

# TRENDS

## Employment and Earnings Outcomes for Wyoming CNAs

by: Katelynd Faler, Senior Economist

*In a recent study of more than 1,000 certified nursing assistants (CNAs), Research & Planning concluded that female CNAs earned greater wages and were more likely to be employed in Wyoming when compared with a control group of similar individuals.*

**E**mployment, earnings, and retention of nursing assistants in Wyoming are of interest to many groups, including educators, workforce specialists, and health care administrators. Ongoing discussions of the location of a future state-run nursing home for veterans have generated questions about the availability of nursing assistants in different areas of Wyoming (King, 2019).

Nationally, about 40.9% of all nursing assistants were employed in nursing care facilities in 2017 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018), and close to 90% of nursing assistants were female in 2018 (Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2019).

This analysis from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming

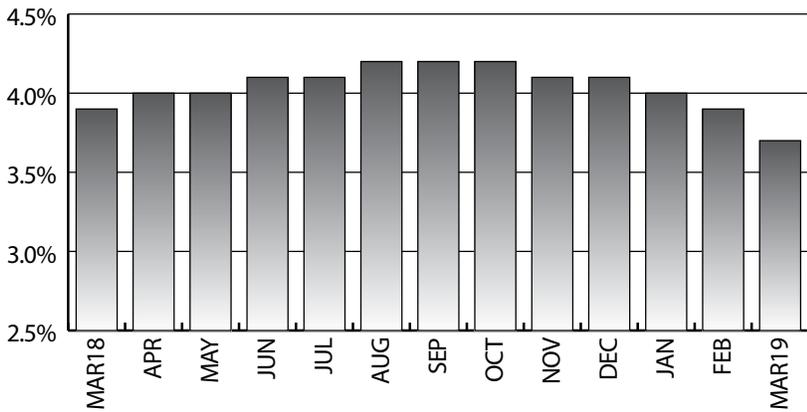
Department of Workforce Services uses administrative data to look specifically at certified nursing assistants who have not received other postsecondary awards or licenses and compares their outcomes to similar individuals matched by age, gender, and education. Research & Planning used quasi-experimental design and multiple control groups to compare labor market behavior in terms of employment in Wyoming, employment stability in Wyoming, and annual earnings for more than 1,000 certified nursing assistants from six years prior to earning a nursing assistant certificate, to three years after earning a certificate. Research & Planning found statistically significant favorable workforce outcomes for female

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly three-fourths (74.8%) of total projected job openings from 2018 to 2020 are in occupations that require a high school diploma or less. ... [page 7](#)
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose to 36 in March 2019, an increase of 20% from a year earlier. ... [page 12](#)

**Wyoming Unemployment Rate by Month, March 2018 to March 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)**



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(Text continued from page 1)

certified nursing assistants as compared to similar individuals in terms of employment and wages. After obtaining a nursing assistant certificate, females were more likely to be employed in Wyoming, had more stable employment interactions, and earned several thousand dollars more in wages in the years following certification than their peers. Statistical differences were not consistently noted for males, largely because fewer males earn a nursing assistant certificate and therefore fewer males could be included in this analysis.

A recording of a webinar given by Research & Planning in 2018, reviewing earnings across industries, employment throughout Wyoming, and injury rates for nursing assistants can be found at <https://bit.ly/2My9aSh>. A list of certified nurse aide programs maintained by the Wyoming Department of Health can be found at <https://health.wyo.gov/aging/hls/certified-nurse-aides/>.

## Methodology

The high quality data in this research

come from R&P’s data-sharing agreements with agencies across the state. More information on these agreements can be found at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/LMIinfo.htm>. Statistical tests were used to compare CNAs selected for this study to similar individuals. Table 1 illustrates the characteristics on which CNAs were matched to individuals in the control group.

To thoroughly investigate the outcomes for CNAs, R&P compared the CNA group to three distinct control groups on three measures: employment in Wyoming, employment stability, and total wages earned in a year.

For this summary, the data from the three control groups was combined into one aggregate control group, and only the findings on employment in Wyoming and total wages are discussed. In addition, only outcomes for females are discussed here, as no notable differences were observed between male CNAs and the control groups.

A full analysis of outcomes for males, and more details on the data, methodology, statistical tests, findings, and this study’s use of quasi-experimental design, will be published at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing.htm>.

**Table 1: Characteristics on Which Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs) Were Matched to Individuals in the Control Group**

CNAs	Control Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obtained a nursing assistant certificate in Wyoming between February 2005 and May 2016, but no other postsecondary degree, award, or license</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended a postsecondary institution, but did not receive a postsecondary degree, award, or license</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Born between August 1987 and September 1999                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attended a Wyoming public K-12 school</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same month and year of birth</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same gender</li> </ul>	

**Results**

**Employment**

Six years before certification, future CNAs were employed at about the same rate as the control group, slightly below 19% (see Table 2 and Figure 1). Statistically significant differences in employment were observed

between CNAs and the control group beginning three years prior to certification, when 61.8% of future CNAs were employed at some point in Wyoming throughout the year, slightly more than 54.6% of non-CNAs.

This difference prior to certification may indicate that the presence and availability of nursing assistant training programs had an effect on individuals who were considering investing in a future occupational

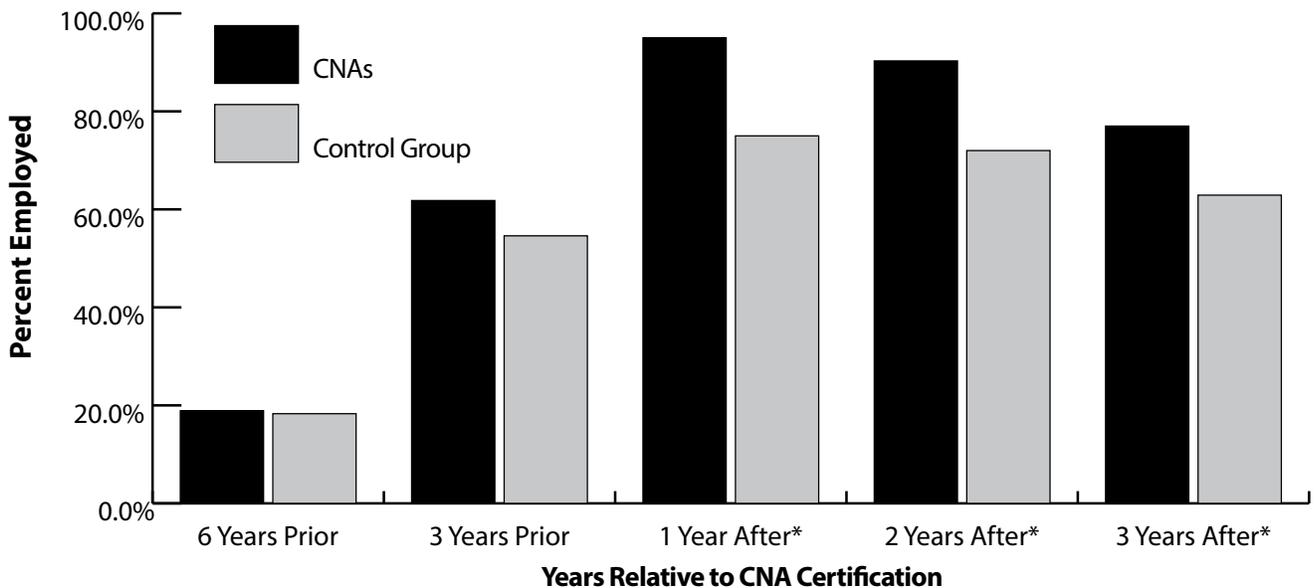
**Table 2: Outcomes of Females Before and After Nursing Assistant Certification**

	Percent Employed		Median Annual Wages	
	CNAs	Control Group Average	CNAs	Control Group Average
6 Years Prior	18.9%	18.3%	\$2,745	\$1,975
3 Years Prior	61.8%*	54.6%	\$3,306	\$3,079
Year 1	95.0%*	75.0%	\$11,431*	\$6,213
Year 2	90.3%*	72.0%	\$12,759*	\$7,774
Year 3	77.0%*	62.9%	\$13,611*	\$8,957

\*Indicates differences are statistically significant above the 97.5% level.

Source: Wyoming Wage Records.

Prepared by K. Faler, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/7/19.



\*Indicates differences are statistically significant above the 97.5% level.

Source: Wyoming Wage Records linked to other administrative databases.

Prepared by K. Faler, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/5/19.

**Figure 1: Employment of Females Before and After Nursing Assistant Certification in Wyoming**

certification. It also demonstrates that there were variables this study did not, and could not, control for, such as the number of children an individual had, marital status, household income, access to a vehicle, dependency on means-tested benefits, and even more nebulous factors such as motivation and health.

In the two years following certification, over 90% of CNAs were employed in Wyoming, much higher than the control group rate of 75.0% in Year 1, and 72.0% in Year 2. In the third year after certification, 77.0% of CNAs worked in Wyoming, significantly higher than the 62.9% employment rate of the control group.

At the conclusion of this study, the decline in employment between the second and third years after certification for both the CNAs and the control group does not likely indicate a large exit from the workforce, but is more likely a result of fewer quarters of

work history available for the individuals who did not receive their initial certification until the later part of the study period. A future study would likely continue to find that CNAs were more likely employed in Wyoming than a control group, but without the same steep drop-off.

**Wages**

Both groups earned increasing median annual wages as time progressed, a finding consistent with other research that shows that people tend to earn more as they age and those who earn the least drop out of the labor force, perhaps in favor of unpaid work (see Table 2). However, female CNAs earned significantly higher wages than the control group in each of the three years following certification. Figure 2 illustrates these findings.

Six and three years prior to certification, both the control group and

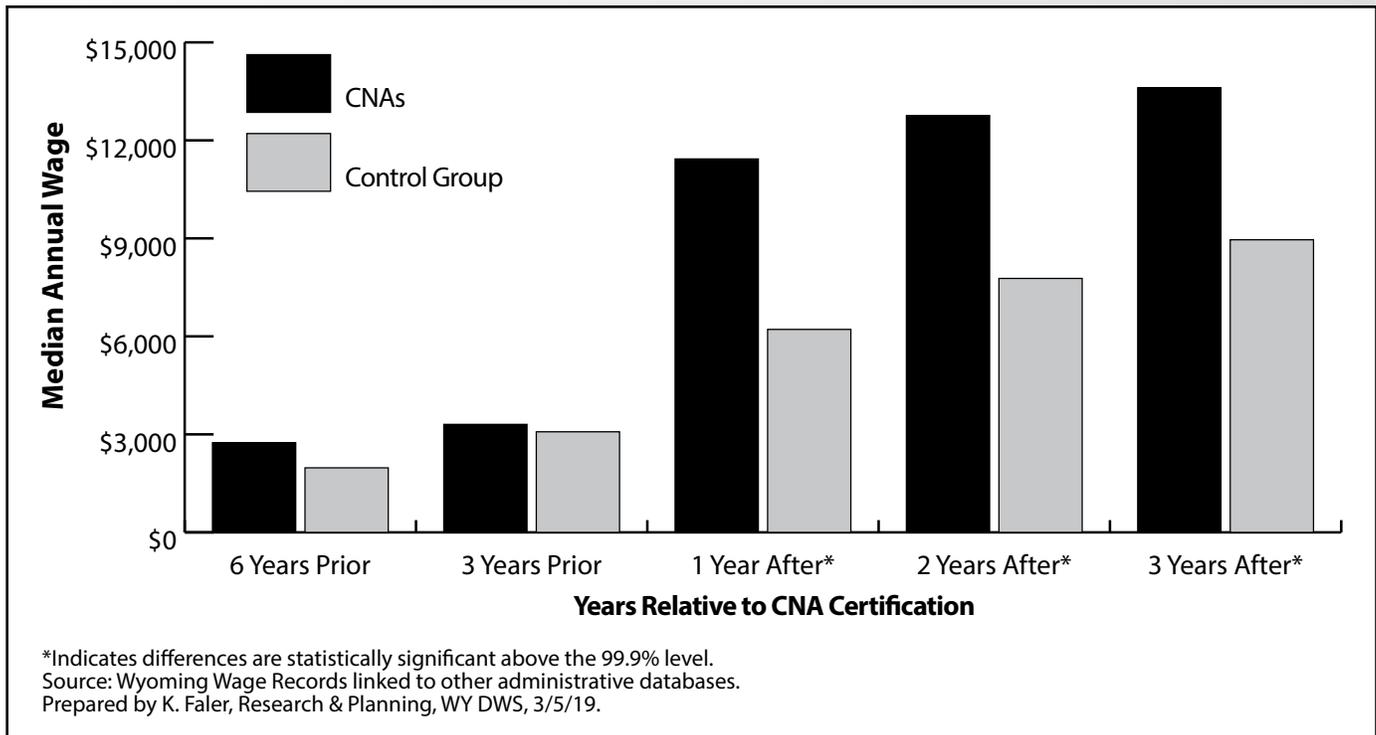


Figure 2: Median Annual Wages of Females Before and After Nursing Assistant Certification in Wyoming

the CNA group earned a median annual wage of less than \$4,000. In the year after certification, CNAs earned a median annual wage of \$11,431, more than \$5,000 greater than the median annual wage for the control group (\$6,213). Median annual wages for CNAs three years after graduation rose to \$13,611, significantly greater than the control group median wage of \$8,957.

## Conclusion

When compared with a control group of similar individuals, nursing assistants had higher wages and were more likely to be employed in Wyoming. As the nursing assistant occupation is largely female dominated, fewer male CNAs could be included in this analysis and there were no major statistically significant findings for male CNAs. A complete discussion of outcomes for males can be found at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing.htm>. It is important to note that this study does not compare outcomes between males and females, but only compares female CNAs to the female control group, and male CNAs to the male control group.

One limitation of this research is that R&P could only accurately report three years of employment history. Future studies would likely be able to report on longer term outcomes for nursing assistants after certification as more employment information becomes available.

Future research into the measurable characteristics of those who earn a nursing assistant certificate in Wyoming but go on to leave Wyoming's labor force shortly after could be especially useful

for educators, workforce specialists, and health care administrators.

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# Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2018-2020

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

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 <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>. New short-term projections from R&P indicate that Wyoming is projected to add more than 5,000 new jobs from 2018 to 2020.

This article focuses on short-term occupational projections. An article discussing short-term industry projections was published in the March 2019 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0319.pdf>.

Projections are based on historic trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. After a period of economic downturn that lasted from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, Wyoming has seen modest job growth, which is reflected in these projections.

As shown in Table 1 (see page 8), Wyoming is projected to add 5,704 jobs from 2018 to 2020. In addition to job growth, the short-term occupational

projections also show 27,753 anticipated openings due to workers exiting the workforce and 37,801 openings due to workers changing occupations. In total, Wyoming is projected to have 71,258 total job openings from 2018 to 2020.

Nearly three-fourths (74.8%) of total projected job openings are in occupations that require a high school diploma or less (see Figure 1). Table 1 shows the top

five occupations based on total openings for each educational requirement. For example, among occupations requiring a bachelor's degree, the five occupations with the greatest number of projected openings are general & operations managers (952), substitute teachers (699), registered nurses (639), elementary school teachers, except special education (463), and accountants & auditors (389).

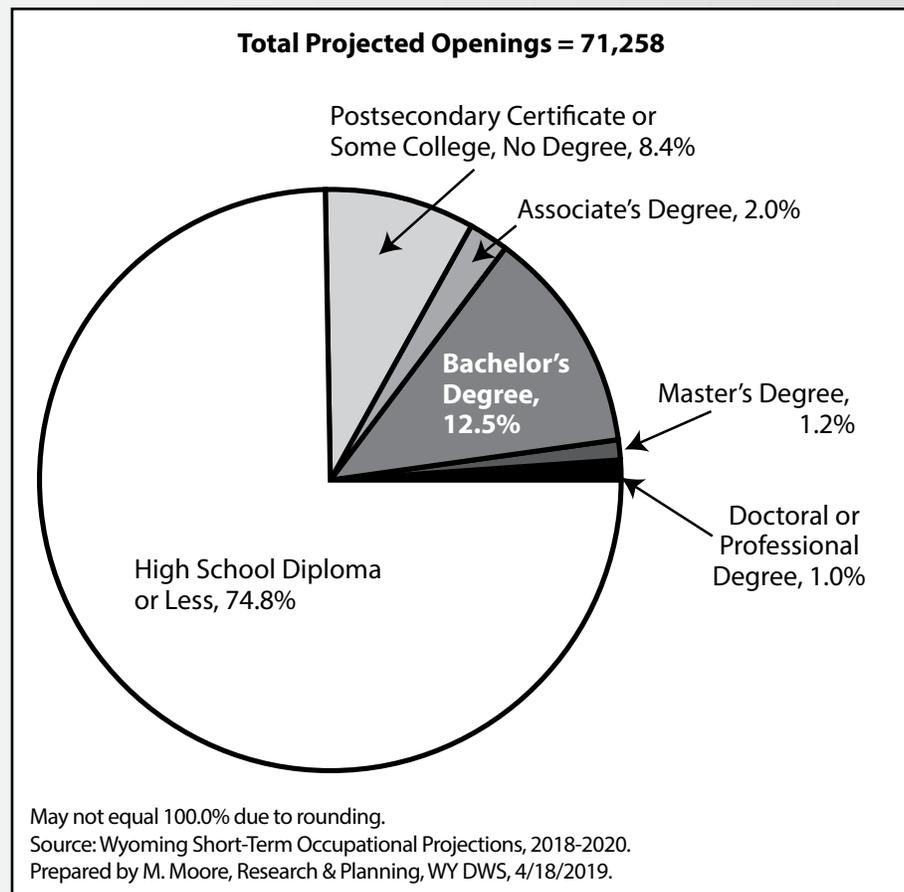


Figure 1: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2018-2020

Table 1: Top 5 Occupations by Projected Total Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2018-2020

SOC <sup>a</sup> Code	Occupation	2018Q2	2020Q2	Number of Openings Due to:			
				Growth	Exits	Transfers	Total Openings
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>294,461</b>	<b>300,165</b>	<b>5,704</b>	<b>27,753</b>	<b>37,801</b>	<b>71,258</b>
<b>High School Diploma or Less</b>							
41-2011	Cashiers	6,819	6,729	-90	1,272	1,241	2,423
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,347	8,322	-25	1,055	1,323	2,353
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	5,571	5,711	140	835	1,279	2,254
35-3021	Combined Food Preparation & Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	4,803	4,982	179	866	906	1,951
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	6,432	6,499	67	759	739	1,565
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>199,827</b>	<b>203,529</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>21,073</b>	<b>28,560</b>	<b>53,335</b>
<b>Postsecondary Certificate or Some College, No Degree</b>							
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3,353	3,373	20	416	323	759
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	3,095	3,133	38	378	315	731
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	3,018	3,064	46	334	277	657
49-3023	Automotive Service Technicians & Mechanics	1,747	1,777	30	111	213	354
39-5012	Hairdressers, Hairstylists, & Cosmetologists	775	766	-9	103	77	171
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>26,325</b>	<b>26,950</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>2,481</b>	<b>2,848</b>	<b>5,954</b>
<b>Associate's Degree</b>							
19-4093	Forest & Conservation Technicians	624	625	1	50	93	144
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	531	551	20	36	72	128
19-4041	Geological & Petroleum Technicians	343	396	53	20	53	126
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Ed.	697	689	-8	60	74	126
19-4031	Chemical Technicians	329	339	10	22	39	71
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>7,249</b>	<b>7,417</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>1,439</b>
<b>Bachelor's Degree</b>							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	4,764	4,936	172	201	579	952
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	2,916	2,980	64	359	276	699
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,068	5,190	122	294	223	639
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	2,915	2,966	51	194	218	463
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	1,984	2,024	40	118	231	389
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>49,918</b>	<b>50,927</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>8,922</b>
<b>Master's Degree</b>							
21-1012	Educational, Guidance, School, & Vocational Counselors	582	598	16	43	77	136
25-4021	Librarians	387	392	5	43	29	77
21-1014	Mental Health Counselors	354	357	3	26	46	75
11-9032	Education Admin., Elem. & Secondary School	429	437	8	24	39	71
25-9031	Instructional Coordinators	336	342	6	32	28	66
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>4,748</b>	<b>4,849</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>877</b>
<b>Doctoral or Professional Degree</b>							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,024	1,041	17	41	45	103
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	446	455	9	33	34	76
29-1123	Physical Therapists	452	465	13	18	19	50
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	209	220	11	16	16	43
19-3031	Clinical, Counseling, & School Psychologists	253	257	4	13	19	36
<b>Total, All Occupations</b>		<b>6,394</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>731</b>

Note: Growth + Exits + Transfers = Total Openings.

<sup>a</sup>Standard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2018-2020.

Prepared by P. Manning, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/16/19.

# Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 3.7% in March 2019

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 3.9% in February to 3.7% in March. Wyoming's unemployment rate was slightly lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.8%.

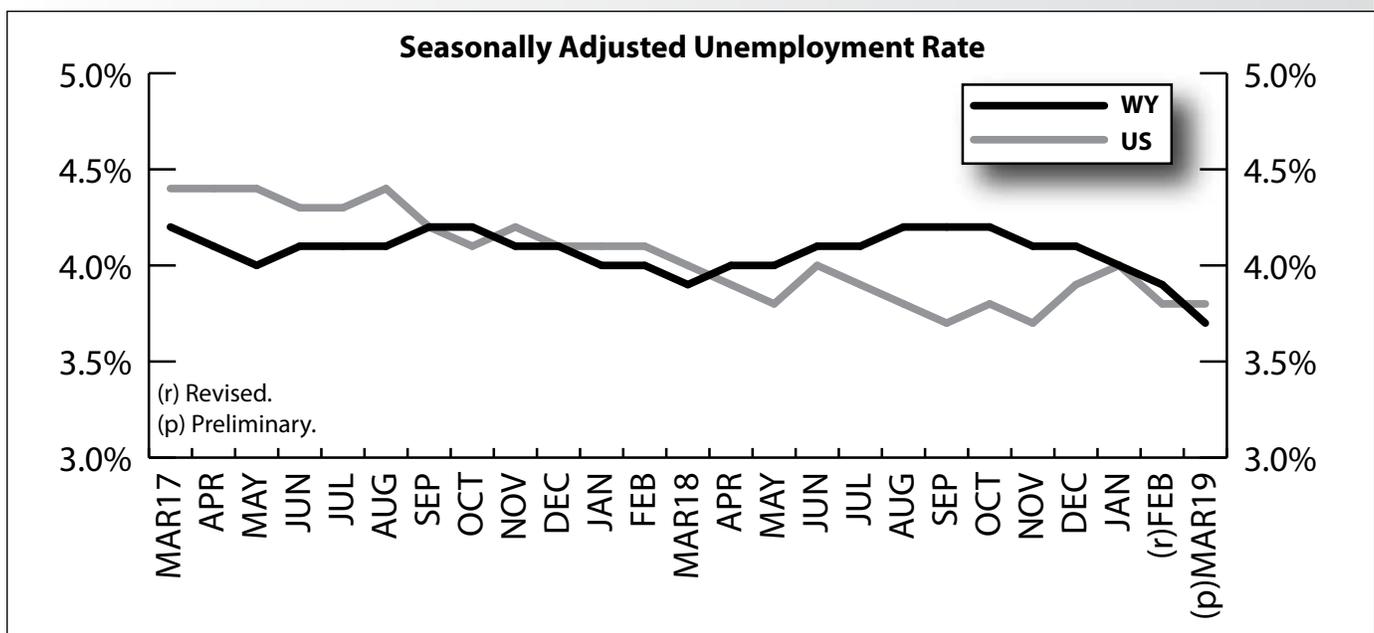
Most county unemployment rates changed very little from February to March. Rates rose in 10 counties, fell in nine counties, and were unchanged in four counties. Crook County's unemployment rate increased from 3.1% to 4.2%, Niobrara County's rate increased from 2.3% to 2.9%, and Washakie County's rate increased from 4.4% to 4.9%. Unemployment rates fell in Park (down from 5.2% to 4.8%), Fremont (down from 5.1% to 4.7%), and Carbon (down from 4.1% to 3.7%) counties.

From March 2018 to March 2019, unemployment rates fell in 20 counties and rose slightly in three counties. The largest decreases were seen in Platte County (down from 4.9% to 3.5%), Fremont County (down from 5.9% to 4.7%), Sheridan County (down from 5.1% to 4.0%), and Converse County (down from 4.1% to 3.0%). Crook County's unemployment rate rose from 3.8% in March 2018 to 4.2% in March 2019.

The lowest unemployment rate in the state was found in Teton County at 2.4%. It was followed by Niobrara County and Albany County, both at 2.9%, and Converse County at 3.0%. The highest rates were reported in Washakie County at 4.9%, Park County at 4.8%, and Fremont County at 4.7%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) increased from 278,200 in March 2018 to 283,700 in March 2019, a gain of 5,500 jobs (2.0%).

<sup>1</sup> 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, March 2019

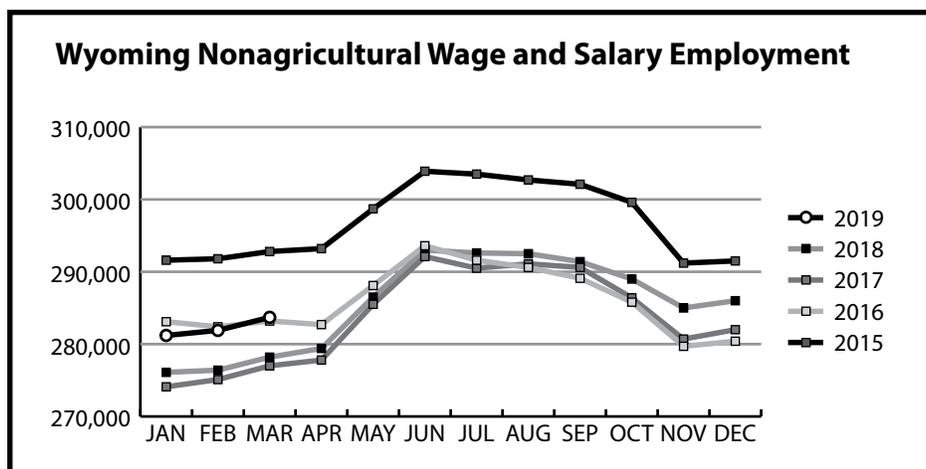
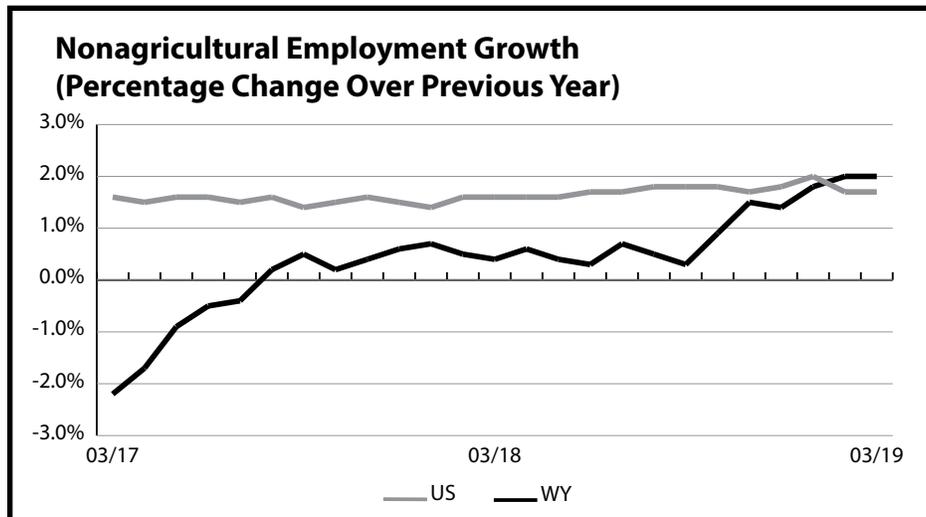
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>278,793</b>	<b>283,700</b>	<b>4,907</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	20,651	20,800	149	0.7%
Construction	17,593	20,300	2,707	13.3%
Manufacturing	9,801	10,100	299	3.0%
Wholesale Trade	8,197	8,200	3	0.0%
Retail Trade	27,987	29,100	1,113	3.8%
Transportation & Utilities	14,342	15,000	658	4.4%
Information	3,492	3,500	8	0.2%
Financial Activities	11,059	10,800	-259	-2.4%
Professional & Business Services	18,356	18,300	-56	-0.3%
Educational & Health Services	28,497	27,900	-597	-2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	33,096	32,800	-296	-0.9%
Other Services	16,215	16,800	585	3.5%
Government	69,507	70,100	593	0.8%

Projections were run in February 2019 and based on QCEW data through September 2018.

## State Unemployment Rates March 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.8
Alaska	6.5
District of Columbia	5.6
New Mexico	5.1
West Virginia	5.1
Arizona	5.0
Mississippi	4.9
Louisiana	4.7
Washington	4.6
Illinois	4.4
Ohio	4.4
Oregon	4.4
California	4.3
Nevada	4.2
New Jersey	4.1
Kentucky	4.0
Michigan	4.0
New York	4.0
North Carolina	4.0
Connecticut	3.9
Georgia	3.9
Pennsylvania	3.9
Maryland	3.8
Rhode Island	3.8
Texas	3.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Alabama	3.7
Arkansas	3.7
Montana	3.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Indiana	3.6
Colorado	3.5
Florida	3.5
Kansas	3.5
Maine	3.4
Delaware	3.3
Missouri	3.3
Oklahoma	3.3
Minnesota	3.2
South Carolina	3.2
Tennessee	3.2
Massachusetts	3.0
Utah	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Hawaii	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
South Dakota	2.8
Iowa	2.4
New Hampshire	2.4
North Dakota	2.3
Vermont	2.3



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

## State Unemployment Rates March 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 19	Feb 19	Mar 18	Mar 19	Mar 18
	Mar 19	Feb 19	Mar 18	Feb 19	Mar 18
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	25.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
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	1.5	0.0	6.7
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	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 19	Feb 19	Mar 18	Mar 19	Mar 18
	Mar 19	Feb 19	Mar 18	Feb 19	Mar 18
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.4	4.4	4.7	0.0	-6.4
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.0	25.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-2.2
Information	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-50.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.6	0.7	16.7	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.3	1.1	-7.7	9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Mar 19	Feb 19	Mar 18	Mar 19	Mar 18
	Mar 19	Feb 19	Mar 18	Feb 19	Mar 18
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.8	2.6	-3.6	3.8
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	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.6	7.8	7.6	-2.6	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.2
Alaska	7.2
District of Columbia	5.6
West Virginia	5.3
Washington	5.2
Mississippi	4.8
Arizona	4.6
California	4.6
New Mexico	4.6
Oregon	4.6
Illinois	4.5
Kentucky	4.4
Michigan	4.4
Connecticut	4.2
Minnesota	4.1
Montana	4.1
New Jersey	4.1
New York	4.1
North Carolina	4.1
Ohio	4.1
Indiana	3.9
Louisiana	3.9
Maryland	3.9
Missouri	3.9
Pennsylvania	3.9
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Alabama	3.8
Maine	3.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Georgia	3.7
Kansas	3.7
Nevada	3.7
Rhode Island	3.7
Texas	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Idaho	3.4
Florida	3.3
South Carolina	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Delaware	3.2
Nebraska	3.2
Oklahoma	3.2
Massachusetts	3.1
South Dakota	3.1
Colorado	3.0
North Dakota	3.0
Utah	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Hawaii	2.8
Iowa	2.8
New Hampshire	2.8
Vermont	2.3

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose to 36 in March 2019, an increase of 20% from a year earlier.

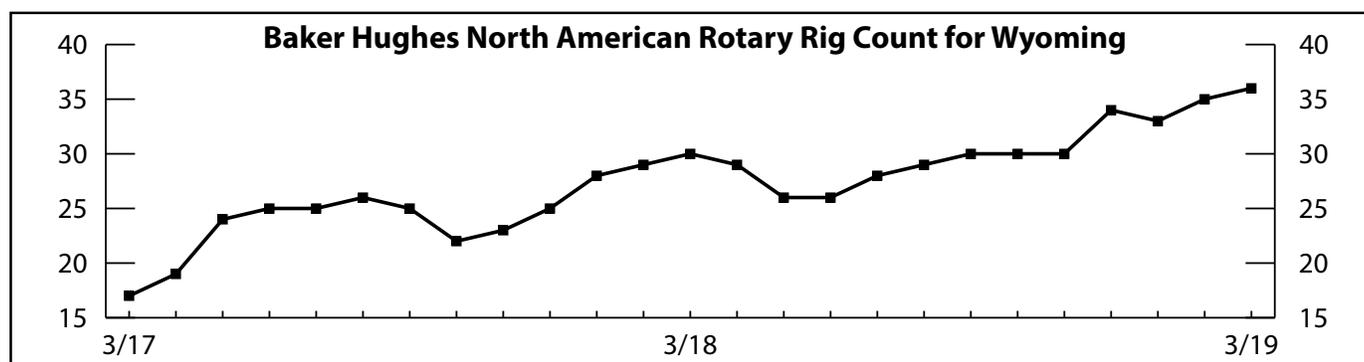
	Mar 2019 (p)	Feb 2019 (r)	Mar 2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>283,700</b>	<b>281,900</b>	<b>278,200</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Wyoming State Government	15,400	14,800	15,400	4.1	0.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,600	46,400	45,900	0.4	1.5
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,000	38,700	38,300	0.8	1.8
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,047,000	7,823,000	7,771,000	2.9	3.6
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	412,000	428,000	450,000	-3.7	-8.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,621,000	4,561,000	5,080,000	1.3	-9.0
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	12,182	13,018	15,167	-6.4	-19.7
Benefits Paid	\$4,595,533	\$4,936,658	\$5,561,089	-6.9	-17.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$377.24	\$379.22	\$366.66	-0.5	2.9
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	256,767	254,948	253,412	0.7	1.3
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	254.2	252.8	249.6	0.6	1.9
Food & Beverages	257.4	257.0	252.2	0.2	2.1
Housing	263.9	263.1	256.4	0.3	2.9
Apparel	125.8	125.6	128.6	0.1	-2.2
Transportation	208.8	204.2	207.8	2.3	0.5
Medical Care	492.3	491.2	484.0	0.2	1.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	120.7	120.3	119.3	0.4	1.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	137.1	137.2	136.0	-0.1	0.8
Other Goods & Services	448.5	448.2	439.3	0.1	2.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	201.1	198.7	199.3	1.2	0.9
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	138	124	166	11.3	-16.9
Valuation	\$37,154,000	\$41,625,000	\$75,494,000	-10.7	-50.8
Single Family Homes	114	97	153	17.5	-25.5
Valuation	\$34,529,000	\$37,897,000	\$73,530,000	-8.9	-53.0
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	24	14	20	71.4	20.0
Valuation	\$4,194,000	\$2,439,000	\$3,983,000	72.0	5.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	50	48	44	4.2	13.6
Valuation	\$8,319,000	\$7,892,000	\$8,578,000	5.4	-3.0
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>20.0</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan 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

*Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate in March at 2.4%.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Mar 2019	Feb 2019	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	Feb 2019	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	Feb 2019	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	Feb 2019	Mar 2018
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>44,744</b>	<b>44,745</b>	<b>44,851</b>	<b>42,647</b>	<b>42,524</b>	<b>42,335</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>2,221</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Big Horn	5,082	5,104	5,057	4,848	4,862	4,781	234	242	276	4.6	4.7	5.5
Fremont	18,836	18,763	18,974	17,959	17,800	17,854	877	963	1,120	4.7	5.1	5.9
Hot Springs	2,160	2,142	2,246	2,079	2,067	2,150	81	75	96	3.8	3.5	4.3
Park	14,698	14,765	14,525	13,988	13,999	13,719	710	766	806	4.8	5.2	5.5
Washakie	3,968	3,971	4,049	3,773	3,796	3,831	195	175	218	4.9	4.4	5.4
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>49,373</b>	<b>49,306</b>	<b>49,901</b>	<b>47,485</b>	<b>47,434</b>	<b>47,625</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>1,872</b>	<b>2,276</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Campbell	22,702	22,562	23,051	21,884	21,748	22,052	818	814	999	3.6	3.6	4.3
Crook	3,497	3,561	3,513	3,351	3,449	3,379	146	112	134	4.2	3.1	3.8
Johnson	4,107	4,111	4,010	3,924	3,934	3,820	183	177	190	4.5	4.3	4.7
Sheridan	15,350	15,354	15,609	14,734	14,713	14,810	616	641	799	4.0	4.2	5.1
Weston	3,717	3,718	3,718	3,592	3,590	3,564	125	128	154	3.4	3.4	4.1
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>57,333</b>	<b>57,227</b>	<b>57,933</b>	<b>55,276</b>	<b>55,143</b>	<b>55,558</b>	<b>2,057</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Lincoln	8,543	8,523	8,587	8,235	8,222	8,223	308	301	364	3.6	3.5	4.2
Sublette	4,167	4,234	4,123	3,981	4,039	3,929	186	195	194	4.5	4.6	4.7
Sweetwater	21,263	21,082	21,542	20,407	20,182	20,559	856	900	983	4.0	4.3	4.6
Teton	14,719	14,806	14,617	14,366	14,482	14,215	353	324	402	2.4	2.2	2.8
Uinta	8,641	8,582	9,064	8,287	8,218	8,632	354	364	432	4.1	4.2	4.8
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>81,648</b>	<b>81,306</b>	<b>81,434</b>	<b>78,880</b>	<b>78,682</b>	<b>78,374</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>3,060</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Albany	21,042	20,967	20,877	20,442	20,399	20,199	600	568	678	2.9	2.7	3.2
Goshen	6,604	6,715	6,729	6,372	6,483	6,507	232	232	222	3.5	3.5	3.3
Laramie	48,261	47,854	48,029	46,520	46,213	46,125	1,741	1,641	1,904	3.6	3.4	4.0
Niobrara	1,213	1,232	1,229	1,178	1,204	1,196	35	28	33	2.9	2.3	2.7
Platte	4,528	4,538	4,570	4,368	4,383	4,347	160	155	223	3.5	3.4	4.9
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>54,700</b>	<b>54,620</b>	<b>54,163</b>	<b>52,596</b>	<b>52,440</b>	<b>51,625</b>	<b>2,104</b>	<b>2,180</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Carbon	7,490	7,543	7,426	7,210	7,236	7,095	280	307	331	3.7	4.1	4.5
Converse	7,683	7,680	7,397	7,454	7,452	7,096	229	228	301	3.0	3.0	4.1
Natrona	39,527	39,397	39,340	37,932	37,752	37,434	1,595	1,645	1,906	4.0	4.2	4.8
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>287,800</b>	<b>287,199</b>	<b>288,281</b>	<b>276,885</b>	<b>276,222</b>	<b>275,517</b>	<b>10,915</b>	<b>10,977</b>	<b>12,764</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	3.9	3.9
U.S. ....										3.9	4.1	4.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.8	3.8	4.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2019 Run Date 04/2019.

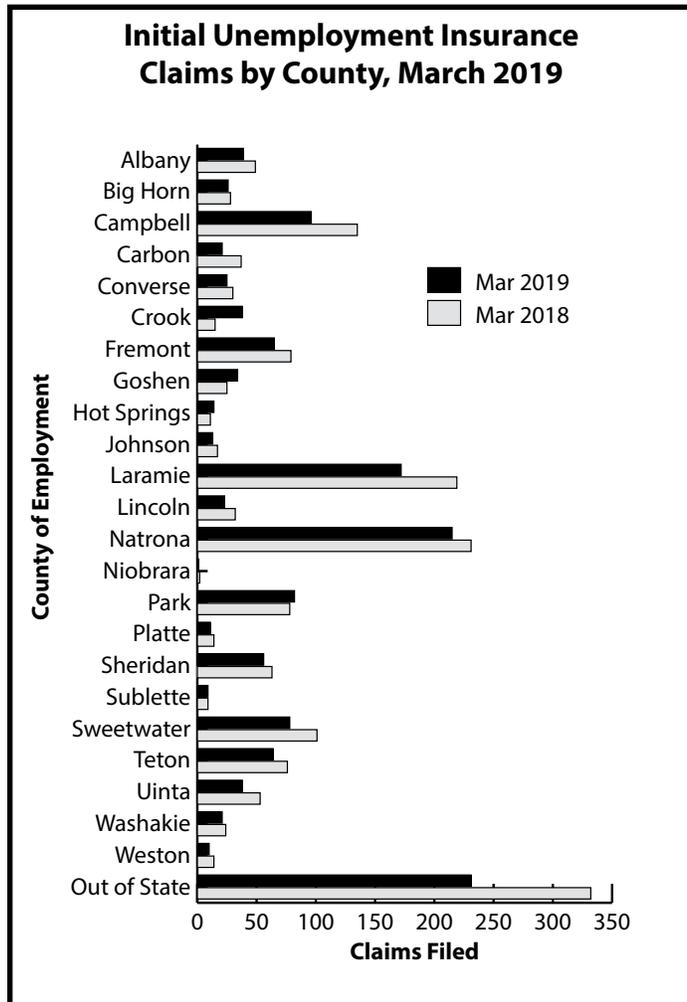
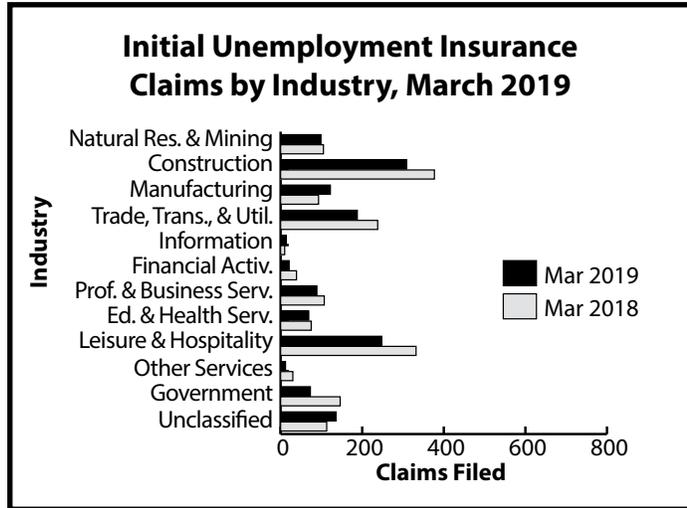
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Total initial claims decreased from 1,674 in March 2018 to 1,389 in March 2019 (-285, or -17.0%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Mar 19	Mar 18	Mar 19	Mar 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>-11.9</b>	<b>-17.0</b>
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,389	1,674	-11.9	-17.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	531	576	-33.0	-7.8
Natural Res. & Mining	99	105	-10.0	-5.7
Mining	84	95	-12.5	-11.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	5	3	-50.0	66.7
Construction	309	377	-45.8	-18.0
Manufacturing	122	93	9.9	31.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	648	837	14.1	-22.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	188	238	-9.6	-21.0
Wholesale Trade	36	32	16.1	12.5
Retail Trade	102	110	-7.3	-7.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	50	96	-25.4	-47.9
Information	14	10	0.0	40.0
Financial Activities	21	39	-32.3	-46.2
Prof. and Business Svcs.	89	107	-20.5	-16.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	69	75	21.1	-8.0
Leisure & Hospitality	248	332	123.4	-25.3
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	12	30	-60.0	-60.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	73	146	-22.3	-50.0
Federal Government	24	72	-22.6	-66.7
State Government	7	14	-41.7	-50.0
Local Government	41	59	-16.3	-30.5
Local Education	8	19	-50.0	-57.9
UNCLASSIFIED	136	113	11.5	20.4

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	172	206	218	-16.5	-21.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	66	107	76	-38.3	-13.2
Construction	59	100	71	-41.0	-16.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	76	77	117	-1.3	-35.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	24	24	51	0.0	-52.9
Financial Activities	3	3	8	0.0	-62.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	17	23	23	-26.1	-26.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	12	12	11	0.0	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	12	6	16	100.0	-25.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	8	14	0.0	-42.9
UNCLASSIFIED	20	12	9	66.7	122.2

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	215	253	230	-15.0	-6.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	92	135	94	-31.9	-2.1
Construction	64	107	72	-40.2	-11.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	109	107	126	1.9	-13.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	40	36	39	11.1	2.6
Financial Activities	3	7	9	-57.1	-66.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	18	15	30	20.0	-40.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	16	10	17	60.0	-5.9
Leisure & Hospitality	22	24	21	-8.3	4.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	5	5	5	0.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	8	5	4	60.0	100.0

<sup>a</sup>An 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<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

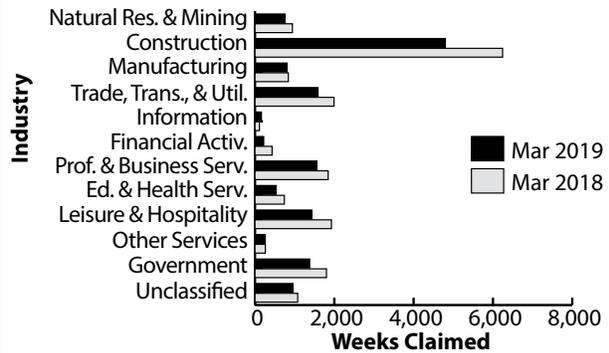
Statewide continued claims decreased by 20.6% (3,761 weeks) over the year, and total unique claimants decreased by 17.9% (973 fewer individuals).

## Continued Claims

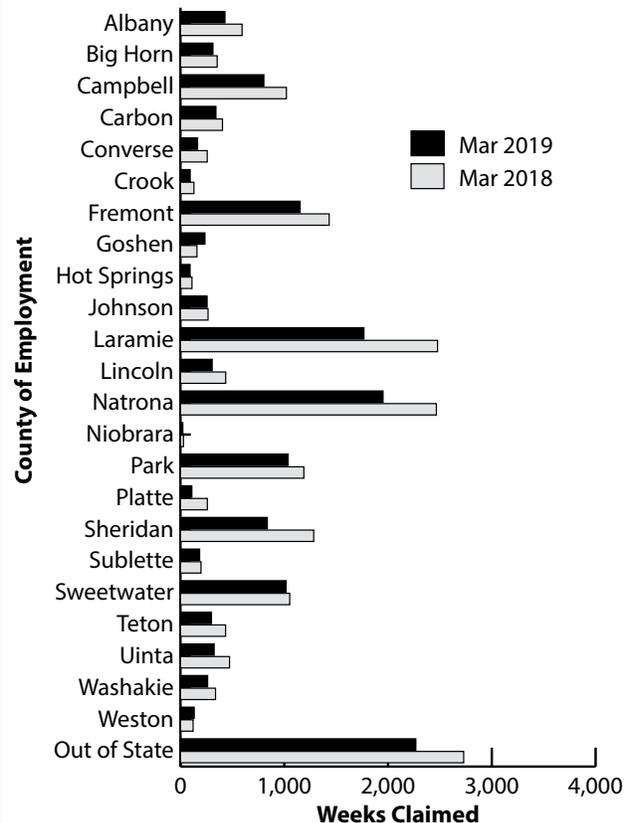
	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Mar 19 Mar 19		
	Mar 19	Feb 19	Mar 18	Feb 19	Mar 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>14,463</b>	<b>15,795</b>	<b>18,224</b>	<b>-8.4</b>	<b>-20.6</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>4,627</b>	<b>5,431</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-17.9</b>
Benefit Exhaustions	553	492	357	12.4	54.9
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	12.4%	10.6%	6.6%	1.8%	5.8%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>6,368</b>	<b>6,934</b>	<b>8,028</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-20.7</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	757	821	944	-7.8	-19.8
Mining	624	658	718	-5.2	-13.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	87	79	38	10.1	128.9
Construction	4,801	5,411	6,243	-11.3	-23.1
Manufacturing	808	701	840	15.3	-3.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>5,757</b>	<b>6,190</b>	<b>7,316</b>	<b>-7.0</b>	<b>-21.3</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,590	1,697	1,992	-6.3	-20.2
Wholesale Trade	244	233	326	4.7	-25.2
Retail Trade	875	891	1,096	-1.8	-20.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	471	573	570	-17.8	-17.4
Information	162	166	112	-2.4	44.6
Financial Activities	220	218	431	0.9	-49.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,559	1,828	1,845	-14.7	-15.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	532	535	740	-0.6	-28.1
Leisure and Hospitality	1,433	1,496	1,927	-4.2	-25.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	254	241	261	5.4	-2.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>1,583</b>	<b>1,802</b>	<b>-12.9</b>	<b>-23.5</b>
Federal Government	724	836	872	-13.4	-17.0
State Government	107	124	231	-13.7	-53.7
Local Government	547	622	698	-12.1	-21.6
Local Education	88	88	155	0.0	-43.2
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-28.6</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>-7.2</b>	<b>-27.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>-28.9</b>
Construction	803	906	1,027	-11.4	-21.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>-9.9</b>	<b>-32.7</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	182	238	362	-23.5	-49.7
Financial Activities	26	27	97	-3.7	-73.2
Prof. & Business Svcs.	240	276	311	-13.0	-22.8
Educational and Health Svcs.	117	102	150	14.7	-22.0
Leisure & Hospitality	56	61	95	-8.2	-41.1
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>-16.5</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-20.9</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>614</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>-4.8</b>	<b>-18.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>-6.4</b>	<b>-25.7</b>
Construction	676	730	922	-7.4	-26.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>-6.8</b>	<b>-16.7</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	330	312	338	5.8	-2.4
Financial Activities	59	65	93	-9.2	-36.6
Professional & Business Svcs.	255	321	348	-20.6	-26.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	135	127	175	6.3	-22.9
Leisure & Hospitality	154	166	192	-7.2	-19.8
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>-8.2</b>	<b>-47.7</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-33.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>

<sup>a</sup>An 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.

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, March 2019



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, March 2019



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Services, Research & Planning  
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