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Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2016

by: Michael Moore, Editor

Each year, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed information on earnings and employment by industry and county of employment. The numbers of individuals working in each industry and county are based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services; these are referred to as wage records. UI covered employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment. Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2016 is included in the summary counts presented in this research. Each individual is counted only once.

By linking the Wage Records database with other administrative databases, such as the driver's license file from the Wyoming Department of Transportation, R&P is able to identify demographic information for each county and industry, including number of persons working, average annual wages, average number of quarters worked, and average number of employers. This year, R&P is introducing three new variables: hours worked, median hourly wage, and median annual wage. The introduction of the hours worked data is discussed in detail in a related article on page 9.

This issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* includes two articles that illustrate how the data presented in these tables can be used. The full tables are available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

Related Articles

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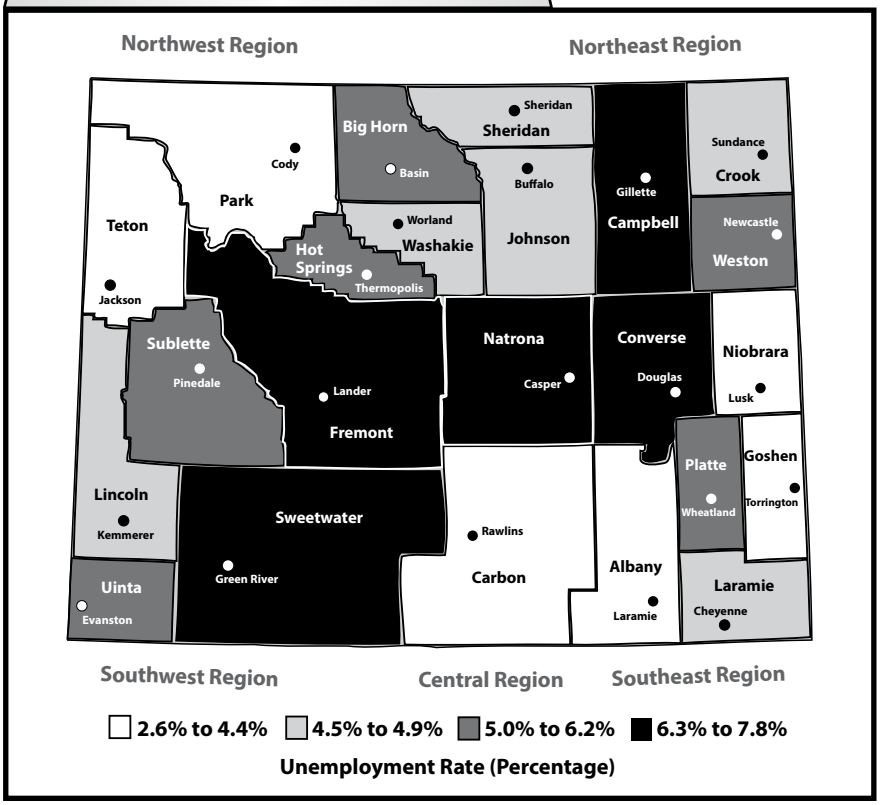
HIGHLIGHTS

- **From June 2016 to June 2017, Wyoming's labor force dropped by an estimated 5,210 people (-1.7%), suggesting that individuals have moved to other states and/or given up their job search. ...** ***page 17***
- **From June 2016 to June 2017, the number of unique Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants with continued claims decreased by 45.6%. ...** ***page 23***

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, June 2017 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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Wage Records in Wyoming, 2000-2016

Males, Younger Workers Were the Most Affected by the Recent Economic Downturn

by: Michael Moore, Editor

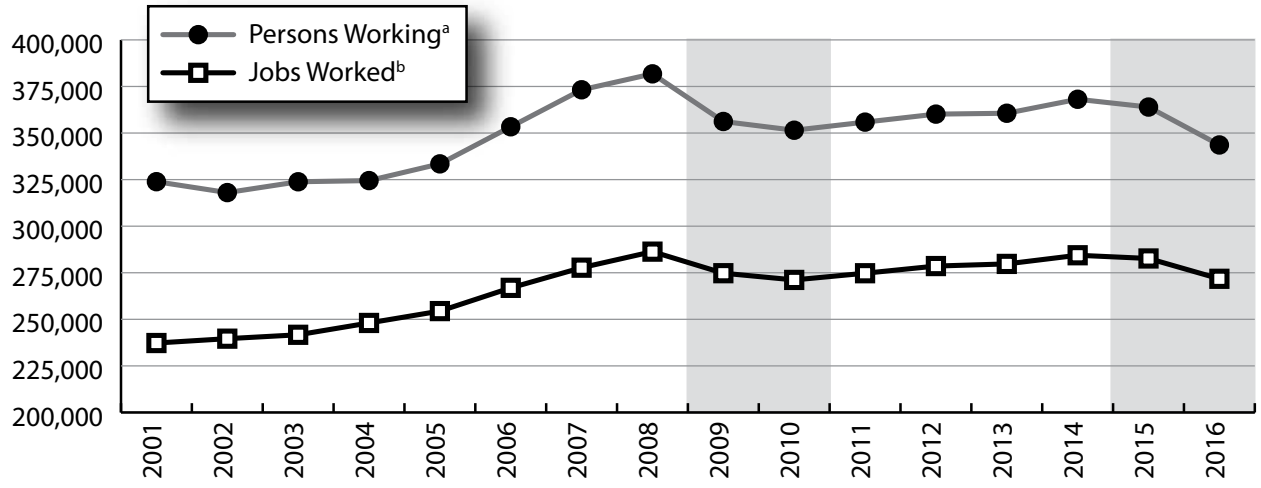
Beginning in second quarter 2015 (2015Q2), Wyoming entered an extended period of economic downturn based on the "substantial decline in the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal" (Gallagher, 2016). As shown in Figure 1, the total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time declined for the second consecutive year; since 2014, the total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time has decreased from 368,128 to 343,602 – a difference of -24,526 individuals, or -6.7% (see Table 1).

According to data collected through the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), over-the-year job losses began to occur in 2015Q2 and continued through at least 2017Q1. The total number of jobs worked in Wyoming decreased from an annual average of 284,394 in 2014 to 271,761 in 2016 — a loss of 12,633 jobs, or -4.4% (see Table 1).

Table 1: Total Number of Persons Working at Any Time and Total Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, 2014-2016

			Change, 2014-2016	
	2014	2016	N	%
Persons Working[a]	368,128	343,602	-24,526	-6.7
Jobs Worked[b]	284,394	271,761	-12,633	-4.4

[a]Source: Wage Records Database, Research & Planning, WY DWS.
[b]Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/28/17.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4 (most recent data).
[a]Source: Wage Records database, Research & Planning, WY DWS.
[b]Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/2/17.

Figure 1: Total Number of Persons Working at Any Time and Total Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, 2001-2016

This article details the change in number of persons working in Wyoming at any time by industry, county of employment, gender, and age. The full tables from which these data were extracted are available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

It is important to understand the dynamics of how individuals move in and out of Wyoming's labor market. During times of rapid economic expansion — such as Wyoming experienced from 2005 to 2008 — more people work in Wyoming. But during times of economic contraction — such as the recent downturn from 2015Q2 to 2017Q1 — fewer people work in Wyoming.

Table 2: Inflow, Outflow, and Net Flow of Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time, 2000-2016

Year	Total	Inflow[a]	Outflow[b]	Net Flow[c]
2000	308,297	71,622	-69,315	2,307
2001	323,885	82,279	-66,691	15,588
2002	318,034	70,240	-76,091	-5,851
2003	323,843	74,963	-69,154	5,809
2004	324,476	70,083	-69,450	633
2005	333,453	72,893	-63,916	8,977
2006	353,366	82,885	-62,972	19,913
2007	373,226	88,633	-68,773	19,860
2008	381,775	86,015	-77,466	8,549
2009	356,201	60,905	-86,479	-25,574
2010	351,509	67,819	-72,511	-4,692
2011	355,857	72,711	-68,363	4,348
2012	360,155	71,798	-67,500	4,298
2013	360,625	70,809	-70,339	470
2014	368,128	75,692	-68,189	7,503
2015	363,949	68,483	-72,662	-4,179
2016	343,602	56,560	-76,907	-20,347

[a]Inflow refers to individuals working in Wyoming who did not work in Wyoming the previous year.

[b]Outflow refers to individuals who worked in Wyoming one year but were not found working in Wyoming the following year.

[c]Net flow refers to the overall change from the previous year.

Source: Research & Planning. Wage Records database.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/28/17.

Table 2 and Figure 2 (see page 5) illustrate the change in persons working in Wyoming from year to year. For this article, *inflow* refers to individuals who worked in Wyoming in one calendar year, but did not work in Wyoming during the previous year. For example, an individual who worked in Wyoming in 2016 but not in 2015 would be considered inflow in 2016. Conversely, *outflow* refers to individuals who worked in Wyoming in one calendar year, but not the following year. For example, an individual who worked in Wyoming in 2014 but not 2015 would be considered outflow in 2015. *Net flow* refers to the overall change in the number of persons working from one year for the next. As shown in Table 2 and illustrated in Figure 2, Wyoming's inflow in 2016 was 56,560 individuals, compared to an outflow of 76,907 individuals. Therefore, the net flow for Wyoming in 2016 was -20,347.

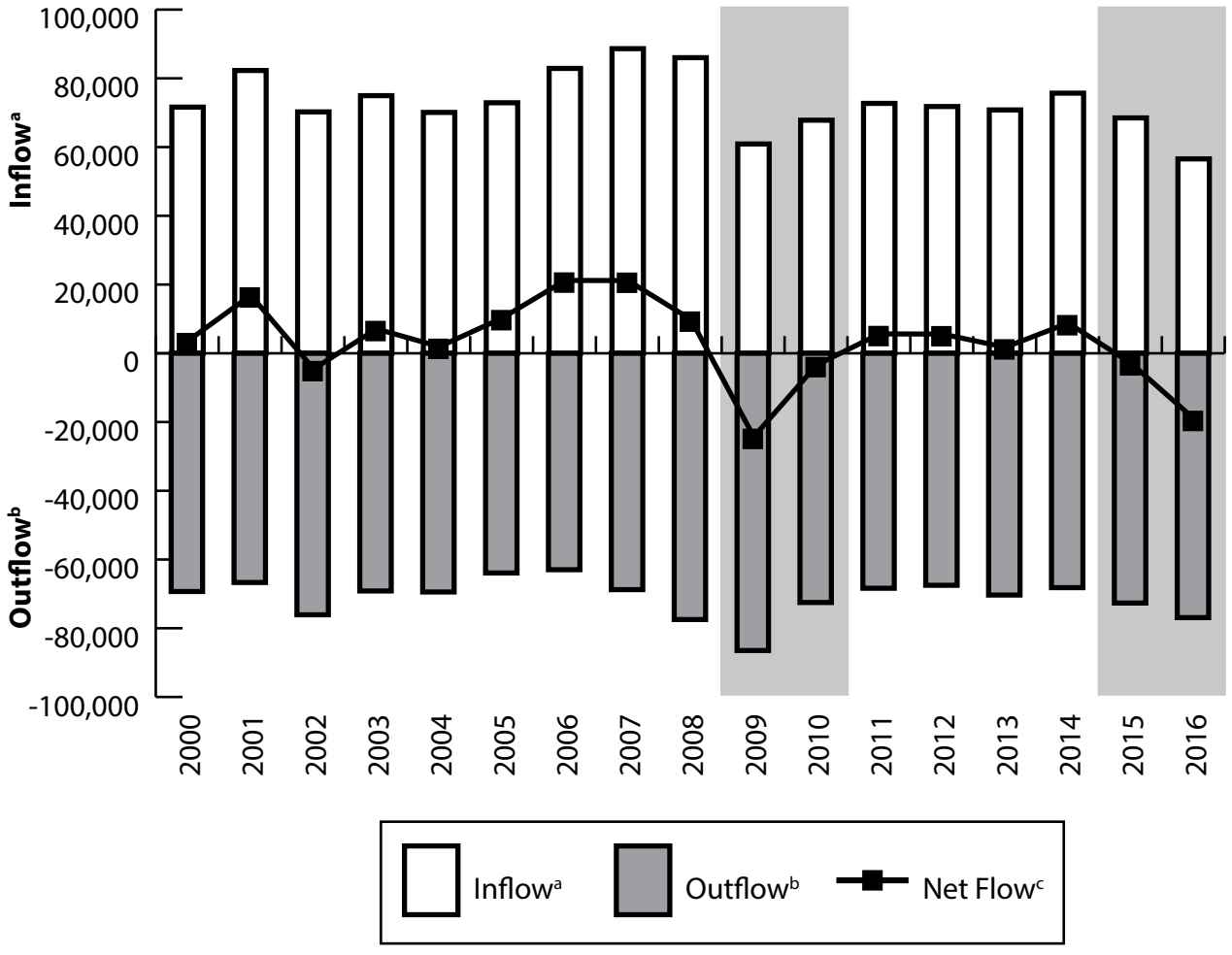
Industry

As previously mentioned, Wyoming entered its most recent economic downturn in 2015 based on a shortage of demand and lower prices for coal, oil, and natural gas. This is reflected in Table 3 (see page 6), which shows that the greatest change in the number of persons working was seen in Wyoming's mining industry. The total number of persons working in mining at any time decreased from 35,313 in 2014 to 23,710 in 2016 (-11,603, or -32.9%). Percentagewise, the change in the number of persons working (-32.9%) was similar to the change in the number of jobs worked in mining from 2014Q3 to 2016Q3 (-35.1%; Wen, 2017).

Substantial declines in the numbers of persons working were also seen in construction (-7,538, or -17.7%); wholesale

trade, transportation, & utilities (-2,888, or -11.0%); professional & business services (-1,291, or -4.9%); and manufacturing (-1,008, or -8.0%). The growth and contraction of those industries are often tied to Wyoming's mining industry, which is reflected in these numbers. Gallagher (2017) noted that the manufacturing industry, in particular, is "vulnerable to contractions in energy prices in bad times, or becomes a donor of labor to the mining industry during boom times."

While most industries experienced a decline in the number of persons working from 2014 to 2016, some experienced growth. The most substantial increase was



[a]Inflow refers to individuals working in Wyoming who did not work in Wyoming the previous year.
[b]Outflow refers to individuals who worked in Wyoming one year but were not found working in Wyoming the following year.
[c]Net flow refers to the overall change from the previous year.
Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1 (most recent data).
Source: Research & Planning. Wage Records database.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/28/17.

Figure 2: **Inflow, Outflow, and Net Flow of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time, 2000-2016**

seen in health care & social assistance (1,056, or 2.9%). This is due in large part to an older population that requires more health care services. In 2015, 28.3% of Wyoming's population was age 55 and older, and smaller counties such as Hot Springs (41.3%), Platte (39.3%), and Johnson (37.5%) had even greater proportions of older workers (Knapp, 2017).

As shown in Table 3, other industries experienced moderate increases from 2014, including leisure & hospitality (635, or 1.2%), retail trade (297, or 0.7%), and educational services (138, or 0.4%).

County of Employment

From 2014 to 2016, 20 of Wyoming's 23 counties experienced a decrease in the number of persons working. The most substantial decreases were seen in counties with a high concentration of jobs in mining: Natrona (-5,694, or -10.7%), Campbell (-4,502, or -12.6%), and Sweetwater (-3,570, or -11.5%) counties (see Table 4, page 7).

The only counties that experienced an increase in the number of persons working were Teton (2,358, or 8.7%), Lincoln (495, or 6.7%), and Albany (207, or 1.1%). The increase in persons working in Teton County coincides with the increase in persons working in leisure & hospitality, as approximately half of all jobs in Teton County are in the leisure & hospitality industry (Brennan, 2017).

Gender and Age

Table 5 (see page 8) shows the change

Table 3: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Industry, 2014-2016

NAICS[a] Code and Industry	2014	2016	Change, 2014-2016 N	Change, 2014-2016 %
11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	3,698	3,691	-7	-0.2
21 - Mining	35,313	23,710	-11,603	-32.9
23 - Construction	42,665	35,127	-7,538	-17.7
31,32 &,33 - Manufacturing	12,601	11,593	-1,008	-8.0
42,48,49 &,22 - Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	26,299	23,411	-2,888	-11.0
44 & 45 - Retail Trade	41,118	41,415	297	0.7
51 - Information	4,409	4,376	-33	-0.7
52 & 53 - Financial Activities	13,025	12,394	-631	-4.8
54 & 55 - Professional & Business Services	26,086	24,795	-1,291	-4.9
61 - Educational Services	34,546	34,684	138	0.4
62 - Health Care & Social Assistance	35,920	36,976	1,056	2.9
71 & 72 - Leisure & Hospitality	53,824	54,459	635	1.2
81 - Other Services	9,571	9,064	-507	-5.3
92 - Public Administration	28,322	27,603	-719	-2.5
Unclassified	731	304	-427	-58.4
Total, All Industries	**368,128**	**343,602**	**-24,526**	**-6.7**

[a]North American Industry Classification System.
Source: Wage Records database, Research & Planning, WYDWS.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/28/17.

in the number of persons working by gender and age group from 2014 to 2016. During this period, there was a greater decrease in males (-19,152 individuals, or -10.6%) than females (-7,542, or -5.2%). The more sizeable decrease in males is likely due to the loss of approximately one-third of all jobs in the mining industry (Wen, 2017); these higher paying mining jobs are more often worked by males than females.

As noted by Harris (2013), younger workers are more likely to be affected by job loss during times of economic downturn than older workers. This can be seen in Table 5, which shows that the most significant change of persons working in Wyoming was in individuals younger than age 35. This may be an indication that during times of economic downturn, employers tend to retain older, more experienced workers and let go of younger workers with less experience.

Nonresidents – individuals for whom demographic data are not available – have historically made up a substantial portion of Wyoming's workforce (Jones, 2002). Nonresidents are often individuals from another state who work in Wyoming without establishing residency. Table 5 shows that in 2016, there were 44,277 nonresidents working in Wyoming, an increase of 2,168 individuals (5.1%) from 2014.

Table 4: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by County of Employment, 2014-2016

			Change, 2014-2016	
County	2014	2016	N	%
Albany	19,626	19,833	207	1.1
Big Horn	5,460	5,279	-181	-3.3
Campbell	35,671	31,169	-4,502	-12.6
Carbon	11,204	10,129	-1,075	-9.6
Converse	8,679	6,982	-1,697	-19.6
Crook	2,967	2,833	-134	-4.5
Fremont	21,613	19,905	-1,708	-7.9
Goshen	5,938	5,495	-443	-7.5
Hot Springs	2,535	2,369	-166	-6.5
Johnson	4,522	3,789	-733	-16.2
Laramie	56,133	54,711	-1,422	-2.5
Lincoln	7,373	7,868	495	6.7
Natrona	53,169	47,475	-5,694	-10.7
Niobrara	1,119	1,093	-26	-2.3
Park	17,762	17,328	-434	-2.4
Platte	4,918	4,619	-299	-6.1
Sheridan	16,072	15,496	-576	-3.6
Sublette	6,205	4,915	-1,290	-20.8
Sweetwater	31,076	27,506	-3,570	-11.5
Teton	27,229	29,587	2,358	8.7
Uinta	11,915	10,724	-1,191	-10.0
Washakie	4,499	4,398	-101	-2.2
Weston	3,020	2,909	-111	-3.7
Unknown[a]	9,423	7,190	-2,233	-23.7
Total	**368,128**	**343,602**	**-24,526**	**-6.7**

[a]Unknown refers to individuals whose counties of employment could not be identified. This includes individuals who work for large companies with no Wyoming address.

Source: Wage Records database, Research & Planning, WYDWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/28/17.

Conclusion

Since the beginning of the recent economic downturn in 2015Q2, the number of persons working in Wyoming at any time has decreased substantially. From 2014 to 2016, the total number of persons working declined by 6.7%, or -24,526 individuals. This is consistent with the

decrease in the number of jobs worked (12,633 jobs, or -4.4%) from 2014 to 2016.

During this recent downturn, younger male workers were the most likely to be affected by job loss. The number of males under age 35 working in Wyoming at any time decreased from 75,438 in 2014 to 63,521 in 2016 (-11,917 individuals, or -26.8%).

The information presented in this article was taken from a series of comprehensive tables available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

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Table 5: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender and Age, 2014 to 2016

Gender	Age	2014	2016	Change, 2014-2016 N	Change, 2014-2016 %
Females	00-19	10,763	9,416	-1,347	-12.5
	20-24	17,104	15,031	-2,073	-12.1
	25-34	32,557	30,728	-1,829	-5.6
	35-44	26,865	26,622	-243	-0.9
	45-54	26,846	24,737	-2,109	-7.9
	55-64	24,338	23,960	-378	-1.6
	65-Up	7,658	8,095	437	5.7
	Total	**146,131**	**138,589**	**-7,542**	**-5.2**
Males	00-19	10,913	9,110	-1,803	-16.5
	20-24	20,021	16,186	-3,835	-19.2
	25-34	44,504	38,225	-6,279	-14.1
	35-44	35,046	32,515	-2,531	-7.2
	45-54	31,729	28,344	-3,385	-10.7
	55-64	28,219	26,762	-1,457	-5.2
	65-Up	9,456	9,594	138	1.5
	Total	**179,888**	**160,736**	**-19,152**	**-10.6**
Nonresidents[a]	**Total**	**42,109**	**44,277**	**2,168**	**5.1**
Total	00-19	21,676	18,526	-3,150	-14.5
	20-24	37,125	31,217	-5,908	-15.9
	25-34	77,061	68,953	-8,108	-10.5
	35-44	61,911	59,137	-2,774	-4.5
	45-54	58,575	53,081	-5,494	-9.4
	55-64	52,557	50,722	-1,835	-3.5
	65-Up	17,114	17,689	575	3.4
	Total	**368,128**	**343,602**	**-24,526**	**-6.7**

[a]Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Wage Records database, Research & Planning, WYDWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/28/17.

Wage Records in Wyoming, 2000-2016

Demographics of Two Economic Downturns in Wyoming

by: Lynae Mohondro, Senior Economist

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and the U.S. Census Bureau conduct the Current Employment Statistics and American Community Survey. These surveys collect data on industry job loss and hours worked. At the state level, small sample sizes result in unreliable data. To maintain reliability of data on hours worked in Wyoming, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services uses hours worked data from the Wage Records database. R&P has published data on the number of hours worked for the first time in Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2016, available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

Wyoming's reliance on the oil and gas industry leads to rapid fluctuations in economic expansion and contraction. According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER, 2010), the national Great Recession lasted from November 2007 to June 2009. To some degree, this overlapped Wyoming's previous economic downturn, which lasted from first quarter 2009 (2009Q1) to first quarter 2010 (2010Q1). In general, firms avoid layoffs at the beginning of a recession by reducing employee hours, and increase employee hours at the end of a recession before hiring new employees (Stewart, 2014). During the Great Recession, the goods-producing sector in the U.S. lost a higher percentage of jobs than the service-providing sector (Aliprantis, 2012). Box 1 shows goods-producing and service-providing industries as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Box 1: Industries by NAICS Code and Supersector

	NAICS Code and Industry
Goods-Producing Industries	11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting
	21 - Mining
	23 - Construction
	31,32, & 33 - Manufacturing
Service-Providing Industries	42,48,49, & 22 - Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing
	44 & 45 - Retail Trade
	51 - Information
	52 & 53 - Financial Activities
	54, 55, & 56 - Professional & Business Services
	61 - Educational Services
	62 - Health Services
	71 & 72 - Leisure & Hospitality
	81 - Other Services (Except Public Administration)
	92 - Public Administration
	Unclassified

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

During times of recession or economic downturn, the workforce tends to become older and more experienced, due to layoffs of younger, less experienced workers (BLS, 2016). Overall, younger males experience the greatest fluctuations in employment and hours worked during national recessions (Laroque & Osotimehin, 2015). To illustrate these points, R&P has published several tables that show the change in employment and hours worked in Wyoming from 2008 to 2010 (*previous downturn*, 2009Q1 to 2010Q1) and 2014 to 2016 (*most recent downturn*, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4). This article includes sample tables extracted from the full tables, which are available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

Previous Downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1

Wyoming's goods-producing sector lost a higher percentage of workers than the service-providing sector during the previous downturn. The number of persons working in construction in Wyoming decreased by 11,656, or -22.0%, from 2008 to 2010 (see Table 1), while the median number of hours worked in construction decreased by 15, or -1.7% (see Table 2, page 11). In contrast, the number of persons working in educational services and health care & social assistance increased by 6.1% and 3.8%, respectively. The median number of hours worked decreased in educational services (-8.5%) but increased in health care & social assistance (3.8%).

As previously mentioned, the workforce tends to become older during times of economic downturn since younger workers are the most likely to lose their jobs. This can be seen in Table 3 (see page 12), which shows that workers younger than 20 (-25.9%) and ages 20-24 (-10.0%) lost jobs at a greater rate than the statewide average (-7.9%) during the previous downturn. As shown in Table 4 (see page 13), younger workers also experienced the greatest decrease in the number of

Table 1: **Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Industry, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016**

	2008-2010				2014-2016			
			Change				Change	
NAICS[a] Code and Industry	2008	2010	N	%	2014	2016	N	%
11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	3,318	3,477	159	4.8	3,698	3,691	-7	-0.2
21 - Mining	38,679	31,814	-6,865	-17.7	35,313	23,710	-11,603	-32.9
23 - Construction	53,081	41,425	-11,656	-22.0	42,665	35,127	-7,538	-17.7
31,32, & 33 - Manufacturing	13,205	11,618	-1,587	-12.0	12,601	11,593	-1,008	-8.0
42,48,49, & 22 - Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	24,928	23,114	-1,814	-7.3	26,299	23,411	-2,888	-11.0
44 & 45 - Retail Trade	45,401	40,251	-5,150	-11.3	41,118	41,415	297	0.7
51 - Information	4,635	4,483	-152	-3.3	4,409	4,376	-33	-0.7
52 & 53 - Financial Activities	13,478	12,399	-1,079	-8.0	13,025	12,394	-631	-4.8
54 & 55 - Professional & Business Services	26,700	24,692	-2,008	-7.5	26,086	24,795	-1,291	-4.9
61 - Educational Services	31,995	33,950	1,955	6.1	34,546	34,684	138	0.4
62 - Health Care & Social Assistance	33,171	34,446	1,275	3.8	35,920	36,976	1,056	2.9
71 & 72 - Leisure & Hospitality	54,249	49,491	-4,758	-8.8	53,824	54,459	635	1.2
81 - Other Services	10,359	9,973	-386	-3.7	9,571	9,064	-507	-5.3
92 - Public Administration	27,983	28,804	821	2.9	28,322	27,603	-719	-2.5
Unclassified	593	1,572	979	165.1	731	304	-427	-58.4
Total, All Industries	**381,775**	**351,509**	**-30,266**	**-7.9**	**368,128**	**343,602**	**-24,526**	**-6.7**

[a]North American Industry Classification System.

Excerpted from Table 1: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Industry and Age, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016, available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2017/hours_worked.htm.

Wage Records database, Research & Planning, WYDWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/18/17.

hours worked (-11.4% for those younger than 20, and -12.7% for those ages 20-24). In comparison, the number of individuals ages 55-64 working at any time increased 7.2% with a 2.1% decrease in hours worked, and the number of workers ages 65 and older increased 3.6% with a 1.2% decrease in hours worked.

Counties that rely on goods-producing industries experienced greater fluctuations in employment and hours worked. During the previous downturn, the largest percentage decrease of persons working occurred in Lincoln County (-20.7%, see Table 5, page 14), which also experienced a 20.5% increase in the median number of hours worked (see Table 6, page 15). The largest growth occurred in Platte County, where the number of workers increased 4.1% and the hours worked decreased 4.8%.

During the previous downturn, there was a greater decrease in the number of males (-10,559, or -5.7%) than females (-4,951, or -3.3%) working in Wyoming at any time (see Table 3). During this time, the median number of hours worked by males decreased by 4.3%, compared to a decrease of 1.8% for females (see Table 4).

Table 2: Median Number of Hours Worked in Wyoming at Any Time by Industry, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016

	2008-2010				2014-2016			
			Change				Change	
NAICS[a] Code and Industry	2008	2010	N	%	2014	2016	N	%
11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	1,143	1,154	11	0.9	1,094	1,223	130	11.8
21 - Mining	2,080	2,052	-28	-1.3	2,130	2,080	-50	-2.3
23 - Construction	880	865	-15	-1.7	965	1,073	108	11.2
31,32, & 33 - Manufacturing	2,000	2,011	11	0.5	2,028	2,017	-11	-0.5
42,48,49, & 22 - Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	2,003	1,953	-50	-2.5	1,967	1,924	-43	-2.2
44 & 45 - Retail Trade	1,093	1,127	34	3.1	1,227	1,278	51	4.2
51 - Information	1,747	1,988	241	13.8	1,920	1,952	32	1.7
52 & 53 - Financial Activities	1,953	1,952	-2	-0.1	1,969	1,952	-17	-0.9
54 & 55 - Professional & Business Services	1,101	1,046	-56	-5.0	1,186	1,168	-18	-1.5
61 - Educational Services	1,563	1,430	-134	-8.5	1,495	1,497	2	0.1
62 - Health Care & Social Assistance	1,651	1,713	62	3.8	1,738	1,724	-14	-0.8
71 & 72 - Leisure & Hospitality	562	604	42	7.5	623	641	19	3.0
81 - Other Services	1,288	1,204	-84	-6.5	1,330	1,192	-139	-10.4
92 - Public Administration	2,080	2,080	0	0.0	2,080	2,029	-51	-2.5
Unclassified	1,040	223	-817	-78.6	1,008	520	-488	-48.4
Total, All Industries	**1,362**	**1,382**	**20**	**1.5**	**1,468**	**1,458**	**-10**	**-0.7**

[a]North American Industry Classification System.

Excerpted from Table 2: Median Number of Hours Worked by Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Industry and Age, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016, available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2017/hours_worked.htm.

Wage Records database, Research & Planning, WYDWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/18/17.

Recent Downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4

From 2014 to 2016, mining experienced the greatest decrease in the number of persons working at any time (-11,603, or -32.9%), followed by construction (-7,538, or -17.7%; see Table 1). The median number of hours worked decreased in mining (-2.3%) and increased in construction (11.2%; see Table 2). This may be an indication that employers in the construction industry attempted save money with layoffs and longer workdays for remaining employees. During the same time, the number of persons working in health care at any time increased 2.9%, while the median number of hours worked decreased by 0.8%. This indicates that health care & social assistance was not as negatively affected by the downturn as construction.

Younger workers appear to have lost jobs at a greater rate than older workers during the recent downturn. As shown in Table 3, the number of persons working in Wyoming at any time decreased by 6.7% from 2014 to 2016, and the greatest percentage decreases were seen among workers younger than 20 (-14.5%), ages 20-24 (-15.9%), and ages 25-

Table 3: **Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender and Age, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016**

		2008-2010				2014-2016			
				Change				Change	
Gender	Age	2008	2010	N	%	2014	2016	N	%
Females	<20	13,668	10,485	-3,183	-23.3	10,763	9,416	-1,347	-12.5
	20-24	18,650	17,328	-1,322	-7.1	17,104	15,031	-2,073	-12.1
	25-34	30,436	31,079	643	2.1	32,557	30,728	-1,829	-5.6
	35-44	26,632	25,503	-1,129	-4.2	26,865	26,622	-243	-0.9
	45-54	32,552	30,538	-2,014	-6.2	26,846	24,737	-2,109	-7.9
	55-64	20,783	22,498	1,715	8.3	24,338	23,960	-378	-1.6
	65-Up	5,769	6,108	339	5.9	7,658	8,095	437	5.7
	Total	**148,490**	**143,539**	**-4,951**	**-3.3**	**146,131**	**138,589**	**-7,542**	**-5.2**
Males	<20	14,672	10,507	-4,165	-28.4	10,913	9,110	-1,803	-16.5
	20-24	23,235	20,367	-2,868	-12.3	20,021	16,186	-3,835	-19.2
	25-34	43,191	42,412	-779	-1.8	44,504	38,225	-6,279	-14.1
	35-44	34,543	32,919	-1,624	-4.7	35,046	32,515	-2,531	-7.2
	45-54	37,842	35,036	-2,806	-7.4	31,729	28,344	-3,385	-10.7
	55-64	24,310	25,855	1,545	6.4	28,219	26,762	-1,457	-5.2
	65-Up	7,334	7,472	138	1.9	9,456	9,594	138	1.5
	Total	**185,127**	**174,568**	**-10,559**	**-5.7**	**179,888**	**160,736**	**-19,152**	**-10.6**
Total	<20	28,340	20,992	-7,348	-25.9	21,676	18,526	-3,150	-14.5
	20-24	41,885	37,695	-4,190	-10.0	37,125	31,217	-5,908	-15.9
	25-34	73,627	73,491	-136	-0.2	77,061	68,953	-8,108	-10.5
	35-44	61,175	58,422	-2,753	-4.5	61,911	59,137	-2,774	-4.5
	45-54	70,394	65,574	-4,820	-6.8	58,575	53,081	-5,494	-9.4
	55-64	45,093	48,353	3,260	7.2	52,557	50,722	-1,835	-3.5
	65-Up	13,103	13,580	477	3.6	17,114	17,689	575	3.4
	Nonresidents[a]	48,158	33,402	-14,756	-30.6	42,109	44,277	2,168	5.1
	Total	**381,775**	**351,509**	**-30,266**	**-7.9**	**368,128**	**343,602**	**-24,526**	**-6.7**

[a]Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.
Source: Wage Records database. Research & Planning, WY DWS.
Prepared by T. Glover and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/16/17.

34 (-10.5%). All three groups experienced relatively little change in the median number of hours worked (see Table 4). The number of older persons working in Wyoming fluctuated less from 2014 to 2016; the number of workers ages 55-64 decreased by 3.5%, while the number of workers ages 65 and older increased by 3.4%.

Wyoming experienced less of a decrease in the number of persons working during the recent downturn (-24,256, or -6.7%) compared to the previous downturn (-30,266, or -7.9%; see Table 3). However, the decrease in the number of resident males (-19,152, or -10.6%) and resident females (-7,542, or -5.2%) was much greater than during the previous downturn (-10,559, or -5.7% for males and -4,951, or -3.3% for females). During the previous downturn, the greatest decrease in persons working was seen in nonresidents (-14,756, or -30.6%), or out-of-state workers for whom demographic data are not available. As shown in Table 4, the median number of hours worked by females increased by 3.0% during the recent downturn, compared to a decrease of 1.8% during the previous downturn. Males experienced less of a decrease in the median number of hours worked during the recent downturn (-1.8%) compared to the previous downturn (-4.3%).

Table 4: Median Number of Hours Worked Annually by Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender and Age, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016

		2008-2010				2014-2016			
				Change				Change	
Gender	Age	2008	2010	N	%	2014	2016	N	%
Females	<20	338	306	-32	-9.5	330	340	10	3.0
	20-24	817	772	-45	-5.5	835	893	59	7.0
	25-34	1,412	1,371	-41	-2.9	1,451	1,508	58	4.0
	35-44	1,705	1,645	-60	-3.5	1,738	1,745	7	0.4
	45-54	1,837	1,785	-52	-2.8	1,845	1,837	-8	-0.4
	55-64	1,760	1,720	-40	-2.3	1,816	1,802	-14	-0.8
	65-Up	872	856	-16	-1.8	940	966	26	2.8
	Total	**1,391**	**1,366**	**-25**	**-1.8**	**1,441**	**1,484**	**43**	**3.0**
Males	<20	367	318	-49	-13.4	349	346	-3	-0.9
	20-24	1,043	860	-183	-17.5	1,046	1,004	-42	-4.0
	25-34	1,818	1,689	-129	-7.1	1,827	1,791	-36	-2.0
	35-44	1,998	1,944	-54	-2.7	2,042	2,000	-42	-2.1
	45-54	2,079	2,017	-62	-3.0	2,079	2,030	-49	-2.4
	55-64	2,045	1,999	-46	-2.2	2,058	2,000	-58	-2.8
	65-Up	1,040	1,041	1	0.0	1,167	1,133	-34	-2.9
	Total	**1,761**	**1,686**	**-75**	**-4.3**	**1,826**	**1,793**	**-33**	**-1.8**
Total	<20	352	312	-40	-11.4	340	343	3	0.7
	20-24	935	816	-119	-12.7	944	945	1	0.1
	25-34	1,642	1,538	-104	-6.3	1,658	1,655	-3	-0.2
	35-44	1,878	1,824	-54	-2.9	1,920	1,893	-27	-1.4
	45-54	1,963	1,920	-43	-2.2	1,972	1,944	-28	-1.4
	55-64	1,920	1,880	-40	-2.1	1,948	1,912	-36	-1.8
	65-Up	963	951	-12	-1.2	1,047	1,043	-4	-0.4
	Nonresidents[a]	401	416	15	3.7	429	436	7	1.6
	Total	**1,362**	**1,382**	**20**	**1.5**	**1,468**	**1,458**	**-10**	**-0.7**

[a]Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.
Source: Wage Records database. Research & Planning, WY DWS.
Prepared by T. Glover and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/16/17.

During the recent downturn, the greatest percentage decrease in the number of persons working was seen in Sublette County (-20.8%; see Table 5), which depends heavily on the oil & gas industry. The median number of hours worked in Sublette County increased by 6.9% (see Table 6). The most growth occurred in Teton County (8.7%), where median hours worked decreased by 0.4%.

Over the same time period, the most growth occurred in Teton County (8.7%), where the hours worked decreased 0.4%.

Conclusion

Employers choose to hire, layoff, and adjust hours worked depending on the health of the economy. The tables available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm show how employment and hours worked can differ among counties, industries, age, and gender during times of economic contraction. As discussed earlier, economic recessions and downturns tend to affect younger males more than any other

Table 5: Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by County of Employment, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016

	2008-2010				2014-2016			
			Change				Change	
County	2008	2010	N	%	2014	2016	N	%
Albany	20,771	18,992	-1,779	-8.6	19,626	19,833	207	1.1
Big Horn	5,594	5,270	-324	-5.8	5,460	5,279	-181	-3.3
Campbell	39,873	35,864	-4,009	-10.1	35,671	31,169	-4,502	-12.6
Carbon	11,360	10,093	-1,267	-11.2	11,204	10,129	-1,075	-9.6
Converse	7,473	6,802	-671	-9	8,679	6,982	-1,697	-19.6
Crook	2,835	2,770	-65	-2.3	2,967	2,833	-134	-4.5
Fremont	21,988	21,274	-714	-3.2	21,613	19,905	-1,708	-7.9
Goshen	5,672	5,734	62	1.1	5,938	5,495	-443	-7.5
Hot Springs	2,599	2,544	-55	-2.1	2,535	2,369	-166	-6.5
Johnson	4,533	4,264	-269	-5.9	4,522	3,789	-733	-16.2
Laramie	55,058	51,592	-3,466	-6.3	56,133	54,711	-1,422	-2.5
Lincoln	9,738	7,720	-2,018	-20.7	7,373	7,868	495	6.7
Natrona	52,229	47,753	-4,476	-8.6	53,169	47,475	-5,694	-10.7
Niobrara	1,044	1,067	23	2.2	1,119	1,093	-26	-2.3
Park	17,722	17,262	-460	-2.6	17,762	17,328	-434	-2.4
Platte	4,463	4,646	183	4.1	4,918	4,619	-299	-6.1
Sheridan	16,834	15,347	-1,487	-8.8	16,072	15,496	-576	-3.6
Sublette	7,547	6,652	-895	-11.9	6,205	4,915	-1,290	-20.8
Sweetwater	33,576	29,683	-3,893	-11.6	31,076	27,506	-3,570	-11.5
Teton	28,503	24,715	-3,788	-13.3	27,229	29,587	2,358	8.7
Uinta	33,576	29,683	-3,893	-11.6	31,076	27,506	-3,570	-11.5
Washakie	4,822	4,744	-78	-1.6	4,499	4,398	-101	-2.2
Weston	3,044	3,102	58	1.9	3,020	2,909	-111	-3.7
Unspecified	10,432	11,232	800	7.7	9,423	7,190	-2,233	-23.7
Total	**381,775**	**351,509**	**-30,266**	**-7.9**	**368,128**	**343,602**	**-24,526**	**-6.7**

Source: Wage Records database. Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Excerpted from Table 9: Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by County of Employment and Age, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016, available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2017/hours_worked.htm.

Prepared by T. Glover and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/25/17.

demographic group. In addition, goods-producing industries and the counties that rely upon those industries are the most affected. This information is useful in targeting the groups of people that may need additional help locating work during periods of economic downturn.

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Table 6: **Median Number of Hours Worked Annually by Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by County of Employment, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016**

	2008-2010				2014-2016			
			Change				Change	
County	2008	2010	N	%	2014	2016	N	%
Albany	1,140	1,263	123	10.8	1,358	1,377	19	1.4
Big Horn	1,450	1,479	30	2.0	1,583	1,548	-35	-2.2
Campbell	1,728	1,730	2	0.1	1,919	1,830	-89	-4.6
Carbon	1,191	1,259	68	5.7	1,199	1,344	145	12.1
Converse	1,208	1,341	133	11.0	1,367	1,467	100	7.3
Crook	1,229	1,264	35	2.8	1,212	1,340	128	10.5
Fremont	1,422	1,392	-30	-2.1	1,431	1,431	0	0.0
Goshen	1,236	1,280	44	3.6	1,409	1,416	7	0.5
Hot Springs	1,407	1,402	-6	-0.4	1,521	1,476	-45	-3.0
Johnson	1,246	1,146	-100	-8.0	1,129	1,279	150	13.3
Laramie	1,496	1,526	30	2.0	1,577	1,586	9	0.6
Lincoln	1,006	1,212	207	20.5	1,329	1,269	-60	-4.5
Natrona	1,611	1,562	-49	-3.0	1,630	1,552	-79	-4.8
Niobrara	1,226	1,351	125	10.2	1,428	1,388	-40	-2.8
Park	1,197	1,160	-37	-3.1	1,278	1,275	-3	-0.2
Platte	1,298	1,236	-62	-4.8	1,241	1,287	47	3.7
Sheridan	1,442	1,392	-50	-3.5	1,433	1,516	83	5.8
Sublette	1,236	1,440	204	16.5	1,416	1,513	97	6.9
Sweetwater	1,575	1,607	32	2.0	1,718	1,713	-5	-0.3
Teton	907	935	28	3.1	968	964	-4	-0.4
Uinta	1,295	1,317	22	1.7	1,414	1,393	-21	-1.5
Washakie	1,394	520	-874	-62.7	1,573	1,526	-47	-3.0
Weston	1,435	1,391	-44	-3.0	1,499	1,457	-42	-2.8
Unspecified	661	1,398	737	111.5	577	501	-77	-13.3
Total	**1,362**	**1,382**	**20**	**1.5**	**1,468**	**1,458**	**-10**	**-0.7**

Source: Wage Records database. Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Excerpted from Table 10: Median Annual Hours Worked by Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by County of Employment and Age, 2008-2010 and 2014-2016, available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2017/hours_worked.htm.

Prepared by T. Glover and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/25/17.

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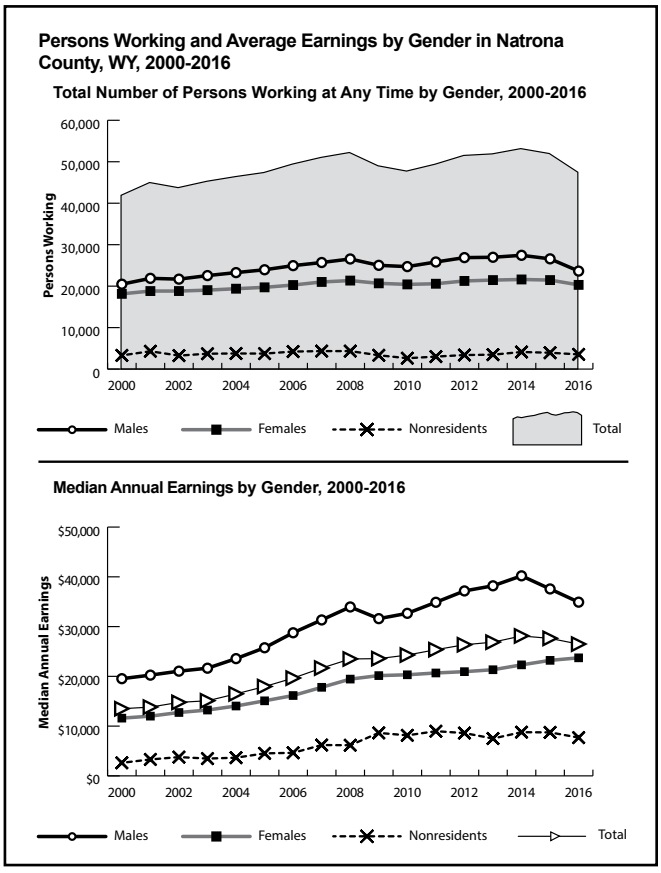
Now Online: Wage Records in Wyoming

Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2016

http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm



Demographics of Persons Working in 62 - Health Services Industry in 2016 by Wages, Quarters Worked, and Number of Employers.

Gender	Age Group	Number	Age Percent	Gender Percent	Average Annual Wage
Female	00-19	846	2.99	0.00	$7,109
Female	20-24	3,127	11.05	0.00	$17,059
Female	25-34	7,320	25.88	0.00	$31,112
Female	35-44	5,851	20.68	0.00	$39,677
Female	45-54	5,031	17.78	0.00	$44,497
Female	55-64	4,626	16.35	0.00	$41,455
Female	65-Up	1,487	5.26	0.00	$27,172
Female	Total	28,288	100.00	76.50	$34,477
Male	00-19	221	3.35	0.00	$6,413
Male	20-24	557	8.44	0.00	$14,904
Male	25-34	1,376	20.85	0.00	$40,944
Male	35-44	1,369	20.75	0.00	$104,505
Male	45-54	1,308	19.82	0.00	$103,248
Male	55-64	1,248	18.91	0.00	$92,420
Male	65-Up	520	7.88	0.00	$72,531
Male	Total	6,599	100.00	17.85	$75,349
Unknown	Unknown	2,089	100.00	0.00	$25,448
Unknown	Total	2,089	100.00	5.65	$25,448
Total	00-19	1,067	2.89	0.00	$6,985
Total	20-24	3,684	9.96	0.00	$16,734
Total	25-34	8,696	23.52	0.00	$32,668
Total	35-44	7,220	19.53	0.00	$51,989
Total	45-54	6,339	17.14	0.00	$56,620
Total	55-64	5,874	15.89	0.00	$52,283
Total	65-Up	2,007	5.43	0.00	$38,924
Total	Unknown	2,089	5.65	0.00	$25,448
Total	Total	36,976	100.00	100.00	$41,261

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 3.9% in June 2017

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 fell from 4.1% in May to 3.9% in June (a statistically significant decrease). Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents decreased from May to June, falling by an estimated 2,088 individuals (-0.7%; a statistically significant decrease). From June 2016 to June 2017, Wyoming's labor force dropped by an estimated 5,210 people (-1.7%), suggesting that individuals have moved to other states and/or given up their job search.

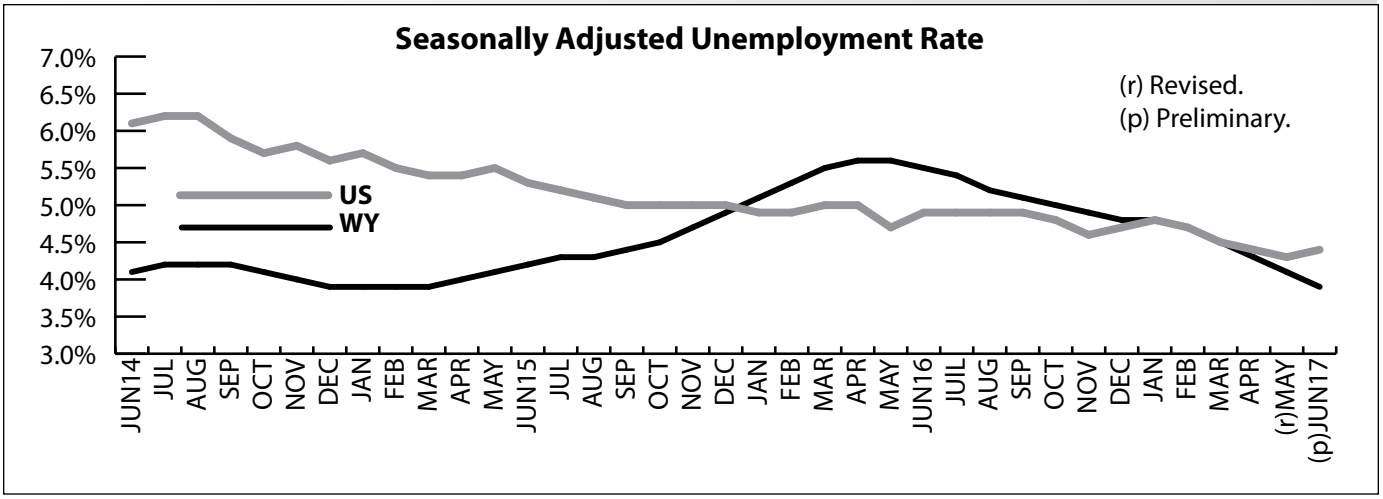
From May to June, unemployment rates fell in 13 counties, rose slightly in nine counties, and remained steady in Campbell County. The largest decreases were seen in Teton (down from 3.9% to 2.2%), Sublette (down from 4.5% to 4.0%), Crook (down from 3.5% to 3.1%), Lincoln (down from 3.7% to 3.3%), and Park (down from 3.9% to 3.5%) counties. Unemployment rates rose slightly in Niobrara (up from 2.7% to 3.3%), Albany (up from 2.8% to 3.3%), and Goshen (up from 2.8% to 3.1%) counties. It is not unusual for unemployment rates to increase in June as young people get out of school and start looking for work.

From June 2016 to June 2017, unemployment rates fell in every county and labor force decreased in 19 counties. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Campbell (down from 8.2% to 5.1%), Converse (down from 7.1% to 4.2%), Natrona (down from 7.7% to 5.3%), and Sweetwater (down from 6.7% to 4.5%) counties.

Fremont County (5.4%) posted the highest unemployment rate in June. It was followed by Natrona (5.3%), Campbell (5.1%), and Sweetwater (4.5%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (2.2%), Crook (3.1%), and Goshen (3.1%) counties.

The estimate of total nonfarm jobs (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) fell from 289,100 in June 2016 to 286,700 in June 2017, a decrease of 2,400 jobs (or -0.8%; not a statistically significant change).

1 Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.



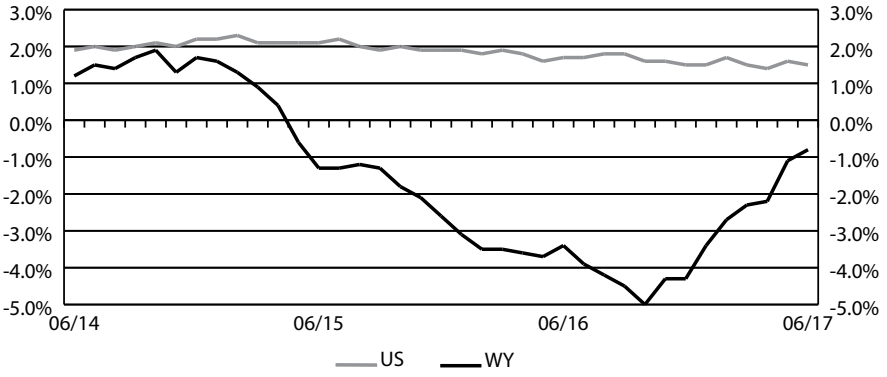
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, June 2017

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

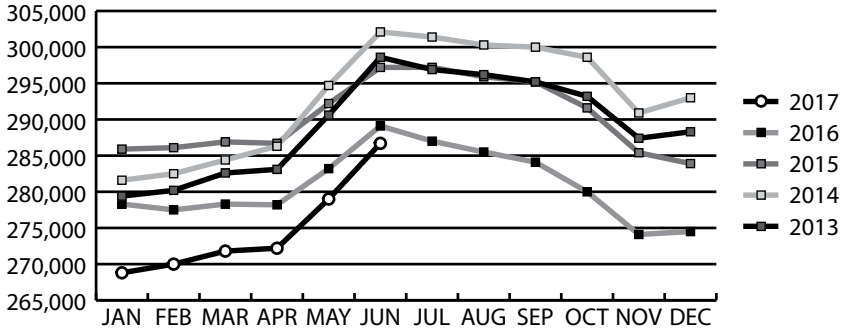
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	**286,438**	**286,700**	**262**	**0.1%**
Natural Resources & Mining	18,153	20,200	2,047	10.1%
Construction	21,727	21,800	73	0.3%
Manufacturing	9,093	9,300	207	2.2%
Wholesale Trade	8,194	7,900	-294	-3.7%
Retail Trade	30,709	31,100	391	1.3%
Transportation & Utilities	14,605	14,100	-505	-3.6%
Information	3,750	3,700	-50	-1.4%
Financial Activities	10,950	10,900	-50	-0.5%
Professional & Business Services	18,683	17,300	-1,383	-8.0%
Educational & Health Services	27,225	27,700	475	1.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	40,599	40,300	-299	-0.7%
Other Services	11,084	11,200	116	1.0%
Government	71,666	71,200	-466	-0.7%

Projections were run in May 2017 and based on QCEW data through December 2016.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates June 2017 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.1
Alaska	6.8
New Mexico	6.4
District of Columbia	6.2
Louisiana	5.5
Arizona	5.1
Kentucky	5.1
Connecticut	5.0
Mississippi	5.0
Ohio	5.0
Pennsylvania	5.0
Georgia	4.8
California	4.7
Delaware	4.7
Illinois	4.7
Nevada	4.7
Alabama	4.6
Texas	4.6
West Virginia	4.6
New York	4.5
Washington	4.5
United States	**4.4**
Massachusetts	4.3
Oklahoma	4.3
North Carolina	4.2
Rhode Island	4.2
Florida	4.1
Maryland	4.1
New Jersey	4.1
South Carolina	4.0
Montana	3.9
Wyoming	**3.9**
Michigan	3.8
Missouri	3.8
Kansas	3.7
Minnesota	3.7
Oregon	3.7
Virginia	3.7
Tennessee	3.6
Maine	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Utah	3.4
Iowa	3.2
Vermont	3.2
Idaho	3.1
Wisconsin	3.1
Indiana	3.0
South Dakota	3.0
Nebraska	2.9
New Hampshire	2.9
Hawaii	2.7
Colorado	2.3
North Dakota	2.3

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 17	May 17	Jun 16	Jun 17 May 17	Jun 17 Jun 16
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**24.9**	**24.5**	**25.4**	**1.6**	**-2.0**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**19.5**	**19.1**	**20.0**	**2.1**	**-2.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	**7.9**	**7.6**	**8.2**	**3.9**	**-3.7**
Natural Resources & Mining	5.5	5.4	5.6	1.9	-1.8
Construction	2.0	1.8	2.1	11.1	-4.8
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**17.0**	**16.9**	**17.2**	**0.6**	**-1.2**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.3	0.0	-3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	-8.3
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**5.4**	**5.4**	**5.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 17	May 17	Jun 16	Jun 17 May 17	Jun 17 Jun 16
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**23.0**	**22.9**	**23.1**	**0.4**	**-0.4**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**18.2**	**18.0**	**18.2**	**1.1**	**0.0**
GOODS PRODUCING	**7.4**	**7.4**	**7.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Natural Resources & Mining	4.2	4.2	4.3	0.0	-2.3
Construction	1.7	1.8	1.6	-5.6	6.2
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**15.6**	**15.5**	**15.7**	**0.6**	**-0.6**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	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	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
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	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.9**	**-2.0**	**-2.0**

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 17	May 17	Jun 16	Jun 17 May 17	Jun 17 Jun 16
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**23.5**	**19.4**	**23.0**	**21.1**	**2.2**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**20.7**	**16.8**	**20.2**	**23.2**	**2.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.4**	**8.7**	**4.2**
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**21.0**	**17.1**	**20.6**	**22.8**	**1.9**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.3	2.7	3.2	22.2	3.1
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.1	1.2	9.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	9.8	6.9	9.6	42.0	2.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**2.8**	**2.6**	**2.8**	**7.7**	**0.0**

State Unemployment Rates June 2017 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.4
Alaska	7.0
New Mexico	6.7
District of Columbia	6.4
Mississippi	6.1
Louisiana	5.9
Kentucky	5.7
Ohio	5.4
Arizona	5.3
Alabama	5.2
Connecticut	5.1
Georgia	5.1
Pennsylvania	5.1
West Virginia	5.1
Delaware	5.0
Illinois	5.0
California	4.9
Nevada	4.8
Oklahoma	4.8
Texas	4.7
New York	4.5
United States	**4.5**
Washington	4.5
Massachusetts	4.4
Florida	4.3
New Jersey	4.3
Maryland	4.2
North Carolina	4.2
Rhode Island	4.2
South Carolina	4.2
Tennessee	4.2
Kansas	4.0
Michigan	4.0
Oregon	4.0
Wyoming	**4.0**
Missouri	3.9
Utah	3.9
Virginia	3.9
Montana	3.8
Arkansas	3.7
Minnesota	3.7
Maine	3.6
Wisconsin	3.4
Hawaii	3.2
Iowa	3.2
Indiana	3.1
Nebraska	3.1
Vermont	3.1
South Dakota	3.0
Idaho	2.7
New Hampshire	2.7
Colorado	2.6
North Dakota	2.5

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

From June 2016 to June 2017, total nonfarm employment in Wyoming fell 0.8%.

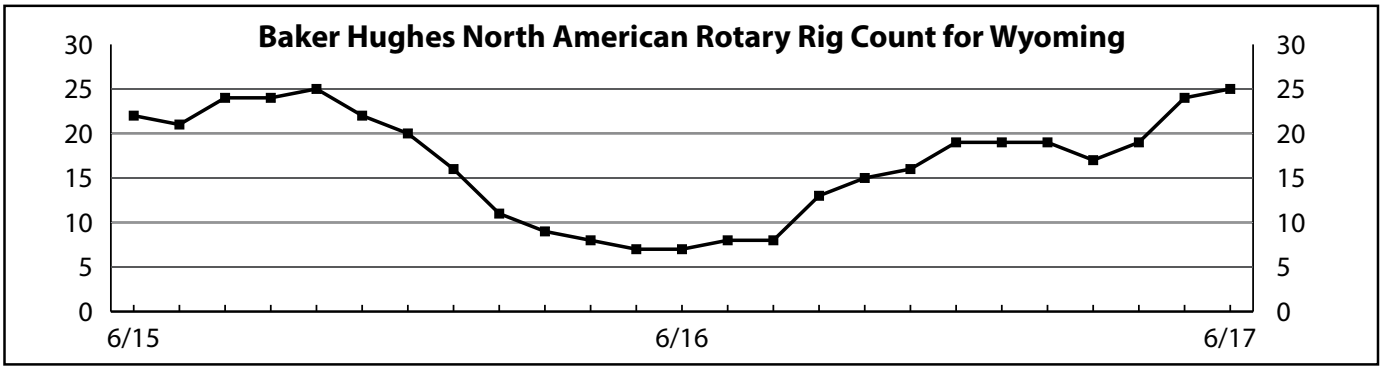
	Jun 2017 (p)	May 2017 (r)	Jun 2016 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	**286,700**	**280,100**	**289,100**	**2.4**	**-0.8**
Wyoming State Government	14,200	15,400	15,000	-7.8	-5.3
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,300	47,100	46,900	0.4	0.9
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,900	37,400	39,400	1.3	-3.8
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,425,000	7,584,000	7,059,000	-2.1	5.2
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.9%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	514,000	355,000	502,000	44.8	2.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,602,000	5,038,000	6,119,000	11.2	-8.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	11,004	14,703	29,440	-25.2	-62.6
Benefits Paid	$4,094,617	$5,464,849	$12,277,637	-25.1	-66.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$372.10	$371.68	$415.34	0.1	-10.4
State Insured Covered Jobs[1]	269,866	261,527	269,879	3.2	0.0
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.4%	1.6%	3.1%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	245.0	244.7	241.0	0.1	1.6
Food & Beverages	249.4	249.7	247.2	-0.1	0.9
Housing	251.6	250.4	244.3	0.5	3.0
Apparel	124.6	126.6	125.5	-1.5	-0.7
Transportation	201.3	202.2	200.3	-0.5	0.5
Medical Care	474.4	473.5	462.1	0.2	2.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	118.5	118.6	117.6	0.0	0.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.5	135.6	138.9	0.0	-2.4
Other Goods & Services	433.1	431.9	422.9	0.3	2.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	193.7	192.9	187.6	0.4	3.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	189	186	176	1.6	7.4
Valuation	$59,828,000	$56,476,000	$55,120,000	5.9	8.5
Single Family Homes	142	170	171	-16.5	-17.0
Valuation	$54,895,000	$54,278,000	$54,386,000	1.1	0.9
Casper MSA[2] Building Permits	22	6	20	266.7	10.0
Valuation	$5,650,000	$2,615,000	$4,496,000	116.1	25.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	64	40	41	60.0	56.1
Valuation	$8,097,000	$7,398,000	$7,531,000	9.4	7.5
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	25	24	7	4.2	257.1

(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

In June 2017, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (2.2%), Crook (3.1%), and Goshen (3.1%) counties.

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
REGION	Jun 2017	May 2017	Jun 2016	Jun 2017	May 2017	Jun 2016	Jun 2017	May 2017	Jun 2016	Jun 2017	May 2017	Jun 2016
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	**50,020**	**48,224**	**51,110**	**47,828**	**46,024**	**48,234**	**2,192**	**2,200**	**2,876**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**5.6**
Big Horn	5,809	5,595	5,965	5,573	5,359	5,655	236	236	310	4.1	4.2	5.2
Fremont	19,971	19,932	20,459	18,888	18,873	18,970	1,083	1,059	1,489	5.4	5.3	7.3
Hot Springs	2,484	2,426	2,544	2,392	2,329	2,417	92	97	127	3.7	4.0	5.0
Park	17,480	16,089	17,769	16,875	15,459	17,027	605	630	742	3.5	3.9	4.2
Washakie	4,276	4,182	4,373	4,100	4,004	4,165	176	178	208	4.1	4.3	4.8
NORTHEAST	**52,265**	**51,266**	**53,735**	**50,065**	**49,075**	**50,354**	**2,200**	**2,191**	**3,381**	**4.2**	**4.3**	**6.3**
Campbell	23,194	23,134	24,373	22,019	21,960	22,376	1,175	1,174	1,997	5.1	5.1	8.2
Crook	3,983	3,729	4,073	3,860	3,599	3,884	123	130	189	3.1	3.5	4.6
Johnson	4,576	4,283	4,567	4,407	4,115	4,356	169	168	211	3.7	3.9	4.6
Sheridan	16,592	16,199	16,676	16,002	15,629	15,925	590	570	751	3.6	3.5	4.5
Weston	3,920	3,921	4,046	3,777	3,772	3,813	143	149	233	3.6	3.8	5.8
SOUTHWEST	**61,603**	**59,052**	**62,216**	**59,387**	**56,603**	**59,033**	**2,216**	**2,449**	**3,183**	**3.6**	**4.1**	**5.1**
Lincoln	9,136	8,719	9,191	8,838	8,398	8,783	298	321	408	3.3	3.7	4.4
Sublette	4,519	4,257	4,493	4,339	4,067	4,221	180	190	272	4.0	4.5	6.1
Sweetwater	21,563	21,944	22,172	20,599	20,993	20,686	964	951	1,486	4.5	4.3	6.7
Teton	17,126	14,850	16,939	16,754	14,275	16,511	372	575	428	2.2	3.9	2.5
Uinta	9,259	9,282	9,421	8,857	8,870	8,832	402	412	589	4.3	4.4	6.3
SOUTHEAST	**81,548**	**83,601**	**82,894**	**78,690**	**80,892**	**79,380**	**2,858**	**2,709**	**3,514**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**4.2**
Albany	19,287	20,922	20,426	18,659	20,338	19,633	628	584	793	3.3	2.8	3.9
Goshen	7,118	6,919	7,341	6,899	6,726	7,073	219	193	268	3.1	2.8	3.7
Laramie	48,666	49,322	48,594	46,881	47,602	46,447	1,785	1,720	2,147	3.7	3.5	4.4
Niobrara	1,432	1,351	1,468	1,385	1,314	1,417	47	37	51	3.3	2.7	3.5
Platte	5,045	5,087	5,065	4,866	4,912	4,810	179	175	255	3.5	3.4	5.0
CENTRAL	**55,250**	**54,739**	**58,304**	**52,565**	**52,012**	**54,137**	**2,685**	**2,727**	**4,167**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**7.1**
Carbon	8,590	8,187	8,871	8,281	7,872	8,481	309	315	390	3.6	3.8	4.4
Converse	7,752	7,674	8,062	7,430	7,357	7,489	322	317	573	4.2	4.1	7.1
Natrona	38,908	38,878	41,371	36,854	36,783	38,167	2,054	2,095	3,204	5.3	5.4	7.7
STATEWIDE	**300,684**	**296,884**	**308,256**	**288,533**	**284,608**	**291,137**	**12,151**	**12,276**	**17,119**	**4.0**	**4.1**	**5.6**
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	4.1	5.5
U.S.										4.5	4.1	5.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.4	4.3	4.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2017. Run Date 07/2017.

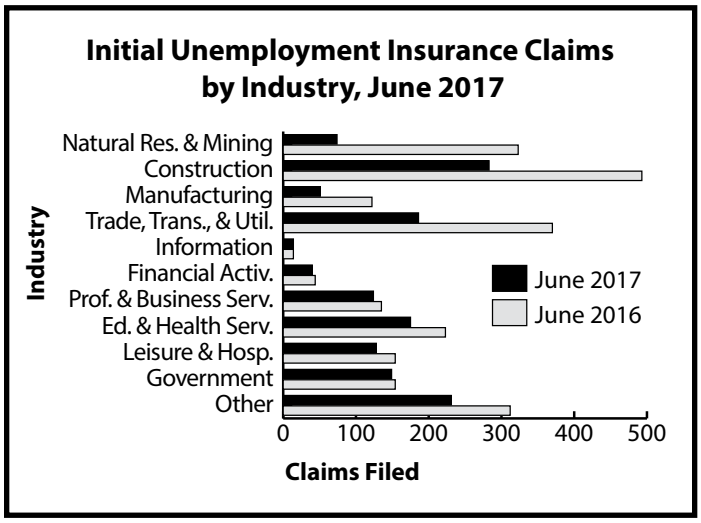
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

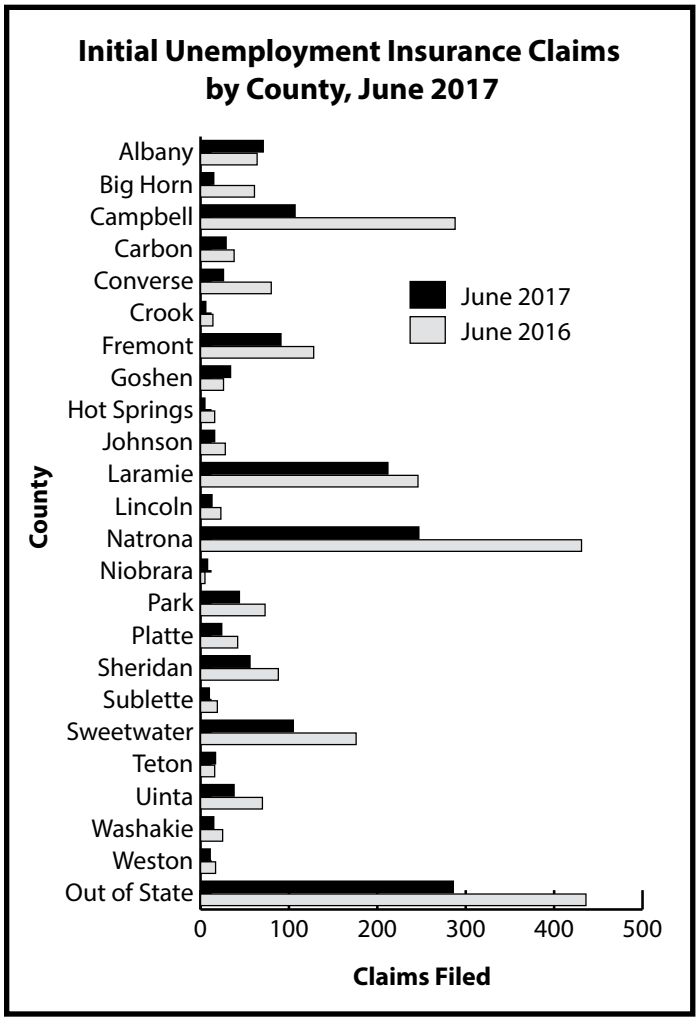
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

From June 2016 to June 2017, initial claims decreased by 38.3% (-924 claims). Most industries experienced a decrease in initial claims.





Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 17	May 17	Jun 16	Jun 17 May 17	Jun 17 Jun 16
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	**1,487**	**1,783**	**2,411**	**-16.6**	**-38.3**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	410	581	940	-29.4	-56.4
Natural Res. & Mining	74	102	323	-27.5	-77.1
Mining	74	87	310	-14.9	-76.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	17	13	17	30.8	0.0
Construction	283	414	493	-31.6	-42.6
Manufacturing	51	63	122	-19.0	-58.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	696	844	1,004	-17.5	-30.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	186	255	370	-27.1	-49.7
Wholesale Trade	35	33	103	6.1	-66.0
Retail Trade	108	120	151	-10.0	-28.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	43	102	116	-57.8	-62.9
Information	14	12	14	16.7	0.0
Financial Activities	40	37	44	8.1	-9.1
Prof. and Business Svcs.	124	104	135	19.2	-8.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	175	158	223	10.8	-21.5
Leisure & Hospitality	128	237	154	-46.0	-16.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	23	35	58	-34.3	-60.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	149	143	154	4.2	-3.2
Federal Government	16	23	25	-30.4	-36.0
State Government	15	12	16	25.0	-6.3
Local Government	117	108	112	8.3	4.5
Local Education	60	28	56	114.3	7.1
UNCLASSIFIED	231	213	312	8.5	-26.0
Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**212**	**238**	**245**	**-10.9**	**-13.5**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	47	77	92	-39.0	-48.9
Construction	44	67	47	-34.3	-6.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	127	131	128	-3.1	-0.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	35	41	51	-14.6	-31.4
Financial Activities	6	9	8	-33.3	-25.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	40	18	12	122.2	233.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	20	29	28	-31.0	-28.6
Leisure & Hospitality	17	20	14	-15.0	21.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23	17	16	35.3	43.8
UNCLASSIFIED	12	12	8	0.0	50.0
Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**246**	**275**	**431**	**-10.5**	**-42.9**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	79	93	186	-15.1	-57.5
Construction	62	76	80	-18.4	-22.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	145	165	219	-12.1	-33.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	41	46	86	-10.9	-52.3
Financial Activities	9	8	8	12.5	12.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	17	21	24	-19.0	-29.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	39	41	42	-4.9	-7.1
Leisure & Hospitality	18	33	31	-45.5	-41.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	9	12	0.0	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	12	6	12	100.0	0.0

[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

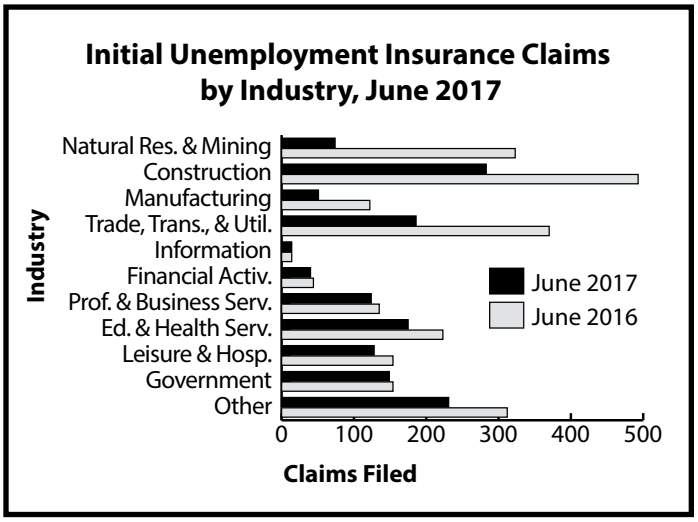
by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

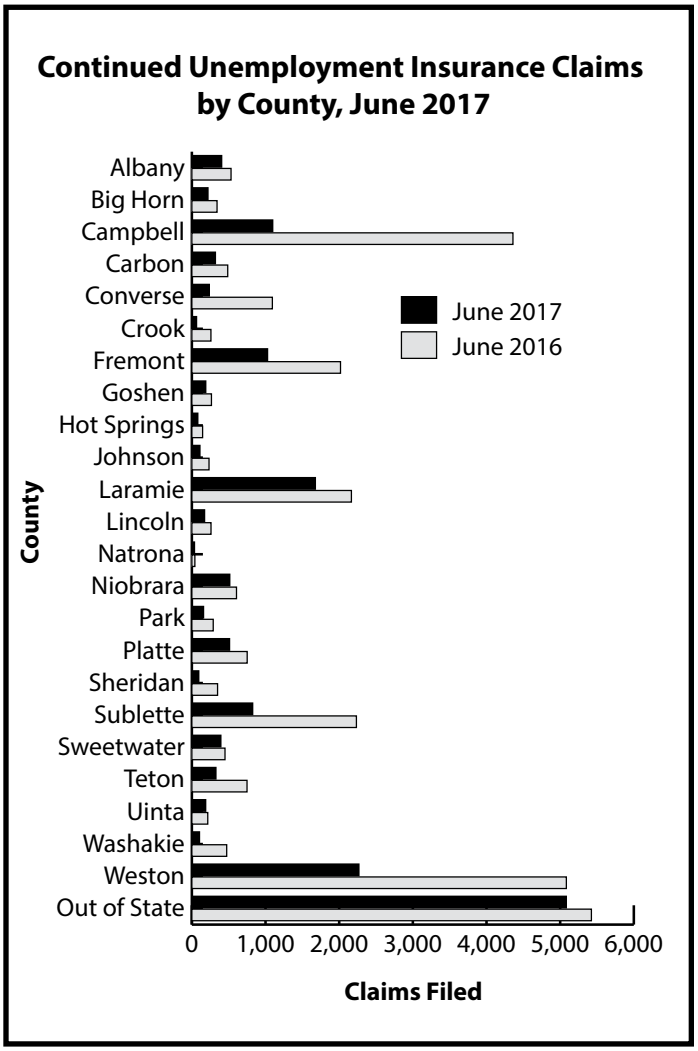
Over the year, the number of unique claimants with continued claims decreased by 45.6%, and the number of workers who exhausted their benefits decreased by 46.2% (-253 claimants).

Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jun 17	May 17	Jun 16	Jun 17 May 17	Jun 17 Jun 16
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**13,023**	**15,207**	**28,868**	**-14.4**	**-54.9**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,866	4,006	7,112	-3.5	-45.6
Benefit Exhaustions	295	348	548	-15.2	-46.2
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	7.6%	8.7%	7.7%	-1.1%	-0.1%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	3,669	4,451	13,035	-17.6	-71.9
Natural Res. & Mining	716	799	7,036	-10.4	-89.8
Mining	643	695	6,903	-7.5	-90.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	173	159	617	8.8	-72.0
Construction	2,319	2,946	4,595	-21.3	-49.5
Manufacturing	633	704	1,402	-10.1	-54.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,701	8,136	11,865	-17.6	-43.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	2,072	2,532	4,748	-18.2	-56.4
Wholesale Trade	363	397	1,641	-8.6	-77.9
Retail Trade	1,064	1,266	1,298	-16.0	-18.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	645	869	1,809	-25.8	-64.3
Information	136	123	148	10.6	-8.1
Financial Activities	403	398	923	1.3	-56.3
Prof. & Business Services	1,044	1,175	2,228	-11.1	-53.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,260	940	1,326	34.0	-5.0
Leisure and Hospitality	1,495	2,621	1,735	-43.0	-13.8
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	284	340	749	-16.5	-62.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,201	1,206	1,632	-0.4	-26.4
Federal Government	173	361	252	-52.1	-31.3
State Government	108	119	208	-9.2	-48.1
Local Government	920	725	1,170	26.9	-21.4
Local Education	231	100	279	131.0	-17.2
UNCLASSIFIED	1,450	1,413	2,334	2.6	-37.9
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,676**	**1,783**	**2,165**	**-6.0**	**-22.6**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**493**	**457**	**537**	**7.9**	**-8.2**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	378	407	586	-7.1	-35.5
Construction	303	346	329	-12.4	-7.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,108	1,186	1,268	-6.6	-12.6
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	366	441	433	-17.0	-15.5
Financial Activities	105	107	79	-1.9	32.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	210	249	244	-15.7	-13.9
Educational and Health Svcs.	204	189	224	7.9	-8.9
Leisure & Hospitality	145	118	166	22.9	-12.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	106	109	194	-2.8	-45.4
UNCLASSIFIED	83	78	116	6.4	-28.4
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,998**	**2,294**	**5,462**	**-12.9**	**-63.4**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**599**	**602**	**1,333**	**-0.5**	**-55.1**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	542	788	2,494	-31.2	-78.3
Construction	335	544	755	-38.4	-55.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,332	1,362	2,772	-2.2	-51.9
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	423	468	1,315	-9.6	-67.8
Financial Activities	91	63	226	44.4	-59.7
Professional & Business Svcs.	151	202	405	-25.2	-62.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	324	231	330	40.3	-1.8
Leisure & Hospitality	232	320	254	-27.5	-8.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	64	74	109	-13.5	-41.3
UNCLASSIFIED	58	69	86	-15.9	-32.6

[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.





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