

TRENDS

Unemployment Insurance Claims Decrease in 2017

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Total Unemployment Insurance benefit expenses and recipients decreased substantially in 2017 from the previous year. Almost all industries and counties experienced double-digit percentage decreases in benefit expenses over the year.

Wyoming experienced nine quarters of over-the-year job losses from first quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to second quarter 2017 (2017Q2) during the state’s recent economic downturn. During the previous economic downturn, which began in 2009Q1 and was preceded by the national Great Recession, over-the-year job losses continued for six consecutive quarters. Recent Unemployment Insurance (UI) covered data suggest that Wyoming’s recent economic downturn may have ended in 2017Q3, when over-the-year job losses

stopped (Bullard, 2018). This article provides UI claims statistics and provides additional information for a better understanding of the current economy in Wyoming.

In 2017, the Wyoming Department of Workforce

Services’ UI division paid a total of \$67.9 million in benefits to unemployed workers, down 44.0% (-\$53.4 million) compared to the \$121.3 million paid in 2016 (see Table 1). In total, 17,849 unemployed

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Total Expenses, 2016-2017

	2016	2017	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
UI Benefit Recipients	26,101	17,849	-8,252	-31.6
Benefit Exhaustees	6,735	4,178	-2,557	-38.0
Exhaustion Rate	25.8%	23.4%	--	-2.4
Benefit Expenses (in Millions)	\$121.3	\$67.9	-\$53.4	-44.0

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, March 23, 2018.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Adding 100 jobs to an industry creates direct, indirect, and induced impacts. This article examines the economic impact of adding 100 jobs to four selected industries: coal mining, wind electric power generation, animal slaughter except poultry, and limited service restaurants. . . . page 11
- The Baker Hughes North American rotary rig count for Wyoming increased from 19 in April 2017 to 29 in April 2018 (10, or 52.6%). ... page 20

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Wyoming workers received UI benefits in 2017, compared to 26,101 in 2016 – a decrease of 8,252 claimants, or -31.6%.

The number of UI recipients who exhausted their benefits also decreased, from 6,735 in 2016 to 4,178 in 2017 (-2,557, or -38.0%); the benefit exhaustion rate (number of exhaustees divided by total benefit recipients) decreased from 25.8% to 23.4%. Changes in the number of UI benefit recipients and exhaustees and the exhaustion rate from 1997 to 2017 are

illustrated in Figure 1.

Fewer UI recipients could be an indication that fewer people lost their jobs in 2017 and needed to collect UI benefits as temporary financial support. A lower exhaustion rate could indicate that UI benefit recipients were able to find work without exhausting their benefits, possibly due to more employment opportunities.

This article provides UI benefit information at the county and industry level. More detailed information is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui.htm>.

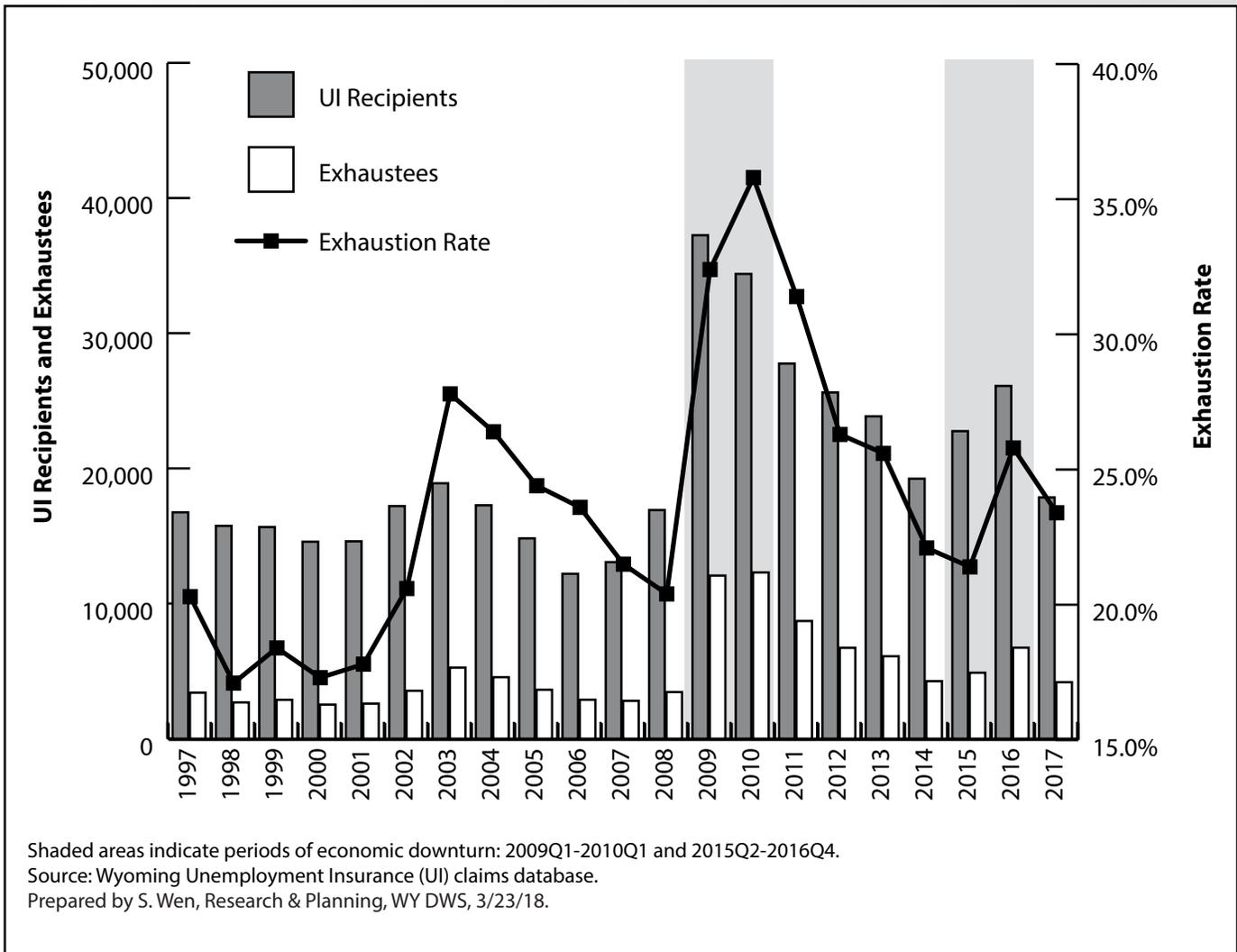


Figure 1: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees and Exhaustion Rate, 1997 to 2017

Benefit Recipients

By County

As shown in Table 2, all counties experienced a decrease in UI recipients from 2016 to 2017; nearly all counties experienced a double-digit percentage decrease, with the exception of Park (-8.2%) and Teton (-9.7%) counties.

The greatest decreases from 2016 to 2017 were seen in Natrona County (-1,664 recipients, or -39.3%), followed by Campbell County (-1,566, or -55.6%). The number of out-of-state recipients decreased by 1,399 individuals (-28.6%).

In 2017, out-of-state recipients accounted for the largest share of all recipients (3,494, or 19.6%), followed by Natrona (2,575,

or 14.4%), Laramie (2,186, or 12.2%), and Campbell (1,250, or 7.0%) counties.

By Industry

At the industry level, nearly one-third (30.3%, or 5,414 individuals) of all UI benefit recipients were from the construction industry (see Table 3, page 5). Accommodation & food services accounted for 14.0% (2,490 recipients) of the total, followed by retail trade (7.4%), administrative & waste services (6.2%), and public administration (6.2%). Table 3 also shows that approximately one-third (33.3%) of all recipients in accommodation & food services were out-of-state workers; by comparison, out-of-state workers accounted for 19.6% of all UI recipients.

All industries showed over-the-year decreases in UI recipients from 2016 to 2017 (see Table 4, page 5). The largest decreases were seen in mining (-3,055, or -74.8%), construction (-1,500, or -21.7%), and transportation & warehousing (-682, or -49.8%).

Construction had the lowest UI benefit

Table 2: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence, 2016 and 2017

County	2016		2017		Over-the-Year Change	
	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	Row %
Albany	601	2.3	511	2.9	-90	-15.0
Big Horn	323	1.2	262	1.5	-61	-18.9
Campbell	2,816	10.8	1,250	7.0	-1,566	-55.6
Carbon	527	2.0	365	2.0	-162	-30.7
Converse	695	2.7	321	1.8	-374	-53.8
Crook	206	0.8	137	0.8	-69	-33.5
Fremont	1,799	6.9	1,236	6.9	-563	-31.3
Goshen	223	0.9	172	1.0	-51	-22.9
Hot Springs	143	0.5	89	0.5	-54	-37.8
Johnson	275	1.1	199	1.1	-76	-27.6
Laramie	2,599	10.0	2,186	12.2	-413	-15.9
Lincoln	402	1.5	321	1.8	-81	-20.1
Natrona	4,239	16.2	2,575	14.4	-1,664	-39.3
Niobrara	44	0.2	35	0.2	-9	-20.5
Park	942	3.6	865	4.8	-77	-8.2
Platte	262	1.0	166	0.9	-96	-36.6
Sheridan	934	3.6	825	4.6	-109	-11.7
Sublette	320	1.2	174	1.0	-146	-45.6
Sweetwater	1,790	6.9	1,059	5.9	-731	-40.8
Teton	929	3.6	839	4.7	-90	-9.7
Uinta	653	2.5	435	2.4	-218	-33.4
Washakie	239	0.9	193	1.1	-46	-19.2
Weston	245	0.9	138	0.8	-107	-43.7
Out-of-State	4,893	18.7	3,494	19.6	-1,399	-28.6
Total	26,101	100.0	17,849	100.0	-8,252	-31.6

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, March 23, 2018.

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Table 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2017

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents		Out-of-State Residents		Total	
		N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	133	89.9	15	10.1	148	0.8
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	884	86.0	144	14.0	1,028	5.8
22	Utilities	26	89.7	3	10.3	29	0.2
23	Construction	4,324	79.9	1,090	20.1	5,414	30.3
31-33	Manufacturing	658	92.9	50	7.1	708	4.0
42	Wholesale Trade	377	92.9	29	7.1	406	2.3
44-45	Retail Trade	1,164	88.2	156	11.8	1,320	7.4
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	587	85.4	100	14.6	687	3.8
51	Information	110	87.3	16	12.7	126	0.7
52	Finance & Insurance	170	90.9	17	9.1	187	1.0
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	185	92.5	15	7.5	200	1.1
54	Professional & Technical Services	417	85.8	69	14.2	486	2.7
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	6	50.0	6	50.0	12	0.1
56	Administrative & Waste Services	1,010	91.9	89	8.1	1,099	6.2
61	Educational Services	262	90.3	28	9.7	290	1.6
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	1,029	94.9	55	5.1	1,084	6.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	196	89.1	24	10.9	220	1.2
72	Accommodation & Food Services	1,662	66.7	828	33.3	2,490	14.0
81	Other Services	309	82.0	68	18.0	377	2.1
92	Public Administration	751	68.4	347	31.6	1,098	6.2
	Nonclassified	95	21.6	345	78.4	440	2.5
	Total	14,355	80.4	3,494	19.6	17,849	100.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, March 23, 2018.

Table 4: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2016-2017

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Over-the-Year Change		Exhaustion Rate	
		2016	2017	N	%	2016	2017
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	164	148	-16	-9.8	25.0	23.6
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	4,083	1,028	-3,055	-74.8	29.6	25.1
22	Utilities	57	29	-28	-49.1	35.1	34.5
23	Construction	6,914	5,414	-1,500	-21.7	22.0	19.0
31-33	Manufacturing	1,121	708	-413	-36.8	27.8	19.6
42	Wholesale Trade	1,058	406	-652	-61.6	30.0	29.6
44-45	Retail Trade	1,452	1,320	-132	-9.1	25.2	28.6
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	1,369	687	-682	-49.8	25.1	23.6
51	Information	139	126	-13	-9.4	30.9	34.1
52	Finance & Insurance	193	187	-6	-3.1	26.4	26.2
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	471	200	-271	-57.5	33.8	28.0
54	Professional & Technical Services	789	486	-303	-38.4	28.8	25.7
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	31	12	-19	-61.3	35.5	25.0
56	Administrative & Waste Services	1,325	1,099	-226	-17.1	30.7	25.1
61	Educational Services	334	290	-44	-13.2	30.8	31.4
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	1,199	1,084	-115	-9.6	22.9	24.6
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	237	220	-17	-7.2	26.6	25.0
72	Accommodation & Food Services	2,889	2,490	-399	-13.8	20.5	19.7
81	Other Services	651	377	-274	-42.1	27.6	28.6
92	Public Administration	1,172	1,098	-74	-6.3	27.6	28.5
	Nonclassified	453	440	-13	-2.9	37.5	38.6
	Total	26,101	17,849	-8,252	-31.6	25.8	23.4

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, March 23, 2018.

(Text continued from page 4)

Demographics

exhaustion rate (19.0%) of all industries in 2017. In contrast, 34.5% of UI recipients in utilities exhausted their benefits, followed by claimants in information (34.1%) and educational services (31.4%). Most industries showed a decrease in exhaustion rate from 2016 to 2017.

Several demographic trends of UI recipients and their exhaustion rates have been seen consistently over the years. For example, as shown in Table 5, older workers tend to have higher

Table 5: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance (UI) Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate for Wyoming, 2016 and 2017

Category	2016			2017			
	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	
Age	16-24	2,376	401	16.9%	1,449	204	14.1%
	25-34	7,040	1,499	21.3%	4,437	816	18.4%
	35-44	5,615	1,386	24.7%	3,824	848	22.2%
	45-54	5,336	1,505	28.2%	3,638	908	25.0%
	55-64	4,708	1,532	32.5%	3,568	1,037	29.1%
	65+	1,026	412	40.2%	933	365	39.1%
	Unknown	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Gender	Male	19,027	4,774	25.1%	12,144	2,636	21.7%
	Female	7,074	1,961	27.7%	5,705	1,542	27.0%
	Unknown	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Total Base Period Wages	\$0-\$9,999	1,732	455	26.3%	1,464	405	27.7%
	\$10,000-\$19,999	4,226	1,282	30.3%	3,548	1,093	30.8%
	\$20,000-\$29,999	4,529	1,315	29.0%	3,691	924	25.0%
	\$30,000-\$39,999	4,131	1,017	24.6%	3,164	663	21.0%
	\$40,000-\$49,999	3,274	770	23.5%	2,275	403	17.7%
	\$50,000-\$59,999	2,352	532	22.6%	1,386	240	17.3%
	\$60,000+	5,857	1,364	23.3%	2,321	450	19.4%
	Unknown	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Weeks Eligible for Benefits	0-9	266	0	0.0%	217	0	0.0%
	10-14	1,964	855	43.5%	1,696	719	42.4%
	15-19	3,603	1,281	35.6%	2,886	968	33.5%
	20-25	6,084	1,368	22.5%	4,960	915	18.4%
	Maximum = 26	14,184	3,231	22.8%	8,090	1,576	19.5%
	Unknown	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%
Number of Employers in Base Period	1 employer	13,898	3,651	26.3%	9,233	2,100	22.7%
	2 employers	6,608	1,673	25.3%	4,693	1,157	24.7%
	3 employers	3,161	832	26.3%	2,192	538	24.5%
	4 employers	1,330	318	23.9%	951	216	22.7%
	5 or more employers	1,069	261	24.4%	760	167	22.0%
	Unknown	35	0	0.0%	20	0	0.0%
Total	26,101	6,735	25.8%	17,849	4,178	23.4%	

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, March 23, 2018.

exhaustion rates. In both 2016 and 2017, approximately 40% — or 4 in every 10 — benefit recipients ages 65 and older exhausted their benefits, compared to around 20% for workers younger than 45. This indicates that older unemployed workers in general have a more difficult time finding reemployment than younger individuals in Wyoming.

Table 5 also shows that individuals who earned higher wages before being laid off had lower UI benefit exhaustion rates. In Wyoming, the maximum number of weeks an individual can collect UI

benefits is 26 weeks. Higher pre-layoff wages usually enable individuals to qualify for more weeks of UI benefits. This could give these individuals more time to look for a job before they exhaust their UI benefits. In other words, individuals with more benefit weeks have longer to find a job before exhausting their benefits. In 2017, for example, the exhaustion rate for individuals with \$60,000 or more in wages prior to being laid off was 19.4%, compared to 30.8% for individuals with \$10,000 to \$19,999 in total wages and 25.0% for individuals with \$20,000 to \$29,999 in total wages (see Figure 2).

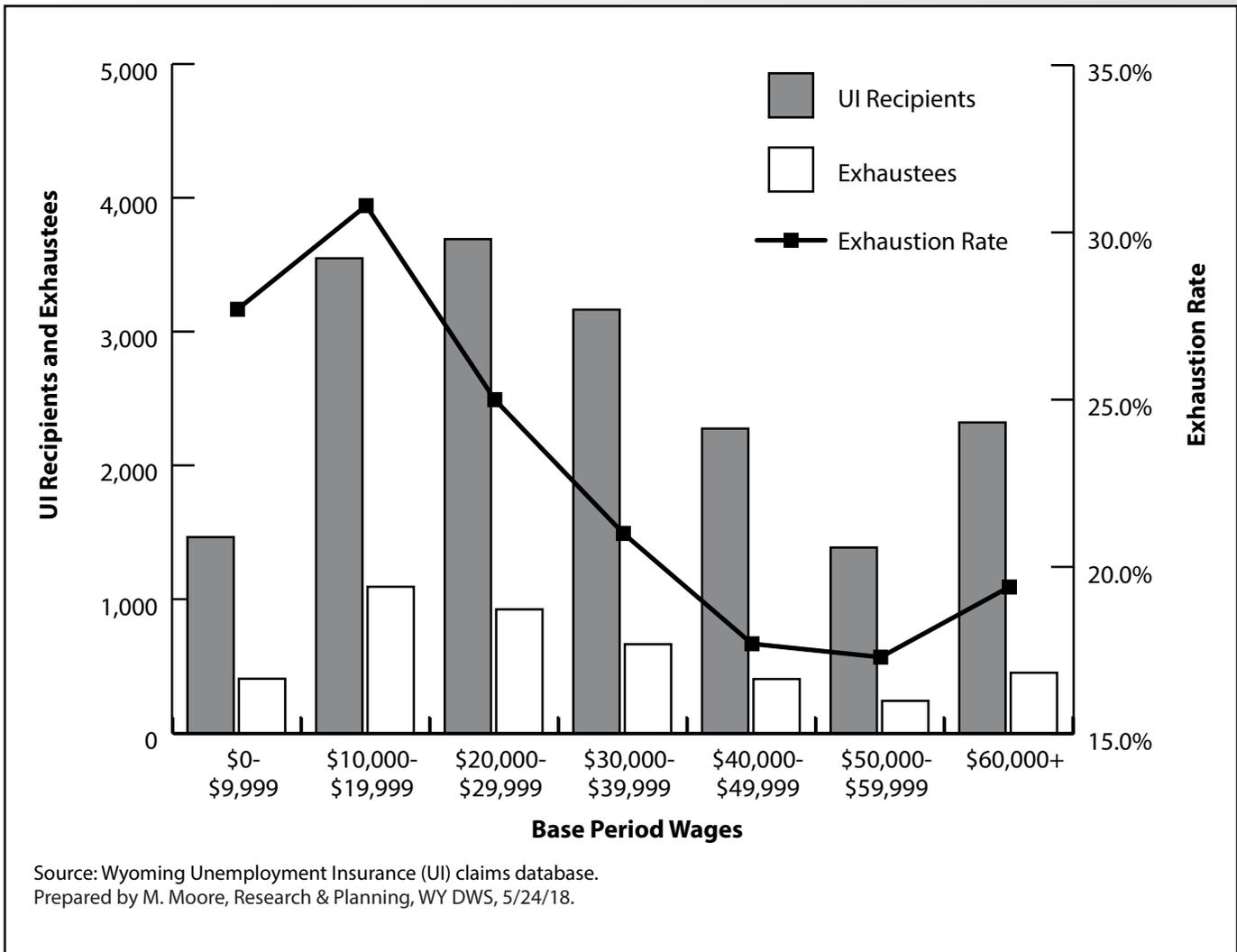


Figure 2: Wyoming UI Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate by Base Period Wages, 2017

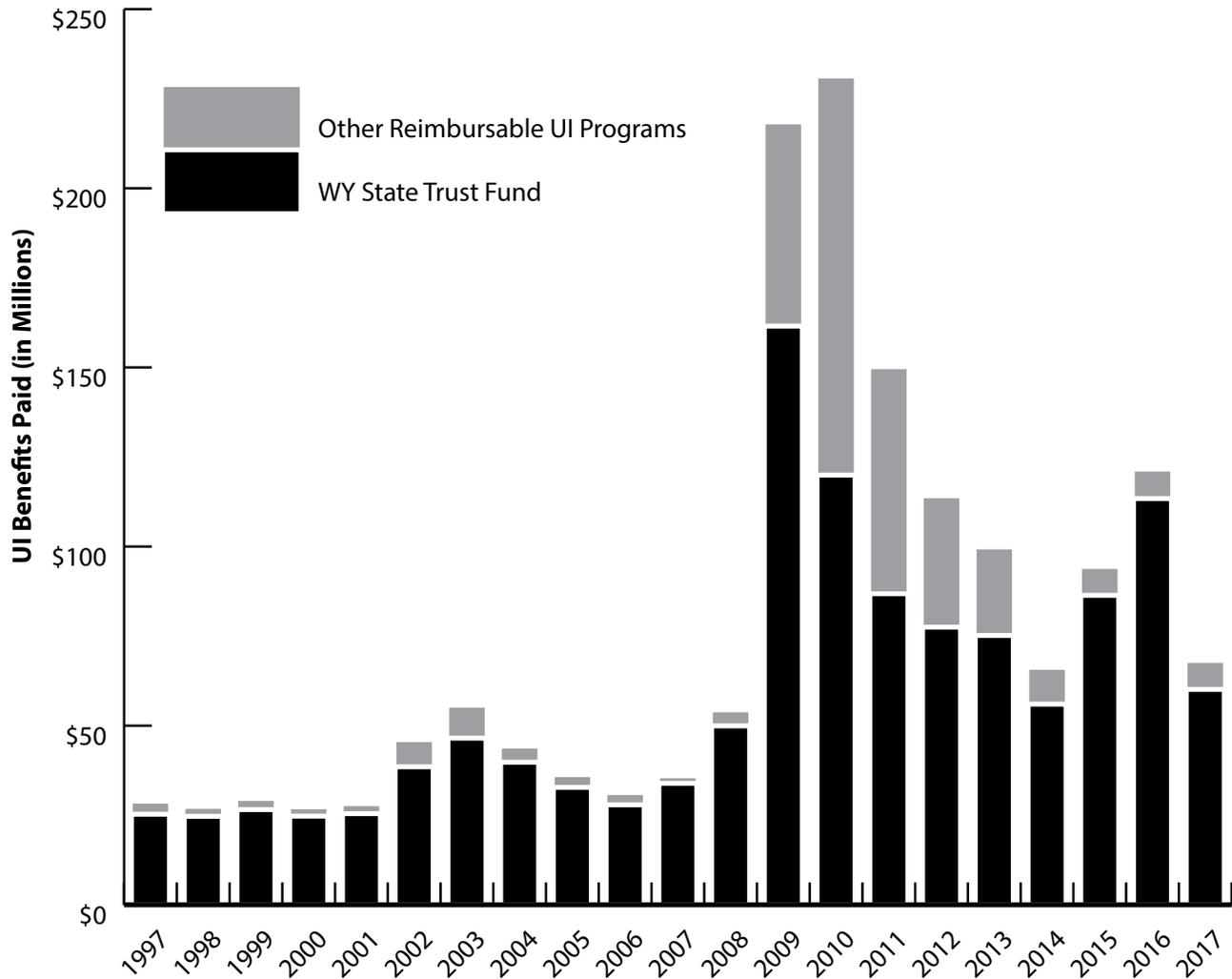
Benefits Paid

Figure 3 shows historical data from 1997 (the first year for which data are available) to 2017. The \$67.9 million in total benefits paid in 2017 was close to the \$56.0 million in 2014, the last year before Wyoming entered its most recent economic downturn. Wyoming's UI benefit expenses peaked in 2010 (\$231.0 million) during

the previous downturn that followed the national Great Recession, then decreased each year from 2011 to 2014, until the start of the recent downturn in 2015. Total benefit expenses have never returned to the levels seen before the previous downturn, which was about \$36.8 million annually.

By County

Table 6 (see page 9) shows Wyoming



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/23/18.

Figure 3: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2017

UI benefit expenses by county for 2016 and 2017. All counties had double-digit percentage decreases in UI benefit expenses from 2016 to 2017, with the exception of Teton County (-8.0%). Out-of-state recipients accounted for approximately 22% of all benefits collected in both 2016 and 2017. Natrona County accounted for the second largest share of all UI benefits paid in both 2016 (\$21.0 million, or 17.3%) and 2017 (\$9.9 million, or 14.7%). Natrona County also had the greatest over-the-year decrease from 2016 to 2017 (-\$11.1 million, or 52.7%). Campbell County showed the second greatest over-the-year decrease, from \$14.2 million to \$4.8 million (-\$9.4 million, or -66.0%).

By Industry

In 2017, nearly one-third (31.6%, or \$21.5 million) of total UI benefits were paid to those who worked in the construction industry (see Table 7, page 10).

Accommodation & food services accounted for 10.4% of all benefit expenses, followed by retail trade (6.7%).

Compared to 2016, all industries experienced double-digit percentage decreases in UI benefit expenses in 2017, with the exception of arts, entertainment, & recreation (-7.7%). The largest over-the-year decreases were seen in mining

Table 6: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2016-2017

County	2016		2017		Over-the-Year Change	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	Row %
Albany	\$2,337,027	1.9	\$1,674,034	2.5	-\$662,993	-28.4
Big Horn	\$1,269,261	1.0	\$841,139	1.2	-\$428,122	-33.7
Campbell	\$14,199,417	11.7	\$4,826,415	7.1	-\$9,373,002	-66.0
Carbon	\$2,335,895	1.9	\$1,485,117	2.2	-\$850,778	-36.4
Converse	\$3,569,101	2.9	\$1,141,824	1.7	-\$2,427,277	-68.0
Crook	\$986,598	0.8	\$474,816	0.7	-\$511,782	-51.9
Fremont	\$8,256,795	6.8	\$4,713,013	6.9	-\$3,543,782	-42.9
Goshen	\$792,574	0.7	\$531,013	0.8	-\$261,561	-33.0
Hot Springs	\$667,644	0.6	\$360,661	0.5	-\$306,983	-46.0
Johnson	\$1,239,444	1.0	\$740,417	1.1	-\$499,027	-40.3
Laramie	\$9,456,149	7.8	\$7,861,779	11.6	-\$1,594,370	-16.9
Lincoln	\$1,616,671	1.3	\$1,237,989	1.8	-\$378,682	-23.4
Natrona	\$20,996,686	17.3	\$9,940,453	14.7	-\$11,056,233	-52.7
Niobrara	\$189,941	0.2	\$122,291	0.2	-\$67,650	-35.6
Park	\$3,602,330	3.0	\$2,959,178	4.4	-\$643,152	-17.9
Platte	\$1,283,905	1.1	\$669,810	1.0	-\$614,095	-47.8
Sheridan	\$3,737,035	3.1	\$2,972,542	4.4	-\$764,493	-20.5
Sublette	\$1,549,210	1.3	\$616,834	0.9	-\$932,376	-60.2
Sweetwater	\$8,193,606	6.8	\$3,999,111	5.9	-\$4,194,495	-51.2
Teton	\$3,061,905	2.5	\$2,816,313	4.2	-\$245,592	-8.0
Uinta	\$2,977,514	2.5	\$1,741,474	2.6	-\$1,236,040	-41.5
Washakie	\$982,707	0.8	\$752,757	1.1	-\$229,950	-23.4
Weston	\$1,407,300	1.2	\$559,930	0.8	-\$847,370	-60.2
Out of State	\$26,566,136	21.9	\$14,813,800	21.8	-\$11,752,336	-44.2
Total	\$121,274,851	100.0	\$67,852,710	100.0	-\$53,422,141	-44.1

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, March 23, 2018.

(-\$17.3 million, or -81.0%), followed by construction (-\$11.5 million, or -34.9%).

Summary

Unemployment Insurance benefit expenses and the number of UI

recipients decreased substantially from 2016 to 2017. This indicates that fewer layoffs happened across the state in 2017 than in 2016, and Wyoming's economy may be recovering from the recent economic downturn. This is consistent with the trend in employment that shows that job losses appear to have stopped by 2017Q3.

Table 7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by Industry for Wyoming, 2016-2017

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	2016		2017		Over-the-Year Change	
		UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	Row %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	\$790,329	0.7	\$528,986	0.8	-\$261,343	-33.1
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	\$21,402,745	17.6	\$4,056,587	6.0	-\$17,346,158	-81.0
22	Utilities	\$431,130	0.4	\$140,136	0.2	-\$290,994	-67.5
23	Construction	\$32,972,630	27.2	\$21,469,075	31.6	-\$11,503,555	-34.9
31-33	Manufacturing	\$4,641,829	3.8	\$2,663,328	3.9	-\$1,978,501	-42.6
42	Wholesale Trade	\$5,191,245	4.3	\$1,770,125	2.6	-\$3,421,120	-65.9
44-45	Retail Trade	\$6,866,687	5.7	\$4,541,464	6.7	-\$2,325,223	-33.9
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	\$6,438,019	5.3	\$2,801,386	4.1	-\$3,636,633	-56.5
51	Information	\$729,174	0.6	\$649,457	1.0	-\$79,717	-10.9
52	Finance & Insurance	\$798,340	0.7	\$885,886	1.3	\$87,546	11.0
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$2,264,761	1.9	\$892,870	1.3	-\$1,371,891	-60.6
54	Professional & Technical Services	\$3,817,752	3.1	\$1,991,680	2.9	-\$1,826,072	-47.8
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$221,564	0.2	\$49,118	0.1	-\$172,446	-77.8
56	Administrative & Waste Services	\$7,678,125	6.3	\$4,435,592	6.5	-\$3,242,533	-42.2
61	Educational Services	\$1,832,742	1.5	\$1,349,842	2.0	-\$482,900	-26.3
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	\$4,656,167	3.8	\$3,766,208	5.5	-\$889,959	-19.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$990,464	0.8	\$914,101	1.3	-\$76,363	-7.7
72	Accommodation & Food Services	\$8,613,415	7.1	\$7,040,132	10.4	-\$1,573,283	-18.3
81	Other Services	\$3,289,417	2.7	\$1,708,684	2.5	-\$1,580,733	-48.1
92	Public Administration	\$5,371,444	4.4	\$4,200,329	6.2	-\$1,171,115	-21.8
	Nonclassified	\$2,289,384	1.9	\$2,023,828	3.0	-\$265,556	-11.6
	Total	\$121,287,363	100.0	\$67,878,814	100.0	-\$53,408,549	-44.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, March 23, 2018.

Economic Impacts of Growing and Potential Industries on the Wyoming Economy

by: *Matthew Halama, Economist and Patrick Manning, Principal Economist*

Excerpted from the Wyoming Workforce Annual Report 2018

There are several initiatives to diversify Wyoming's economy, including the Economically Needed Diversity Options for Wyoming (ENDOW) program, and many areas could be targeted for increased economic activity.

This article examines the economic impact of four selected industries based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For illustrative purposes, coal mining (NAICS 2121) was chosen as an established industry, while wind electric power generation (NAICS 221115) was chosen as an emerging industry. A commercial-scale slaughterhouse (animal slaughter except poultry; NAICS 311611) was chosen as a potential diversification industry. Limited-service restaurants (NAICS 722513) was chosen as a low impact industry.

Methodology

In this analysis, it is presumed that 100 workers will be added to each of the four industries. This does not imply that this many additional workers are needed in each industry, but it allows direct comparison of the four industries.

To assess these industry changes, economists from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services used the IMPLAN (IMpact analysis for PLANning) economic impact modeling system.

IMPLAN provides analysts with three types of estimates:

- Direct impacts: economic impacts as a result of actual project spending, such as the hiring of a general contractor to perform a construction project that subsequently increases employment to complete the project.
- Indirect impacts: economic impacts as a result of business-to-business spending when projects or events occur, such as a construction company that purchases lumber from a supplier in the region of analysis because of a new project.
- Induced impacts: economic impacts as a result of household spending changes because of project or event occurrence, such as an electrician who wires a new building and then takes his family out to dinner because of the increased wages.

Figure 1 (see page 12) shows direct, indirect, and induced impacts on employment of adding 100 jobs to each of the four industries. The sum of direct, indirect, and induced impacts represents the total impact of the activity for a given year.

Another measure for each of these impacts relates to the following three metrics:

- Labor income: all employee income (wages and benefits) and proprietor income.

- Value added: The difference between an industry's or an establishment's total output and the cost of its intermediate inputs. Value added is calculated by subtracting intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other industries or imported) from gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, plus inventory change). Value added consists of compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies (formerly indirect business taxes and nontax payments), and gross operating surplus (formerly other value added). Gross value added is

the value of output minus the value of intermediate consumption; it is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry, or sector.

- Output: Output represents the value of industry production. In IMPLAN these are annual production estimates for the year of the data set and are in producer prices. For manufacturers this would be sales plus/minus change in inventory. For service sectors production output equals sales. For retail and wholesale trade, output equals gross margin and not gross sales.

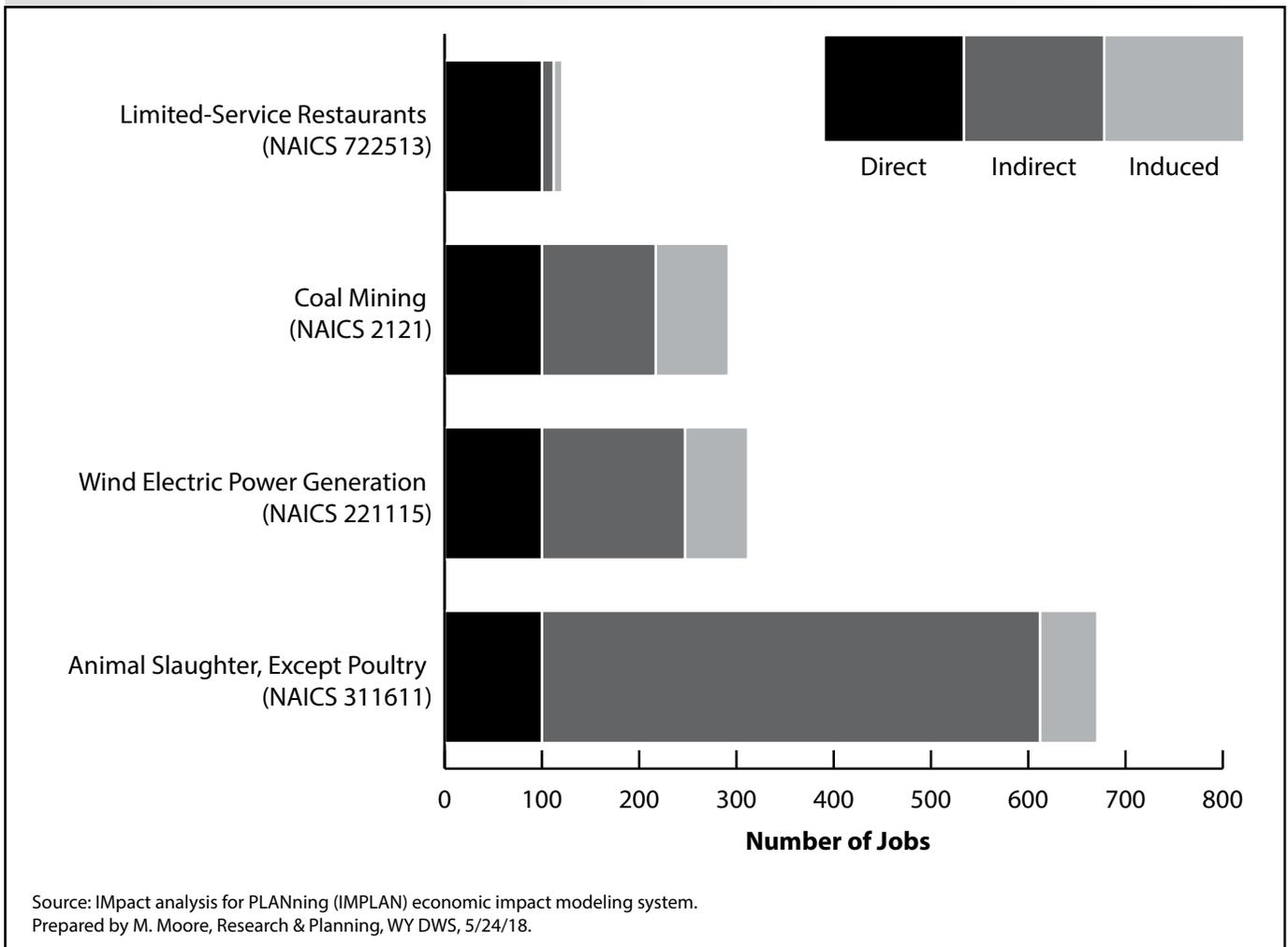


Figure 1: Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impacts on Employment when 100 Jobs are Added to Four Selected Industries in Wyoming

Detailed information regarding the IMPLAN software package, how it operates, and what it produces can be found at www.implan.com.

Results

Low Impact: Limited-Service Restaurants (NAICS 722513)

Limited-service restaurants would be in the category of low impact industries. The total effect is small compared to the other industries, as labor income is \$2,634,318 and output is \$11,390,804 (see Table 1).

An increase of 100 employees in a limited-service restaurant would have an indirect effect of creating around 12 jobs and an induced effect of nine jobs (see Table 1). The top sectors of employment would be real estate (four jobs), full-service and limited-service restaurants (one job each), and wholesale trade (one job; see Table 2, page 14).

Established Industry: Coal Mining (NAICS 2121)

The baseline industry for this article is coal

mining, which is a high impact industry. Table 1 shows summary results for the impact of adding 100 workers in coal mining. The total effect of adding 100 workers leads to an increase of \$22,069,266 in labor income and overall output of \$128,615,007.

A gain of 100 employees leads to an indirect effect of adding around 117 jobs and an induced effect of 75 jobs. The top sectors of employment created through the indirect effects are support activities for oil & gas operations (39 jobs), wholesale trade

(11 jobs), maintenance & repair construction of nonresidential structures (nine jobs), other financial investment activities & real estate (seven jobs), rail transportation (six jobs) and full-service and limited-service restaurants (five jobs each; see Table 2).

Emerging Industry: Wind Electric Power Generation (NAICS 221115)

Wind generation has been consistently mentioned as a way to diversify Wyoming's economy and the type of

Table 1: Impact on Selected Industries in Wyoming When 100 Jobs are Added

Impact Type	Employment	Labor Income	Total Value Added	Output
Low Impact Industry: Limited-Service Restaurants (NAICS 722513)				
Direct	100	\$1,813,888	\$4,537,715	\$8,200,551
Indirect	12	\$489,675	\$1,054,887	\$1,999,227
Induced	9	\$330,755	\$671,869	\$1,191,027
Total	121	\$2,634,318	\$6,264,472	\$11,390,804
Established Industry: Coal Mining (NAICS 2121)				
Direct	100	\$11,140,801	\$48,955,117	\$90,475,203
Indirect	117	\$8,157,153	\$15,357,419	\$28,160,372
Induced	75	\$2,771,312	\$5,629,934	\$9,979,432
Total	293	\$22,069,266	\$69,942,470	\$128,615,007
Emerging Industry: Wind Electric Power Generation (NAICS 221115)				
Direct	100	\$8,516,824	\$66,710,140	\$96,758,208
Indirect	147	\$8,232,437	\$12,575,802	\$26,009,625
Induced	66	\$2,407,653	\$4,893,926	\$8,670,549
Total	312	\$19,156,915	\$84,179,869	\$131,438,381
Potential Industry: Animal Slaughter, Except Poultry (NAICS 3116)				
Direct	100	\$2,619,815	\$3,865,189	\$64,988,585
Indirect	512	\$12,584,781	\$20,621,121	\$56,915,340
Induced	59	\$2,186,126	\$4,444,242	\$7,872,916
Total	671	\$17,390,722	\$28,930,552	\$129,776,841

Source: Impact analysis for PLANning (IMPLAN) economic impact modeling system.

energy people consume. Wind generation has a bigger indirect impact than coal mining, which carries it to a slightly larger total impact at \$131,438,381 (see Table 1).

If wind generation adds 100 employees the indirect effect will be an increase of around 147 jobs and an induced effect of about 66 jobs. The top sectors of employment would be marketing research & all other miscellaneous professional, scientific, & technical services (23 jobs); full-service restaurants (17 jobs); scenic & sightseeing transportation & support activities for transportation (14 jobs); maintenance & repair construction of nonresidential structures (12 jobs); real estate (11 jobs); monetary authorities & depository credit intermediation (seven jobs); employment services (six jobs); wholesale trade (six jobs); and legal services (six jobs; see Table 2).

Potential Industry: Animal Slaughter Except Poultry (NAICS 311611)

As a potential industry, animal

slaughter except poultry (NAICS 311611) is considered a high impact industry. Compared to coal mining and wind generation it falls short in direct effects but it shows higher returns, specifically through indirect effects.

An increase of 100 employees in a commercial-scale slaughterhouse would likely have an indirect effect of creating 512 new jobs and an induced effect of around 60 jobs.

According to the IMPLAN model, the top sectors of employment would be beef cattle ranching & farming, including feedlots (249 jobs), followed by animal production, except cattle & poultry and eggs (101 jobs); truck transportation (43 jobs); support activities for agriculture & forestry (37 jobs); wholesale trade (14 jobs); all other crop farming (13 jobs); real estate (10 jobs); full-service restaurants (five jobs); and limited-service restaurants (five jobs).

(Text continued on page 16)

Table 2: Top 10 Sectors for Employment When 100 Jobs are Added to Selected Industries in Wyoming

Sector	Total Employment	Total Labor Income	Total Value Added	Total Output
Low Impact Industry: Limited-Service Restaurants (NAICS 722513)				
Limited-service restaurants	100	\$1,828,249	\$4,573,642	\$8,265,478
Real estate	4	\$71,966	\$396,628	\$616,044
Full-service restaurants	1	\$17,497	\$18,599	\$38,572
Wholesale trade	1	\$69,168	\$121,270	\$184,106
Services to buildings	1	\$12,771	\$14,262	\$23,728
Management of companies & enterprises	<1	\$21,419	\$41,074	\$84,693
Retail - General merchandise stores	<1	\$11,841	\$21,322	\$31,535
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, & payroll services	<1	\$19,408	\$25,521	\$33,527
All other food & drinking places	<1	\$7,983	\$8,888	\$15,380
Automotive repair & maintenance, except car washes	<1	\$17,637	\$22,908	\$34,131
Remaining Sectors	9	\$556,379	\$1,020,359	\$2,063,611
Total Impact	121	\$2,634,318	\$6,264,472	\$11,390,804

(Table continued on page 15)

(Table continued from page 14)

Table 2: Top 10 Sectors for Employment When 100 Jobs are Added to Selected Industries in Wyoming

Sector	Total Employment	Total Labor Income	Total Value Added	Total Output
Established Industry: Coal Mining (NAICS 2121)				
Coal mining	100	\$11,566,494	\$50,825,708	\$93,932,289
Support activities for oil & gas operations	39	\$2,960,766	\$3,386,183	\$5,305,248
Wholesale trade	11	\$937,240	\$1,643,218	\$2,494,665
Maintenance & repair construction of nonresidential structures	9	\$486,624	\$641,554	\$1,322,817
Other financial investment activities	7	-\$14,609	\$80,291	\$995,512
Real estate	7	\$136,196	\$750,621	\$1,165,870
Rail transportation	6	\$738,976	\$3,051,058	\$4,115,319
Full-service restaurants	5	\$109,215	\$116,094	\$240,768
Limited-service restaurants	5	\$91,519	\$228,949	\$413,757
Architectural, engineering, & related services	4	\$237,234	\$238,277	\$516,730
Remaining Sectors	101	\$4,819,611	\$8,980,517	\$18,112,032
Total Impact	293	\$22,069,266	\$69,942,470	\$128,615,007
Emerging Industry: Wind Electric Power Generation (NAICS 221115)				
Wind Electric Power Generation	100	\$8,518,743	\$66,725,172	\$96,780,010
Marketing research & all other miscellaneous professional, scientific, & technical services	23	\$902,242	\$875,533	\$1,513,451
Full-service restaurants	17	\$345,509	\$367,271	\$761,687
Scenic & sightseeing transportation & support activities for transportation	14	\$836,506	\$1,054,621	\$2,272,395
Maintenance & repair construction of nonresidential structures	12	\$659,248	\$869,137	\$1,792,069
Real estate	11	\$222,333	\$1,225,355	\$1,903,229
Monetary authorities & depository credit intermediation	7	\$455,922	\$781,433	\$1,434,681
Employment services	6	\$242,390	\$410,566	\$533,874
Wholesale trade	6	\$528,441	\$926,491	\$1,406,559
Legal services	6	\$327,209	\$452,911	\$706,531
Remaining Sectors	109	\$6,118,373	\$10,491,381	\$22,333,896
Total Impact	312	\$19,156,915	\$84,179,869	\$131,438,381
Potential Industry: Animal Slaughter, Except Poultry (NAICS 311611)				
Beef cattle ranching & farming, including feedlots	249	\$2,787,130	\$5,484,794	\$27,046,675
Animal production, except cattle & poultry & eggs	101	\$2,535,620	\$4,348,562	\$7,576,957
Animal, except poultry, slaughtering	100	\$2,621,085	\$3,867,062	\$65,020,086
Truck transportation	43	\$2,770,949	\$3,239,667	\$7,177,234
Support activities for agriculture & forestry	37	\$530,208	\$497,503	\$959,203
Wholesale trade	14	\$1,271,241	\$2,228,807	\$3,383,681
All other crop farming	13	\$291,278	\$338,332	\$551,580
Real estate	10	\$202,305	\$1,114,972	\$1,731,781
Full-service restaurants	5	\$108,063	\$114,870	\$238,230
Limited-service restaurants	5	\$86,703	\$216,901	\$391,982
Remaining Sectors	93	\$4,186,140	\$7,479,082	\$15,699,432
Total Impact	671	\$17,390,722	\$28,930,552	\$129,776,841

Source: IMpact analysis for PLANning (IMPLAN) economic impact modeling system.

Summary

IMPLAN is a tool that allows R&P analysts and economists to see potential effects of a gain in employment for certain industries and understand where the impact will likely occur. Using IMPLAN also provides an idea of which industries capture more of the value added

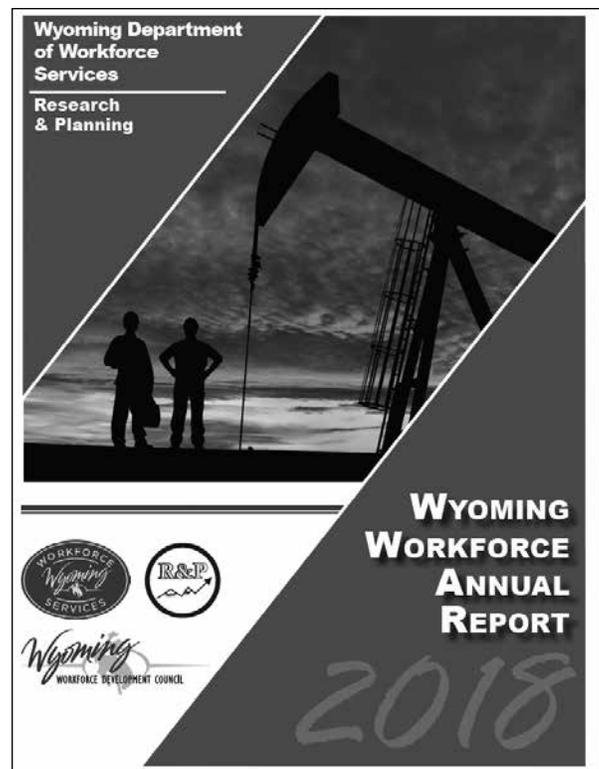
component that occurs along the supply chain. The operation of a slaughterhouse is an example of attempting to capture more of the value added component of the supply chain, as it includes employment in feedlots, dual purpose farming, wholesale trade, truck transportation, real estate, etc. Finally, comparing the differences between low impact and high impact industries provides greater insight into the impact of investing in specific industries.

NEW FROM RESEARCH & PLANNING

Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2018/2018_Annual_Report.pdf

- Wyoming Adds Jobs in Late 2017
- Some Industries Experience Wage, Job Growth in 2017Q3
- Economic Impacts of Growing and Potential Industries on the Wyoming Economy
- Wyoming Population Declines from 2016 to 2017
- Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce
- Wyoming's Unemployment Rate Decreases as Labor Force Shrinks
- Unemployment Insurance Claims Decrease in 2017
- Mining, Leisure & Hospitality Lead Projected Growth
- How to Calculate Turnover Rates by County, Industry
- Intercounty Commuting Patterns for Wyoming
- A New Way to View Employment Data for Occupations in Wyoming
- Results from the Wyoming Benefits Survey
- Wyoming Employers Add 107,180 New Hires in 2016
- Wyoming New Business Formation Declines During Recent Economic Downturn
- Occupational Fatalities Unchanged from 2015 to 2016
- Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged in 2016
- Workers' Comp Claims Continue Downward Trend
- Just the Facts



Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 3.8% in April 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 3.9% in March to 3.8% in April, reaching its lowest level since November 2008. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents decreased slightly from March to April, falling by an estimated 491 individuals (-0.2%; not a statistically significant change).

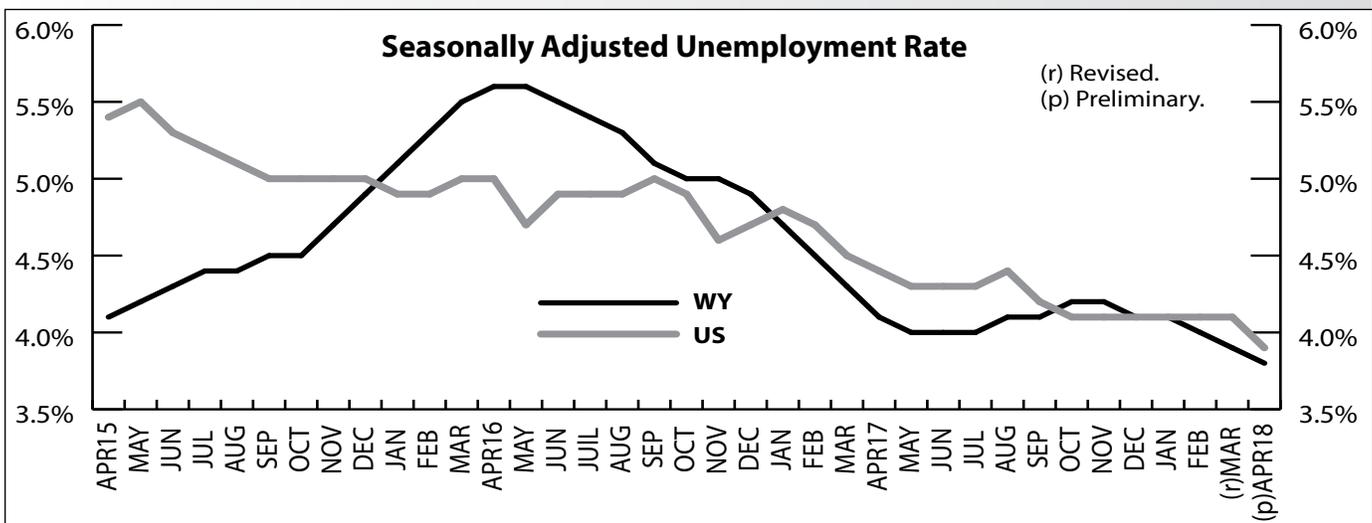
From March to April, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased. The largest declines were seen in Sheridan (down from 4.9% to 4.0%), Platte (down from 4.2% to 3.4%), Washakie (down from 5.1% to 4.3%), and Park (down from 5.2% to 4.5%) counties. Teton County's unemployment rate rose from 2.5% to 5.1%. Unemployment usually increases in Teton County in April as the ski season ends.

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment fell in 14 counties, rose slightly in eight counties, and remained unchanged in Laramie County (3.4%). The largest decreases occurred in energy producing areas of the state. Natrona County's rate fell from 5.3% to 4.3%, Campbell County's rate fell from 4.9% to 3.9%, Sublette County's rate fell from 4.6% to 3.9%, and Converse County's rate fell from 4.2% to 3.5%. Unemployment rose in Big Horn (up from 4.2% to 4.7%), Goshen (up from 2.6% to 3.1%), and Albany (up from 2.5% to 2.8%) counties.

In April, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Niobrara (2.3%), Albany (2.8%), and Goshen (3.1%) counties. The highest rates occurred in Teton (5.1%), Fremont (4.9%), and Big Horn (4.7%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 275,200 in April 2017 to 280,400 in April 2018, an increase of 5,200 jobs (or 1.9%; 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.



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

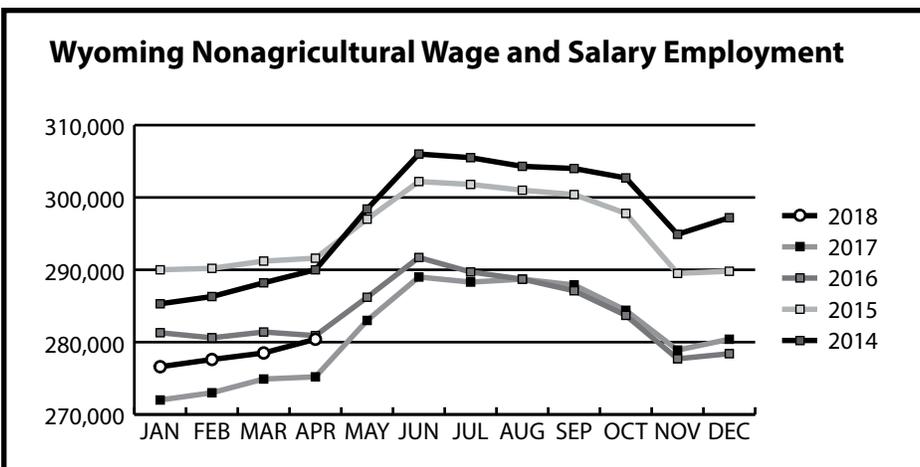
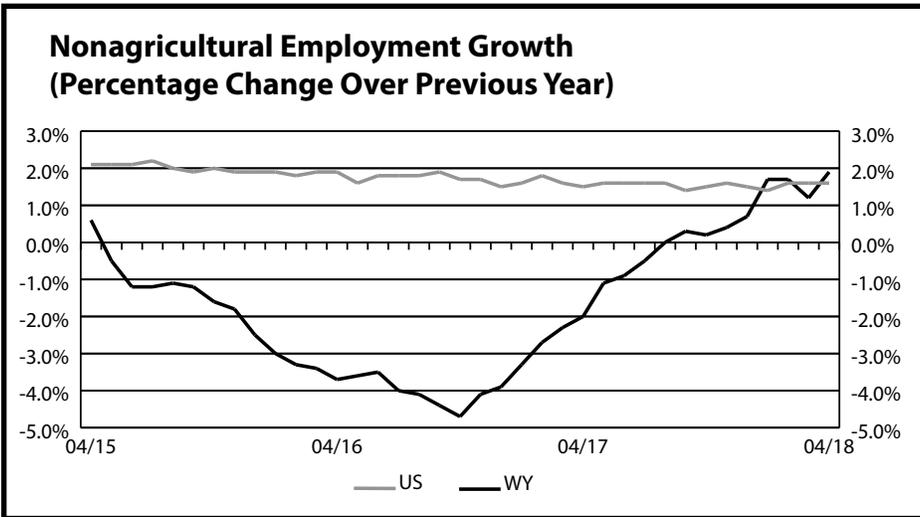
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	276,696	280,400	3,704	1.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	20,227	20,700	473	2.3%
Construction	18,784	19,400	616	3.2%
Manufacturing	9,261	9,400	139	1.5%
Wholesale Trade	8,192	8,600	408	4.7%
Retail Trade	28,082	29,300	1,218	4.2%
Transportation & Utilities	14,251	14,900	649	4.4%
Information	3,589	3,600	11	0.3%
Financial Activities	11,173	11,000	-173	-1.6%
Professional & Business Services	18,152	18,900	748	4.0%
Educational & Health Services	28,120	28,200	80	0.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	33,102	32,100	-1,002	-3.1%
Other Services	13,851	14,300	449	3.1%
Government	69,912	70,000	88	0.1%

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

State Unemployment Rates April 2018 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.9
Alaska	7.3
District of Columbia	5.6
New Mexico	5.4
West Virginia	5.4
Arizona	4.9
Nevada	4.9
Washington	4.8
Michigan	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.7
Mississippi	4.6
New York	4.6
Connecticut	4.5
Louisiana	4.5
New Jersey	4.5
Rhode Island	4.5
Illinois	4.4
North Carolina	4.4
Georgia	4.3
Maryland	4.3
Ohio	4.3
California	4.2
Delaware	4.2
South Carolina	4.2
Oregon	4.1
Texas	4.1
Kentucky	4.0
Montana	4.0
Oklahoma	4.0
Florida	3.9
United States	3.9
Alabama	3.8
Arkansas	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Missouri	3.6
Massachusetts	3.5
Kansas	3.4
South Dakota	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Virginia	3.3
Indiana	3.2
Minnesota	3.2
Utah	3.1
Colorado	2.9
Idaho	2.9
Iowa	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
Vermont	2.8
Wisconsin	2.8
Maine	2.7
New Hampshire	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Hawaii	2.0



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates April 2018 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 17	Apr 18	Apr 17
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 17	Mar 18	Apr 17
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.9	24.8	24.8	0.4	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.8	19.7	19.6	0.5	1.0
GOODS PRODUCING	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.0	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	5.7	0.0	5.3
Construction	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	-15.0
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.8	16.7	16.7	0.6	0.6
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	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	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	
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 17	Apr 18	Apr 17
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 17	Mar 18	Apr 17
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.1	22.9	23.0	0.9	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.4	18.1	18.2	1.7	1.1
GOODS PRODUCING	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.7
Natural Resources & Mining	4.8	4.9	4.5	-2.0	6.7
Construction	1.5	1.3	1.6	15.4	-6.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.5	15.4	15.6	0.6	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	-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	1.1	1.0	1.1	10.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.8	4.8	-2.1	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 17	Apr 18	Apr 17
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 17	Mar 18	Apr 17
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	18.3	19.7	17.8	-7.1	2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.7	17.1	15.3	-8.2	2.6
GOODS PRODUCING	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.8	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.0	1.9	2.0	5.3	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.1	17.6	15.6	-8.5	3.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.5	2.6	2.4	-3.8	4.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Professional & Business Services	1.9	1.7	1.8	11.8	5.6
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.3	1.2	-7.7	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.2	7.7	6.1	-19.5	1.6
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.3
Alaska	7.5
West Virginia	5.4
District of Columbia	5.0
Nevada	4.8
Arizona	4.4
New Mexico	4.4
New York	4.4
Washington	4.4
Connecticut	4.3
Louisiana	4.3
Mississippi	4.2
New Jersey	4.1
Michigan	4.0
Ohio	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Rhode Island	4.0
Kentucky	3.9
Maryland	3.9
Oregon	3.9
Wyoming	3.9
California	3.8
Oklahoma	3.8
Texas	3.8
Delaware	3.7
Georgia	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
United States	3.7
Illinois	3.6
Montana	3.6
Alabama	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Florida	3.4
South Dakota	3.4
Massachusetts	3.3
Missouri	3.3
Kansas	3.2
Maine	3.1
Minnesota	3.1
Utah	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Indiana	2.9
North Dakota	2.9
Tennessee	2.9
Idaho	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
South Carolina	2.8
Virginia	2.8
New Hampshire	2.7
Wisconsin	2.7
Colorado	2.6
Iowa	2.5
Hawaii	1.9

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of discouraged workers in the United States fell 10.3% from April 2017 to April 2018.

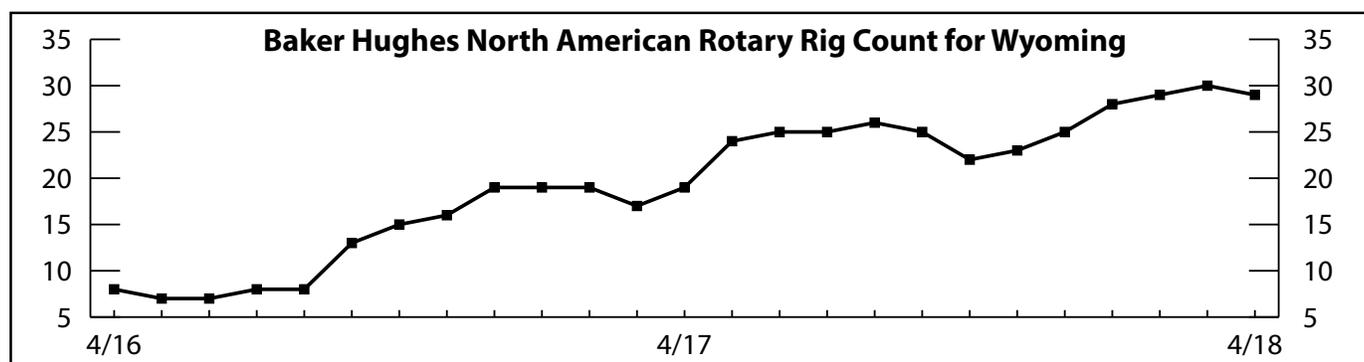
	Apr 2018 (p)	Mar 2018 (r)	Apr 2017 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	280,400	278,500	275,200	0.7	1.9
Wyoming State Government	15,300	15,300	15,700	0.0	-2.5
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,400	45,900	46,200	1.1	0.4
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,700	38,500	38,100	0.5	1.6
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,637,000	7,771,000	7,609,000	-1.7	0.4
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	408,000	450,000	455,000	-9.3	-10.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,734,000	5,080,000	5,058,000	-6.8	-6.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	12,216	15,167	15,164	-19.5	-19.4
Benefits Paid	\$4,450,811	\$5,561,089	\$5,626,087	-20.0	-20.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$364.34	\$366.66	\$371.02	-0.6	-1.8
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	255,703	255,148	252,830	0.2	1.1
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.6%	1.9%	2.0%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	250.5	249.6	244.5	0.4	2.5
Food & Beverages	253.0	252.2	249.5	0.3	1.4
Housing	257.0	256.4	249.5	0.2	3.0
Apparel	129.4	128.6	128.3	0.6	0.8
Transportation	210.7	207.8	202.4	1.4	4.1
Medical Care	484.0	484.0	473.6	0.0	2.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	119.0	119.3	118.6	-0.3	0.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.9	136.0	135.8	-0.1	0.1
Other Goods & Services	442.6	439.3	432.2	0.7	2.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984=100)					
All Commodities	200.0	198.9	193.0	0.6	3.6
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	149	166	196	-10.2	-24.0
Valuation	\$38,461,000	\$75,494,000	\$60,751,000	-49.1	-36.7
Single Family Homes	138	153	171	-9.8	-19.3
Valuation	\$37,244,000	\$73,530,000	\$58,990,000	-49.3	-36.9
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	24	20	20	20.0	20.0
Valuation	\$3,937,000	\$3,983,000	\$3,822,000	-1.2	3.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	31	44	38	-29.5	-18.4
Valuation	\$6,055,000	\$8,578,000	\$7,347,000	-29.4	-17.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	29	30	19	-3.3	52.6

(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 to April, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Apr 2018 (p)	Mar 2018 (r)	Apr 2017 (b)									
NORTHWEST	44,903	45,270	45,769	42,827	42,904	43,550	2,076	2,366	2,219	4.6	5.2	4.8
Big Horn	5,115	5,097	5,257	4,877	4,847	5,034	238	250	223	4.7	4.9	4.2
Fremont	18,946	19,245	19,378	18,020	18,192	18,306	926	1,053	1,072	4.9	5.5	5.5
Hot Springs	2,254	2,278	2,350	2,164	2,186	2,259	90	92	91	4.0	4.0	3.9
Park	14,589	14,611	14,733	13,939	13,848	14,084	650	763	649	4.5	5.2	4.4
Washakie	3,999	4,039	4,051	3,827	3,831	3,867	172	208	184	4.3	5.1	4.5
NORTHEAST	49,438	49,571	50,419	47,520	47,403	48,214	1,918	2,168	2,205	3.9	4.4	4.4
Campbell	22,807	22,642	23,386	21,918	21,688	22,232	889	954	1,154	3.9	4.2	4.9
Crook	3,437	3,443	3,500	3,326	3,319	3,369	111	124	131	3.2	3.6	3.7
Johnson	4,031	4,048	3,998	3,864	3,875	3,827	167	173	171	4.1	4.3	4.3
Sheridan	15,507	15,745	15,783	14,883	14,972	15,184	624	773	599	4.0	4.9	3.8
Weston	3,656	3,693	3,752	3,529	3,549	3,602	127	144	150	3.5	3.9	4.0
SOUTHWEST	56,778	57,966	57,522	54,337	55,758	54,952	2,441	2,208	2,570	4.3	3.8	4.5
Lincoln	8,497	8,633	8,592	8,142	8,275	8,251	355	358	341	4.2	4.1	4.0
Sublette	4,154	4,283	3,996	3,994	4,110	3,811	160	173	185	3.9	4.0	4.6
Sweetwater	21,500	21,489	21,897	20,664	20,579	20,940	836	910	957	3.9	4.2	4.4
Teton	13,944	14,759	13,905	13,231	14,391	13,230	713	368	675	5.1	2.5	4.9
Uinta	8,683	8,802	9,132	8,306	8,403	8,720	377	399	412	4.3	4.5	4.5
SOUTHEAST	80,965	81,480	82,648	78,357	78,598	80,073	2,608	2,882	2,575	3.2	3.5	3.1
Albany	20,651	20,942	21,228	20,069	20,312	20,690	582	630	538	2.8	3.0	2.5
Goshen	6,532	6,587	6,820	6,328	6,388	6,640	204	199	180	3.1	3.0	2.6
Laramie	47,761	47,934	48,571	46,131	46,114	46,918	1,630	1,820	1,653	3.4	3.8	3.4
Niobrara	1,241	1,259	1,262	1,212	1,228	1,228	29	31	34	2.3	2.5	2.7
Platte	4,780	4,758	4,767	4,617	4,556	4,597	163	202	170	3.4	4.2	3.6
CENTRAL	53,859	54,475	55,017	51,645	52,027	52,293	2,214	2,448	2,724	4.1	4.5	5.0
Carbon	7,405	7,495	7,735	7,134	7,189	7,419	271	306	316	3.7	4.1	4.1
Converse	7,354	7,473	7,552	7,100	7,193	7,233	254	280	319	3.5	3.7	4.2
Natrona	39,100	39,507	39,730	37,411	37,645	37,641	1,689	1,862	2,089	4.3	4.7	5.3
STATEWIDE	285,942	288,761	291,377	274,685	276,688	279,082	11,257	12,073	12,295	3.9	4.2	4.2
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.8	3.9	4.1
U.S.										3.7	4.1	4.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	4.1	4.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2018. Run Date 05/2018.

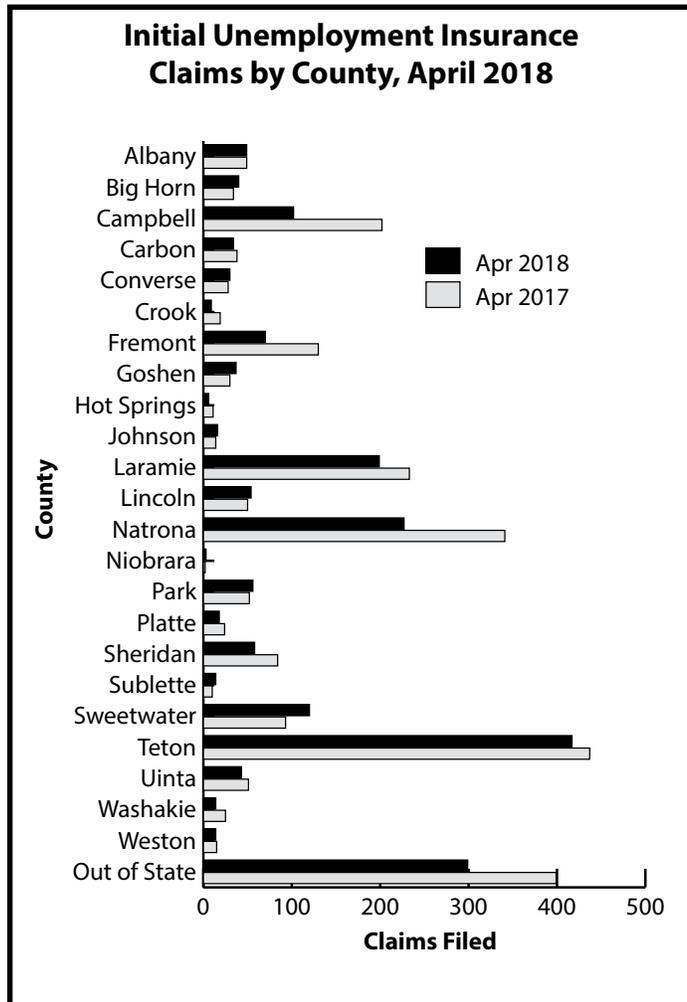
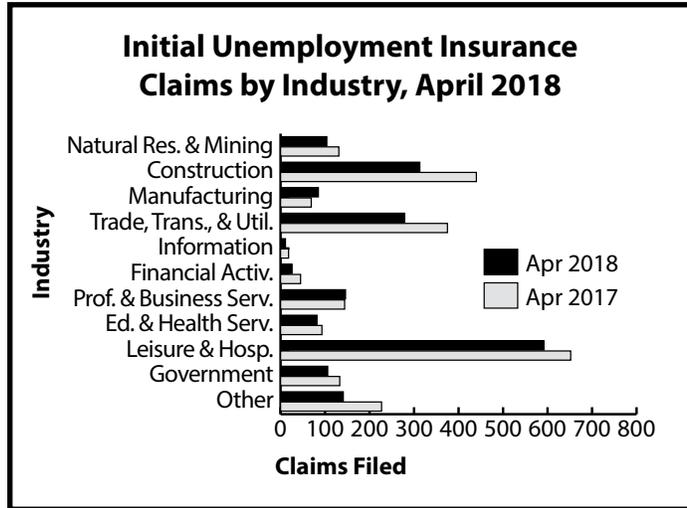
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Analyst

Initial claims decreased by 18.5% (-439 claims) compared to April 2017. Initial claims have decreased from prior-year levels for 20 months, dating back to September 2016.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change	
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 18	Apr 18

Wyoming Statewide	1,932	1,674	2,371	15.4	-18.5
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	504	576	641	-12.5	-21.4
Natural Res. & Mining	104	105	131	-1.0	-20.6
Mining	93	95	122	-2.1	-23.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	3	3	11	0.0	-72.7
Construction	313	377	440	-17.0	-28.9
Manufacturing	85	93	69	-8.6	23.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,179	837	1,369	40.9	-13.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	279	238	375	17.2	-25.6
Wholesale Trade	30	32	40	-6.3	-25.0
Retail Trade	128	110	162	16.4	-21.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	121	96	173	26.0	-30.1
Information	11	10	18	10.0	-38.9
Financial Activities	26	39	45	-33.3	-42.2
Prof. and Business Svcs.	146	107	144	36.4	1.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	82	75	93	9.3	-11.8
Leisure & Hospitality	592	332	652	78.3	-9.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	40	30	37	33.3	8.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	106	146	133	-27.4	-20.3
Federal Government	31	72	45	-56.9	-31.1
State Government	12	14	11	-14.3	9.1
Local Government	61	59	75	3.4	-18.7
Local Education	9	19	6	-52.6	50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	141	113	227	24.8	-37.9

Laramie County	199	218	232	-8.7	-14.2
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	58	76	66	-23.7	-12.1
Construction	50	71	61	-29.6	-18.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	119	117	145	1.7	-17.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	46	51	56	-9.8	-17.9
Financial Activities	6	8	9	-25.0	-33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	28	30	31	-6.7	-9.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	13	11	20	18.2	-35.0
Leisure & Hospitality	24	16	19	50.0	26.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14	14	9	0.0	55.6
UNCLASSIFIED	7	9	11	-22.2	-36.4

Natrona County	227	230	340	-1.3	-33.2
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	76	94	139	-19.1	-45.3
Construction	48	72	101	-33.3	-52.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	132	126	185	4.8	-28.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	34	39	63	-12.8	-46.0
Financial Activities	4	9	6	-55.6	-33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	34	30	27	13.3	25.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	22	17	27	29.4	-18.5
Leisure & Hospitality	22	21	48	4.8	-54.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	5	7	80.0	28.6
UNCLASSIFIED	8	4	8	100.0	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

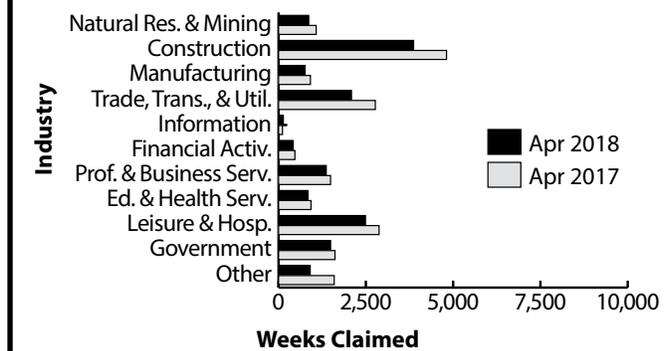
by: Patrick Manning, Principal Analyst

Over the year, the number of unique claimants with continued claims decreased by 18.0% (1,068 fewer individuals). Total continued weeks claimed decreased by 18.7% (3,559 fewer weeks claimed).

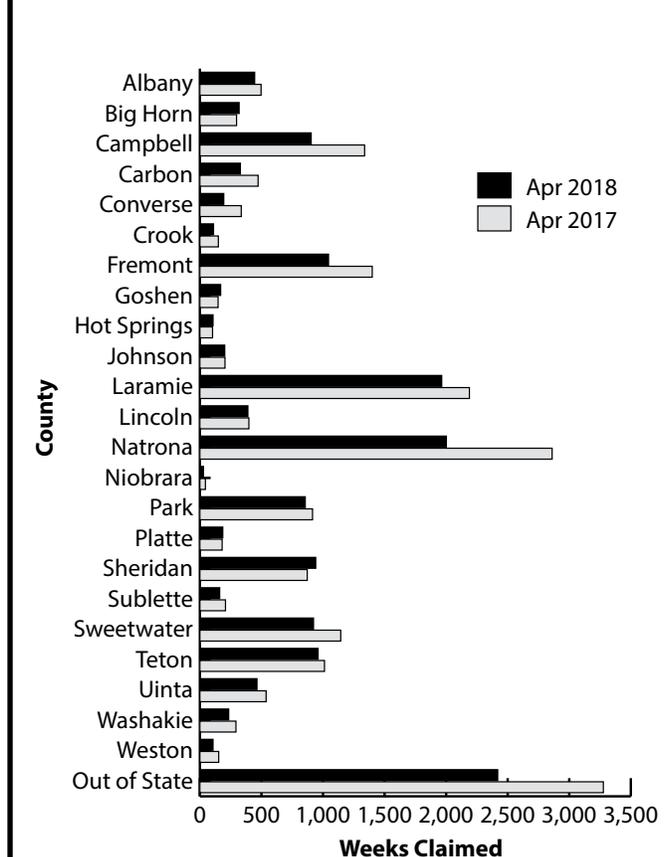
Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 17	Mar 18	Apr 17
	Apr 18	Mar 18	Apr 17	Mar 18	Apr 17
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	15,473	18,224	19,032	-15.1	-18.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	4,850	5,431	5,918	-10.7	-18.0
Benefit Exhaustions	398	357	539	11.5	-26.2
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	8.2%	6.6%	9.1%	1.6%	-0.9%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,495	8,028	6,803	-31.6	-19.2
Natural Res. & Mining	865	944	1,077	-8.4	-19.7
Mining	716	718	950	-0.3	-24.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	36	38	187	-5.3	-80.7
Construction	3,868	6,243	4,811	-38.0	-19.6
Manufacturing	760	840	913	-9.5	-16.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	7,579	7,316	9,018	3.6	-16.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,089	1,992	2,772	4.9	-24.6
Wholesale Trade	325	326	423	-0.3	-23.2
Retail Trade	1,082	1,096	1,476	-1.3	-26.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	682	570	873	19.6	-21.9
Information	137	112	113	22.3	21.2
Financial Activities	419	431	468	-2.8	-10.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,366	1,845	1,489	-26.0	-8.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	838	740	929	13.2	-9.8
Leisure and Hospitality	2,490	1,927	2,879	29.2	-13.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	233	261	361	-10.7	-35.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,491	1,802	1,616	-17.3	-7.7
Federal Government	664	872	683	-23.9	-2.8
State Government	171	231	164	-26.0	4.3
Local Government	655	698	768	-6.2	-14.7
Local Education	147	155	136	-5.2	8.1
UNCLASSIFIED	906	1,077	1,594	-15.9	-43.2
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,963	2,476	2,188	-20.7	-10.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	594	748	671	-20.6	-11.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	696	1,187	705	-41.4	-1.3
Construction	593	1,027	624	-42.3	-5.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,047	1,067	1,276	-1.9	-17.9
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	418	362	487	15.5	-14.2
Financial Activities	98	97	133	1.0	-26.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	266	364	370	-26.9	-28.1
Educational and Health Svcs.	134	150	201	-10.7	-33.3
Leisure & Hospitality	118	95	102	24.2	15.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	140	127	115	10.2	21.7
UNCLASSIFIED	79	94	90	-16.0	-12.2
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,001	2,465	2,861	-18.8	-30.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	607	755	878	-19.6	-30.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	694	1,121	1,176	-38.1	-41.0
Construction	528	922	847	-42.7	-37.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,195	1,226	1,507	-2.5	-20.7
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	352	338	528	4.1	-33.3
Financial Activities	107	93	86	15.1	24.4
Professional & Business Svcs.	287	348	264	-17.5	8.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	186	175	200	6.3	-7.0
Leisure & Hospitality	182	192	323	-5.2	-43.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	73	86	88	-15.1	-17.0
UNCLASSIFIED	37	31	87	19.4	-57.5

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, April 2018



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, April 2018



^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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