

TRENDS

Short-Term Projections Indicate Job Growth for Wyoming

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Wyoming is expected to add 7,333 jobs from 2017 to 2019, according to the most recent short-term projections from the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. The largest jobs gains are projected in mining (2,410 jobs) and leisure & hospitality (1,643). Projections are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services produces short-term employment projections by industry and occupation, which are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>. New short-term projections from R&P indicate job growth is projected to occur in all sectors except information and public administration.

Industry Projections

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The industry projections are developed at the three-digit NAICS

subsector level and then summed to the two-digit major industries shown in Table 1.

The short-term industry projections indicate that Wyoming's employment is expected to grow by 7,333 jobs (2.7%) from second quarter 2017 (2017Q2) to second quarter 2019 (2019Q2). At the two-digit NAICS level, job growth is forecast for all sectors, with exception of information (NAICS 51) and public administration (NAICS 92).

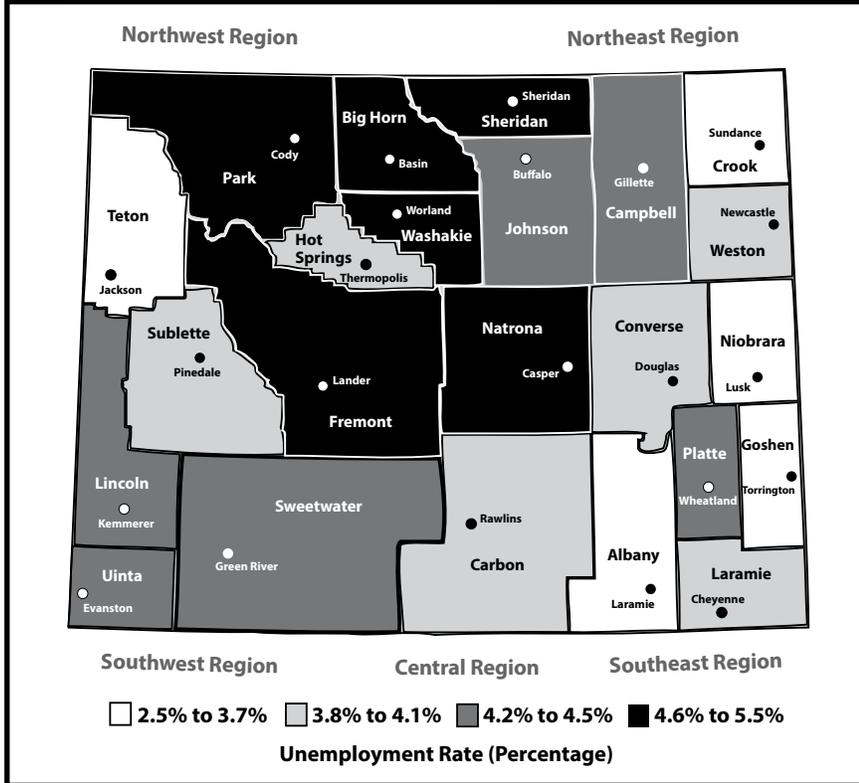
As shown in Table 1 (see page 3), the largest job growth is expected in mining (NAICS 21; 2,410 jobs, or 12.5%) and leisure & hospitality (NAICS 71-72; 1,643, or 4.5%). Wyoming's mining sector has

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Statewide, more than two-thirds (69.0%) of all new firms survived one year after opening and more than one-third (34.5%) were still active after five years. ... page 6**
- **In March 2018, the number of initial Unemployment Insurance claims declined by 15.9% (-317 claims) over the year. ... page 14**

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

historically been volatile, with much of the industry dependent on oil & gas extraction. Employment in mining bottomed out in 2016Q3 with slightly fewer than 18,000 jobs, the lowest level in more than 10 years. Since then, however, mining has seen over-the-month increases in each of the six months prior to the base period used in these projections (2017Q2).

Projections are based on historic trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. Oil prices are relatively favorable for Wyoming suppliers at this time, and therefore employment levels are expected to continue increasing. However, the global supply/demand situation could change abruptly.

Health care & social assistance (NAICS 62) is expected to grow modestly by 784 jobs (2.4%). Growth in this sector has been

tempered somewhat due to a decrease in Wyoming’s population. This is also the reason that employment in educational services (NAICS 61) is expected to remain practically unchanged.

Occupational Projections

Occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Short-term occupational projections show anticipated job growth and openings due to workers exiting the workforce or changing occupations through 2019Q2. Total openings are calculated by projected growth or decline (numeric change) in the number of jobs in a given occupation, plus the number of workers leaving the workforce (exits), plus the number of workers changing occupations (transfers). In almost all occupations, the total number of job openings is largely dictated by the number of workers leaving

Table 1: Short-Term Industry Projections for Wyoming by Two-Digit NAICS Code, 2017Q2-2019Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Employment		Change	
		2017Q2 (Estimated)	2019Q2 (Projected)	N	%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,838	2,974	136	4.8
21	Mining	19,318	21,728	2,410	12.5
22	Utilities	2,498	2,541	43	1.7
23	Construction	20,109	20,392	283	1.4
31-33	Manufacturing	9,102	9,432	330	3.6
42	Wholesale Trade	8,096	8,266	170	2.1
44-45	Retail Trade	29,646	30,278	632	2.1
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	11,510	11,788	278	2.4
51	Information	3,704	3,652	-52	-1.4
52-53	Financial Activities	10,868	11,185	317	2.9
54-56	Professional & Business Services	18,058	18,814	756	4.2
61	Educational Services	29,638	29,705	67	0.2
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	32,648	33,432	784	2.4
71	Leisure & Hospitality	36,365	38,008	1,643	4.5
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,264	7,447	183	2.5
92	Public Administration	32,010	31,366	-644	-2.0
Total, All Industries		273,675	281,008	7,333	2.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Projections, 2017-2019.

Prepared by P. Manning, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS, 3/1/18.

the workforce and the number of workers changing occupations. The projected growth or decline is generally a small component of total openings.

For example, the occupational projections table shows that the number of cashiers (SOC 41-2011) in Wyoming is projected to grow from 6,813 in 2017Q2 to 6,941 in 2019Q2, a growth of 128, or 1.9%. However, an additional 1,291 openings are projected due to individuals exiting the occupation, and an additional 1,260 openings are projected due to transfers.

The total number of openings -- growth plus exits plus transfers -- is projected to be 2,679. The majority of projected openings from 2017-2019 are in jobs that require a high school diploma or less (73.1%). Jobs requiring a bachelor's degree account for the second largest proportion of projected openings (12.1%), followed by jobs requiring a postsecondary certificate (5.9%). Jobs requiring an associate's degree (2.0%), master's degree (1.2%), and doctoral or professional degree (1.0%) make up less than 5% of all projected openings.

Table 2 (see page 5) shows the top five occupations by total projected openings by educational requirement. Jobs associated with the food service and retail trade industry account for the largest number of total projected openings, such as cashiers (2,679 total openings), retail salespersons (2,603), waiters & waitresses (2,321), and combined food preparation & serving workers (2,026). Office clerks round out the top five with 1,597 openings.

Among occupations requiring a certificate, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers and nursing assistants are expected to have the most openings, with 1,597 and 745, respectively. Together, all occupations

requiring a certificate are expected to generate 4,315 job openings from 2017 to 2019 in Wyoming.

There are projected to be 1,454 job openings that require an associate's degree from 2017 to 2019. Three technician occupations are in the top five requiring an associate's degree, including geological & petroleum technicians (140 jobs), forest & conservation technicians (137), and chemical technicians (73). Preschool teachers and paralegals & legal assistants are expected to have 131 and 116 openings, respectively.

There are projected to be 8,848 job openings over the two years that require a bachelor's degree. General & operations managers are projected to have 967 openings. Two teaching-related occupations — substitute teachers and elementary school teachers — are expected to add 673 and 430 jobs, respectively. Registered nurses (658) and accountants & auditors (390) complete the top five.

Occupations requiring a master's degree are projected to have 867 total openings from 2017 to 2019. Three of the top five occupations are education-related: educational, guidance, school, & vocational counselors (131 openings); educational administrators, elementary & secondary school (66); and instructional coordinators (64). Mental health counselors and librarians are expected to have 83 and 69 openings, respectively.

Projections suggest there will be 728 total openings in occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree. Lawyers are projected to have the most openings with 91, followed by postsecondary teachers (72), pharmacists (55), physical therapists (54), and postsecondary health specialties teachers (41).

Table 2: Top 5 Occupations by Projected Total Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2017-2019

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	2017Q2	2019Q2	Number of Openings Due to:			
				Growth	Exits	Transfers	Total Openings
Total, All Education Levels		292,733	300,594	7,861	27,750	37,682	73,293
High School Diploma or Less							
41-2011	Cashiers	6,813	6,941	128	1,291	1,260	2,679
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,454	8,621	167	1,081	1,355	2,603
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	5,521	5,733	212	833	1,276	2,321
35-3021	Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	4,757	5,013	256	865	905	2,026
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	6,421	6,519	98	759	740	1,597
Total, All Occupations		190,273	196,099	5,826	20,223	27,539	53,588
Certificate							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,280	6,529	249	543	805	1,597
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	3,068	3,124	56	376	313	745
49-3023	Automotive Service Tech. & Mechanics	1,728	1,767	39	110	211	360
39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists	804	827	23	109	81	213
31-9092	Medical Assistants	637	661	24	57	80	161
Total, All Occupations		19,009	19,501	492	1,683	2,140	4,315
Associate's Degree							
19-4041	Geological & Petroleum Tech.	312	383	71	19	50	140
19-4093	Forest & Conservation Tech.	621	616	-5	50	92	137
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Ed.	706	701	-5	61	75	131
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	521	532	11	35	70	116
19-4031	Chemical Technicians	323	335	12	22	39	73
Total, All Occupations		7,175	7,365	190	489	775	1,454
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	4,736	4,927	191	200	576	967
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	2,997	3,021	24	367	282	673
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,009	5,155	146	291	221	658
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	2,997	3,007	10	198	222	430
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	1,974	2,016	42	118	230	390
Total, All Occupations		49,875	50,807	932	3,081	4,835	8,848
Master's Degree							
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, & Vocational Counselors	598	606	8	44	79	131
21-1014	Mental Health Counselors	355	365	10	26	47	83
25-4021	Librarians	396	393	-3	43	29	69
11-9032	Education Admin., Elementary & Secondary School	438	439	1	25	40	66
25-9031	Instructional Coordinators	345	348	3	33	28	64
Total, All Occupations		4,812	4,894	82	324	461	867
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,015	1,022	7	40	44	91
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	458	461	3	34	35	72
29-1051	Pharmacists	529	538	9	25	21	55
29-1123	Physical Therapists	451	468	17	18	19	54
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	215	223	8	16	17	41
Total, All Occupations		6,401	6,491	90	320	318	728

Note: Growth + Exits + Transfers = Total Openings.

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2017-2019.

Prepared by P. Manning, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Business Survival in Wyoming

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

The March 2018 issue of Wyoming Labor Force Trends included a feature article on new business formation in Wyoming. This article provides a discussion on business survival in Wyoming at the employer size, regional, and industry levels.

Information about the prospects of a business surviving in a given industry and location can help individuals who are planning to open a business. This type of information also may help entities such as the Wyoming Business Council and other public and private funding sources for new ventures develop practical strategies to ensure greater return on investment when establishing a new firm.

Due to limited information on business transitions like selling, merging, and dividing, R&P only considers firm survival relative to the original owners in this research. Some firms may still operate but have changed ownership. Those firms are not included in survival counts.

Many factors could impact a firm's survivability, such as the supply and demand situation for a specific product or the service a firm provides, competition from similar businesses, government policies, supply of required labor, and location.

For this article, a firm is considered as having survived one year if it is still reporting employment and wage information to the Department of Workforce Services' Unemployment Insurance (UI) Tax Division. The one-year survival rate is calculated by dividing the number of one-year survivals by the total number of firms that reached their one-year anniversary date. The same method is used to define survival rates for two and three or more years. In order to obtain a general pattern of survival rates in Wyoming

and avoid variation in individual years, R&P used all records since the 1992Q4 that met the specific requirement for each survival rate.

Statewide, more than two-thirds (69.1%) of the new firms survived one year after opening and more than one-third (34.5%) were still active after five years (see Table 1, page 7). The survival rates get smaller as the number of years in business increases. Industries face different challenges in their operations, and their survival rates could vary widely. For example, among all private industries, 62.7% of new firms in health care & social assistance were still in business three years after opening, and only 36.4% in construction were still in operation three years after opening. Construction showed the lowest survival rates across all years. This may directly relate to the large portion of temporary projects such as roads, oil and gas pipelines, buildings, etc. More than half of all firms in agriculture (51.4%) and utilities (52.3%) survived five years after opening, followed by health care & social assistance (49.9%) and real estate & rental & leasing (45.8%). The private industries with the highest 10-year survival rates were utilities (34.7%), agriculture (34.6%), and health care & social assistance (33.8%).

A firm's location could be a very important factor to survivability. For example, 81.8% of firms in utilities survived three year in business in the northwest region, but only 33.3% survived three years in the northeast region (see Table 2, page

8). On the other hand, firms in agriculture showed the highest three-year survival rate in the central region (68.8%) compared with all other regions. Some industries had very similar three-year survival rates in all five regions of the state, such as construction, which ranged from 35.3% to 38.6%.

New firms' survival rates also varied largely by firm size. In general, large-sized firms had higher survival rates than the middle- and small-sized firms (see Figure 1, page 8). Firms that were started with only temporary employees showed the lowest survival rates. For example, 83.0% of all larger-sized firms were still in business one year after opening, and nearly half (47.9%) survived after five years. By comparison, approximately one-third (33.3%) of all initial temp hiring firms survived after one year,

and 16.6% survived after five years. Larger firms may have prepared more sufficiently than other sized firms from the beginning and had stronger competitive power.

Conclusion

Business survival rates get smaller as the number of years in business increases, as industries face different challenges in their operations. Larger firms (those with more than 20 employees) tend to have higher survival rates than smaller firms. Finally, businesses in industries such as agriculture, utilities, finance & insurance, real estate & rental & leasing, and health care & social assistance tend to have the highest survival rates in both the short-term and long-term.

Table 1: Survival Rates for New Wyoming Firms by Year and Industry

Industry & NAICS ^a Code	Number of Years in Business					
	1	2	3	4	5	10
Agriculture (11)	79.1	68.0	60.5	55.4	51.4	34.6
Mining (21)	73.7	60.7	50.2	43.5	37.7	22.3
Utilities (22)	76.0	61.6	57.7	51.5	52.3	34.7
Construction (23)	57.9	44.3	36.4	30.1	26.2	14.4
Manufacturing (31-33)	72.9	59.9	49.9	44.5	38.7	21.5
Wholesale Trade (42)	74.0	57.2	47.2	39.9	34.5	20.4
Retail Trade (44-45)	74.8	60.3	50.0	42.3	36.0	19.6
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	67.0	52.7	43.6	36.4	32.1	17.4
Information (51)	65.4	50.7	43.5	36.5	32.0	15.8
Finance & Insurance (52)	67.3	55.3	45.2	39.1	36.0	24.7
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	77.1	64.9	57.1	50.4	45.8	29.7
Professional & Technical Services (54)	70.8	56.5	47.7	41.9	36.8	22.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises (55)	77.8	59.4	55.7	45.7	37.4	23.5
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	63.5	50.3	41.4	34.1	29.0	16.2
Educational Services (61)	71.8	60.0	52.1	44.1	39.3	23.0
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	81.6	68.8	62.7	55.1	49.9	33.8
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	71.5	58.9	49.3	43.5	37.9	21.8
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	73.1	57.5	48.1	40.1	34.8	18.4
Other Services (except Public Administration) (81)	68.2	53.0	43.5	36.7	31.3	16.3
Government	91.5	90.2	86.7	83.0	82.5	73.8
Total	69.1	55.1	46.2	39.4	34.5	20.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

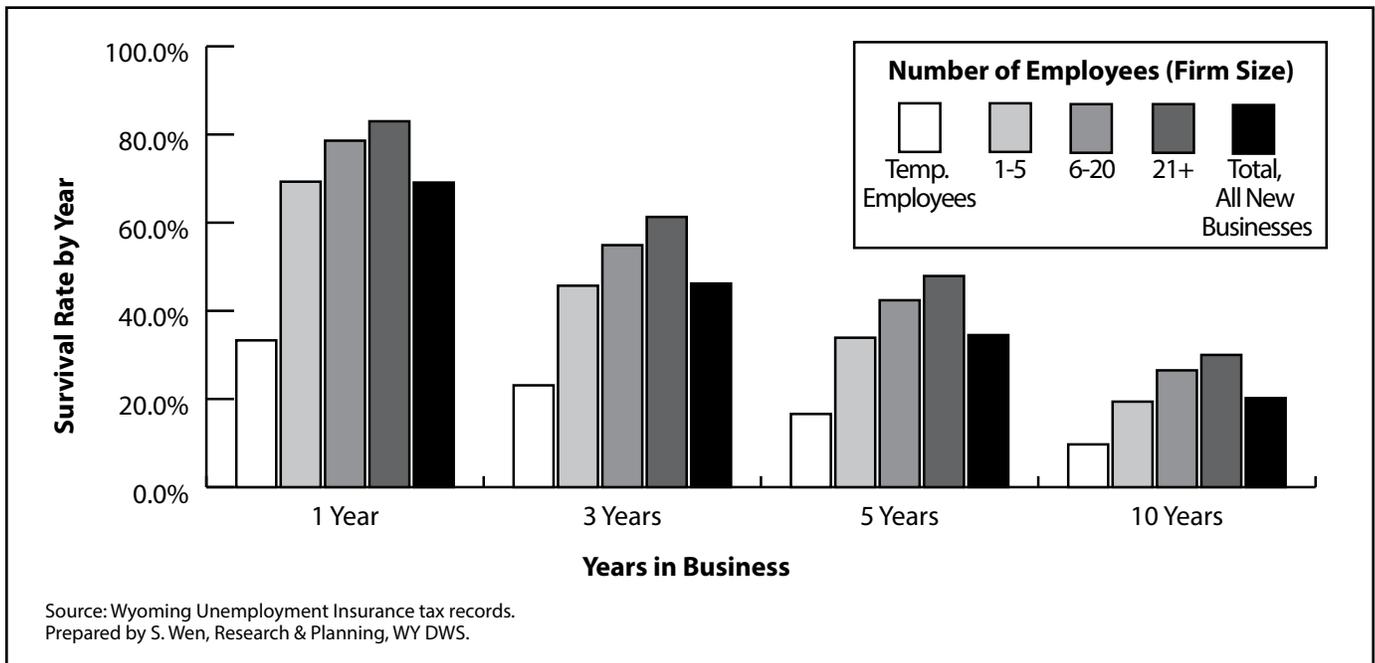


Figure 1: Survival Rates for New Wyoming Firms by Number of Employees (Firm Size), 1992-2016

Table 2: Three-Year Survival Rate for New Wyoming Businesses by Industry and Region

Industry & NAICS ^a Code	Region						Statewide
	Central	North-east	North-west	South-east	South-west	Non-classified	
Agriculture (11)	68.8	56.8	59.7	63.0	57.3	37.5	60.5
Mining (21)	49.4	51.5	53.3	44.6	48.7	49.4	50.2
Utilities (22)	38.5	33.3	81.8	75.0	66.7	60.0	57.7
Construction (23)	37.8	38.6	38.4	35.3	35.9	24.8	36.4
Manufacturing (31-33)	54.0	47.6	44.4	52.6	50.6	53.8	49.9
Wholesale Trade (42)	50.5	51.3	44.5	48.4	45.7	39.5	47.2
Retail Trade (44-45)	49.2	52.3	50.4	47.1	51.7	44.3	50.0
Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	44.0	46.1	47.1	40.8	42.7	40.5	43.6
Information (51)	36.8	48.4	48.6	44.8	41.4	43.1	43.5
Finance & Insurance (52)	53.2	51.1	58.6	45.5	40.1	19.8	45.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (53)	60.7	62.0	56.5	56.6	53.5	52.4	57.1
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services (54)	47.8	47.5	49.4	47.5	49.8	34.6	47.7
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises (55)	50.0	69.0	50.0	53.5	54.7	66.7	55.7
Administrative & Waste Services (56)	40.1	41.4	39.3	44.1	43.5	34.8	41.4
Educational Services (61)	47.1	55.6	48.1	52.1	58.9	45.2	52.1
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	63.7	63.7	63.4	61.9	62.1	56.8	62.7
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation (71)	46.5	55.2	49.3	44.3	51.9	31.3	49.3
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	48.5	48.8	47.0	49.4	46.5	62.5	48.1
Other Services, except Public Administration (81)	47.3	43.2	40.4	39.5	46.8	48.0	43.5
Government	100.0	81.6	80.5	82.8	92.5	88.9	86.7
Total	47.8	47.6	47.3	45.5	45.9	36.2	46.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 3.9% in March 2018

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 fell from 4.0% in February to 3.9% in March, which was its lowest level in three years. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was slightly lower than the March U.S. unemployment rate of 4.1%.

From February to March, most county unemployment rates held steady or decreased slightly. It is normal for unemployment rates to fall in March, as employment tends to increase in construction, government, and other sectors. The largest decreases were seen in Johnson (down from 4.9% to 4.3%), Natrona (down from 5.0% to 4.7%), and Laramie (down from 4.1% to 3.8%) counties. Unemployment rates rose slightly in Albany (up from 2.8% to 3.0%) and Weston (up from 3.7% to 3.9%) counties.

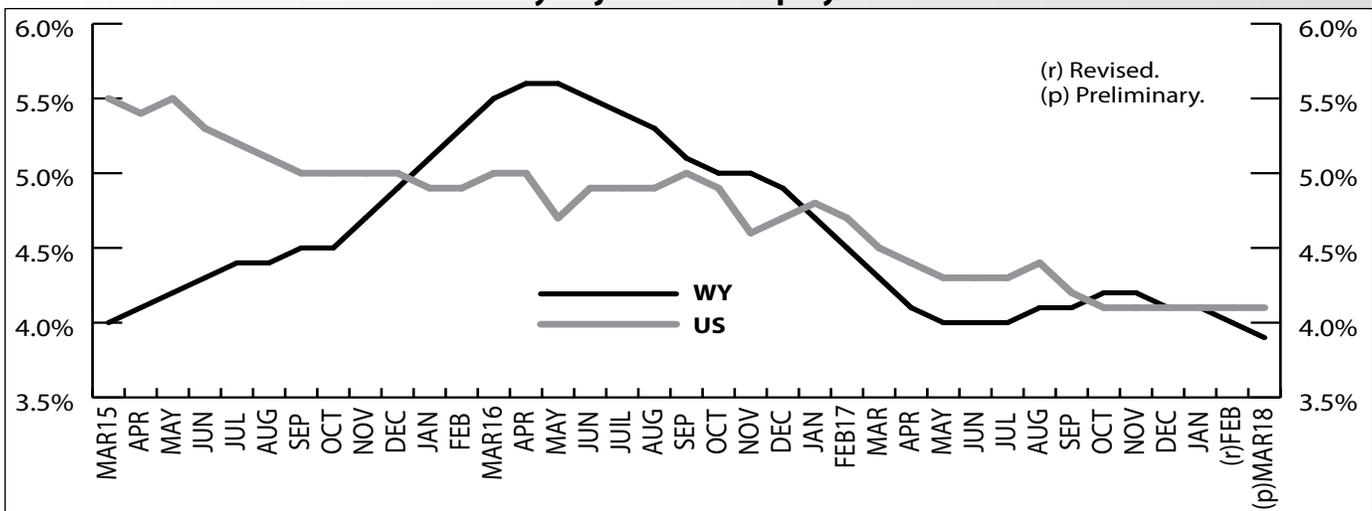
From March 2017 to March 2018, unemployment rates fell in 21 counties and rose in two counties. The largest decreases occurred in Sublette (down from 5.8% to 4.1%), Campbell (down from 5.7% to 4.2%), and Natrona (down from 6.0% to 4.7%) counties. Small unemployment rate increases were seen in Washakie (up from 4.7% to 5.2%) and Sheridan (up from 4.7% to 5.0%) counties.

Fremont County reported the highest unemployment rate in March at 5.5%. It was followed by Park (5.2%), Washakie (5.2%), and Sheridan (5.0%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (2.5%), Niobrara (2.5%), Goshen (2.9%), and Albany (3.0%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 274,900 in March 2017 to 278,200 in March 2018, an increase of 3,300 jobs (or 1.2%; not a statistically significant change).

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.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



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

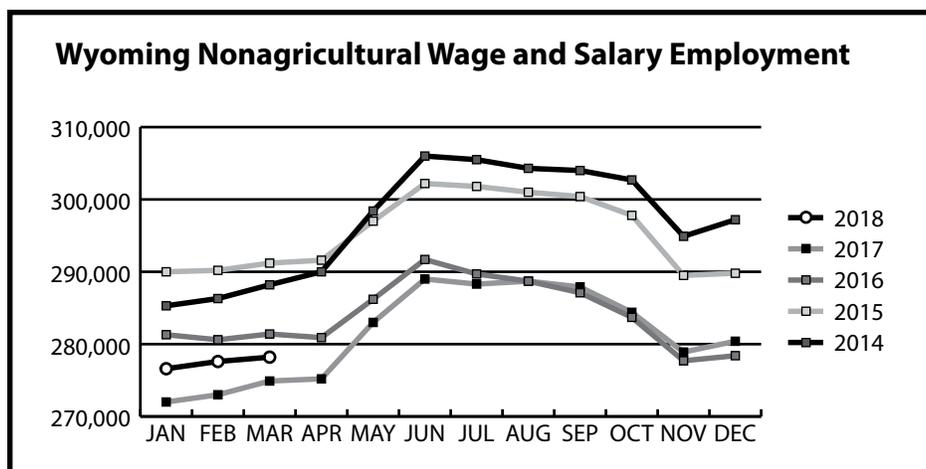
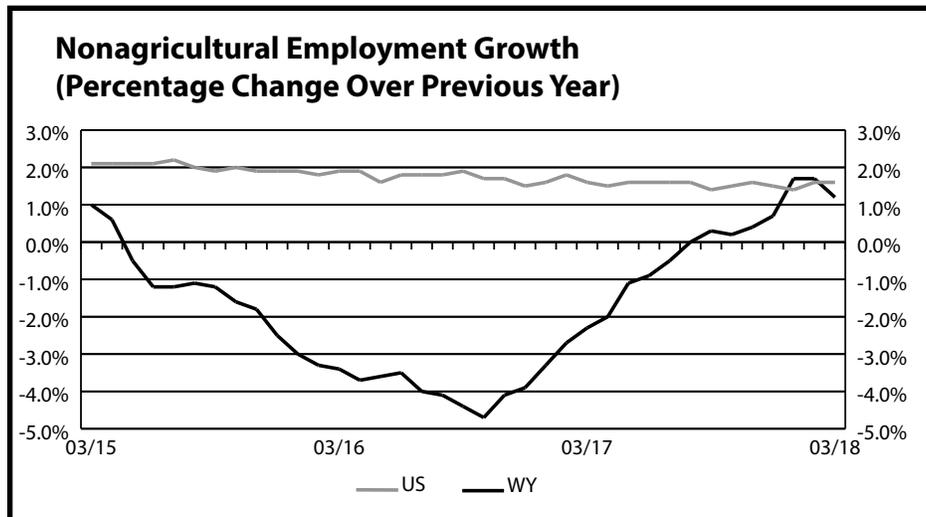
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	275,575	278,200	2,625	0.9%
Natural Resources & Mining	20,089	20,600	511	2.5%
Construction	16,616	18,000	1,384	7.7%
Manufacturing	9,361	9,500	139	1.5%
Wholesale Trade	8,096	8,400	304	3.6%
Retail Trade	28,451	29,000	549	1.9%
Transportation & Utilities	13,936	14,600	664	4.5%
Information	3,622	3,600	-22	-0.6%
Financial Activities	10,818	10,800	-18	-0.2%
Professional & Business Services	17,784	18,400	616	3.3%
Educational & Health Services	28,144	28,300	156	0.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	33,924	32,700	-1,224	-3.7%
Other Services	13,935	14,200	265	1.9%
Government	70,799	70,100	-699	-1.0%

Projections were run in February 2018 and based on QCEW data through September 2017.

State Unemployment Rates March 2018 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.3
Alaska	7.3
District of Columbia	5.6
New Mexico	5.6
West Virginia	5.4
Arizona	4.9
Nevada	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.8
Washington	4.8
Michigan	4.7
Illinois	4.6
New Jersey	4.6
New York	4.6
Connecticut	4.5
Mississippi	4.5
North Carolina	4.5
Rhode Island	4.5
Georgia	4.4
Louisiana	4.4
Ohio	4.4
South Carolina	4.4
California	4.3
Delaware	4.3
Maryland	4.3
Montana	4.1
Oregon	4.1
United States	4.1
Kentucky	4.0
Oklahoma	4.0
Texas	4.0
Florida	3.9
Wyoming	3.9
Alabama	3.8
Arkansas	3.8
Missouri	3.6
Massachusetts	3.5
Kansas	3.4
South Dakota	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Virginia	3.4
Indiana	3.2
Minnesota	3.2
Utah	3.1
Colorado	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Iowa	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
Vermont	2.8
Maine	2.7
New Hampshire	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Hawaii	2.1



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates March 2018 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 18	Feb 18	Mar 17	Mar 18 Feb 18	Mar 18 Mar 17
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.8	24.6	24.4	0.8	1.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.7	19.5	19.2	1.0	2.6
GOODS PRODUCING	8.1	8.0	7.7	1.3	5.2
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	7.1
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.0
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.7	16.6	16.7	0.6	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	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	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-6.3
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.1	5.1	5.2	0.0	-1.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 18	Feb 18	Mar 17	Mar 18 Feb 18	Mar 18 Mar 17
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.9	22.7	22.8	0.9	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.1	18.0	17.9	0.6	1.1
GOODS PRODUCING	7.5	7.5	7.3	0.0	2.7
Natural Resources & Mining	4.9	4.9	4.5	0.0	8.9
Construction	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	-13.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.4	15.2	15.5	1.3	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.3	4.5	2.3	-2.2
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	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.7	4.9	2.1	-2.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 18	Feb 18	Mar 17	Mar 18 Feb 18	Mar 18 Mar 17
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	19.7	19.9	19.5	-1.0	1.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.1	17.3	16.9	-1.2	1.2
GOODS PRODUCING	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.6	17.8	17.4	-1.1	1.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.8	1.7	-5.6	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.7	7.8	7.6	-1.3	1.3
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.8
Alaska	7.9
West Virginia	5.9
District of Columbia	5.7
New Mexico	5.1
Nevada	4.9
Washington	4.9
New York	4.8
Rhode Island	4.8
Connecticut	4.7
Montana	4.7
New Jersey	4.7
Arizona	4.6
Michigan	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.6
Maryland	4.5
Illinois	4.4
Kentucky	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
Mississippi	4.3
North Carolina	4.3
Ohio	4.3
Oregon	4.3
California	4.2
Wyoming	4.2
Delaware	4.1
Georgia	4.1
South Carolina	4.1
Texas	4.1
United States	4.1
Alabama	3.9
Arkansas	3.9
Florida	3.8
Massachusetts	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
Missouri	3.8
Oklahoma	3.8
South Dakota	3.6
Tennessee	3.5
Kansas	3.4
Indiana	3.3
Utah	3.3
Virginia	3.3
Idaho	3.2
North Dakota	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
Maine	3.1
Iowa	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Colorado	2.9
Nebraska	2.9
New Hampshire	2.9
Hawaii	1.9

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Consumer Price Index for transportation rose 3.9% from a year earlier, probably reflecting higher gasoline prices.

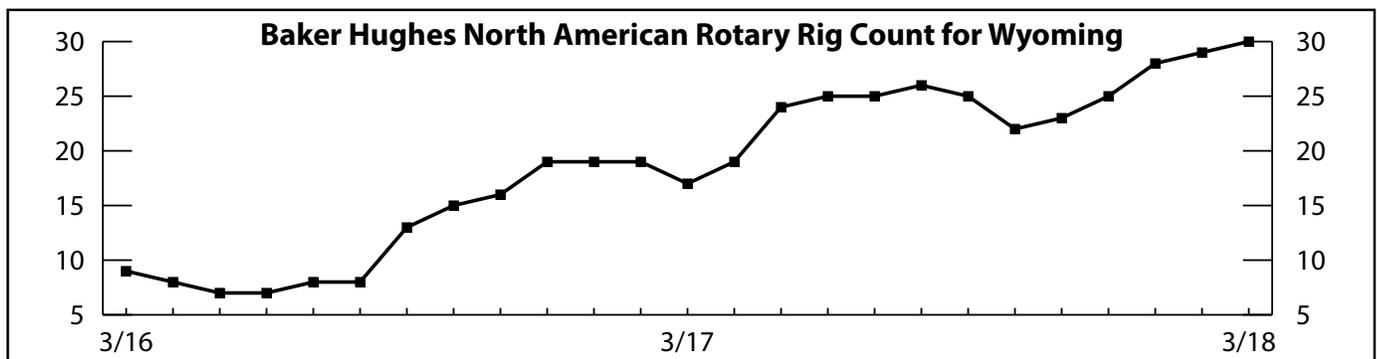
	Mar 2018 (p)	Feb 2018 (r)	Mar 2017 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	278,200	277,600	274,900	0.2	1.2
Wyoming State Government	15,300	15,200	15,600	0.7	-1.9
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,900	45,800	46,200	0.2	-0.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,600	37,900	38,000	1.8	1.6
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,771,000	8,103,000	8,137,000	-4.1	-4.5
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	5.2%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	450,000	373,000	460,000	20.6	-2.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,080,000	5,331,000	5,552,000	-4.7	-8.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	15,167	16,409	21,178	-7.6	-28.4
Benefits Paid	\$5,561,089	\$6,038,111	\$7,967,561	-7.9	-30.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$366.66	\$367.98	\$376.22	-0.4	-2.5
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	255,148	253,321	252,258	0.7	1.1
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	2.2%	2.6%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	249.6	249.0	243.8	0.2	2.4
Food & Beverages	252.2	252.1	249.0	0.0	1.3
Housing	256.4	255.7	249.0	0.3	3.0
Apparel	128.6	126.6	128.3	1.6	0.3
Transportation	207.8	207.4	200.1	0.2	3.9
Medical Care	484.0	482.9	474.6	0.2	2.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	119.3	119.1	118.6	0.2	0.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	136.0	136.3	136.2	-0.2	-0.2
Other Goods & Services	439.3	438.3	428.3	0.2	2.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	198.9	199.3	191.5	-0.2	3.9
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	166	113	160	46.9	3.8
Valuation	\$75,494,000	\$34,685,000	\$54,016,000	117.7	39.8
Single Family Homes	153	99	141	54.5	8.5
Valuation	\$73,530,000	\$33,739,000	\$51,812,000	117.9	41.9
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	20	11	12	81.8	66.7
Valuation	\$3,983,000	\$2,505,000	\$2,579,000	59.0	54.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	44	31	48	41.9	-8.3
Valuation	\$8,578,000	\$4,503,000	\$8,343,000	90.5	2.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	30	29	17	3.4	76.5

(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 March 2017 to March 2018, unemployment rates fell in 21 counties and rose in two counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Mar 2018 (p)	Feb 2018 (r)	Mar 2017 (b)									
NORTHWEST	45,496	45,539	45,735	43,131	43,087	43,104	2,365	2,452	2,631	5.2	5.4	5.8
Big Horn	5,225	5,238	5,155	4,976	4,975	4,904	249	263	251	4.8	5.0	4.9
Fremont	19,221	19,170	19,565	18,168	18,070	18,291	1,053	1,100	1,274	5.5	5.7	6.5
Hot Springs	2,276	2,273	2,348	2,184	2,179	2,241	92	94	107	4.0	4.1	4.6
Park	14,773	14,827	14,606	14,010	14,036	13,796	763	791	810	5.2	5.3	5.5
Washakie	4,001	4,031	4,061	3,793	3,827	3,872	208	204	189	5.2	5.1	4.7
NORTHEAST	49,315	49,334	50,472	47,149	47,090	47,832	2,166	2,244	2,640	4.4	4.5	5.2
Campbell	22,599	22,531	23,413	21,646	21,560	22,086	953	971	1,327	4.2	4.3	5.7
Crook	3,455	3,539	3,430	3,331	3,403	3,266	124	136	164	3.6	3.8	4.8
Johnson	4,019	4,057	4,003	3,846	3,857	3,786	173	200	217	4.3	4.9	5.4
Sheridan	15,564	15,544	15,779	14,792	14,743	15,033	772	801	746	5.0	5.2	4.7
Weston	3,678	3,663	3,847	3,534	3,527	3,661	144	136	186	3.9	3.7	4.8
SOUTHWEST	57,693	57,589	58,547	55,491	55,408	55,859	2,202	2,181	2,688	3.8	3.8	4.6
Lincoln	8,512	8,521	8,578	8,154	8,165	8,190	358	356	388	4.2	4.2	4.5
Sublette	4,172	4,220	4,024	3,999	4,045	3,792	173	175	232	4.1	4.1	5.8
Sweetwater	21,447	21,200	22,066	20,539	20,306	20,909	908	894	1,157	4.2	4.2	5.2
Teton	14,731	14,872	14,666	14,364	14,517	14,259	367	355	407	2.5	2.4	2.8
Uinta	8,831	8,776	9,213	8,435	8,375	8,709	396	401	504	4.5	4.6	5.5
SOUTHEAST	81,605	81,420	82,976	78,728	78,454	79,861	2,877	2,966	3,115	3.5	3.6	3.8
Albany	20,951	20,769	21,289	20,320	20,188	20,635	631	581	654	3.0	2.8	3.1
Goshen	6,799	6,815	6,850	6,601	6,620	6,644	198	195	206	2.9	2.9	3.0
Laramie	47,854	47,841	49,020	46,040	45,891	47,022	1,814	1,950	1,998	3.8	4.1	4.1
Niobrara	1,264	1,283	1,256	1,233	1,249	1,210	31	34	46	2.5	2.7	3.7
Platte	4,737	4,712	4,561	4,534	4,506	4,350	203	206	211	4.3	4.4	4.6
CENTRAL	54,587	54,181	55,485	52,144	51,622	52,300	2,443	2,559	3,185	4.5	4.7	5.7
Carbon	7,638	7,605	7,720	7,332	7,301	7,334	306	304	386	4.0	4.0	5.0
Converse	7,365	7,313	7,531	7,087	7,039	7,153	278	274	378	3.8	3.7	5.0
Natrona	39,584	39,263	40,234	37,725	37,282	37,813	1,859	1,981	2,421	4.7	5.0	6.0
STATEWIDE	288,701	288,065	293,214	276,646	275,663	278,955	12,055	12,402	14,259	4.2	4.3	4.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	4.0	4.3
U.S.										4.1	4.4	4.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.1	4.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2018 Run Date 04/2018.

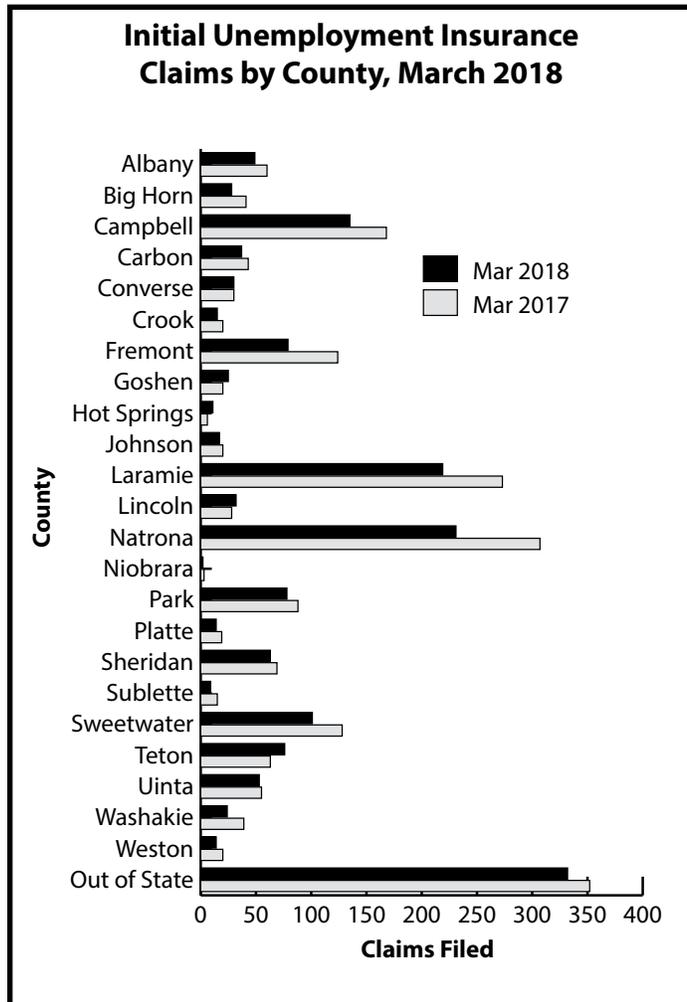
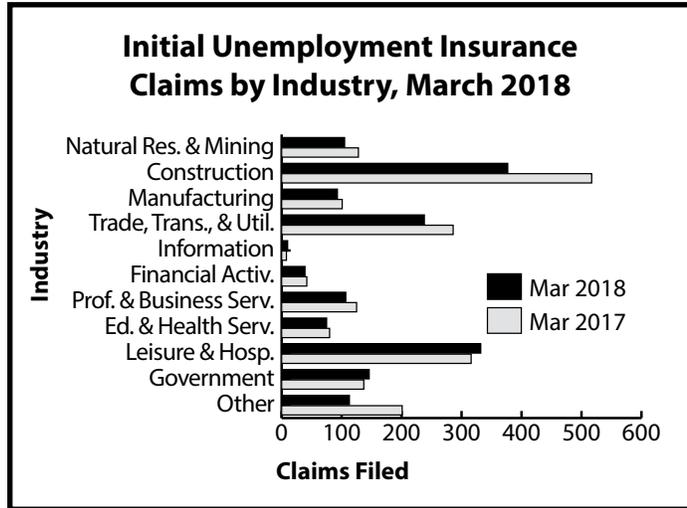
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

The number of new initial claims declined by 15.9% (-317 claims) compared to March 2017. Initial claims have decreased from prior-year levels every month since September 2016.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Mar 18	Mar 17	Mar 18	Mar 17
Wyoming Statewide	1,674	1,991	-8.9	-15.9
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,674	1,837	-8.9	-15.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	576	747	-35.3	-22.9
Natural Res. & Mining	105	128	-6.3	-18.0
Mining	95	115	-6.9	-17.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	3	11	0.0	-72.7
Construction	377	517	-43.5	-27.1
Manufacturing	93	101	-14.7	-7.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	837	904	22.5	-7.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	238	286	-4.4	-16.8
Wholesale Trade	32	36	10.3	-11.1
Retail Trade	110	148	-1.8	-25.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	96	102	-11.1	-5.9
Information	10	8	42.9	25.0
Financial Activities	39	42	50.0	-7.1
Prof. and Business Svcs.	107	125	-30.1	-14.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	75	80	1.4	-6.3
Leisure & Hospitality	332	316	151.5	5.1
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	30	40	-14.3	-25.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	146	137	10.6	6.6
Federal Government	72	48	35.8	50.0
State Government	14	15	-22.2	-6.7
Local Government	59	73	-1.7	-19.2
Local Education	19	17	26.7	11.8
UNCLASSIFIED	113	201	-13.1	-43.8

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	218	268	272	-18.7	-19.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	76	124	102	-38.7	-25.5
Construction	71	105	87	-32.4	-18.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	117	112	139	4.5	-15.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	51	44	47	15.9	8.5
Financial Activities	8	3	17	166.7	-52.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	30	47	34	-36.2	-11.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	11	17	20	-35.3	-45.0
Leisure & Hospitality	16	8	16	100.0	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14	10	18	40.0	-22.2
UNCLASSIFIED	9	20	12	-55.0	-25.0

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	230	294	307	-21.8	-25.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	94	153	128	-38.6	-26.6
Construction	72	119	94	-39.5	-23.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	126	129	160	-2.3	-21.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	39	38	54	2.6	-27.8
Financial Activities	9	5	8	80.0	12.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	30	37	29	-18.9	3.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	17	19	17	-10.5	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	21	16	30	31.3	-30.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5	6	10	-16.7	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	4	4	8	0.0	-50.0

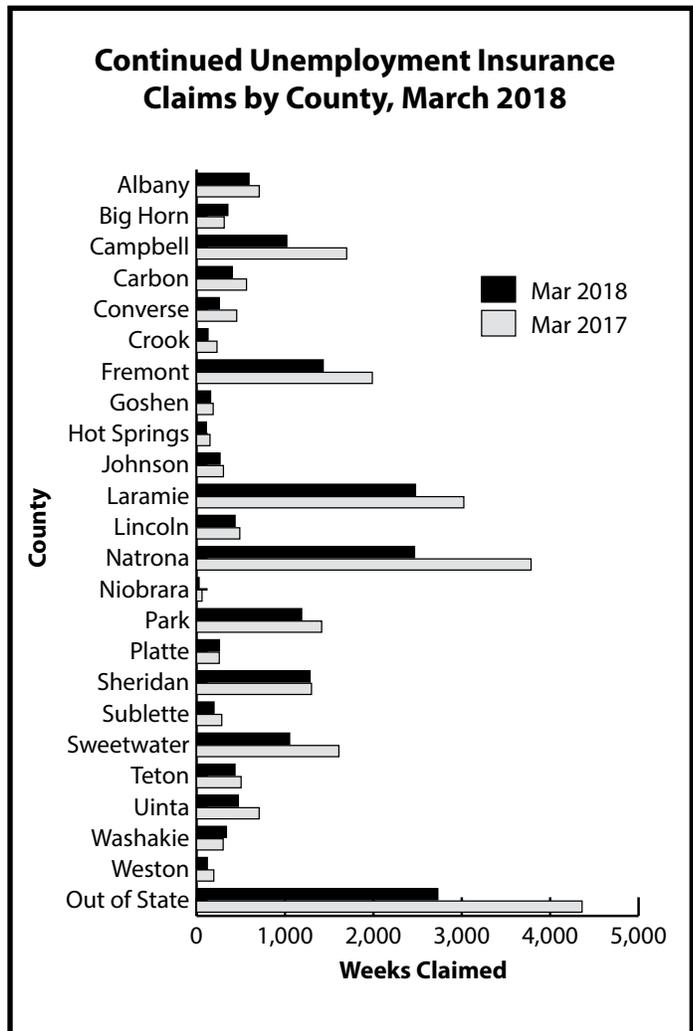
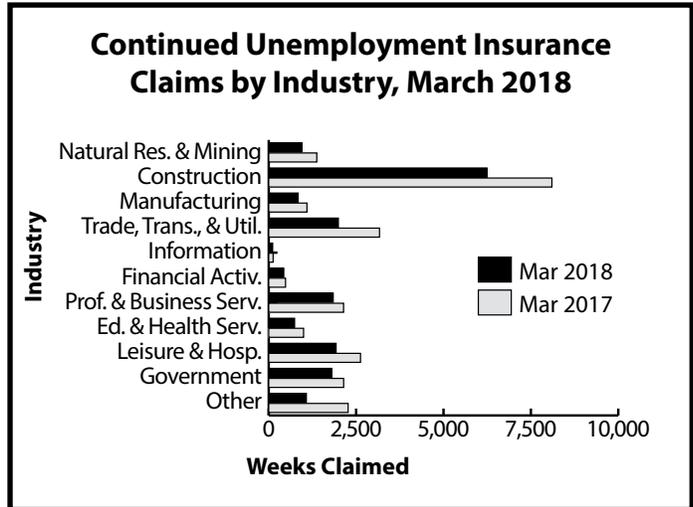
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Over the year, the number of unique claimants with continued claims decreased by 11.4% (701 fewer individuals). Total continued weeks claimed decreased by 26.8% (6,680 fewer weeks claimed).

	Continued Claims				
	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Mar 18	Feb 18	Mar 17	Feb 18	Mar 17
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	18,224	20,121	24,904	-9.4	-26.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	5,431	5,691	6,132	-4.6	-11.4
Benefit Exhaustions	357	317	549	12.6	-35.0
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	6.6%	5.6%	9.0%	1.0%	-2.4%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	8,028	8,735	10,572	-8.1	-24.1
Natural Res. & Mining	944	914	1,375	3.3	-31.3
Mining	718	663	1,174	8.3	-38.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	38	51	199	-25.5	-80.9
Construction	6,243	7,041	8,101	-11.3	-22.9
Manufacturing	840	779	1,094	7.8	-23.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	7,316	7,928	9,917	-7.7	-26.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,992	2,287	3,169	-12.9	-37.1
Wholesale Trade	326	368	489	-11.4	-33.3
Retail Trade	1,096	1,271	1,755	-13.8	-37.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	570	648	925	-12.0	-38.4
Information	112	109	126	2.8	-11.1
Financial Activities	431	398	481	8.3	-10.4
Prof. & Business Services	1,845	2,104	2,141	-12.3	-13.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	740	763	997	-3.0	-25.8
Leisure and Hospitality	1,927	1,990	2,625	-3.2	-26.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	261	270	370	-3.3	-29.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,802	2,055	2,143	-12.3	-15.9
Federal Government	872	1,027	983	-15.1	-11.3
State Government	231	296	217	-22.0	6.5
Local Government	698	731	942	-4.5	-25.9
Local Education	155	163	194	-4.9	-20.1
UNCLASSIFIED	1,077	1,401	2,271	-23.1	-52.6
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,476	2,823	3,023	-12.3	-18.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	748	796	768	-6.0	-2.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,187	1,432	1,339	-17.1	-11.4
Construction	1,027	1,239	1,203	-17.1	-14.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,067	1,142	1,414	-6.6	-24.5
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	362	364	571	-0.5	-36.6
Financial Activities	97	96	102	1.0	-4.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	364	402	472	-9.5	-22.9
Educational and Health Svcs.	150	145	182	3.4	-17.6
Leisure & Hospitality	95	113	135	-15.9	-29.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	127	153	142	-17.0	-10.6
UNCLASSIFIED	94	95	127	-1.1	-26.0
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,465	2,730	3,784	-9.7	-34.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	755	791	930	-4.6	-18.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,121	1,241	1,822	-9.7	-38.5
Construction	922	1,055	1,397	-12.6	-34.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,226	1,340	1,736	-8.5	-29.4
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	338	413	600	-18.2	-43.7
Financial Activities	93	85	81	9.4	14.8
Professional & Business Svcs.	348	347	379	0.3	-8.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	175	184	227	-4.9	-22.9
Leisure & Hospitality	192	222	345	-13.5	-44.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	86	100	115	-14.0	-25.2
UNCLASSIFIED	31	47	110	-34.0	-71.8



^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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