WYOMING LABOR FORCE August 2015

# TRENDS

Vol. 52 No. 8  Research & Planning

## Understanding Wyoming's Growing Education and Employment Database

*by: Katelynd Faler, Senior Economist*

***The purpose of this article is to familiarize readers with new data available from Research & Planning that helps answer questions about education and employment in Wyoming.***

In 2013, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services received a Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) Grant from the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor for the purposes of building and maintaining a longitudinal database profiling the state workforce. Through the grant, R&P has established memorandums of understanding with the Wyoming Department of Education, the University of Wyoming, and the Wyoming Community College Commission to facilitate the use of student records. In addition, R&P has data sharing agreements with the Wyoming Department of Transportation, and the labor market information offices of 11 other states in order to develop a more accurate understanding of labor market behavior.

**The tables references in this article are available at: http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm#tables**

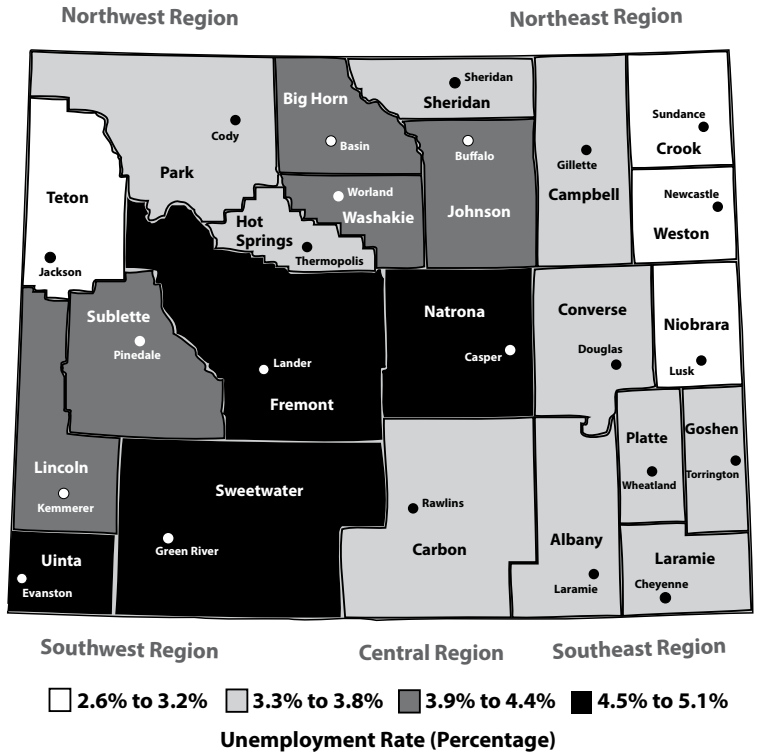
R&P's first report produced under the grant, titled *Workforce Data Quality Initiative Report No. 1 for Wyoming: School Attendance and Employment, 2006 to 2013 (WDQI #1)*, focused on high school students' interactions with the labor market, including earnings and post-secondary enrollment in the years prior to anticipated graduation, and the years following the exit from high school. It is possible to explore the data using multiple categories, such as *cohort year* (or the year of anticipated graduation, i.e. 2009/10), *geographic area* (including

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- **Unemployment rates increased from June 2014 in Natrona (up from 4.2% to 4.7%), Sweetwater (up from 4.3% to 4.7%), Campbell (up from 3.5% to 3.8%), Converse (up from 3.3% to 3.6%), and Fremont (up from 5.0% to 5.1%) counties. ...** ***page 13***
- **Substantial over-the-year increases in initial unemployment insurance claims were seen in several industries, including mining (95.4%); trade, transportation, & utilities (57.9%); and construction (37.9%). ...** ***page 18***

**Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, June 2015 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**




# IN THIS ISSUE




## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services,
**Del McOmie, Interim Director**

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

**Tom Gallagher, Manager**

**Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor**

**Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor**

**Phil Ellsworth, Editor**
**Michael Moore, Associate Editor**

**Editorial Committee:**
**David Bullard, Valerie A. Davis, Phil Ellsworth, Michele Mitchum, and Michael Moore**

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month:
David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Katelynd Faler, Tiffany Horn, and Patrick Manning.

Subscriptions, additional copies, and back issues available free of charge.



Mission statement available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf.
ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

by county, region, and statewide), *gender*, and *completion status* (that is, whether or not R&P can assume the student received a diploma). For a map of the geographic areas, please see the cover of WDQI #1: Appendix A (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/WDQI_Pub1_Appendix_A.pdf).

R&P has categorized the data into seven tables, each with its own subcategories, in order to make the data more accessible (see Box). The tables referenced in this article are available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm#tables.

A more detailed explanation of the database can be found in Chapter 4 of WDQI #1 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/WDQI_Pub1.pdf).

## Understanding the Layout of the Database

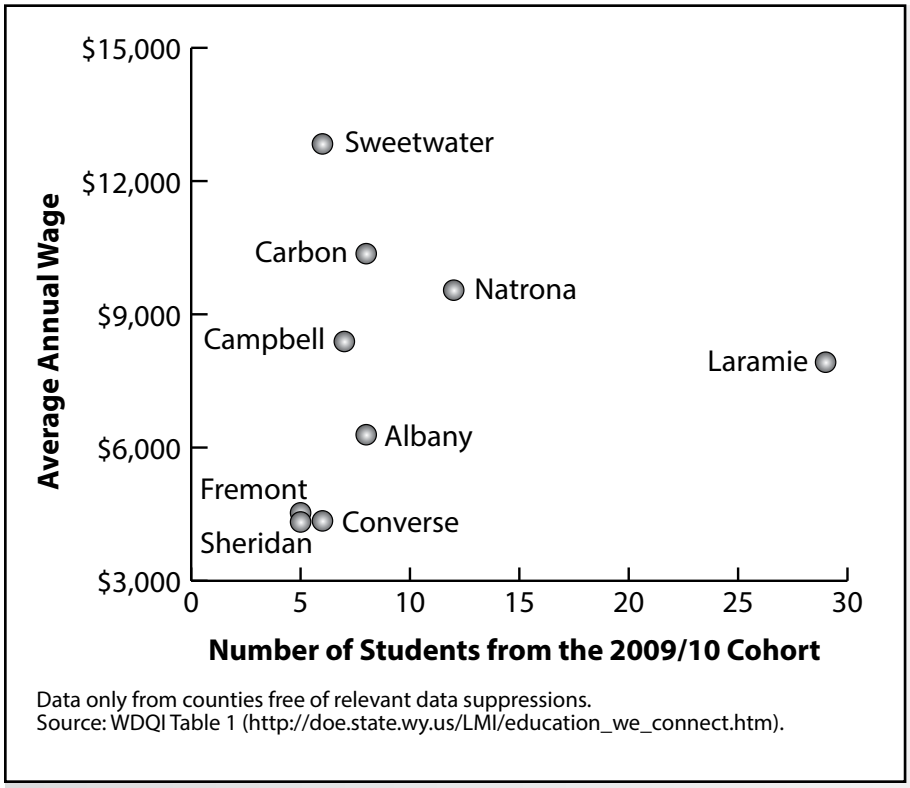
Table 1 uses the previously mentioned categories (cohort year, gender, geographic area, completion status, and others) to sort all secondary students found in Wyoming. Figure 1 (see page 4) uses data collected from Table 1 to answer the question, "How many students from Laramie County work in Colorado in the year following graduation, and how much do they earn?" As shown in Figure 1, 29 students from the 2009/10 cohort in Laramie County worked in Colorado in the year following graduation, with average annual earnings of $7,921. Laramie County had the most students of any Wyoming county working in Colorado, but students from Sweetwater, Carbon, Natrona, and Campbell counties who worked

## Box: Tables 1-7

Research & Planning has published tables for each cohort from 2007/08 to 2012/13. There are seven tables for each cohort:

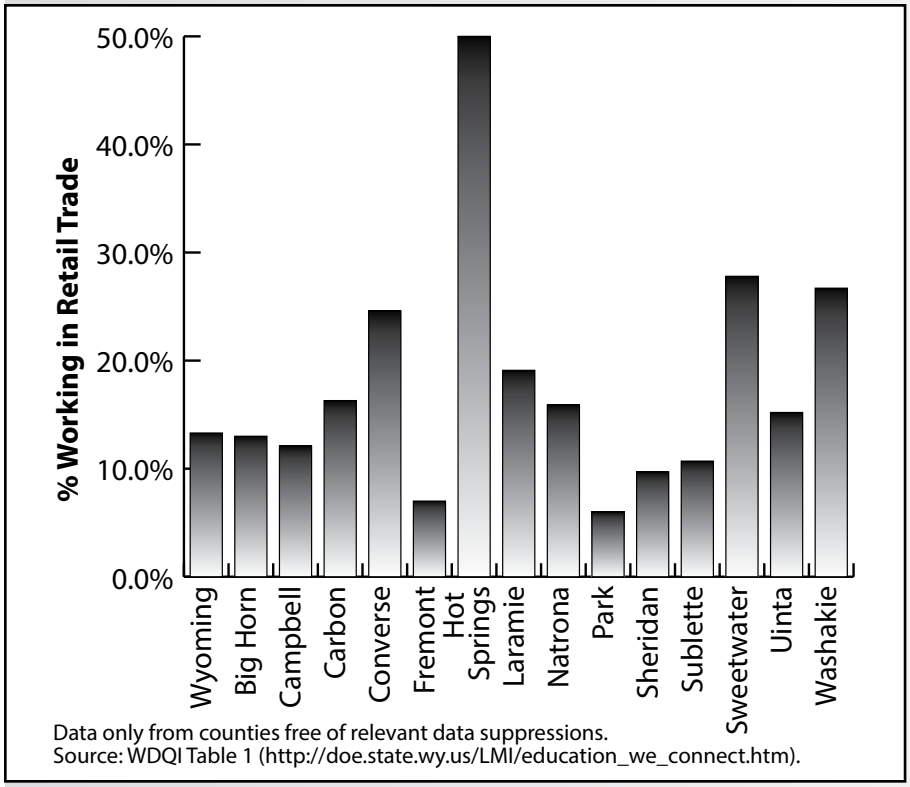
- Table 1: All Secondary Students
- Table 2: Not Enrolled in Post-Secondary with Wages in Wage Records
- Table 3: Concurrently Enrolled in Post-Secondary with Wages in Wage Records
- Table 4: Section 504 Accommodation
- Table 5: Individualized Educational Program
- Table 6: Gifted & Talented Program
- Table 7: Never Enrolled in Post-Secondary School

These tables are available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm#tables.




Data only from counties free of relevant data suppressions.
Source: WDQI Table 1 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

**Figure 1: Average Wage and Number of Students from the 2009/10 Cohort by County Working Primarily in Colorado in Calendar Year 2011**




Data only from counties free of relevant data suppressions.
Source: WDQI Table 1 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

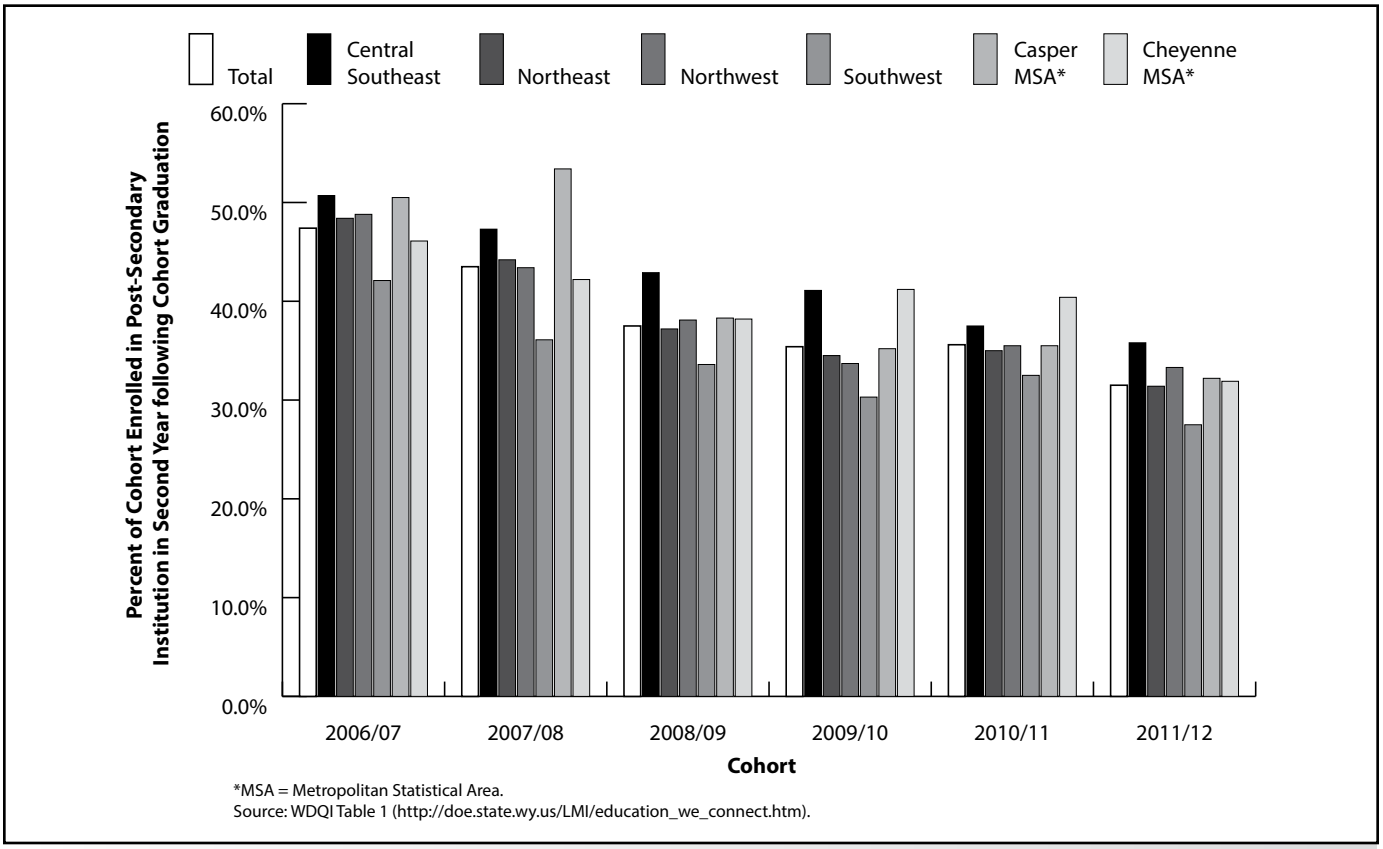
**Figure 2: Percent of 2009/10 Non-Graduate Females Working Primarily in Retail Trade by County, 2011**

in Colorado had higher wages.

Figure 2 uses data from Table 1 to answer the question, "Which county has the highest percentage of non-graduate females who work primarily in retail trade the following year?" Figure 2 shows that 50% of female non-graduates from Hot Springs County in the 2009/10 cohort worked in the retail trade industry one year after what would have been their graduation year.

Figure 3 (see page 5) uses data from Table 1 to answer the question, "In the second year following graduation, does the central southeast region of the state have higher post-secondary enrollment rates than the state as a whole, and does this change over time?" As shown in Figure 3, post-secondary enrollment of students from Wyoming's central southeast region was usually higher than other regions for most cohorts.

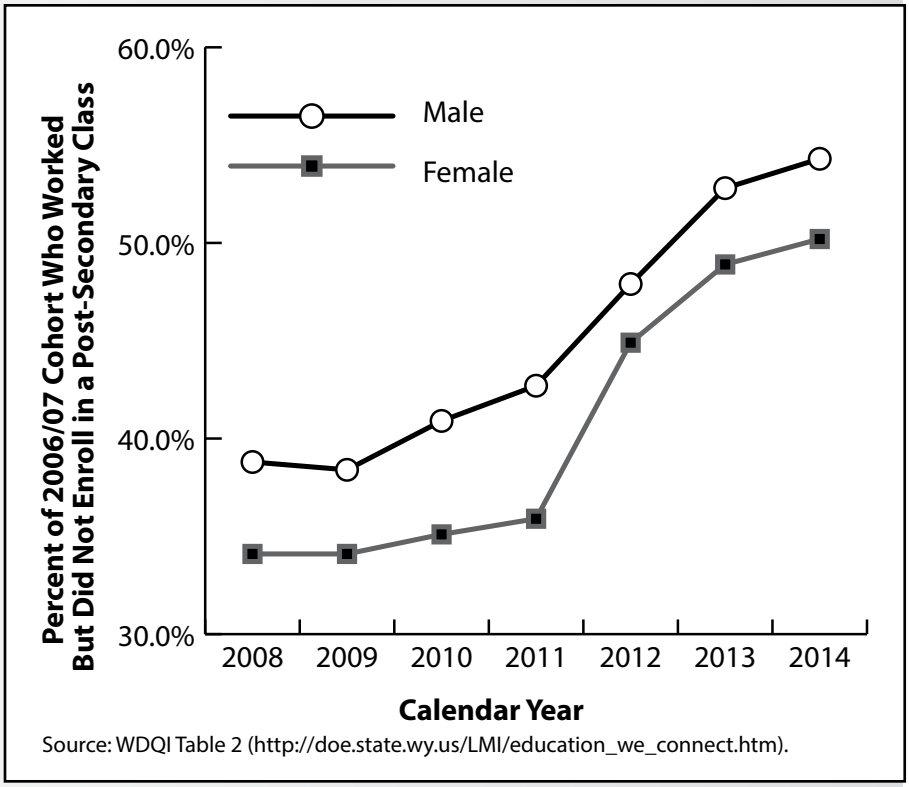
While Table 1 provides data on all high school students, other tables show data for groups of secondary students with specific characteristics. Table 2, titled "Not Enrolled in Post-Secondary with Wages in Wage Records," takes all secondary




*MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area.
Source: WDQI Table 1 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

**Figure 3: Regional Post-Secondary Enrollment Rates in the Second Year Following Cohort Graduation**

students (by cohort year, geographic area, gender, and completion status) and shows the data for students who worked but were not enrolled in any post-secondary classes during a given year. Using Table 2, it would be possible to determine the percent of females in Wyoming who worked but did not enroll in a post-secondary class in the year following anticipated graduation and compare it to their male equivalents. This is illustrated in Figure 4, which shows that males and females followed a fairly similar pattern over time, but a higher



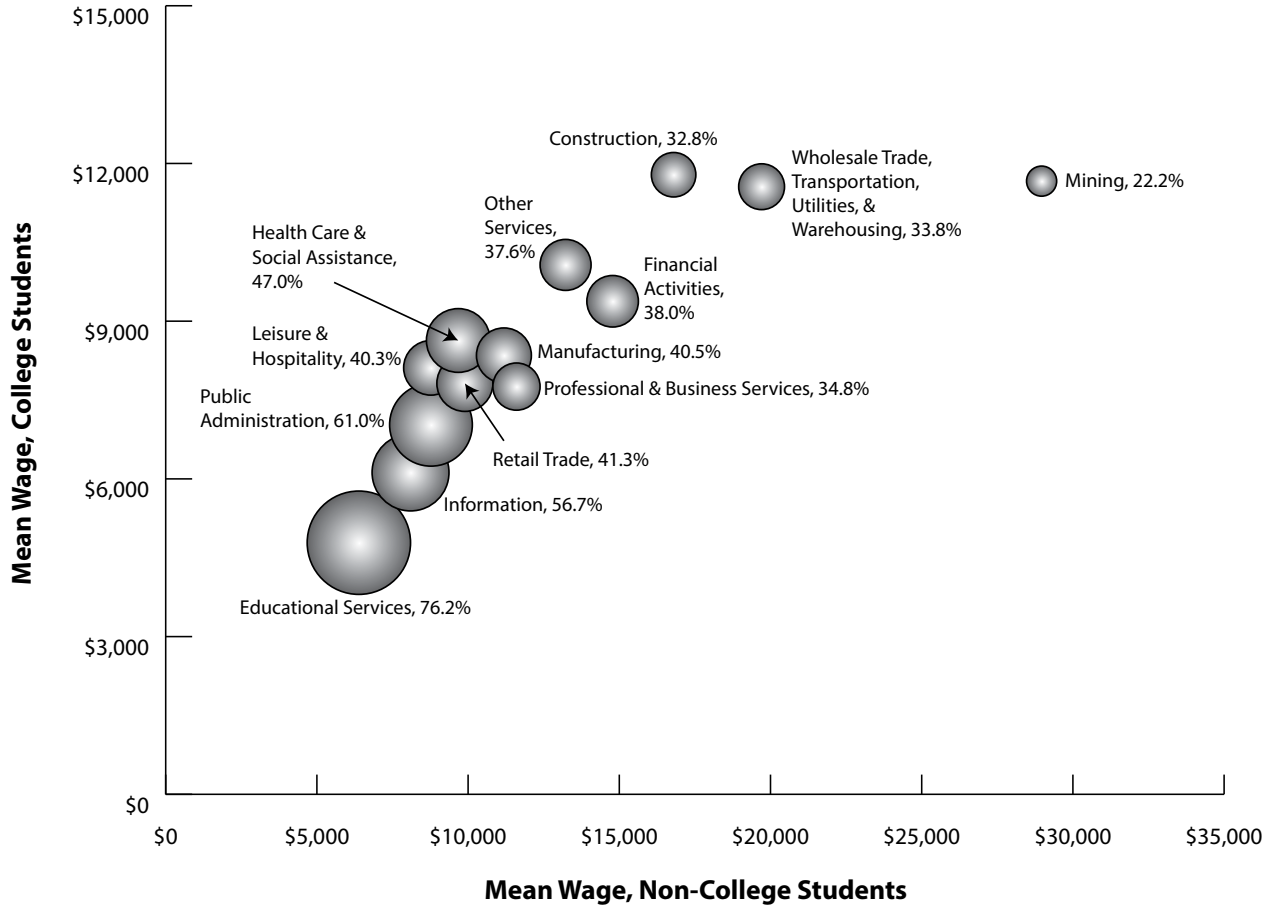

Source: WDQI Table 2 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

**Figure 4: Percent of 2006/07 Cohort who Worked but Did Not Enroll in a Post-Secondary Class Over Time**

percentage of males worked but did not enroll in any post-secondary classes.

Table 3, similar to Table 2, is titled "Concurrently Enrolled in Post-Secondary with Wages in Wage Records." Table 3 displays the information for the group of students who worked while attending college in a given year. If one wanted to know how the mean wage in a given industry for working college students compared to the mean wage in the same industry for their unenrolled counterparts, or which industry has the highest percentage of workers simultaneously enrolled in college, Table 3 could help answer these questions. Figure 5 shows that those individuals from the 2012/13 cohort who were not enrolled in post-secondary classes earned considerably more in the mining industry than those who were simultaneously enrolled in college and working in mining. Figure 5 also shows that only 22.2% of individuals from the 2012/13 cohort who worked in mining were enrolled in college at the same time.

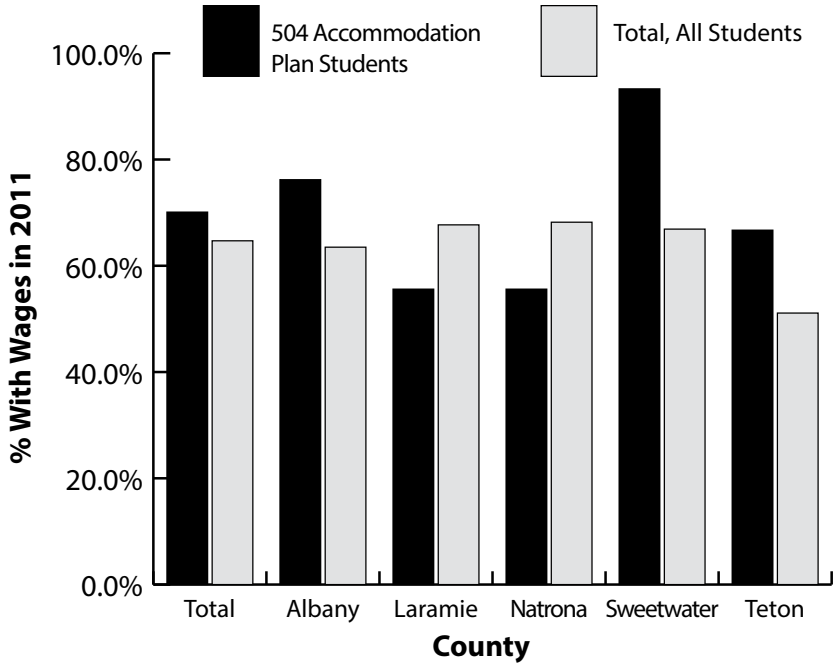
Wages and post-secondary enrollment for students who were enrolled at any point in a Section 504 Vocational Rehabilitation accommodation plan (Section 504), an




Industry percentages indicate the proportion of the 2013 Cohort who worked in the industry while attending college in 2014.
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting, and Unclassified industries are not discloseable due to confidentiality.
Source: WDQI Table 3 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

**Figure 5: Total 2014 Mean Industry Wages for Students Compared to Mean Industry Wages for Non-College Students and Percentage of that Cohort Simultaneously Enrolled in Classes and Working, 2012/13 Cohort**

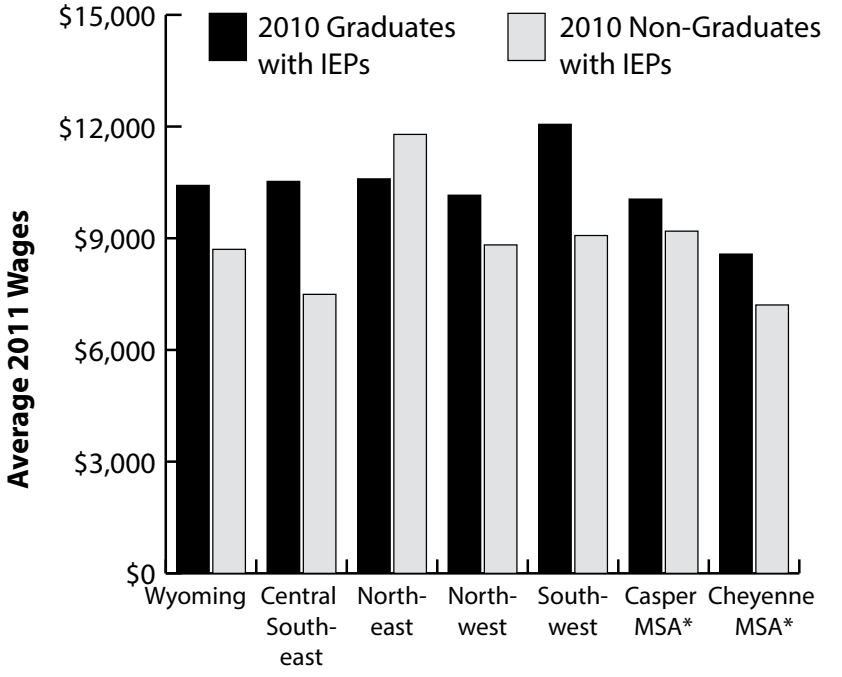
Individualized Educational Program (IEP), and in their district's Gifted & Talented (GT) Program are found in the respective tables 4, 5, and 6. Comparing the three tables could answer questions such as "Are Section 504 students in Teton County more or less likely than the all secondary students in the state to work in the state of Wyoming after the cohort's graduation?" This is illustrated in Figure 6, which shows that 66.7% of Teton County students with a 504 plan from the 2009/10 cohort were working in Wyoming in 2011, compared to 51.1% of all students from Teton County.




Data only from counties free of relevant data suppressions.
Source: WDQI Table 4 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

**Figure 6: Percent of 2009/10 Cohort Working in Wyoming in 2011 by Select Counties and 504 Accommodation Plan Status**

Figure 7 uses data from Table 5 to address the question, "Are wages in the year following anticipated graduation different between students who had an IEP and graduated compared to the related non-graduates?" Figure 7 shows that in 2011, graduates with IEPs from the 2009/10 cohort earned more than non-graduates with IEPs in every Wyoming region except the northeast.




Source: WDQI Table 5 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).
*MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area.

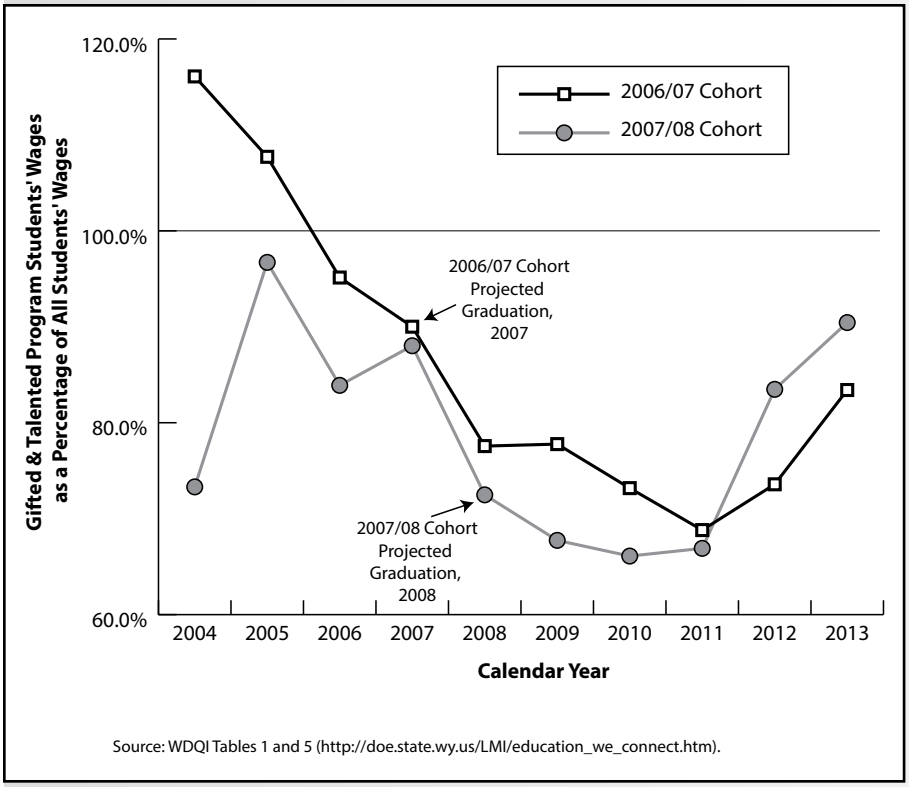
**Figure 7: Average 2011 Wages by Region for Graduates and Non-Graduates with Individualized Education Program (IEP) in the 2009/10 Cohort**

More information concerning students with IEPs and students with a Section 504 accommodation plan can be found in Chapter 3 of WDQI #1, "Outcomes for

Students with Disabilities."

What are the average wage differences between students overall and students who participated in the GT Program? This question can be answered by looking at Figure 8, which was constructed using data from tables 1 and 5. Figure 8 shows the average earnings of students who participated in the GT program as a percentage of the average earnings of all students from the 2006/07 and 2007/08 cohorts. Figure 8 shows that average wages for GT students were lower than average wages for all students during the four years after projected high school graduation, but then began to increase. This may be representative of GT students earning less while enrolled in a postsecondary program, and then experiencing a wage increase after completion of the postsecondary program.

Table 7 is similar to Table 1, but only shows data for students who were never enrolled in college for the years in which R&P has data, (2007-2014). Wages and state of employment for those with no college experience can be compared, over time, to Table 1. If one wanted to know how much male Campbell County high school students make if they never attended college compared to the wages of male Campbell County high school students overall, Table 7 could help answer that question. This is illustrated in Figure 9 (see page 9), which shows that the average wage for Campbell County males who never enrolled in college was considerably higher than the average wage for all males from Campbell County. However, the opposite was true for females from Campbell County: the average wage of all females from Campbell County was substantially higher than the average wage for Campbell County females who never enrolled in college.




Source: WDQI Tables 1 and 5 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

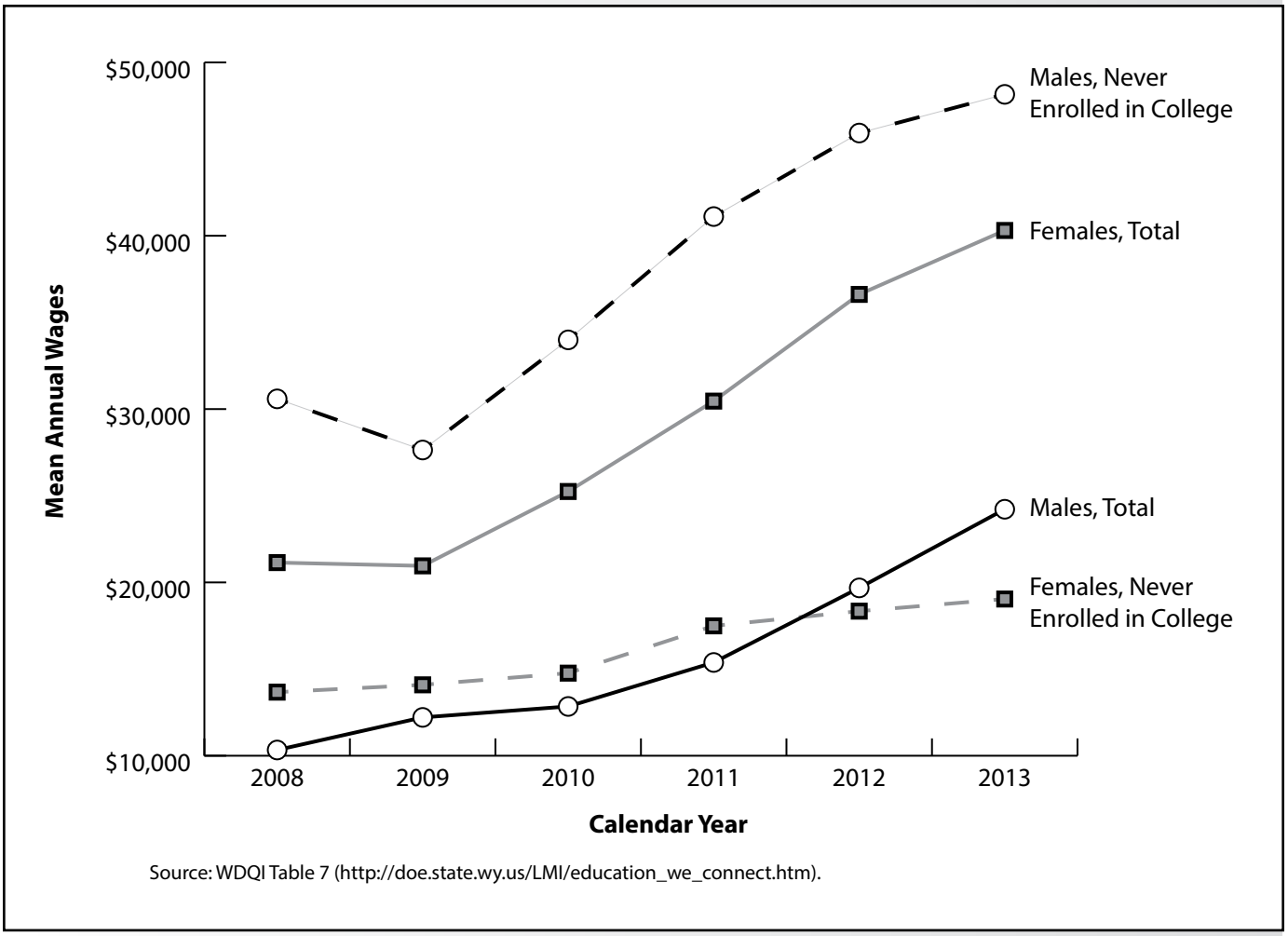
Figure 8: **Wyoming Gifted & Talented Program Students' Wages as a Percentage of All Students' Wages, 2004-2013**

## Database Limitations

There are a number of limitations to the data discussed here. First, it is important to note that not all cohort year participants are graduates. Cohort year only indicates that the specified year is the year in which the student would have graduated. For

example, cohort year 2009/10 means R&P anticipated that the student would have graduated in the spring of 2010. A student with an indicated cohort year of 2009/10 may not have participated throughout all of high school, or the whole of their senior year; a student could graduated early, dropped out, died, or left the state to complete high school elsewhere.

Second, R&P's ability to determine completion status has changed over time. Prior to the exit of the 2009/10 cohort from secondary school, R&P does not have information concerning exactly which groups of students received diplomas. For the 2006/07, 2007/08, and 2008/09 cohorts, graduation rates are calculated by assuming a student who participated in high school in March of their graduation year received a diploma. Though there are many drawbacks to this assumption, it is the best alternative available from the most recent data received for the above-mentioned groups. For the cohorts after and including 2009/10, R&P defines high school graduates as students who "graduated with a Wyoming regular high school diploma AND completed district defined college-bound course of study" or "graduated with a Wyoming regular high school diploma but without having




Source: WDQI Table 7 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

**Figure 9: Mean Wages Over Time for Campbell County Males and Females of the 2006/07 Cohort who Never Enrolled in College Compared to Total Campbell County Males and Females, 2008-2013**

completed the district defined college-bound course of study" (Wuerth, 2013). All others are considered non-graduates.

Finally, suppressions to protect anonymity also limit the data. If a cell has less than five observations, including zero, the cell is blacked out. This means related cells may also be suppressed in order to prevent someone from back-calculating the value of a field. Table 5 contains an example of suppression: for the state's entire 2009/10 cohort, the number of students who had IEPs at one point and worked in Colorado during the calendar year 2010 is blocked from view, as is the corresponding mean annual wage. Suppressions are more likely to occur as tables become more specific to a geographic area, gender, or completion status.

## Conclusion

Through the Workforce Data Quality Initiative Grant from the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, R&P is developing one of the most extensive longitudinal education and workforce databases in the country, fostering ongoing data exchanges with the Wyoming Department of Education, the National Student Clearinghouse, the Wyoming Department of Transportation, and the Unemployment Insurance systems of 11 other states.

Within the limits of confidentiality, the data discussed in this paper are available for public use, allowing anyone interested in the progress of Wyoming high school students to explore the data by cohort year, geographic area, gender, and high school completion status.

Further details discussing methodology, job stability, income inequality, labor market participation, economic and social mobility, and outcomes of students with disabilities can be found in WDQI #1 at (https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/WDQI_Pub1.pdf).

## References

Gallagher, T., Glover, T., Hammer, L., Holmes, M., & Moore, M. (2013, April). Workforce Data Quality Initiative report no. 1 for Wyoming: Appendix A: Region-level data. In Wyoming labor market information. Retrieved from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/WDQI_Pub1_Appendix_A.pdf

Gallagher, T., Glover, T., Hammer, L., Holmes, M., & Moore, M. (2013, April). Workforce Data Quality Initiative report no. 1 for Wyoming: Appendix B: County-level data. In Wyoming labor market information. Retrieved from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/WDQI_Pub1_Appendix_B.pdf

Gallagher, T., Glover, T., Hammer, L., Holmes, M., & Moore, M. (2013, April). Workforce Data Quality Initiative report no. 1 for Wyoming: School attendance and employment, 2006 to 2013. In Wyoming labor market information. Retrieved from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/WDQI_Pub1.pdf

Wuerth, B. (2013). WDE684 data collection Guidebook. Wyoming department of education. Retrieved from http://portals.edu.wyoming.gov/WISE/sf-docs/spring-2015/wde684-guidebook-end-of-year-2015-v1.pdf?sfvrsn=4

# *Now Online:* Wyoming Long-Term Occupational Projections by Substate Region, 2012-2022

**Table: Top 5 Projected Growth Occupations for Wyoming by Substate Region, 2012-2022**

| | SOC[a] Code | Occupation | Education | Employment 2012 (Estimated) | Employment 2022 (Projected) | Change N | Change % | Growth Openings Total | Growth Openings Per Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wyoming | | **Total, All Occupations** | | **300,015** | **336,683** | **36,668** | **12.2** | **37,439** | **3,744** |
| | 41-2031 | Retail Salespersons | Less than high school | 8,421 | 9,474 | 1,053 | 12.5 | 1,053 | 105 |
| | 35-3021 | Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food | Less than high school | 5,604 | 6,555 | 951 | 17.0 | 951 | 95 |
| | 29-1141 | Registered Nurses | Associate's degree | 4,738 | 5,619 | 881 | 18.6 | 881 | 88 |
| | 53-3032 | Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | Postsecondary non-degree award | 7,081 | 7,901 | 820 | 11.6 | 820 | 82 |
| | 39-9021 | Personal Care Aides | Less than high school | 2,099 | 2,908 | 809 | 38.5 | 809 | 81 |
| Casper MSA | | **Total, All Occupations** | | **44,680** | **51,969** | **7,289** | **16.3** | **7,477** | **748** |
| | 41-2031 | Retail Salespersons | Less than high school | 1,463 | 1,710 | 247 | 16.9 | 247 | 25 |
| | 29-1141 | Registered Nurses | Associate's degree | 787 | 988 | 201 | 25.5 | 201 | 20 |
| | 49-9041 | Industrial Machinery Mechanics | High school diploma | 732 | 921 | 189 | 25.8 | 189 | 19 |
| | 35-3021 | Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food | Less than high school | 845 | 1,031 | 186 | 22.0 | 186 | 19 |
| | 31-1014 | Nursing Assistants | Postsecondary non-degree award | 571 | 753 | 182 | 31.9 | 182 | 18 |
| Cheyenne MSA | | **Total, All Occupations** | | **47,921** | **56,024** | **8,103** | **16.9** | **8,309** | **831** |
| | 41-2031 | Retail Salespersons | Less than high school | 1,394 | 1,733 | 339 | 24.3 | 339 | 34 |
| | 35-3021 | Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food | Less than high school | 1,273 | 1,566 | 293 | 23.0 | 293 | 29 |
| | 53-3032 | Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | Postsecondary non-degree award | 905 | 1,182 | 277 | 30.6 | 277 | 28 |
| | 39-9021 | Personal Care Aides | Less than high school | 510 | 770 | 260 | 51.0 | 260 | 26 |
| | 29-1141 | Registered Nurses | Associate's degree | 1,015 | 1,227 | 212 | 20.9 | 212 | 21 |
| Central Southeast | | **Total, All Occupations** | | **40,299** | **44,259** | **3,960** | **9.8** | **4,249** | **425** |
| | 53-3032 | Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | Postsecondary non-degree award | 914 | 1,086 | 172 | 18.8 | 172 | 17 |
| | 47-2061 | Construction Laborers | Less than high school | 360 | 480 | 120 | 33.3 | 120 | 12 |
| | 11-1021 | General & Operations Managers | Bachelor's degree | 653 | 752 | 99 | 15.2 | 99 | 10 |
| | 43-9061 | Office Clerks, General | High school diploma | 718 | 821 | 103 | 14.4 | 103 | 10 |
| | 37-3011 | Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers | Less than high school | 359 | 452 | 93 | 25.9 | 93 | 9 |

aSOC = Standard Occupational Classification System.
Source: Research & Planning, WY DWS. Wyoming Long-Term Sub-State Occupational Projections, 2012-2022 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2015/LT-substate/index.htm).

(Table continued on page 12)

NEW! http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm

(Text continued from page 11)

# *Now Online:* Wyoming Long-Term Occupational Projections by Substate Region, 2012-2022

**Table: Top 5 Projected Growth Occupations for Wyoming by Substate Region, 2012-2022**

| | SOC[a] Code | Occupation | Education | Employment 2012 (Estimated) | Employment 2022 (Projected) | Change N | Change % | Growth Openings Total | Growth Openings Per Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northeast | | **Total, All Occupations** | | **53,252** | **60,182** | **6,930** | **13.0** | **7,115** | **712** |
| | 49-9041 | Industrial Machinery Mechanics | High school diploma | 547 | 759 | 212 | 38.8 | 212 | 21 |
| | 47-2061 | Construction Laborers | Less than high school | 894 | 1,094 | 200 | 22.4 | 200 | 20 |
| | 53-3032 | Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | Postsecondary non-degree award | 1,528 | 1,718 | 190 | 12.4 | 190 | 19 |
| | 35-3021 | Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food | Less than high school | 795 | 970 | 175 | 22.0 | 175 | 18 |
| | 11-1021 | General & Operations Managers | Bachelor's degree | 981 | 1,152 | 171 | 17.4 | 171 | 17 |
| Northwest | | **Total, All Occupations** | | **44,775** | **47,749** | **2,974** | **6.6** | **3,549** | **355** |
| | 47-2031 | Carpenters | High school diploma | 629 | 773 | 144 | 22.9 | 144 | 14 |
| | 29-1141 | Registered Nurses | Associate's degree | 701 | 782 | 81 | 11.6 | 81 | 8 |
| | 43-6014 | Secretaries & Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, & Executive | High school diploma | 734 | 809 | 75 | 10.2 | 75 | 8 |
| | 25-2021 | Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education | Bachelor's degree | 481 | 553 | 72 | 15.0 | 72 | 7 |
| | 25-3098 | Substitute Teachers | Bachelor's degree | 769 | 840 | 71 | 9.2 | 71 | 7 |
| Southwest | | **Total, All Occupations** | | **68,919** | **76,389** | **7,470** | **10.8** | **8,170** | **817** |
| | 41-2031 | Retail Salespersons | Less than high school | 2,283 | 2,507 | 224 | 9.8 | 224 | 22 |
| | 37-2012 | Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners | Less than high school | 1,483 | 1,687 | 204 | 13.8 | 204 | 20 |
| | 29-1141 | Registered Nurses | Associate's degree | 778 | 968 | 190 | 24.4 | 190 | 19 |
| | 35-3021 | Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers, Inc. Fast Food | Less than high school | 1,026 | 1,206 | 180 | 17.5 | 180 | 18 |
| | 47-2031 | Carpenters | High school diploma | 1,160 | 1,334 | 174 | 15.0 | 174 | 17 |

aSOC = Standard Occupational Classification System.
Source: Research & Planning, WY DWS. Wyoming Long-Term Sub-State Occupational Projections, 2012-2022 (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2015/LT-substate/index.htm).


**http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm**

# Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.1% in June 2015

*by: David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted[1] unemployment rate remained unchanged from May to June at 4.1%. Wyoming's unemployment rate was slightly lower than its June 2014 level of 4.4% and significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.3%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased slightly, rising by an estimated 955 individuals (0.3%) from May to June. This level of over-the-month employment growth is a normal change.

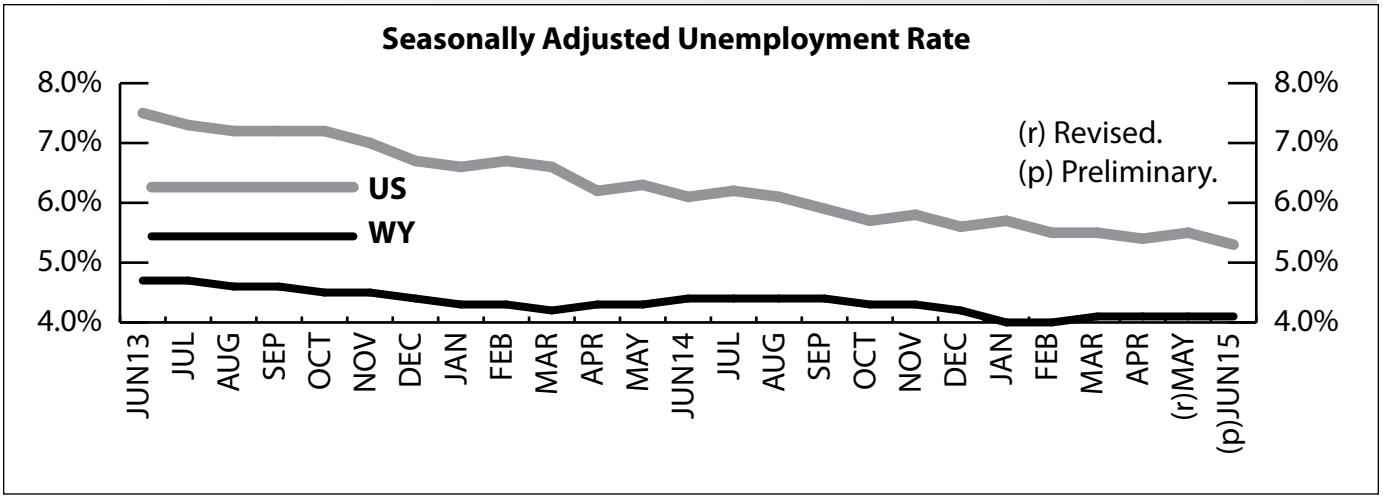
From May to June, unemployment rates rose slightly in 15 counties, fell in five counties and were unchanged in three counties. It is not unusual for unemployment to increase in June as the school year ends and young people start looking for jobs. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Albany (up from 2.6% to 3.3%), Goshen (up from 3.0% to 3.5%), and Laramie (up from 3.3% to 3.7%) counties.

From June 2014 to June 2015, unemployment rates fell in 18 counties and rose in five counties. The largest decreases occurred in Niobrara (down from 3.7% to 2.6%), Crook (down from 4.1% to 3.1%), and Teton (down from 3.5% to 2.7%) counties. Unemployment rates increased from a year earlier in Natrona (up from 4.2% to 4.7%), Sweetwater (up from 4.3% to 4.7%), Campbell (up from 3.5% to 3.8%), Converse (up from 3.3% to 3.6%), and Fremont (up from 5.0% to 5.1%) counties.

Niobrara County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.6%) in June. It was followed by Teton (2.7%), Crook (3.1%), and Weston (3.2%) counties. The highest unemployment rates were reported in Fremont (5.1%), Uinta (4.8%), Natrona (4.7%), and Sweetwater (4.7%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) fell from 301,600 in June 2014 to 301,400 in June 2015, a loss of 200 jobs (-0.1%; not a statistically significant change). This was the first decrease in nonfarm employment since April 2013.

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.



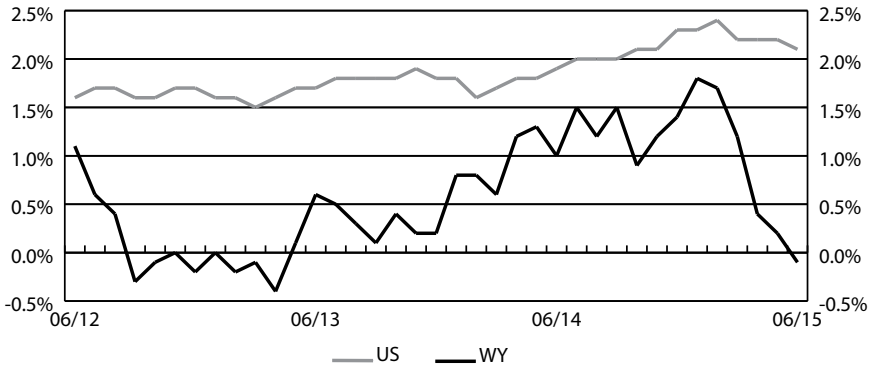
# Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, June 2015

*by: David Bullard, Senior Economist*

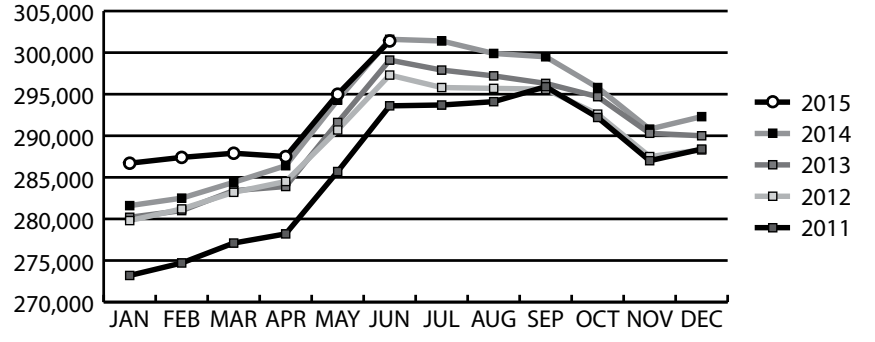
| Industry Sector | Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections | Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates | N Difference | % Difference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Nonfarm Employment** | **301,787** | **301,400** | **-387** | **-0.1%** |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 25,166 | 23,500 | -1,666 | -7.1% |
| Construction | 25,329 | 24,400 | -929 | -3.8% |
| Manufacturing | 9,924 | 9,900 | -24 | -0.2% |
| Wholesale Trade | 9,870 | 9,900 | 30 | 0.3% |
| Retail Trade | 31,031 | 30,600 | -431 | -1.4% |
| Transportation & Utilities | 16,251 | 16,200 | -51 | -0.3% |
| Information | 3,857 | 3,800 | -57 | -1.5% |
| Financial Activities | 11,483 | 11,800 | 317 | 2.7% |
| Professional & Business Services | 19,425 | 19,600 | 175 | 0.9% |
| Educational & Health Services | 26,404 | 27,400 | 996 | 3.6% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 40,599 | 42,400 | 1,801 | 4.2% |
| Other Services | 10,023 | 9,700 | -323 | -3.3% |
| Government | 72,425 | 72,200 | -225 | -0.3% |

Projections were run in July 2015 and based on QCEW data through March 2015.

## Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)




## Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment




## State Unemployment Rates June 2015 (Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|---|---|
| Puerto Rico | 12.6 |
| West Virginia | 7.4 |
| District of Columbia | 7.0 |
| Nevada | 6.9 |
| Alaska | 6.8 |
| Mississippi | 6.6 |
| South Carolina | 6.6 |
| Louisiana | 6.4 |
| New Mexico | 6.4 |
| California | 6.3 |
| Alabama | 6.1 |
| Georgia | 6.1 |
| New Jersey | 6.1 |
| Arizona | 5.9 |
| Illinois | 5.9 |
| Rhode Island | 5.9 |
| Missouri | 5.8 |
| North Carolina | 5.8 |
| Arkansas | 5.7 |
| Connecticut | 5.7 |
| Tennessee | 5.7 |
| Florida | 5.6 |
| Michigan | 5.5 |
| New York | 5.5 |
| Oregon | 5.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.4 |
| **United States** | **5.3** |
| Washington | 5.3 |
| Maryland | 5.2 |
| Ohio | 5.2 |
| Kentucky | 5.1 |
| Indiana | 4.9 |
| Virginia | 4.9 |
| Delaware | 4.7 |
| Maine | 4.7 |
| Massachusetts | 4.7 |
| Wisconsin | 4.6 |
| Kansas | 4.5 |
| Oklahoma | 4.5 |
| Colorado | 4.4 |
| Texas | 4.2 |
| **Wyoming** | **4.2** |
| Hawaii | 4.0 |
| Idaho | 4.0 |
| Minnesota | 3.9 |
| Montana | 3.9 |
| New Hampshire | 3.8 |
| South Dakota | 3.8 |
| Iowa | 3.7 |
| Vermont | 3.6 |
| Utah | 3.5 |
| North Dakota | 3.1 |
| Nebraska | 2.6 |

# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

*by: David Bullard, Senior Economist*

| | Employment in Thousands | | | % Change Total Employment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun 15 | May 15 | Jun 14 | Jun 15 May 15 | Jun 15 Jun 14 |
| **CAMPBELL COUNTY** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT** | **30.1** | **29.6** | **29.7** | **1.7** | **1.3** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **24.7** | **24.2** | **24.4** | **2.1** | **1.2** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING** | **11.5** | **11.2** | **11.6** | **2.7** | **-0.9** |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Construction | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 8.0 | -6.9 |
| Manufacturing | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING** | **18.6** | **18.4** | **18.1** | **1.1** | **2.8** |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 6.0 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 3.4 |
| 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 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Educational & Health Services | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| Other Services | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 12.5 |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **5.4** | **5.4** | **5.3** | **0.0** | **1.9** |

| | Employment in Thousands | | | % Change Total Employment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun 15 | May 15 | Jun 14 | Jun 15 May 15 | Jun 15 Jun 14 |
| **SWEETWATER COUNTY** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT** | **24.8** | **24.9** | **25.2** | **-0.4** | **-1.6** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **20.2** | **20.0** | **20.6** | **1.0** | **-1.9** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING** | **8.6** | **8.5** | **8.9** | **1.2** | **-3.4** |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 1.9 | -1.8 |
| Construction | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 0.0 | -10.5 |
| Manufacturing | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING** | **16.2** | **16.4** | **16.3** | **-1.2** | **-0.6** |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 0.0 | -2.0 |
| Information | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Professional & Business Services | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Educational & Health Services | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 0.0 |
| Other Services | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **4.6** | **4.9** | **4.6** | **-6.1** | **0.0** |

| | Employment in Thousands | | | % Change Total Employment | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun 15 | May 15 | Jun 14 | Jun 15 May 15 | Jun 15 Jun 14 |
| **TETON COUNTY** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT** | **22.1** | **17.8** | **21.6** | **24.2** | **2.3** |
| **TOTAL PRIVATE** | **19.4** | **15.3** | **18.9** | **26.8** | **2.6** |
| **GOODS PRODUCING** | **2.2** | **2.1** | **2.2** | **4.8** | **0.0** |
| Natural Resources, Mining & Construction | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 5.0 | 0.0 |
| Manufacturing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **SERVICE PROVIDING** | **19.9** | **15.7** | **19.4** | **26.8** | **2.6** |
| Trade, Transportation, & Utilities | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 20.0 | 3.4 |
| Information | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Financial Activities | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 11.1 | 11.1 |
| Professional & Business Services | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 5.3 | 0.0 |
| Educational & Health Services | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 9.3 | 6.1 | 9.1 | 52.5 | 2.2 |
| Other Services | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **GOVERNMENT** | **2.7** | **2.5** | **2.7** | **8.0** | **0.0** |

## State Unemployment Rates June 2015 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

| State | Unemp. Rate |
|---|---|
| Puerto Rico | 12.6 |
| New Mexico | 7.2 |
| West Virginia | 7.2 |
| Louisiana | 7.0 |
| Mississippi | 7.0 |
| Alaska | 6.9 |
| District of Columbia | 6.9 |
| Nevada | 6.9 |
| Alabama | 6.7 |
| South Carolina | 6.7 |
| Georgia | 6.4 |
| Arizona | 6.3 |
| Tennessee | 6.3 |
| California | 6.2 |
| North Carolina | 6.1 |
| Illinois | 5.9 |
| Michigan | 5.8 |
| Missouri | 5.8 |
| Oregon | 5.8 |
| Arkansas | 5.6 |
| Maryland | 5.6 |
| New Jersey | 5.6 |
| Rhode Island | 5.6 |
| Florida | 5.5 |
| Pennsylvania | 5.5 |
| **United States** | **5.5** |
| Connecticut | 5.4 |
| Kentucky | 5.3 |
| New York | 5.3 |
| Washington | 5.3 |
| Ohio | 5.2 |
| Delaware | 5.1 |
| Virginia | 5.0 |
| Massachusetts | 4.9 |
| Wisconsin | 4.9 |
| Indiana | 4.8 |
| Oklahoma | 4.8 |
| Kansas | 4.7 |
| Maine | 4.6 |
| Colorado | 4.5 |
| Hawaii | 4.4 |
| Texas | 4.4 |
| Montana | 4.0 |
| Minnesota | 3.9 |
| **Wyoming** | **3.9** |
| Idaho | 3.8 |
| Utah | 3.8 |
| Iowa | 3.6 |
| Vermont | 3.6 |
| New Hampshire | 3.5 |
| South Dakota | 3.5 |
| North Dakota | 3.2 |
| Nebraska | 3.0 |

# Economic Indicators

*by: David Bullard, Senior Economist*

*Wyoming total nonfarm employment fell by 0.1% from June 2014 to June 2015.*

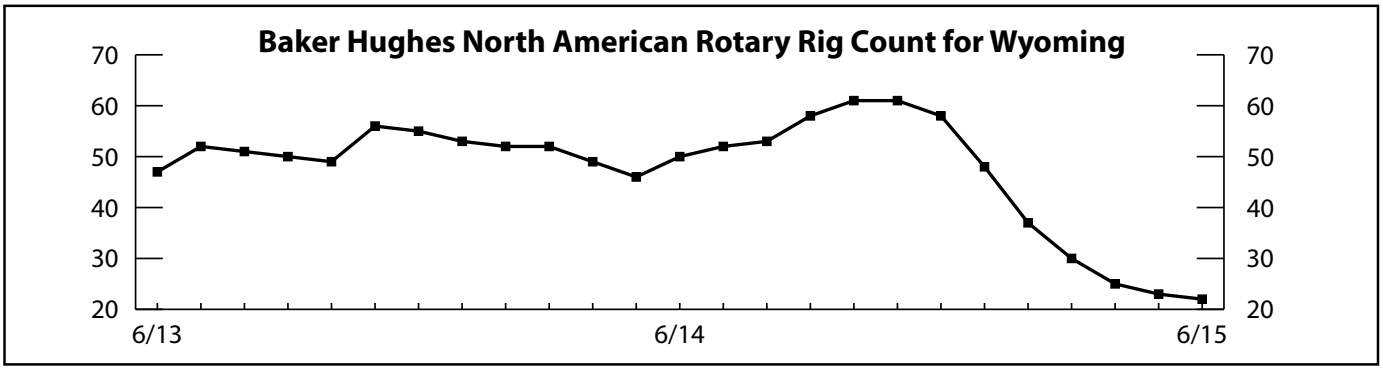
| | Jun 2015 (p) | May 2015 (r) | Jun 2014 (b) | Percent Change Month | Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment** | **301,400** | **295,000** | **301,600** | **2.2** | **-0.1** |
| Wyoming State Government | 15,100 | 16,000 | 14,900 | -5.6 | 1.3 |
| Laramie County Nonfarm Employment | 48,000 | 48,100 | 47,400 | -0.2 | 1.3 |
| Natrona County Nonfarm Employment | 43,300 | 43,300 | 43,300 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Selected U.S. Employment Data** | | | | | |
| U.S. Multiple Jobholders | 7,025,000 | 7,081,000 | 6,960,000 | -0.8 | 0.9 |
| As a percent of all workers | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.7% | N/A | N/A |
| U.S. Discouraged Workers | 653,000 | 563,000 | 676,000 | 16.0 | -3.4 |
| U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons | 6,776,000 | 6,363,000 | 7,805,000 | 6.5 | -13.2 |
| **Wyoming Unemployment Insurance** | | | | | |
| Weeks Compensated | 21,442 | 19,549 | 10,601 | 9.7 | 102.3 |
| Benefits Paid | $8,671,061 | $7,851,949 | $3,825,442 | 10.4 | 126.7 |
| Average Weekly Benefit Payment | $404.40 | $401.65 | $360.86 | 0.7 | 12.1 |
| State Insured Covered Jobs[1] | 285,643 | 277,439 | 283,080 | 3.0 | 0.9 |
| Insured Unemployment Rate | 2.5% | 2.6% | 1.5% | N/A | N/A |
| **Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers** | | | | | |
| (1982 to 1984 = 100) | | | | | |
| All Items | 238.6 | 237.8 | 238.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Food & Beverages | 246.2 | 245.8 | 242.0 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| Housing | 238.6 | 237.2 | 233.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 |
| Apparel | 125.0 | 127.1 | 127.3 | -1.7 | -1.8 |
| Transportation | 208.0 | 206.4 | 223.5 | 0.8 | -6.9 |
| Medical Care | 446.3 | 447.2 | 435.4 | -0.2 | 2.5 |
| Recreation (Dec. 1997=100) | 116.4 | 116.2 | 116.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100) | 137.4 | 137.4 | 137.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Other Goods & Services | 415.0 | 412.8 | 408.0 | 0.5 | 1.7 |
| Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100) | | | | | |
| All Commodities | 194.7 | 192.9 | 208.3 | 0.9 | -6.5 |
| **Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)** | | | | | |
| Total Units | 207 | 151 | 189 | 37.1 | 9.5 |
| Valuation | $51,109,000 | $46,763,000 | $62,369,000 | 9.3 | -18.1 |
| Single Family Homes | 168 | 149 | 179 | 12.8 | -6.1 |
| Valuation | $48,296,000 | $46,263,000 | $61,111,000 | 4.4 | -21.0 |
| Casper MSA[2] Building Permits | 30 | 22 | 26 | 36.4 | 15.4 |
| Valuation | $7,770,000 | $7,241,000 | $5,589,000 | 7.3 | 39.0 |
| Cheyenne MSA Building Permits | 44 | 29 | 55 | 51.7 | -20.0 |
| Valuation | $6,073,000 | $5,728,000 | $8,903,000 | 6.0 | -31.8 |
| **Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming** | 22 | 23 | 50 | -4.3 | -56.0 |

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

[1]Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

[2]Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm.



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

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

***Niobrara County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.6%) in June, followed by Teton (2.7%), Crook (3.1%), and Weston (3.2%) counties. The highest unemployment rates were reported in Fremont (5.1%), Uinta (4.8%), Natrona (4.7%), and Sweetwater (4.7%) counties.***

| | Labor Force | | | Employed | | | Unemployed | | | Unemployment Rates | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| REGION | Jun 2015 | May 2015 | Jun 2014 | Jun 2015 | May 2015 | Jun 2014 | Jun 2015 | May 2015 | Jun 2014 | Jun 2015 | May 2015 | Jun 2014 |
| County | (p) | (r) | (b) | (p) | (r) | (b) | (p) | (r) | (b) | (p) | (r) | (b) |
| **NORTHWEST** | **51,394** | **49,261** | **50,589** | **49,206** | **47,211** | **48,325** | **2,188** | **2,050** | **2,264** | **4.3** | **4.2** | **4.5** |
| Big Horn | 5,908 | 5,769 | 5,827 | 5,673 | 5,557 | 5,568 | 235 | 212 | 259 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.4 |
| Fremont | 20,922 | 20,698 | 20,699 | 19,857 | 19,701 | 19,669 | 1,065 | 997 | 1,030 | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Hot Springs | 2,554 | 2,463 | 2,559 | 2,458 | 2,376 | 2,453 | 96 | 87 | 106 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 4.1 |
| Park | 17,594 | 16,039 | 17,172 | 16,979 | 15,451 | 16,495 | 615 | 588 | 677 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 |
| Washakie | 4,416 | 4,292 | 4,332 | 4,239 | 4,126 | 4,140 | 177 | 166 | 192 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.4 |
| **NORTHEAST** | **56,343** | **54,885** | **55,527** | **54,293** | **52,941** | **53,374** | **2,050** | **1,944** | **2,153** | **3.6** | **3.5** | **3.9** |
| Campbell | 26,948 | 26,521 | 26,682 | 25,928 | 25,602 | 25,754 | 1,020 | 919 | 928 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Crook | 4,007 | 3,775 | 3,797 | 3,881 | 3,653 | 3,640 | 126 | 122 | 157 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 4.1 |
| Johnson | 4,805 | 4,481 | 4,809 | 4,618 | 4,290 | 4,604 | 187 | 191 | 205 | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Sheridan | 16,561 | 16,115 | 16,198 | 15,971 | 15,530 | 15,480 | 590 | 585 | 718 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 4.4 |
| Weston | 4,022 | 3,993 | 4,041 | 3,895 | 3,866 | 3,896 | 127 | 127 | 145 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| **SOUTHWEST** | **63,595** | **59,606** | **62,997** | **61,006** | **56,967** | **60,296** | **2,589** | **2,639** | **2,701** | **4.1** | **4.4** | **4.3** |
| Lincoln | 8,861 | 8,115 | 8,763 | 8,509 | 7,776 | 8,347 | 352 | 339 | 416 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.7 |
| Sublette | 5,293 | 4,958 | 4,981 | 5,068 | 4,743 | 4,763 | 225 | 215 | 218 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Sweetwater | 23,171 | 23,204 | 23,500 | 22,085 | 22,198 | 22,498 | 1,086 | 1,006 | 1,002 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Teton | 16,196 | 13,623 | 15,859 | 15,756 | 13,000 | 15,301 | 440 | 623 | 558 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 3.5 |
| Uinta | 10,074 | 9,706 | 9,894 | 9,588 | 9,250 | 9,387 | 486 | 456 | 507 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 5.1 |
| **SOUTHEAST** | **82,598** | **83,681** | **82,001** | **79,677** | **81,098** | **78,474** | **2,921** | **2,583** | **3,527** | **3.5** | **3.1** | **4.3** |
| Albany | 19,531 | 20,923 | 19,778 | 18,884 | 20,377 | 18,976 | 647 | 546 | 802 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 4.1 |
| Goshen | 7,321 | 7,259 | 7,162 | 7,068 | 7,044 | 6,866 | 253 | 215 | 296 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.1 |
| Laramie | 49,260 | 49,136 | 48,730 | 47,453 | 47,501 | 46,560 | 1,807 | 1,635 | 2,170 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| Niobrara | 1,452 | 1,353 | 1,398 | 1,414 | 1,323 | 1,346 | 38 | 30 | 52 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| Platte | 5,034 | 5,010 | 4,933 | 4,858 | 4,853 | 4,726 | 176 | 157 | 207 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.2 |
| **CENTRAL** | **61,094** | **60,087** | **60,966** | **58,424** | **57,581** | **58,491** | **2,670** | **2,506** | **2,475** | **4.4** | **4.2** | **4.1** |
| Carbon | 8,865 | 8,309 | 9,060 | 8,567 | 8,036 | 8,701 | 298 | 273 | 359 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 4.0 |
| Converse | 8,714 | 8,501 | 8,535 | 8,401 | 8,200 | 8,253 | 313 | 301 | 282 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Natrona | 43,515 | 43,277 | 43,371 | 41,456 | 41,345 | 41,537 | 2,059 | 1,932 | 1,834 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| **STATEWIDE** | **315,023** | **307,520** | **312,078** | **302,607** | **295,798** | **298,960** | **12,416** | **11,722** | **13,118** | **3.9** | **3.8** | **4.2** |
| Statewide Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| U.S. | | | | | | | | | | 5.5 | 5.3 | 6.3 |
| U.S. Seasonally Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | 5.3 | 5.5 | 6.1 |

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2015. Run Date 07/2015.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

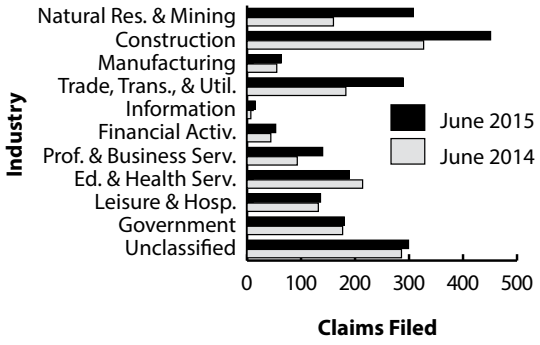
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

# Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

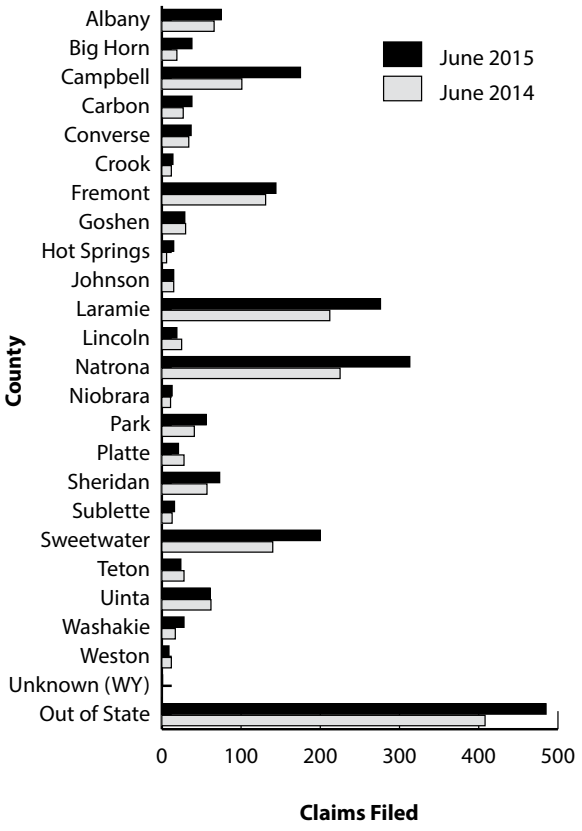
*by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist*

*Substantial over-the-year increases in initial claims were seen in several industries, including mining (95.4%); trade, transportation, & utilities (57.9%); and construction (37.9%).*

## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2015




## Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2015




## Initial Claims

| | Claims Filed | | | Percent Change Claims Filed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun 15 | May 15 | Jun 14 | May 15 | Jun 14 |
| **Wyoming Statewide** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL CLAIMS FILED** | **2,174** | **2,579** | **1,721** | **-15.7** | **26.3** |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 824 | 1,202 | 544 | -31.4 | 51.5 |
| Natural Res. & Mining | 308 | 474 | 160 | -35.0 | 92.5 |
| Mining | 297 | 454 | 152 | -34.6 | 95.4 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 15 | 18 | 8 | -16.7 | 87.5 |
| Construction | 451 | 630 | 327 | -28.4 | 37.9 |
| Manufacturing | 63 | 97 | 55 | -35.1 | 14.5 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 869 | 976 | 712 | -11.0 | 22.1 |
| Trade, Transp., & Utilities | 289 | 320 | 183 | -9.7 | 57.9 |
| Wholesale Trade | 70 | 68 | 28 | 2.9 | 150.0 |
| Retail Trade | 101 | 115 | 98 | -12.2 | 3.1 |
| Transp., Warehousing & Utilities | 118 | 137 | 57 | -13.9 | 107.0 |
| Information | 15 | 24 | 7 | -37.5 | 114.3 |
| Financial Activities | 53 | 46 | 44 | 15.2 | 20.5 |
| Prof. and Business Svcs. | 140 | 194 | 93 | -27.8 | 50.5 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 189 | 142 | 214 | 33.1 | -11.7 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 136 | 186 | 132 | -26.9 | 3.0 |
| Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin. | 41 | 58 | 32 | -29.3 | 28.1 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 180 | 106 | 177 | 69.8 | 1.7 |
| Federal Government | 29 | 22 | 22 | 31.8 | 31.8 |
| State Government | 15 | 20 | 18 | -25.0 | -16.7 |
| Local Government | 136 | 62 | 136 | 119.4 | 0.0 |
| Local Education | 77 | 11 | 63 | 600.0 | 22.2 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 299 | 294 | 286 | 1.7 | 4.5 |
| **Laramie County** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL CLAIMS FILED** | **276** | **330** | **212** | **-16.4** | **30.2** |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 87 | 135 | 68 | -35.6 | 27.9 |
| Construction | 81 | 106 | 53 | -23.6 | 52.8 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 141 | 171 | 114 | -17.5 | 23.7 |
| Trade, Transp., & Utilities | 43 | 45 | 42 | -4.4 | 2.4 |
| Financial Activities | 11 | 9 | 9 | 22.2 | 22.2 |
| Prof. & Business Svcs. | 53 | 64 | 20 | -17.2 | 165.0 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 29 | 43 | 20 | -32.6 | 45.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 17 | 16 | 14 | 6.3 | 21.4 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 29 | 12 | 20 | 141.7 | 45.0 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 17 | 10 | 8 | 70.0 | 112.5 |
| **Natrona County** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL CLAIMS FILED** | **312** | **454** | **225** | **-31.3** | **38.7** |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 142 | 243 | 98 | -41.6 | 44.9 |
| Construction | 60 | 100 | 43 | -40.0 | 39.5 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 152 | 187 | 114 | -18.7 | 33.3 |
| Trade, Transp., & Utilities | 57 | 73 | 25 | -21.9 | 128.0 |
| Financial Activities | 10 | 11 | 7 | -9.1 | 42.9 |
| Prof. & Business Svcs. | 39 | 64 | 27 | -39.1 | 44.4 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 25 | 19 | 41 | 31.6 | -39.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 13 | 24 | 10 | -45.8 | 30.0 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 5 | 4 | 3 | 25.0 | 66.7 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 11 | 19 | 8 | -42.1 | 37.5 |

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

# Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

*by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist*

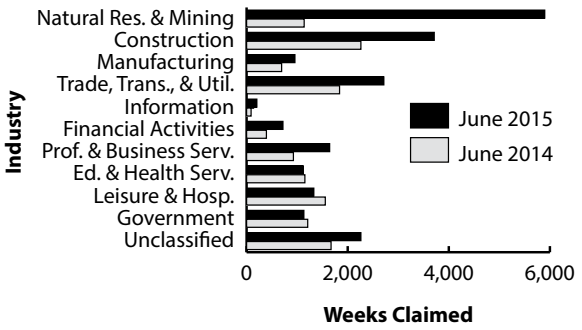
*Continued claims in mining increased 461.5% from June 2014 to June 2015.*

**Continued Claims**

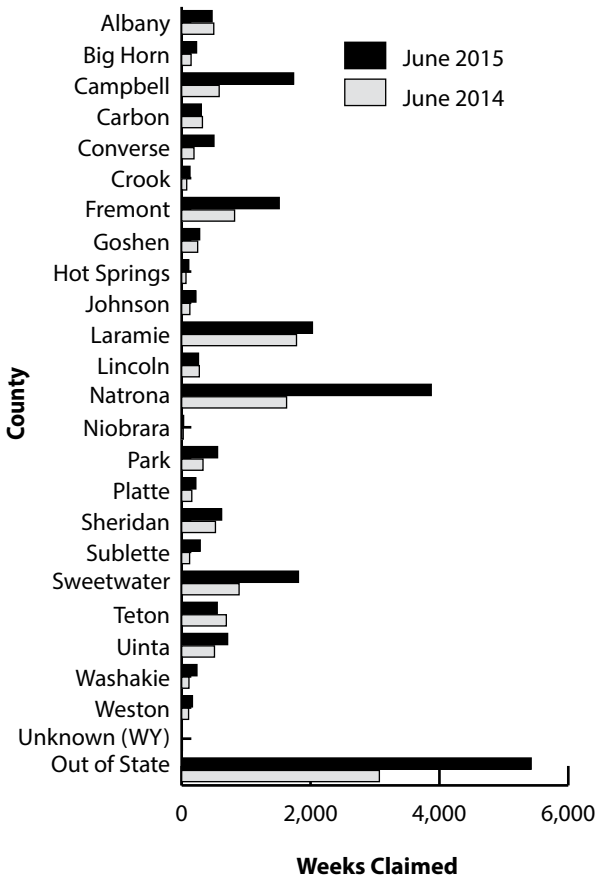
| | Claims Filed | | | Percent Change Claims Filed | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jun 15 | May 15 | Jun 14 | Jun 15 May 15 | Jun 15 Jun 14 |
| **Wyoming Statewide** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED** | **22,293** | **23,423** | **13,312** | **-4.8** | **67.5** |
| **TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS[b]** | 6,431 | 6,843 | 3,982 | -6.0 | 61.5 |
| *Benefit Exhaustions* | 346 | 339 | 320 | 2.1 | 8.1 |
| *Benefit Exhaustion Rates* | 5.4% | 5.0% | 8.0% | 0.4% | -2.7% |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 10,568 | 10,634 | 4,095 | -0.6 | 158.1 |
| Natural Res. & Mining | 5,898 | 5,972 | 1,139 | -1.2 | 417.8 |
| Mining | 5,778 | 5,863 | 1,029 | -1.4 | 461.5 |
| Oil & Gas Extraction | 480 | 516 | 88 | -7.0 | 445.5 |
| Construction | 3,712 | 3,744 | 2,261 | -0.9 | 64.2 |
| Manufacturing | 956 | 916 | 693 | 4.4 | 38.0 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 8,329 | 9,383 | 6,336 | -11.2 | 31.5 |
| Trade, Transp., & Utilities | 2,715 | 2,887 | 1,839 | -6.0 | 47.6 |
| Wholesale Trade | 716 | 670 | 320 | 6.9 | 123.8 |
| Retail Trade | 819 | 912 | 958 | -10.2 | -14.5 |
| Transp., Warehousing & Utilities | 1,180 | 1,305 | 561 | -9.6 | 110.3 |
| Information | 203 | 156 | 89 | 30.1 | 128.1 |
| Financial Activities | 719 | 783 | 392 | -8.2 | 83.4 |
| Prof. & Business Services | 1,643 | 1,667 | 926 | -1.4 | 77.4 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 1,123 | 798 | 1,153 | 40.7 | -2.6 |
| Leisure and Hospitality | 1,330 | 2,542 | 1,557 | -47.7 | -14.6 |
| Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin. | 587 | 543 | 374 | 8.1 | 57.0 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 1,133 | 1,144 | 1,209 | -1.0 | -6.3 |
| Federal Government | 235 | 361 | 305 | -34.9 | -23.0 |
| State Government | 206 | 231 | 187 | -10.8 | 10.2 |
| Local Government | 690 | 550 | 716 | 25.5 | -3.6 |
| Local Education | 173 | 84 | 139 | 106.0 | 24.5 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 2,261 | 2,261 | 1,671 | 0.0 | 35.3 |
| **Laramie County** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED** | **2,028** | **1,843** | **1,781** | **10.0** | **13.9** |
| **TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS** | **609** | **573** | **516** | **6.3** | **18.0** |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 613 | 538 | 387 | 13.9 | 58.4 |
| Construction | 375 | 312 | 263 | 20.2 | 42.6 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 1,109 | 1,040 | 1,156 | 6.6 | -4.1 |
| Trade, Transp., and Utilities | 340 | 360 | 396 | -5.6 | -14.1 |
| Financial Activities | 82 | 97 | 105 | -15.5 | -21.9 |
| Prof. & Business Svcs. | 288 | 288 | 279 | 0.0 | 3.2 |
| Educational and Health Svcs. | 249 | 170 | 256 | 46.5 | -2.7 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 114 | 113 | 135 | 0.9 | -15.6 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 195 | 186 | 192 | 4.8 | 1.6 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 109 | 79 | 45 | 38.0 | 142.2 |
| **Natrona County** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED** | **3,873** | **3,694** | **1,628** | **4.8** | **137.9** |
| **TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS** | **1,093** | **1,064** | **478** | **2.7** | **128.7** |
| TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING | 2,019 | 1,971 | 572 | 2.4 | 253.0 |
| Construction | 441 | 503 | 213 | -12.3 | 107.0 |
| TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING | 1,652 | 1,528 | 946 | 8.1 | 74.6 |
| Trade, Transp., and Utilities | 636 | 599 | 275 | 6.2 | 131.3 |
| Financial Activities | 165 | 171 | 55 | -3.5 | 200.0 |
| Professional & Business Svcs. | 544 | 473 | 265 | 15.0 | 105.3 |
| Educational & Health Svcs. | 199 | 167 | 255 | 19.2 | -22.0 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 116 | 106 | 140 | 9.4 | -17.1 |
| TOTAL GOVERNMENT | 82 | 92 | 57 | -10.9 | 43.9 |
| UNCLASSIFIED | 117 | 102 | 51 | 14.7 | 129.4 |

[a]An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.
[b]Does not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2015




## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2015



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

**Official Business**
**Penalty for Private Use $300**
**Return Service Requested**

PRSRT STD
US POSTAGE PAID
CASPER WY
PERMIT NO. 100