

TRENDS

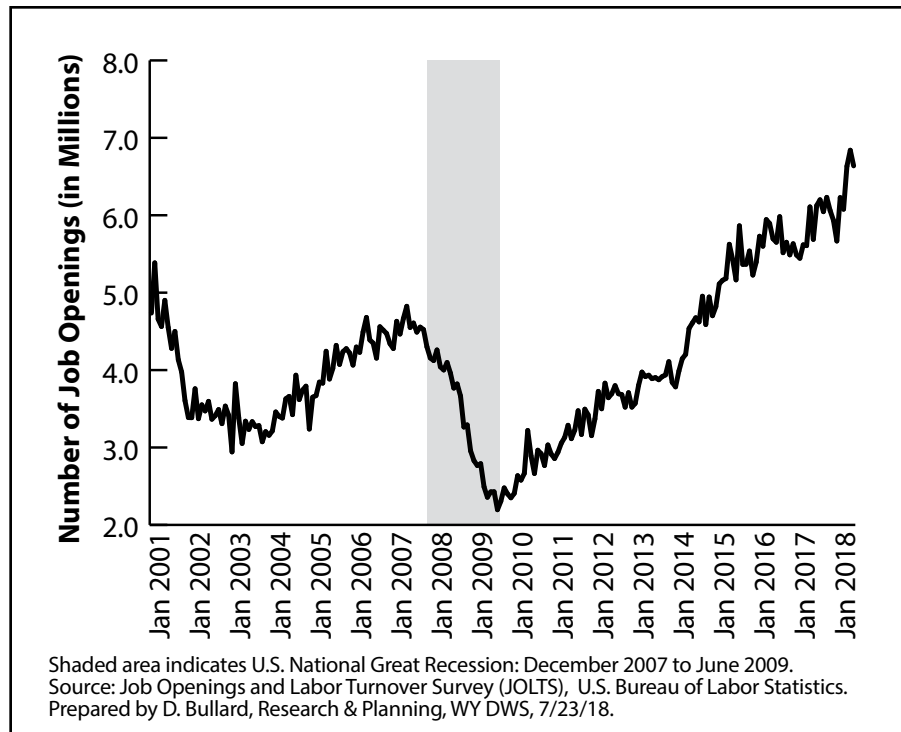
JOLTS Data: What Do They Tell Us About the U.S. Labor Market?

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

This article takes a look at U.S. job openings and unemployed individuals across four industries and the trends of employment within each industry. Comparing job openings to the number of unemployed suggests that the U.S. labor market has tightened considerably in recent months.

The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) is a monthly survey of employers conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). It produces estimates of the number of job openings, hires, and separations in the U.S. These estimates are also broken out by industry and region.

Figure 1 shows that at the total level, the number of job openings hit a low



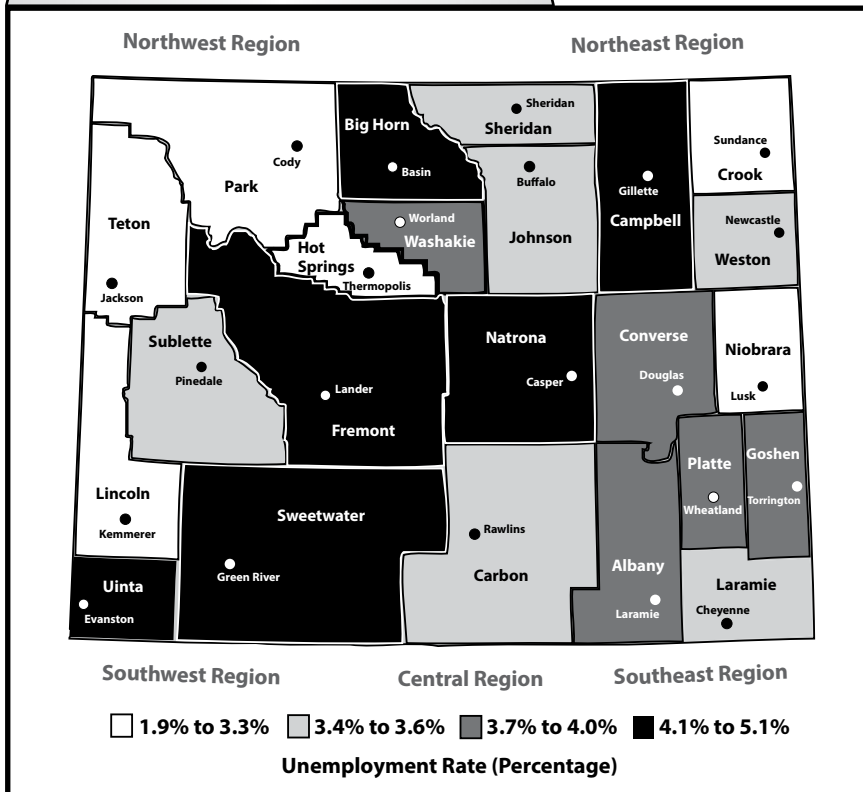
(Text continued on page 3)

Figure 1: Total U.S. Job Openings, December 2000 to May 2018

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming’s employment is projected to grow from 274,232 in 2016 to 300,126 in 2026, an increase of 9.4%, or 25,894 jobs. ... page 8
- The Baker Hughes North American rotary rig count for Wyoming was 28 in July, up from 25 in July 2017. ... page 12

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, July 2018 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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point of 2.2 million in July 2009 and has been trending upward since then. In May 2018, there were 6.6 million job openings. In other words, the number of job openings in the U.S. economy has tripled from the Great Recession (December 2007 to June 2009; NBER, 2010) to the present.

In order to provide additional context, JOLTS data on job openings can be compared to unemployment data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). Figure 2 shows job openings and the number of unemployed individuals on the same

chart. In the first half of 2018, something noteworthy occurred, as the total number of job openings exceeded the number of unemployed individuals. As can be seen in Figure 2, this is for two different reasons. First, the number of unemployed has been steadily shrinking, down from a peak of 15.4 million in October 2009, to 6.1 million in May 2018. At the same time, the number of job openings has tripled.

Depending on who you are, you might view these changes as either positive or negative. From an employer’s perspective, in July 2009, on average there were 6.6

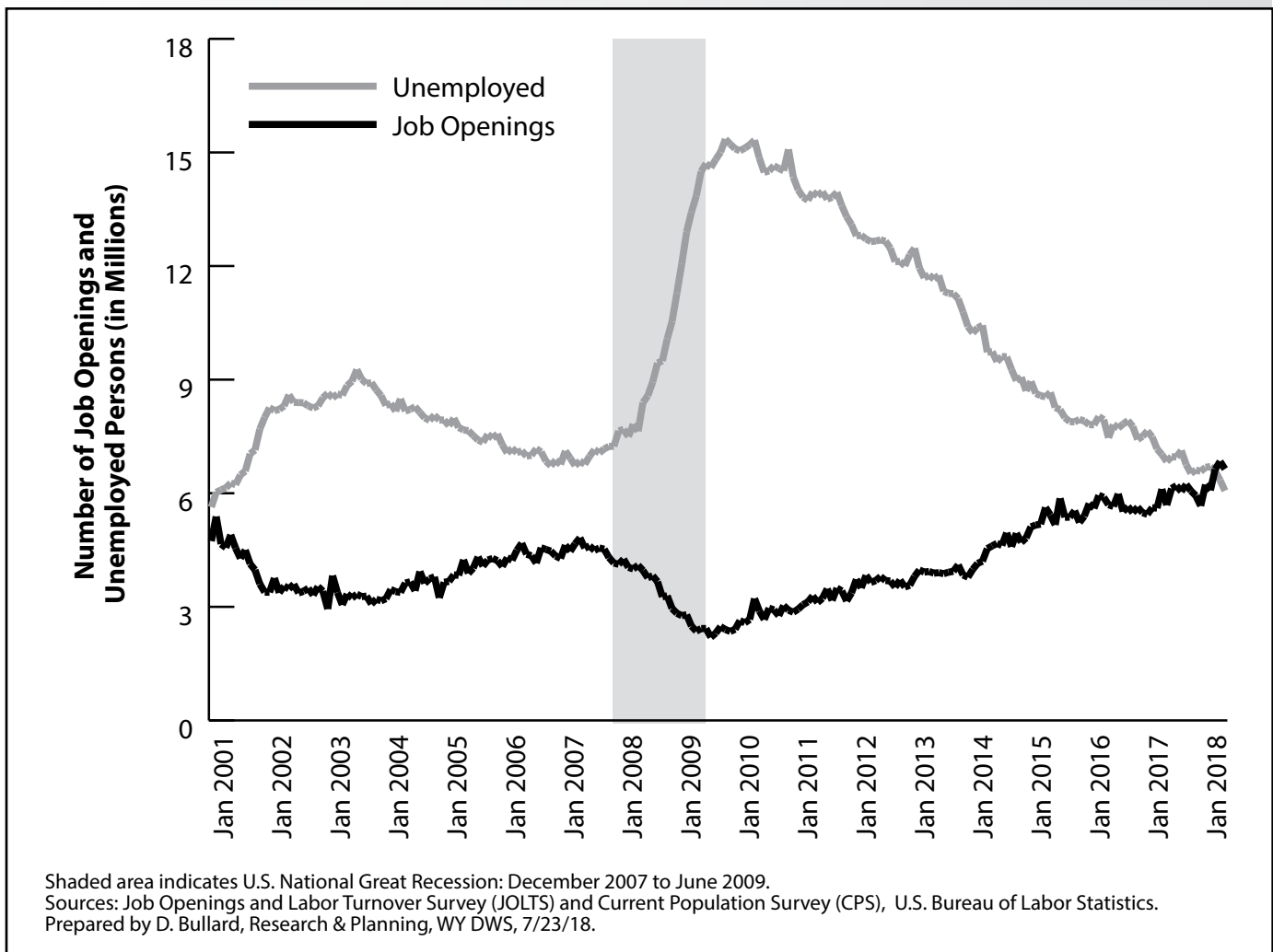


Figure 2: U.S. Job Openings and the Number of Individuals Unemployed, December 2000-May 2018

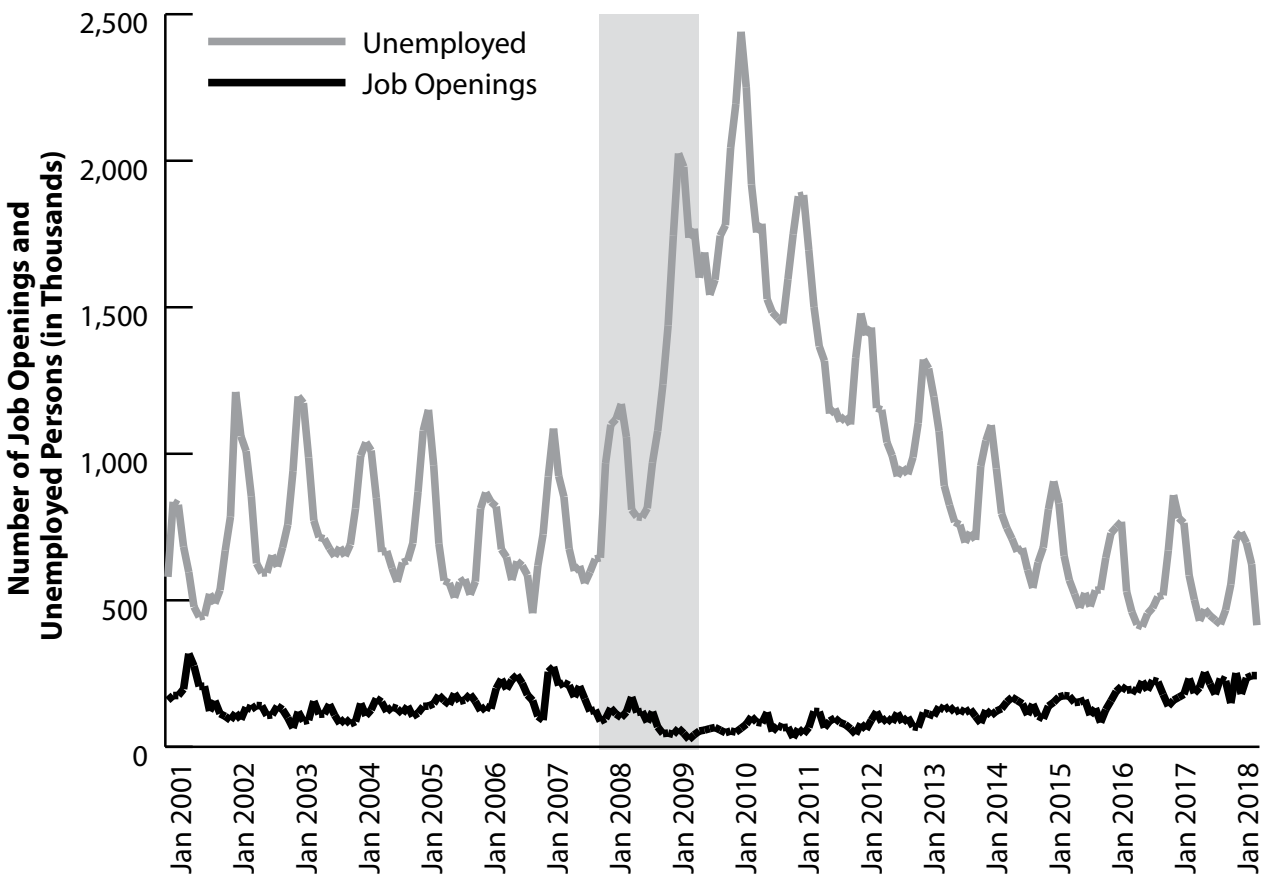
unemployed people competing for each job opening. However, in May 2018, there was not quite one (0.9) unemployed individual in the economy for each job opening. The data suggest that employers in 2018 – at least those who intend to hire from the ranks of the unemployed – face a far more difficult task filling their open positions than they have for many years.

In contrast, the data shown in Figure 2 are very good news for jobseekers who are entering a job market that is tighter than at any point in more than 17 years. The net effect is that it should be relatively easy to find a job, and maybe even more

than one. Of course, the situation varies across different sectors.

Figure 3 shows job openings and unemployed individuals specifically for the construction sector. Job openings in construction have increased somewhat, but still remain lower than the number of unemployed. Even if current trends continue, it is not clear that job openings will be greater than the number of unemployed workers in the construction sector in the near future.

The sector-by-sector data on unemployed individuals are somewhat



Shaded area indicates U.S. National Great Recession: December 2007 to June 2009.

Sources: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) and Current Population Survey (CPS), U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/23/18.

Figure 3: U.S. Job Openings in Construction and Number of Unemployed Individuals, December 2000-May 2018

different from the total unemployment figures. First, the numbers of unemployed workers at the sector level are not seasonally adjusted. That is why a seasonal pattern is seen in the unemployed series in Figure 3. Second, at the sector level, only the experienced, unemployed workers are counted because unemployed people who have never worked are not associated with any particular sector.

Figure 4 shows the labor market in professional & business services. Comparing the number of unemployed individuals to job openings in this sector suggests that jobseekers may have a

better chance of finding work here. For almost every month in the past three years, job openings have been higher than the number of experienced unemployed workers. Professional & business services is a large sector that encompasses a wide variety of types of businesses, ranging from lawn care services, janitorial services, and temporary agencies to accounting firms, lawyers' offices, and engineering companies, and jobseekers may face different hiring situations in each of those areas. In May 2018, within professional & business services there were 521,000 more job openings than experienced unemployed people.

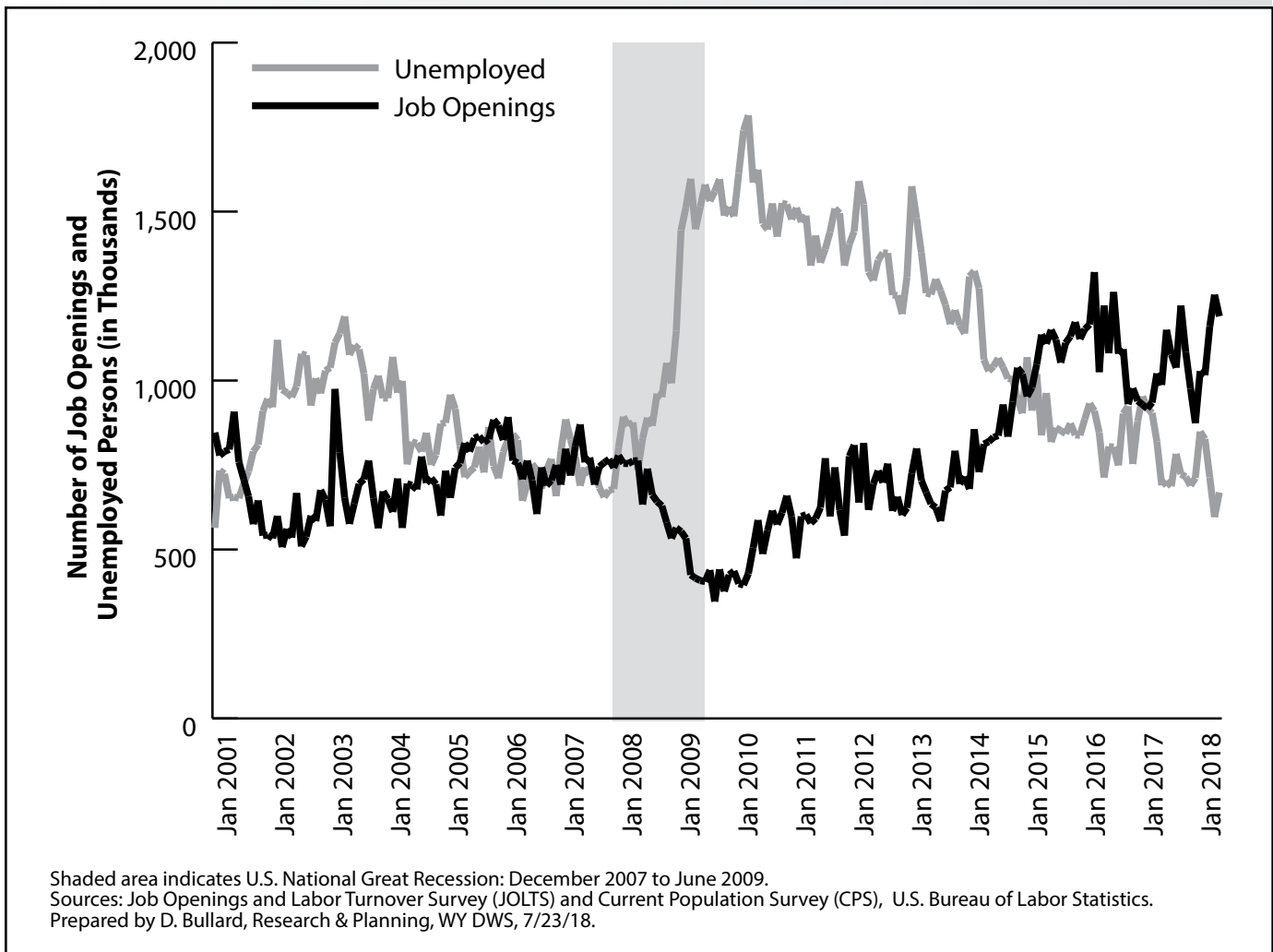


Figure 4: U.S. Job Openings in Professional & Business Services and Number of Unemployed Individuals, December 2000-May 2018

Data for the education & health services sector are shown in Figure 5. This is similar to Figure 4 in that unemployment is steadily trending down, but different in that job openings seem to exhibit a more pronounced upward trend. Job openings have been higher than the number of unemployed persons in this sector for three and a half years, and in May 2018 job openings exceeded the number of unemployed by 661,000. It is possible that job openings keep increasing because applicants lack the necessary skills or experience to fill these jobs.

Figure 6 (see page 7) shows that in

leisure & hospitality job openings have been increasing while the number of unemployed workers has been decreasing. The convergence of these two series has occurred more recently than in professional & business services or education & health services. Many jobs in leisure & hospitality do not require special qualifications, but in May 2018, there were 196,000 more job openings than unemployed people in this sector.

In summary, comparing job openings to the number of unemployed suggests that the U.S. labor market has tightened considerably in recent months. The

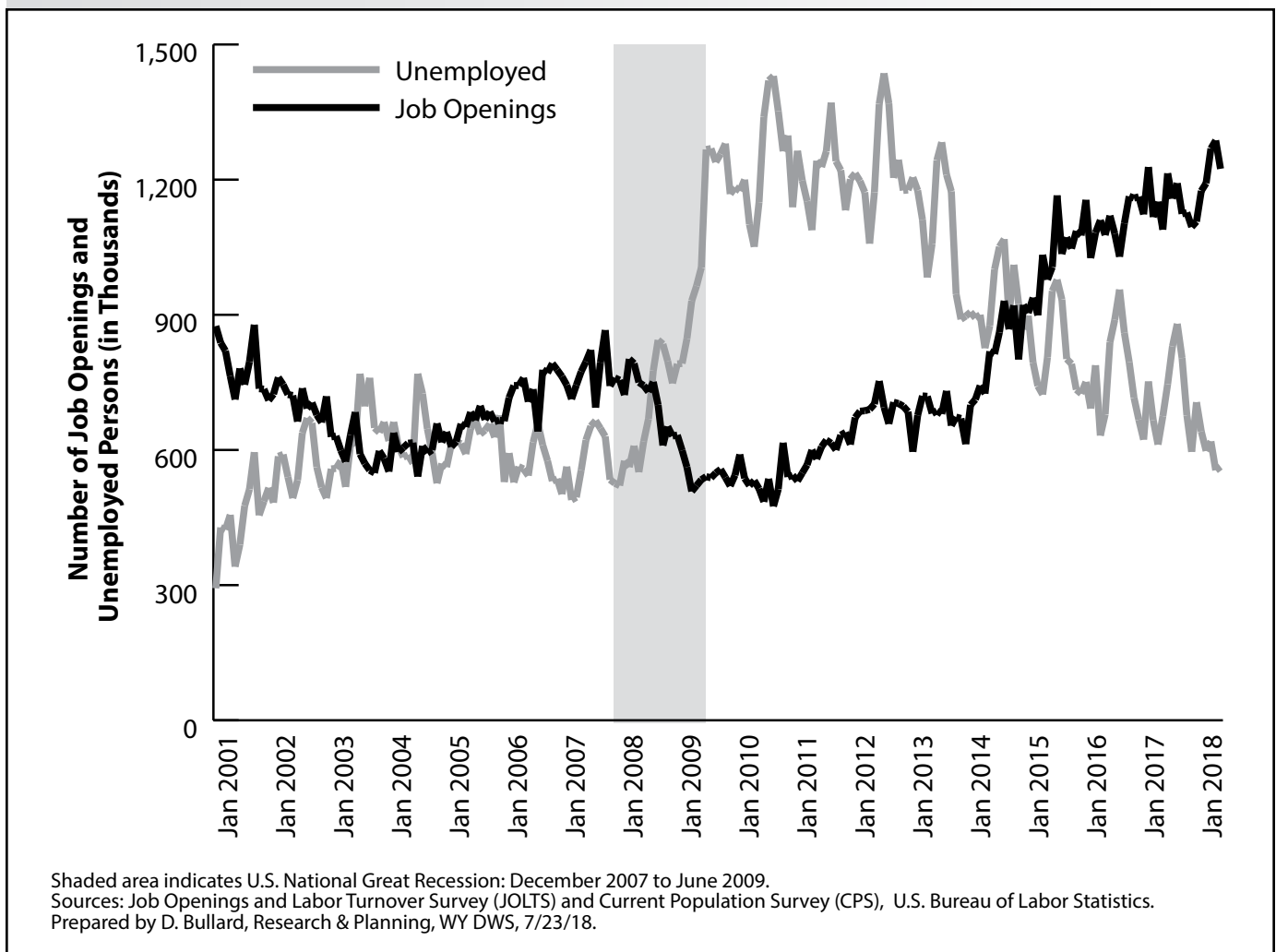


Figure 5: U.S. Job Openings in Education & Health Services and Number of Unemployed Individuals, December 2000-May 2018

education & health services sector in particular has seen job openings continue to increase while the number of unemployed has decreased. In that sector alone there are 661,000 more job openings than unemployed workers who could fill the positions. Job openings also exceed available unemployed workers in professional & business services. However, the construction sector is one area where unemployed people still outnumber job openings. It is important to note that these data are for the United States as a whole, and there could be significant geographic mismatch between jobseekers and job openings at regional

or local levels. Similarly, there could be a skills mismatch between unemployed people and available jobs. The data seem clear that at the total level, jobseekers face a better labor market than they have for many years.

Reference

National Bureau of Economic Research. (2010). Business Cycle Dating Committee report. Retrieved July 26, 2018, from <http://www.nber.org/cycles/sept2010.html>

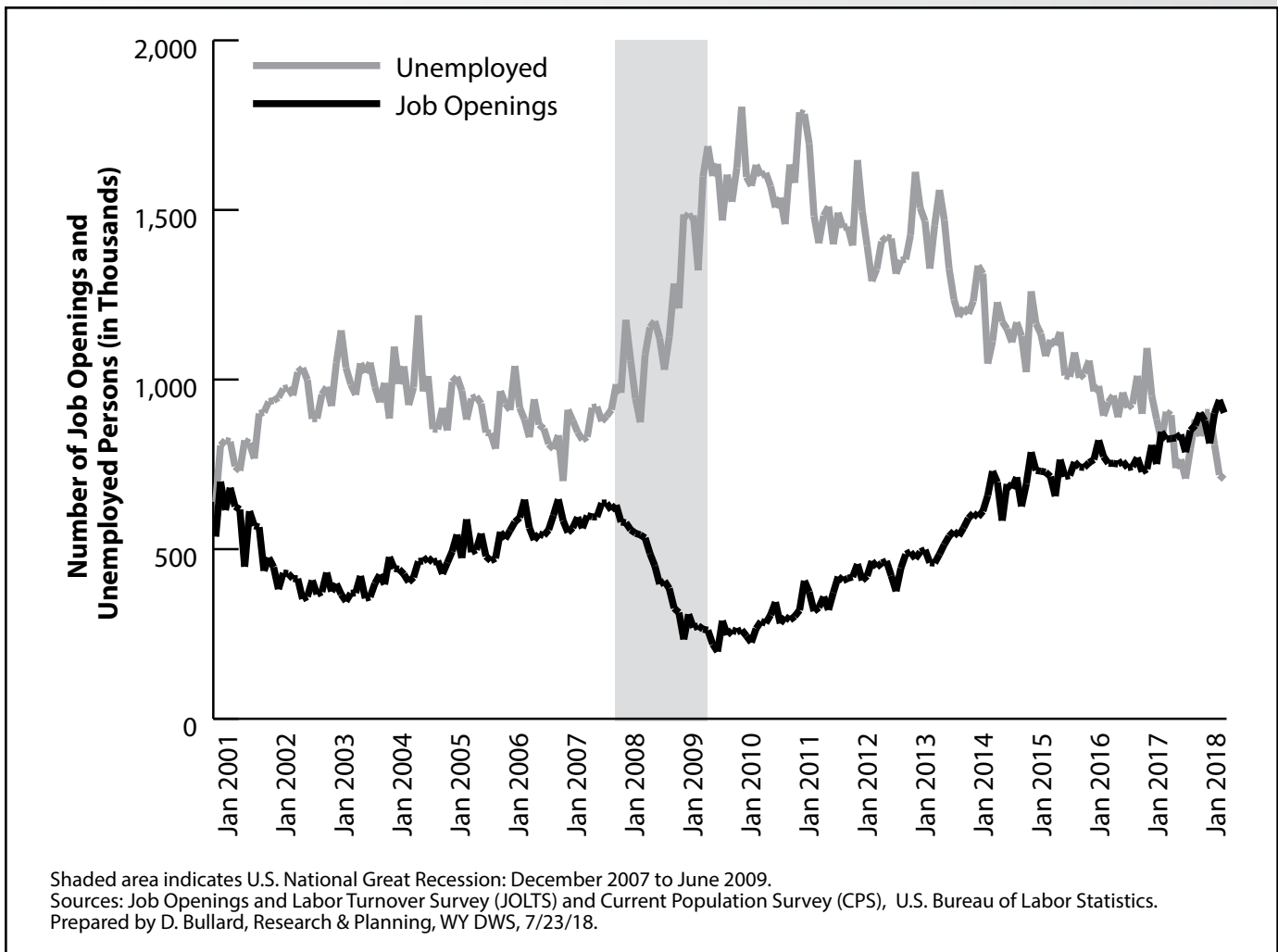


Figure 6: U.S. Job Openings in Leisure & Hospitality and Number of Unemployed Individuals, December 2000-May 2018

New from Research & Planning: Long-Term Projections, 2016-2026

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

Wyoming is projected to add nearly 26,000 new jobs over the next 10 years, according to the newest long-term occupational projections for 2016 to 2026.

As shown in Table 1, Wyoming's employment is projected to grow from 274,232 in 2016 to 300,126, an increase of 9.4%, or 25,894 jobs. Mining (6,279, or 33.4%), health care & social assistance (4,653, or 14.3%), and construction (4,244,

or 20.1%) are projected to experience the greatest growth. Job losses are projected for information (-45, or -1.2%) and state government (-19, or -0.2%).

Projections are based on historic trends, so these projections could change with economic expansion and contraction over the next decade. A forthcoming article will provide an analysis of long-term industry and occupational projections.

Table: Long-Term Industry Projections for Wyoming, 2016-2026

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Change, 2016-2026			
		2016 ^b	2026 ^c	N	%
Total, All Industries		274,232	300,126	25,894	9.4
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,669	2,825	156	5.8
21	Mining	18,777	25,056	6,279	33.4
22	Utilities	2,542	2,557	15	0.6
23	Construction	21,106	25,350	4,244	20.1
31-33	Manufacturing	9,225	10,348	1,123	12.2
42	Wholesale Trade	8,498	9,403	905	10.6
44-45	Retail Trade	30,676	31,069	393	1.3
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	11,929	13,508	1,579	13.2
51	Information	3,744	3,699	-45	-1.2
52	Finance & Insurance	6,827	6,885	58	0.8
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,008	4,682	674	16.8
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	8,861	9,524	663	7.5
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	900	1,017	117	13.0
56	Admin. & Support & Waste Management & Remediation Services	8,033	8,667	634	7.9
61	Educational Services	28,797	29,069	272	0.9
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	32,597	37,250	4,653	14.3
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,287	3,712	425	12.9
72	Accommodation & Food Services	32,580	35,372	2,792	8.6
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,294	7,813	519	7.1
Total Government		30,815	31,286	471	1.5
Federal Government ^d		6,463	6,536	73	1.1
State Government ^e		8,862	8,843	-19	-0.2
Local Government ^e		15,490	15,907	417	2.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bBase year estimates. ^cProjected.

^dExcludes post office. ^eExcludes education and hospitals.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2016-2026.

Prepared by P. Manning, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/1/18.

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Rises to 3.8% in July 2018

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 increased slightly from 3.7% in June to 3.8% in July (not a statistically significant change). Wyoming’s labor force (the sum of employed and unemployed individuals) fell by 5,984 people (-2.0%) from July 2017 to July 2018, a statistically significant decrease. A decreasing labor force suggests that individuals may be moving to other states or giving up their job search.

From June to July, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased. Unemployment rates often fall in July as seasonal job gains are seen in leisure & hospitality, construction, professional & business services, and other sectors. The largest decreases in unemployment occurred in Hot Springs (down from 3.9% to 3.3%), Teton (down from 2.4% to

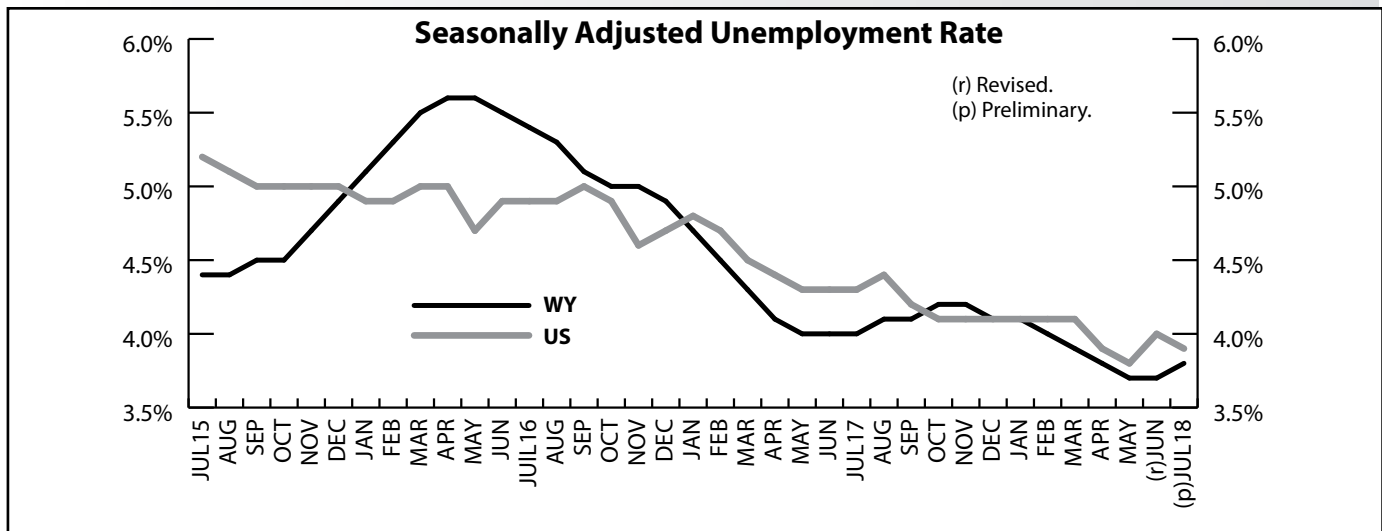
1.9%), and Park (down from 3.8% to 3.3%) counties.

From July 2017 to July 2018, unemployment rates increased in 15 counties and decreased or remained unchanged in eight counties. The largest increases were seen in Albany (up from 2.9% to 3.9%), Goshen (up from 3.0% to 3.9%), and Big Horn (up from 3.6% to 4.2%) counties. Unemployment rates fell in Converse (down from 4.3% to 3.7%), Campbell (down from 4.6% to 4.1%), Natrona (down from 4.8% to 4.4%), and Sweetwater (down from 4.4% to 4.1%) counties.

In July, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (1.9%), Crook (3.0%), and Niobrara (3.1%) counties. The highest rates were reported in Fremont (5.1%), Natrona (4.4%), Big Horn (4.2%), and Uinta (4.2%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose significantly from 288,300 in July 2017 to 296,600 in July 2018, an increase of 8,300 jobs (or 2.9%).

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 Internal Estimates, July 2018

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

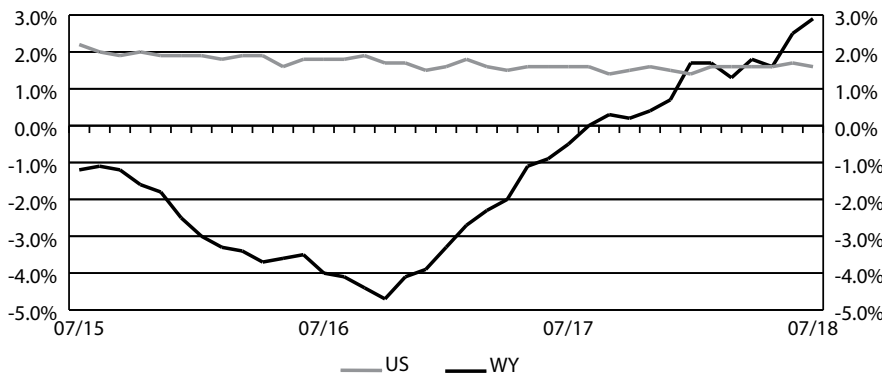
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES)	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	291,444	296,600	5,156	1.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	21,299	21,400	101	0.5%
Construction	21,837	22,000	163	0.7%
Manufacturing	9,720	9,900	180	1.8%
Wholesale Trade	8,179	8,700	521	6.0%
Retail Trade	30,483	30,100	-383	-1.3%
Transportation & Utilities	14,772	15,000	228	1.5%
Information	3,717	3,700	-17	-0.5%
Financial Activities	11,279	11,700	421	3.6%
Professional & Business Services	19,776	20,300	524	2.6%
Educational & Health Services	27,770	28,100	330	1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	43,190	45,100	1,910	4.2%
Other Services	14,305	14,300	-5	0.0%
Government	65,117	66,300	1,183	1.8%

Projections were run in August 2018 and based on QCEW data through March 2018.

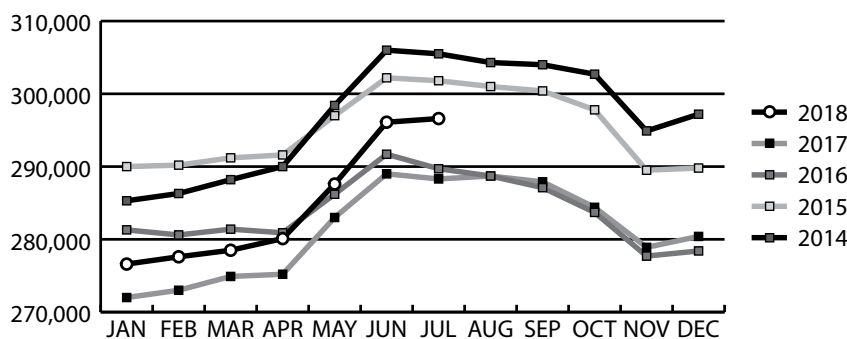
State Unemployment Rates July 2018 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.1
Alaska	6.9
District of Columbia	5.6
West Virginia	5.4
Louisiana	4.9
Mississippi	4.8
New Mexico	4.7
Arizona	4.6
Nevada	4.6
Ohio	4.6
Washington	4.6
Connecticut	4.4
Kentucky	4.3
Maryland	4.3
Michigan	4.3
New York	4.3
California	4.2
Illinois	4.2
New Jersey	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Alabama	4.1
North Carolina	4.1
Rhode Island	4.1
Texas	4.0
Delaware	3.9
Georgia	3.9
Oregon	3.9
United States	3.9
Oklahoma	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Arkansas	3.7
Florida	3.7
Montana	3.7
Massachusetts	3.6
South Carolina	3.6
Tennessee	3.5
Indiana	3.4
Kansas	3.4
Missouri	3.4
South Dakota	3.1
Utah	3.1
Virginia	3.1
Maine	3.0
Minnesota	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Nebraska	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Colorado	2.8
Vermont	2.8
New Hampshire	2.7
Iowa	2.6
North Dakota	2.6
Hawaii	2.1

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 July 2018 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 18	Jun 18	Jul 17	Jul 18	Jul 18
				Jun 18	Jul 17
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.5	25.8	24.9	-1.2	2.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.6	20.5	20.1	0.5	2.5
GOODS PRODUCING	8.7	8.6	8.2	1.2	6.1
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	6.0	5.9	0.0	1.7
Construction	2.2	2.1	1.9	4.8	15.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	25.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.8	17.2	16.7	-2.3	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	-5.9
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	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	5.3	4.8	-7.5	2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 18	Jun 18	Jul 17	Jul 18	Jul 18
				Jun 18	Jul 17
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.8	23.1	22.4	-1.3	1.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.9	18.5	18.5	2.2	2.2
GOODS PRODUCING	7.6	7.5	7.4	1.3	2.7
Natural Resources & Mining	4.9	4.8	4.5	2.1	8.9
Construction	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.2	15.6	15.0	-2.6	1.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.1	1.2	9.1	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Other Services	0.7	0.6	0.7	16.7	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.9	4.6	3.9	-15.2	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 18	Jun 18	Jul 17	Jul 18	Jul 18
				Jun 18	Jul 17
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.8	23.7	24.8	4.6	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	22.3	20.9	22.3	6.7	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	22.3	21.2	22.3	5.2	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.5	3.2	3.4	9.4	2.9
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	11.1	10.0	11.1	11.0	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.5	2.8	2.5	-10.7	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.5
District of Columbia	6.0
Louisiana	5.9
Alaska	5.8
West Virginia	5.4
Mississippi	5.3
Arizona	5.0
New Mexico	5.0
Kentucky	4.9
Ohio	4.9
Michigan	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Connecticut	4.5
Maryland	4.5
Nevada	4.5
Pennsylvania	4.5
Alabama	4.4
California	4.4
Illinois	4.3
Delaware	4.2
New York	4.2
Washington	4.2
North Carolina	4.1
Rhode Island	4.1
United States	4.1
Florida	4.0
Georgia	4.0
Kansas	4.0
Oregon	4.0
Tennessee	4.0
Texas	4.0
Massachusetts	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
Missouri	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Oklahoma	3.6
Indiana	3.5
South Carolina	3.5
Maine	3.3
Montana	3.2
Utah	3.2
Colorado	3.1
Nebraska	3.1
Wisconsin	3.1
Vermont	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Idaho	2.8
Minnesota	2.7
New Hampshire	2.7
South Dakota	2.6
Iowa	2.4
North Dakota	2.4
Hawaii	2.2

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The producer price index rose 5.8% from July 2017 to July 2018.

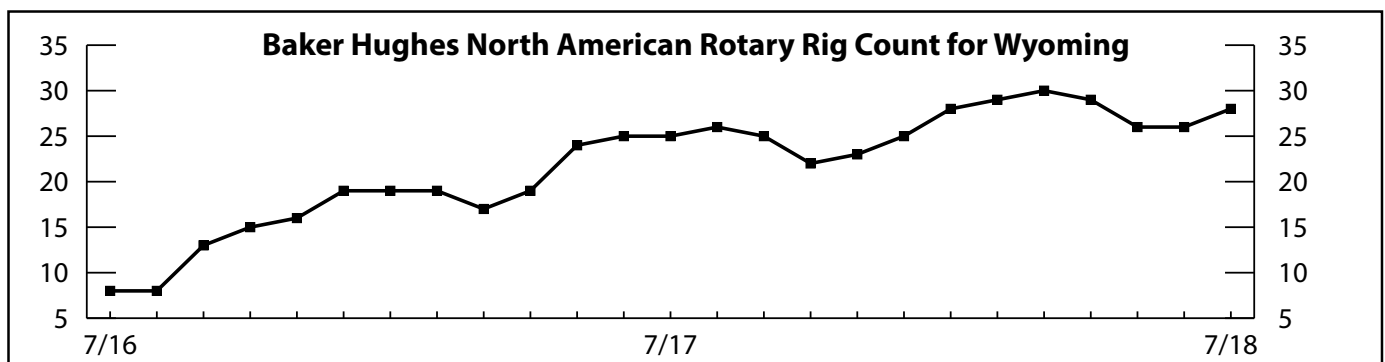
	Jul 2018 (p)	Jun 2018 (r)	Jul 2017 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	296,600	296,100	288,300	0.2	2.9
Wyoming State Government	14,100	14,300	14,500	-1.4	-2.8
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,700	47,100	47,200	1.3	1.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,400	39,500	38,600	-0.3	2.1
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,833,000	7,457,000	7,303,000	5.0	7.3
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	4.8%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	512,000	359,000	536,000	42.6	-4.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,766,000	5,042,000	5,475,000	-5.5	-12.9
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,709	5,789	9,709	67.7	0.0
Benefits Paid	\$3,609,177	\$2,067,405	\$3,609,177	74.6	0.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$371.74	\$357.13	\$371.74	4.1	0.0
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	265,906	270,851	263,858	-1.8	0.8
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	252.0	252.0	244.8	0.0	2.9
Food & Beverages	253.5	253.0	249.9	0.2	1.4
Housing	259.3	258.7	251.9	0.2	2.9
Apparel	122.8	125.4	122.5	-2.0	0.3
Transportation	214.0	214.7	199.5	-0.3	7.3
Medical Care	485.2	486.0	476.1	-0.2	1.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	119.3	119.1	118.9	0.1	0.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	136.8	136.5	135.4	0.2	1.0
Other Goods & Services	443.2	442.9	434.0	0.1	2.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	204.7	204.2	193.5	0.2	5.8
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	169	196	140	-13.8	20.7
Valuation	\$61,277,000	\$57,068,000	\$33,305,000	7.4	84.0
Single Family Homes	148	165	124	-10.3	19.4
Valuation	\$59,111,000	\$53,282,000	\$31,948,000	10.9	85.0
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	21	33	11	-36.4	90.9
Valuation	\$4,184,000	\$6,314,000	\$2,391,000	-33.7	75.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	46	53	55	-13.2	-16.4
Valuation	\$8,179,000	\$8,483,000	\$8,048,000	-3.6	1.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	28	26	25	7.7	12.0

(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

In July, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton (1.9%), Crook (3.0%), and Niobrara (3.1%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2018 (p)	Jun 2018 (r)	Jul 2017 (b)	Jul 2018 (p)	Jun 2018 (r)	Jul 2017 (b)	Jul 2018 (p)	Jun 2018 (r)	Jul 2017 (b)	Jul 2018 (p)	Jun 2018 (r)	Jul 2017 (b)
NORTHWEST	47,072	47,045	48,807	45,117	44,941	46,805	1,955	2,104	2,002	4.2	4.5	4.1
Big Horn	5,283	5,431	5,615	5,062	5,194	5,412	221	237	203	4.2	4.4	3.6
Fremont	18,594	18,693	19,278	17,655	17,719	18,268	939	974	1,010	5.1	5.2	5.2
Hot Springs	2,292	2,285	2,395	2,216	2,195	2,311	76	90	84	3.3	3.9	3.5
Park	16,846	16,523	17,381	16,284	15,898	16,825	562	625	556	3.3	3.8	3.2
Washakie	4,057	4,113	4,138	3,900	3,935	3,989	157	178	149	3.9	4.3	3.6
NORTHEAST	49,976	50,367	51,338	48,122	48,380	49,356	1,854	1,987	1,982	3.7	3.9	3.9
Campbell	22,720	22,697	23,101	21,797	21,726	22,039	923	971	1,062	4.1	4.3	4.6
Crook	3,777	3,847	3,869	3,665	3,726	3,763	112	121	106	3.0	3.1	2.7
Johnson	4,332	4,346	4,500	4,182	4,192	4,356	150	154	144	3.5	3.5	3.2
Sheridan	15,580	15,768	16,166	15,036	15,167	15,621	544	601	545	3.5	3.8	3.4
Weston	3,567	3,709	3,702	3,442	3,569	3,577	125	140	125	3.5	3.8	3.4
SOUTHWEST	59,891	59,847	61,399	57,904	57,655	59,387	1,987	2,192	2,012	3.3	3.7	3.3
Lincoln	8,796	8,998	8,981	8,513	8,674	8,714	283	324	267	3.2	3.6	3.0
Sublette	4,552	4,402	4,470	4,399	4,234	4,310	153	168	160	3.4	3.8	3.6
Sweetwater	20,502	20,891	20,973	19,653	19,984	20,055	849	907	918	4.1	4.3	4.4
Teton	17,322	16,541	17,884	16,989	16,152	17,588	333	389	296	1.9	2.4	1.7
Uinta	8,719	9,015	9,091	8,350	8,611	8,720	369	404	371	4.2	4.5	4.1
SOUTHEAST	78,294	78,389	80,877	75,379	75,277	78,253	2,915	3,112	2,624	3.7	4.0	3.2
Albany	18,179	18,695	19,008	17,474	17,933	18,448	705	762	560	3.9	4.1	2.9
Goshen	6,658	6,914	7,069	6,399	6,646	6,860	259	268	209	3.9	3.9	3.0
Laramie	47,378	46,716	48,512	45,651	44,860	46,865	1,727	1,856	1,647	3.6	4.0	3.4
Niobrara	1,324	1,324	1,393	1,283	1,278	1,352	41	46	41	3.1	3.5	2.9
Platte	4,755	4,740	4,895	4,572	4,560	4,728	183	180	167	3.8	3.8	3.4
CENTRAL	53,798	53,761	55,004	51,576	51,395	52,529	2,222	2,366	2,475	4.1	4.4	4.5
Carbon	7,834	7,976	8,214	7,565	7,688	7,934	269	288	280	3.4	3.6	3.4
Converse	7,336	7,415	7,426	7,067	7,133	7,105	269	282	321	3.7	3.8	4.3
Natrona	38,628	38,370	39,364	36,944	36,574	37,490	1,684	1,796	1,874	4.4	4.7	4.8
STATEWIDE	289,031	289,410	297,426	278,099	277,648	286,332	10,932	11,762	11,094	3.8	4.1	3.7
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.8	3.7	4.0
U.S.										4.1	4.2	4.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.9	4.0	4.3

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

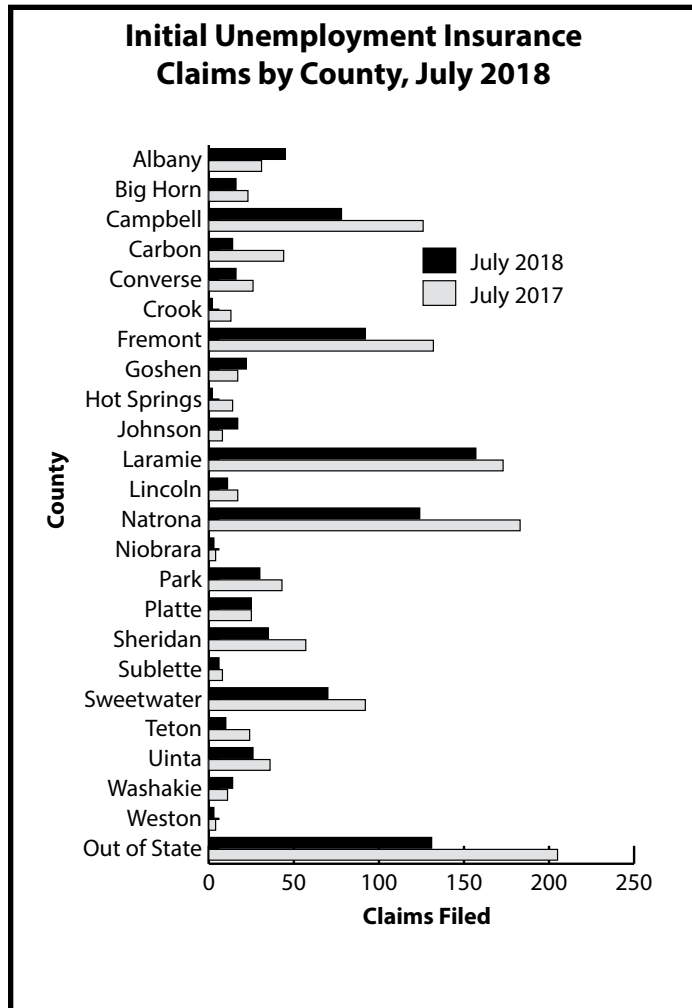
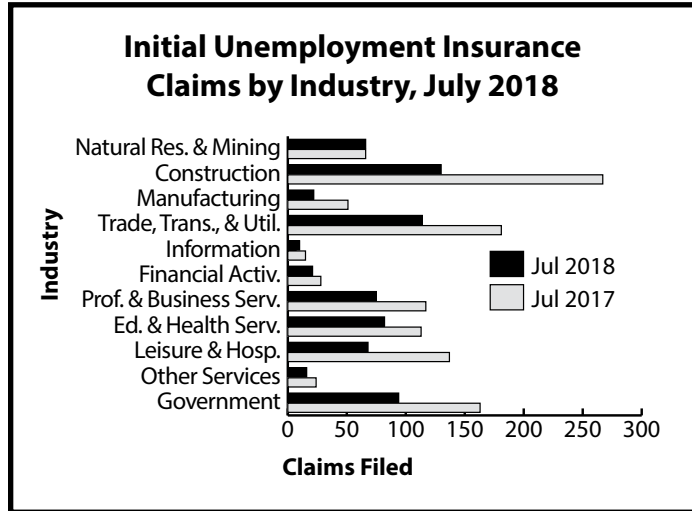
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

In July 2018, initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims decreased by 27.4% (-360 claims) compared to July 2017.



Initial Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Claims Filed		
	Jul 18	Jun 18	Jul 17	Jun 18	Jul 17
Wyoming Statewide	956	1,236	1,316	-22.7	-27.4
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	220	344	386	-36.0	-43.0
Natural Res. & Mining	66	58	66	13.8	0.0
Mining	63	47	59	34.0	6.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	4	1	7	300.0	-42.9
Construction	130	245	267	-46.9	-51.3
Manufacturing	22	38	51	-42.1	-56.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	394	561	621	-29.8	-36.6
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	114	141	181	-19.1	-37.0
Wholesale Trade	11	19	28	-42.1	-60.7
Retail Trade	68	73	112	-6.8	-39.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	35	49	41	-28.6	-14.6
Information	10	10	15	0.0	-33.3
Financial Activities	21	21	28	0.0	-25.0
Prof. and Business Svcs.	75	61	117	23.0	-35.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	82	172	113	-52.3	-27.4
Leisure & Hospitality	68	118	137	-42.4	-50.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	16	33	24	-51.5	-33.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	94	125	163	-24.8	-42.3
Federal Government	0	14	15	-100.0	-100.0
State Government	11	8	22	37.5	-50.0
Local Government	82	102	125	-19.6	-34.4
Local Education	22	43	37	-48.8	-40.5
UNCLASSIFIED	247	204	145	21.1	70.3

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	156	173	173	-9.8	-9.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	31	50	37	-38.0	-16.2
Construction	20	43	31	-53.5	-35.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	74	94	109	-21.3	-32.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	20	21	29	-4.8	-31.0
Financial Activities	5	2	7	150.0	-28.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	22	13	31	69.2	-29.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	12	36	23	-66.7	-47.8
Leisure & Hospitality	11	14	17	-21.4	-35.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	11	17	0.0	-35.3
UNCLASSIFIED	38	16	8	137.5	375.0

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	124	168	182	-26.2	-31.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	24	49	50	-51.0	-52.0
Construction	9	32	29	-71.9	-69.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	76	101	116	-24.8	-34.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	16	12	24	33.3	-33.3
Financial Activities	4	5	9	-20.0	-55.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	13	12	25	8.3	-48.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	16	40	18	-60.0	-11.1
Leisure & Hospitality	19	18	27	5.6	-29.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2	5	9	-60.0	-77.8
UNCLASSIFIED	20	11	5	81.8	300.0

^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.

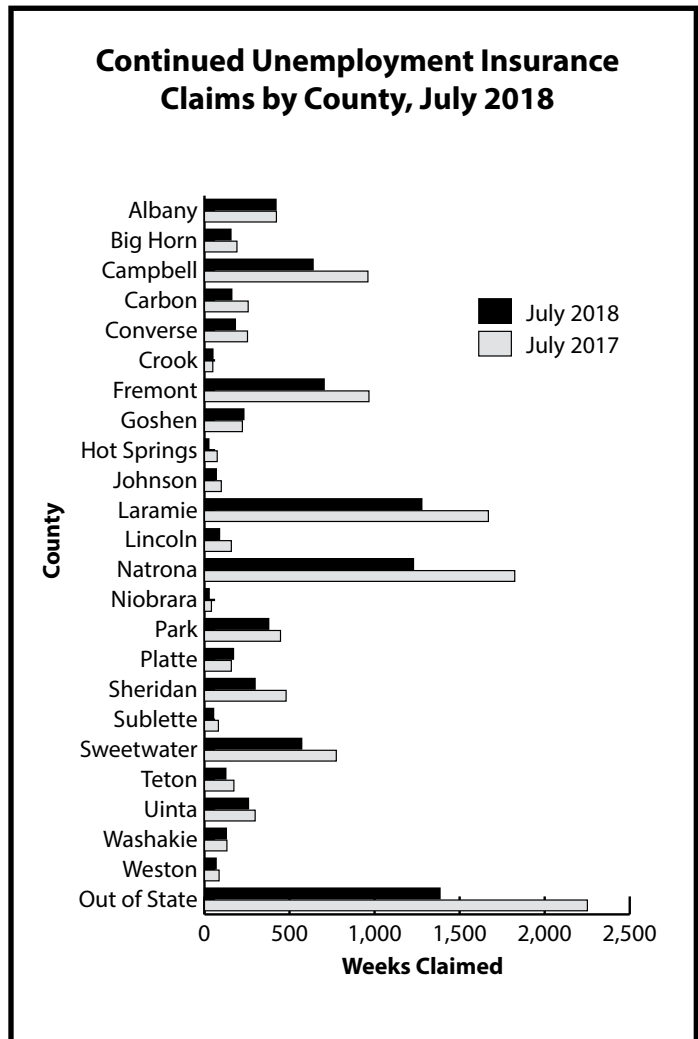
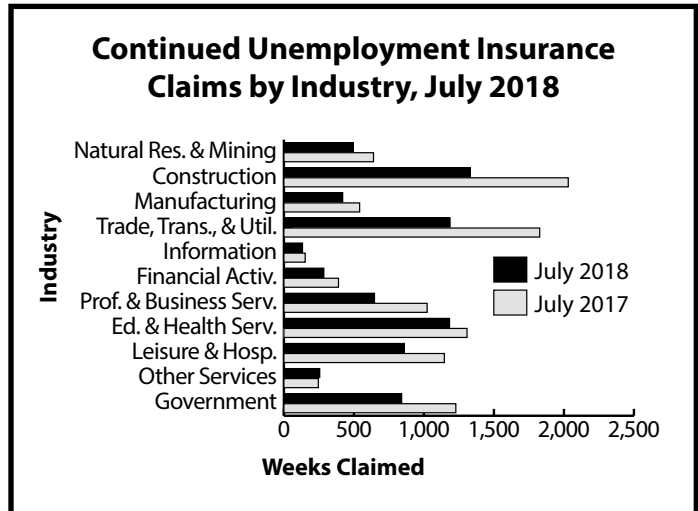
Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Total continued weeks claimed decreased by 27.8% (3,358 fewer weeks claimed). Continued weeks claimed for the month of July are at the lowest level since 2006 with 8,711 weeks.

Continued Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed			Jul 18 Jul 17	
	Jul 18	Jun 18	Jul 17	Jun 18	Jul 17
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	8,711	9,629	12,069	-9.5	-27.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,422	2,852	3,406	-15.1	-28.9
Benefit Exhaustions	337	284	273	18.7	23.4
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	13.9%	10.0%	8.0%	4.0%	5.9%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,247	2,635	3,213	-14.7	-30.1
Natural Res. & Mining	495	543	640	-8.8	-22.7
Mining	420	457	592	-8.1	-29.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	27	15	166	80.0	-83.7
Construction	1,331	1,578	2,031	-15.7	-34.5
Manufacturing	420	513	541	-18.1	-22.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,556	5,231	6,099	-12.9	-25.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,187	1,479	1,827	-19.7	-35.0
Wholesale Trade	161	195	344	-17.4	-53.2
Retail Trade	679	795	994	-14.6	-31.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	347	489	489	-29.0	-29.0
Information	133	123	152	8.1	-12.5
Financial Activities	285	308	390	-7.5	-26.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	647	821	1,023	-21.2	-36.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,183	1,045	1,308	13.2	-9.6
Leisure and Hospitality	860	1,172	1,146	-26.6	-25.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	256	277	246	-7.6	4.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	841	949	1,228	-11.4	-31.5
Federal Government	62	139	150	-55.4	-58.7
State Government	111	124	152	-10.5	-27.0
Local Government	666	685	925	-2.8	-28.0
Local Education	172	185	277	-7.0	-37.9
UNCLASSIFIED	1,067	812	1,527	31.4	-30.1
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,278	1,365	1,669	-6.4	-23.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	351	398	455	-11.8	-22.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	273	342	333	-20.2	-18.0
Construction	207	251	268	-17.5	-22.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	818	878	1,094	-6.8	-25.2
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	264	311	355	-15.1	-25.6
Financial Activities	62	64	87	-3.1	-28.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	205	188	298	9.0	-31.2
Educational and Health Svcs.	175	168	206	4.2	-15.0
Leisure & Hospitality	126	125	131	0.8	-3.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	86	92	146	-6.5	-41.1
UNCLASSIFIED	99	51	95	94.1	4.2
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,228	1,406	1,824	-12.7	-32.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	338	416	508	-18.8	-33.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	242	324	402	-25.3	-39.8
Construction	126	192	232	-34.4	-45.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	907	1,014	1,269	-10.6	-28.5
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	203	258	381	-21.3	-46.7
Financial Activities	59	78	94	-24.4	-37.2
Professional & Business Svcs.	90	135	171	-33.3	-47.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	312	282	294	10.6	6.1
Leisure & Hospitality	167	168	229	-0.6	-27.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24	42	87	-42.9	-72.4
UNCLASSIFIED	54	24	63	125.0	-14.3

^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.



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