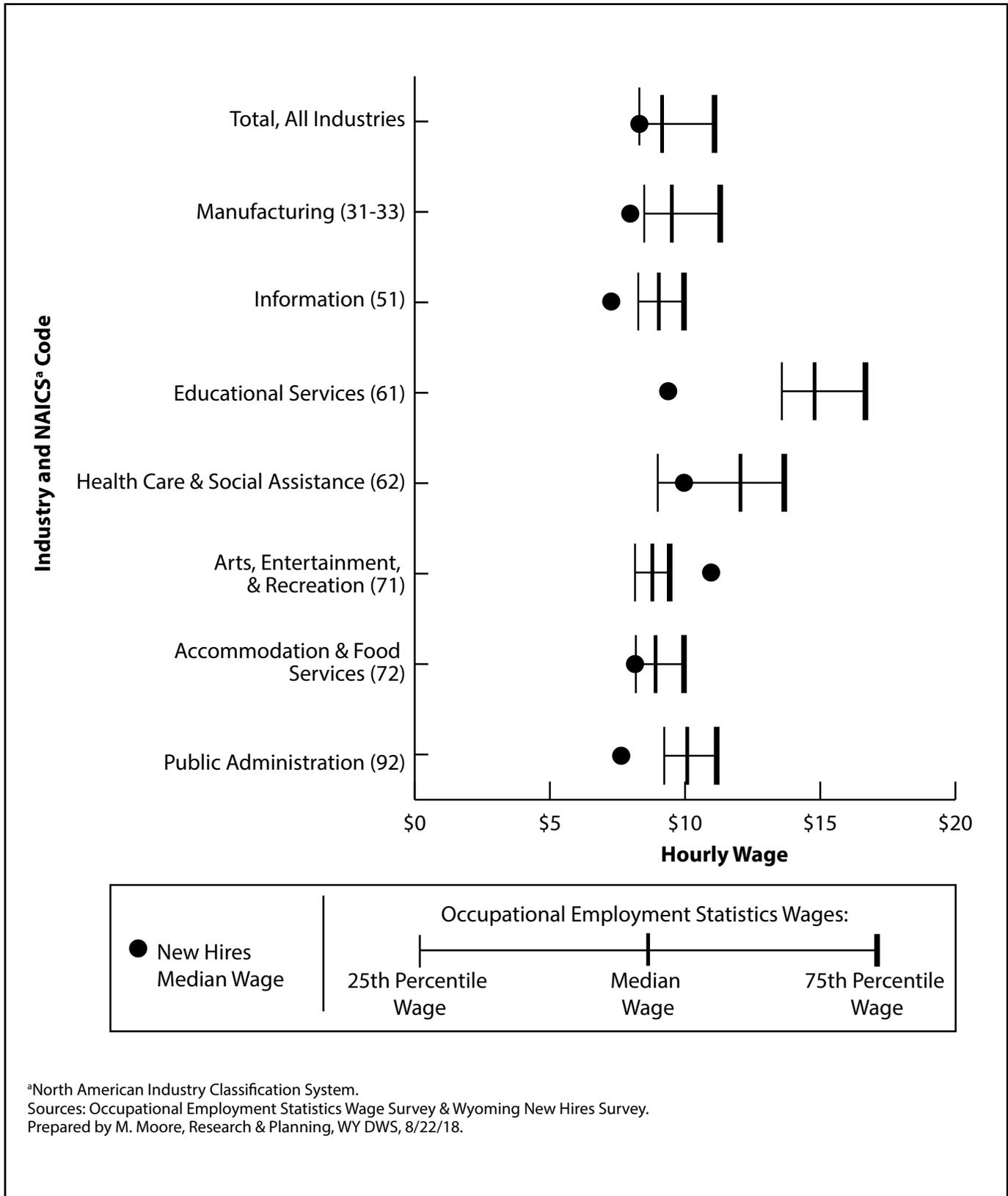
NAICS ^b Code	Industry	New Hires		OES					
		N	Median Wage (\$)	N	25th % (\$)	Median Wage (\$)	75th % (\$)	Median Wage Difference, OES-NH (\$)	Wage Comparison
	Total	1,257	8.30	1,048	8.31	9.15	11.09	0.85	Less than 25th %
31-33	Manufacturing	18	8.00	17	8.49	9.51	11.30	1.51	Less than 25th %
51	Information	67	7.25	109	8.27	9.03	9.96	1.78	Less than 25th %
61	Educational Services	83	9.33	93	13.58	14.79	16.67	5.46	Less than 25th %
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	51	10.00	13	8.99	12.05	13.67	2.05	Between 25th and 75th %
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	17	11.00	54	8.15	8.79	9.43	-2.21	Greater than 75th %
72	Accommodation & Food Services	994	8.25	663	8.18	8.91	10.06	0.66	Between 25th and 75th %
92	Public Administration	6	7.65	11	9.23	10.08	11.17	2.43	Less than 25th %

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/17/18.



^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/22/18.

Figure 4: Comparison of Wyoming New Hires Survey Median Hourly Wage to Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) 25th Percentile, Median, and 75th Percentile Hourly Wages for Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, & Coffee Shop (SOC 35-3022) by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

Table 5: Comparisons of New Hires and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wages for Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks (SOC^a 43-3031) by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	New Hires		OES					Wage Comparison
		N	Median Wage (\$)	N	25th % (\$)	Median Wage (\$)	75th % (\$)	Median Wage Difference, OES-NH (\$)	
	Total	1,047	17.00	3,256	13.80	17.57	21.94	0.57	Between 25th and 75th %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	8	15.00	78	10.19	10.84	11.50	-4.16	Greater than 75th %
21	Mining	30	16.00	126	15.91	18.09	21.88	2.09	Between 25th and 75th %
22	Utilities	N/D	N/D	15	21.14	23.38	26.74	4.01	Less than 25th %
23	Construction	100	16.50	289	14.74	18.46	23.79	1.96	Between 25th and 75th %
31-33	Manufacturing	18	11.56	127	16.37	19.27	26.51	7.71	Less than 25th %
42	Wholesale Trade	39	18.00	152	14.46	17.23	21.51	-0.77	Between 25th and 75th %
44-45	Retail Trade	275	15.00	429	12.53	15.57	18.70	0.57	Between 25th and 75th %
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	8	16.00	107	15.65	17.50	19.40	1.50	Between 25th and 75th %
52	Finance & Insurance	13	17.43	118	15.50	19.74	22.77	2.31	Between 25th and 75th %
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	92	12.50	105	14.76	18.46	25.74	5.96	Less than 25th %
54	Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	72	19.12	379	13.73	18.51	22.76	-0.61	Between 25th and 75th %
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	6	21.39	69	8.76	17.46	22.74	-3.93	Between 25th and 75th %
56	Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	97	25.00	86	13.98	17.48	21.43	-7.52	Greater than 75th %
61	Educational Services	58	21.65	202	15.29	18.74	22.66	-2.91	Between 25th and 75th %
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	85	20.00	224	15.75	18.37	22.34	-1.63	Between 25th and 75th %
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	11	15.00	34	10.33	12.16	17.57	-2.84	Between 25th and 75th %
72	Accommodation & Food Services	47	19.00	238	11.88	16.55	20.73	-2.45	Between 25th and 75th %
81	Other Services (except Public Admin.)	61	13.75	121	10.42	15.63	19.04	1.88	Between 25th and 75th %
92	Public Administration	22	12.02	305	16.17	18.92	22.54	6.90	Less than 25th %

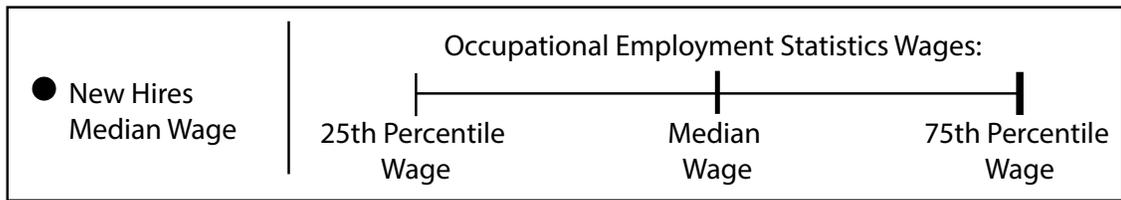
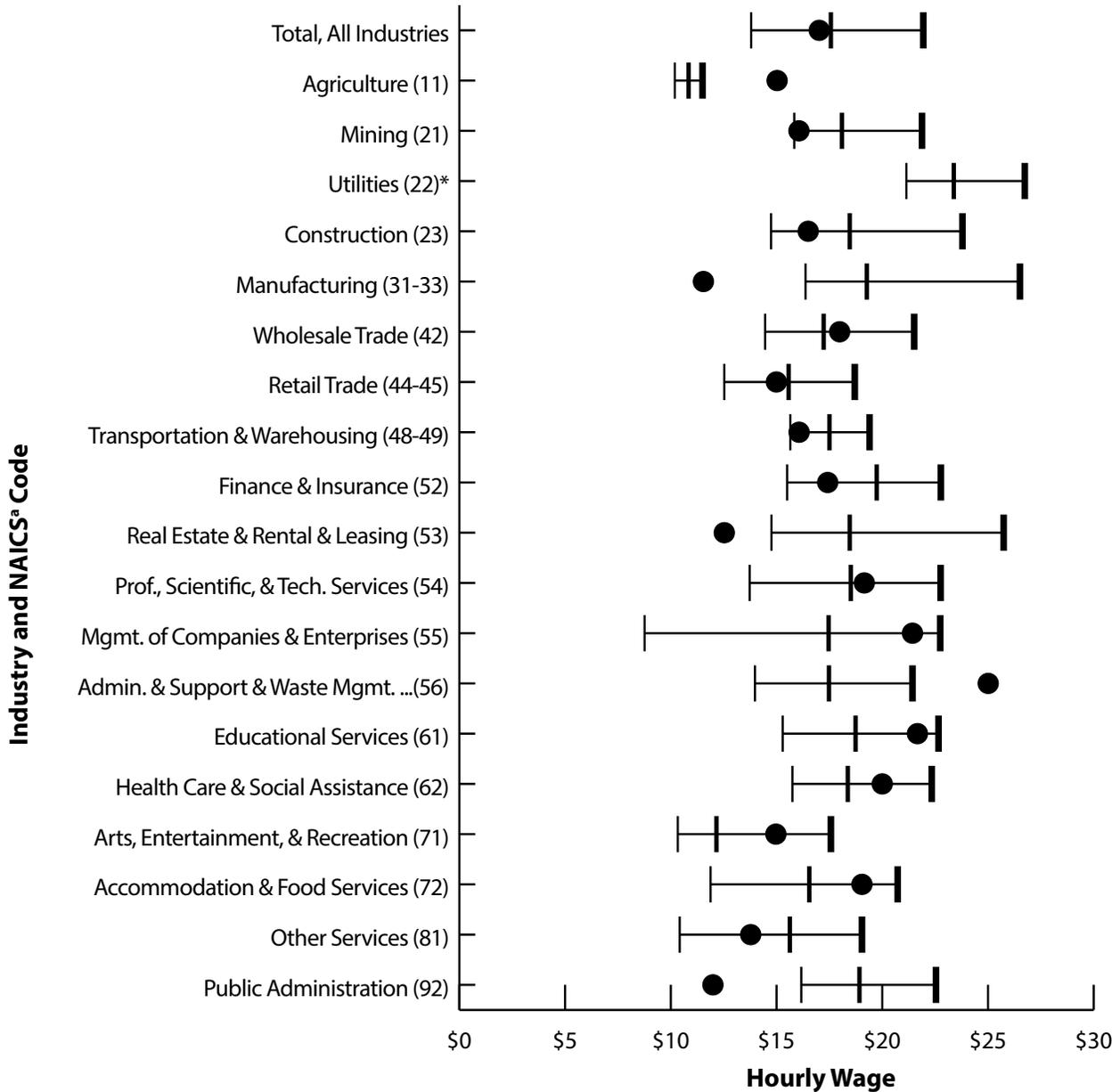
N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/17/18.



*New Hires Survey data for utilities were not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 ^North American Industry Classification System.
 Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/22/18.

Figure 5: Comparison of Wyoming New Hires Survey Median Hourly Wage to Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) 25th Percentile, Median, and 75th Percentile Hourly Wages for Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks (SOC 43-3031) by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

(Text continued from page 10)

Conclusions

The OES survey and the Wyoming New Hires Survey are two surveys conducted by R&P that endeavor to provide occupational wages for public use, although they use different populations and methods to do so. The OES wage survey collects wage information for all employees working for a random sample of employers, and those data are used to create wage estimates for all of the employees in the state. Those wages are presented for all occupations by industry and geography. The New Hires Survey, on the other hand, is used to collect information about a worker's job, such as benefits, job

duties, necessary education and training, and needed job skills. While the OES survey collects data for all employees in a randomly sampled business, the New Hires Survey only collects data for the job held by a randomly selected, newly hired employee with no previous work experience with that employer.

Because of the differences in the scope of the two surveys, it is expected that the wage estimates would also be different. Specifically, although the term new hire does not automatically mean inexperienced, it is more likely that the new hire wage estimates would be lower than those from the OES survey. Indeed, in both the majority of industries and occupations, the median wage for new hires was less than the 25th percentile of OES wages for the same occupation.

Table 6: Comparisons of New Hires and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Wages for Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer (SOC^a 53-3032) by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	New Hires		OES					Wage Comparison
		N	Median Wage (\$)	N	25th % (\$)	Median Wage (\$)	75th % (\$)	Median Wage Difference, OES-NH (\$)	
Total		3,863	18.00	6,208	18.90	22.88	27.93	4.88	Less than 25th %
21	Mining	408	20.00	1,009	23.87	28.77	33.51	8.77	Less than 25th %
23	Construction	477	18.00	852	18.05	20.81	23.39	2.81	Less than 25th %
31-33	Manufacturing	116	18.00	296	16.50	18.46	22.58	0.46	Between 25th and 75th %
42	Wholesale Trade	248	16.00	627	17.07	20.13	23.68	4.13	Less than 25th %
44-45	Retail Trade	367	18.00	131	16.95	20.05	23.89	2.05	Between 25th and 75th %
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	1,894	20.00	2,802	20.47	24.04	28.62	4.04	Less than 25th %
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	70	21.00	112	19.26	21.67	24.57	0.67	Between 25th and 75th %
56	Admin. & Support & Waste Mgtm. & Remediation Services	194	16.00	200	15.59	17.88	20.20	1.88	Between 25th and 75th %
92	Public Administration	6	17.50	135	15.22	18.01	24.54	0.51	Between 25th and 75th %

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Sources: Occupational Employment Statistics Wage Survey & Wyoming New Hires Survey.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/17/18.

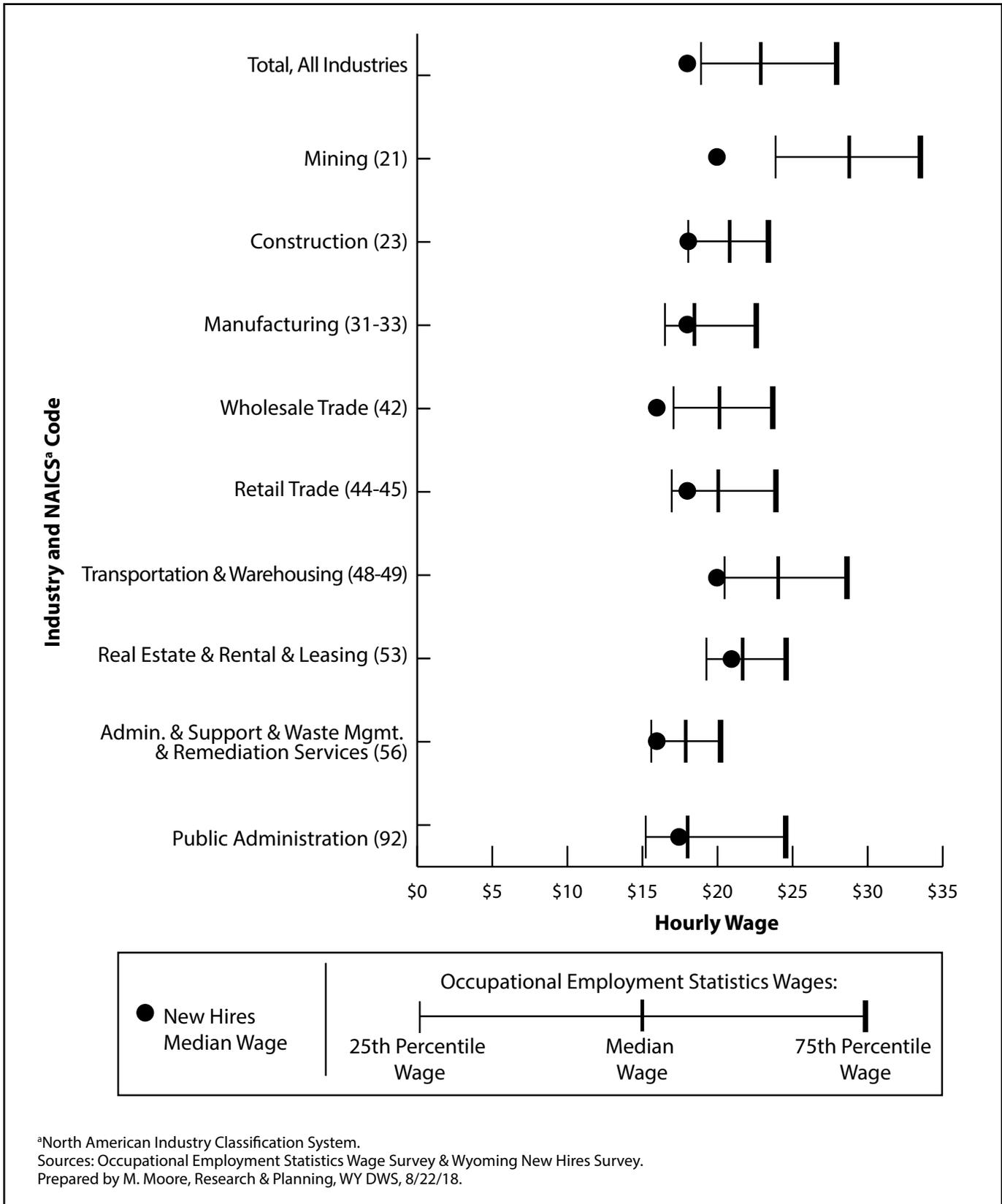


Figure 6: Comparison of Wyoming New Hires Survey Median Hourly Wage to Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) 25th Percentile, Median, and 75th Percentile Hourly Wages for Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer (SOC 53-3032) by Industry in Wyoming, 2016

New from Research & Planning

Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2017

The total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time declined from 346,640 in 2016 to 337,711 in 2017, a decrease of 2.1%, or 6,929 persons, according to new data available from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This marked the third consecutive year of over-the-year decrease in the total number of persons working in Wyoming as the state continues to recover from the economic downturn that began in 2015.

As shown in Figure 1, from 2016 to 2017, Wyoming saw a decrease in women (-4,016, or -2.8%) and men (-6,653, or -4.0%) working in Wyoming at any time, and an increase

in nonresidents, or individuals for whom demographic data were not available (3,740, or 10.0%).

Each year R&P publishes comprehensive tables with demographic information for each county and industry, including gender, age, average annual wages, average number of quarters worked, and average number of employers. Tables for 2000 to 2017 are available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

A comprehensive article on the demographics and earnings tables will be published in the November 2018 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

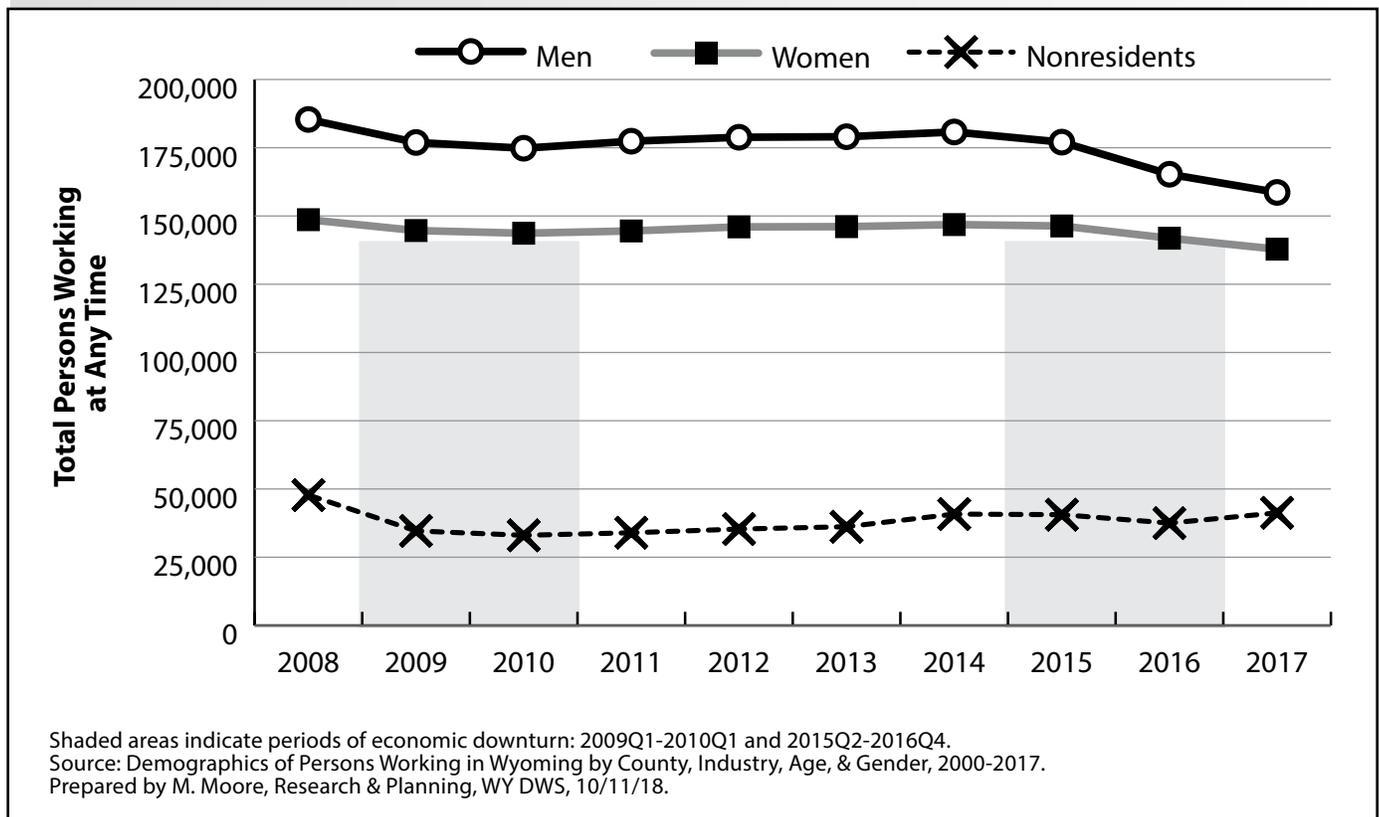


Figure 1: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender, 2000-2017

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 3.7% in June

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate was 3.7% in June 2018, unchanged from May. Wyoming's unemployment rate was lower than both its June 2017 level of 4.0% and the June U.S. unemployment rate of 4.0%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents decreased significantly from May to June, falling by an estimated 1,356 individuals (-0.5%).

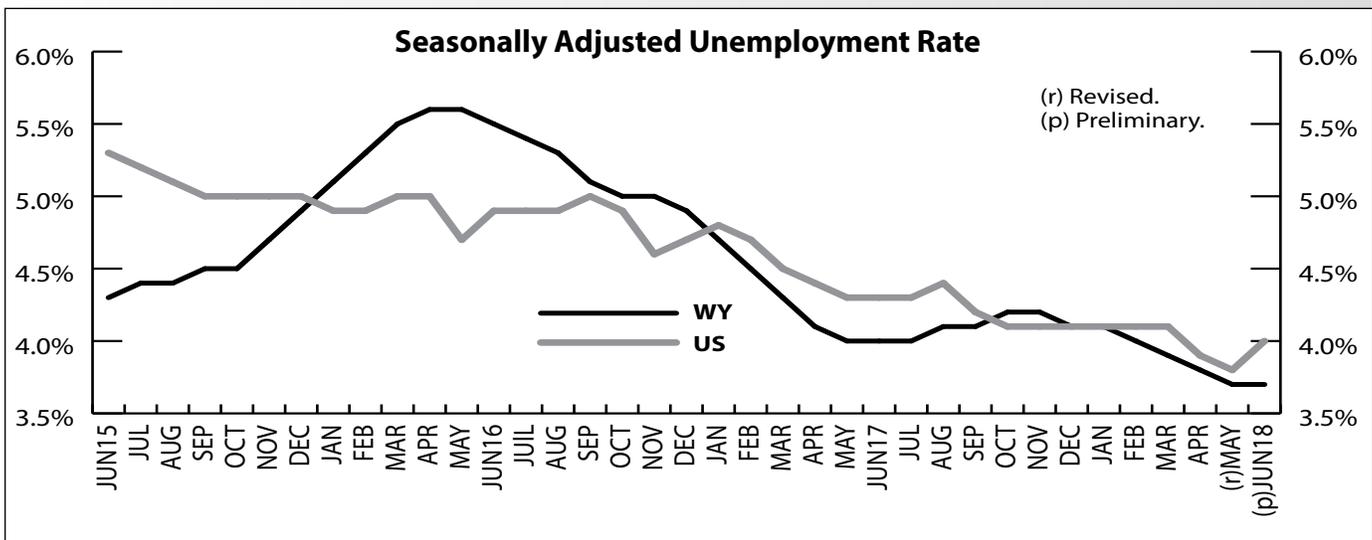
From May to June, almost all county unemployment rates increased. Unemployment rates sometimes rise in June as young people get out of school and start looking for work. The largest increases occurred in Albany (up from 2.9% to 4.1%), Goshen (up from 3.1% to 3.9%), and Niobrara (up from 2.5% to 3.3%) counties.

From June 2017 to June 2018, unemployment rates rose in 15 counties, fell in seven counties, and remained unchanged in Carbon County. The largest increases were seen in Albany (up from 3.2% to 4.1%), Goshen (up from 3.1% to 3.9%), and Lincoln (up from 3.2% to 3.6%) counties. Unemployment rates decreased in energy producing counties, with Campbell County's rate falling from 5.1% to 4.3%, Natrona County's rate falling from 5.1% to 4.7%, and Converse County's rate falling from 4.2% to 3.8%.

In June, Teton County posted the lowest unemployment rate at 2.4%. It was followed by Crook County (3.1%), Niobrara County (3.3%), and Johnson County (3.5%). The highest unemployment rates were found in Fremont (5.2%), Natrona (4.7%), and Uinta (4.5%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose significantly from 289,000 in June 2017 to 296,200 in June 2018, an increase of 7,200 jobs (or 2.5%).

¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, June 2018

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

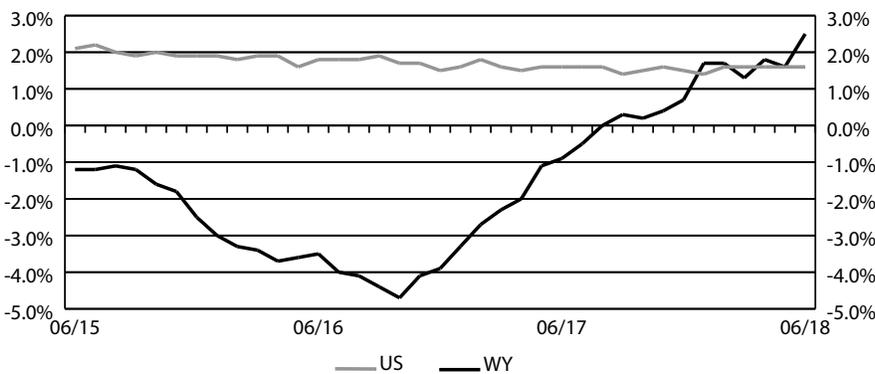
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	292,107	296,200	4,093	1.4%
Natural Resources & Mining	20,772	21,000	228	1.1%
Construction	21,215	21,600	385	1.8%
Manufacturing	9,529	9,700	171	1.8%
Wholesale Trade	8,276	8,700	424	4.9%
Retail Trade	29,885	30,200	315	1.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,589	14,800	211	1.4%
Information	3,683	3,700	17	0.5%
Financial Activities	11,456	11,700	244	2.1%
Professional & Business Services	19,358	19,500	142	0.7%
Educational & Health Services	27,574	28,100	526	1.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	41,605	42,900	1,295	3.0%
Other Services	14,217	14,500	283	2.0%
Government	69,948	69,800	-148	-0.2%

Internal estimates were run in May 2018 and based on QCEW data through December 2017.

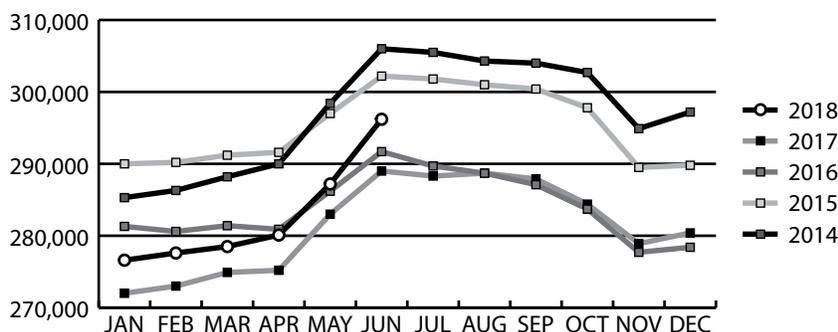
State Unemployment Rates June 2018 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.3
Alaska	7.1
District of Columbia	5.6
West Virginia	5.3
New Mexico	4.9
Arizona	4.7
Louisiana	4.7
Mississippi	4.7
Nevada	4.7
Washington	4.7
Michigan	4.5
New York	4.5
Ohio	4.5
Connecticut	4.4
Illinois	4.3
Maryland	4.3
New Jersey	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
Rhode Island	4.3
California	4.2
Kentucky	4.2
North Carolina	4.2
Alabama	4.1
Georgia	4.1
Oregon	4.0
Texas	4.0
United States	4.0
Delaware	3.9
Oklahoma	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
Florida	3.8
Montana	3.8
South Carolina	3.8
Wyoming	3.7
Massachusetts	3.5
Missouri	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
Kansas	3.4
Indiana	3.3
South Dakota	3.2
Virginia	3.2
Minnesota	3.1
Utah	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Maine	2.9
Nebraska	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Vermont	2.8
Colorado	2.7
Iowa	2.7
New Hampshire	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Hawaii	2.1

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates June 2018 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 18	May 18	Jun 17	Jun 18	Jun 18
				May 18	Jun 17
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.8	25.5	25.0	1.2	3.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.5	20.2	19.8	1.5	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	8.6	8.4	8.1	2.4	6.2
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	5.9	5.8	1.7	3.4
Construction	2.1	2.0	1.9	5.0	10.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	25.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.2	17.1	16.9	0.6	1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	14.3
GOVERNMENT	5.3	5.3	5.2	0.0	1.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 18	May 18	Jun 17	Jun 18	Jun 18
				May 18	Jun 17
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.1	23.3	23.1	-0.9	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.5	18.5	18.4	0.0	0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7.5	7.6	7.4	-1.3	1.4
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	4.8	4.5	0.0	6.7
Construction	1.4	1.5	1.5	-6.7	-6.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.6	15.7	15.7	-0.6	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-14.3
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.8	4.7	-4.2	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 18	May 18	Jun 17	Jun 18	Jun 18
				May 18	Jun 17
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.7	19.8	23.6	19.7	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.9	17.2	20.8	21.5	0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	21.2	17.4	21.1	21.8	0.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.2	2.7	3.1	18.5	3.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.1	1.9	2.2	10.5	-4.5
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10.0	7.2	9.9	38.9	1.0
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.8	2.6	2.8	7.7	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.2
Alaska	6.7
Louisiana	6.1
District of Columbia	5.9
Mississippi	5.7
West Virginia	5.4
Ohio	5.3
New Mexico	5.2
Alabama	5.0
Kentucky	5.0
Arizona	4.8
California	4.5
Connecticut	4.5
Illinois	4.5
Maryland	4.5
Nevada	4.5
Washington	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.4
Michigan	4.3
New Jersey	4.3
Georgia	4.2
New York	4.2
North Carolina	4.2
Texas	4.2
United States	4.2
Delaware	4.1
Tennessee	4.1
Wyoming	4.1
Arkansas	4.0
Oklahoma	4.0
Oregon	4.0
Florida	3.9
Massachusetts	3.9
Indiana	3.6
Kansas	3.6
Rhode Island	3.6
South Carolina	3.6
Missouri	3.5
Montana	3.5
Utah	3.5
Wisconsin	3.4
Virginia	3.3
Maine	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Colorado	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Minnesota	2.9
North Dakota	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Hawaii	2.7
Idaho	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
Iowa	2.5

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of people working part-time for economic reasons decreased 10.0% from June 2017 to June 2018.

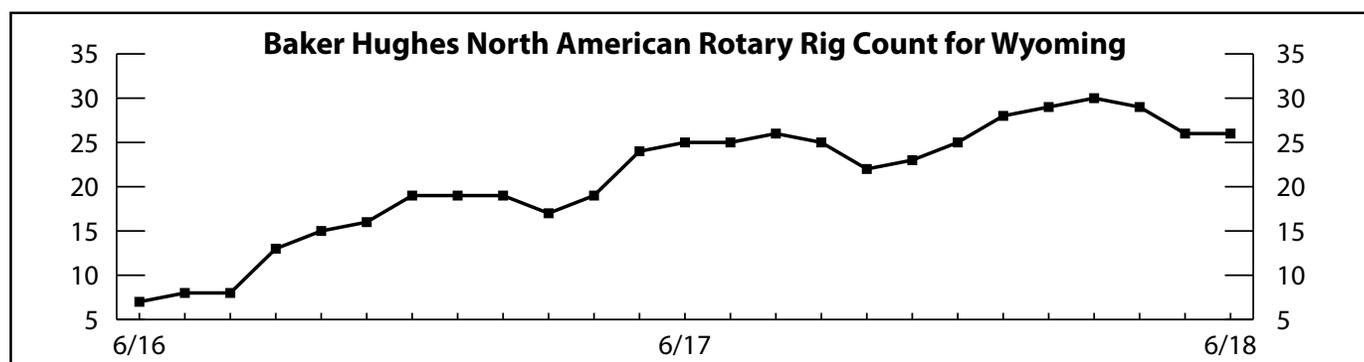
	Jun 2018 (p)	May 2018 (r)	Jun 2017(b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	296,200	287,600	289,000	3.0	2.5
Wyoming State Government	14,300	15,400	14,600	-7.1	-2.1
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,000	46,700	46,800	0.6	0.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,200	39,000	39,000	0.5	0.5
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,457,000	7,411,000	7,425,000	0.6	0.4
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	359,000	378,000	514,000	-5.0	-30.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,042,000	4,739,000	5,602,000	6.4	-10.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	5,789	11,068	11,004	-47.7	-47.4
Benefits Paid	\$2,067,405	\$4,023,047	\$4,094,617	-48.6	-49.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$357.13	\$363.48	\$372.10	-1.7	-4.0
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	270,851	262,464	268,720	3.2	0.8
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.0%	1.2%	1.4%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	252.0	251.6	245.0	0.2	2.9
Food & Beverages	253.0	252.8	249.4	0.1	1.5
Housing	258.7	257.9	251.6	0.3	2.8
Apparel	125.4	128.4	124.6	-2.3	0.6
Transportation	214.7	214.1	201.3	0.3	6.7
Medical Care	486.0	484.9	474.4	0.2	2.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	119.1	118.9	118.5	0.2	0.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	136.5	136.3	135.5	0.2	0.8
Other Goods & Services	442.9	442.7	433.1	0.0	2.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	204.2	203.2	193.6	0.5	5.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	196	194	189	1.0	3.7
Valuation	\$57,068,000	\$66,465,000	\$59,828,000	-14.1	-4.6
Single Family Homes	165	169	142	-2.4	16.2
Valuation	\$53,282,000	\$63,343,000	\$54,895,000	-15.9	-2.9
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	33	26	22	26.9	50.0
Valuation	\$6,314,000	\$4,889,000	\$5,650,000	29.1	11.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	53	67	64	-20.9	-17.2
Valuation	\$8,483,000	\$10,975,000	\$8,097,000	-22.7	4.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	26	26	25	0.0	4.0

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From June 2017 to June 2018, Wyoming's labor force decreased by 8,814 individuals (-3.0%).

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2018	May 2018	Jun 2017	Jun 2018	May 2018	Jun 2017	Jun 2018	May 2018	Jun 2017	Jun 2018	May 2018	Jun 2017
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	47,077	45,153	49,455	44,977	43,306	47,298	2,100	1,847	2,157	4.5	4.1	4.4
Big Horn	5,434	5,214	5,790	5,198	4,996	5,556	236	218	234	4.3	4.2	4.0
Fremont	18,707	18,579	19,773	17,733	17,739	18,708	974	840	1,065	5.2	4.5	5.4
Hot Springs	2,287	2,205	2,408	2,197	2,131	2,320	90	74	88	3.9	3.4	3.7
Park	16,533	15,143	17,245	15,911	14,583	16,650	622	560	595	3.8	3.7	3.5
Washakie	4,116	4,012	4,239	3,938	3,857	4,064	178	155	175	4.3	3.9	4.1
NORTHEAST	50,404	49,294	51,517	48,418	47,578	49,341	1,986	1,716	2,176	3.9	3.5	4.2
Campbell	22,714	22,571	22,981	21,743	21,742	21,820	971	829	1,161	4.3	3.7	5.1
Crook	3,850	3,602	3,996	3,729	3,495	3,876	121	107	120	3.1	3.0	3.0
Johnson	4,349	4,066	4,483	4,195	3,931	4,316	154	135	167	3.5	3.3	3.7
Sheridan	15,779	15,368	16,255	15,179	14,838	15,667	600	530	588	3.8	3.4	3.6
Weston	3,712	3,687	3,802	3,572	3,572	3,662	140	115	140	3.8	3.1	3.7
SOUTHWEST	59,894	57,163	61,126	57,701	55,054	58,934	2,193	2,109	2,192	3.7	3.7	3.6
Lincoln	9,005	8,563	9,221	8,681	8,272	8,924	324	291	297	3.6	3.4	3.2
Sublette	4,406	4,137	4,518	4,238	3,985	4,340	168	152	178	3.8	3.7	3.9
Sweetwater	20,908	21,125	21,309	20,000	20,319	20,358	908	806	951	4.3	3.8	4.5
Teton	16,554	14,360	16,935	16,164	13,848	16,566	390	512	369	2.4	3.6	2.2
Uinta	9,021	8,978	9,143	8,618	8,630	8,746	403	348	397	4.5	3.9	4.3
SOUTHEAST	78,334	79,625	80,778	75,233	77,029	77,935	3,101	2,596	2,843	4.0	3.3	3.5
Albany	18,709	20,106	19,599	17,947	19,515	18,974	762	591	625	4.1	2.9	3.2
Goshen	6,919	6,711	7,072	6,651	6,502	6,852	268	209	220	3.9	3.1	3.1
Laramie	46,643	46,786	47,665	44,793	45,176	45,887	1,850	1,610	1,778	4.0	3.4	3.7
Niobrara	1,322	1,251	1,411	1,279	1,220	1,366	43	31	45	3.3	2.5	3.2
Platte	4,741	4,771	5,031	4,563	4,616	4,856	178	155	175	3.8	3.2	3.5
CENTRAL	53,654	53,284	55,303	51,290	51,170	52,663	2,364	2,114	2,640	4.4	4.0	4.8
Carbon	7,982	7,548	8,402	7,694	7,296	8,096	288	252	306	3.6	3.3	3.6
Converse	7,417	7,326	7,594	7,134	7,081	7,273	283	245	321	3.8	3.3	4.2
Natrona	38,255	38,410	39,307	36,462	36,793	37,294	1,793	1,617	2,013	4.7	4.2	5.1
STATEWIDE	289,364	284,520	298,178	277,619	274,136	286,171	11,745	10,384	12,007	4.1	3.6	4.0
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	3.7	4.0
U.S.....										4.2	3.6	4.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....										4.0	3.8	4.3

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2018. Run Date 07/2018.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

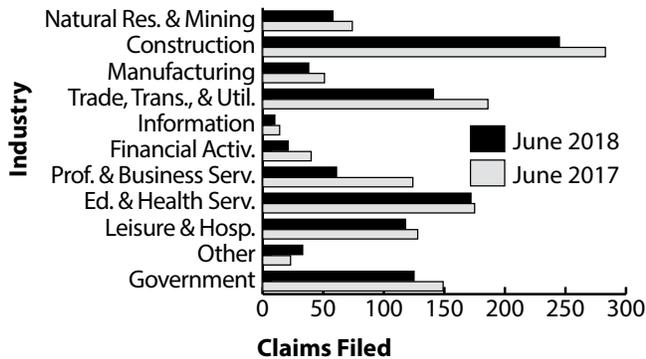
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

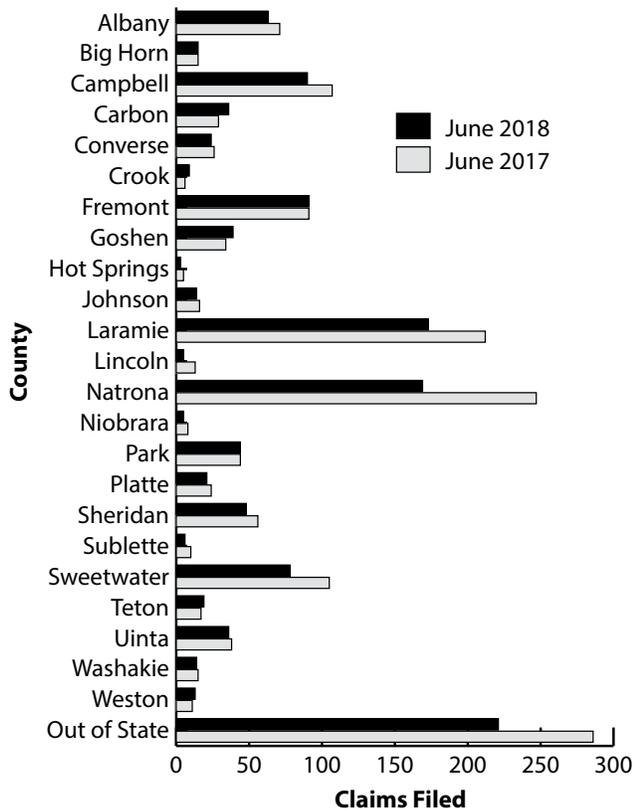
by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Initial claims decreased by 16.9% (-251 claims) compared to June 2017. Initial claims decreased from prior-year levels for 22 months, dating back to September 2016.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2018



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2018



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 18	May 18	Jun 17	Jun 18 Jun 17	Jun 18 Jun 17
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,236	1,306	1,487	-5.4	-16.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	344	407	410	-15.5	-16.1
Natural Res. & Mining	58	64	74	-9.4	-21.6
Mining	47	51	74	-7.8	-36.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	1	3	17	-66.7	-94.1
Construction	245	301	283	-18.6	-13.4
Manufacturing	38	40	51	-5.0	-25.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	561	643	696	-12.8	-19.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	141	173	186	-18.5	-24.2
Wholesale Trade	19	19	35	0.0	-45.7
Retail Trade	73	103	108	-29.1	-32.4
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	49	51	43	-3.9	14.0
Information	10	10	14	0.0	-28.6
Financial Activities	21	39	40	-46.2	-47.5
Prof. and Business Svcs.	61	94	124	-35.1	-50.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	172	108	175	59.3	-1.7
Leisure & Hospitality	118	168	128	-29.8	-7.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	33	44	23	-25.0	43.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	125	126	149	-0.8	-16.1
Federal Government	14	19	16	-26.3	-12.5
State Government	8	18	15	-55.6	-46.7
Local Government	102	89	117	14.6	-12.8
Local Education	43	30	60	43.3	-28.3
UNCLASSIFIED	204	129	231	58.1	-11.7

Laramie County

	173	187	212	-7.5	-18.4
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	50	62	47	-19.4	6.4
Construction	43	56	44	-23.2	-2.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	94	102	127	-7.8	-26.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	21	33	35	-36.4	-40.0
Financial Activities	2	9	6	-77.8	-66.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	13	23	46	-43.5	-71.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	36	13	20	176.9	80.0
Leisure & Hospitality	14	17	17	-17.6	-17.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	17	23	-35.3	-52.2
UNCLASSIFIED	16	5	12	220.0	33.3

Natrona County

	168	200	246	-16.0	-31.7
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	49	62	79	-21.0	-38.0
Construction	32	45	62	-28.9	-48.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	101	131	145	-22.9	-30.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	12	34	41	-64.7	-70.7
Financial Activities	5	10	9	-50.0	-44.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	12	21	17	-42.9	-29.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	40	27	39	48.1	2.6
Leisure & Hospitality	18	27	18	-33.3	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5	1	9	400.0	-44.4
UNCLASSIFIED	11	5	12	120.0	-8.3

^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

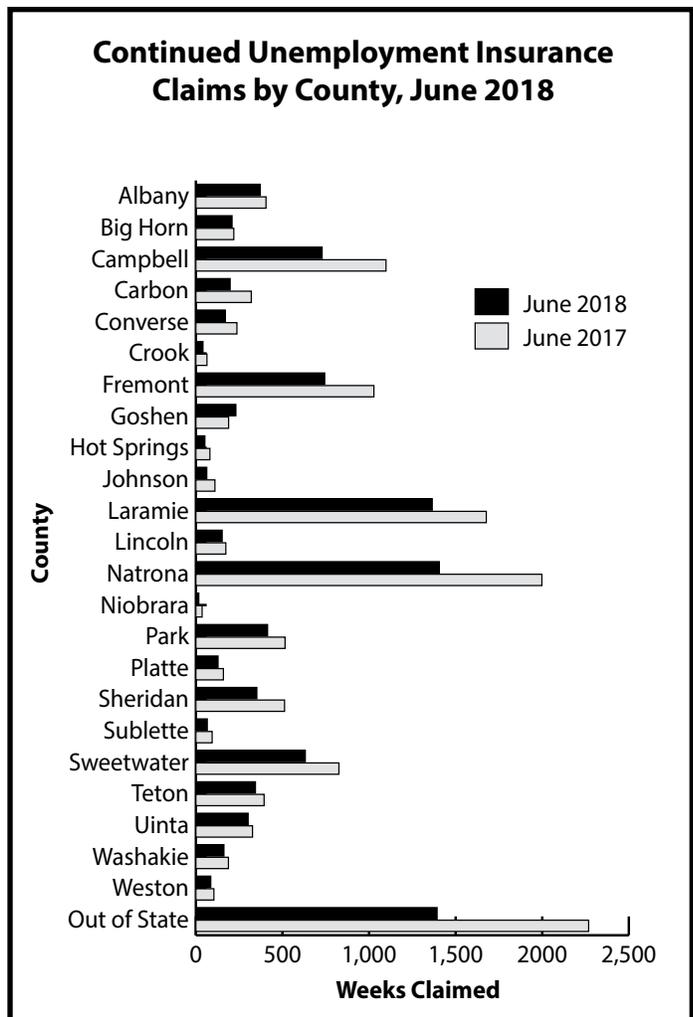
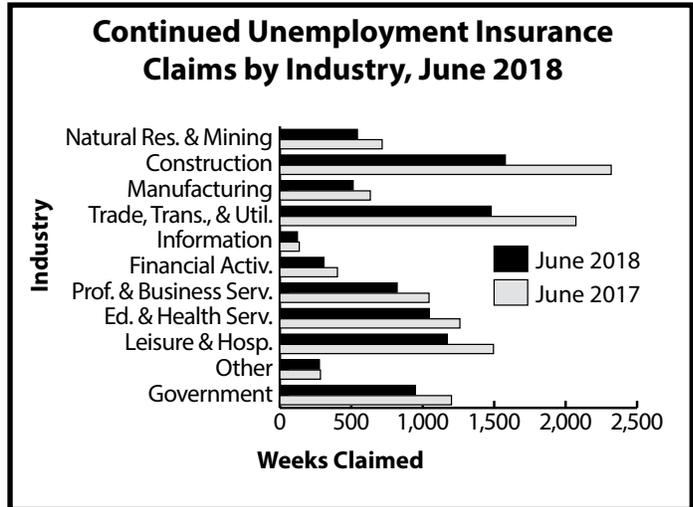
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Total continued weeks claimed decreased by 26.1% (3,394 fewer weeks claimed). The number of unique claimants with continued claims decreased by 26.2% (1,014 individuals).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 18	May 18	Jun 17	Jun 18	Jun 17
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	9,629	11,297	13,023	-14.8	-26.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,852	3,000	3,866	-4.9	-26.2
Benefit Exhaustions	284	241	295	17.8	-3.7
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	10.0%	8.0%	7.6%	1.9%	2.3%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,635	3,288	3,669	-19.9	-28.2
Natural Res. & Mining	543	721	716	-24.7	-24.2
Mining	457	592	643	-22.8	-28.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	15	36	173	-58.3	-91.3
Construction	1,578	1,977	2,319	-20.2	-32.0
Manufacturing	513	588	633	-12.8	-19.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,231	6,343	6,701	-17.5	-21.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,479	1,760	2,072	-16.0	-28.6
Wholesale Trade	195	242	363	-19.4	-46.3
Retail Trade	795	932	1,064	-14.7	-25.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	489	586	645	-16.6	-24.2
Information	123	128	136	-3.9	-9.6
Financial Activities	308	360	403	-14.4	-23.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	821	968	1,044	-15.2	-21.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,045	736	1,260	42.0	-17.1
Leisure and Hospitality	1,172	2,148	1,495	-45.4	-21.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	277	236	284	17.4	-2.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	949	943	1,201	0.6	-21.0
Federal Government	139	304	173	-54.3	-19.7
State Government	124	136	108	-8.8	14.8
Local Government	685	502	920	36.5	-25.5
Local Education	185	121	231	52.9	-19.9
UNCLASSIFIED	812	722	1,450	12.5	-44.0
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,365	1,457	1,676	-6.3	-18.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	398	368	493	8.2	-19.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	342	397	378	-13.9	-9.5
Construction	251	301	303	-16.6	-17.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	878	904	1,108	-2.9	-20.8
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	311	361	366	-13.9	-15.0
Financial Activities	64	80	105	-20.0	-39.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	188	209	260	-10.0	-27.7
Educational and Health Svcs.	168	132	204	27.3	-17.6
Leisure & Hospitality	125	117	145	6.8	-13.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	92	103	106	-10.7	-13.2
UNCLASSIFIED	51	51	83	0.0	-38.6
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,406	1,589	1,998	-11.5	-29.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	416	418	599	-0.5	-30.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	324	448	542	-27.7	-40.2
Construction	192	299	335	-35.8	-42.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,014	1,040	1,332	-2.5	-23.9
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	258	326	423	-20.9	-39.0
Financial Activities	78	82	91	-4.9	-14.3
Professional & Business Svcs.	135	192	151	-29.7	-10.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	282	184	324	53.3	-13.0
Leisure & Hospitality	168	165	232	1.8	-27.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	42	71	64	-40.8	-34.4
UNCLASSIFIED	24	29	58	-17.2	-58.6

^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.



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