

TRENDS

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Research & Planning

Wyoming Employment & Wages Continue Decline in 2016Q1

by: Michael Moore, Editor

Wyoming's average monthly employment, average monthly wage, and total wages all declined from prior-year levels for the fourth consecutive quarter in first quarter 2016 (2016Q1), according to the latest Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

Total wages declined from approximately \$3.2 billion in 2015Q1 to \$3.0 billion in 2016Q1 (-\$257 million, or -8.0%). Total payroll represents approximately 43% of what households in Wyoming can spend on goods, services, and housing (Bullard, 2013¹). From 2015Q1 to 2016Q1, Wyoming's average monthly employment declined from 277,691 to 267,883 (-9,808, or -3.5%), and the state's average monthly wage declined from \$3,863.04 to \$3,684.49 (-\$179, or -4.6%).

R&P has identified the five quarters from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 as a period of economic downturn for Wyoming, due to the over-the-year decline in employment and wages during each quarter. By those standards, Wyoming's latest economic downturn has lasted four quarters (2015Q2 to 2016Q1).

Gallagher (2016²) discussed the differences between the two periods of downturn, noting that Wyoming's previous downturn was preceded by the national Great Recession, while the current downturn was driven by the "substantial decline in the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal."

QCEW wage and employment data for 2006Q1 to 2016Q1 are available on pages 8-9. Historic QCEW data for Wyoming can be found at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm.

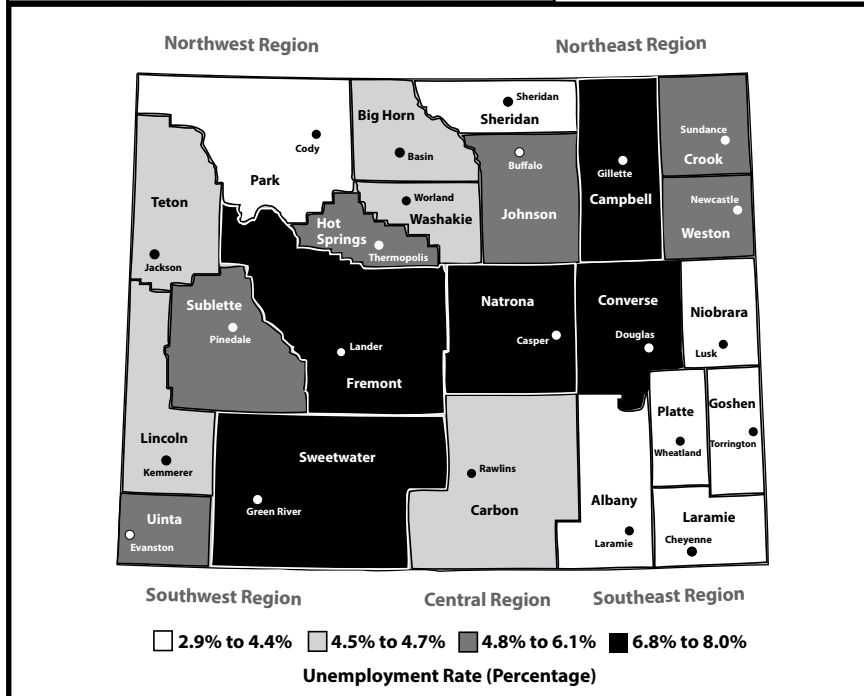
1 Bullard, D. (2013). Local jobs and payroll in Wyoming: Construction continues to grow in 2012Q2. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 50(1). Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0113/qcew.htm>

2 Gallagher, T. (2016). Chapter 1: Economic analysis. *Workforce Planning Report 2016, Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 53(4). Retrieved July 25, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0416/toc.htm>

HIGHLIGHTS

- The latest long-term industry and occupational projections from the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Service show very slow growth from 2014-2024. ... [page 3](#)

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



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Mission statement available at: <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf>.

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Long-Term Industry & Occupational Projections, 2014-2024

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The latest long-term projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services show very slow growth from 2014-2024. The industry projections suggest that the state will experience net growth of 4,327 jobs (1.5%) over the 10-year period (see Table 1, page 4). R&P's analysis indicates large job losses in mining (including oil & gas; -6,131 jobs, or -22.5%), construction (-1,004 jobs, or -4.2%), transportation & warehousing (-816 jobs, or -6.2%), and manufacturing (-798 jobs, or -8.1%). Net job losses in these sectors are directly and indirectly related to low energy prices.

However, these projections suggest that those job losses will be offset by job gains in health care & social assistance (5,965 jobs, or 18.9%), accommodation & food services (3,863 jobs, or 12.0%), educational services (1,817 jobs, or 6.4%), and retail trade (1,698 jobs, or 5.7%). For many years, Wyoming's health care sector has experienced strong growth, and the most recent projections indicate that growth is expected to continue, although at a slower pace. In Table 1, employment in social assistance is included with the health care sector. "Social assistance" includes organizations involved in providing community food services, community housing services, vocational rehabilitation services, and child daycare services. Jobs in the state's tourism sector are also projected to increase, as low gasoline prices and an expanding national economy encourage visits to the state. The educational services sector includes all levels of education, from kindergarten through graduate school and other educational services. It includes both private and public schools, colleges, and other educational institutions. Similar to health care, this

Projections are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>

sector has experienced strong growth in the past, and is expected to continue to grow.

There are several things that data users should keep in mind when reviewing the long-term projections. First, 2014 represented something of a high-water mark for Wyoming employment, as energy prices peaked in summer 2014 and then fell dramatically. From fourth quarter 2014 to fourth quarter 2015, employment fell by 6,600 jobs (-2.3%; R&P, 2016). Additionally, recent data show that Wyoming's unemployment rate rose from 3.8% in February 2015 to 5.6% in May 2016. The 2014-2024 Long-Term Industry Projections Table shows the detailed industry projections that were summed up to arrive at the projections shown in Table 1. Projections for each detailed industry were developed independently.

R&P used Projections Suite software to develop these projections. This software is utilized by most states when developing their state and area industry and occupational employment projections. Annual employment data for 1990 to 2014 were loaded into the software and used in producing the projections. Later, as more recent employment data became available from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm), analysts used SPSS to produce another set of projections, which incorporated input data through December 2015.

Figure 1 (see page 5) shows total covered employment in Wyoming from 2001 to

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 1: Comparison of Long-Term Industry Projections, 2012-2022 and 2014-2024

NAICS Code	Industry Title	2012-2022 Projections				2014-2024 Projections			
		Employment		Change, 2012-2022		Employment		Change, 2014-2024	
		2012 (Estimated)	2022 (Projected)	N	%	2014 (Estimated)	2024 (Projected)	N	%
	Total	278,589	314,431	35,842	12.9%	286,962	291,289	4,327	1.5%
110000	Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,663	2,932	269	10.1%	2,577	2,913	336	13.0%
210000	Mining	27,688	28,802	1,114	4.0%	27,291	21,160	-6,131	-22.5%
220000	Utilities	2,633	2,718	85	3.2%	2,490	2,719	229	9.2%
230000	Construction	21,543	26,509	4,966	23.1%	23,721	22,717	-1,004	-4.2%
310000	Manufacturing	9,358	10,285	927	9.9%	9,811	9,013	-798	-8.1%
420000	Wholesale Trade	9,216	10,788	1,572	17.1%	9,500	9,268	-232	-2.4%
440000	Retail Trade	29,519	32,464	2,945	10.0%	29,794	31,492	1,698	5.7%
480000	Transportation & Warehousing	9,762	11,127	1,365	12.3%	13,179	12,363	-816	-6.2%
510000	Information	4,543	4,726	183	4.0%	3,775	3,634	-141	-3.7%
520000	Finance & Insurance	6,716	7,153	437	6.5%	6,772	7,014	242	3.6%
530000	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,148	5,433	1,285	31.0%	4,456	4,456	0	0.0%
540000	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	9,438	11,774	2,336	24.8%	9,513	9,296	-217	-2.3%
550000	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	954	1,185	231	24.2%	1,011	1,003	-8	-0.8%
560000	Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	7,988	9,680	1,692	21.2%	7,898	7,655	-243	-3.1%
610000	Educational Services	28,243	31,289	3,046	10.8%	28,476	30,293	1,817	6.4%
620000	Health Care & Social Assistance	33,957	41,164	7,207	21.2%	31,499	37,464	5,965	18.9%
710000	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	4,580	5,384	804	17.6%	2,990	3,295	305	10.2%
720000	Accommodation & Food Services	31,184	34,986	3,802	12.2%	32,321	36,184	3,863	12.0%
810000	Other Services (Exc. Government)	8,931	9,614	683	7.6%	7,832	7,275	-557	-7.1%
999100	Federal Government, Excluding Post Office	3,992	3,820	-172	-4.3%	6,278	6,383	105	1.7%
491100	Postal Service	1,119	1,088	-31	-2.8%	1,082	878	-204	-18.9%
999200	State Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,519	8,486	-33	-0.4%	9,106	8,882	-224	-2.5%
999300	Local Government, Excluding Education & Hospitals	11,895	13,024	1,129	9.5%	15,590	15,932	342	2.2%

Note: Government Owned Units were treated differently in 2012-2022 and 2014-2024, therefore direct comparisons of employment levels between the two rounds of projections are not possible.

In the 2012-2022 projections, all government units were classified according to their NAICS codes and included with privately owned firms.

In the 2014-2024 projections, with the exceptions of state and local education and state and local hospitals, all government employment was included in the "government" categories.

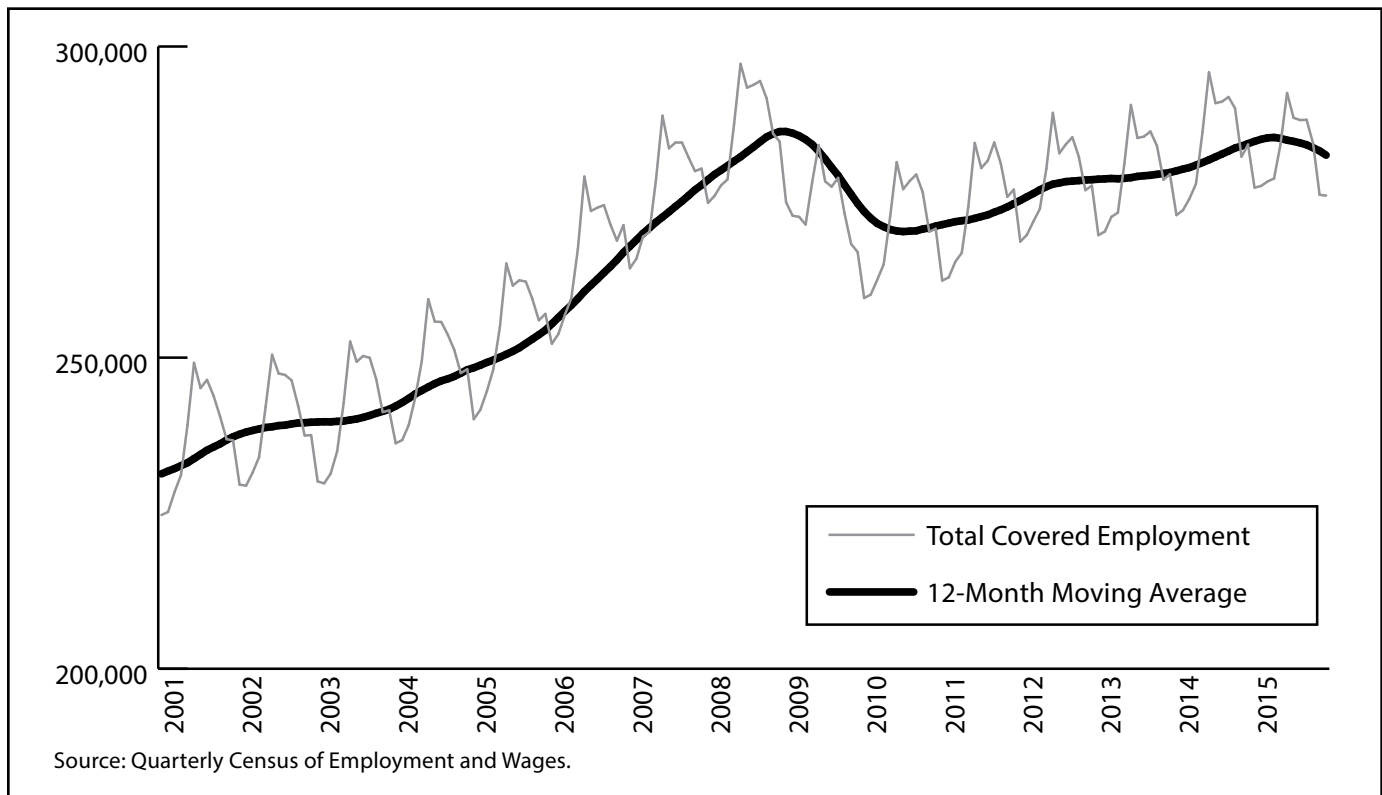
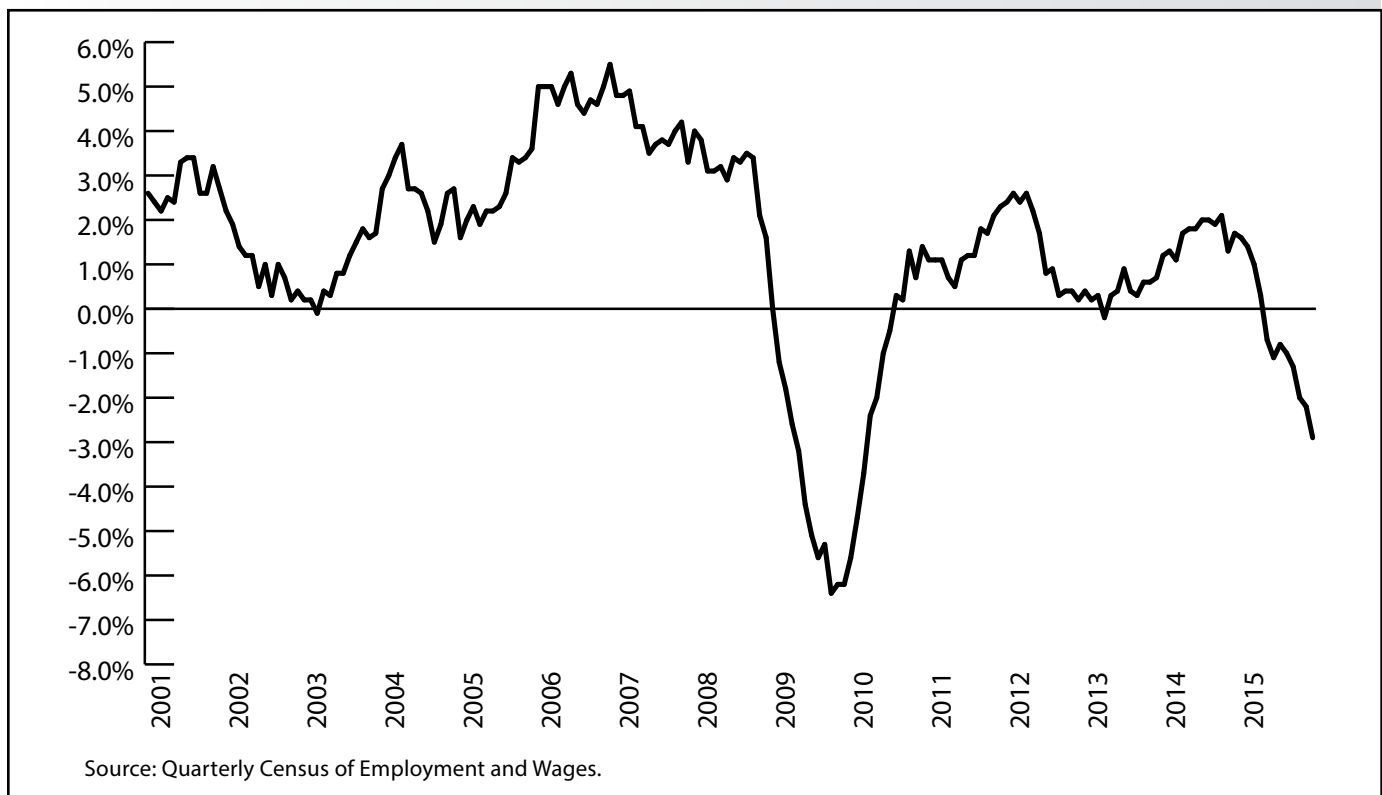
For the base period, 2012 employment was limited to Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) employment.

For base period 2014, employment included both QCEW and Railroad.

2012-2022 Industry projections were completed 06/26/2014.

2014-2022 Industry projections were completed 06/20/2016.

Source: Bullard, D. (2016). Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2014-2024. Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Retrieved from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>

**Figure 1: Total Covered Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2015****Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Total Covered Employment in Wyoming, 2001-2015**

(Text continued from page 3)

2015. However, because of the seasonality in the data, it can be difficult to discern the underlying trend. Figure 2 (see page 5) illustrates the over-the-year percentage job growth from 2001 to 2015. It is clear from Figure 2 that the employment situation in Wyoming deteriorated rapidly from 2014 to 2015. During the summer of 2014, job growth was running near 2.0%, but growth slowed dramatically during 2015, and by December, employment was 2.9% below its previous year level. Projections from SPSS were compared to those produced in Projections Suite and analyst judgement was used to adjust projections. Industry projections were completed on June 20, 2016. Projections were largely based on trends and implicitly assume no policy changes.

A cautionary note that was included in the state's Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Unified State Plan also applies to these employment projections:

"Each data point of supply and demand used in this analysis is constantly changing. Data components are measured weekly, monthly, quarterly and sometimes less often. As these measures of supply and demand become available, they are published in news releases (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news.htm>) or in full, or as product announcements in Trends (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm>). The reader may choose to follow published updates and apply their impact to the course of analysis presented here over the 2016-2020 analysis period.

"Every labor market analysis errs. The questions are: whether or not the underlying economic and demographic assumptions are largely sound, and whether or not the producer and

consumer of the analysis exercises due diligence in monitoring the market outlook over the plan period. The economic and demographic analysis presented here represents one potential step in a longer term process and serves as one vehicle to generate information from other reliable sources such as employers, labor, academia, members of the media and the public as a whole" (WY DWS, 2016).

Table 1 compares the previous 2012-2022 projections to the current 2014-2024 projections. At the total level, 10-year expected job growth fell from 12.9% in the 2012-2022 projections to 1.5% in the 2014-2024 projections. Expected growth is much lower in the vast majority of industry sectors. For example, educational services, which was expected to grow 10.8% from 2012-2022, is now expected to grow 6.4% from 2014-2024.

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Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2015

A turnover report for 2015Q4 in Wyoming and historical data from 1992Q1 to 2015Q4 are available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

			(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover		
Sector	Major Industry		Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit		Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	178	534	356	529	885	2,095	3,158	33.7	0.9	
		Rates	5.6	16.9	11.3	16.8	28.0	66.3	100.0			
	Mining	Transactions	1,020	1,938	918	2,278	3,196	18,944	23,160	18.2	-3.3	
		Rates	4.4	8.4	4.0	9.8	13.8	81.8	100.0			
	Construction	Transactions	2,788	5,617	2,829	6,218	9,047	18,017	29,852	39.6	-0.1	
		Rates	9.3	18.8	9.5	20.8	30.3	60.4	100.0			
	Manufacturing	Transactions	815	1,297	482	1,172	1,654	8,319	10,788	22.9	0.0	
		Rates	7.6	12.0	4.5	10.9	15.3	77.1	100.0			
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,875	2,795	920	2,582	3,502	18,189	23,566	22.8	-1.7	
		Rates	8.0	11.9	3.9	11.0	14.9	77.2	100.0			
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	5,817	8,287	2,470	5,692	8,162	26,533	40,512	34.5	-2.2	
		Rates	14.4	20.5	6.1	14.1	20.1	65.5	100.0			
	Information	Transactions	337	442	105	510	615	3,721	4,673	20.4	1.8	
		Rates	7.2	9.5	2.2	10.9	13.2	79.6	100.0			
	Financial Activities	Transactions	929	1,328	399	1,229	1,628	9,785	12,342	20.7	0.1	
		Rates	7.5	10.8	3.2	10.0	13.2	79.3	100.0			
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,215	4,332	2,117	3,915	6,032	14,439	22,686	36.4	-1.0	
		Rates	9.8	19.1	9.3	17.3	26.6	63.6	100.0			
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,706	3,792	1,086	1,736	2,822	26,945	32,473	17.0	-1.2	
		Rates	8.3	11.7	3.3	5.3	8.7	83.0	100.0			
	Health Services	Transactions	3,412	4,392	980	3,425	4,405	29,452	37,269	21.0	-0.4	
		Rates	9.2	11.8	2.6	9.2	11.8	79.0	100.0			
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	6,912	11,199	4,287	11,559	15,846	23,833	46,591	48.8	-0.5	
		Rates	14.8	24.0	9.2	24.8	34.0	51.2	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	837	1,280	443	1,142	1,585	6,382	8,804	27.5	1.3		
	Rates	9.5	14.5	5.0	13.0	18.0	72.5	100.0				
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,033	1,362	329	1,502	1,831	17,472	20,336	14.1	-1.4		
	Rates	5.1	6.7	1.6	7.4	9.0	85.9	100.0				
Unclassified	Transactions	1,028	1,944	916	1,355	2,271	2,482	5,781	57.1	0.0		
	Rates	17.8	33.6	15.8	23.4	39.3	42.9	100.0				
Total	Transactions	31,902	50,539	18,637	44,844	63,481	226,608	321,991	29.6	-0.8		
	Rates	9.9	15.7	5.8	13.9	19.7	70.4	100.0				

(H) Hire Only. (B) Both Hire and Exit. (E) Exit Only. (C) Continuous Employment.

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

Historical turnover data can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2006Q1 to 2016Q1

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
2006Q1	\$2,206,882,734		254,302		\$2,892.73	
2007Q1	\$2,528,871,913	14.6%	266,599	4.8%	\$3,161.89	9.3%
2006Q2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007Q2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%
2006Q3	\$2,511,603,105		274,060		\$3,054.81	
2007Q3	\$2,712,325,140	8.0%	284,317	3.7%	\$3,179.93	4.1%
2006Q4	\$2,674,775,271		270,498		\$3,296.11	
2007Q4	\$2,976,397,551	11.3%	280,888	3.8%	\$3,532.13	7.2%
2007Q1	\$2,528,871,913		266,599		\$3,161.89	
2008Q1	\$2,798,237,273	10.7%	276,195	3.6%	\$3,377.13	6.8%
2007Q2	\$2,679,641,341		278,792		\$3,203.87	
2008Q2	\$2,918,008,721	8.9%	287,780	3.2%	\$3,379.91	5.5%
2007Q3	\$2,712,325,140		284,317		\$3,179.93	
2008Q3	\$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	\$3,386.44	6.5%
2007Q4	\$2,976,397,551		280,888		\$3,532.13	
2008Q4	\$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	\$3,684.02	4.3%
2008Q1	\$2,798,237,273		276,195		\$3,377.13	
2009Q1	\$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	\$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008Q2	\$2,918,008,721		287,780		\$3,379.91	
2009Q2	\$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	\$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008Q3	\$2,985,771,294		293,895		\$3,386.44	
2009Q3	\$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	\$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008Q4	\$3,177,223,682		287,478		\$3,684.02	
2009Q4	\$2,911,594,084	-8.4%	269,439	-6.3%	\$3,602.04	-2.2%
2009Q1	\$2,764,364,307		273,471		\$3,369.48	
2010Q1	\$2,627,558,836	-4.9%	260,726	-4.7%	\$3,359.29	-0.3%
2009Q2	\$2,773,191,493		277,897		\$3,326.40	
2010Q2	\$2,802,848,365	1.1%	273,044	-1.7%	\$3,421.73	2.9%
2009Q3	\$2,736,056,780		278,234		\$3,277.88	
2010Q3	\$2,866,694,334	4.8%	279,429	0.4%	\$3,419.71	4.3%
2009Q4	\$2,911,594,084		269,439		\$3,602.04	
2010Q4	\$3,087,069,661	6.0%	272,511	1.1%	\$3,776.08	4.8%
2010Q1	\$2,627,558,836		260,726		\$3,359.29	
2011Q1	\$2,769,072,169	5.4%	263,558	1.1%	\$3,502.17	4.3%
2010Q2	\$2,802,848,365		273,044		\$3,421.73	
2011Q2	\$2,933,492,659	4.7%	275,169	0.8%	\$3,553.56	3.9%
2010Q3	\$2,866,694,334		279,429		\$3,419.71	
2011Q3	\$3,053,914,162	6.5%	282,231	1.0%	\$3,606.87	5.5%
2010Q4	\$3,087,069,661		272,511		\$3,776.08	
2011Q4	\$3,165,745,021	2.5%	278,015	2.0%	\$3,795.65	0.5%
2011Q1	\$2,769,072,169		263,558		\$3,502.17	
2012Q1	\$2,991,246,352	8.0%	270,073	2.5%	\$3,691.90	5.4%
2011Q2	\$2,933,492,659		275,169		\$3,553.56	
2012Q2	\$3,074,207,136	4.8%	281,192	2.2%	\$3,644.26	2.6%
2011Q3	\$3,053,914,162		282,231		\$3,606.87	
2012Q3	\$3,060,122,560	0.2%	284,180	0.7%	\$3,589.42	-0.5%
2011Q4	\$3,165,745,021		278,015		\$3,795.65	
2012Q4	\$3,294,064,060	4.1%	278,934	0.3%	\$3,936.49	3.7%
2012Q1	\$2,991,246,352		270,073		\$3,691.90	
2013Q1	\$3,024,233,488	1.1%	270,881	0.3%	\$3,721.48	0.8%
2012Q2	\$3,074,207,136		281,192		\$3,644.26	
2013Q2	\$3,093,096,086	0.6%	281,707	0.2%	\$3,659.94	0.4%
2012Q3	\$3,060,122,560		284,180		\$3,589.42	
2013Q3	\$3,119,244,931	1.9%	285,726	0.5%	\$3,638.97	1.4%

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

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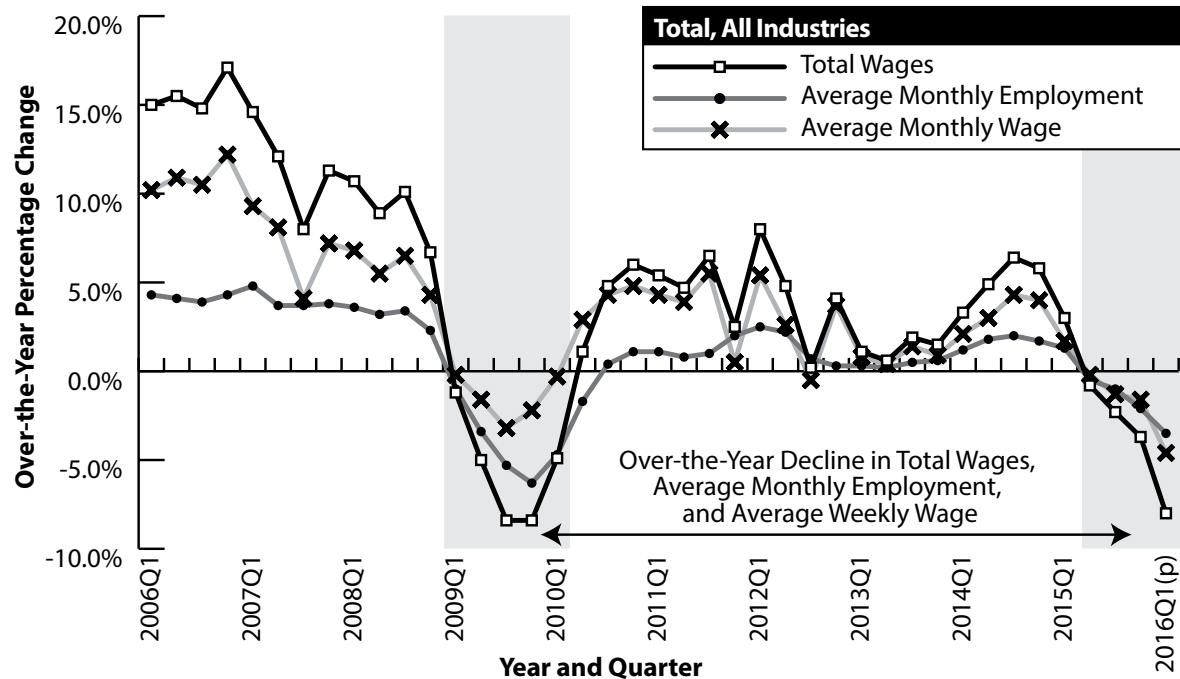
(Table continued from page 8)

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2006Q1 to 2016Q1

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
2012Q4	\$3,294,064,060		278,934		\$3,936.49	
2013Q4	\$3,344,359,716	1.5%	280,701	0.6%	\$3,971.44	0.9%
2013Q1	\$3,024,233,488		270,881		\$3,721.48	
2014Q1	\$3,124,158,426	3.3%	274,050	1.2%	\$3,799.99	2.1%
2013Q2	\$3,093,096,086		281,707		\$3,659.94	
2014Q2	\$3,243,373,986	4.9%	286,669	1.8%	\$3,771.33	3.0%
2013Q3	\$3,119,244,931		285,726		\$3,638.97	
2014Q3	\$3,317,475,865	6.4%	291,299	2.0%	\$3,796.19	4.3%
2013Q4	\$3,344,359,716		280,701		\$3,971.44	
2014Q4	\$3,536,857,567	5.8%	285,540	1.7%	\$4,128.85	4.0%
2014Q1	\$3,124,158,426		274,050		\$3,799.99	
2015Q1	\$3,218,193,073	3.0%	277,691	1.3%	\$3,863.04	1.7%
2014Q2	\$3,243,373,986		286,669		\$3,771.33	
2015Q2	\$3,219,023,155	-0.8%	285,186	-0.5%	\$3,762.48	-0.2%
2014Q3	\$3,317,475,865		291,299		\$3,796.19	
2015Q3	\$3,242,027,718	-2.3%	288,316	-1.0%	\$3,748.23	-1.3%
2014Q4	\$3,536,857,567		285,540		\$4,128.85	
2015Q4	\$3,406,817,213	-3.7%	279,408	-2.1%	\$4,064.33	-1.6%
2015Q1	\$3,218,193,073		277,691		\$3,863.04	
2016Q1 (p)	\$2,961,039,484	-8.0%	267,883	-3.5%	\$3,684.49	-4.6%

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.



(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change for Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Across All Industries in Wyoming by Year and Quarter, 2006Q1 to 2016Q1

Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, First Quarter 2016

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The number of persons found working in Wyoming declined 4.2% compared to 2015Q1, the third consecutive quarter of over-the-year decrease for persons working in Wyoming.

The mean quarterly wage for persons working one job in Wyoming in 2016Q1 was \$10,770, down from \$11,335 in 2015Q1 (-\$565, or -5.0%).

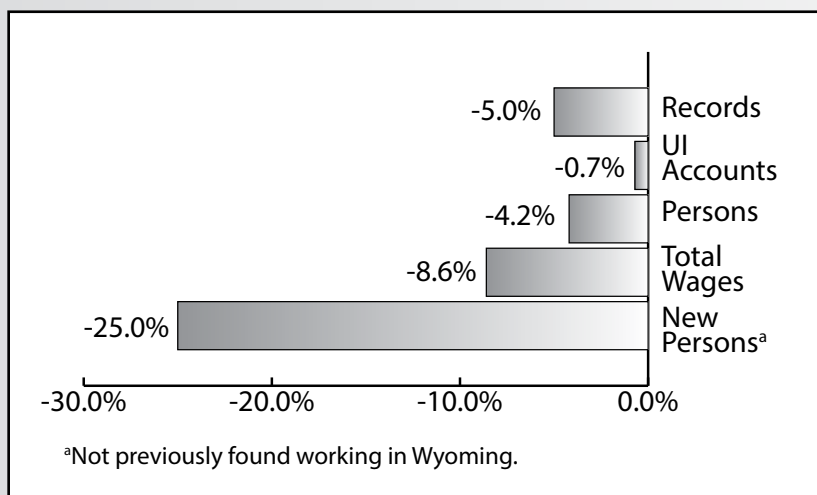


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 2016

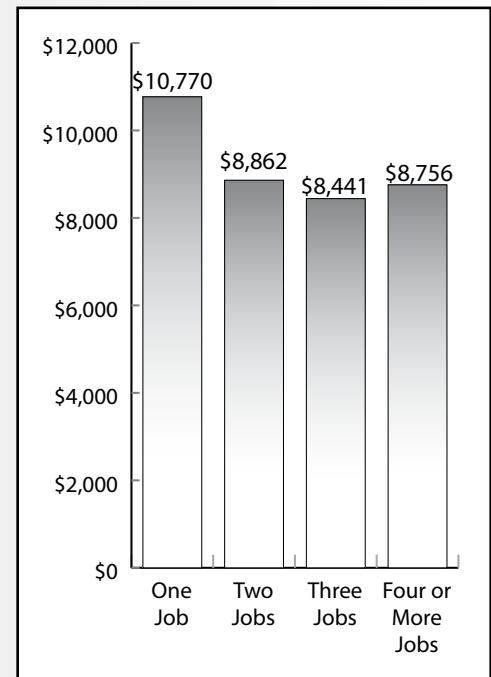


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, First Quarter 2016

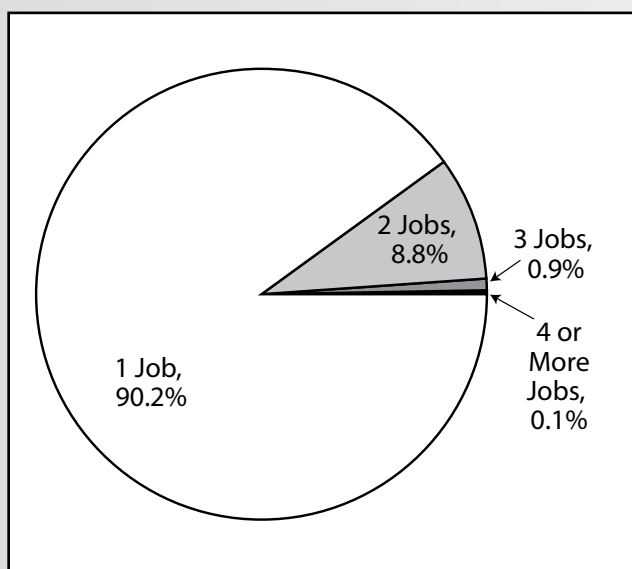


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, First Quarter 2016

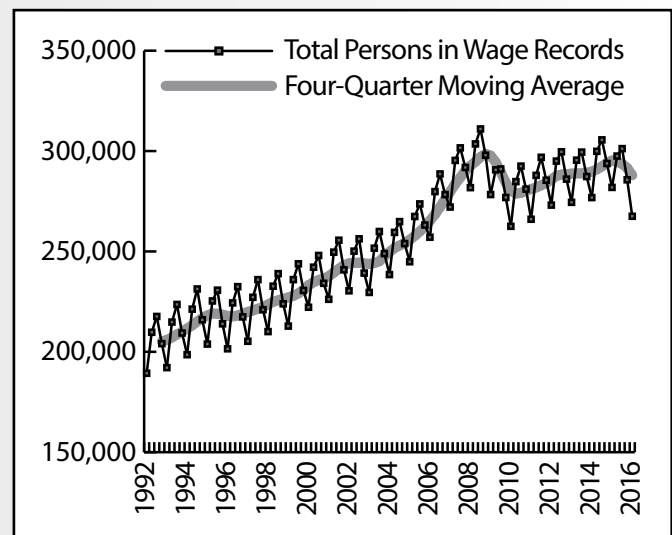


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, First Quarter 1992 (1992Q1) to First Quarter 2016 (2016Q1)

New Intercounty Commuting Report Available Online

by: Michael Moore, Editor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has published a new intercounty commuting report, available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover/WY_Commuting_2015Q4.pdf.

The term *intercounty commuting* refers to individuals traveling from a Wyoming county of residence to another Wyoming county of employment. Jones (2007) explained that increases in intercounty commuting in Wyoming “dramatically change the relationship between county of employment (where wages are earned) and county of residence (where much of the payroll is spent).” For example, a resident of Converse County may commute to Sweetwater County for employment. That individual may be taking his earnings from Sweetwater County back home to Converse County.

R&P is able to identify intercounty commuting patterns by linking Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records with a driver’s license database acquired through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Wyoming Department of Transportation and other administrative databases. Currently, R&P publishes commuting data from 1992 (1992Q1) to the most recent quarter of data available; in this case, 2015Q4.

As noted by Leonard (2007):

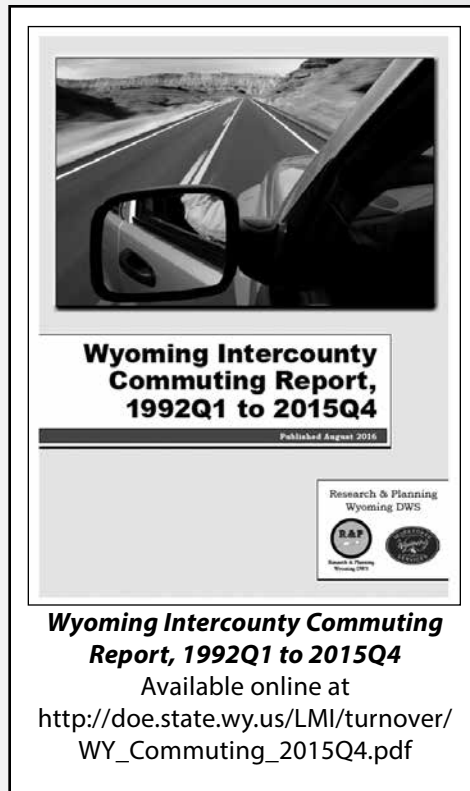
“Commuting patterns can be used to help assess and predict a variety of effects such as road use, accident rates, and impacts on emergency response service providers. For economic development purposes, commuting data can be used to develop strategies to address housing needs, determine which segments of a county’s available labor force work elsewhere, or estimate the flow of wages between counties.”

The commuting report includes sample tables and graphics that were constructed using the intercounty commuting

data found in the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.htm>.

For example, Figure 1 (see page 12) shows the number of individuals who commuted to Campbell County for work (*inflow*), and the number of Campbell County residents who commuted to another county of work (*outflow*) from 1992 to 2015. As shown in Figure 1, the number of individuals commuting into Campbell County for work increased substantially as Wyoming’s economy was expanding, and then decreased during periods of economic downturn.

Similar figures for each county are included in the report.



Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Report, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4

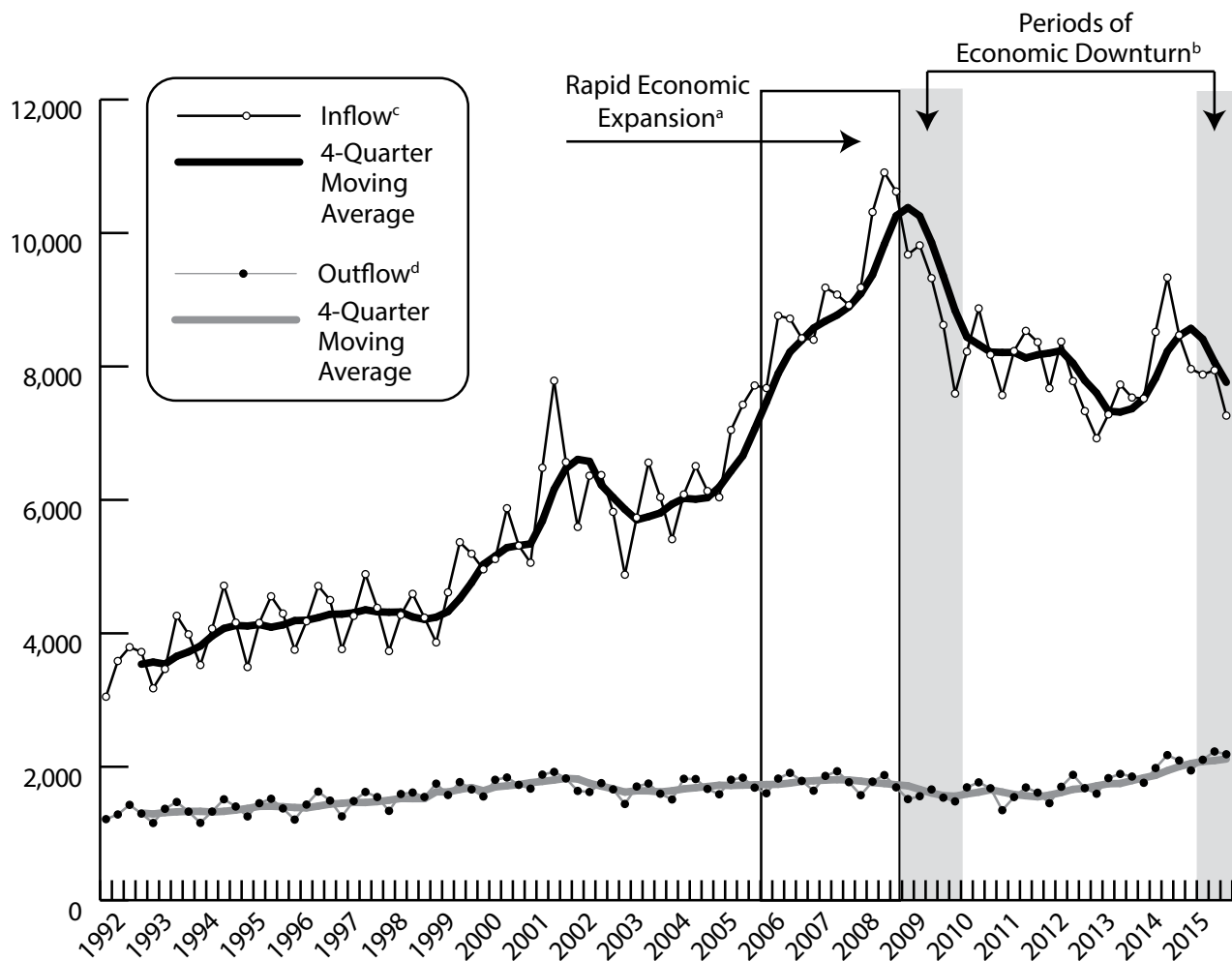
Available online at
http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover/WY_Commuting_2015Q4.pdf

References

Jones, S. (2007). Wyoming Mean Earnings by Age, Gender, County of Employment, and County of Residence, 2000 and 2006. Retrieved August 24, 2016, from <http://>

doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings/toc.htm

Leonard, D. (2007). On the road in Wyoming: Using commuting data to examine worker patterns. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 44(5). Retrieved August 23, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0507/a1.htm>



^aRapid Economic Expansion: 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.

^bPeriods of Economic Downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2015Q4 (most recent data).

^cResidents of another county or state coming into Campbell County for employment.

^dResidents of Campbell County going to another Wyoming county for employment.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Patterns by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2015Q4.

Figure 1: Intercounty Commuting Inflow and Outflow for Campbell County, Wyoming, 1992Q1-2015Q4

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Rises to 5.6% in May 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 rose slightly from 5.5% in April to 5.6% in May (not a statistically significant change). Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly higher than its May 2015 level of 4.2% and significantly higher than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 4.7%.

From April to May, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased. Warmer weather in May usually brings job gains in many sectors, such as construction, retail trade, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Teton (down from 6.4% to 4.6%), Sublette (down from 7.2% to 6.1%), Johnson (down

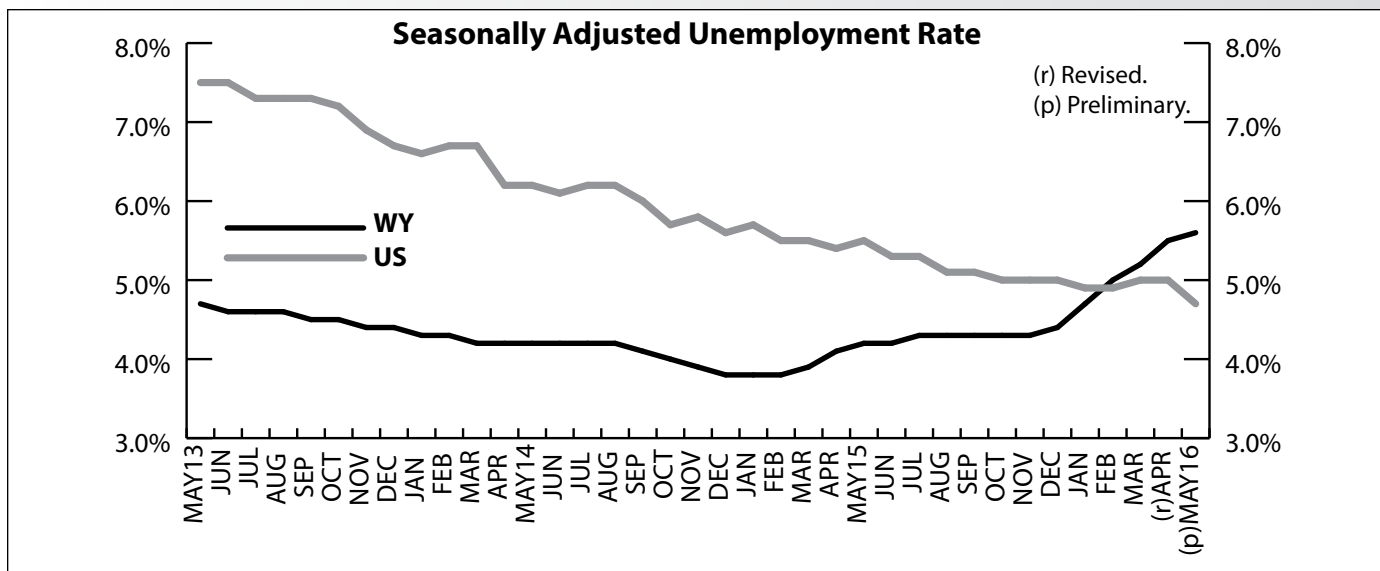
from 6.0% to 5.1%), and Park (down from 5.1% to 4.3%) counties.

From May 2015 to May 2016, unemployment rates rose in nearly every county. Teton County was the exception; its unemployment rate fell from 4.7% to 4.6%. The largest unemployment rate increases were seen in Campbell (up from 3.8% to 8.0%), Natrona (up from 4.8% to 7.5%), Converse (up from 3.7% to 6.3%), Weston (up from 3.4% to 5.8%), and Fremont (up from 5.2% to 7.2%) counties.

Albany County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.9%) in May. It was followed by Niobrara (3.1%), Goshen (3.5%), and Laramie (4.0%) counties. The highest rates were reported in Campbell (8.0%), Natrona (7.5%), and Fremont (7.2%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) fell from 292,200 in May 2015 to 282,700 in May 2016, a decrease of 9,500 jobs (or -3.3%; 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.



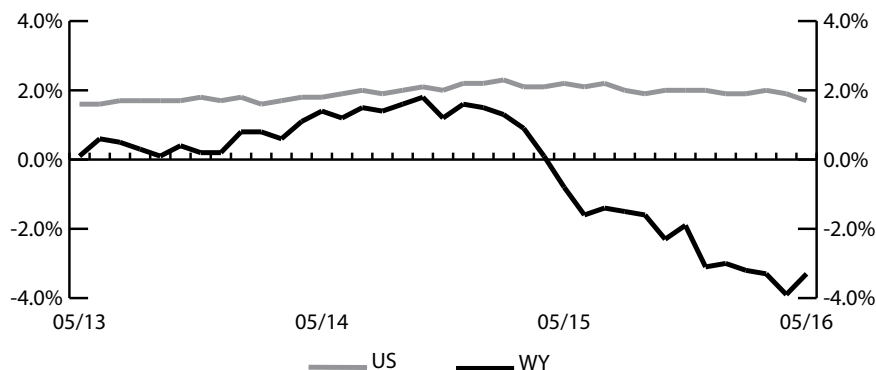
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, May 2016

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

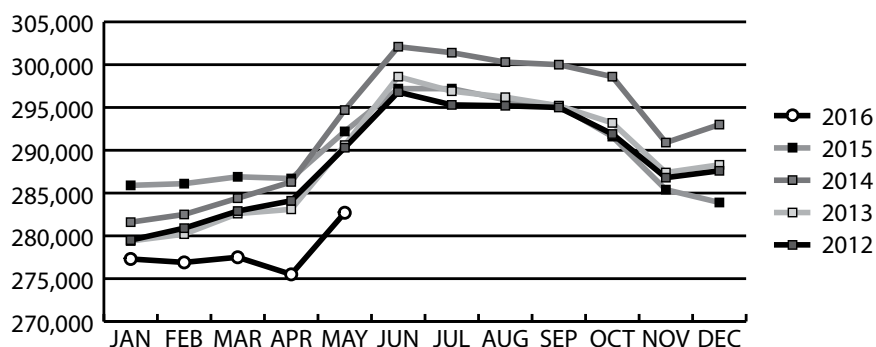
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	284,781	282,700	-2,081	-0.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	19,179	19,000	-179	-0.9%
Construction	22,864	22,400	-464	-2.1%
Manufacturing	9,372	9,500	128	1.3%
Wholesale Trade	9,100	8,400	-700	-8.3%
Retail Trade	30,590	30,900	310	1.0%
Transportation & Utilities	15,105	14,300	-805	-5.6%
Information	3,697	3,700	3	0.1%
Financial Activities	10,776	10,400	-376	-3.6%
Professional & Business Services	18,204	18,800	596	3.2%
Educational & Health Services	27,406	27,800	394	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	34,971	33,600	-1,371	-4.1%
Other Services	9,884	10,300	416	4.0%
Government	73,633	73,600	-33	0.0%

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

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates

May 2016

Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.7
Alaska	6.7
Illinois	6.4
Louisiana	6.3
New Mexico	6.2
West Virginia	6.2
Alabama	6.1
District of Columbia	6.1
Nevada	6.1
Mississippi	5.8
Washington	5.8
Connecticut	5.7
Arizona	5.6
South Carolina	5.6
Wyoming	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.5
Rhode Island	5.4
Georgia	5.3
California	5.2
Kentucky	5.1
North Carolina	5.1
Ohio	5.1
Indiana	5.0
New Jersey	4.9
Florida	4.7
Michigan	4.7
New York	4.7
Oklahoma	4.7
United States	4.7
Maryland	4.5
Oregon	4.5
Texas	4.4
Missouri	4.3
Massachusetts	4.2
Montana	4.2
Wisconsin	4.2
Delaware	4.1
Tennessee	4.1
Iowa	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
Utah	3.8
Virginia	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Kansas	3.7
Maine	3.5
Colorado	3.4
Hawaii	3.2
North Dakota	3.2
Vermont	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
New Hampshire	2.7
South Dakota	2.5

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	Apr 2016	May 2015
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	May 2016
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.3	27.2	28.7	0.4	-4.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.9	21.8	23.4	0.5	-6.4
GOODS PRODUCING	9.4	9.4	10.7	0.0	-12.1
Natural Resources & Mining	6.5	6.6	7.6	-1.5	-14.5
Construction	2.3	2.2	2.5	4.5	-8.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.9	17.8	18.0	0.6	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.8	5.7	5.8	1.8	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	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			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	Apr 2016	May 2015
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	May 2016	May 2016
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.6	23.3	24.4	1.3	-3.3
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.7	18.5	19.5	1.1	-4.1
GOODS PRODUCING	7.5	7.5	8.1	0.0	-7.4
Natural Resources & Mining	4.4	4.5	5.0	-2.2	-12.0
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.1	15.8	16.3	1.9	-1.2
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	0.9	0.8	0.9	12.5	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.8	4.9	2.1	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 2016	Apr 2016	May 2015	Apr 2016	May 2015
	May 2016	May 2016	May 2016	May 2016	May 2016
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	18.4	17.2	18.2	7.0	1.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.9	14.7	15.7	8.2	1.3
GOODS PRODUCING	2.2	2.0	2.1	10.0	4.8
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.1	1.9	2.0	10.5	5.0
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.2	15.2	16.1	6.6	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.5	2.6	8.0	3.8
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	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	6.4	5.7	6.4	12.3	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates May 2016 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.3
Alaska	6.6
Nevada	6.2
Louisiana	6.1
Mississippi	6.0
New Mexico	6.0
West Virginia	5.8
Alabama	5.7
Illinois	5.6
Arizona	5.5
Pennsylvania	5.5
Washington	5.5
Connecticut	5.4
Wyoming	5.4
Rhode Island	5.3
District of Columbia	5.2
Kentucky	4.9
New Jersey	4.9
Oklahoma	4.8
South Carolina	4.8
California	4.7
Georgia	4.7
North Carolina	4.7
Ohio	4.6
Michigan	4.5
United States	4.5
Florida	4.4
Indiana	4.3
Oregon	4.3
Maryland	4.2
New York	4.2
Texas	4.2
Missouri	4.0
Delaware	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
Massachusetts	3.8
Tennessee	3.8
Utah	3.8
Wisconsin	3.8
Kansas	3.7
Colorado	3.6
Maine	3.6
Montana	3.6
Virginia	3.6
Iowa	3.4
Idaho	3.3
Minnesota	3.3
Hawaii	3.1
Nebraska	2.8
North Dakota	2.8
Vermont	2.8
New Hampshire	2.6
South Dakota	2.6

Economic Indicators

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

From May 2015 to May 2016, total nonfarm employment in Wyoming fell by 3.3%.

	May 2016 (p)	Apr 2016 (r)	May 2015 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	282,700	275,500	292,200	2.6	-3.3
Wyoming State Government	15,900	15,900	15,900	0.0	0.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,900	46,800	47,300	0.2	-0.8
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,600	39,500	42,400	0.3	-6.6
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,472,000	7,383,000	7,081,000	1.2	5.5
As a percent of all workers	4.9%	4.9%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	538,000	568,000	563,000	-5.3	-4.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	6,238,000	5,771,000	6,363,000	8.1	-2.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	27,035	29,195	19,549	-7.4	38.3
Benefits Paid	\$11,240,681	\$11,973,215	\$7,851,949	-6.1	43.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$415.78	\$410.11	\$401.65	1.4	3.5
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	274,033	267,190	272,512	2.6	0.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.9%	2.6%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	240.2	239.3	237.8	0.4	1.0
Food & Beverages	247.6	248.1	245.8	-0.2	0.7
Housing	242.8	241.8	237.2	0.4	2.4
Apparel	127.8	127.8	127.1	0.0	0.5
Transportation	198.6	195.5	206.4	1.6	-3.8
Medical Care	461.4	460.0	447.2	0.3	3.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	117.5	117.5	116.2	0.0	1.1
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	139.0	139.3	137.4	-0.2	1.1
Other Goods & Services	421.9	421.0	412.8	0.2	2.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	185.0	183.3	193.4	0.9	-4.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	232	171	151	35.7	53.6
Valuation	\$75,066,000	\$63,604,000	\$46,763,000	18.0	60.5
Single Family Homes	191	163	149	17.2	28.2
Valuation	\$70,003,000	\$62,689,000	\$46,263,000	11.7	51.3
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	12	19	22	-36.8	-45.5
Valuation	\$4,938,000	\$5,302,000	\$7,241,000	-6.9	-31.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	125	34	29	267.6	331.0
Valuation	\$17,486,000	\$6,751,000	\$5,728,000	159.0	205.3
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	7	8	23	-12.5	-69.6

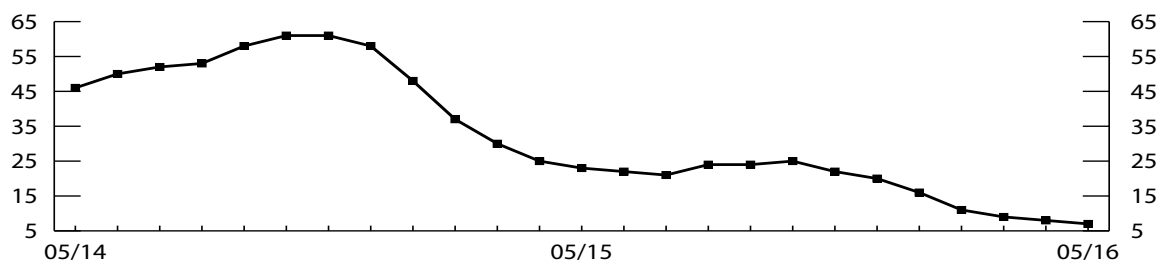
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.

Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: **Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor**

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

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May	May	Apr	May
County	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	48,181	47,063	48,898	45,479	44,180	46,737	2,702	2,883	2,161	5.6	6.1	4.4
Big Horn	5,519	5,380	5,672	5,259	5,087	5,449	260	293	223	4.7	5.4	3.9
Fremont	20,359	20,327	20,343	18,901	18,822	19,290	1,458	1,505	1,053	7.2	7.4	5.2
Hot Springs	2,424	2,400	2,423	2,308	2,281	2,332	116	119	91	4.8	5.0	3.8
Park	15,710	14,824	16,128	15,031	14,071	15,509	679	753	619	4.3	5.1	3.8
Washakie	4,169	4,132	4,332	3,980	3,919	4,157	189	213	175	4.5	5.2	4.0
NORTHEAST	53,376	53,183	54,143	50,009	49,720	52,082	3,367	3,463	2,061	6.3	6.5	3.8
Campbell	25,387	25,692	25,922	23,359	23,647	24,948	2,028	2,045	974	8.0	8.0	3.8
Crook	3,770	3,560	3,740	3,577	3,376	3,611	193	184	129	5.1	5.2	3.4
Johnson	4,193	4,049	4,241	3,979	3,807	4,039	214	242	202	5.1	6.0	4.8
Sheridan	16,017	15,885	16,212	15,317	15,127	15,592	700	758	620	4.4	4.8	3.8
Weston	4,009	3,997	4,028	3,777	3,763	3,892	232	234	136	5.8	5.9	3.4
SOUTHWEST	58,364	57,934	59,970	55,119	54,278	57,174	3,245	3,656	2,796	5.6	6.3	4.7
Lincoln	8,456	8,322	8,403	8,063	7,873	8,043	393	449	360	4.6	5.4	4.3
Sublette	4,573	4,426	4,595	4,295	4,107	4,367	278	319	228	6.1	7.2	5.0
Sweetwater	21,981	22,307	22,945	20,606	20,875	21,881	1,375	1,432	1,064	6.3	6.4	4.6
Teton	13,958	13,547	14,044	13,321	12,677	13,380	637	870	664	4.6	6.4	4.7
Uinta	9,396	9,332	9,983	8,834	8,746	9,503	562	586	480	6.0	6.3	4.8
SOUTHEAST	81,707	82,561	83,267	78,704	79,465	80,522	3,003	3,096	2,745	3.7	3.7	3.3
Albany	20,932	21,282	20,973	20,315	20,648	20,392	617	634	581	2.9	3.0	2.8
Goshen	7,039	6,894	7,190	6,790	6,648	6,963	249	246	227	3.5	3.6	3.2
Laramie	47,330	48,236	48,666	45,445	46,295	46,928	1,885	1,941	1,738	4.0	4.0	3.6
Niobrara	1,332	1,273	1,331	1,291	1,233	1,299	41	40	32	3.1	3.1	2.4
Platte	5,074	4,876	5,107	4,863	4,641	4,940	211	235	167	4.2	4.8	3.3
CENTRAL	57,029	57,758	59,679	53,105	53,684	57,026	3,924	4,074	2,653	6.9	7.1	4.4
Carbon	8,375	8,168	8,436	7,995	7,751	8,147	380	417	289	4.5	5.1	3.4
Converse	8,239	8,232	8,490	7,716	7,696	8,174	523	536	316	6.3	6.5	3.7
Natrona	40,415	41,358	42,753	37,394	38,237	40,705	3,021	3,121	2,048	7.5	7.5	4.8
STATEWIDE	298,657	298,500	305,957	282,417	281,328	293,540	16,240	17,172	12,417	5.4	5.8	4.1

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted	5.6	5.5	4.2
U.S.....	4.5	4.7	5.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....	4.7	5.0	5.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2016. Run Date 06/2016.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

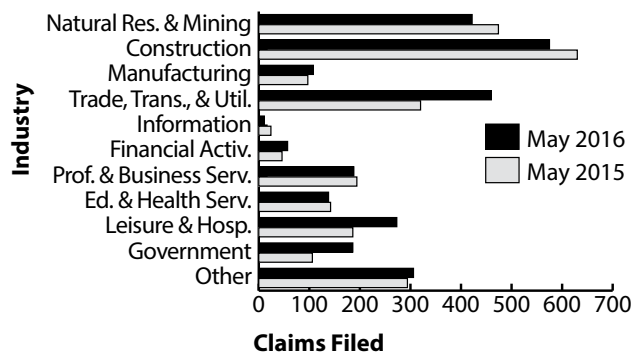
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

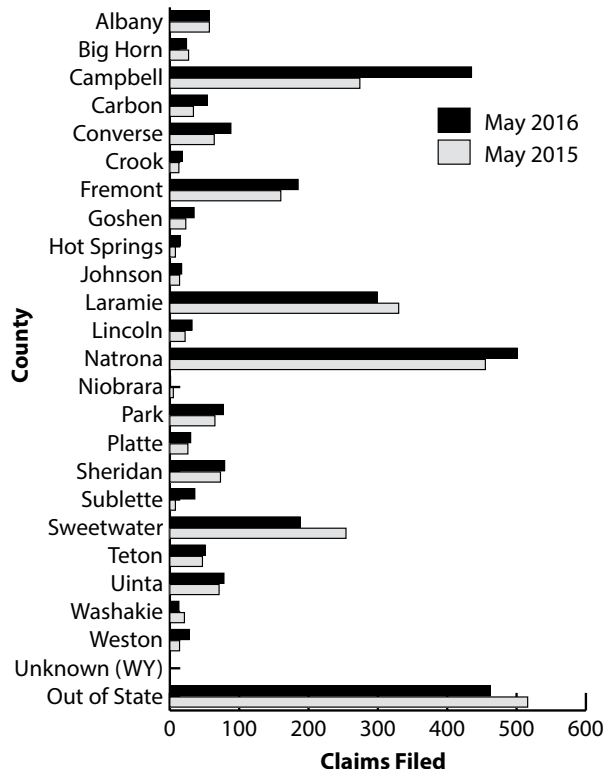
by: **Patrick Manning, Principal Economist**

Over the year, total initial claims increased by 8.7% (225 claims). Mining claims dropped by 11.2% (-51 claims) and construction decreased by 8.7% (-55 claims).

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, May 2016



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, May 2016



INITIAL CLAIMS

% Change
Claims Filed

Claims Filed
May 16 Apr 16 May 15 Apr 16 May 15

Wyoming Statewide

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	2,804	4,274	2,579	-34.4	8.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,107	1,911	1,202	-42.1	-7.9
Natural Res. & Mining	422	938	474	-55.0	-11.0
Mining	403	927	454	-56.5	-11.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	30	57	18	-47.4	66.7
Construction	575	817	630	-29.6	-8.7
Manufacturing	108	154	97	-29.9	11.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,204	1,869	976	-35.6	23.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	460	610	320	-24.6	43.8
Wholesale Trade	146	142	68	2.8	114.7
Retail Trade	147	180	115	-18.3	27.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	167	288	137	-42.0	21.9
Information	11	18	24	-38.9	-54.2
Financial Activities	57	91	46	-37.4	23.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	188	228	194	-17.5	-3.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	138	109	142	26.6	-2.8
Leisure & Hospitality	273	697	186	-60.8	46.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	72	109	58	-33.9	24.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	186	155	106	20.0	75.5
Federal Government	31	46	22	-32.6	40.9
State Government	24	15	20	60.0	20.0
Local Government	129	94	62	37.2	108.1
Local Education	28	15	11	86.7	154.5
UNCLASSIFIED	306	337	294	-9.2	4.1

Laramie County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	298	346	330	-13.9	-9.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	109	135	135	-19.3	-19.3
Construction	81	106	106	-23.6	-23.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	158	169	171	-6.5	-7.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	41	55	45	-25.5	-8.9
Financial Activities	2	11	9	-81.8	-77.8
Prof. & Business Svcs.	32	31	40	3.2	-20.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	36	21	43	71.4	-16.3
Leisure & Hospitality	28	24	16	16.7	75.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17	22	12	-22.7	41.7
UNCLASSIFIED	14	18	10	-22.2	40.0

Natrona County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	501	688	454	-27.2	10.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	207	377	243	-45.1	-14.8
Construction	110	198	100	-44.4	10.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	280	291	187	-3.8	49.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	119	133	73	-10.5	63.0
Financial Activities	13	22	11	-40.9	18.2
Prof. & Business Svcs.	34	40	44	-15.0	-22.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	41	26	19	57.7	115.8
Leisure & Hospitality	45	32	24	40.6	87.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	6	6	4	0.0	50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	6	12	19	-50.0	-68.4

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

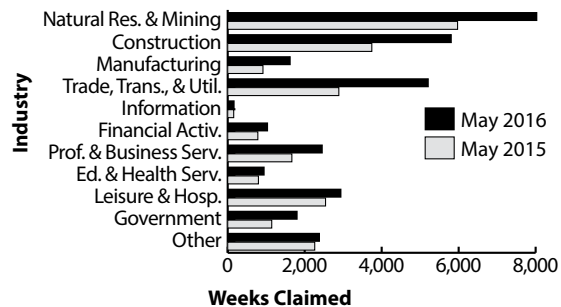
by: **Patrick Manning, Principal Economist**

There were 2,972 more unique claimants compared to May 2015, an increase of 43.4%. Continued weeks claimed increased by 9,836 (42.0%).

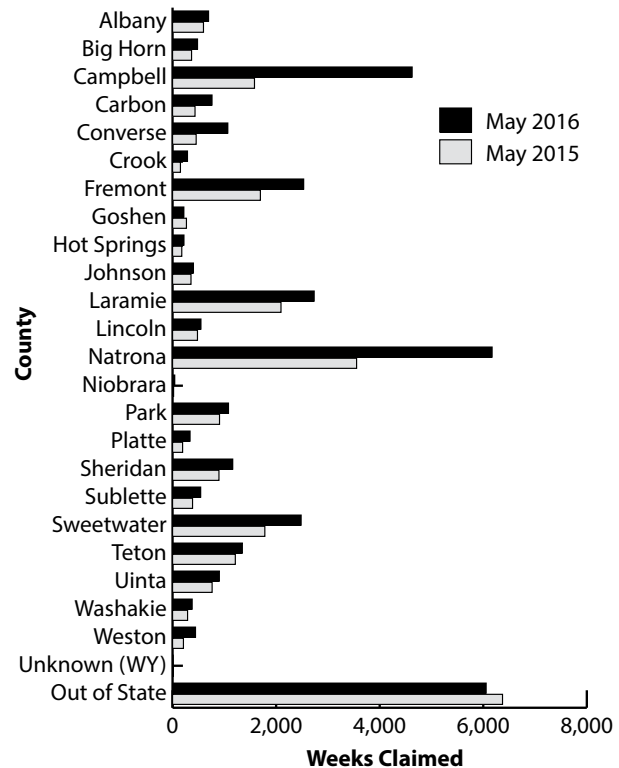
CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed May 16 May 16				
	May 16	Apr 16	May 15	Apr 16	May 15
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	33,259	35,534	23,423	-6.4	42.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	9,815	10,789	6,843	-9.0	43.4
Benefit Exhaustions	601	672	339	-10.6	77.3
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	6.1%	6.2%	5.0%	-0.1%	1.2%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	15,463	16,875	10,634	-8.4	45.4
Natural Res. & Mining	8,030	7,707	5,972	4.2	34.5
Mining	7,891	7,536	5,863	4.7	34.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	680	688	516	-1.2	31.8
Construction	5,808	7,510	3,744	-22.7	55.1
Manufacturing	1,623	1,657	916	-2.1	77.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	13,609	14,050	9,383	-3.1	45.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	5,210	5,116	2,887	1.8	80.5
Wholesale Trade	1,562	1,555	670	0.5	133.1
Retail Trade	1,409	1,462	912	-3.6	54.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	2,239	2,099	1,305	6.7	71.6
Information	166	167	156	-0.6	6.4
Financial Activities	1,035	1,026	783	0.9	32.2
Prof. & Business Services	2,456	2,677	1,667	-8.3	47.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	946	925	798	2.3	18.5
Leisure & Hospitality	2,941	3,253	2,542	-9.6	15.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	847	880	543	-3.8	56.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,803	2,150	1,144	-16.1	57.6
Federal Government	484	702	361	-31.1	34.1
State Government	214	247	231	-13.4	-7.4
Local Government	1,104	1,200	550	-8.0	100.7
Local Education	161	153	84	5.2	91.7
UNCLASSIFIED	2,383	2,457	2,261	-3.0	5.4
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	2,340	2,735	1,843	-14.4	27.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	723	855	573	-15.4	26.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	773	1,204	538	-35.8	43.7
Construction	479	868	312	-44.8	53.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,187	1,138	1,040	4.3	14.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	442	439	360	0.7	22.8
Financial Activities	83	78	97	6.4	-14.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	248	262	214	-5.3	15.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	156	148	170	5.4	-8.2
Leisure & Hospitality	124	98	113	26.5	9.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	264	278	186	-5.0	41.9
UNCLASSIFIED	114	113	79	0.9	44.3
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	6,078	6,171	3,694	-1.5	64.5
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,798	1,819	1,064	-1.2	69.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	3,005	3,124	1,971	-3.8	52.5
Construction	1,076	1,168	503	-7.9	113.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,854	2,844	1,528	0.4	86.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,362	1,345	599	1.3	127.4
Financial Activities	283	267	171	6.0	65.5
Professional & Business Svcs.	431	443	305	-2.7	41.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	254	208	167	22.1	52.1
Leisure & Hospitality	242	295	106	-18.0	128.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	90	89	92	1.1	-2.2
UNCLASSIFIED	127	112	102	13.4	24.5

^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.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, May 2016



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, May 2016



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