

# TRENDS

## Baker Hughes Rig Count: A Five State Comparison from 1987 to 2019

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming is published in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* each month. It is an important economic indicator for the state for many reasons. First, it represents oil and gas drilling activity in the state, which means high paying jobs. Second, it indicates demand for various support services, provided by employers in wholesale trade, transportation, manufacturing, and professional & business services. Finally, taxes related to oil and gas production represent a significant source of revenue for state and local governments. The Baker Hughes rig count includes drilling for both oil and natural gas. This article compares Wyoming's rig count to four other states and examines the relationship between energy prices and the rig count.

rig count for Wyoming and selected nearby states from 1987 to 2019. Some of Wyoming's neighboring states are not included because they do not have meaningful amounts of drilling activity. In Idaho, Nebraska, and South Dakota, the annual average rig counts never exceeded single-digit levels from 1987 to 2019. Although Montana's rig count reached a high of 24 in 2005, it has been at or near zero in recent years.

Of the five states shown in Figure 1, Wyoming had the highest rig count in 1987, 1992, 2004, and 2006, and it tied with New Mexico in 1988. During its oil boom, North Dakota had the highest rig count every year from 2010 to 2016. Colorado had the highest counts in 2007 and 2008 and tied with North Dakota in

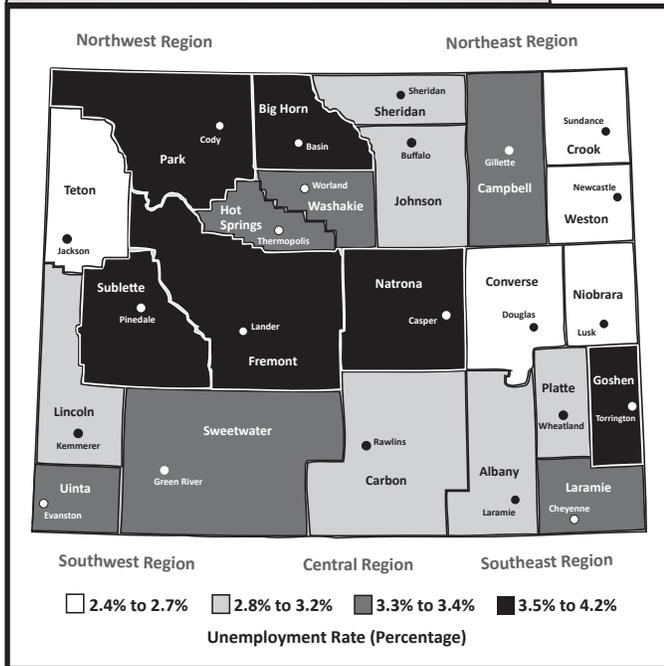
Figure 1 (see page 3) shows the

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Newly prepared interactive Tableau graphics make it easier for users to navigate the data contained in Research & Planning's postsecondary education and employment outcomes database and perform their own custom searches. ... page 6
- There were 2,186 initial Unemployment Insurance claims in October 2019, up 4.5% from the 2,092 in October 2018. ... page 10

**Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, October 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends



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<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf>

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(Text continued from page 1)

2009. New Mexico had more rigs than the other states in 18 out of the 33 years shown in Figure 1.

Wyoming's rig count gradually increased from a low of 24 in 1996 to a high of 99 in 2006. Much of this increase was related to natural gas drilling in Sublette County. In fact, as the price

of natural gas (see Figure 2, page 4) quintupled from 1995 to 2005, Wyoming's rig count grew by more than four-fold. Natural gas prices peaked in 2005 and 2008, but fell precipitously from 2008 to 2009 and then continued falling in later years. In 2019, gas prices were at their lowest level in more than 20 years.

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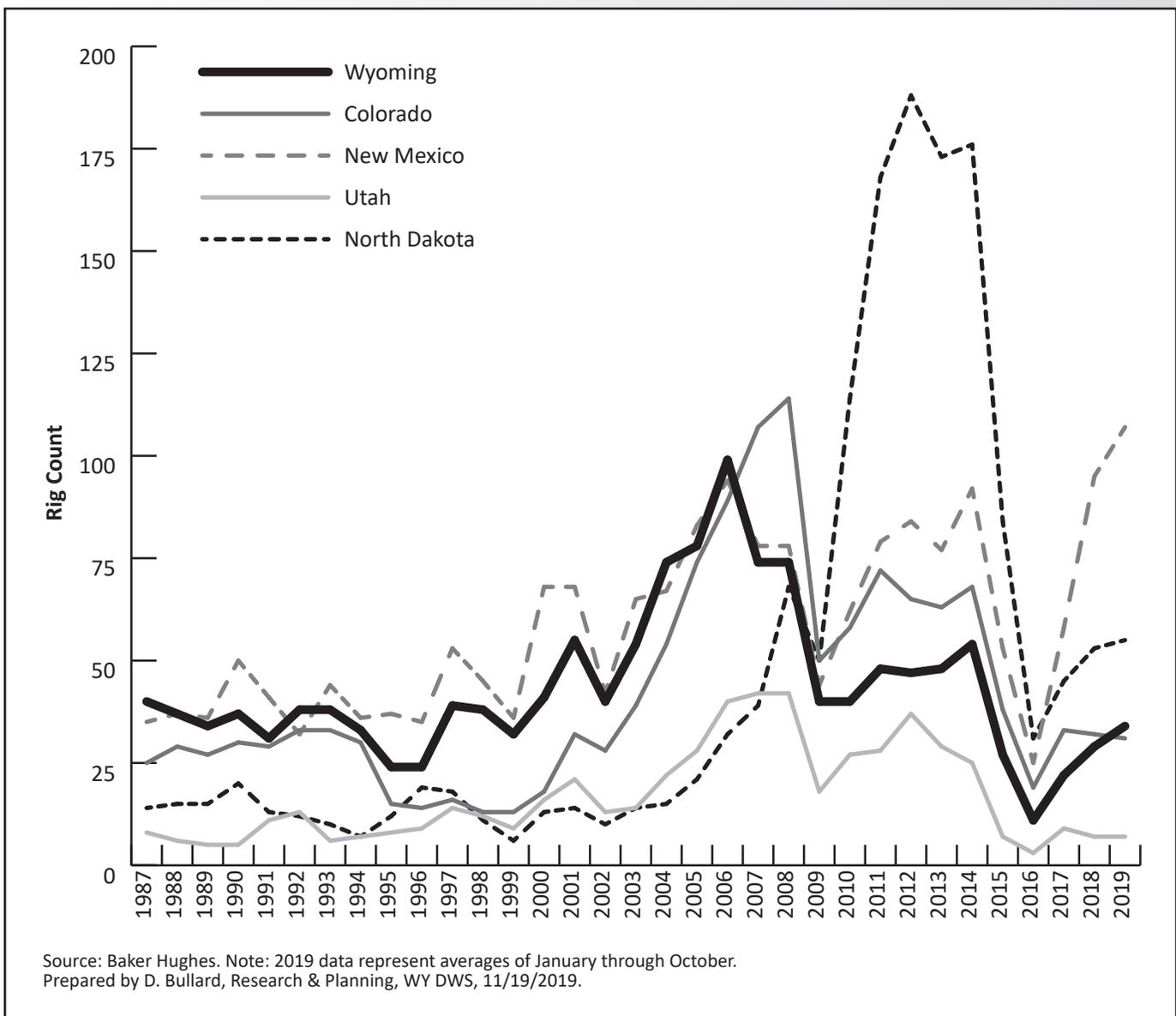
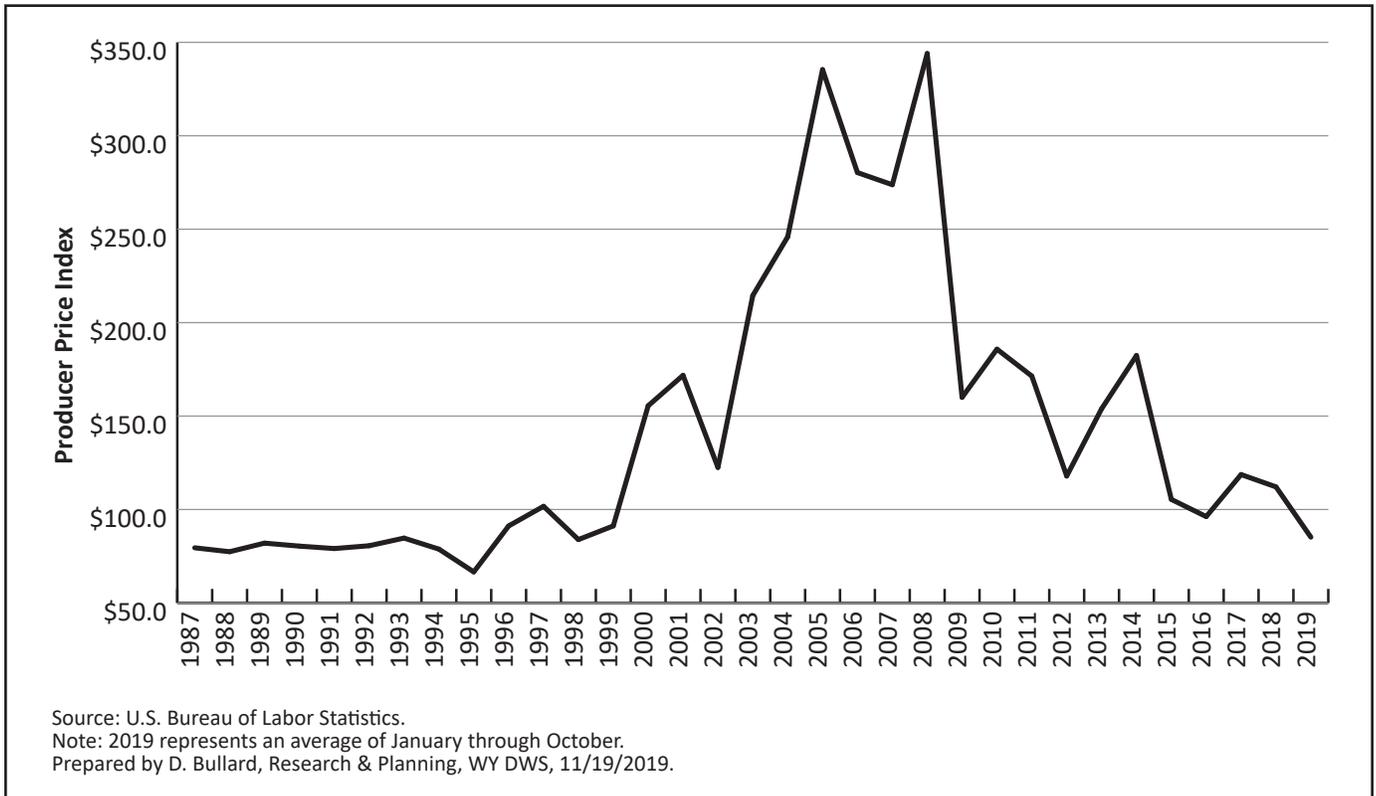
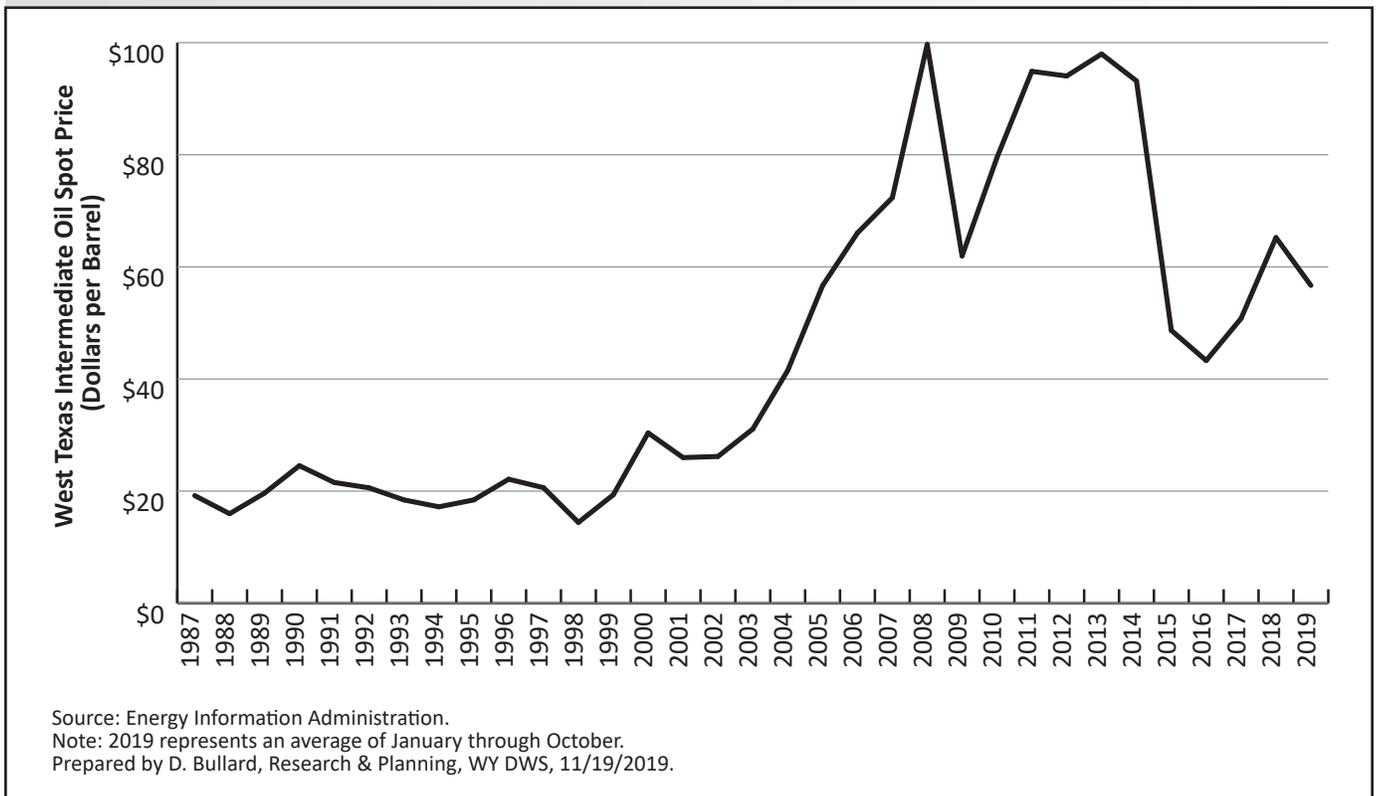


Figure 1: Baker Hughes Rig Count for Wyoming and Selected States, 1987-2019



**Figure 2: Producer Price Index for Natural Gas, 1987-2019**



**Figure 3: Spot Price for West Texas Intermediate Oil, 1987-2019**

(Text continued from page 3)

Figure 3 (see page 4) shows the spot price of West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude oil. Oil prices peaked in 2008, and remained high from 2011 to 2014 before falling in 2015 and 2016. During this period drilling activity shifted from western Wyoming to the central part of the state. Employment in mining (including oil & gas) in Sublette County peaked in 2011 at more than 1,800 jobs, but by 2018, it had fallen to roughly half that level. On the other hand, Converse County’s mining (including oil & gas) employment grew from approximately 300 jobs in 2002 to approximately 1,200 jobs in 2018.

Total U.S. oil production is shown in Figure 4. Oil production steadily declined from 1987 to 2008, but then increased dramatically from 2009 to 2015.

Production fell in 2016, but then resumed its growth in 2017, 2018, and 2019. Large production increases may have contributed to reduced oil price levels in 2019.

In summary, rig counts are affected by energy prices. High natural gas prices from 2000 to 2008 prompted large increases in drilling activity in Wyoming, and Wyoming’s rig count was the highest of the five states examined in 2004 and 2006. High crude oil prices in 2007-2008 and 2011-2014, and technological advances led to a steep and sustained rise in U.S. oil production. Of the five states included in this article, North Dakota saw the highest rig counts from 2010 to 2016. While Wyoming’s rig count has recovered somewhat from its recent low of 11 in 2016, it has not approached levels that prevailed from 2001 to 2014.

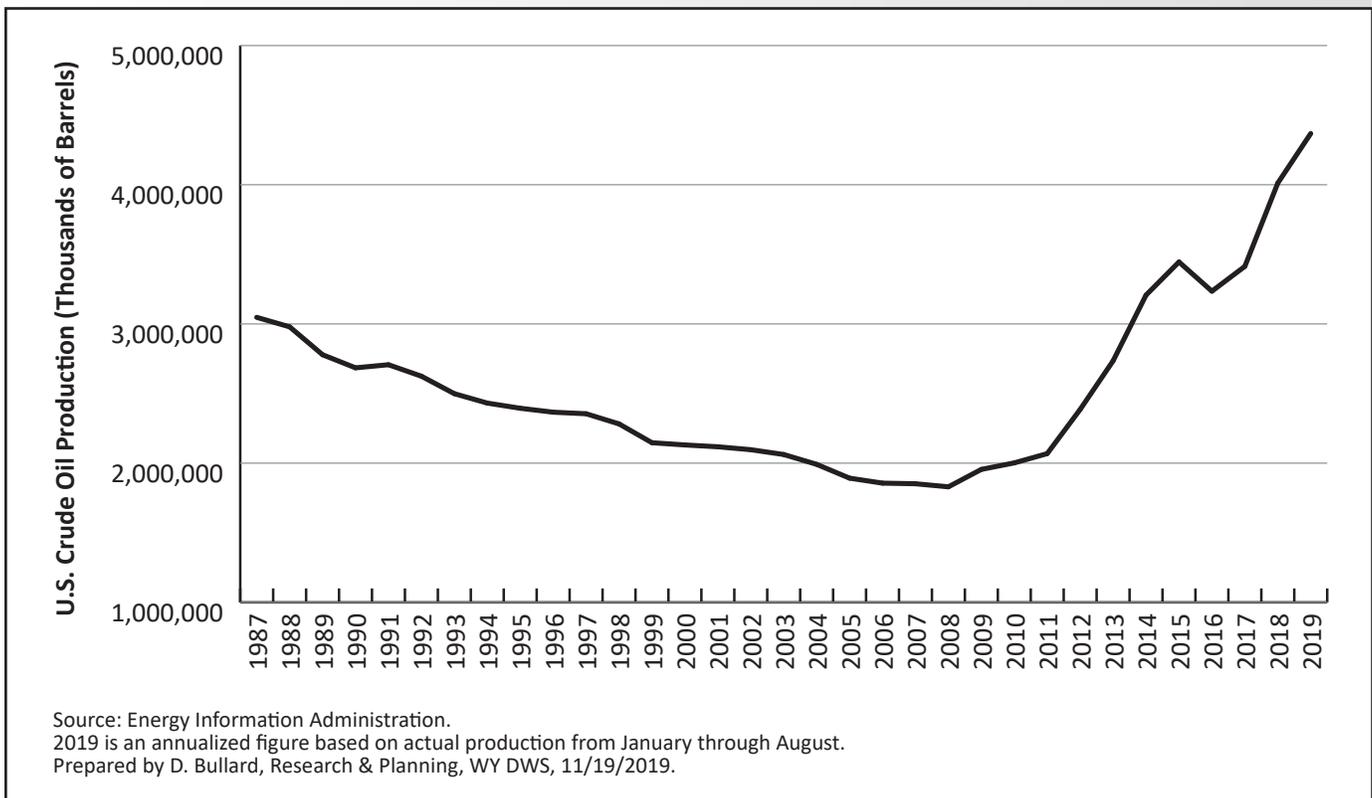


Figure 4: U.S. Crude Oil Production in Thousands of Barrels, 1987-2019

# New Education Employment Outcomes Graphics from R&P

By: Michael Moore, Editor

In 2013, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services was awarded a Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) grant from the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor, for the purposes of “building and maintaining a longitudinal database profiling the state workforce” (Faler, 2015). Through the grant, R&P established memorandums of understanding with the Wyoming Department of Education, the University of Wyoming, the Wyoming Community College Commission, and

seven Wyoming community colleges in order to obtain student records and gain greater understanding of postsecondary education and employment outcomes.

Research & Planning linked student records to a variety of existing administrative databases, including wage records for Wyoming and 11 other states with which R&P has data-sharing agreements, along with the driver’s license file from the Wyoming Department of Transportation. By linking all of these data sources, R&P was able to produce

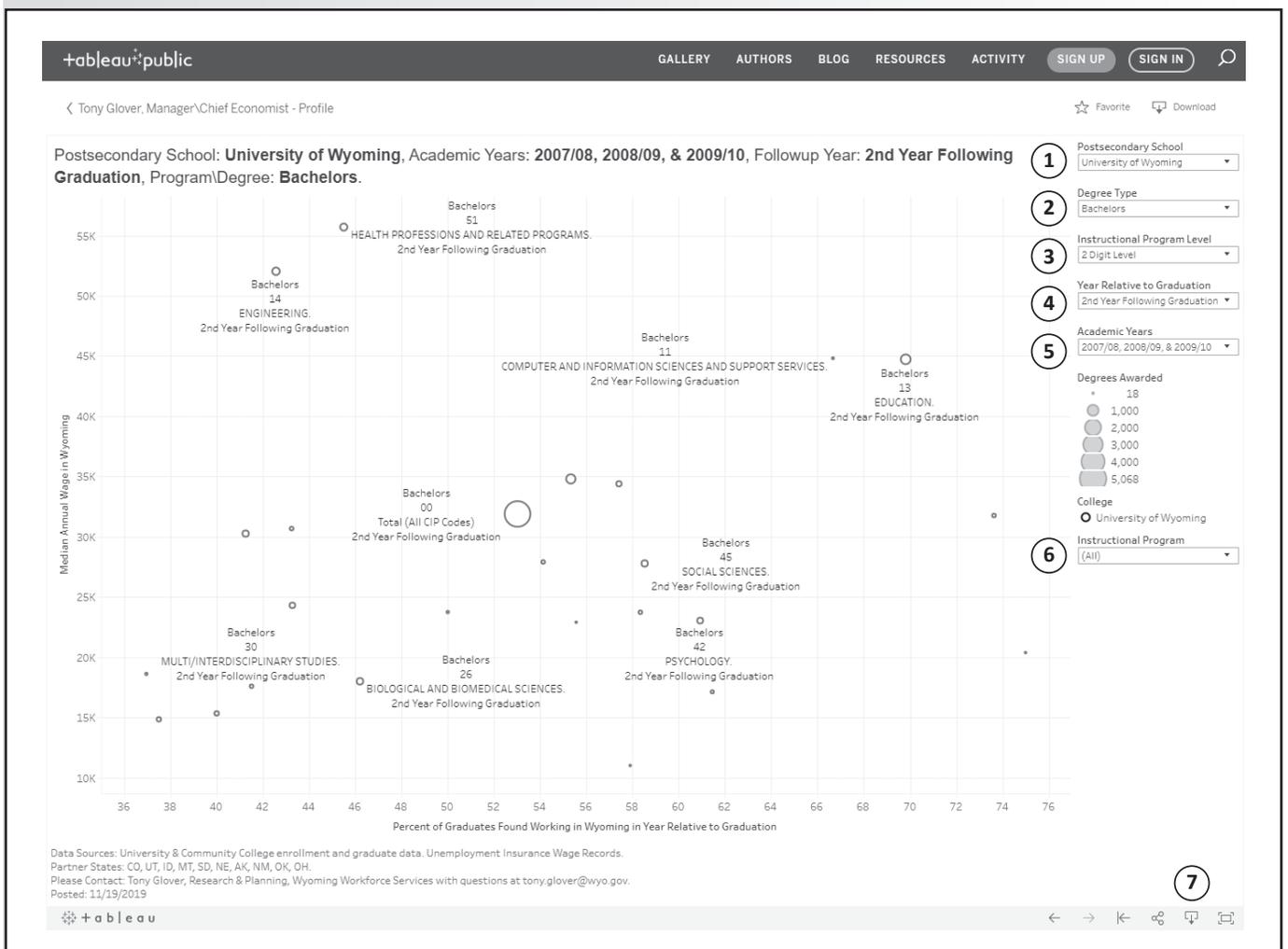


Figure 1: Instructions for Custom Tableau Chart on Postsecondary Outcomes for Wyoming

an extensive education and employment database which has a multitude of uses. Research & Planning has published several tables of outcomes for Wyoming high school graduates, post-secondary graduates, and more; for more information, please see [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education\\_we\\_connect.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect.htm).

The education and employment database makes it possible for R&P analysts to track individuals from secondary schools to post-secondary schools and into the workforce in order to gain a better understanding of post-secondary education outcomes. Newly prepared interactive Tableau graphics make it easier for users to navigate the data contained in this database and perform their own custom searches. This article introduces the reader to these new graphics, along with instructions on how to use them and examples of the types of research that can be done.

### Instructions for Tableau

Tableau.com is a website that offers data visualization software to “help people see and understand data” (Tableau, 2019). The publicly available website allows users to upload datasets and produce interactive graphics. Research & Planning recently uploaded data from its education and employment database to Tableau, and created graphics that illustrate what percent of graduates could be found working in Wyoming or a partner state after graduation, along with the median annual wage for those graduates. To customize your search results, go to <https://tinyurl.com/R-P-Tableau> and follow these steps using the dropdown menus on the right hand side of the page (see Figure 1, page 6).

1. Select a postsecondary school, i.e. the University of Wyoming or one of the state’s community colleges.
2. Choose from the following degree types: occupational one-year, occupational two-year, bachelor’s, post-bachelor’s certificate, and master’s/doctorate/professional.
3. From the instructional program level, choose a two-, four-, or six-digit level based on the Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) coding system.
4. Choose a year relative to graduation, such as the second year following graduation.
5. Select academic years. Because many postsecondary programs have a small number of graduates and in order to provide as much information as possible, academic years have been grouped into three-year aggregates, such as 2007/08, 2008/09, and 2009/10.
6. Select an instructional program, or choose “all.”
7. The data used to create the chart can be downloaded by clicking on the button on the bottom right side of the page.

When the user selects her or his variables, a chart will be created that shows the percent of graduates found working in Wyoming in the year relative to graduation along the bottom (X) axis, and the median annual wage of those working in Wyoming on the left (Y) axis. The size of the bubble is representative of the total number of graduates for that CIP code;

in other words, the more graduates, the larger the bubble.

Hovering over a bubble or title provides a variety of information for that particular CIP code, including the degree, CIP code and title, the postsecondary school, academic years, the number of degrees awarded, the year relative to graduation, the total number and percentage of graduates found working in Wyoming and partner states, and median annual wages for Wyoming and partner states.

The example presented in this article uses recipients of bachelor's degrees from the University of Wyoming (UW) from the

2007/08, 2008/09, and 2009/10 academic years at the two-digit CIP level two years after graduation.

For example, as shown in Figure 2, UW awarded 752 degrees in education (CIP 13) during the 2007/08, 2008/09, and 2009/10 academic years. In the second year following graduation, 69.8% of those graduates were found working in Wyoming, while another 16.4% were found working in a partner state. The median annual wage for those individuals in Wyoming was \$44,725, compared to \$37,214 in partner states.

In contrast, UW awarded 444

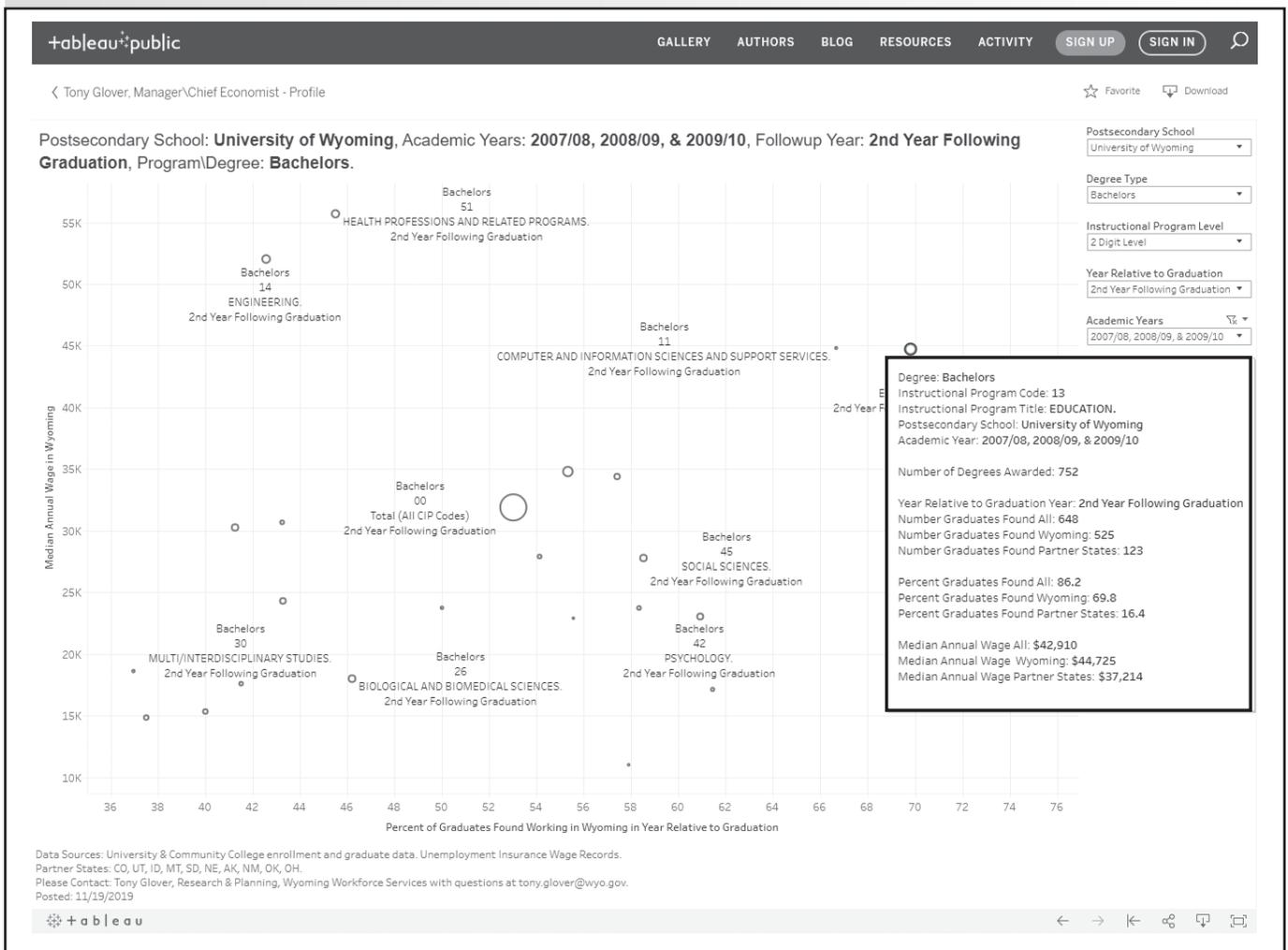


Figure 2: Data on Education (CIP 13) Graduates from Custom Tableau Chart on Postsecondary Outcomes for Wyoming

bachelor’s degrees in engineering (CIP 14) during those same three academic years (see Figure 3). Two years after graduation, a noticeably lower percentage of those individuals were found working in Wyoming (42.6%) compared to education graduates, while a greater percentage were found working in a partner state (25.2%). Individuals working in a partner state had a higher median wage (\$64,660) compared to those working in Wyoming (\$52,031).

graphics can be downloaded in tabular form, and have many uses. For example, the data from this particular example were used to create Table 1 (see page 10) and Figures 4-5 (see page 11) to show what percentage of graduates of selected CIP codes from the 2007/08, 2008/09, and 2009/10 academic years were found working in Wyoming or a partner state each year after graduation.

In general, the percent of graduates working in Wyoming decreases over time. As illustrated in Figure 4, the percent of total UW bachelor’s degree graduates found working in Wyoming decreased from 62.3% one year after graduation to 44.6% five years after graduation. The percent

### Other Uses of the Data

The data used to create the Tableau

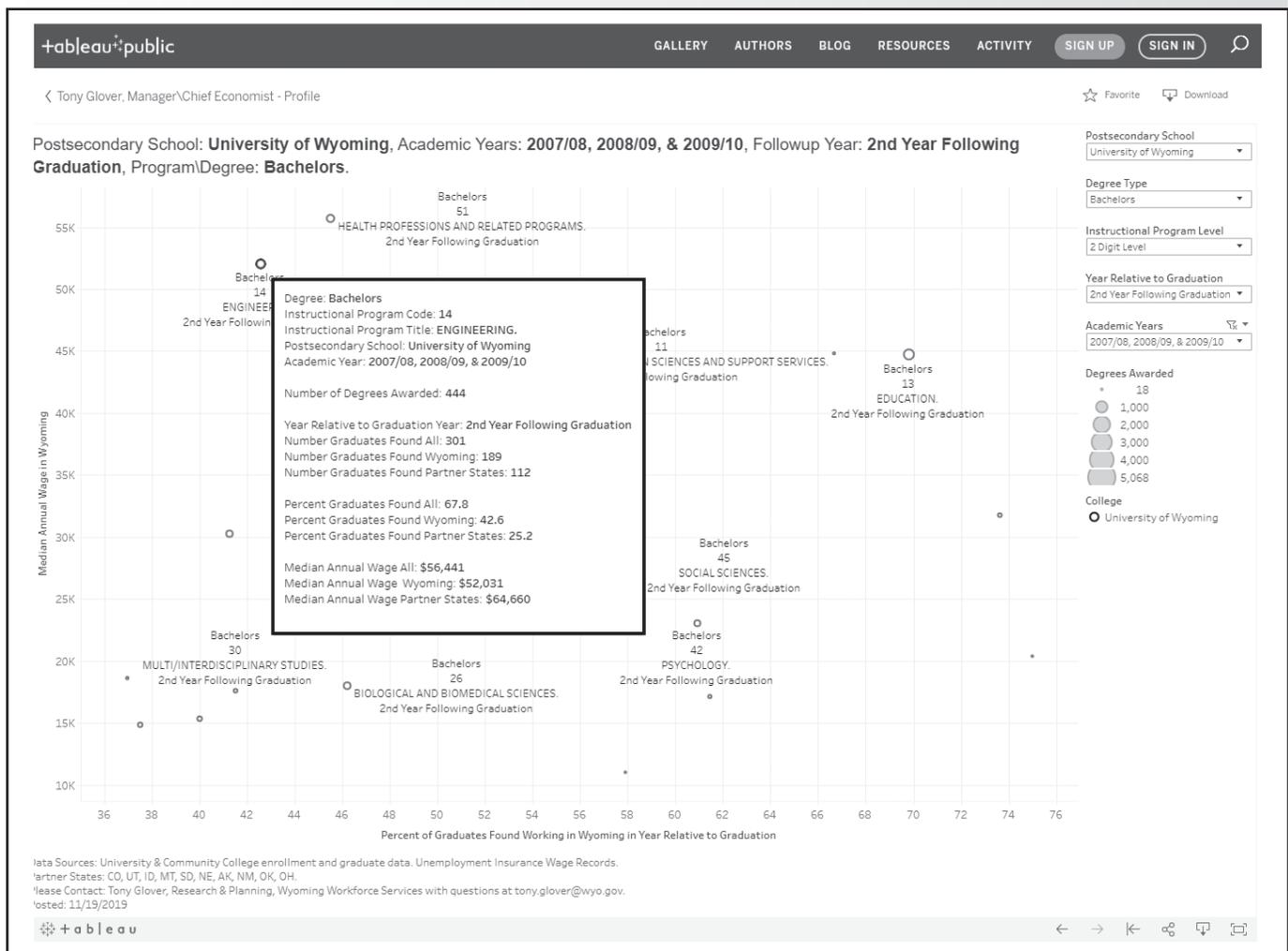


Figure 3: Data on Engineering (CIP 14) Graduates from Custom Tableau Chart on Postsecondary Outcomes for Wyoming

found working in Wyoming varied by educational program as well. For example, 65.4% of education (CIP 13) graduates were found working in Wyoming five years after graduation, compared to just 32.3% of engineering (CIP 14) graduates.

Conversely, the number of graduates working in partner states increases over time (see Figure 5). Overall, 19.3% of all UW bachelor's degree graduates were found working in partner states one year after graduation; five years after graduation, that increased to 27.2%. The proportion of engineering graduates working in a partner state increased from 25.5% one year after graduation to 38.5% five years after graduation.

## Conclusion

Research & Planning's education and employment database contains a wealth of

knowledge on postsecondary education employment outcomes. Interactive Tableau graphics and tables that were recently prepared by R&P allow users to perform custom searches to find the data they seek. To access the data, please visit <https://tinyurl.com/R-P-Tableau>.

## References

Faler, K. (2015, August). Understanding Wyoming's growing education and employment database. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 52(8). Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Retrieved February 6, 2020, from <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0815/0815.pdf>

Tableau.com (2019, October 5). Tableau frequently asked questions. Retrieved February 6, 2020, from <https://community.tableau.com/docs/DOC-9135>

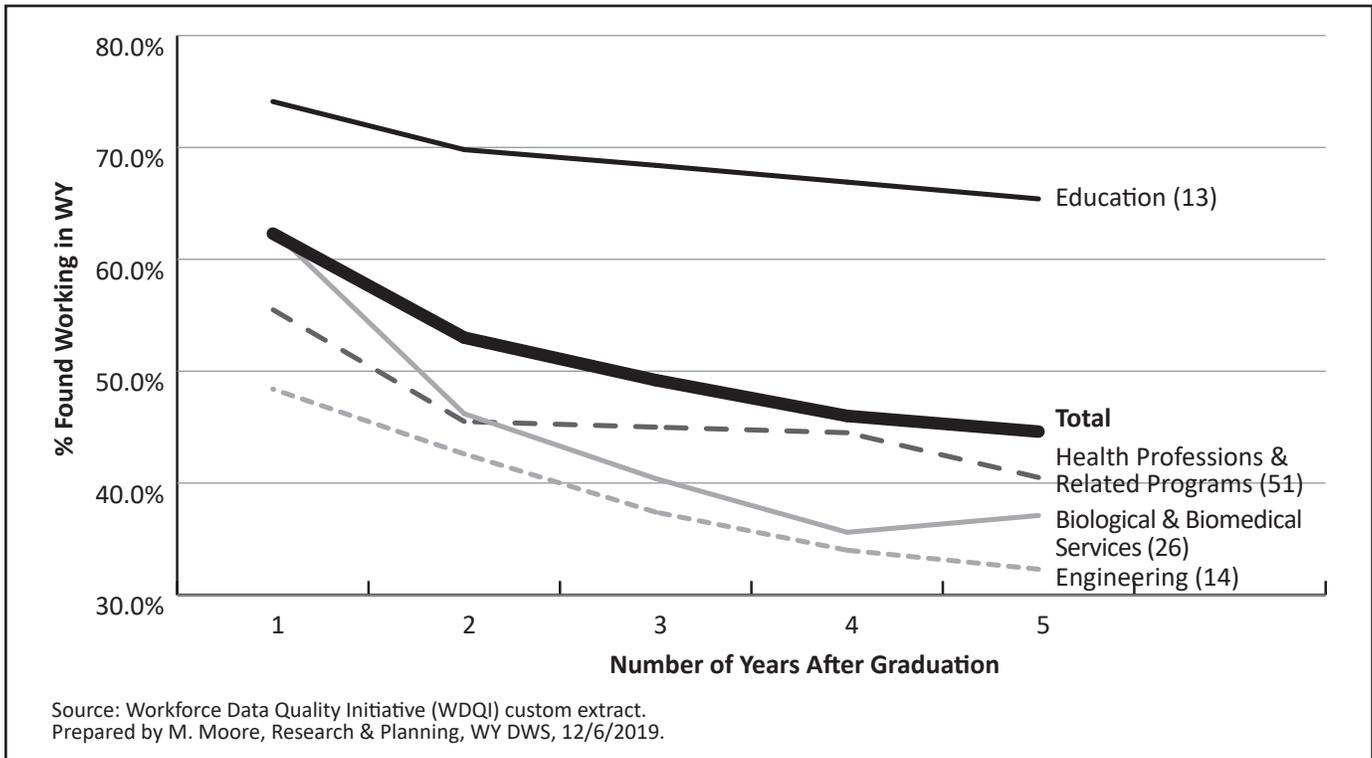
**Table 1: University of Wyoming Bachelor's Degree Graduates from 2007/08, 2008/09, and 2009/10 Academic Years Found Working in Wyoming or a Partner State Each Year After Graduation by Selected Two-Digit CIP Code**

Title and CIP Code	Degrees Awarded	% Working in Wyoming or Partner States (Year After Graduation)					
		1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>WY</b>	<b>5,068</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>
	<b>Partner State</b>		<b>19.3</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>27.2</b>
Education (13)	WY	752	74.1	69.8	68.4	66.9	65.4
	Partner State		14.9	16.4	17.4	17.3	16.8
Engineering (14)	WY	444	48.4	42.6	37.4	34.0	32.3
	Partner State		25.5	25.2	32.9	35.6	38.5
Biological & Biomedical Services (26)	WY	329	62.6	46.2	40.4	35.6	37.1
	Partner State		14.6	16.7	20.1	21.3	24.9
Health Professions & Related Programs (51)	WY	400	55.5	45.5	45.0	44.5	40.5
	Partner State		28.8	31.8	33.8	33.5	34.3
Business, Management, Marketing, & Related Support Services (52)	WY	676	62.1	55.3	50.9	45.7	42.9
	Partner State		22.2	25.9	28.4	30.8	32.2

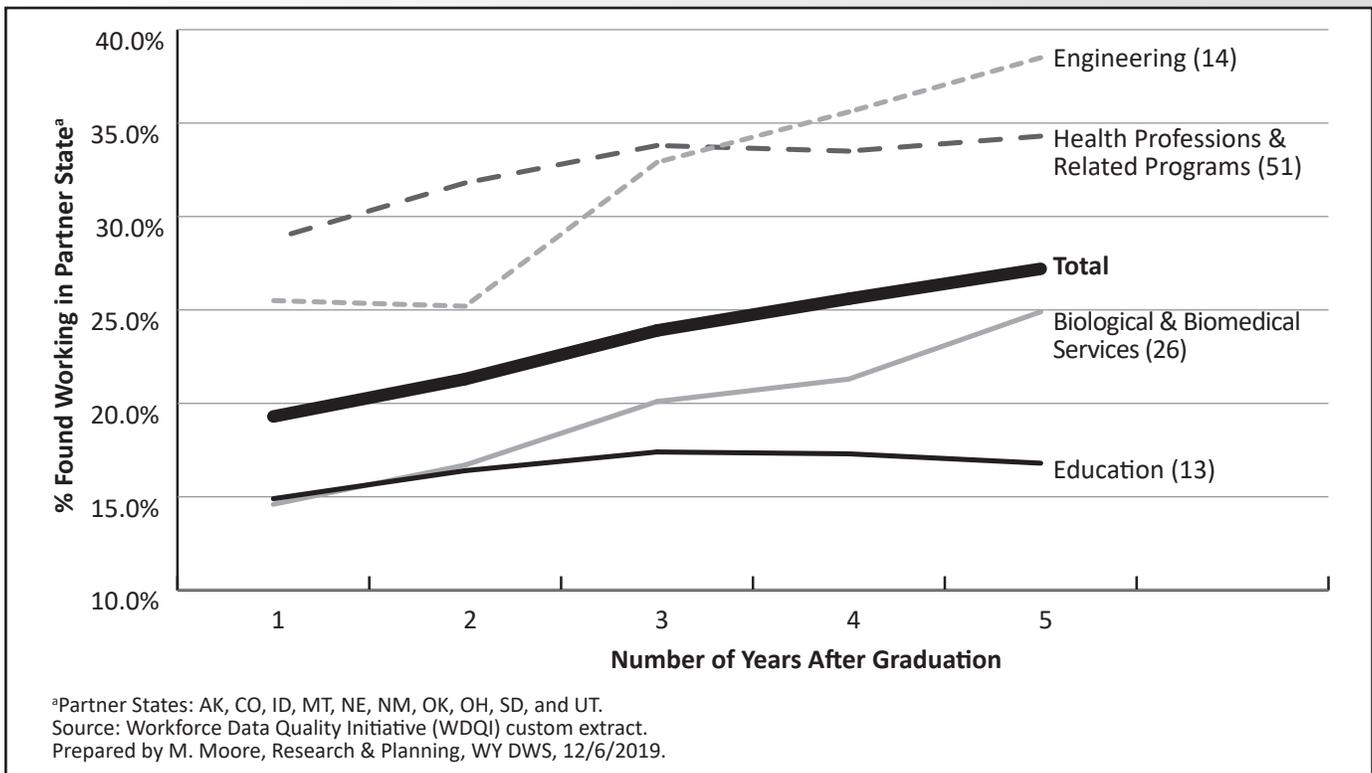
*Partner states* are those states with which Research & Planning has data-sharing agreements: AK, CO, ID, MT, NE, NM, OK, OH, SD, and UT.

Source: Workforce Data Quality Initiative (WDQI) custom extract.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 12/6/2019.



**Figure 4: Percent of University of Wyoming Bachelor’s Degree Graduates (Academic Years 2007/08, 2008/09, & 2009/10) Found Working in Wyoming After Graduation by Selected CIP Code**



**Figure 5: Percent of University of Wyoming Bachelor’s Degree Graduates (Academic Years 2007/08, 2008/09, & 2009/10) Found Working in A Partner State After Graduation by Selected CIP Code**

## Wyoming Labor Force Trends Articles from 2019

*Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is a monthly publication produced by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. *Trends* is available in print or electronically free of charge. If you are interested in receiving *Trends*, please contact Michael Moore at (307) 473-3814 or michael.moore@wyo.gov. A limited number of back issues are available in print, and all back issues dating to 1993 are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/BACKISS.HTM>.

<i>Trends</i> Issue	Feature Articles
January	Construction Shows Growth for the First Time in 3 Years; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: Several Industries Add Jobs in 2018Q3; Wage Records: Hiring Activity Spikes in Construction in 2018Q3
February	Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease to 20 in 2017; Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged in 2017
March	UI Recipients, Benefit Expenses Reach a Decade Low in 2019; Mining Leads Projected Job Growth for 2018-2020
April	2018Q4 Quarterly Update: Job Growth, Increased Hiring Activity Continue in Wyoming; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages Wyoming Job Growth Hits Four-Year High in 2018Q4; Wage Records and Turnover: Construction, Professional & Business Services Drive Hiring Growth in 2018Q4
May	Employment and Earnings Outcomes for Wyoming CNAs; Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2018-2020
June	Analysis of the Gender Wage Gap Among Wyoming State Employees; R&P Publishes Licensed Health Care Occupation Dashboards
July	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: First Quarter 2019 Marks 7 Quarters of Job Growth
August	The Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce in 2018; Changes in Wyoming's Workforce Demographics: 2014-2018
September	Wyoming New Business Formation Increases by 7.6%; New from Research & Planning: Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming 2019
October	2019Q2 Quarterly Update: Driven by Construction, Job Growth Continues in 2019Q2
November	Wyoming Employers Add Nearly 90,000 New Hires in 2017; What Jobs Were Older Workers Hired to Fill in 2017? What do Housing Vacancy Data Say about Wyoming's Economy?
December	Baker Hughes Rig Count: A Five State Comparison from 1987 to 2019; New Education Employment Outcomes Graphics from R&P

In addition to *Trends*, R&P produced a variety of reports, publications, datasets, presentations, and more in 2019. Many are available in print, and all may be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>.

# Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 3.8% in October 2019

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate remained unchanged from September to October at 3.8%. It was lower than its October 2018 level of 4.2%, but slightly higher than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 3.6%. Wyoming’s labor force increased by 1,000 people or 0.3% from October 2018 to October 2019.

Most county unemployment rates changed very little from September to October. One exception was Teton County, where unemployment rose from 2.0% to 2.7%. Unemployment often increases in Teton County in October as the summer tourist season winds down and the winter season has not begun. Unemployment rates decreased in Campbell (down from 3.9% to 3.4%), Weston (down from 2.7% to 2.4%), and

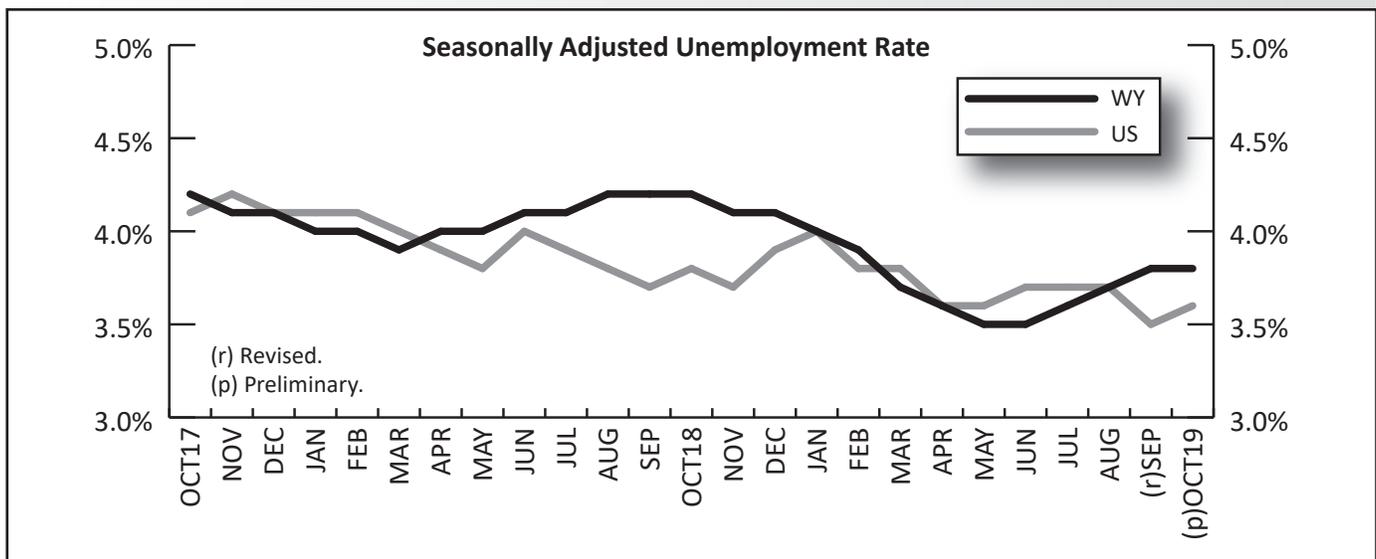
Big Horn (down from 3.8% to 3.5%) counties.

From October 2018 to October 2019, unemployment rates fell in 19 counties, rose in three counties, and remained unchanged in Washakie County (3.4%). The largest decreases occurred in Johnson County, where unemployment fell from 3.7% to 2.8%; Weston County, where it fell from 3.2% to 2.4%; and Fremont County, where it fell from 4.7% to 3.9%. Jobless rates increased modestly in Goshen (up from 3.0% to 3.5%), Sublette (up from 3.9% to 4.2%), and Hot Springs (up from 3.3% to 3.4%) counties.

The lowest unemployment rates were seen in Weston County at 2.4% and Niobrara County at 2.5%. The highest rates occurred in Sublette County at 4.2%, Fremont County at 3.9%, and Natrona County at 3.7%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) increased from 289,000 in October 2018 to 289,100 in October 2019, a slight gain of 100 jobs (0.0%).

<sup>1</sup> 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, October 2019

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

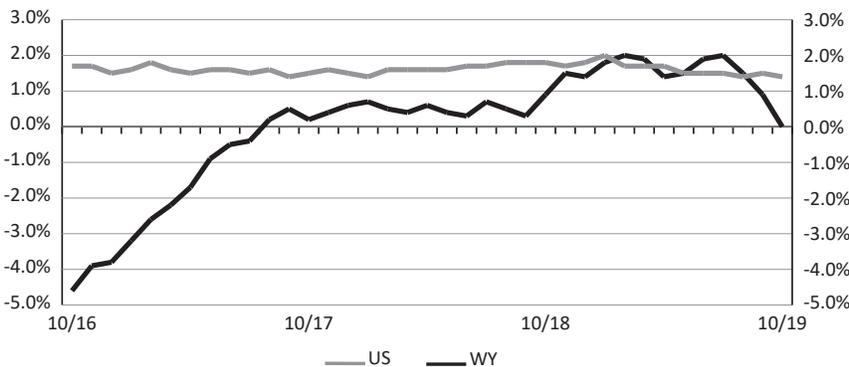
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>293,074</b>	<b>289,100</b>	<b>-3,974</b>	<b>-1.4%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	20,847	19,500	-1,347	-6.9%
Construction	23,936	22,100	-1,836	-8.3%
Manufacturing	10,468	10,400	-68	-0.7%
Wholesale Trade	8,428	8,300	-128	-1.5%
Retail Trade	28,669	30,200	1,531	5.1%
Transportation & Utilities	14,891	15,000	109	0.7%
Information	3,317	3,500	183	5.2%
Financial Activities	11,095	11,400	305	2.7%
Professional & Business Services	19,651	19,000	-651	-3.4%
Educational & Health Services	29,001	27,300	-1,701	-6.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	36,802	35,100	-1,702	-4.8%
Other Services	16,330	17,000	670	3.9%
Government	69,639	70,300	661	0.9%

Internal Estimates were run in November 2019 and based on QCEW data through June 2019.

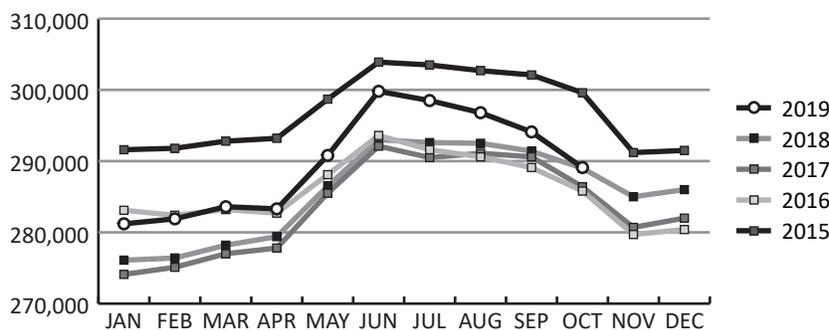
## State Unemployment Rates October 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.7
Alaska	6.2
Mississippi	5.5
District of Columbia	5.4
Arizona	4.8
New Mexico	4.8
West Virginia	4.8
Louisiana	4.5
Washington	4.5
Kentucky	4.3
Ohio	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Michigan	4.1
Nevada	4.1
Oregon	4.1
New York	4.0
North Carolina	4.0
California	3.9
Illinois	3.9
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Delaware	3.7
Connecticut	3.6
Maryland	3.6
Rhode Island	3.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Arkansas	3.5
Georgia	3.4
Montana	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Texas	3.4
Oklahoma	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Florida	3.2
Indiana	3.2
Minnesota	3.2
New Jersey	3.2
Kansas	3.1
Missouri	3.1
Nebraska	3.1
South Dakota	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Massachusetts	2.9
Alabama	2.8
Maine	2.8
Hawaii	2.7
Colorado	2.6
Iowa	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
South Carolina	2.6
Virginia	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
Utah	2.5
Vermont	2.2

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



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

## State Unemployment Rates October 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 19	Sep 19	Oct 18	Oct 19 Sep 19	Oct 19 Oct 18
	Oct 19	Sep 19	Oct 18	Sep 19	Oct 18
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.6	6.0	0.0	-6.7
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	10.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	3.8
Information	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	0.0
Construction	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.0	33.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.0	-14.3
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.7	0.6	-14.3	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>-10.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	3.2	2.7	-12.5	3.7
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	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.9	9.4	7.7	-16.0	2.6
Other Services	0.5	0.6	0.6	-16.7	-16.7
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>3.8</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.0
Alaska	5.6
District of Columbia	5.3
Mississippi	5.2
Louisiana	4.7
New Mexico	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Arizona	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
Washington	4.1
New York	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Delaware	3.8
California	3.7
Kentucky	3.7
Nevada	3.7
Illinois	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
Connecticut	3.5
Michigan	3.5
Oregon	3.5
New Jersey	3.3
Oklahoma	3.3
Texas	3.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.3</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Arkansas	3.2
Maryland	3.2
Tennessee	3.2
Montana	3.1
Georgia	3.0
Indiana	3.0
Nebraska	3.0
Florida	2.9
Rhode Island	2.9
Kansas	2.8
South Dakota	2.8
Wisconsin	2.8
Hawaii	2.6
Massachusetts	2.5
Minnesota	2.5
Missouri	2.5
Alabama	2.4
Colorado	2.4
Maine	2.4
Virginia	2.4
Idaho	2.3
New Hampshire	2.3
Iowa	2.1
South Carolina	2.1
Utah	1.8
North Dakota	1.7
Vermont	1.6

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The number of discouraged workers in the U.S. fell by 32.6% from October 2018 to October 2019.*

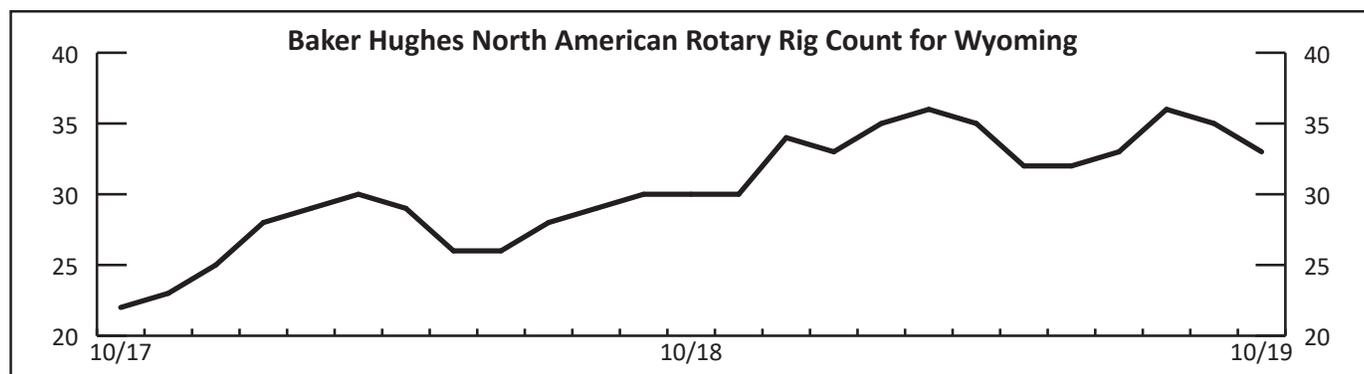
	Oct 2019 (p)	Sep 2019 (r)	Oct 2018 (b)	Percent Change	
				Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>289,100</b>	<b>294,100</b>	<b>289,000</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Wyoming State Government	14,900	14,700	15,300	1.4	-2.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,600	47,500	47,100	0.2	1.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,700	39,600	39,400	0.3	0.8
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,351,000	8,331,000	8,093,000	0.2	3.2
As a percent of all workers	5.3%	5.3%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	341,000	321,000	506,000	6.2	-32.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,046,000	3,992,000	4,246,000	1.4	-4.7
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	7,831	5,749	7,075	36.2	10.7
Benefits Paid	\$3,171,074	\$2,359,123	\$2,578,822	34.4	23.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$404.94	\$410.35	\$364.50	-1.3	11.1
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	266,910	269,344	263,458	-0.9	1.3
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	257.3	256.8	252.9	0.2	1.8
Food & Beverages	259.3	258.6	254.2	0.2	2.0
Housing	267.8	267.8	260.3	0.0	2.9
Apparel	126.2	127.0	129.1	-0.7	-2.3
Transportation	210.5	209.4	213.5	0.5	-1.4
Medical Care	506.1	501.5	485.3	0.9	4.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	121.0	120.4	118.9	0.5	1.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	138.5	138.4	137.8	0.1	0.5
Other Goods & Services	455.2	453.2	444.3	0.4	2.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	198.5	198.2	204.6	0.2	-3.0
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	162	163	172	-0.6	-5.8
Valuation	\$41,914,000	\$46,696,000	\$42,104,000	-10.2	-0.5
Single Family Homes	146	123	103	18.7	41.7
Valuation	\$39,743,000	\$42,191,000	\$34,312,000	-5.8	15.8
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	20	18	8	11.1	150.0
Valuation	\$4,497,000	\$2,405,000	\$2,322,000	87.0	93.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	41	62	46	-33.9	-10.9
Valuation	\$7,672,000	\$9,335,000	\$7,421,000	-17.8	3.4
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>10.0</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

<sup>2</sup>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](http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag_wy.htm).



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

*In October 2019, the lowest unemployment rates occurred in Weston County and Niobrara County.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2019 (p)	Sep 2019 (r)	Oct 2018 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,879</b>	<b>46,188</b>	<b>45,854</b>	<b>44,205</b>	<b>44,511</b>	<b>43,927</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>1,677</b>	<b>1,927</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Big Horn	5,394	5,333	5,335	5,204	5,130	5,120	190	203	215	3.5	3.8	4.0
Fremont	18,849	18,732	18,917	18,113	17,997	18,026	736	735	891	3.9	3.9	4.7
Hot Springs	2,145	2,222	2,120	2,072	2,148	2,049	73	74	71	3.4	3.3	3.3
Park	15,449	15,910	15,418	14,911	15,378	14,808	538	532	610	3.5	3.3	4.0
Washakie	4,042	3,991	4,064	3,905	3,858	3,924	137	133	140	3.4	3.3	3.4
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,576</b>	<b>50,613</b>	<b>49,846</b>	<b>49,024</b>	<b>48,930</b>	<b>48,029</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,683</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Campbell	23,139	22,873	22,712	22,343	21,992	21,819	796	881	893	3.4	3.9	3.9
Crook	3,712	3,825	3,678	3,612	3,720	3,567	100	105	111	2.7	2.7	3.0
Johnson	4,251	4,286	4,269	4,130	4,162	4,113	121	124	156	2.8	2.9	3.7
Sheridan	15,670	15,862	15,441	15,227	15,389	14,904	443	473	537	2.8	3.0	3.5
Weston	3,804	3,767	3,746	3,712	3,667	3,626	92	100	120	2.4	2.7	3.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>59,305</b>	<b>60,345</b>	<b>57,966</b>	<b>57,414</b>	<b>58,536</b>	<b>55,920</b>	<b>1,891</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Lincoln	8,979	9,120	8,717	8,714	8,857	8,425	265	263	292	3.0	2.9	3.3
Sublette	4,227	4,289	4,311	4,048	4,130	4,141	179	159	170	4.2	3.7	3.9
Sweetwater	21,579	21,206	21,118	20,861	20,481	20,318	718	725	800	3.3	3.4	3.8
Teton	15,235	16,361	14,951	14,826	16,028	14,530	409	333	421	2.7	2.0	2.8
Uinta	9,285	9,369	8,869	8,965	9,040	8,506	320	329	363	3.4	3.5	4.1
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>81,347</b>	<b>80,077</b>	<b>81,336</b>	<b>78,806</b>	<b>77,451</b>	<b>78,561</b>	<b>2,541</b>	<b>2,626</b>	<b>2,775</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Albany	20,606	19,654	21,220	20,036	19,057	20,576	570	597	644	2.8	3.0	3.0
Goshen	6,645	6,757	6,907	6,410	6,529	6,702	235	228	205	3.5	3.4	3.0
Laramie	48,217	47,426	47,340	46,648	45,808	45,584	1,569	1,618	1,756	3.3	3.4	3.7
Niobrara	1,258	1,299	1,274	1,226	1,267	1,240	32	32	34	2.5	2.5	2.7
Platte	4,621	4,941	4,595	4,486	4,790	4,459	135	151	136	2.9	3.1	3.0
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,106</b>	<b>55,224</b>	<b>54,626</b>	<b>54,193</b>	<b>53,303</b>	<b>52,359</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,921</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Carbon	8,163	8,068	7,884	7,930	7,837	7,604	233	231	280	2.9	2.9	3.6
Converse	8,659	8,301	7,729	8,426	8,066	7,476	233	235	253	2.7	2.8	3.3
Natrona	39,284	38,855	39,013	37,837	37,400	37,279	1,447	1,455	1,734	3.7	3.7	4.4
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>293,213</b>	<b>292,446</b>	<b>289,628</b>	<b>283,643</b>	<b>282,731</b>	<b>278,797</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>9,715</b>	<b>10,831</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.8	3.8	4.2
U.S. ....										3.3	3.3	3.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.6	3.5	3.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2019 Run Date 11/2019.

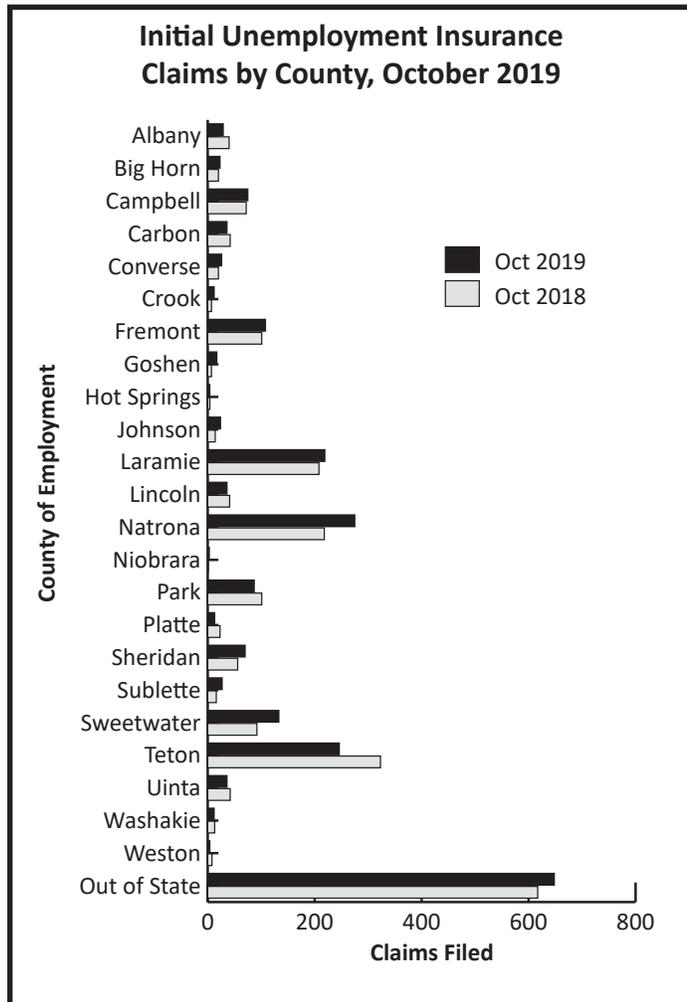
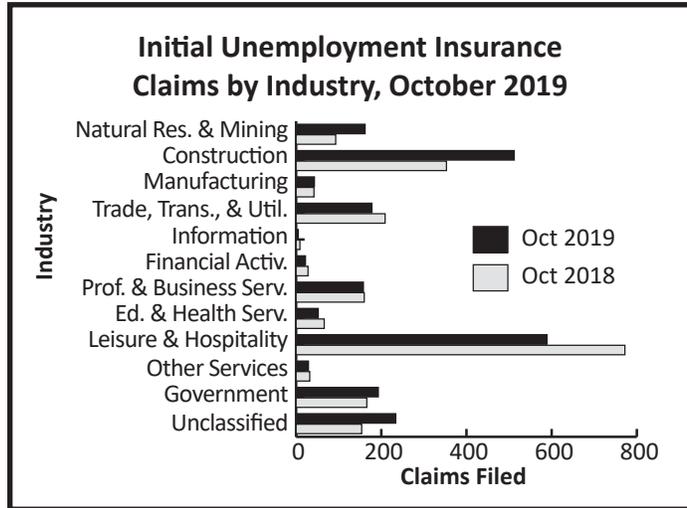
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: *Sherry Wen, Principal Economist*

*There were 2,186 initial claims in October, up 4.5% from the 2,092 in October 2018.*



Initial Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Oct 19		Oct 18
	Oct 19	Sep 19	Oct 18	Sep 19	Oct 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	719	381	489	88.7	47.0
Natural Res. & Mining	162	94	93	72.3	74.2
Mining	155	85	77	82.4	101.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	5	N/D	3	N/D	N/D
Construction	512	232	353	120.7	45.0
Manufacturing	43	53	42	-18.9	2.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	1,038	493	1,282	110.5	-19.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	178	162	209	9.9	-14.8
Wholesale Trade	24	30	32	-20.0	-25.0
Retail Trade	71	81	93	-12.3	-23.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	83	51	84	62.7	-1.2
Information	5	N/D	9	N/D	N/D
Financial Activities	22	22	28	0.0	-21.4
Prof. and Business Svcs.	158	119	160	32.8	-1.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	52	49	66	6.1	-21.2
Leisure & Hospitality	589	110	772	435.5	-23.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	29	15	32	93.3	-9.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	193	94	166	105.3	16.3
Federal Government	116	21	86	452.4	34.9
State Government	10	10	12	0.0	-16.7
Local Government	66	61	67	8.2	-1.5
Local Education	7	11	19	-36.4	-63.2
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	234	140	154	67.1	51.9

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	106	44	71	140.9	49.3
Construction	95	37	58	156.8	63.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	81	92	112	-12.0	-27.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	24	17	27	41.2	-11.1
Financial Activities	N/D	5	6	N/D	N/D
Prof. & Business Svcs.	32	40	46	-20.0	-30.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	7	7	6	0.0	16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	7	8	17	-12.5	-58.8
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	N/D	14	8	N/D	N/D
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	25	23	14	8.7	78.6

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	83	51	66	62.7	25.8
Construction	48	33	47	45.5	2.1
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	85	72	103	18.1	-17.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	28	25	23	12.0	21.7
Financial Activities	4	4	N/D	N/D	N/D
Prof. & Business Svcs.	19	8	16	137.5	18.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	10	20	20	-50.0	-50.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10	8	18	25.0	-44.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	5	3	N/D	N/D	N/D
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	14	12	9	16.7	55.6

<sup>a</sup>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.

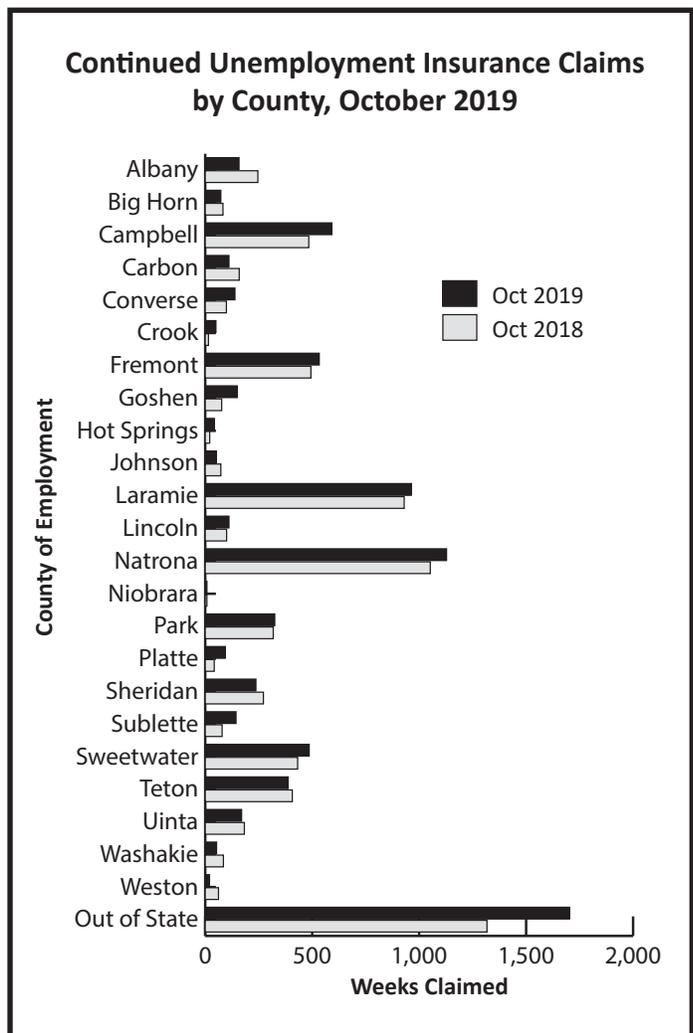
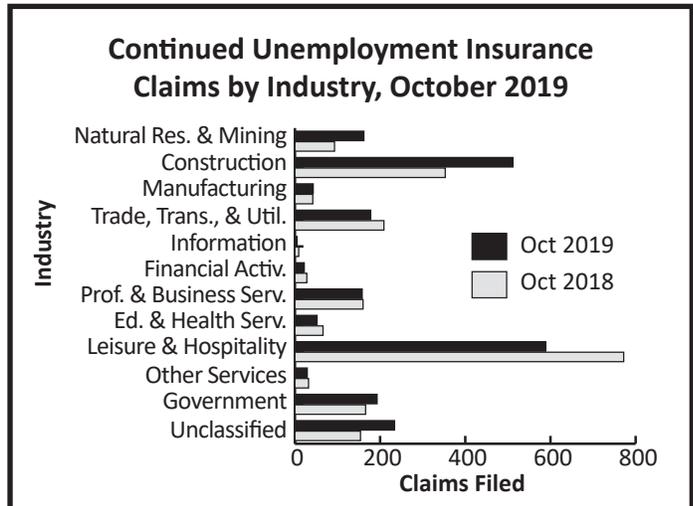
# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Total weeks claimed increased by 9.9% over the year, while the total number of unique claimants increased by 8.9% and the number of benefit exhaustions increased by 15.8%.

Continued Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Oct 19		Oct 18
	Oct 19	Sep 19	Oct 18	Sep 19	Oct 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,758	6,814	7,057	13.9	9.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,261	2,107	2,077	7.3	8.9
Benefit Exhaustions	256	251	221	2.0	15.8
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	11.3%	11.9%	10.6%	-0.6%	0.7%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,510	2,444	1,583	2.7	58.6
Natural Res. & Mining	861	936	402	-8.0	114.2
Mining	821	887	341	-7.4	140.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	40	35	45	14.3	-11.1
Construction	1,285	1,179	990	9.0	29.8
Manufacturing	362	326	190	11.0	90.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,644	2,913	4,288	25.1	-15.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	986	969	1,103	1.8	-10.6
Wholesale Trade	186	205	199	-9.3	-6.5
Retail Trade	496	473	596	4.9	-16.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	304	291	308	4.5	-1.3
Information	57	83	148	-31.3	-61.5
Financial Activities	197	198	263	-0.5	-25.1
Prof. & Business Svcs.	731	605	627	20.8	16.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	460	449	605	2.4	-24.0
Leisure and Hospitality	1,058	452	1,348	134.1	-21.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	150	150	187	0.0	-19.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	649	541	672	20.0	-3.4
Federal Government	109	47	155	131.9	-29.7
State Government	81	87	112	-6.9	-27.7
Local Government	458	405	405	13.1	13.1
Local Education	105	110	124	-4.5	-15.3
UNCLASSIFIED	953	915	511	4.2	86.5
<b>Laramie County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	962	917	930	4.9	3.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	271	289	264	-6.2	2.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	188	186	154	1.1	22.1
Construction	161	147	122	9.5	32.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	569	539	667	5.6	-14.7
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	162	172	206	-5.8	-21.4
Financial Activities	63	55	41	14.5	53.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	149	102	175	46.1	-14.9
Educational and Health Svcs.	79	90	102	-12.2	-22.5
Leisure & Hospitality	49	58	62	-15.5	-21.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	96	92	72	4.3	33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	107	100	35	7.0	205.7
<b>Natrona County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,127	1,043	1,052	8.1	7.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	312	321	302	-2.8	3.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	422	324	264	30.2	59.8
Construction	204	165	177	23.6	15.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	548	578	736	-5.2	-25.5
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	174	200	183	-13.0	-4.9
Financial Activities	21	23	66	-8.7	-68.2
Professional & Business Svcs.	124	107	74	15.9	67.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	108	126	168	-14.3	-35.7
Leisure & Hospitality	60	62	144	-3.2	-58.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	41	42	14	-2.4	192.9
UNCLASSIFIED	115	98	37	17.3	210.8

<sup>a</sup>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 Department of Workforce  
Services, Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760  
Casper, WY 82602**

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