

TRENDS

Postsecondary Academic Program Choice and Workforce Outcomes

Excerpted from Wyoming's Hathaway Scholarship Program: A Workforce Outcomes Evaluation of a State Merit-Based Scholarship Initiative Using Administrative Records

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/hathaway2016/toc_hathaway.htm

by: *Patrick Harris, Principal Economist*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published Wyoming's Hathaway Scholarship Program: A Workforce Outcomes Evaluation of a State Merit-Based Scholarship Initiative Using Administrative Records. This report provides information about the role and value of education in the labor market, with a focus on the job seekers' interests in informed decision making, and can be found online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/toc_hathaway.htm.

This study is part of a larger effort to understand the impact of postsecondary education on workforce participation and career success. R&P evaluated the importance of college major and short-term workforce outcomes. The University of Wyoming (UW) is the only public four-year degree granting institution in Wyoming. Along with seven community colleges, UW also receives financial aid through the

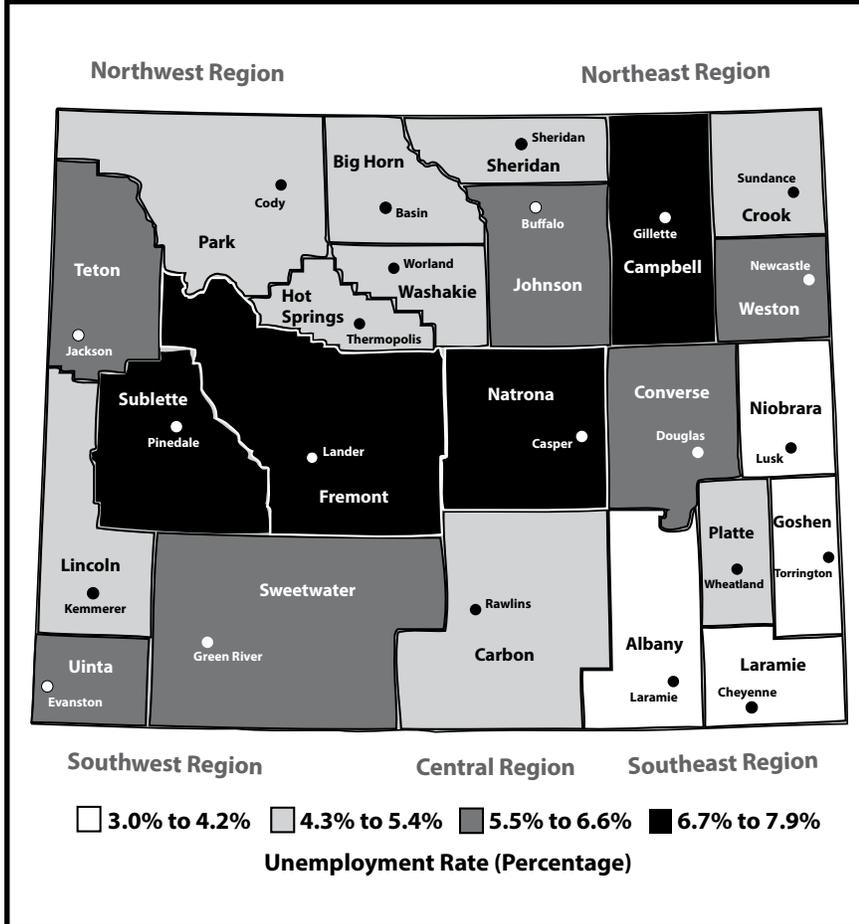
Hathaway Scholarship Program (HSP). In order to effectively evaluate the success of the HSP, several broader research questions need to be addressed. In this article, R&P used the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) coding system along with data files provided by UW to evaluate workforce outcomes in Wyoming.

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- From April 2015 to April 2016, large unemployment rate increases were seen in Campbell, Converse, Natrona, Fremont, and Weston counties. ... *page 13*
- Initial unemployment insurance claims increased 39.3% (1,205 claims) from April 2015 to April 2016. There were large increases in natural resources & mining (61.4%, or 357 claims) and construction (64.4%, or 320 claims). ... *page 14*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, April 2016 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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John Cox, Director

Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602-2760
dws-researchplanning@wyo.gov
307-473-3807

Tom Gallagher, Manager
Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Michael Moore, Editor

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Katelynd Faler, Matthew Halama, Christine McGrath, Lynae Mohondro, and Michael Moore

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month: David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Patrick Harris, and Patrick Manning.

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Literature Review

Harris (2015) examined the influences of certain life events (e.g., childbirth and marriage) on young adults and their interaction with the economy. Harris found that 28.9% of females and 29.9% of males marry for the first time between the ages of 22 and 24. A similar pattern is also observed for births for this age group. The 22-24 age group is the age at which individuals graduate from four-year institutions and make important life choices, such as focusing on career or family. Further, R&P has conducted research regarding the instability of an individual's employment (Glover, 2000; Glover, 2012; & Harris, 2015). Instability

is the ratio of the number of times an individual changes employers at any given point compared to continuous employment across time. A higher ratio indicates higher employment instability. Results of these studies indicate that as people age, their instability index decreases, with large drops in the early- to mid-twenties.

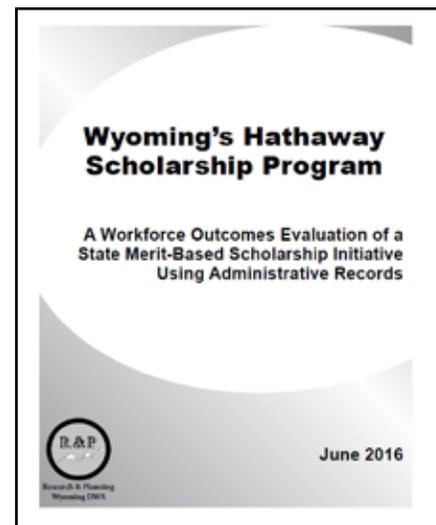
Gender may play a significant role in choice of academic program. Due to social norms and expectations, the influences of family and friends, and potential workforce outcomes, males and females may enter college with specific views regarding academic programs. For example, Gayles and Ampaw (2014) found that females with high achievement in science and math courses in high school were more likely than males to complete a science- and/or math-related bachelor's degree within six years.

Now online from Research & Planning

Wyoming's Hathaway Scholarship Program: A Workforce Outcomes Evaluation of a State Merit-Based Scholarship Initiative Using Administrative Records

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/toc_hathaway.htm

- Workforce Turnover & Continuous Employment: The Importance of the Distribution of Age & Gender
- Postsecondary Education and Labor Market Behavior
- Postsecondary Academic Program Choice and Workforce Outcomes
- Employment and Wage Outcomes
- Postsecondary Employment and Wage Outcomes: Controlling for Age, Gender, and Work Experience
- Application of Hourly Wage Data: The Future of Education Outcomes Reporting



Further, using data from the 1993 National Survey of College Graduates, Robst (2007) examined the mismatch between college major and accepted job positions. Similar to the results in this chapter, the author found that education, business management, and health

Table 1: Male University of Wyoming Graduates with Bachelor's Degrees by CIP^a Code, 2006/07 to 2012/13

Rank	CIP ^a Title	Male Graduates	
		N	%
1	Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services	1,027	16.8%
2	Engineering	1,005	16.5%
3	Education	552	9.0%
4	Biological & Biomedical Sciences	512	8.4%
5	Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, & Related Sciences	440	7.2%
6	Social Sciences	420	6.9%
7	Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting & Related Protective Services	296	4.8%
8	Communication, Journalism, & Related Programs	256	4.2%
9	Physical Sciences	254	4.2%
10	Visual & Performing Arts	206	3.4%
11	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, & Fitness Studies	201	3.3%
12	Psychology	176	2.9%
13	History	123	2.0%
14	Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services	111	1.8%
15	Health Professions & Related Programs	103	1.7%
16	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	99	1.6%
17	English Language & Literature/ Letters	91	1.5%
18	Mathematics & Statistics	81	1.3%
19	Foreign Languages, Literatures, & Linguistics	50	0.8%
20	Philosophy & Religious Studies	35	0.6%
21	Public Administration & Social Service Professions	26	0.4%
22	Family & Consumer Sciences/ Human Sciences	21	0.3%
23	Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, & Group Studies	12	0.2%
24	Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies & Humanities	10	0.2%
Total		6,107	100.0%

^aClassification of Instructional Programs.
Source: WDQI Warehouse Tabulations.

professions were the most common majors among females, while engineering and business management were the highest for males. The amount of mismatch varied from 8% to 35% for females among these majors. For males, the mismatch was much smaller (11% to 14%). Females reported being mismatched mainly due to family-oriented restraints and working conditions, while males were mismatched for career-oriented reasons (e.g., promotional potential). These results indicate that workforce outcomes vary across gender and academic program choice and should be taken in account in evaluating the effectiveness of the HSP.

Methodology

CIP Codes

The CIP code system is maintained by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) and is a system that categorizes two-, four-, and six-digit levels of instructional programs. For this article, R&P examined only the two-digit CIP families. For illustrative purposes, the CIP family of 45 (social sciences) includes academic programs such as anthropology, criminology, economics, and sociology. The CIP family of 13 (education) includes academic programs such as art teacher education, music, and educational psychology. A full listing of CIP codes can be found at <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2002/cip2000/>.

Administrative Data

As previously stated, this article examines postsecondary and workforce outcomes in terms of age, gender, and academic program. R&P is able to accomplish this by linking administrative databases.

R&P collects and maintains quarterly wage record data through the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system from 1992 to present, which includes approximately 92% of Wyoming jobs. Also included in these data are wage records from 11 partner states (the states with which R&P has a data sharing agreement: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah). For this research, these records were linked to UW graduate data for the academic years of 2006/07 to 2012/13 using masked identification numbers. These graduation data only include those who graduated with a bachelor’s degree during this period. The wages and employment for the quarter of graduation and the four subsequent quarters were included in the analysis. It should be noted that wages have been adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to 2015 levels due to the variability of the years of graduation in the analysis.

Results

As shown in Table 1 (see page 4), the five most frequently occurring CIP programs among male UW graduates were business, management, marketing, & related support services; engineering; education; biological & biomedical sciences; and agriculture, agriculture operations, & related sciences. Business, management, marketing, & related support services and engineering accounted for 33.3% of all males who graduated from UW during this period.

Among female graduates, the five most frequently occurring CIP programs were: education; health professions & related programs; business, management, marketing, & related support services; psychology; and social sciences (see Table 2).

Education and health professions & related programs made up 33.8% of all female UW graduates during this period. These results are similar to those of Robst (2007) and reflect the differences in academic programs in which males and females choose to enroll.

Table 2: Female University of Wyoming Graduates with Bachelor’s Degrees by CIP^a Code, 2006/07 to 2012/13

Rank	CIP ^a Title	Female Graduates	
		N	%
1	Education	1,523	18.7%
2	Health Professions & Related Programs	1,229	15.1%
3	Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services	787	9.7%
4	Psychology	593	7.3%
5	Social Sciences	487	6.0%
6	Biological & Biomedical Sciences	445	5.5%
7	Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, & Related Sciences	371	4.6%
8	Communication, Journalism, & Related Programs	342	4.2%
9	Homeland Security, Law Enforcement, Firefighting & Related Protective Services	314	3.9%
10	Family & Consumer Sciences/ Human Sciences	302	3.7%
11	Visual & Performing Arts	300	3.7%
12	Parks, Recreation, Leisure, & Fitness Studies	256	3.1%
13	Public Administration & Social Service Professions	231	2.8%
14	Engineering	193	2.4%
15	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	167	2.1%
16	English Language & Literature/ Letters	158	1.9%
17	Physical Sciences	118	1.5%
18	Foreign Languages, Literatures, & Linguistics	91	1.1%
19	History	81	1.0%
20	Mathematics & Statistics	43	0.5%
21	Liberal Arts & Sciences, General Studies & Humanities	37	0.5%
22	Philosophy & Religious Studies	25	0.3%
23	Area, Ethnic, Cultural, Gender, & Group Studies	25	0.3%
24	Computer & Information Sciences & Support Services	12	0.1%
Total		8,130	100.0%

^aClassification of Instructional Programs.
Source: WDQI Warehouse Tabulations.

Tables 3 and 4 show the percentage of male and female graduates, respectively, from the five most frequently occurring CIP programs who were found working in Wyoming or a partner state during the quarter of graduation and the subsequent four quarters. As shown in Table 3, 85.3% of those who graduated with bachelor's degrees in education were found working during the quarter of graduation, with a drop to 74.8% four quarters after graduation. Engineering, business, and biological sciences saw sharp increases in employment one quarter after the quarter of graduation, and biological sciences experienced the largest decrease

over the four quarters. Just over half (50.2%) of those in the biological sciences were found working in Wyoming or a partner state four quarters after graduation.

Female graduates showed similar trends across time regardless of academic program (see Table 4). As with males, the largest percentage of females who were found working in Wyoming or a partner state during the four quarters after graduation were those with a bachelor's degree in education. Both males and females from this CIP showed substantial declines in employment in the third quarter after

Table 3: Number of Male University of Wyoming Graduates with Bachelor's Degrees by CIP^a Code, 2006/07 to 2012/13, and the Percentage Found Working in 12 States^b During the Quarter of Graduation and the Subsequent Four Quarters

CIP ^a Title	Total Graduates	Percent Found Working in 12 States				
		Quarter of Graduation	Quarter After Graduation			
			1	2	3	4
Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services	1,027	58.7%	69.0%	68.3%	63.3%	62.4%
Engineering	1,005	54.4%	66.9%	64.4%	60.0%	58.9%
Education	552	85.3%	80.1%	80.4%	73.7%	74.8%
Biological & Biomedical Sciences	512	57.4%	68.0%	58.6%	51.4%	50.2%
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, & Related Sciences	440	52.0%	57.3%	61.6%	55.2%	56.4%
Total, All Male Graduates	6,107	59.5%	67.2%	64.4%	58.5%	58.4%

^aClassification of Instructional Programs.

^b12 states: Wyoming and 11 states with which Research & Planning has data sharing agreements: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

Source: WDQI Warehouse Tabulations.

Table 4: Number of Female University of Wyoming Graduates with Bachelor's Degrees by CIP^a Code, 2006/07 to 2012/13, and the Percentage Found Working in 12 States^b During the Quarter of Graduation and the Subsequent Four Quarters

CIP ^a Title	Total Graduates	Percent Found Working in 12 States				
		Quarter of Graduation	Quarter After Graduation			
			1	2	3	4
Education	1,523	84.1%	83.1%	82.4%	72.6%	73.1%
Health Professions & Related Programs	1,229	67.0%	77.2%	73.4%	67.9%	66.7%
Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services	787	68.9%	74.1%	71.7%	67.5%	66.8%
Psychology	593	68.3%	70.2%	68.8%	65.3%	62.7%
Social Sciences	487	60.0%	65.3%	63.2%	61.2%	61.4%
Total, All Female Graduates	8,130	68.6%	73.8%	70.3%	64.4%	63.4%

^aClassification of Instructional Programs.

^b12 states: Wyoming and 11 states with which Research & Planning has data sharing agreements: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

Source: WDQI Warehouse Tabulations.

graduation. This result may indicate that teachers and other educational staff enter educational employment and find the job does not fulfill their career goals and move elsewhere.

Table 5 shows the average quarterly wage for males from the five most frequently occurring CIP programs who were found working in Wyoming or a partner state. Males who graduated in engineering saw the largest increase in quarterly wages the first quarter after graduation (an increase of \$4,385). Biological sciences experienced the

smallest increase (an increase of \$1,573) and experienced little fluctuation in subsequent quarters.

Table 6 shows average quarterly wages for females from the five most frequently occurring CIP programs who were found working in Wyoming or a partner state. Health professions had the highest quarterly wages for each quarter examined. These individuals may have been nursing students who entered the health care field, such as in hospitals and outpatient clinics. R&P currently has access to health care licensing

Table 5: Average Quarterly Wage^a of University of Wyoming Male Graduates with Bachelor's Degrees, 2006/07 to 2012/13, Found Working in 12 States^b During Quarter of Graduation and Subsequent Four Quarters by Five Most Frequently Occurring Graduation CIP^c Codes

CIP ^c Title	Total Graduates	Average Quarterly Wage (Real Dollars ^a)				
		Quarter of Graduation	Quarter After Graduation			
			1	2	3	4
Business, Mgmt., Marketing, & Related Support Services	1,027	\$2,594	\$4,848	\$5,625	\$5,533	\$5,960
Engineering	1,005	\$2,608	\$6,993	\$7,912	\$7,719	\$7,970
Education	552	\$1,778	\$4,250	\$6,537	\$6,137	\$7,504
Biological & Biomedical Sciences	512	\$1,617	\$3,190	\$3,039	\$2,897	\$3,083
Agriculture, Agriculture Operations, & Related Sciences	440	\$1,710	\$3,961	\$4,733	\$4,647	\$4,830

^aWages have been adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to 2015 levels due to the variability of the years of graduation in the analysis.

^b12 states: Wyoming and 11 states with which Research & Planning has data sharing agreements: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

^cClassification of Instructional Programs.

Source: WDQI Warehouse Tabulations.

Table 6: Average Quarterly Wage^a of University of Wyoming Female Graduates with Bachelor's Degrees, 2006/07 to 2012/13, Found Working in 12 States^b During Quarter of Graduation and Subsequent Four Quarters by Five Most Frequently Occurring Graduation CIP^c Codes

CIP ^c Title	Total Graduates	Average Quarterly Wage (Real Dollars ^a)				
		Quarter of Graduation	Quarter After Graduation			
			1	2	3	4
Education	1,523	\$1,278	\$3,748	\$6,190	\$5,618	\$6,665
Health Professions & Related Programs	1,229	\$5,451	\$7,715	\$8,720	\$8,291	\$8,412
Business, Mgmt., Marketing, & Related Support Services	787	\$3,524	\$5,151	\$5,512	\$5,392	\$5,983
Psychology	593	\$2,563	\$3,348	\$3,716	\$3,830	\$3,782
Social Sciences	487	\$2,567	\$3,279	\$3,673	\$3,672	\$3,967

^aWages have been adjusted by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) to 2015 levels due to the variability of the years of graduation in the analysis.

^b12 states: Wyoming and 11 states with which Research & Planning has data sharing agreements: Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

^cClassification of Instructional Programs.

Source: WDQI Warehouse Tabulations.

board files, which could be used in future research to examine the educational and career paths of nurses throughout the state.

Females who graduated with bachelor's degrees in education saw a sharp increase in wages over the first two quarters after graduation, which may be an indication of these graduates entering the market and taking high paying teaching positions. For a more complete analysis of Wyoming's educational labor market, please see http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_costs/2013/monitoring_2013.pdf.

This article examined the variable of academic program choice and labor market outcomes. Several limitations should be noted. First, R&P did not examine individuals who earned graduate degrees (e.g., master, Ph.D., or professional) within the state. As mentioned earlier, age is a factor in terms of wages, and these individuals should be examined as a separate group. At the time of publication, R&P had wage record information through first quarter 2015. This limited the ability to track individuals in more recent years. Due to the low count of graduates with certain CIP codes, this chapter examined graduates at the two-digit CIP code only. Future research should explore more detailed academic programs where possible (e.g., education and health professions).

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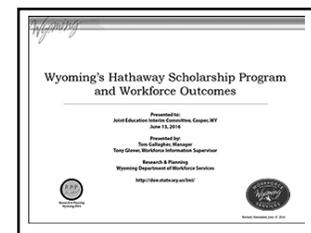
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More on this Topic

Wyoming's Hathaway Scholarship Program and Workforce Outcomes

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

Presented by Tom Gallagher to the Joint Education Interim Committee, Casper, WY, June 13, 2016



Wyoming Unemployment Rate Rises to 5.5% in April 2016

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 increased significantly from 5.2% in March to 5.5% in April. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was considerably higher than its April 2015 level of 4.1% (a statistically significant increase) and higher than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.0%.

From March to April, unemployment rates fell in 17 counties and rose in six counties. The largest increases occurred in Teton (up from 3.5% to 6.4%), Weston (up from 4.6% to 5.8%), and Campbell (up from 7.1% to 7.9%) counties. Unemployment usually increases in Teton County in April as the ski season has ended but the summer tourist season has not started. The largest decreases were seen in Sheridan

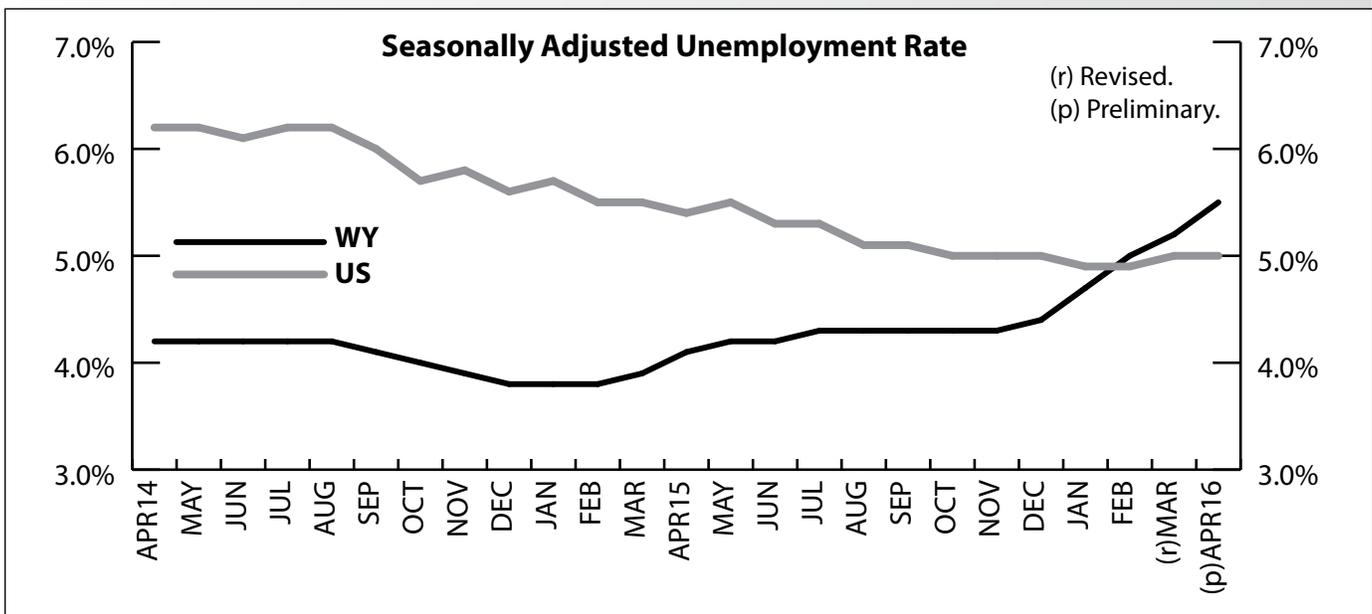
(down from 5.6% to 4.7%), Platte (down from 5.4% to 4.8%), and Park (down from 5.7% to 5.1%) counties.

From April 2015 to April 2016, unemployment rates increased in 22 counties and fell in Teton County (down from 6.7% to 6.4%). Large increases were seen in Campbell (up from 3.6% to 7.9%), Converse (up from 3.4% to 6.5%), Natrona (up from 4.6% to 7.5%), and Fremont (up from 5.1% to 7.4%) counties.

In April, Campbell County posted the highest unemployment rate (7.9%). It was followed by Natrona (7.5%), Fremont (7.4%), and Sublette (7.2%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Albany (3.0%), Niobrara (3.1%), and Goshen (3.6%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) fell from 286,700 in April 2015 to 275,100 in April 2016, a decrease of 11,600 jobs (or -4.0%; a statistically significant decrease).

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 Short-Term Projections, April 2016

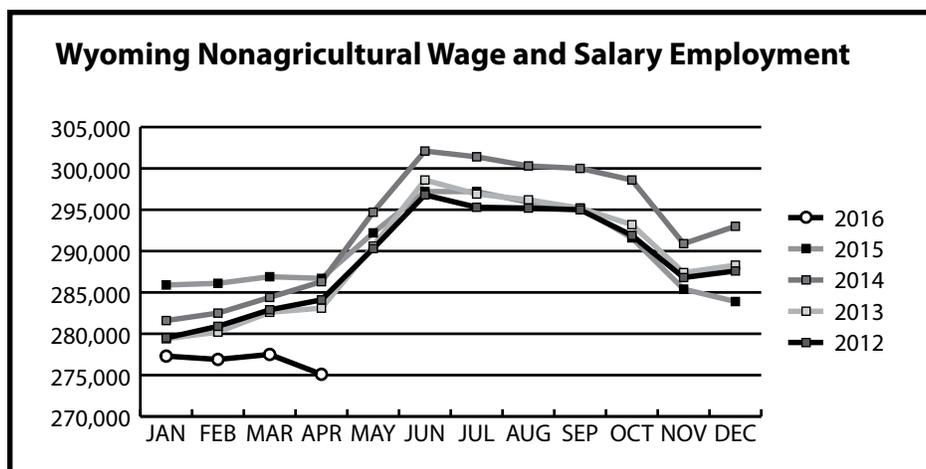
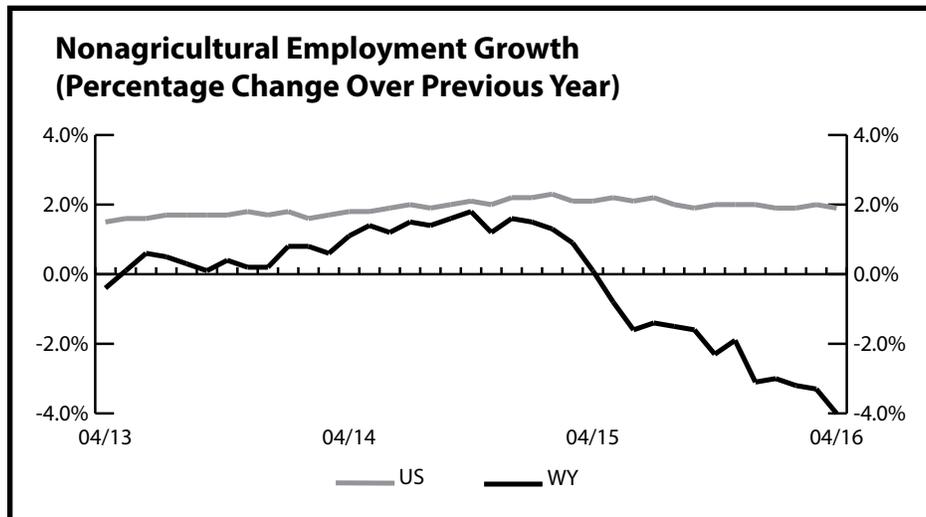
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	278,111	275,100	-3,011	-1.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	19,281	19,100	-181	-0.9%
Construction	21,293	20,600	-693	-3.4%
Manufacturing	9,273	9,400	127	1.4%
Wholesale Trade	9,140	8,500	-640	-7.5%
Retail Trade	29,900	30,100	200	0.7%
Transportation & Utilities	15,023	14,500	-523	-3.6%
Information	3,657	3,600	-57	-1.6%
Financial Activities	10,756	10,600	-156	-1.5%
Professional & Business Services	17,686	18,100	414	2.3%
Educational & Health Services	27,435	27,700	265	1.0%
Leisure & Hospitality	32,475	30,200	-2,275	-7.5%
Other Services	9,784	10,000	216	2.2%
Government	72,408	72,700	292	0.4%

Projections were run in May 2016 and based on QCEW data through December 2015.

State Unemployment Rates April 2016 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.7
Alaska	6.6
Illinois	6.6
District of Columbia	6.4
West Virginia	6.4
Louisiana	6.3
New Mexico	6.2
Alabama	6.1
Mississippi	6.0
Nevada	5.8
South Carolina	5.8
Washington	5.8
Connecticut	5.7
Arizona	5.5
Georgia	5.5
Wyoming	5.5
North Carolina	5.4
California	5.3
Kentucky	5.3
Pennsylvania	5.3
Rhode Island	5.3
Indiana	5.2
Ohio	5.2
United States	5.0
New York	4.9
Florida	4.8
Michigan	4.8
New Jersey	4.7
Maryland	4.6
Oklahoma	4.5
Oregon	4.5
Texas	4.4
Wisconsin	4.4
Missouri	4.3
Tennessee	4.3
Delaware	4.2
Massachusetts	4.2
Montana	4.2
Arkansas	3.9
Iowa	3.9
Virginia	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Utah	3.7
Maine	3.4
Hawaii	3.2
North Dakota	3.2
Vermont	3.2
Colorado	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
New Hampshire	2.6
South Dakota	2.5



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates April 2016 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 16	Mar 16	Apr 15	Apr 16	Apr 16
				Mar 16	Apr 15
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.2	27.1	28.6	0.4	-4.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.8	21.7	23.3	0.5	-6.4
GOODS PRODUCING	9.4	9.3	10.6	1.1	-11.3
Natural Resources & Mining	6.6	6.6	7.6	0.0	-13.2
Construction	2.2	2.1	2.4	4.8	-8.3
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.8	17.8	18.0	0.0	-1.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	-1.7
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	1.7	0.0	-5.9
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-4.2
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.4	5.4	5.3	0.0	1.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 16	Mar 16	Apr 15	Apr 16	Apr 16
				Mar 16	Apr 15
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.3	23.2	24.5	0.4	-4.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.5	18.3	19.7	1.1	-6.1
GOODS PRODUCING	7.5	7.4	8.2	1.4	-8.5
Natural Resources & Mining	4.5	4.6	5.2	-2.2	-13.5
Construction	1.6	1.4	1.7	14.3	-5.9
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.8	15.8	16.3	0.0	-3.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.8	4.8	5.0	0.0	-4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-4.2
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.9	4.8	-2.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 16	Mar 16	Apr 15	Apr 16	Apr 16
				Mar 16	Apr 15
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	17.2	18.6	16.9	-7.5	1.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	14.7	16.1	14.5	-8.7	1.4
GOODS PRODUCING	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.2	16.6	14.9	-8.4	2.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.5	2.7	2.5	-7.4	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	5.9
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.2	1.1	-8.3	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.7	6.9	5.6	-17.4	1.8
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.4
Alaska	6.9
Illinois	6.2
West Virginia	6.2
Nevada	6.1
Louisiana	5.8
New Mexico	5.8
Wyoming	5.7
Connecticut	5.6
Washington	5.6
Alabama	5.5
District of Columbia	5.5
Arizona	5.4
California	5.2
Pennsylvania	5.2
South Carolina	5.2
Georgia	5.0
Mississippi	5.0
North Carolina	5.0
New Jersey	4.9
Rhode Island	4.9
Indiana	4.8
Ohio	4.8
United States	4.7
Kentucky	4.6
New York	4.6
Florida	4.5
Oregon	4.5
Maryland	4.4
Michigan	4.3
Wisconsin	4.3
Missouri	4.2
Oklahoma	4.2
Texas	4.2
Delaware	4.0
Massachusetts	3.9
Montana	3.9
Tennessee	3.9
Maine	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
Utah	3.8
Idaho	3.6
Iowa	3.6
Colorado	3.5
Virginia	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Kansas	3.4
North Dakota	3.2
Hawaii	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
Vermont	3.0
New Hampshire	2.6
South Dakota	2.6

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of building permits issued for single-family homes in Wyoming fell 6.3% from April 2015 to April 2016.

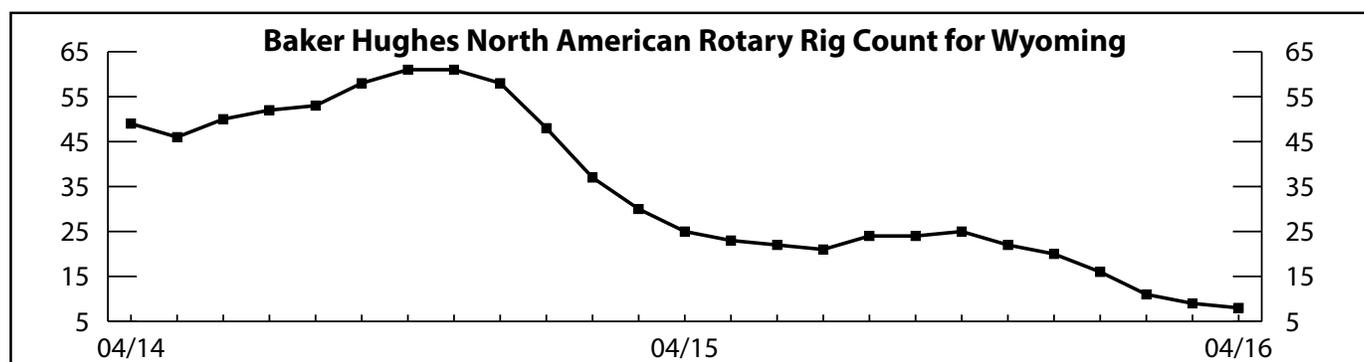
	Apr 2016 (p)	Mar 2016 (r)	Apr 2015 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	275,100	277,500	286,700	-0.9	-4.0
Wyoming State Government	15,900	15,900	15,800	0.0	0.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,500	46,700	46,700	-0.4	-0.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,700	39,700	42,500	0.0	-6.6
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,383,000	7,592,000	7,000,000	-2.8	5.5
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	5.0%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	568,000	585,000	756,000	-2.9	-24.9
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,771,000	6,138,000	6,356,000	-6.0	-9.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	29,195	35,922	20,753	-18.7	40.7
Benefits Paid	\$11,973,215	\$14,483,652	\$8,230,577	-17.3	45.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$410.11	\$403.20	\$396.60	1.7	3.4
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	267,190	266,556	267,579	0.2	-0.1
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.9%	4.0%	2.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	239.3	238.1	236.6	0.5	1.1
Food & Beverages	248.1	247.7	245.7	0.2	1.0
Housing	241.8	241.5	236.8	0.1	2.1
Apparel	127.8	127.4	128.6	0.3	-0.6
Transportation	195.5	191.3	200.2	2.2	-2.4
Medical Care	460.0	458.6	446.7	0.3	3.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	117.5	117.1	116.0	0.4	1.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	139.3	139.3	137.7	0.0	1.2
Other Goods & Services	421.0	420.6	412.2	0.1	2.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984=100)					
All Commodities	183.3	182.4	190.9	0.5	-4.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	171	138	226	23.9	-24.3
Valuation	\$63,604,000	\$50,616,000	\$73,051,000	25.7	-12.9
Single Family Homes	163	121	174	34.7	-6.3
Valuation	\$62,689,000	\$49,299,000	\$68,193,000	27.2	-8.1
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	19	15	69	26.7	-72.5
Valuation	\$5,302,000	\$3,584,000	\$10,815,000	47.9	-51.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	34	32	40	6.3	-15.0
Valuation	\$6,751,000	\$5,770,000	\$7,179,000	17.0	-6.0
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	8	9	25	-11.1	-68.0

(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 April 2015 to April 2016, large unemployment rate increases were seen in Campbell, Converse, Natrona, Fremont, and Weston counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Apr 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2015	Apr 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2015	Apr 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2015	Apr 2016	Mar 2016	Apr 2015
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	47,062	47,016	47,489	44,187	43,909	45,296	2,875	3,107	2,193	6.1	6.6	4.6
Big Horn	5,380	5,293	5,526	5,088	4,981	5,298	292	312	228	5.4	5.9	4.1
Fremont	20,327	20,359	20,297	18,825	18,768	19,267	1,502	1,591	1,030	7.4	7.8	5.1
Hot Springs	2,399	2,348	2,387	2,281	2,226	2,280	118	122	107	4.9	5.2	4.5
Park	14,823	14,833	14,987	14,073	13,990	14,336	750	843	651	5.1	5.7	4.3
Washakie	4,133	4,183	4,292	3,920	3,944	4,115	213	239	177	5.2	5.7	4.1
NORTHEAST	53,175	52,395	53,896	49,729	49,077	51,838	3,446	3,318	2,058	6.5	6.3	3.8
Campbell	25,689	25,444	26,206	23,651	23,628	25,265	2,038	1,816	941	7.9	7.1	3.6
Crook	3,560	3,475	3,571	3,377	3,293	3,450	183	182	121	5.1	5.2	3.4
Johnson	4,050	3,974	4,142	3,808	3,714	3,922	242	260	220	6.0	6.5	5.3
Sheridan	15,881	15,601	15,971	15,129	14,720	15,334	752	881	637	4.7	5.6	4.0
Weston	3,995	3,901	4,006	3,764	3,722	3,867	231	179	139	5.8	4.6	3.5
SOUTHWEST	57,930	58,247	59,555	54,286	54,949	56,488	3,644	3,298	3,067	6.3	5.7	5.1
Lincoln	8,324	8,169	8,197	7,875	7,692	7,812	449	477	385	5.4	5.8	4.7
Sublette	4,427	4,425	4,497	4,107	4,092	4,247	320	333	250	7.2	7.5	5.6
Sweetwater	22,306	22,412	23,416	20,878	21,019	22,386	1,428	1,393	1,030	6.4	6.2	4.4
Teton	13,542	13,969	13,522	12,679	13,485	12,617	863	484	905	6.4	3.5	6.7
Uinta	9,331	9,272	9,923	8,747	8,661	9,426	584	611	497	6.3	6.6	5.0
SOUTHEAST	82,405	83,090	83,827	79,317	79,713	81,127	3,088	3,377	2,700	3.7	4.1	3.2
Albany	21,282	21,593	21,318	20,651	20,909	20,764	631	684	554	3.0	3.2	2.6
Goshen	6,894	6,912	7,056	6,649	6,656	6,832	245	256	224	3.6	3.7	3.2
Laramie	48,080	48,506	49,123	46,142	46,373	47,397	1,938	2,133	1,726	4.0	4.4	3.5
Niobrara	1,273	1,227	1,276	1,233	1,185	1,244	40	42	32	3.1	3.4	2.5
Platte	4,876	4,852	5,054	4,642	4,590	4,890	234	262	164	4.8	5.4	3.2
CENTRAL	57,754	58,283	60,308	53,694	54,235	57,717	4,060	4,048	2,591	7.0	6.9	4.3
Carbon	8,165	8,572	8,139	7,752	8,090	7,841	413	482	298	5.1	5.6	3.7
Converse	8,230	8,287	8,498	7,698	7,776	8,213	532	511	285	6.5	6.2	3.4
Natrona	41,359	41,424	43,671	38,244	38,369	41,663	3,115	3,055	2,008	7.5	7.4	4.6
STATEWIDE	298,327	299,031	305,074	281,212	281,883	292,465	17,115	17,148	12,609	5.7	5.7	4.1
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										5.5	5.2	4.1
U.S.										4.7	5.1	5.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										5.0	5.0	5.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2016. Run Date 05/2016.

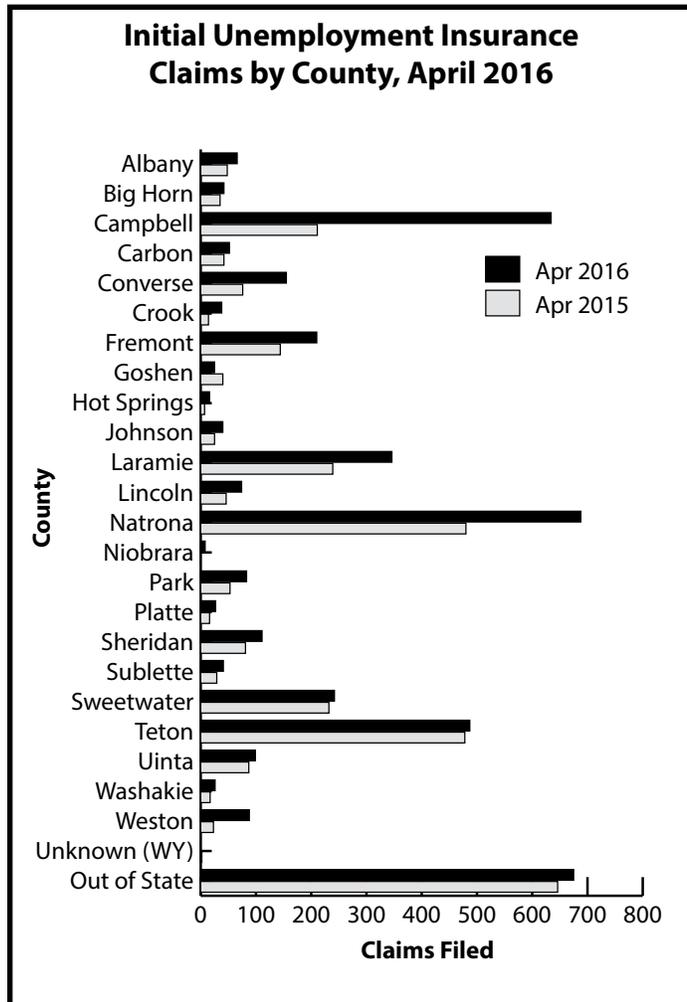
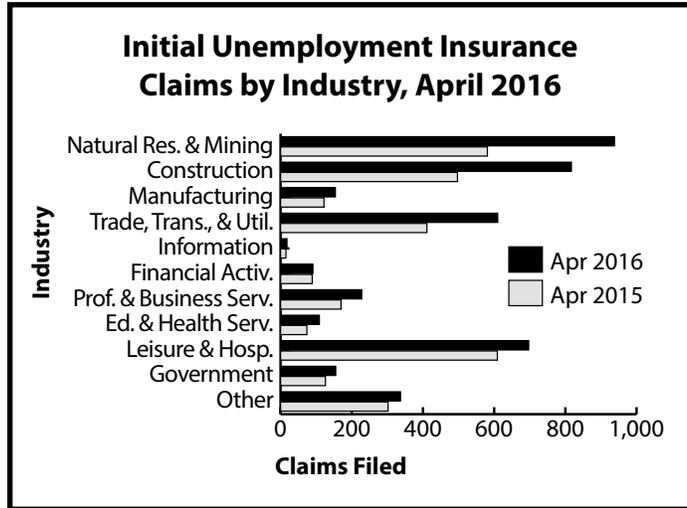
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Analyst

Initial claims increased 39.3% (1,205 claims) from April 2015 to April 2016. There were large increases in natural resources & mining (61.4%, or 357 claims) and construction (64.4%, or 320 claims).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Apr 16	Mar 16	Apr 16	Mar 16	
Wyoming Statewide	4,274	3,595	3,069	18.9	39.3
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,911	1,699	1,200	12.5	59.3
Natural Res. & Mining	938	772	581	21.5	61.4
Mining	927	758	575	22.3	61.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	57	74	46	-23.0	23.9
Construction	817	781	497	4.6	64.4
Manufacturing	154	144	122	6.9	26.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,869	1,463	1,440	27.8	29.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	610	570	411	7.0	48.4
Wholesale Trade	142	178	84	-20.2	69.0
Retail Trade	180	156	120	15.4	50.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	288	236	207	22.0	39.1
Information	18	12	15	50.0	20.0
Financial Activities	91	86	89	5.8	2.2
Prof. and Business Svcs.	228	233	170	-2.1	34.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	109	87	74	25.3	47.3
Leisure & Hospitality	697	387	609	80.1	14.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	109	79	65	38.0	67.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	155	145	126	6.9	23.0
Federal Government	46	62	32	-25.8	43.8
State Government	15	12	19	25.0	-21.1
Local Government	94	70	73	34.3	28.8
Local Education	15	20	14	-25.0	7.1
UNCLASSIFIED	337	286	302	17.8	11.6

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	346	303	239	14.2	44.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	135	151	92	-10.6	46.7
Construction	106	103	61	2.9	73.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	169	124	111	36.3	52.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	55	49	41	12.2	34.1
Financial Activities	11	6	10	83.3	10.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	31	28	24	10.7	29.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	21	12	9	75.0	133.3
Leisure & Hospitality	24	14	13	71.4	84.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	22	17	19	29.4	15.8
UNCLASSIFIED	18	10	14	80.0	28.6

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	688	671	479	2.5	43.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	377	335	220	12.5	71.4
Construction	198	156	81	26.9	144.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	291	312	236	-6.7	23.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	133	157	108	-15.3	23.1
Financial Activities	22	21	20	4.8	10.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	40	44	33	-9.1	21.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	26	24	15	8.3	73.3
Leisure & Hospitality	32	30	26	6.7	23.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	9	9	-33.3	-33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	12	13	12	-7.7	0.0

^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

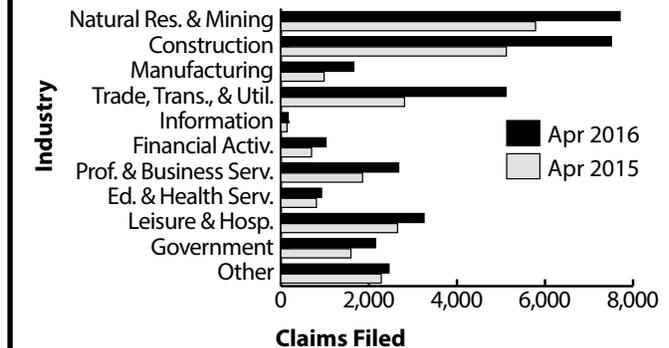
by: Patrick Manning, Principal Analyst

Over the year, the number of unique claimants with continued claims increased by 4,297 individuals (66.2%). Total continued weeks claimed increased by 40.7% (10,272 weeks).

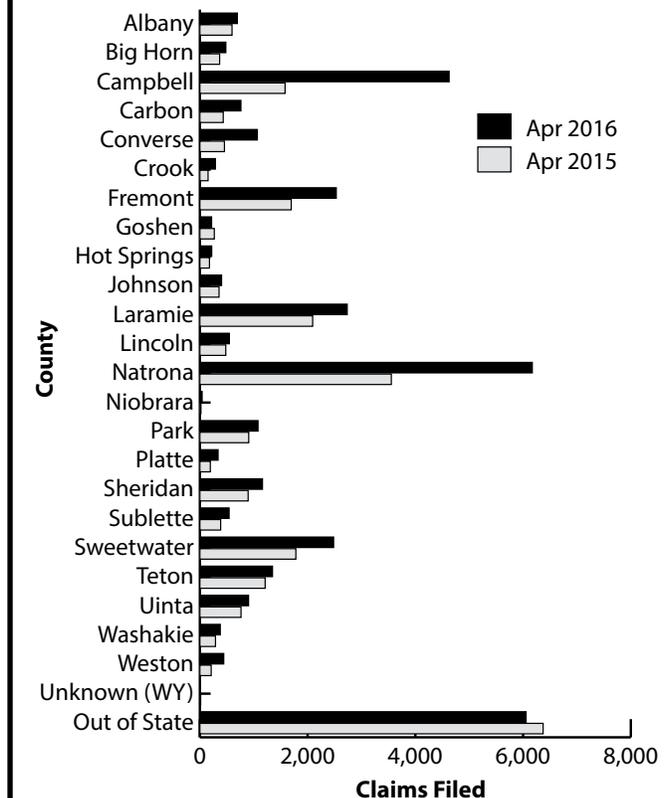
Continued Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		Claims Filed	
	Apr 16	Mar 16	Apr 15	Mar 16	Apr 16	
					Apr 15	Apr 15
Wyoming Statewide						
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	35,534	35,930	25,262	-1.1	40.7	
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	10,789	8,812	6,492	22.4	66.2	
Benefit Exhaustions	672	622	458	8.0	46.7	
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	6.2%	7.1%	7.1%	-0.8%	-0.8%	
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING						
Natural Res. & Mining	16,875	17,319	11,891	-2.6	41.9	
Natural Res. & Mining	7,707	6,200	5,786	24.3	33.2	
Mining	7,536	6,004	5,654	25.5	33.3	
Oil & Gas Extraction	688	527	457	30.6	50.5	
Construction	7,510	9,425	5,122	-20.3	46.6	
Manufacturing	1,657	1,692	982	-2.1	68.7	
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING						
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	14,050	13,328	9,498	5.4	47.9	
Wholesale Trade	5,116	4,794	2,810	6.7	82.1	
Retail Trade	1,555	1,300	641	19.6	142.6	
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,462	1,621	914	-9.8	60.0	
Information	2,099	1,873	1,255	12.1	67.3	
Financial Activities	167	140	140	19.3	19.3	
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,026	881	697	16.5	47.2	
Educational & Health Svcs.	2,677	3,103	1,855	-13.7	44.3	
Leisure and Hospitality	925	952	807	-2.8	14.6	
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	3,253	2,665	2,650	22.1	22.8	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT						
Federal Government	880	787	531	11.8	65.7	
State Government	2,150	2,536	1,591	-15.2	35.1	
Local Government	702	892	728	-21.3	-3.6	
Local Education	247	285	220	-13.3	12.3	
UNCLASSIFIED	1,200	1,357	642	-11.6	86.9	
Local Education	153	152	96	0.7	59.4	
UNCLASSIFIED	2,457	2,746	2,281	-10.5	7.7	
Laramie County						
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,735	3,187	2,093	-14.2	30.7	
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	855	834	523	2.5	63.5	
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING						
Construction	1,204	1,563	779	-23.0	54.6	
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING						
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	868	1,229	519	-29.4	67.2	
Financial Activities	1,138	1,247	995	-8.7	14.4	
Prof. & Business Svcs.	439	483	313	-9.1	40.3	
Educational and Health Svcs.	78	107	86	-27.1	-9.3	
Leisure & Hospitality	262	311	232	-15.8	12.9	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	148	163	174	-9.2	-14.9	
UNCLASSIFIED	98	94	114	4.3	-14.0	
UNCLASSIFIED	278	255	223	9.0	24.7	
UNCLASSIFIED	113	120	95	-5.8	18.9	
Natrona County						
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	6,171	5,866	3,554	5.2	73.6	
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,819	1,478	910	23.1	99.9	
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING						
Construction	3,124	3,025	2,007	3.3	55.7	
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING						
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	1,168	1,337	626	-12.6	86.6	
Financial Activities	2,844	2,621	1,336	8.5	112.9	
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,345	1,110	527	21.2	155.2	
Educational & Health Svcs.	267	208	106	28.4	151.9	
Leisure & Hospitality	443	502	280	-11.8	58.2	
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	208	208	177	0.0	17.5	
UNCLASSIFIED	295	322	109	-8.4	170.6	
UNCLASSIFIED	89	90	113	-1.1	-21.2	
UNCLASSIFIED	112	129	96	-13.2	16.7	

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, April 2016



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, April 2016



^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.

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602**

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