

TRENDS

A History of the Minimum Wage in Wyoming and the U.S.

by: Deana Hauf, Senior Statistician

This article examines the history of the minimum wage at the federal and state levels and includes the changes that have taken place over recent years.

The federal minimum wage was first established in 1938 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), which introduced regulations to protect American workers and created a mandatory federal minimum wage of 25 cents per hour (U.S. Department of Labor, n.d.).

During his 2014 State of the Union address, President Barack Obama asked Congress to increase the minimum wage from \$7.25 to \$10.10 per hour. He also promised to raise the minimum wage for federal workers to \$10.10 via executive order, which was signed by the president on February 12, 2014. The president previously called on Congress to raise the federal minimum wage to \$9.00 per hour in his 2013 State of the Union address.

per hour from 1998 to 2007. On May 25, 2007, President George W. Bush signed into law the Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007, an amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. This act raised the federal minimum wage from \$5.15 per hour to \$7.25 per hour in three increments from 2007 to 2009 (Fair Minimum Wage Act of 2007, 2011).

Changes at the State and County Level

When the federal minimum wage is higher than the state minimum wage, the federal minimum wage applies to most workers, which is the case in 21 states. When the state minimum wage is greater than the

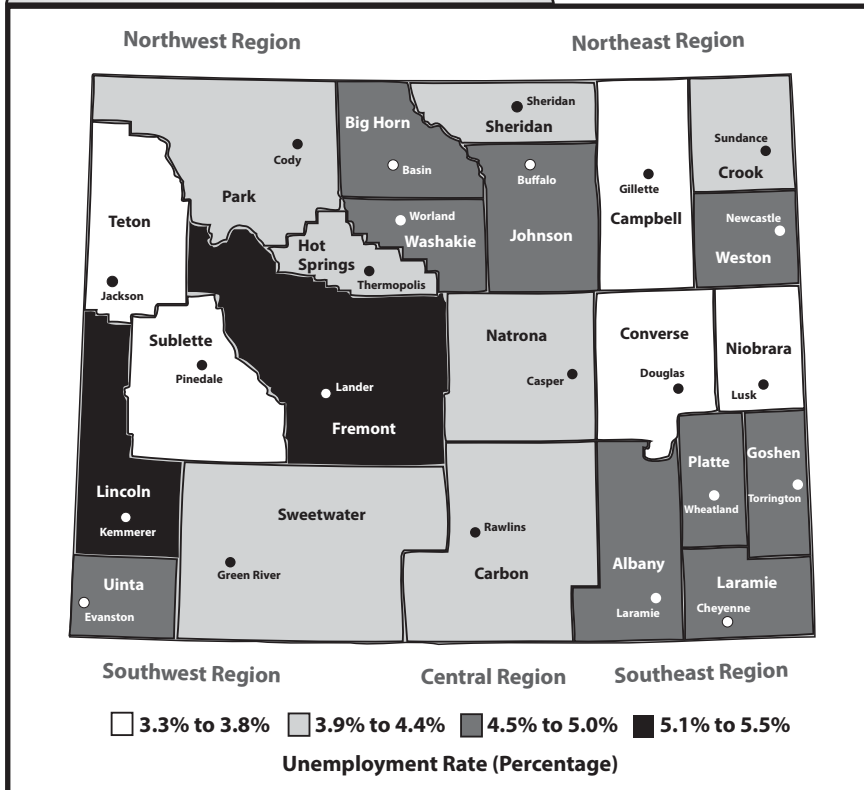
The federal minimum wage was \$5.15

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Since March 2014, Wyoming's unemployment rate has remained within the narrow range of 3.7% to 4.0%. Unemployment in Wyoming was much lower than its June 2013 level of 4.6%, and significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 6.1%. ... *page 9*
- Initial claims decreased over-the-year by 22.7% with large decreases in natural resources and mining (-33.3%), trade, transportation, and utilities (-27.1%), and construction (-21.8%). ... *page 14*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, June 2014 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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

Tom Gallagher, Manager
Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Phil Ellsworth, Editor
Michael Moore, Associate Editor

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

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month: David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Patrick Harris, and Deana Hauf.

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(Text continued from page 1)

federal minimum wage, the state minimum wage is used.

Table 1 shows that out of the 45 states that have a minimum wage requirement, four of the states (Arkansas, Georgia, Minnesota, and Wyoming) have a minimum wage set below the federal level. Washington, D.C.

and 21 other states have a minimum wage set higher than the federal minimum wage. Effective as of January 1, 2014, 20 states have a minimum wage rate that is the same as the federal minimum wage rate. There are five states (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee) that do not have a minimum wage rate requirement so

the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour applies to most workers.

The state of Washington increased its minimum wage from \$9.19 to \$9.32 per hour as of January 1, 2014, remaining the state with the highest minimum wage. Oregon has the second highest minimum wage at \$9.10 per hour, an increase from \$8.95. All other states have a minimum wage under \$9.00 per hour for 2014. Wyoming and Georgia have the lowest minimum wage set at \$5.15 per hour. The next lowest is Minnesota at \$6.15 per hour.

In 2014, 10 states (Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington) have a minimum wage that is tied to the consumer price index, and the minimum wages in these states are normally increased each year. Nine of these states increased their minimum wage as of January 1, 2014, with the exception of Nevada, which is adjusted in July of each year.

The federal government has no plan to index the federal minimum wage to inflation as it is in the 10 states mentioned above; the federal minimum wage is a subject of debate among Congress and the president.

Table 1: State Minimum Wages as of January 1, 2014

Greater than Federal Minimum Wage		Equal to Federal Minimum Wage (\$7.25)	Less than Federal Minimum Wage		No Minimum Wage Required
State	Min. Wage	State	State	Min. Wage	State
Alaska	\$7.75	Delaware	Arkansas	\$6.25	Alabama
Arizona	\$7.90	Hawaii	Georgia	\$5.15	Louisiana
California	\$8.00	Idaho	Minnesota	\$6.15	Mississippi
Colorado	\$8.00	Indiana	Wyoming	\$5.15	South Carolina
Connecticut	\$8.70	Iowa			Tennessee
D.C.	\$8.25	Kansas			
Florida	\$7.93	Kentucky			
Illinois	\$8.25	Maryland			
Maine	\$7.50	North Carolina			
Massachusetts	\$8.00	Nebraska			
Michigan	\$7.40	New Hampshire			
Missouri	\$7.50	North Dakota			
Montana	\$7.90	Oklahoma			
Nevada	\$8.25	Pennsylvania			
New Jersey	\$8.25	South Dakota			
New Mexico	\$7.50	Texas			
New York	\$8.00	Utah			
Ohio	\$7.95	Virginia			
Oregon	\$9.10	West Virginia			
Rhode Island	\$8.00	Wisconsin			
Vermont	\$8.73				
Washington	\$9.32				
21 States + D.C.		20 States	4 States		5 States

Source: Division of Communications, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor.

Adjusted for inflation, the federal minimum wage was highest at \$1.60 in 1968; that amount would equal \$10.95 in 2014. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index inflation calculator can be found at http://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm.

In some states, including Wyoming, the minimum wage rates are controlled by the state legislature. During Wyoming's 2014 legislative session, a bill was introduced that would have raised the state's minimum wage from \$5.15 to \$9.00 per hour and raised the base pay for tipped employees from \$2.13 to \$5.00 per hour. The bill failed an introductory vote in the House of Representatives, 51-9.

Wyoming was not the only state where legislators recently looked into increasing the minimum wage. Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island passed legislation in 2013 raising minimum wages.

On January 1, 2014, Connecticut's state minimum wage increased from \$8.25 to \$8.70 per hour (Jamieson, 2013). New Jersey's state minimum wage increased from \$7.25 to \$8.25 per hour for non-tipped employees. Employers who are subject to the FLSA must also pay \$2.13 per hour for tipped employees. Rhode Island's state minimum wage increased from \$7.75 to \$8.00 per hour. All increases were made on January 1, 2014. On December 31, 2013, the New York state minimum wage rose to \$8.00 per hour from \$7.25, one of three planned wage increases. California Gov. Jerry Brown also signed legislation to raise the state's minimum wage to \$10.00 by 2016; the first increase to \$9.00 per hour was in 2014.

San Francisco was one of the few cities and counties to raise its minimum wage

as well, which will increase from \$10.55 to \$10.74. San Francisco had the highest municipal minimum wage in the country, until voters in the city of SeaTac, WA, approved an increase in the minimum rate from \$9.19 to \$15.00 for an estimated 6,000 hospitality and transportation workers. The SeaTac minimum wage went into effect on January 1, 2014. Albuquerque, NM, raised its minimum wage from \$8.50 to \$8.60, and the minimum wage in Bernalillo County, NM, rose from \$8.00 to \$8.50. The minimum wage in San Jose, CA, also increased from \$10.00 to \$10.15 per hour.

Wyoming's Minimum Wage

The minimum wage of \$5.15 is the lowest hourly wage that an employee working in Wyoming can legally be paid (U.S. Department of Labor, 2014). Certain occupations and employees are exempt from Wyoming and federal minimum wage regulations, including tipped workers, students in high school and college, and certain disabled workers (with a certificate from the Wyoming Department of Labor).

Under Title 27 of the Wyoming Statutes, the Legislature enacted laws that non-exempt employees are entitled to a minimum wage of not less than \$5.15 per hour (Wyo. Stat. § 27-4-201, n.d.). Title 27 was changed in April 2001 and since then Wyoming has not experienced a raise in the minimum wage.

The statute states that employees specifically exempt from the Wyoming state minimum wage include:

1. Any individual employed in agriculture;

2. Any individual employed in domestic service;
3. Any individual employed in a bona fide executive, administrative, or professional capacity;
4. Any individual employed by the United States, or by the state or any political subdivision thereof;
5. Any individual engaged in the activities of an educational, charitable, religious, or nonprofit organization where the employer/employee relationship does not in fact exist or where the services rendered to such organizations are on a voluntary basis;
6. All employees under twenty (20) years of age may be paid \$4.25 per hour for the first 90 consecutive days of employment. Thereafter they must be paid the prescribed minimum of \$5.15 per hour;
7. Any individual employed as an outside salesperson whose compensation is solely commission on sales; and
8. Any individual whose employment is driving an ambulance or other vehicle from time to time as necessity requires but who is on call at any time.

Tipped employees by law are required to receive \$2.13 as a base pay. Wyoming law defines a tipped employee as one who customarily and regularly receives \$30 a month or more in tips. The employer is allowed to consider tips as part of wages. In no event can the employer pay less than \$2.13 per hour to tipped employees. If \$2.13 is paid, tips must bring such employees' wages up to an average of \$5.15

per hour. If not, the employer shall pay the difference to the tipped employee.

According to the statute, "Any tips that an employee or employees receive are the sole property of the employee or employees, and are not payable in whole or in part to the employer or any other person. An employer may obtain voluntary agreements from employees to engage in tip pooling."

Table 2 (see page 6) shows the minimum wage for Wyoming, four of the surrounding states, and the federal level for select years from 1968 to 2014. Wyoming's state minimum wage stayed at \$1.60 for 13 years before being raised to \$5.15 in 2002, which at that time was the same as the federal minimum wage (see the Figure, page 7). Wyoming's minimum wage has stayed at \$5.15 since. Four of the surrounding states have a higher minimum wage than Wyoming. Two of these states, Colorado (\$8.00) and Montana (\$7.90), both have minimum wages higher than the federal minimum wage and are among the 10 states that have minimum wages linked to a consumer price index and have steadily increased since 2007. The four surrounding states raised their minimum wages to the federal level of \$5.15 in 1998; Wyoming stayed at \$1.60 until 2002.

Minimum Wage and Poverty

A worker receiving the federal minimum wage of \$7.25 per hour, working 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year, will earn \$58.00 per day, \$290.00 per week, or \$15,080.00 per year before taxes (U.S. Department of

(Text continued on page 7)

Table 2: Minimum Wage for Federal, Wyoming, and Surrounding States for Selected Years from 1968 to 2014

Year	Federal	Wyoming	Colorado	Montana	Utah	Nebraska
1968(a)	\$1.15 & 1.60	\$1.20	\$1.00 - 1.25(b)	N/A	\$1.00 - \$1.15 (b)	\$1.00
1970(a)	1.30 & 1.60	1.30	1.00 - 1.25(b)	N/A	1.00 - 1.15 (b)	1.00
1972	1.60	1.50	1.00 - 1.25(b)	\$1.60	1.20 - 1.35 (b)	1.00
1976(a)	2.20 & 2.30	1.60	1.00 - 1.25(b)	1.80	1.55 - 1.70 (b)	1.60
1979	2.90	1.60	1.90	2.00	2.20 - 2.45 (b)	1.60
1980	3.10	1.60	1.90	2.00	2.35 - 2.60 (b)	1.60
1981	3.35	1.60	1.90	2.00	2.50 - 2.75 (b)	1.60
1988	3.35	1.60	3.00	3.35	2.50 - 2.75 (b)	3.35
1991	3.80	1.60	3.00	3.80	3.80	3.35
1992	4.25	1.60	3.00	4.25(d)	4.25	4.25
1994	4.25	1.60	3.00	4.25(d)	4.25	4.25
1996	4.25	1.60	3.00	4.25(d)	4.25	4.25 [c]
1997	4.75	1.60	4.75	4.75(d)	4.75	4.25 [c]
1998	5.15	1.60	5.15	5.15(d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2000	5.15	1.60	5.15	4.00 - 5.15 (d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2001	5.15	1.60	5.15	4.00 - 5.15 (d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2002	5.15	5.15	5.15	4.00 - 5.15 (d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2003	5.15	5.15	5.15	4.00 - 5.15 (d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2004	5.15	5.15	5.15	4.00 - 5.15 (d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2005	5.15	5.15	5.15	4.00 - 5.15 (d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2006	5.15	5.15	5.15	4.00 - 5.15 (d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2007	5.15	5.15	6.85	4.00 - 6.15 (d)	5.15	5.15 [c]
2008	5.85	5.15	7.02	4.00 - 6.25 (d)	5.85	5.85 [c]
2009	6.55	5.15	7.28	4.00 - 6.90 (d)	6.55	6.55 [c]
2010	7.25	5.15	7.24	4.00 - 7.25 (d)	7.25	7.25 [c]
2011	7.25	5.15	7.36	4.00 - 7.35 (d)	7.25	7.25 [c]
2012	7.25	5.15	7.64	4.00 - 7.65 (d)	7.25	7.25 [c]
2013	7.25	5.15	7.78	4.00 - 7.80 (d)	7.25	7.25 [c]
2014	7.25	5.15	8.00	4.00 - 7.90 (d)	7.25	7.25 [c]

Sources:

1) Wage data for the years 1968 through 1998 were obtained from the Book of the States, 1968-1999 edition, volume 32 which was published by the Council of State Governments.

2) Wage data for the years 2000 through the present were obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Office of State Standards Programs Wage and Hour Division web site. Minimum Wage and Overtime Pay Standards Applicable to Nonsupervisory NONFARM Private Sector Employment Under State and Federal Laws.

N/A = Not applicable.

(a) Under the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), the two rates shown in 1968, 1970, and 1976 reflect the former multiple-track minimum-wage system in effect from 1961 to 1978.

(b) For the years indicated, the laws in Colorado applied only to women and minors.

(c) Rates applicable to employers of four or more.

(d) Montana sets a lower rate for businesses with gross annual sales of \$110,000 or less (\$4.00 - January 1, 1992-January 1, 2005).

Prepared by: Office of Communications, Wage and Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor.

<http://www.dol.gov/whd/state/stateMinWageHis.htm>

This document was last revised in March 2014; unless otherwise stated, the information reflects requirements that were in effect, or would take effect, as of January 1, 2014.

(Text continued from page 5)

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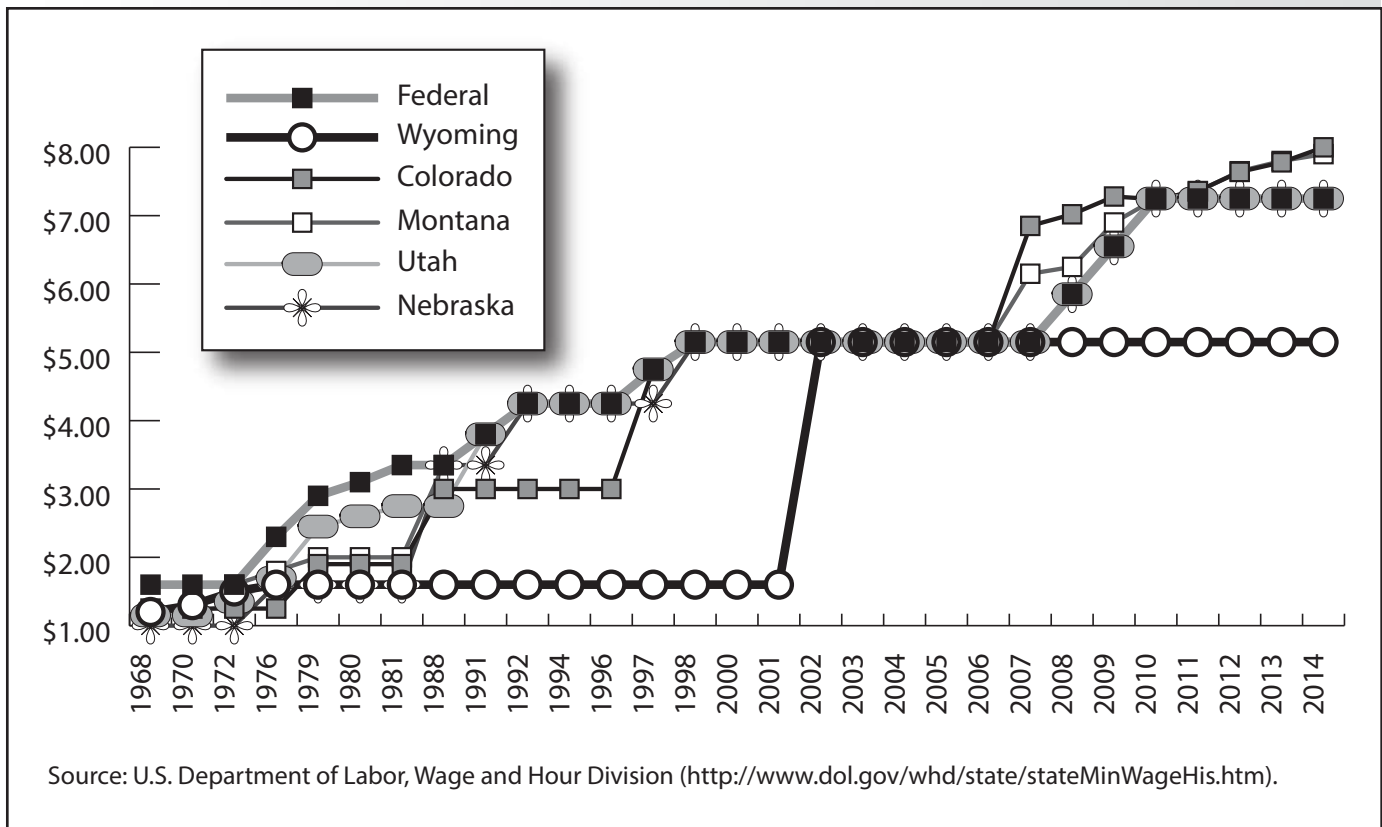


Figure: Federal Minimum Wage and Minimum Wage for Wyoming and Surrounding States for Selected Years from 1968 to 2014

Now Online: Wyoming Short-Term (2013-2015) and Long-Term (2012-2022) Industry and Occupational Projections

Table: Top Three Occupations with the Highest Projected Net Growth Across All Industries by Typical Educational Requirement in Wyoming, 2012-2022

HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR LESS								
SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Change		Annual Openings		
		2012	2022	N	%	Growth	Replacement Need	Total
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,421	9,474	1,053	12.5	105	288	393
35-3021	Combined Food Prep. & Serving Workers ...	5,604	6,555	951	17.0	95	214	309
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	2,099	2,908	809	38.5	81	15	96
Subtotal		212,080	236,684	24,604	11.6	2,525	5,341	7,866

SOME COLLEGE								
SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Change		Annual Openings		
		2012	2022	N	%	Growth	Replacement Need	Total
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	7,081	7,901	820	11.6	82	113	195
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	3,380	3,928	548	16.2	55	64	119
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	3,306	3,610	304	9.2	30	75	105
Subtotal		23,520	26,506	2,986	12.7	299	463	762

ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE								
SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Change		Annual Openings		
		2012	2022	N	%	Growth	Replacement Need	Total
29-1141	Registered Nurses	4,738	5,619	881	18.6	88	92	180
29-2021	Dental Hygienists	441	547	106	24.0	11	11	22
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	250	337	87	34.8	9	2	11
Subtotal		11,075	12,975	1,900	17.2	187	234	421

BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER								
SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Change		Annual Openings		
		2012	2022	N	%	Growth	Replacement Need	Total
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	5,352	6,153	801	15.0	80	100	180
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Exc. Special Ed.	2,649	3,031	382	14.4	38	58	96
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	1,887	2,161	274	14.5	27	56	83
Subtotal		53,256	60,425	7,169	13.5	714	1,129	1,843

TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS								
SOC Code	Occupation	Employment		Change		Annual Openings		
		2012	2022	N	%	Growth	Replacement Need	Total
Total, All Occupations		300,015	336,683	36,668	12.2	3,744	7,199	10,943

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2012-2022 (<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>)



<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>

Wyoming Unemployment Rate at 4.0% in June 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate rose slightly from 3.8% in May to 4.0% in June 2014 (not a statistically significant change). Since March 2014, Wyoming’s unemployment rate has remained within the narrow range of 3.7% to 4.0%. Unemployment in Wyoming was much lower than its June 2013 level of 4.6%, and significantly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 6.1%. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents decreased slightly, falling by an estimated 822 individuals (-0.3%) from May to June.

Most county unemployment rates increased slightly from May to June. Unemployment sometimes rises in June as the school year ends and youths and other seasonal workers begin searching for work. The largest unemployment rate increases were found in Albany (up from 3.4% to

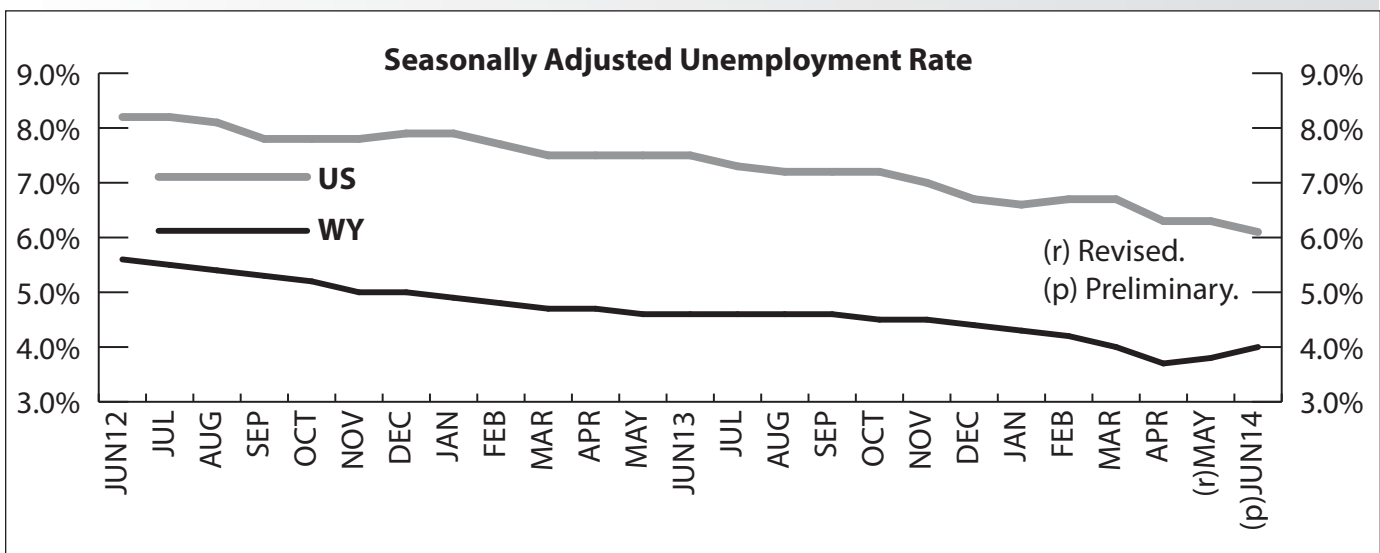
4.6%), Platte (up from 3.7% to 4.9%), and Weston (up from 3.7% to 4.6%) counties. Teton County’s unemployment rate fell from 5.7% to 3.3% as employers hired workers for the summer tourist season.

From June 2013 to June 2014, unemployment rates fell in 17 counties, were unchanged in three counties and increased in three counties. The largest decreases occurred in Sheridan (down from 5.0% to 4.4%), Campbell (down from 4.0% to 3.4%), and Teton (down from 3.8% to 3.3%) counties.

Fremont County posted the highest unemployment rate in June (5.5%). It was followed by Lincoln (5.1%), Big Horn (5.0%), and Johnson (4.9%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (3.3%), Sublette (3.3%), Converse (3.4%), and Campbell (3.4%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 299,100 in June 2013 to 301,700 in June 2014, a gain of 2,600 jobs (0.9%).

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



Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, June 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

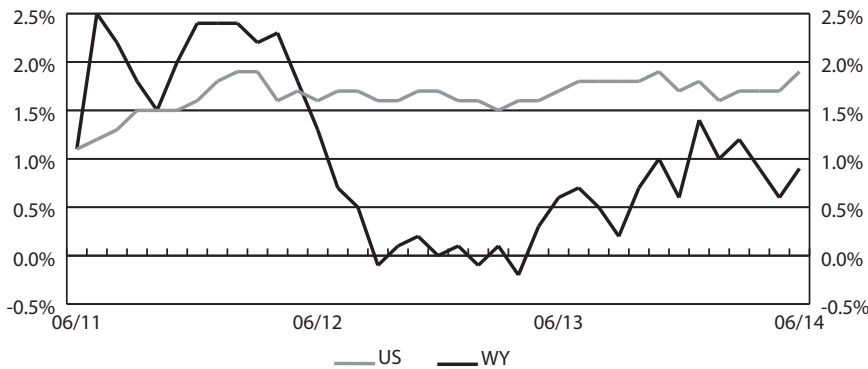
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm Employment	302,268	301,700	-568	-0.2%
Natural Resources & Mining	26,903	27,000	97	0.4%
Construction	24,158	23,100	-1,058	-4.6%
Manufacturing	9,465	9,700	235	2.4%
Wholesale Trade	9,773	9,400	-373	-4.0%
Retail Trade	30,935	32,500	1,565	4.8%
Transportation & Utilities	15,501	15,700	199	1.3%
Information	3,853	3,800	-53	-1.4%
Financial Activities	11,562	11,300	-262	-2.3%
Professional & Business Services	19,404	19,200	-204	-1.1%
Educational & Health Services	26,523	26,200	-323	-1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	39,493	39,400	-93	-0.2%
Other Services	11,401	12,000	599	5.0%
Government	73,297	72,400	-897	-1.2%

Projections were run in May 2014 and based on QCEW data through December 2013.

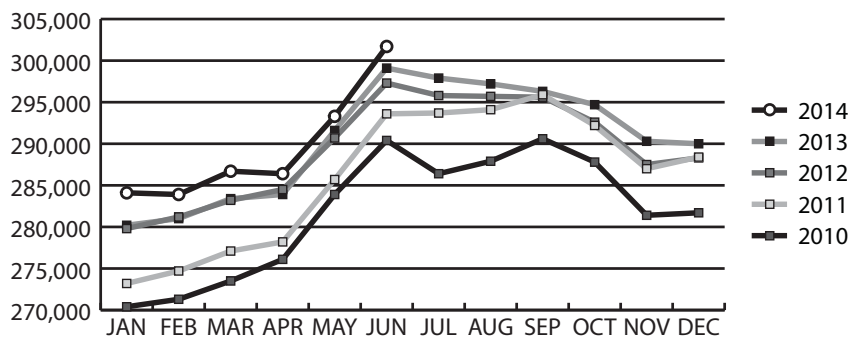
State Unemployment Rates June 2014 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	13.1
Mississippi	7.9
Rhode Island	7.9
Nevada	7.7
Michigan	7.5
California	7.4
District of Columbia	7.4
Georgia	7.4
Kentucky	7.4
Illinois	7.1
Arizona	6.9
Alabama	6.8
Oregon	6.8
Connecticut	6.7
New Jersey	6.6
New York	6.6
Tennessee	6.6
Missouri	6.5
New Mexico	6.5
Alaska	6.4
North Carolina	6.4
Arkansas	6.2
Florida	6.2
West Virginia	6.2
Delaware	6.1
United States	6.1
Indiana	5.9
Maryland	5.8
Washington	5.8
Wisconsin	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.6
Colorado	5.5
Maine	5.5
Massachusetts	5.5
Ohio	5.5
South Carolina	5.3
Virginia	5.3
Texas	5.1
Louisiana	5.0
Kansas	4.9
Idaho	4.7
Minnesota	4.5
Montana	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
Hawaii	4.4
Iowa	4.4
New Hampshire	4.4
Wyoming	4.0
South Dakota	3.8
Nebraska	3.5
Utah	3.5
Vermont	3.5
North Dakota	2.7

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

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 14	May 14	Jun 13	Jun 14	Jun 14
				May 14	Jun 13
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.1	28.9	28.3	0.7	2.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.8	23.5	23.1	1.3	3.0
GOODS PRODUCING	11.0	10.8	10.6	1.9	3.8
Natural Resources & Mining	7.9	7.8	7.9	1.3	0.0
Construction	2.5	2.4	2.2	4.2	13.6
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.1	18.1	17.7	0.0	2.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.0	3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
GOVERNMENT	5.3	5.4	5.2	-1.9	1.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 14	May 14	Jun 13	Jun 14	Jun 14
				May 14	Jun 13
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.4	25.0	25.6	1.6	-0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.5	20.0	20.8	2.5	-1.4
GOODS PRODUCING	8.6	8.5	9.0	1.2	-4.4
Natural Resources & Mining	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	-3.4
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-11.8
Manufacturing	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.1	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.8	16.5	16.6	1.8	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.1	5.1	2.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	0.9	0.9	11.1	11.1
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.1	1.2	9.1	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.6	4.2	-3.8
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	5.0	4.8	-2.0	2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 14	May 14	Jun 13	Jun 14	Jun 14
				May 14	Jun 13
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.4	17.3	20.7	23.7	3.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.8	14.8	18.1	27.0	3.9
GOODS PRODUCING	2.1	2.0	2.0	5.0	5.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3
Manufacturing	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.3	15.3	18.7	26.1	3.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.9	2.4	2.8	20.8	3.6
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.8	0.9	12.5	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.9	1.8	1.9	5.6	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	9.1	6.0	8.7	51.7	4.6
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates June 2014 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.8
Mississippi	8.7
Georgia	7.9
Michigan	7.9
Nevada	7.8
District of Columbia	7.6
Arizona	7.5
Kentucky	7.4
Tennessee	7.4
California	7.3
New Mexico	7.3
Alabama	7.1
Illinois	7.1
Rhode Island	7.1
Alaska	6.8
Oregon	6.7
Missouri	6.6
Arkansas	6.5
New York	6.5
North Carolina	6.5
Connecticut	6.4
Delaware	6.4
New Jersey	6.4
United States	6.3
Florida	6.2
Maryland	6.2
Indiana	6.1
Wisconsin	6.0
Ohio	5.9
West Virginia	5.9
Pennsylvania	5.8
Louisiana	5.7
South Carolina	5.7
Massachusetts	5.6
Texas	5.5
Colorado	5.4
Virginia	5.4
Washington	5.4
Kansas	5.1
Maine	5.1
Hawaii	4.9
Oklahoma	4.8
Minnesota	4.6
Montana	4.6
Idaho	4.5
Iowa	4.5
Wyoming	4.4
New Hampshire	4.3
Vermont	4.0
Utah	3.9
Nebraska	3.7
South Dakota	3.6
North Dakota	3.0

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The amount of benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell 26.5% from June 2013 to June 2014.

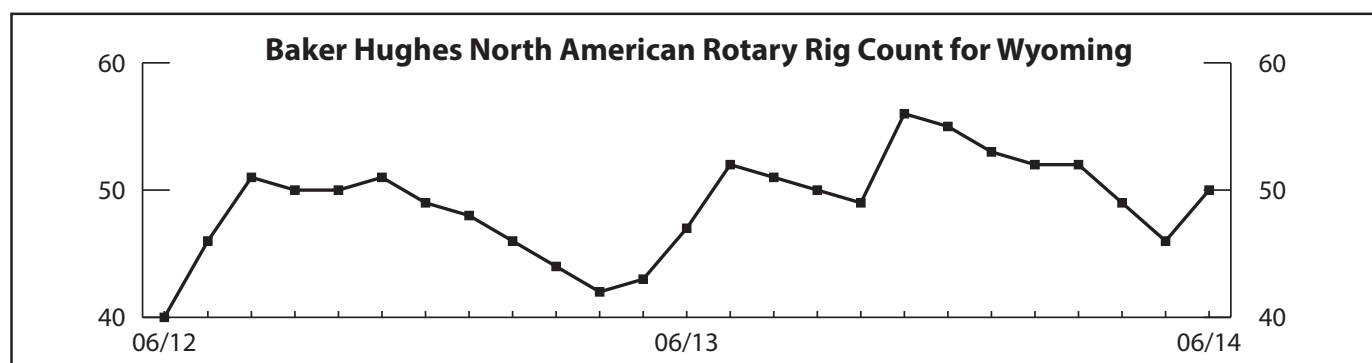
	Jun 2014 (p)	May 2014 (r)	Jun 2013 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	301,700	293,300	299,100	2.9	0.9
Wyoming State Government	14,900	15,900	15,200	-6.3	-2.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,700	45,800	47,000	2.0	-0.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	42,400	41,800	42,900	1.4	-1.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,960,000	7,305,000	6,990,000	-4.7	-0.4
As a percent of all workers	4.7%	5.0%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	676,000	697,000	1,027,000	-3.0	-34.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	7,805,000	6,960,000	8,440,000	12.1	-7.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	10,601	12,935	14,624	-18.0	-27.5
Benefits Paid	\$3,825,442	\$4,596,616	\$5,206,739	-16.8	-26.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$360.86	\$355.36	\$356.04	1.5	1.4
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	281,075	272,892	278,517	3.0	0.9
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.5%	1.8%	2.1%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	238.3	237.9	233.5	0.2	2.1
Food & Beverages	242.0	242.1	236.7	0.0	2.2
Housing	233.9	232.7	228.1	0.5	2.6
Apparel	127.3	129.0	126.2	-1.3	0.9
Transportation	223.5	223.4	220.0	0.1	1.6
Medical Care	435.4	434.9	424.3	0.1	2.6
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	116.0	116.0	115.4	0.0	0.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	137.3	137.2	135.1	0.0	1.6
Other Goods & Services	408.0	407.2	400.3	0.2	1.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	208.3	208.0	204.3	0.1	2.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	189	197	259	-4.1	-27.0
Valuation	\$62,369,000	\$58,229,000	\$60,045,000	7.1	3.9
Single Family Homes	179	175	242	2.3	-26.0
Valuation	\$61,111,000	\$56,523,000	\$58,927,000	8.1	3.7
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	26	26	36	0.0	-27.8
Valuation	\$5,589,000	\$5,827,000	\$7,899,000	-4.1	-29.2
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	55	48	62	14.6	-11.3
Valuation	\$8,903,000	\$6,925,000	\$9,222,000	28.6	-3.5
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	50	46	47	8.7	6.4

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The 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

The lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (3.3%), Sublette (3.3%), Converse (3.4%), and Campbell (3.4%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2014	May 2014	Jun 2013	Jun 2014	May 2014	Jun 2013	Jun 2014	May 2014	Jun 2013	Jun 2014	May 2014	Jun 2013
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	49,744	48,430	49,253	47,351	46,328	46,714	2,393	2,102	2,539	4.8	4.3	5.2
Big Horn	5,421	5,372	5,409	5,150	5,125	5,117	271	247	292	5.0	4.6	5.4
Fremont	20,102	20,064	20,000	19,003	19,101	18,832	1,099	963	1,168	5.5	4.8	5.8
Hot Springs	2,676	2,705	2,664	2,564	2,608	2,543	112	97	121	4.2	3.6	4.5
Park	17,181	15,921	16,801	16,477	15,304	16,048	704	617	753	4.1	3.9	4.5
Washakie	4,364	4,368	4,379	4,157	4,190	4,174	207	178	205	4.7	4.1	4.7
NORTHEAST	57,687	56,539	55,559	55,405	54,569	53,099	2,282	1,970	2,460	4.0	3.5	4.4
Campbell	28,839	28,611	27,803	27,860	27,780	26,690	979	831	1,113	3.4	2.9	4.0
Crook	3,843	3,670	3,640	3,677	3,529	3,484	166	141	156	4.3	3.8	4.3
Johnson	4,435	4,148	4,281	4,217	3,951	4,065	218	197	216	4.9	4.7	5.0
Sheridan	17,157	16,686	16,540	16,394	16,010	15,710	763	676	830	4.4	4.1	5.0
Weston	3,413	3,424	3,295	3,257	3,299	3,150	156	125	145	4.6	3.7	4.4
SOUTHWEST	68,406	65,178	67,077	65,597	62,410	64,181	2,809	2,768	2,896	4.1	4.2	4.3
Lincoln	8,466	7,918	8,316	8,032	7,526	7,877	434	392	439	5.1	5.0	5.3
Sublette	7,187	7,021	6,880	6,953	6,815	6,643	234	206	237	3.3	2.9	3.4
Sweetwater	25,123	25,291	25,147	24,063	24,387	24,075	1,060	904	1,072	4.2	3.6	4.3
Teton	16,406	13,920	15,785	15,860	13,126	15,180	546	794	605	3.3	5.7	3.8
Uinta	11,224	11,028	10,949	10,689	10,556	10,406	535	472	543	4.8	4.3	5.0
SOUTHEAST	77,811	78,584	77,076	74,074	75,449	73,327	3,737	3,135	3,749	4.8	4.0	4.9
Albany	18,374	19,644	18,434	17,524	18,972	17,593	850	672	841	4.6	3.4	4.6
Goshen	6,704	6,714	6,487	6,381	6,448	6,145	323	266	342	4.8	4.0	5.3
Laramie	46,803	46,264	46,440	44,514	44,280	44,135	2,289	1,984	2,305	4.9	4.3	5.0
Niobrara	1,511	1,386	1,401	1,454	1,343	1,347	57	43	54	3.8	3.1	3.9
Platte	4,419	4,576	4,314	4,201	4,406	4,107	218	170	207	4.9	3.7	4.8
CENTRAL	63,215	61,752	62,486	60,607	59,546	59,831	2,608	2,206	2,655	4.1	3.6	4.2
Carbon	8,952	8,241	8,776	8,562	7,893	8,416	390	348	360	4.4	4.2	4.1
Converse	8,796	8,461	8,480	8,500	8,227	8,178	296	234	302	3.4	2.8	3.6
Natrona	45,467	45,050	45,230	43,545	43,426	43,237	1,922	1,624	1,993	4.2	3.6	4.4
STATEWIDE	316,864	310,480	311,451	303,033	298,301	297,152	13,831	12,179	14,299	4.4	3.9	4.6
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.0	3.8	4.6
U.S.										6.3	6.1	7.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										6.1	6.3	7.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2014. Run Date 07/2014.

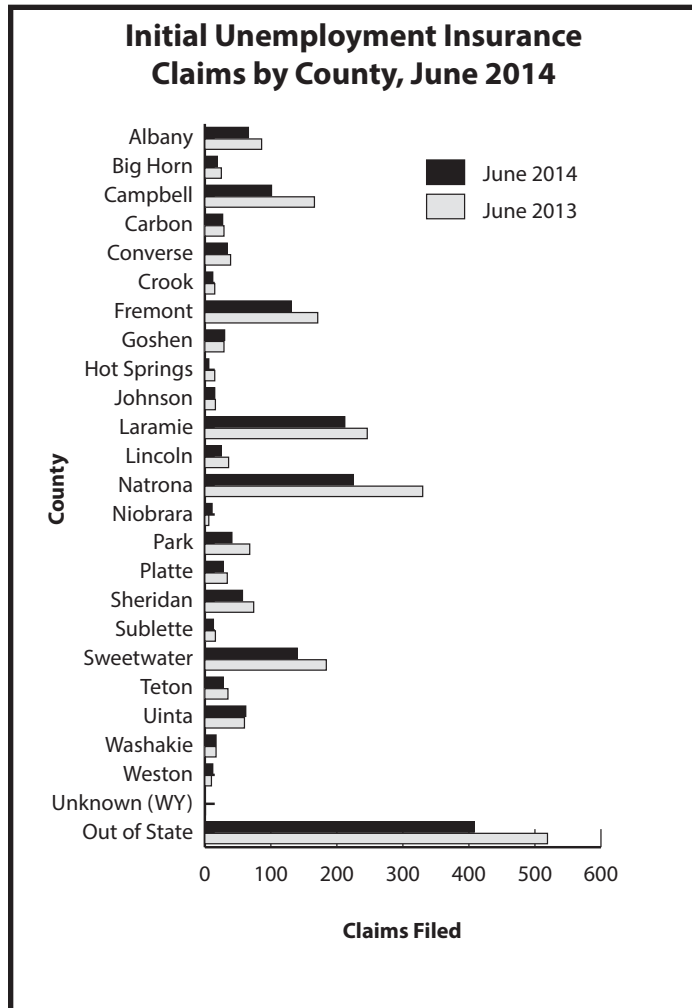
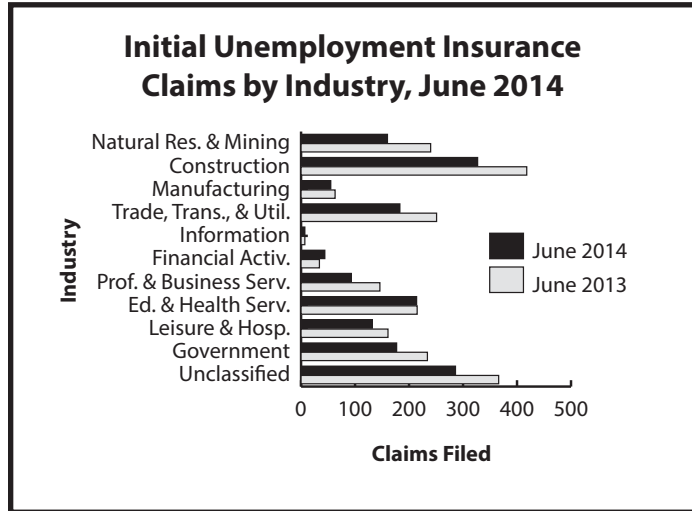
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

Initial claims decreased over-the-year by 22.7% with large decreases in natural resources and mining (-33.3%), trade, transportation, and utilities (-27.1%), and construction (-21.8%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Jun 14	May 14	Jun 14	Jun 14	
Wyoming Statewide	1,721	1,893	2,225	-9.1	-22.7
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	544	685	724	-20.6	-24.9
Natural Res. & Mining	160	185	240	-13.5	-33.3
Mining	152	169	232	-10.1	-34.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	8	4	20	100.0	-60.0
Construction	327	433	418	-24.5	-21.8
Manufacturing	55	66	63	-16.7	-12.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	712	797	899	-10.7	-20.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	183	204	251	-10.3	-27.1
Wholesale Trade	28	30	42	-6.7	-33.3
Retail Trade	98	112	133	-12.5	-26.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	57	62	76	-8.1	-25.0
Information	7	8	7	-12.5	0.0
Financial Activities	44	37	34	18.9	29.4
Prof. and Business Svcs.	93	119	146	-21.8	-36.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	214	145	215	47.6	-0.5
Leisure & Hospitality	132	237	161	-44.3	-18.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	32	41	80	-22.0	-60.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	177	141	234	25.5	-24.4
Federal Government	22	36	37	-38.9	-40.5
State Government	18	17	22	5.9	-18.2
Local Government	136	87	174	56.3	-21.8
Local Education	63	17	85	270.6	-25.9
UNCLASSIFIED	286	268	366	6.7	-21.9

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	212	285	245	-25.6	-13.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	68	97	61	-29.9	11.5
Construction	53	82	45	-35.4	17.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	114	162	142	-29.6	-19.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	42	36	47	16.7	-10.6
Financial Activities	9	12	5	-25.0	80.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	20	52	38	-61.5	-47.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	20	41	36	-51.2	-44.4
Leisure & Hospitality	14	30	15	-53.3	-6.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	20	17	28	17.6	-28.6
UNCLASSIFIED	8	8	12	0.0	-33.3

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	225	218	330	3.2	-31.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	98	84	152	16.7	-35.5
Construction	43	44	68	-2.3	-36.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	114	122	164	-6.6	-30.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	30	41	37	-26.8	-18.9
Financial Activities	7	5	4	40.0	75.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	27	32	32	-15.6	-15.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	41	25	38	64.0	7.9
Leisure & Hospitality	10	27	26	-63.0	-61.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	10	6	-70.0	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	8	1	6	700.0	33.3

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

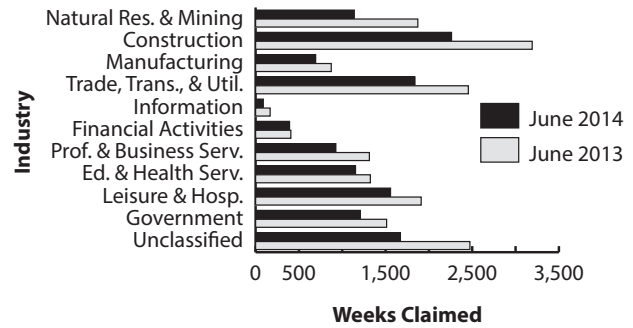
by: Patrick Harris, Principal Analyst

Continued claims decreased by 26.8% over-the-year. Large decreases were observed in local education (-60.1%), information (-47.0%), and other services (-45.6%).

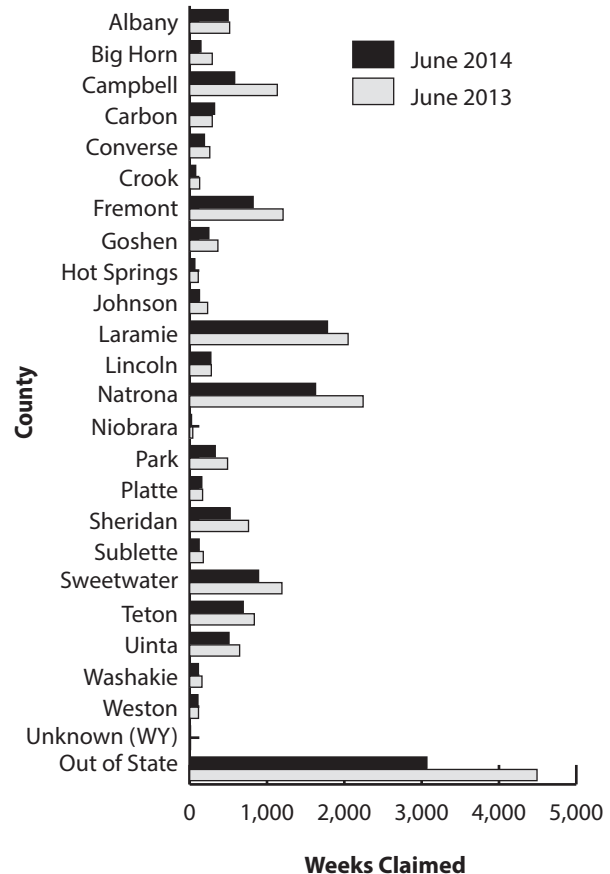
Continued Claims

	Percent Change				
	Claims Filed				
	Jun 14	May 14	Jun 13	May 14	Jun 13
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	13,312	15,878	18,197	-16.2	-26.8
EXTENDED WEEKS CLAIMED	0	0	3,563	0	-100.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS^b	3,982	4,790	5,330	-16.9	-25.3
<i>Benefit Exhaustions</i>	320	356	438	-10.1	-26.9
<i>Benefit Exhaustion Rates</i>	8.0%	7.4%	8.2%	0.6%	-0.2%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	4,095	4,831	5,938	-15.2	-31.0
Natural Res. & Mining	1,139	1,280	1,872	-11.0	-39.2
Mining	1,029	1,153	1,710	-10.8	-39.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	88	111	146	-20.7	-39.7
Construction	2,261	2,734	3,192	-17.3	-29.2
Manufacturing	693	815	873	-15.0	-20.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,336	8,023	8,273	-21.0	-23.4
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,839	2,158	2,455	-14.8	-25.1
Wholesale Trade	320	338	408	-5.3	-21.6
Retail Trade	958	1,083	1,341	-11.5	-28.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	561	737	706	-23.9	-20.5
Information	89	113	168	-21.2	-47.0
Financial Activities	392	419	407	-6.4	-3.7
Prof. & Business Services	926	1,098	1,313	-15.7	-29.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,153	821	1,324	40.4	-12.9
Leisure and Hospitality	1,557	3,009	1,911	-48.3	-18.5
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	374	397	688	-5.8	-45.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,209	1,400	1,512	-13.6	-20.0
Federal Government	305	529	339	-42.3	-10.0
State Government	187	204	189	-8.3	-1.1
Local Government	716	666	982	7.5	-27.1
Local Education	139	88	348	58.0	-60.1
UNCLASSIFIED	1,671	1,622	2,473	3.0	-32.4
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,781	1,868	2,049	-4.7	-13.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	516	554	575	-6.9	-10.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	387	503	371	-23.1	4.3
Construction	263	388	277	-32.2	-5.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,156	1,067	1,358	8.3	-14.9
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	396	391	422	1.3	-6.2
Financial Activities	105	109	114	-3.7	-7.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	279	276	288	1.1	-3.1
Educational and Health Svcs.	256	176	286	45.5	-10.5
Leisure & Hospitality	135	110	206	22.7	-34.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	192	253	242	-24.1	-20.7
UNCLASSIFIED	45	44	76	2.3	-40.8
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,628	1,746	2,242	-6.8	-27.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	478	512	662	-6.6	-27.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	572	689	827	-17.0	-30.8
Construction	213	319	273	-33.2	-22.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	946	941	1,278	0.5	-26.0
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	335	401	371	-16.5	-9.7
Financial Activities	55	61	83	-9.8	-33.7
Professional & Business Svcs.	265	206	369	28.6	-28.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	255	210	195	21.4	30.8
Leisure & Hospitality	140	126	138	11.1	1.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	57	56	95	1.8	-40.0
UNCLASSIFIED	51	58	42	-12.1	21.4

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2014



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2014



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

^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
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