WYOMING LABOR FORCE September 2017

TRENDS

Vol. 54 No. 9 Research & Planning

The Impact of Economic Downturns on Selected Industries

by: Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician

The purpose of this article is to illustrate how Wyoming's economy and industries are directly affected by the rapid labor market expansion and contraction of the oil, gas, and mining industry. The article focuses on the different changes in five key industries during recent periods of economic downturn: natural resources & mining, construction, manufacturing, health care & social assistance, and public administration.

Wyoming is one of a handful of states with a history of an expanding and contracting economy due to its reliance on commodities, such as oil and gas, and the exclusion of other sectors, such as finance and manufacturing. Being at the mercy of fluctuating oil prices has created waves of expansion and contraction in Wyoming's labor market and economy. A period of rapid growth began in 1981, when local oil prices hit $32 a barrel and almost 20,000 people moved to Natrona County. Oil production fell every year between 1985 and 2005, and the U.S. Census Bureau estimated around 10,000 people left Natrona County between 1980 and 1990 (Storrow, 2015).

Wyoming experienced another wave of rapid economic expansion from 2006 to 2008, followed by an economic downturn that began in first quarter 2009 (2009Q1) and lasted through first quarter 2010 (2010Q1). Wyoming's economy began to recover in late 2010 and experienced moderate growth for the next several years before the start of another economic downturn in 2015Q2. By 2017Q1, employment was on its eighth consecutive quarter of decline. By comparison, the state's previous downturn lasted five quarters (Moore, 2017).

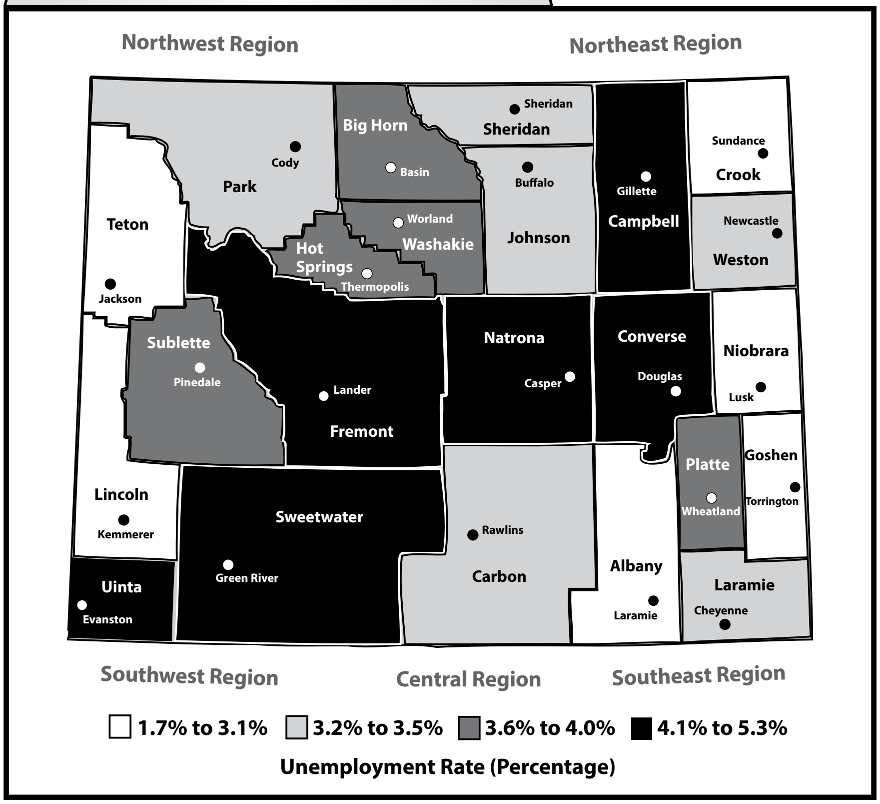
(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The number of building permits issued for new single-family homes in Wyoming fell 7.5% from July 2016 to July 2017. ... *page 16***
- **The 1,316 initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims in July marked the fifth lowest month for new initial claims in Wyoming over the last 10 years. ... *page 18***

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

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



IN THIS ISSUE

Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the
Wyoming Department
of Workforce Services,
John Cox, Director

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

Tony Glover, Manager

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Michael Moore, Editor

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Katelynd Faler, Elyse Gagne, Matthew Halama, Chris McGrath, Lynae Mohondro, Michael Moore, and Carol Toups

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

ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

For the purposes of this article, a *downturn* is defined as "a period of at least two consecutive quarters when Wyoming experienced an over-the-year decrease in total wages, average monthly employment, and average weekly wage" (Moore, 2016). In this article, *previous downturn* refers to the period from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, while *most recent downturn* refers to 2015Q2 to 2017Q1.

The previous downturn partially overlapped the national Great Recession, which started in December 2007 and lasted through June 2009 (NBER, 2010). The national unemployment rate rose from 5.0% in December 2007 to 9.5% in June 2009, and peaked at 10.0% in October 2009 (Rich, 2013). According to the Current Population Survey administered by the U.S. Census Bureau, the national unemployment rate in 2015 was around 5%, and stayed between 4.6% and 5.7% throughout 2016.

This article includes graphics that illustrate how key industries in Wyoming's economy respond during times of economic expansion and contraction that are driven largely by changes in the mining industry. In the figures presented in this article, white bars represent over-the-year economic expansion of 3.0% or greater, black bars represent over-the-year economic contraction of 3.0% or greater, and grey bars indicate periods of relatively little change over the year (-2.9% to 2.9%).

Table 1 (see pages 4-5) shows the data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) that were used to create the figures used in this article. The QCEW is a quarterly count of jobs worked and wages reported by employers based on Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax records and edited to meet statistical standard guidelines of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Moore, 2017). The QCEW measures the number of jobs worked, not the number of persons working. Industries are classified using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Table 1 shows the average monthly employment (number of jobs worked) for selected industries in Wyoming from 2008Q1 to 2017Q1, the most recent year and quarter for which data were available. Table 1 also includes the over-the-year numeric and percentage change for each year and quarter, along with the average rate of change during each downturn. As shown in Table 1, the most substantial over-the-year decrease in employment during the previous downturn was seen in 2009Q4, when Wyoming lost 18,039 jobs (-6.3%). During the previous downturn, the average rate of change was -4.1%. By comparison, during the most recent downturn, the most substantial over-the-year decrease in employment was seen in 2016Q3 (-12,012 jobs, or -4.2%) and the average rate of change during those eight quarters was -2.7%. This is illustrated in Figure 1 (see page 6).

In other words, Table 1 and Figure 1 show that Wyoming lost jobs at a greater rate during the previous downturn compared to the most recent downturn (-4.1% compared to -2.7%), but the most recent downturn lasted much longer than the previous downturn (eight consecutive quarters compared to five).

(Text continued on page 6)

Table 1: **Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) by Selected Industry in Wyoming, 2008Q1-2017Q1**

	Total, All Industries				Mining (NAICS 21)				Construction (NAICS 23)			
		Over-the-Year Change				Over-the-Year Change				Over-the-Year Change		
Year & Quarter	N	N	%	Avg. Rate of Change	N	N	%	Avg. Rate of Change	N	N	%	Avg. Rate of Change
2008Q1	276,182	9,575	3.6		28,038	1,040	3.9		25,870	3,053	13.4	
2008Q2	287,775	8,520	3.1		28,619	1,427	5.2		28,228	1,720	6.5	
2008Q3	293,895	9,543	3.4		30,037	2,526	9.2		30,517	1,832	6.4	
2008Q4	287,478	6,590	2.3		30,372	2,684	9.7		27,876	-317	-1.1	
2009Q1	273,471	-2,711	-1.0	-4.1	28,114	76	0.3	-13.1	22,284	-3,586	-13.9	-14.4
2009Q2	277,908	-9,867	-3.4		25,238	-3,381	-11.8		24,355	-3,873	-13.7	
2009Q3	278,234	-15,661	-5.3		24,387	-5,650	-18.8		25,571	-4,946	-16.2	
2009Q4	269,439	-18,039	-6.3		24,125	-6,247	-20.6		23,231	-4,645	-16.7	
2010Q1	260,730	-12,741	-4.7		24,014	-4,100	-14.6		19,693	-2,591	-11.6	
2010Q2	273,052	-4,856	-1.7		24,562	-676	-2.7		22,556	-1,799	-7.4	
2010Q3	278,316	82	0.0		25,688	1,301	5.3		24,617	-954	-3.7	
2010Q4	272,511	3,072	1.1		26,128	2,003	8.3		22,540	-690	-3.0	
2011Q1	263,556	2,827	1.1		26,182	2,168	9.0		18,037	-1,657	-8.4	
2011Q2	275,167	2,115	0.8		26,772	2,210	9.0		20,715	-1,841	-8.2	
2011Q3	282,231	3,915	1.4		27,998	2,310	9.0		23,259	-1,358	-5.5	
2011Q4	278,015	5,504	2.0		28,585	2,457	9.4		22,121	-420	-1.9	
2012Q1	270,073	6,517	2.5		28,178	1,996	7.6		18,642	605	3.4	
2012Q2	281,190	6,023	2.2		27,830	1,058	4.0		22,045	1,331	6.4	
2012Q3	284,180	1,949	0.7		27,506	-492	-1.8		23,385	126	0.5	
2012Q4	278,868	853	0.3		27,307	-1,278	-4.5		21,935	-185	-0.8	
2013Q1	270,861	788	0.3		26,477	-1,701	-6.0		19,130	488	2.6	
2013Q2	281,708	518	0.2		26,397	-1,433	-5.1		22,168	123	0.6	
2013Q3	285,730	1,550	0.5		26,757	-749	-2.7		23,583	198	0.8	
2013Q4	280,701	1,833	0.7		26,823	-484	-1.8		22,337	402	1.8	
2014Q1	274,063	3,202	1.2		26,818	341	1.3		20,435	1,305	6.8	
2014Q2	286,699	4,991	1.8		27,024	627	2.4		24,437	2,269	10.2	
2014Q3	291,309	5,579	2.0		27,587	831	3.1		26,095	2,512	10.7	
2014Q4	285,540	4,839	1.7		27,708	885	3.3		24,109	1,772	7.9	
2015Q1	277,738	3,675	1.3		26,527	-291	-1.1		21,193	758	3.7	
2015Q2	285,239	-1,460	-0.5	-2.7	23,845	-3,179	-11.8	-17.8	23,664	-773	-3.2	-7.3
2015Q3	288,335	-2,974	-1.0		23,023	-4,564	-16.5		25,019	-1,076	-4.1	
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1		22,046	-5,662	-20.4		23,149	-960	-4.0	
2016Q1	268,325	-9,412	-3.4		20,434	-6,093	-23.0		19,564	-1,629	-7.7	
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6		18,429	-5,416	-22.7		21,971	-1,693	-7.2	
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2		17,961	-5,062	-22.0		22,463	-2,556	-10.2	
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2		18,285	-3,761	-17.1		20,426	-2,723	-11.8	
2017Q1	260,944	-7,381	-2.8		18,686	-1,748	-8.6		17,493	-2,071	-10.6	

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1. 2017Q1 data are preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Custom extract prepared by T. Glover, and revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/11/17.

(Table continued on page 5)

(Table continued from page 4)

Table 1: **Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) by Selected Industry in Wyoming, 2008Q1-2017Q1**

	Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)				Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)				Public Administration (NAICS 92)			
		Over-the-Year Change				Over-the-Year Change				Over-the-Year Change		
Year & Quarter	N	N	%	Avg. Rate of Change	N	N	%	Avg. Rate of Change	N	N	%	Avg. Rate of Change
2008Q1	9,816	-377	-3.7		27,716	1,072	4.0		33,322	936	2.9	
2008Q2	9,855	-212	-2.1		28,240	1,265	4.7		35,466	1,272	3.7	
2008Q3	10,009	-110	-1.1		28,605	1,322	4.8		36,557	1,314	3.7	
2008Q4	10,169	-162	-1.6		29,021	1,602	5.8		34,794	1,250	3.7	
2009Q1	9,277	-539	-5.5	-8.5	29,212	1,496	5.4	3.3	34,770	1,447	4.3	3.4
2009Q2	8,956	-899	-9.1		29,464	1,224	4.3		37,087	1,621	4.6	
2009Q3	9,104	-906	-9.0		29,559	954	3.3		37,973	1,416	3.9	
2009Q4	9,109	-1,061	-10.4		29,705	685	2.4		35,635	841	2.4	
2010Q1	8,479	-797	-8.6		29,505	293	1.0		35,366	596	1.7	
2010Q2	8,472	-484	-5.4		29,769	305	1.0		37,779	692	1.9	
2010Q3	8,786	-318	-3.5		29,813	254	0.9		38,387	413	1.1	
2010Q4	9,115	6	0.1		30,089	383	1.3		35,751	116	0.3	
2011Q1	8,701	222	2.6		30,131	626	2.1		35,270	-96	-0.3	
2011Q2	8,940	468	5.5		30,305	536	1.8		36,920	-859	-2.3	
2011Q3	9,320	534	6.1		30,159	346	1.2		38,083	-304	-0.8	
2011Q4	9,741	627	6.9		30,379	290	1.0		35,685	-66	-0.2	
2012Q1	9,140	438	5.0		30,250	119	0.4		35,285	16	0.0	
2012Q2	9,162	222	2.5		30,601	296	1.0		37,059	140	0.4	
2012Q3	9,440	120	1.3		30,612	453	1.5		38,076	-7	0.0	
2012Q4	9,681	-60	-0.6		30,870	491	1.6		35,846	161	0.5	
2013Q1	9,271	131	1.4		30,815	565	1.9		35,421	136	0.4	
2013Q2	9,276	114	1.2		31,030	429	1.4		37,035	-24	-0.1	
2013Q3	9,579	138	1.5		30,976	364	1.2		37,770	-306	-0.8	
2013Q4	9,793	111	1.2		31,065	195	0.6		35,510	-336	-0.9	
2014Q1	9,578	307	3.3		30,972	157	0.5		35,125	-297	-0.8	
2014Q2	9,641	366	3.9		31,223	193	0.6		36,552	-484	-1.3	
2014Q3	9,912	333	3.5		31,116	140	0.5		37,392	-378	-1.0	
2014Q4	10,116	323	3.3		31,287	222	0.7		35,047	-463	-1.3	
2015Q1	9,732	155	1.6		31,119	147	0.5		34,637	-487	-1.4	
2015Q2	9,625	-16	-0.2	-3.4	31,540	317	1.0	1.7	36,509	-43	-0.1	-0.2
2015Q3	9,827	-85	-0.9		31,533	417	1.3		38,112	720	1.9	
2015Q4	9,852	-264	-2.6		31,801	514	1.6		35,501	454	1.3	
2016Q1	9,275	-457	-4.7		32,067	948	3.0		34,989	352	1.0	
2016Q2	9,072	-553	-5.7		32,429	889	2.8		36,637	128	0.4	
2016Q3	9,256	-571	-5.8		32,240	707	2.2		37,379	-733	-1.9	
2016Q4	9,315	-537	-5.5		32,236	435	1.4		34,714	-787	-2.2	
2017Q1	9,120	-155	-1.7		32,190	124	0.4		34,400	-590	-1.7	

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1. 2017Q1 data are preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Custom extract prepared by T. Glover, and revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/11/17.

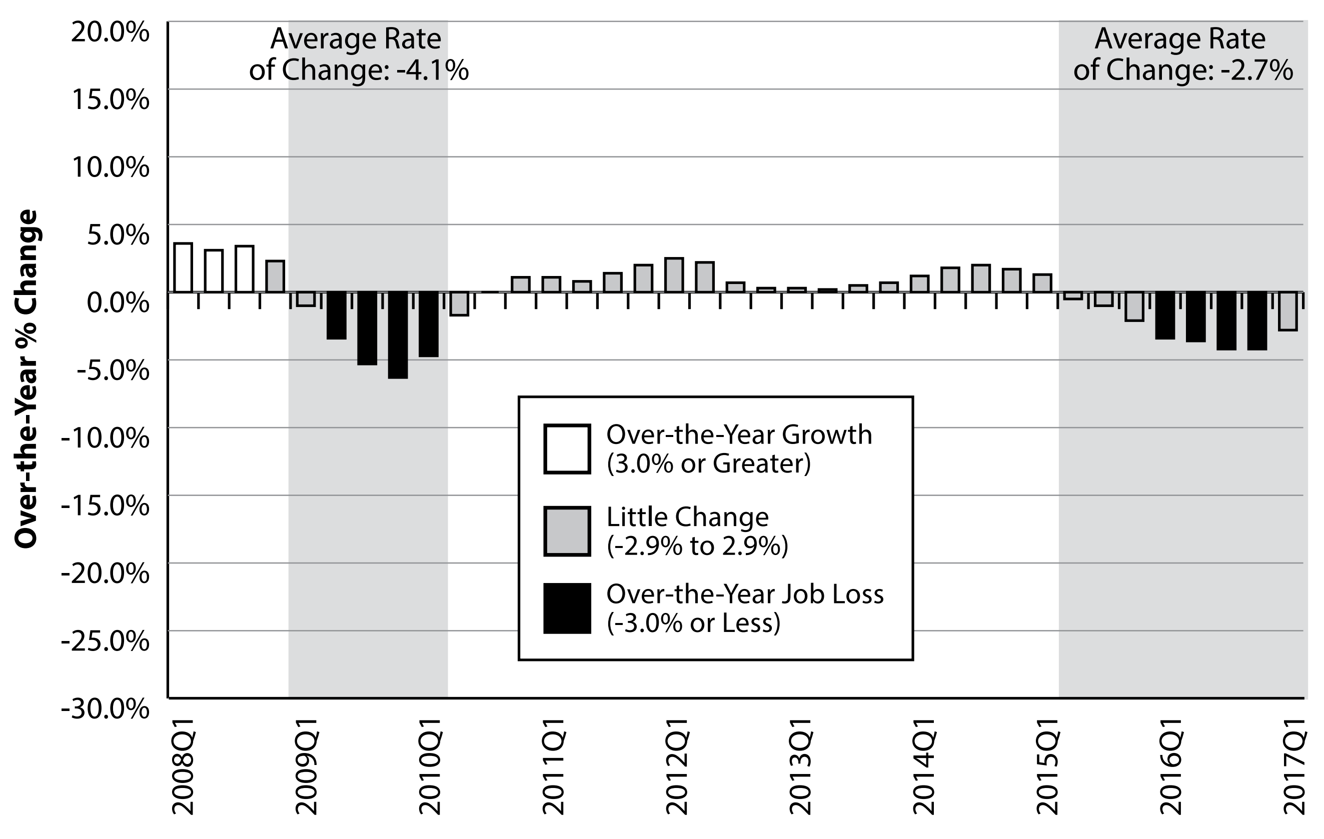
(Text continued from page 3)

Industry Changes

Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction (NAICS 21)

Using data gathered from the QCEW, Figure 2 (see page 7) illustrates the dramatic impact the two downturns had on employment in the mining industry (NAICS 21). As shown in Figure 2 and Table 1, Wyoming's mining industry experienced an over-the-year decrease in employment in 2009Q2 (-3,381 jobs, or -11.8%) that lasted for five consecutive quarters. Employment grew consistently for eight consecutive quarters, from 2010Q3 to 2012Q2. Following several quarters of moderate expansion and contraction, mining experienced substantial job losses from 2015Q2 to 2017Q1. Wyoming's mining industry experienced greater job loss (average rate of change) during the most recent downturn (-17.8%) compared to the previous downturn (-13.1%; see Table 1, page 4).

As discussed earlier, the previous downturn coincided with the national Great Recession to some extent. The contraction of Wyoming's mining industry during the previous downturn also can

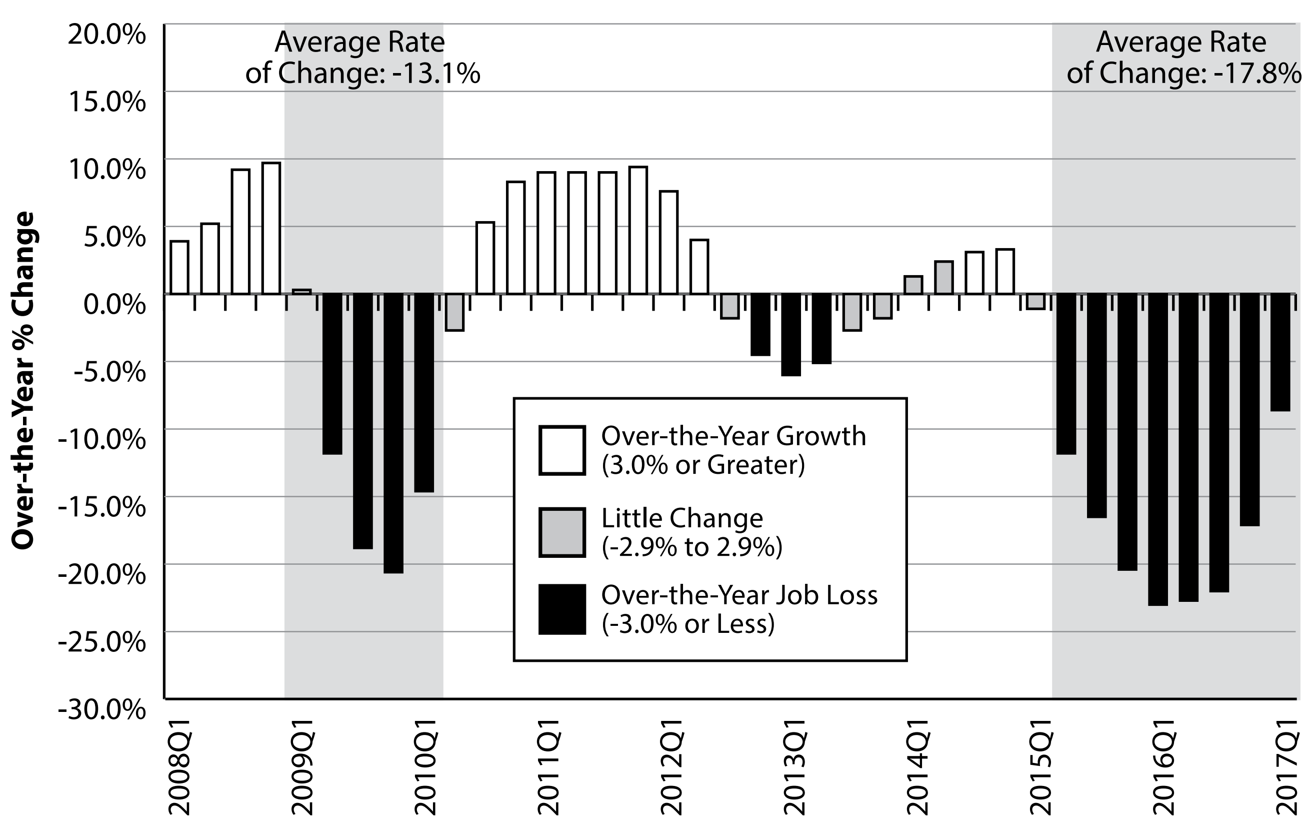


Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1. 2017Q1 data are preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Custom extract prepared by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/12/16.
Graphics Prepared by C. McGrath and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WYDWS, 7/1/17.

Figure 1: **Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) Across All Industries in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2017Q1**

be attributed to the rise and collapse of coal bed methane (Bleizeffer, 2016). In contrast, the most recent downturn resulted from "a 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). The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) reported that consumption of coal in the U.S. decreased by 9% in 2016, the third consecutive year of declining coal consumption (Comstock and Mobilia, 2017). Competition with natural gas is one of the key factors leading to a decrease in coal's share of electricity production. Increased renewable energy production and relatively stable electricity demand have also contributed to the decline.

While job losses continued throughout most of 2016, there are some indications that the industry began to recover later that year. While national coal production was down overall in 2016, the EIA reported that coal production increased in 2016Q3 and 2016Q4, with the largest increases in the Powder River Basin in Montana and Wyoming. Hiring activity picked up in mining in 2016Q4, as the number of hires increased 38.1% compared to 2015Q4, the first over-the-year increase in hires in mining since 2014Q4 (Glover, 2017).



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1. 2017Q1 data are preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Custom extract prepared by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/12/16.
Graphics Prepared by C. McGrath and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WYDWS, 7/1/17.

Figure 2: **Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2017Q1**

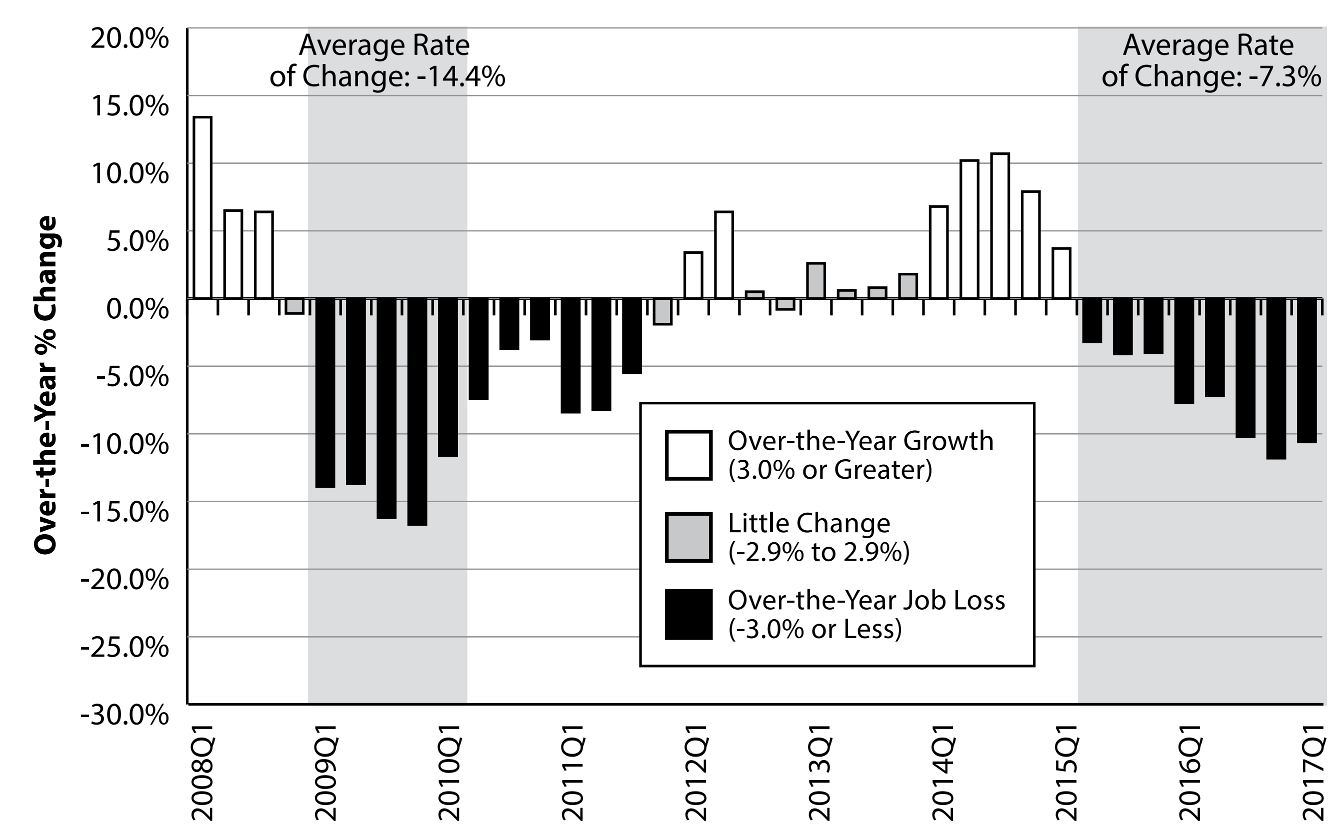
Construction (NAICS 23)

As shown in Figure 3, over-the-year job losses began earlier in construction (2008Q4) than in mining (2009Q1). This may be due in part to the national Great Recession and, specifically, the housing bubble crash of 2007 to 2009 (Economic Policy Institute, 2017). As shown in Figure 3, the over-the-year decline in employment from the previous downturn lasted considerably longer in construction (13 quarters) than in mining (five quarters). After a period of growth from 2012 to 2014, job losses began in 2015Q2 and continued through 2017Q1.

During the previous downturn, mining and construction experienced similar average rates of change (-13.1% and -14.4%, respectively), although job losses in construction persisted for much longer. During the most recent downturn, however, mining lost jobs at a much greater average rate (-17.8%) than construction (-7.3%).

Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)

As noted by Gallagher (2017), Wyoming's manufacturing industry "is often tied directly to available natural resources rather than to the assembly of inputs from other locations for re-export." In 2016, 47.6% of all manufacturing jobs in Wyoming were tied to mining, compared to 16.5% nationally.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1. 2017Q1 data are preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Custom extract prepared by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/12/16.
Graphics Prepared by C. McGrath and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WYDWS, 7/1/17.

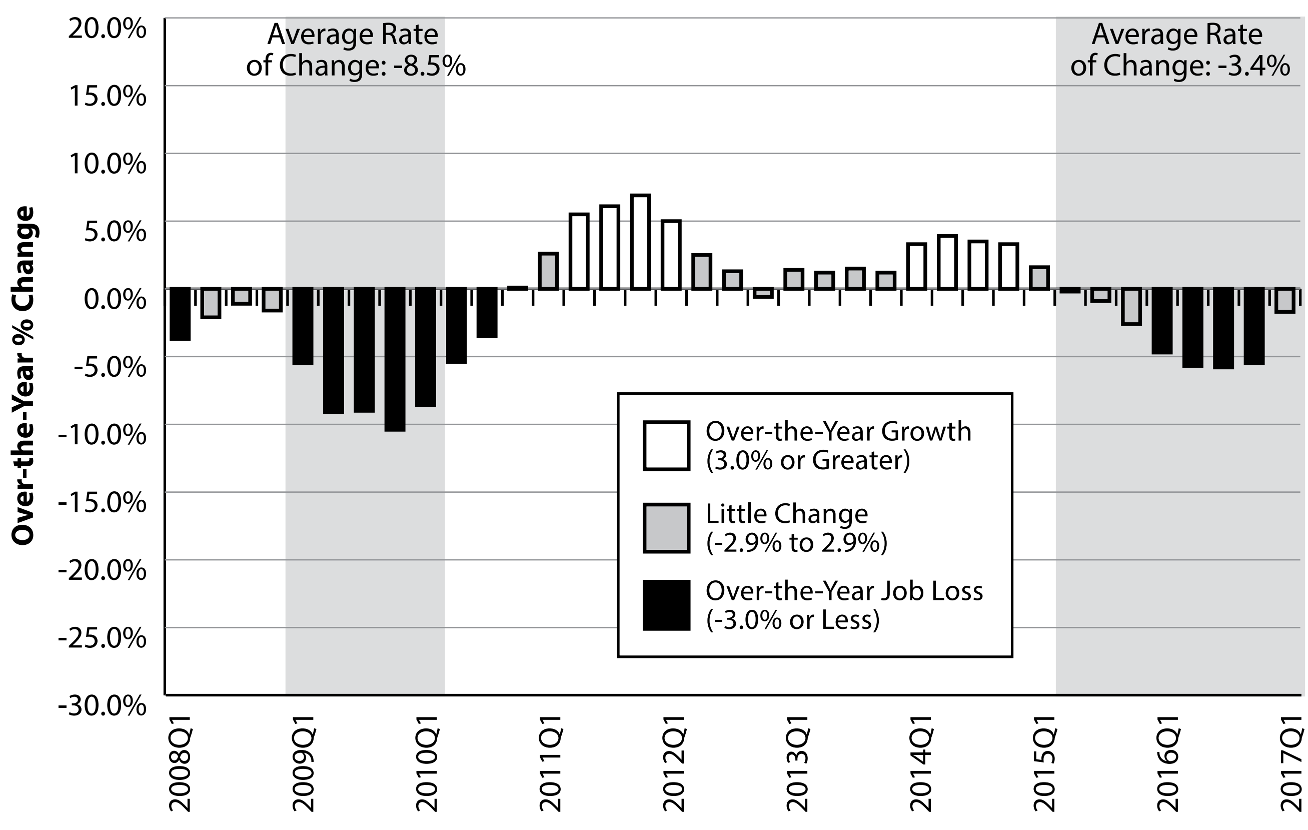
Figure 3: **Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2017Q1**

As shown in Figure 4, employment in Wyoming's manufacturing industry followed the same general trends as the mining industry, although job losses in manufacturing were not as large. Manufacturing lost jobs at an average rate of 8.5% during the previous downturn and 3.4% during the most recent downturn (see Table 1, page 5).

Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)

Some industries in Wyoming are not as affected by economic changes in mining. For example, health care & social assistance has experienced slow, steady growth since 2009Q1 (see Figure 5, page 10). During the previous downturn, health care & social assistance maintained stability, with no substantial negative change. Since the end of the previous downturn, employment in health care & social assistance grew steadily; during the most recent downturn, employment increased over the year at an average rate of 1.7%.

During the most recent downturn, the greatest over-the-year increase in job growth in health care & social assistance was seen in 2016Q1 (948 jobs, or 3.0%). This increase could be related to spouses of unemployed mining workers returning to work in health care. As noted by Gallagher (2008), during



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1. 2017Q1 data are preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Custom extract prepared by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/12/16.
Graphics Prepared by C. McGrath and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WYDWS, 7/1/17.

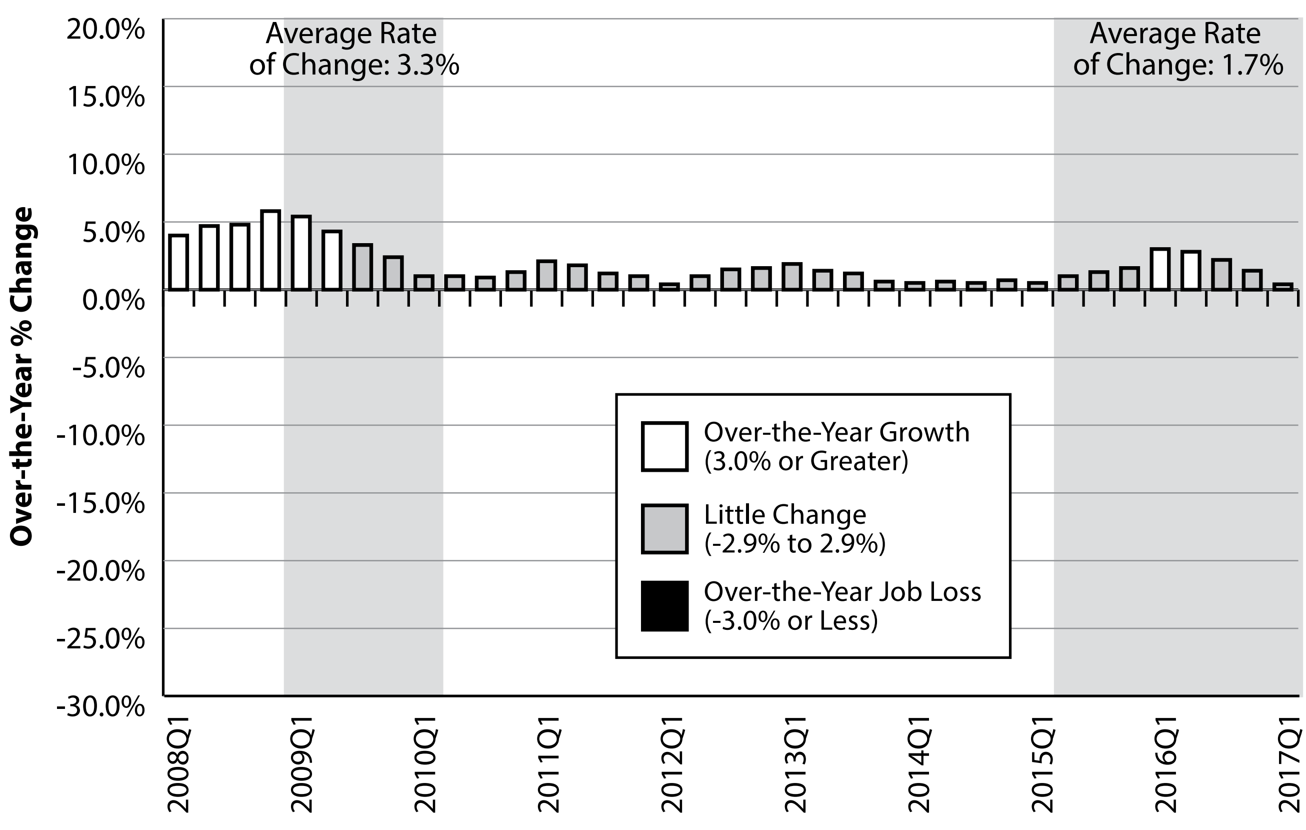
Figure 4: **Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) in Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2017Q1**

times of economic expansion, in-migration of workers into Wyoming is driven by higher paying, male-dominated industries, such as mining, construction, and wholesale trade, and "spouses who are nurses come to represent a key share of the overall supply of nurses in the state."

Public Administration (NAICS 92)

During the most recent downturn, employment in public administration had a delayed response to the decline in mining and other industries. As shown in Figure 6 (see page 11), public administration experienced minor over-the-year decreases in employment from 2013 to early 2015, followed by minor growth from late 2015 to early 2016. In 2016Q3 and 2016Q4, public administration lost 733 jobs (-1.9%) and -787 jobs (-2.2%) over the year, respectively (see Table 1, page 5). This decline could be related to a higher number of retirees leaving the workforce, low tax revenue from mining, and state and local budget cuts and hiring freezes.

Demographics of the public administration workforce may also play a role in this decrease in employment. Moore (2010) explained that in 2010, 25.6% of all state employees were age 55 and older, and that many would reach the traditional retirement age of 65 within 10 years. It is possible



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1. 2017Q1 data are preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Custom extract prepared by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/12/16.
Graphics Prepared by C. McGrath and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WYDWS, 7/1/17.

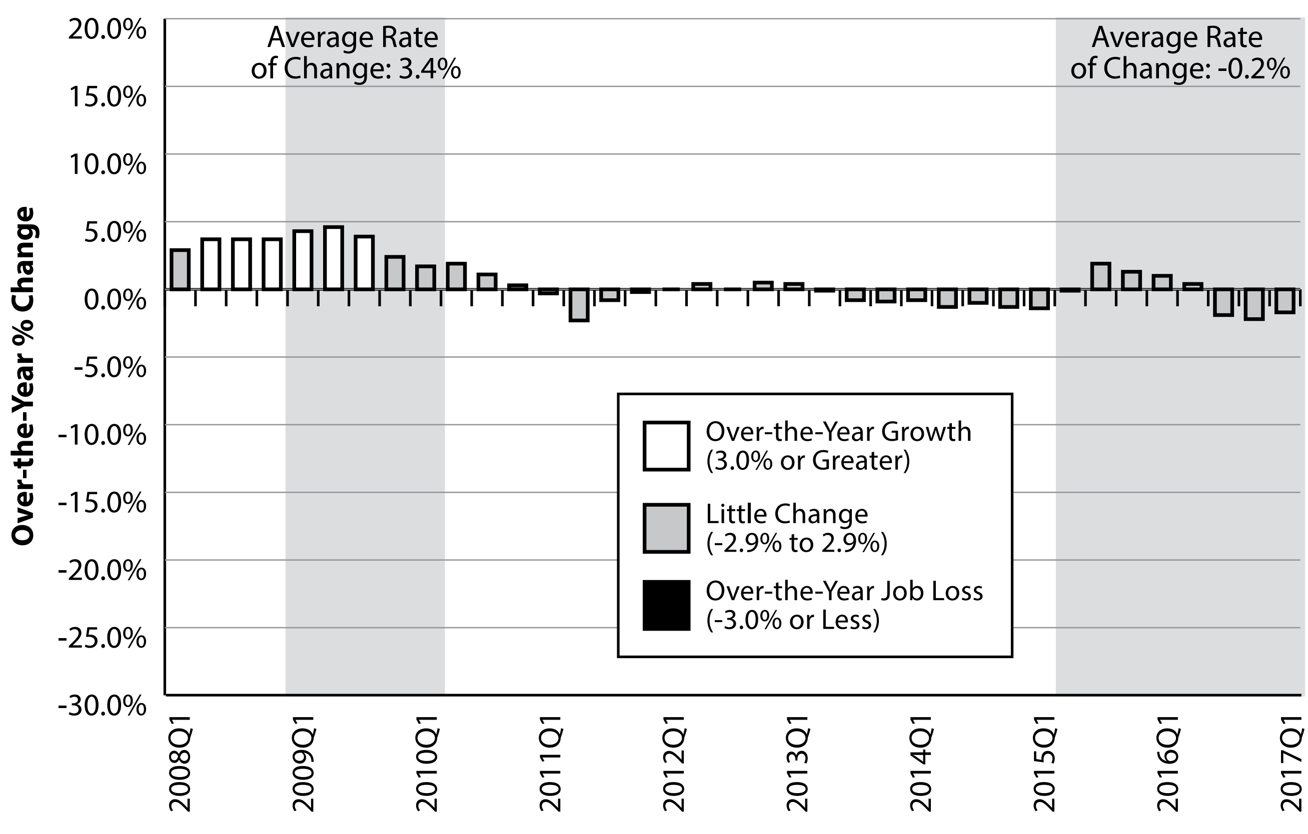
Figure 5: **Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) in Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2017Q1**

that since then, Wyoming state government experienced a large number of exits due to age, and that those jobs were not filled.

Conclusion

The mining industry plays a large role in the health of Wyoming's economy and contributes greatly to the expanding and contracting economic cycles. The state's previous downturn coincided with the national Great Recession. The housing bust during the Great Recession may have added to construction and manufacturing entering the downturn earlier than mining. These two industries also lagged behind natural resources & mining in recovering from the previous downturn. Health care & social assistance and public administration remained stable and even experienced some job growth during the previous downturn, which could be related to spouses of displaced workers returning to the workforce in order to provide financially for the family.

The most recent downturn had a greater impact on Wyoming and has lasted longer than the previous downturn. The first substantial over-the-year loss in employment occurred in mining in 2015Q2, and over-the-year job losses in construction and manufacturing grew larger as the downturn



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2017Q1. 2017Q1 data are preliminary.
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Custom extract prepared by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/12/16.
Graphics Prepared by C. McGrath and M. Moore, Research & Planning, WYDWS, 7/1/17.

Figure 6: **Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) in Public Administration (NAICS 92) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2017Q1**

progressed. Health care & social assistance maintained steady growth with little change in the number of jobs worked. Public administration saw some job loss in 2016Q3 and 2016Q4, most likely attributed to state budget cuts, hiring freezes, and retirees leaving the workforce.

References

Bleizeffer, D. (2016). Coalbed methane: Boom, bust and hard lessons. Wyoming State Historical Society. Retrieved October 11, 2017, from https://www.wyohistory.org/encyclopedia/coalbed-methane-boom-bust-and-hard-lessons

Comstock, O., and Mobilia, M. (2017, April). U.S. energy consumption rose slightly in 2016 despite a significant decline in coal use. Today in Energy, April 4, 2017. U.S. Energy Information Administration. Retrieved July 21, 2017, from https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=30652

Economic Policy Institute. (n.d.). The Great Recession. The State of Working America. Retrieved July 18, 2017, from http://stateofworkingamerica.org/great-recession

Gallagher, T. (2008, August). Chapter 1: The system as a whole; age and nativity. *Retention of Nurses in Wyoming*, p. 58. Retrieved November 9, 2017, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/nursing_retention_08.pdf

Gallagher, T. (2016, April). Chapter 1: Economic analysis. *Workforce Planning Report 2016, Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 53*(4). Retrieved July 21, 2017, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0416/a1.htm

Gallagher, T. (2017, April). Manufacturing workforce in Wyoming: Economically Needed Diversity Options for Wyoming (ENDOW). Retrieved October 12, 2017, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/Manufacturing_Workforce_2017.pdf

Glover, T. (2017, July). Quarterly turnover statistics by industry, fourth quarter 2016. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 54*(7). Retrieved October 11, 2017, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0717/0717.pdf

Moore, M. (2010, December). Driven by demographics: Examining employee exits in state government. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 47*(12). Retrieved July 21, 2017, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/1210/a3.htm

Moore, M. (2016, January). Employment and wage change for selected industries in Wyoming, 2005Q3-2015Q3. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 53*(1). Retrieved October 12, 2017, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0116/0116.pdf

Moore, M. (2017, April). Employment (jobs worked) and wage change for selected industries in Wyoming, 2016Q4. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends, 54*(4). Retrieved July 21, 2017, from http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0417/0417.pdf

National Bureau of Economic Research. (2010). Business Cycle Dating Committee report. Retrieved July 26, 2017, from http://www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html

Rich, R. (2013, November). The Great Recession. Federal Reserve History, November 22, 2013. Retrieved July 18, 2017, from https://www.federalreservehistory.org/essays/great_recession_of_200709

Storrow, B. (2015, March) Is Wyoming ready for a bust? *Casper Star-Tribune*, March 30, 2015. Retrieved October 12, 2017, from http://tinyurl.com/y8zmkdr3

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Rises Slightly to 4.0% in July 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 rose very slightly from 3.9% in June to 4.0% in July (not a statistically significant change). Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly lower than its July 2016 level of 5.4%. From July 2016 to July 2017, Wyoming's labor force decreased by an estimated 7,066 people (-2.3%) suggesting that individuals have moved to other states or dropped out of the labor force.

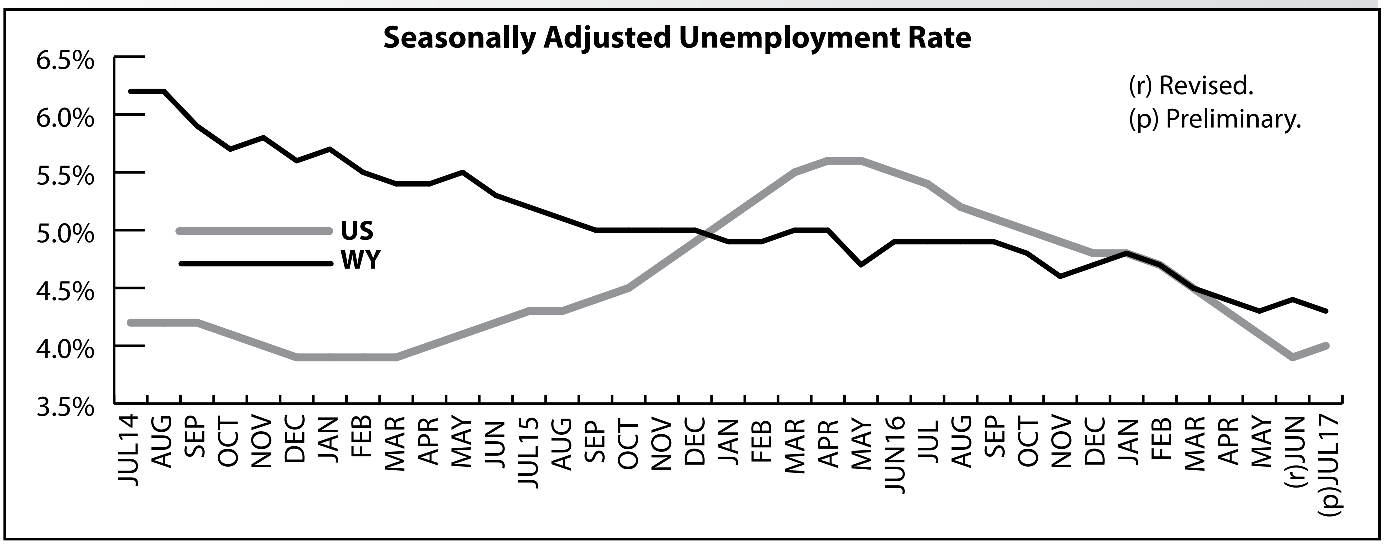
From June to July, unemployment rates fell in 20 counties, rose slightly in two counties, and remained unchanged in Hot Springs County (3.7%). Unemployment rates often fall in July as seasonal job gains are seen in leisure & hospitality, professional & business services, and retail trade. Large decreases in unemployment occurred in Washakie (down from 4.1% to 3.6%), Teton (down from 2.2% to 1.7%), Campbell (down from 5.1% to 4.7%), and Sublette (down from 4.0% to 3.7%) counties.

From July 2016 to July 2017, unemployment rates fell in every county. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Campbell (down from 7.7% to 4.7%), Converse (down from 6.6% to 4.3%), Natrona (down from 7.2% to 5.0%), and Sublette (down from 5.7% to 3.7%) counties.

Teton County (1.7%) had the lowest unemployment rate in July. It was followed by Crook (2.8%), Lincoln (3.0%), and Goshen (3.0%) counties. The highest unemployment rates were found in Fremont (5.3%), Natrona (5.0%), Campbell (4.7%), and Sweetwater (4.4%) counties.

The estimate of total nonfarm jobs (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) fell from 287,000 in July 2016 to 285,900 in July 2017, a decrease of 1,100 jobs (or –0.4%; 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.

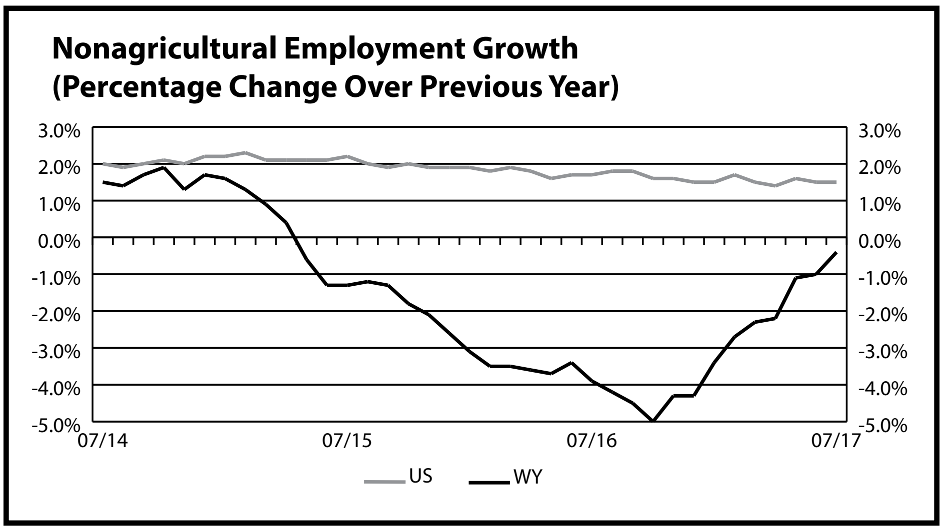


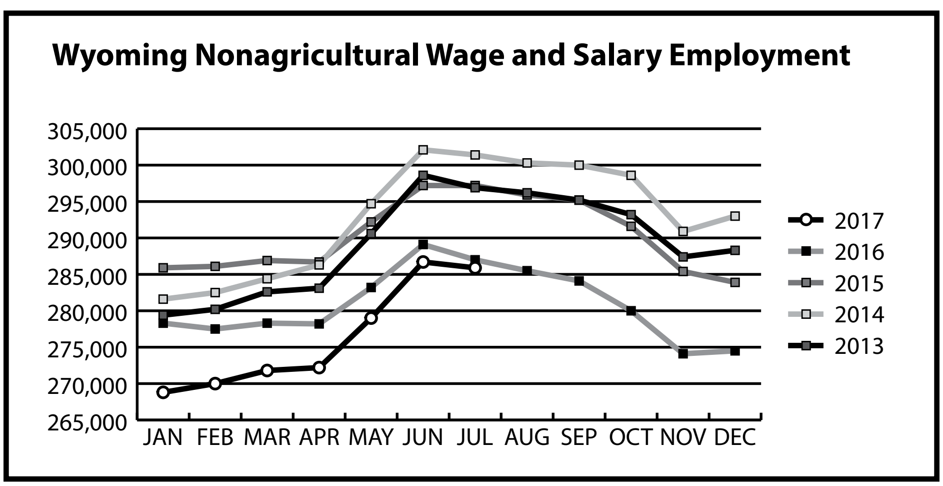
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Esimates, July 2017

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	**286,666**	**285,900**	**-766**	**-0.3%**
Natural Resources & Mining	19,653	20,100	447	2.2%
Construction	21,871	21,900	29	0.1%
Manufacturing	9,436	9,400	-36	-0.4%
Wholesale Trade	8,085	8,100	15	0.2%
Retail Trade	30,782	31,600	818	2.6%
Transportation & Utilities	14,612	14,200	-412	-2.9%
Information	3,764	3,700	-64	-1.7%
Financial Activities	11,026	11,000	-26	-0.2%
Professional & Business Services	19,110	17,800	-1,310	-7.4%
Educational & Health Services	27,066	26,700	-366	-1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	42,598	43,200	602	1.4%
Other Services	11,317	11,600	283	2.4%
Government	67,346	66,600	-746	-1.1%

Projections were run in August 2017 and based on QCEW data through March 2017.





State Unemployment Rates July 2017 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.8
Alaska	7.0
District of Columbia	6.4
New Mexico	6.3
Kentucky	5.3
Louisiana	5.3
Mississippi	5.2
Ohio	5.2
Arizona	5.1
Connecticut	5.0
Pennsylvania	5.0
California	4.8
Delaware	4.8
Illinois	4.8
Nevada	4.8
Georgia	4.7
New York	4.7
West Virginia	4.7
Alabama	4.5
Washington	4.5
Oklahoma	4.4
Massachusetts	4.3
Rhode Island	4.3
Texas	4.3
United States	**4.3**
New Jersey	4.2
Florida	4.1
North Carolina	4.1
Maryland	4.0
Wyoming	**4.0**
Montana	3.9
South Carolina	3.9
Missouri	3.8
Oregon	3.8
Virginia	3.8
Kansas	3.7
Maine	3.7
Michigan	3.7
Minnesota	3.7
Utah	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Iowa	3.2
Wisconsin	3.2
Indiana	3.1
South Dakota	3.1
Vermont	3.1
Idaho	3.0
Nebraska	2.8
New Hampshire	2.8
Hawaii	2.7
Colorado	2.4
North Dakota	2.2

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 17	Jun 17	Jul 16	Jul 17 Jun 17	Jul 17 Jul 16
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**24.9**	**25.3**	**25.0**	**-1.6**	**-0.4**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**20.0**	**19.8**	**20.1**	**1.0**	**-0.5**
GOODS PRODUCING	**8.3**	**8.2**	**8.1**	**1.2**	**2.5**
Natural Resources & Mining	5.7	5.7	5.5	0.0	3.6
Construction	2.2	2.1	2.1	4.8	4.8
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**16.6**	**17.1**	**16.9**	**-2.9**	**-1.8**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	-5.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-4.2
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	**4.9**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**-10.9**	**0.0**

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 17	Jun 17	Jul 16	Jul 17 Jun 17	Jul 17 Jul 16
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**22.9**	**23.3**	**22.5**	**-1.7**	**1.8**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**18.9**	**18.5**	**18.4**	**2.2**	**2.7**
GOODS PRODUCING	**7.7**	**7.6**	**7.5**	**1.3**	**2.7**
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.5	4.4	2.2	4.5
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.2
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	**15.2**	**15.7**	**15.0**	**-3.2**	**1.3**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.0	0.9	10.0	22.2
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.6	0.6	16.7	16.7
GOVERNMENT	**4.0**	**4.8**	**4.1**	**-16.7**	**-2.4**

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 17	Jun 17	Jul 16	Jul 17 Jun 17	Jul 17 Jul 16
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**24.4**	**23.5**	**24.4**	**3.8**	**0.0**
TOTAL PRIVATE	**22.0**	**20.7**	**22.0**	**6.3**	**0.0**
GOODS PRODUCING	**2.5**	**2.5**	**2.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	**21.9**	**21.0**	**21.9**	**4.3**	**0.0**
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.4	3.1	3.4	9.7	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.0	1.9
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
GOVERNMENT	**2.4**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**-14.3**	**0.0**

State Unemployment Rates July 2017 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.4
New Mexico	7.0
District of Columbia	6.9
Alaska	6.6
Mississippi	6.1
Kentucky	5.9
Louisiana	5.6
Arizona	5.5
Ohio	5.5
California	5.4
Pennsylvania	5.3
Delaware	5.1
Georgia	5.1
Nevada	5.1
Connecticut	5.0
West Virginia	5.0
Alabama	4.9
Illinois	4.9
Michigan	4.9
New York	4.9
Rhode Island	4.8
New Jersey	4.7
United States	**4.6**
North Carolina	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
Massachusetts	4.4
Oregon	4.4
Washington	4.4
Florida	4.3
Kansas	4.3
South Carolina	4.3
Texas	4.3
Maryland	4.2
Tennessee	4.1
Missouri	4.0
Virginia	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
Wyoming	**3.8**
Utah	3.6
Maine	3.5
Montana	3.5
Indiana	3.4
Minnesota	3.4
Wisconsin	3.3
Iowa	3.1
Nebraska	3.0
South Dakota	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Colorado	2.5
Hawaii	2.5
New Hampshire	2.5
North Dakota	2.0

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of building permits issued for new single-family homes in Wyoming fell 7.5% from July 2016 to July 2017.

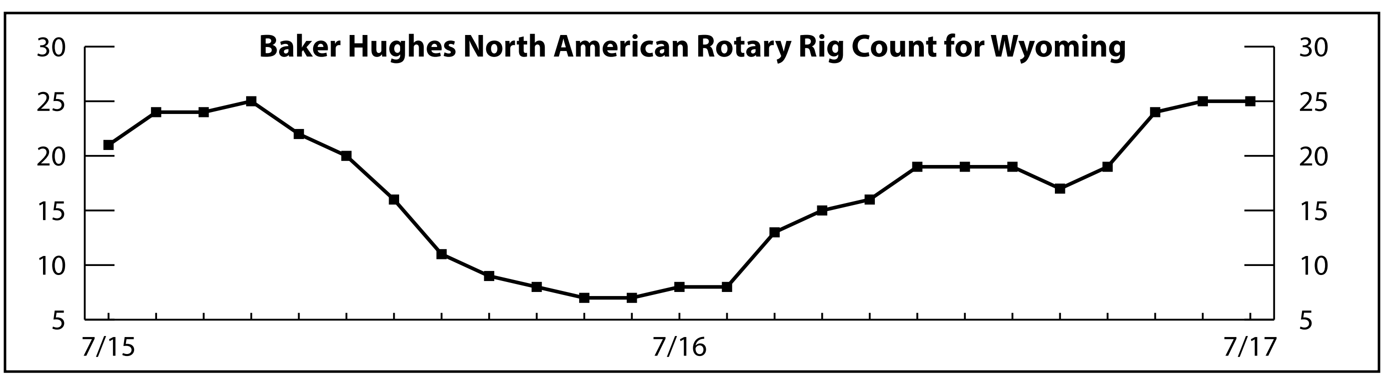
	Jul 2017 (p)	Jun 2017 (r)	Jul 2016 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	**285,900**	**286,300**	**287,000**	**-0.1**	**-0.4**
Wyoming State Government	14,300	14,500	14,700	-1.4	-2.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,400	47,300	47,100	0.2	0.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,800	37,900	38,400	-0.3	-1.6
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,303,000	7,425,000	7,190,000	-1.6	1.6
As a percent of all workers	4.7%	4.8%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	536,000	514,000	591,000	4.3	-9.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,475,000	5,602,000	6,157,000	-2.3	-11.1
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,709	11,004	21,856	-11.8	-55.6
Benefits Paid	$3,609,177	$4,094,617	$9,047,466	-11.9	-60.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$371.74	$372.10	$413.96	-0.1	-10.2
State Insured Covered Jobs[1]	264,932	269,866	264,535	-1.8	0.2
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.3%	1.4%	2.8%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	244.8	245.0	240.6	-0.1	1.7
Food & Beverages	249.9	249.4	247.3	0.2	1.1
Housing	251.9	251.6	244.9	0.1	2.8
Apparel	122.5	124.6	123.0	-1.7	-0.4
Transportation	199.5	201.3	197.1	-0.9	1.2
Medical Care	476.1	474.4	464.2	0.4	2.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	118.9	118.5	117.4	0.3	1.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.4	135.5	138.8	-0.1	-2.5
Other Goods & Services	434.0	433.1	423.4	0.2	2.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	193.4	193.7	187.7	-0.2	3.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	140	189	155	-25.9	-9.7
Valuation	$33,305,000	$59,828,000	$43,010,000	-44.3	-22.6
Single Family Homes	124	142	134	-12.7	-7.5
Valuation	$31,948,000	$54,895,000	$41,627,000	-41.8	-23.3
Casper MSA[2] Building Permits	11	22	14	-50.0	-21.4
Valuation	$2,391,000	$5,650,000	$3,334,000	-57.7	-28.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	55	64	44	-14.1	25.0
Valuation	$8,048,000	$8,097,000	$7,426,000	-0.6	8.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	25	25	8	0.0	212.5

(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

From June to July, unemployment rates fell in 20 counties, rose slightly in two counties, and remained unchanged in Hot Springs County (3.7%). Unemployment rates often fall in July as seasonal job gains are seen in leisure & hospitality, professional & business services, and retail trade.

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
REGION	Jul 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2016	Jul 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2016	Jul 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2016	Jul 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2016
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	**49,057**	**50,022**	**50,776**	**46,986**	**47,830**	**48,151**	**2,071**	**2,192**	**2,625**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**5.2**
Big Horn	5,531	5,811	5,849	5,322	5,573	5,587	209	238	262	3.8	4.1	4.5
Fremont	19,483	19,970	20,173	18,442	18,888	18,779	1,041	1,082	1,394	5.3	5.4	6.9
Hot Springs	2,439	2,484	2,576	2,349	2,392	2,464	90	92	112	3.7	3.7	4.3
Park	17,344	17,480	17,824	16,767	16,876	17,161	577	604	663	3.3	3.5	3.7
Washakie	4,260	4,277	4,354	4,106	4,101	4,160	154	176	194	3.6	4.1	4.5
NORTHEAST	**51,538**	**52,270**	**53,329**	**49,500**	**50,067**	**50,225**	**2,038**	**2,203**	**3,104**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**5.8**
Campbell	23,294	23,197	24,244	22,202	22,020	22,376	1,092	1,177	1,868	4.7	5.1	7.7
Crook	3,846	3,983	3,967	3,737	3,860	3,798	109	123	169	2.8	3.1	4.3
Johnson	4,429	4,576	4,497	4,278	4,407	4,294	151	169	203	3.4	3.7	4.5
Sheridan	16,189	16,594	16,664	15,630	16,003	16,005	559	591	659	3.5	3.6	4.0
Weston	3,780	3,920	3,957	3,653	3,777	3,752	127	143	205	3.4	3.6	5.2
SOUTHWEST	**61,897**	**61,606**	**62,468**	**59,824**	**59,389**	**59,631**	**2,073**	**2,217**	**2,837**	**3.3**	**3.6**	**4.5**
Lincoln	8,984	9,135	8,932	8,711	8,838	8,595	273	297	337	3.0	3.3	3.8
Sublette	4,434	4,519	4,438	4,268	4,339	4,183	166	180	255	3.7	4.0	5.7
Sweetwater	21,388	21,565	21,788	20,441	20,600	20,434	947	965	1,354	4.4	4.5	6.2
Teton	17,796	17,128	17,847	17,493	16,755	17,489	303	373	358	1.7	2.2	2.0
Uinta	9,295	9,259	9,463	8,911	8,857	8,930	384	402	533	4.1	4.3	5.6
SOUTHEAST	**80,909**	**81,519**	**82,464**	**78,225**	**78,653**	**79,388**	**2,684**	**2,866**	**3,076**	**3.3**	**3.5**	**3.7**
Albany	18,675	19,289	19,695	18,103	18,660	19,033	572	629	662	3.1	3.3	3.4
Goshen	7,136	7,122	7,184	6,921	6,899	6,939	215	223	245	3.0	3.1	3.4
Laramie	48,942	48,630	49,240	47,260	46,842	47,350	1,682	1,788	1,890	3.4	3.7	3.8
Niobrara	1,393	1,432	1,435	1,350	1,385	1,385	43	47	50	3.1	3.3	3.5
Platte	4,763	5,046	4,910	4,591	4,867	4,681	172	179	229	3.6	3.5	4.7
CENTRAL	**54,762**	**55,212**	**57,891**	**52,206**	**52,525**	**54,074**	**2,556**	**2,687**	**3,817**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**6.6**
Carbon	8,232	8,589	8,858	7,945	8,281	8,513	287	308	345	3.5	3.6	3.9
Converse	7,611	7,754	7,862	7,284	7,429	7,345	327	325	517	4.3	4.2	6.6
Natrona	38,919	38,869	41,171	36,977	36,815	38,216	1,942	2,054	2,955	5.0	5.3	7.2
STATEWIDE	**298,160**	**300,631**	**306,926**	**286,740**	**288,463**	**291,468**	**11,420**	**12,168**	**15,458**	**3.8**	**4.0**	**5.0**
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.0	3.9	5.4
U.S.										4.6	4.5	5.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.3	4.4	4.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2017. Run Date 08/2017.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

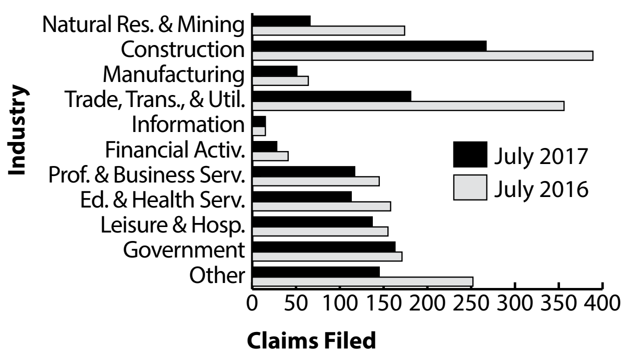
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

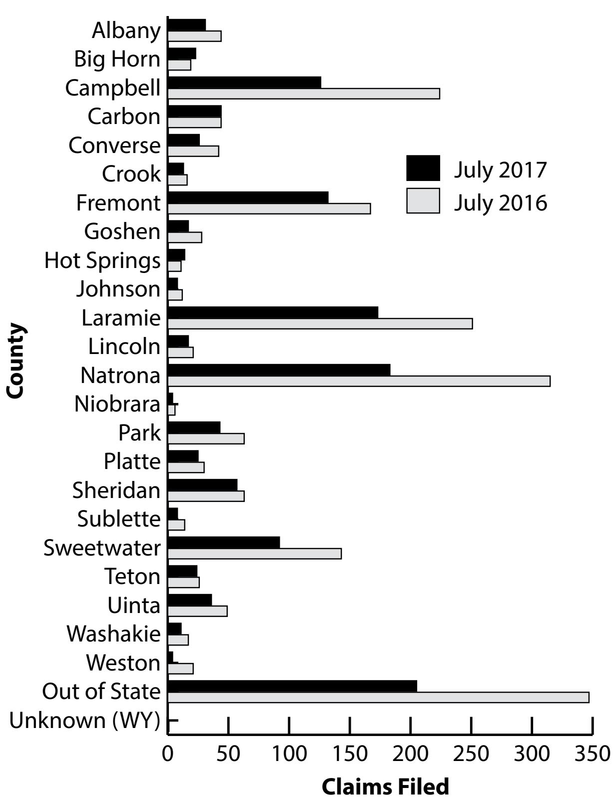
by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

The 1,316 initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims in July marked the fifth lowest month for new initial claims in Wyoming over the last 10 years.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2017



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2017



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Jul 17	Jun 17	Jul 16	Jul 17 Jun 17	Jul 17 Jul 16
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**1,316**	**1,487**	**1,975**	**-11.5**	**-33.4**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	386	410	628	-5.9	-38.5
Natural Res. & Mining	66	74	174	-10.8	-62.1
Mining	59	74	158	-20.3	-62.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	7	17	21	-58.8	-66.7
Construction	267	283	389	-5.7	-31.4
Manufacturing	51	51	64	0.0	-20.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	621	696	923	-10.8	-32.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	181	186	356	-2.7	-49.2
Wholesale Trade	28	35	95	-20.0	-70.5
Retail Trade	112	108	186	3.7	-39.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	41	43	75	-4.7	-45.3
Information	15	14	15	7.1	0.0
Financial Activities	28	40	41	-30.0	-31.7
Prof. and Business Svcs.	117	124	145	-5.6	-19.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	113	175	158	-35.4	-28.5
Leisure & Hospitality	137	128	155	7.0	-11.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	24	23	46	4.3	-47.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	163	149	171	9.4	-4.7
Federal Government	15	16	19	-6.3	-21.1
State Government	22	15	14	46.7	57.1
Local Government	125	117	137	6.8	-8.8
Local Education	37	60	35	-38.3	5.7
UNCLASSIFIED	145	231	252	-37.2	-42.5
Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**173**	**212**	**251**	**-18.4**	**-31.1**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	37	47	85	-21.3	-56.5
Construction	31	44	62	-29.5	-50.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	109	127	141	-14.2	-22.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	29	35	49	-17.1	-40.8
Financial Activities	7	6	7	16.7	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	24	40	24	-40.0	0.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	23	20	25	15.0	-8.0
Leisure & Hospitality	17	17	22	0.0	-22.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17	23	14	-26.1	21.4
UNCLASSIFIED	8	12	9	-33.3	-11.1
Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	**182**	**246**	**315**	**-26.0**	**-42.2**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	50	79	93	-36.7	-46.2
Construction	29	62	45	-53.2	-35.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	116	145	198	-20.0	-41.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	24	41	71	-41.5	-66.2
Financial Activities	9	9	7	0.0	28.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	25	17	26	47.1	-3.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	18	39	43	-53.8	-58.1
Leisure & Hospitality	27	18	32	50.0	-15.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	9	12	0.0	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	5	12	10	-58.3	-50.0

[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

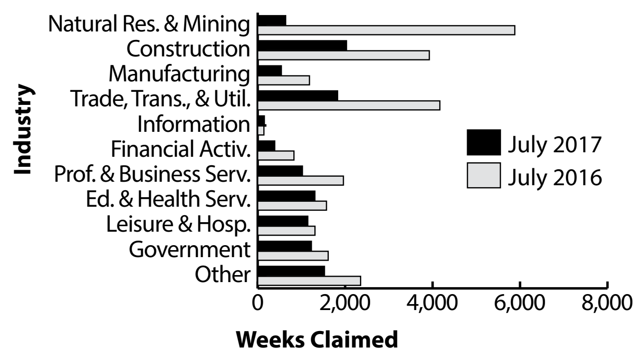
Over the year, the number of unique claimants dropped by 52.8% (-3,806 claimants) while the number of individuals who exhausted their benefits decreased by 55.2% (-337 individuals).

Continued Claims

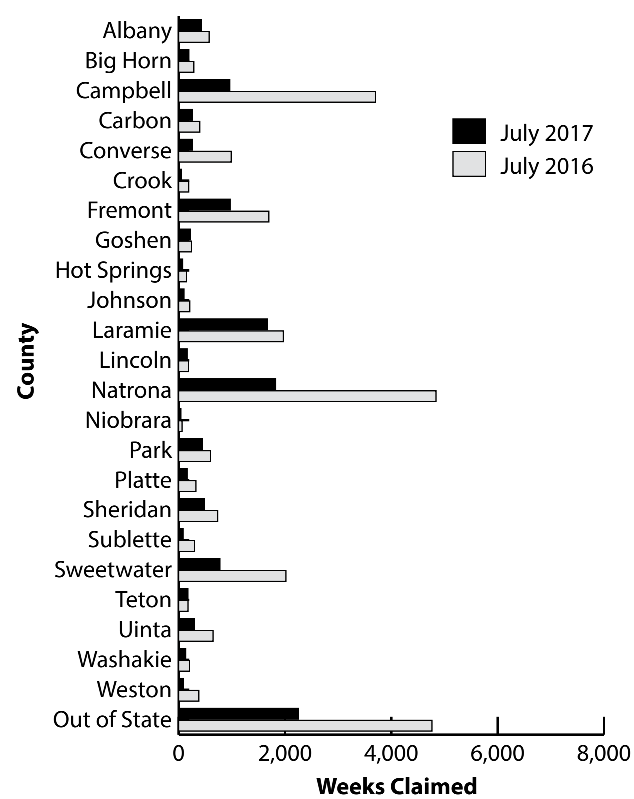
	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
				Jul 17	Jul 17
	Jul 17	Jun 17	Jul 16	Jun 17	Jul 16
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**12,069**	**13,023**	**25,610**	**-7.3**	**-52.9**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,406	3,866	7,212	-11.9	-52.8
Benefit Exhaustions	273	295	610	-7.5	-55.2
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	8.0%	7.6%	8.5%	0.4%	-0.4%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	3,213	3,669	10,990	-12.4	-70.8
Natural Res. & Mining	640	716	5,880	-10.6	-89.1
Mining	592	643	5,758	-7.9	-89.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	166	173	517	-4.0	-67.9
Construction	2,031	2,319	3,925	-12.4	-48.3
Manufacturing	541	633	1,184	-14.5	-54.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,099	6,701	10,652	-9.0	-42.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,827	2,072	4,166	-11.8	-56.1
Wholesale Trade	344	363	1,503	-5.2	-77.1
Retail Trade	994	1,064	1,307	-6.6	-23.9
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	489	645	1,356	-24.2	-63.9
Information	152	136	142	11.8	7.0
Financial Activities	390	403	829	-3.2	-53.0
Prof. & Business Services	1,023	1,044	1,960	-2.0	-47.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,308	1,260	1,573	3.8	-16.8
Leisure and Hospitality	1,146	1,495	1,310	-23.3	-12.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	246	284	664	-13.4	-63.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,228	1,201	1,612	2.2	-23.8
Federal Government	150	173	216	-13.3	-30.6
State Government	152	108	189	40.7	-19.6
Local Government	925	920	1,206	0.5	-23.3
Local Education	277	231	400	19.9	-30.8
UNCLASSIFIED	1,527	1,450	2,354	5.3	-35.1
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,669**	**1,676**	**1,966**	**-0.4**	**-15.1**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**455**	**493**	**573**	**-7.7**	**-20.6**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	333	378	532	-11.9	-37.4
Construction	268	303	264	-11.6	1.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,094	1,108	1,135	-1.3	-3.6
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	355	366	361	-3.0	-1.7
Financial Activities	87	105	81	-17.1	7.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	236	210	222	12.4	6.3
Educational and Health Svcs.	206	204	247	1.0	-16.6
Leisure & Hospitality	131	145	135	-9.7	-3.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	146	106	195	37.7	-25.1
UNCLASSIFIED	95	83	102	14.5	-6.9
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	**1,824**	**1,998**	**4,839**	**-8.7**	**-62.3**
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	**508**	**599**	**1,353**	**-15.2**	**-62.5**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	402	542	2,094	-25.8	-80.8
Construction	232	335	571	-30.7	-59.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,269	1,332	2,530	-4.7	-49.8
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	381	423	1,160	-9.9	-67.2
Financial Activities	94	91	173	3.3	-45.7
Professional & Business Svcs.	171	151	358	13.2	-52.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	294	324	373	-9.3	-21.2
Leisure & Hospitality	229	232	238	-1.3	-3.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	87	64	130	35.9	-33.1
UNCLASSIFIED	63	58	83	8.6	-24.1

[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.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, July 2017



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, July 2017



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