

TRENDS

Vol. 53 No. 10

© Copyright 2016 by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services

Research & Planning

Wage Records in Wyoming: Employment and Earnings by Age, Gender, County, & Industry, 2000-2015

by: Michael Moore, Editor

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published a series of tables titled, "Wage Records in Wyoming: Employment and Earnings by Age, Gender, County, & Industry, 2000-2015." This article provides examples of how the data provided in those tables can be used in a variety of ways. The full tables are available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2016/Index.htm.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes several measures of employment, both online and in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), for example, is a measure of the number of jobs worked (see pages 10-11). The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) is a measurement of the number of persons working (see page 21). The number of persons working often differs from the number of jobs worked, because one individual may hold more than one job. For example, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that 6.3% of all individuals

in Wyoming worked more than one job in 2014 (BLS, 2015). As shown on page 16, 11.3% of all individuals found working in Wyoming at any time during second quarter 2016 (2016Q2) worked more than one job.

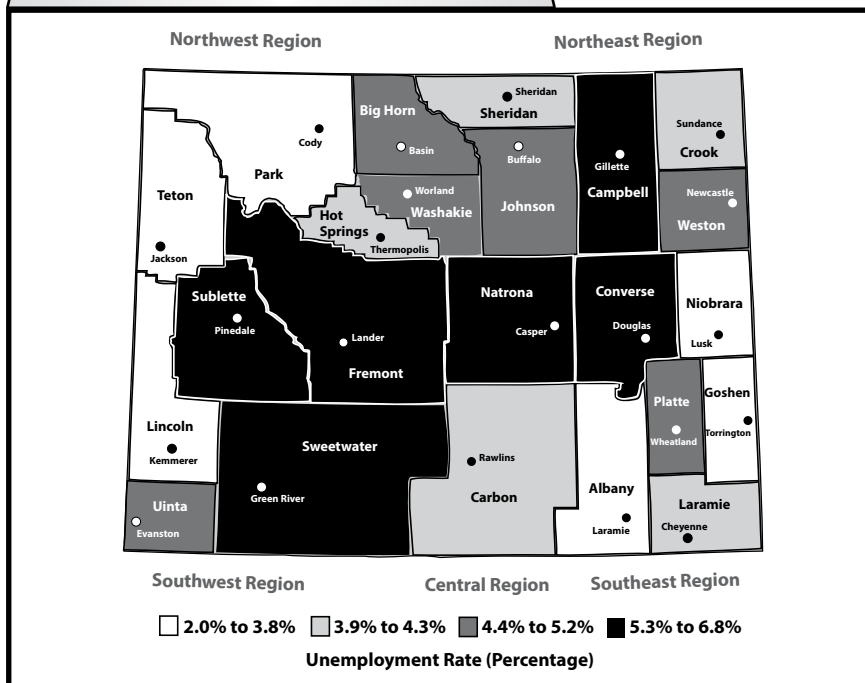
By comparison, this article uses wage records to identify the number of individuals who worked in Wyoming at any time by industry and county of employment from 2000 to 2015. As noted by McGrath and Moore (2016), wage records "represent an individual's wage history based on employers' quarterly wage and

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- In 2016Q2, total wages, average monthly employment, and average monthly wage all declined from 2015Q2, marking the fifth consecutive quarter of over-the-year decline. ... page 10
- Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness estimated incidence rate for private industry in 2015 was 3.3 per 100 full-time employees. This was 0.2 less than in 2014 (3.5). ... page 12
- The number of total hires working in Wyoming at any time decreased in nearly all industries from 2015Q1 to 2016Q1. ... page 14

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, August 2016 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



IN THIS ISSUE

Wage Records in Wyoming: Employment and Earnings by Age, Gender, County, & Industry, 2000-2015	1
Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2006Q2 to 2016Q2	10
Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate was 3.3 for Private Industry in 2015	12
Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2016	14
Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2016	16
Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 5.5% in August 2016	17
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, August 2016	18
State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)	18
Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment ..	19
State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted) ...	19
Economic Indicators	20
Wyoming County Unemployment Rates	21
Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics	22

Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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

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

Tom Gallagher, Manager

Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Michael Moore, Editor

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Valerie A. Davis, Katelynd Faler, Matthew Halama, Christine McGrath, Lynae Mohondro, and Michael Moore

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month: David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Valerie A. Davis, Tony Glover, Patrick Manning, Michael Moore, and Carol Toups.

Subscriptions, additional copies, and back issues available free of charge.

© Copyright 2016 by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning

Department of Workforce Services Nondiscrimination Statement

The Department of Workforce Services does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.

Mission statement available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/>



wy.us/LMI/
mission.pdf.
ISSN 0512-4409



(Text continued from page 1)

employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.” Bullard (2015) explained that approximately 92% of all wage and salary jobs in Wyoming are covered by unemployment insurance.

The data presented in this article are based on a series of tables titled, “Wage Records in Wyoming: Employment and Earnings by Age, Gender, County, & Industry, 2000-2015,” which are available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2016/Index.htm. R&P produces these tables annually by linking the Wage Records database with other administrative databases, such as the driver’s license file obtained through a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Wyoming Department of Transportation. This access to data allows R&P to identify demographic characteristics such as age and

gender for persons who worked in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2015. Individuals who do not possess a Wyoming driver’s license or for whom demographic data are not available are identified as nonresidents for the purpose of this research (Jones, 2002).

Discussion

Decline in Persons Working in Wyoming

R&P has identified second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) as the start of an economic downturn for Wyoming, as several measures of employment and wages declined over the year. Further evidence of this decline can be seen in Figure 1, which shows that the total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time decreased by 1.6% (-5,872 individuals) from 2014 to 2015. This decrease in the total number of persons

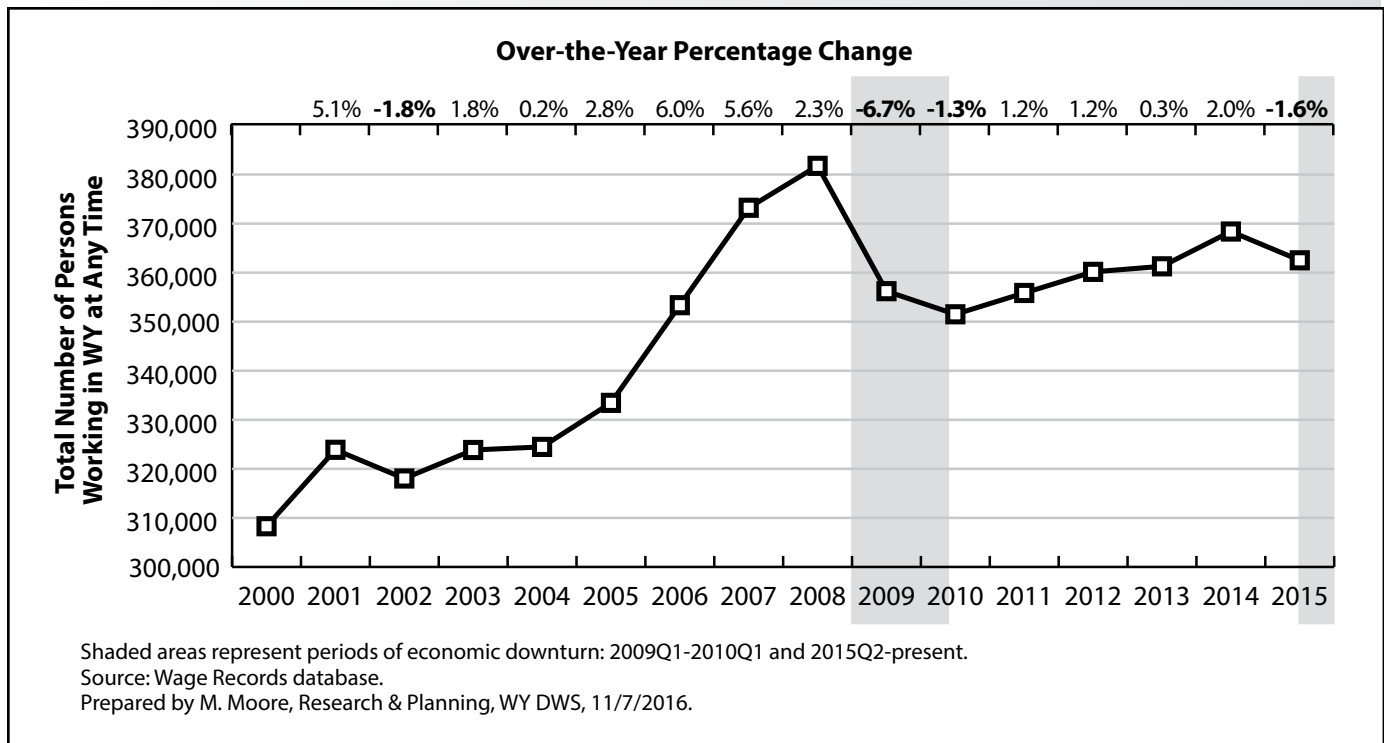


Figure 1: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time and Over-the-Year Percentage Change, 2000-2015

Table 1: Over-the-Year Change in Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Industry of Employment, 2014-2015

NAICS ^a Code and Industry	2014	2015	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
11 - Ag, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	3,775	3,720	-55	-1.5%
21 - Mining	33,326	28,892	-4,434	-13.3%
23 - Construction	38,704	37,516	-1,188	-3.1%
31,32 & 33 - Manufacturing	11,778	11,684	-94	-0.8%
42,48,49 & 22 - Wholesale Trade, Trans., Utilities, & Warehousing	25,966	25,525	-441	-1.7%
44 & 45 - Retail Trade	41,731	42,423	692	1.7%
51 - Information	4,392	4,386	-6	-0.1%
52 & 53 - Financial Activities	13,141	13,040	-101	-0.8%
54 & 55 - Prof. & Business Svcs.	25,744	25,217	-527	-2.0%
61 - Educational Services	34,133	34,381	248	0.7%
62 - Health Services	34,977	35,182	205	0.6%
71 & 72 - Leisure & Hospitality	53,348	53,900	552	1.0%
81 - Other Services	9,109	8,924	-185	-2.0%
92 - Public Administration	38,256	37,724	-532	-1.4%
All	368,386	362,514	-5,872	-1.6%

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wage Records database.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/7/2016.

working in Wyoming at any time was the state's first over-the-year decline since 2011, when Wyoming was recovering from the prior downturn that lasted from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1.

Gallagher (2016) noted that, "In the fall of 2015, Wyoming's economy was exposed to a substantial decline in the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal." Table 1 shows that the total number of persons working in Wyoming's mining industry at any time decreased from 33,326 in 2014 to 28,892 in 2015 (-4,434, or -13.3%).

Counties with high concentrations of employment in the mining industry experienced the largest over-the-year decreases in the total number of persons working at any time. As shown in Table 2, these counties included Campbell (-1,563 individuals, or -4.3%), Natrona (-1,399, or -2.6%), Sweetwater (-1,038, or -3.4%), and Sublette (-701, or -10.7%).

Wen (2010) described how younger males were hit hardest during the previous economic downturn that lasted from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1. This also appears to

Table 2: Over-the-Year Change in Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by County of Employment, 2014-2015

County	2014	2015	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Albany	20,642	20,767	125	0.6%
Big Horn	5,800	5,706	-94	-1.6%
Campbell	36,538	34,975	-1,563	-4.3%
Carbon	10,572	10,792	220	2.1%
Converse	8,699	8,213	-486	-5.6%
Crook	2,952	2,896	-56	-1.9%
Fremont	22,117	21,471	-646	-2.9%
Goshen	5,781	5,610	-171	-3.0%
Hot Springs	2,513	2,411	-102	-4.1%
Johnson	4,541	3,872	-669	-14.7%
Laramie	56,435	56,561	126	0.2%
Lincoln	7,314	7,420	106	1.4%
Natrona	52,948	51,549	-1,399	-2.6%
Niobrara	1,098	1,078	-20	-1.8%
Park	16,976	17,019	43	0.3%
Platte	4,871	5,154	283	5.8%
Sheridan	15,951	15,719	-232	-1.5%
Sublette	6,533	5,832	-701	-10.7%
Sweetwater	30,859	29,821	-1,038	-3.4%
Teton	27,305	28,303	998	3.7%
Uinta	11,707	11,770	63	0.5%
Washakie	4,427	4,427	0	0.0%
Weston	2,938	2,922	-16	-0.5%
Unspecified	8,579	8,226	-353	-4.1%
Total	368,386	362,514	-5,872	-1.6%

Source: Wage Records database.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/7/2016.

be the case with the most recent downturn that began in 2015Q2. Table 3 and Figure 2 (see page 6) show that the number of males ages 19 and younger working in Wyoming at any time decreased by 5.7% from 2014 to 2015, males ages 20-24 decreased 6.3%, and males ages 25-34 decreased 4.1%. Overall, the number of males working in Wyoming decreased 2.8% over the year, and the number of females decreased 1.3%. There was little over-the-year change in the number of persons ages 55-64 working in Wyoming,

and the number of those ages 65 and older working in Wyoming at any time increased 3.7% for females and 2.2% for males. These numbers may indicate that employers were less likely to part with their oldest and most experienced workers.

Wyoming employers have historically relied upon nonresident workers to some degree. During times of economic expansion, Wyoming employers hire workers from other states after exhausting the resident labor supply (Leonard, 2010). When Wyoming's economy contracts, nonresidents often return to their states of residency. This is illustrated in Figure 3 (see page 6), which shows that the number of nonresidents working in Wyoming at any time grew rapidly during the period of expansion from 2005 to 2008, then decreased substantially during the economic downturn of 2009 and 2010. The number of nonresidents remained relatively flat from 2010 to 2013, then increased 8.0% from 2013 to 2014. From 2014 to 2015, the number of nonresidents grew just 0.5%, indicating a lack of job growth that would attract out-of-state workers.

Gender Wage Gap

According to Jones (2008), Wyoming's wage gap is the result of the state's industrial composition; for example, high paying jobs in industries such as mining and construction are often worked by males. Wyoming's gender wage gap is also influenced by economic changes in the state. During times of economic expansion, the gap widens because there are more males earning more money in the mining and construction industries. When the economy contracts, however, the wage gap narrows, because there are fewer males working in those industries. This is

(Text continued on page 7)

Table 3: Over-the-Year Change in Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender and Age Group, 2014-2015

Females				
Age Group	2014	2015	Change	
			N	%
0-19	10,379	9,960	-419	-4.0%
20-24	16,110	15,337	-773	-4.8%
25-34	29,848	29,547	-301	-1.0%
35-44	24,755	24,987	232	0.9%
45-54	24,180	23,385	-795	-3.3%
55-64	21,975	21,978	3	0.0%
65+	6,996	7,252	256	3.7%
Total	134,268	132,473	-1,795	-1.3%

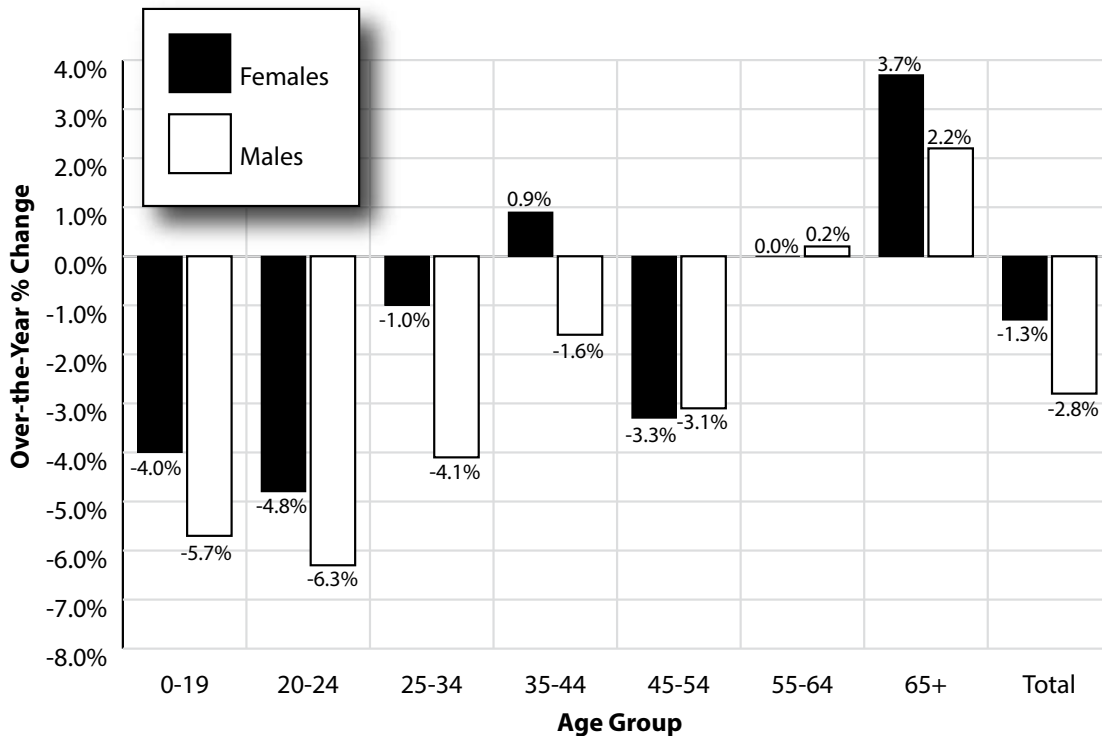
Males				
Age Group	2014	2015	Change	
			N	%
0-19	10,533	9,931	-602	-5.7%
20-24	18,495	17,331	-1,164	-6.3%
25-34	38,356	36,779	-1,577	-4.1%
35-44	30,721	30,235	-486	-1.6%
45-54	27,589	26,728	-861	-3.1%
55-64	24,720	24,765	45	0.2%
65+	8,451	8,638	187	2.2%
Total	158,882	154,426	-4,456	-2.8%

Nonresidents^a				
Age Group	2014	2015	Change	
			N	%
Total	75,236	75,615	379	0.5%

^aNonresidents are individuals who do not possess a Wyoming driver's license, or for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Wage Records database.

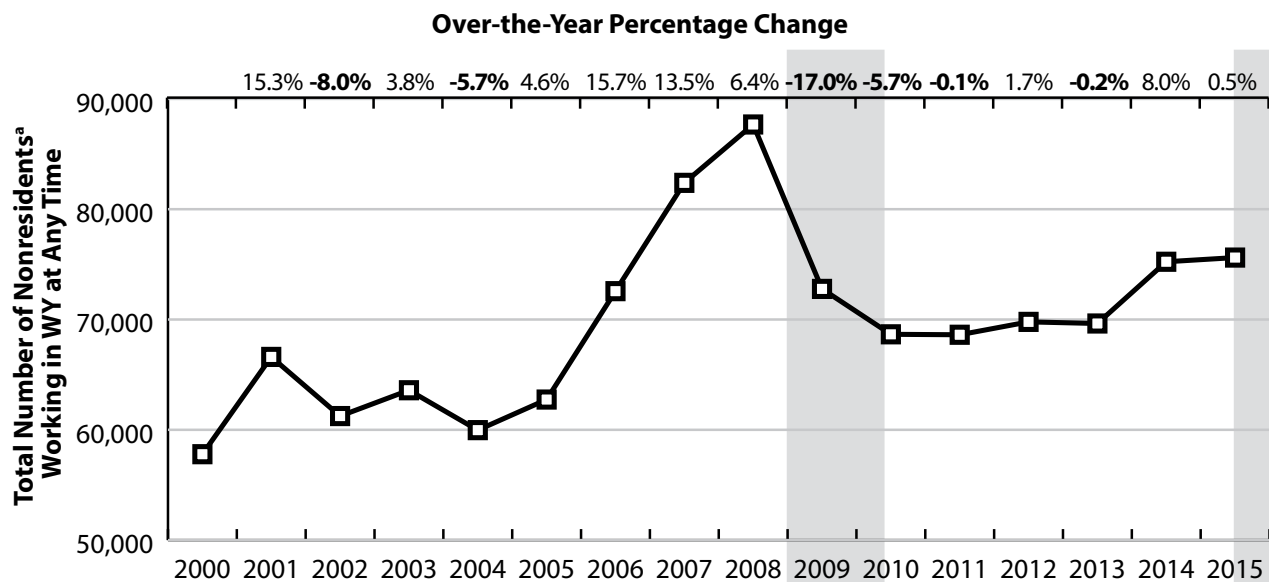
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/7/2016.



Source: Wage Records database.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/7/2016.

Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in the Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender and Age Group, 2014-2015



^aNonresidents are individuals who do not possess a Wyoming driver's license, or for whom demographic data are not available.

Shaded areas represent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-present.

Source: Wage Records database.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/7/2016.

Figure 3: Total Number of Nonresidents Working in Wyoming at Any Time and Over-the-Year Percentage Change, 2000-2015

(Text continued from page 5)

illustrated in Figure 4 (see page 8), which shows the differences in wages between males and females working in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2015.

In 2015, the average annual wage for females working in Wyoming at any time was \$28,611, compared to \$47,496 for males (see Table 4, page 9). In other words, females earned 60.2% of what males earned, or 60.2 cents for every dollar earned by males. However, these numbers do not account for several important factors, such as the type of job or the number of hours worked. R&P has published research that examines the wage gap at the occupational level (Glover, 2011), and forthcoming articles will examine the wage gap by using several other resources available to R&P, such as the Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey and datasets obtained through MOUs with the state's licensing boards.

Table 4 also shows that in 2015, females accounted for 73.0% of all individuals working in health care & social assistance at any time; however, that industry had the widest gap in pay between males and females, as females earned just 44.6% of what males earned. This disparity in wages is likely due to the large number of females working in lower paying nursing jobs in health care & social assistance.

Conclusion and Future Research

The wage records tables published by R&P discussed in this article have a variety of uses for Wyoming's stakeholders, including students, jobseekers, educators,

training providers, policymakers, and more. The tables can be used to identify employment and earnings trends in Wyoming over the last 16 years, to determine which industries have a large proportion of older workers nearing retirement, to identify which counties and industries rely on nonresident workers, and more.

As previously mentioned, Wyoming's gender wage gap is explained in part by the industrial and occupational distribution of jobs in the state. R&P analysts will be able to gain a better understanding of other factors that influence Wyoming's gender wage gap by linking datasets such as the Wage Records database and the state licensing board files in future research. In forthcoming articles, R&P will compare earnings for males and females working in the same occupation. This type of research will provide further information and perhaps recommendations for policymakers who wish to address the gender wage gap issue.

The full Employment and Earnings Tables by Age, Gender, County, & Industry, 2000-2015 are available online at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2016/Index.htm.

References

Bullard, D. (2015). Local jobs and payroll in Wyoming in first quarter 2015: Job losses appear in the oil & gas sector. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 52(10). Retrieved November 8, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/1015/1015.pdf>

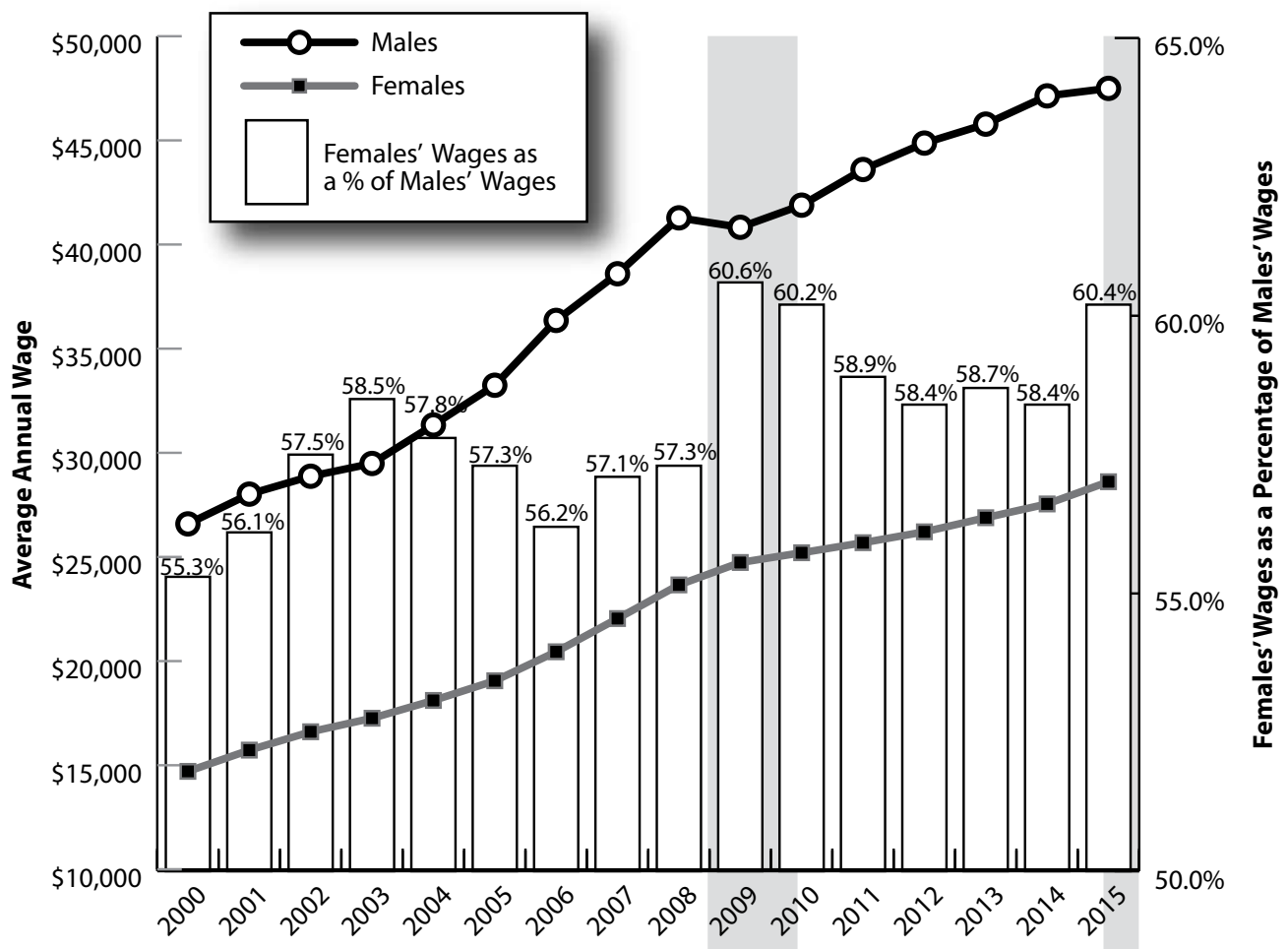
Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2015, August).

Multiple jobholding in states in 2014. *Monthly Labor Review*. Retrieved November 28, 2016, from <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2015/article/multiple-jobholding-in-states-in-2014.htm>

Gallagher, T. (2016). Chapter 1: Economic analysis. Workforce Planning Report 2016, *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 53(4). Retrieved November 8, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0416/a1.htm>

Glover, T. (2011). Examining the gender wage gap among new hires in Wyoming's manufacturing industry. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 48(8). Retrieved November 10, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0811/a1.htm>

Jones, S. (2002). Defining residency for the Wyoming workforce. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 39(11). Retrieved November 8, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/1102/a1.htm>



Shaded areas represent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-present.

Source: Wage Records database. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/8/2016.

Figure 4: Average Annual Wages for Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender, 2000-2015

state.wy.us/LMI/1102/a1.htm

Jones, S. (2008). Examining the wage gap in Wyoming's counties. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 45(8). Retrieved November 10, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0808/a1.htm>

Leonard, D. (2010). Tracking workers' re-employment after job loss. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 47(11). Retrieved December 6, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/1110/a1.htm>

McGrath, C., & Moore, M. (2016).

Postsecondary employment and earnings in Wyoming and 11 other states. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 53(9). Retrieved November 10, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0916/0916.pdf>

Wen, S. (2010). Wyoming unemployment insurance benefit payments reach record high in 2009. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 47(2). Retrieved November 9, 2016, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/0210/a1.htm>

Table 4: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time and Average Annual Wage by Industry, 2015

NAICS ^a Code and Industry	Working in Wyoming at Any Time								Average Annual Wages		
	Females		Males		Nonresidents ^b		Total		Females	Males	Gender Wage Gap ^c
	N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Row %			
11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	721	19.4%	2,157	58.0%	842	22.6%	3,720	100.0%	\$18,956	\$28,384	66.8%
21 - Mining	2,580	8.9%	21,015	72.7%	5,297	18.3%	28,892	100.0%	\$58,286	\$77,040	75.7%
23 - Construction	2,556	6.8%	18,900	50.4%	16,060	42.8%	37,516	100.0%	\$29,409	\$37,206	79.0%
31,32 & 33 - Manufacturing	2,054	17.6%	7,746	66.3%	1,884	16.1%	11,684	100.0%	\$32,963	\$59,989	54.9%
42,48,49, & 22 - Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Utilities, & Warehousing	4,448	17.4%	17,238	67.5%	3,839	15.0%	25,525	100.0%	\$34,171	\$57,272	59.7%
44 & 45 - Retail Trade	18,473	43.5%	16,971	40.0%	6,979	16.5%	42,423	100.0%	\$18,047	\$27,906	64.7%
51 - Information	1,507	34.4%	2,322	52.9%	557	12.7%	4,386	100.0%	\$29,682	\$49,367	60.1%
52 & 53 - Financial Activities	7,006	53.7%	4,383	33.6%	1,651	12.7%	13,040	100.0%	\$35,941	\$66,072	54.4%
54 & 55 - Professional & Business Services	8,211	32.6%	11,333	44.9%	5,673	22.5%	25,217	100.0%	\$30,479	\$49,824	61.2%
61 - Educational Services	21,788	63.4%	10,028	29.2%	2,565	7.5%	34,381	100.0%	\$34,615	\$44,732	77.4%
62 - Health Services	25,687	73.0%	6,128	17.4%	3,367	9.6%	35,182	100.0%	\$33,884	\$75,990	44.6%
71 & 72 - Leisure & Hospitality	19,478	36.1%	15,175	28.2%	19,247	35.7%	53,900	100.0%	\$11,940	\$15,313	78.0%
81 - Other Services	3,441	38.6%	4,009	44.9%	1,474	16.5%	8,924	100.0%	\$21,613	\$39,776	54.3%
92 - Public Administration	14,523	38.5%	17,021	45.1%	6,180	16.4%	37,724	100.0%	\$35,772	\$44,107	81.1%
Total, All Industries	132,473	36.5%	154,426	42.6%	75,615	20.9%	362,514	100.0%	\$28,611	\$47,496	60.2%

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bNonresidents are individuals who do not possess a Wyoming driver's license or for whom demographic data are not available

^cFemales' earnings as a percentage of males' earnings.

Source: Wage Records database.

Prepared by M Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/2016.

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2006Q2 to 2016Q2

In 2016Q2, total wages, average monthly employment, and average monthly wage all declined from 2015Q2, marking the fifth consecutive quarter of over-the-year decline. As shown in the Figure (see page 11), Wyoming's previous economic downturn lasted five consecutive quarters (2009Q1-2010Q1). Tabular wage and employment data for each industry and county are available at http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm.

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
2006Q2	\$2,389,394,775		268,726		\$2,963.86	
2007Q2	\$2,679,641,341	12.1%	278,792	3.7%	\$3,203.87	8.1%
2006Q3	\$2,511,603,105		274,060		\$3,054.81	
2007Q3	\$2,712,325,140	8.0%	284,317	3.7%	\$3,179.93	4.1%
2006Q4	\$2,674,775,271		270,498		\$3,296.11	
2007Q4	\$2,976,397,551	11.3%	280,888	3.8%	\$3,532.13	7.2%
2007Q1	\$2,528,871,913		266,599		\$3,161.89	
2008Q1	\$2,798,237,273	10.7%	276,195	3.6%	\$3,377.13	6.8%
2007Q2	\$2,679,641,341		278,792		\$3,203.87	
2008Q2	\$2,918,008,721	8.9%	287,780	3.2%	\$3,379.91	5.5%
2007Q3	\$2,712,325,140		284,317		\$3,179.93	
2008Q3	\$2,985,771,294	10.1%	293,895	3.4%	\$3,386.44	6.5%
2007Q4	\$2,976,397,551		280,888		\$3,532.13	
2008Q4	\$3,177,223,682	6.7%	287,478	2.3%	\$3,684.02	4.3%
2008Q1	\$2,798,237,273		276,195		\$3,377.13	
2009Q1	\$2,764,364,307	-1.2%	273,471	-1.0%	\$3,369.48	-0.2%
2008Q2	\$2,918,008,721		287,780		\$3,379.91	
2009Q2	\$2,773,191,493	-5.0%	277,897	-3.4%	\$3,326.40	-1.6%
2008Q3	\$2,985,771,294		293,895		\$3,386.44	
2009Q3	\$2,736,056,780	-8.4%	278,234	-5.3%	\$3,277.88	-3.2%
2008Q4	\$3,177,223,682		287,478		\$3,684.02	
2009Q4	\$2,911,594,084	-8.4%	269,439	-6.3%	\$3,602.04	-2.2%
2009Q1	\$2,764,364,307		273,471		\$3,369.48	
2010Q1	\$2,627,558,836	-4.9%	260,726	-4.7%	\$3,359.29	-0.3%
2009Q2	\$2,773,191,493		277,897		\$3,326.40	
2010Q2	\$2,802,848,365	1.1%	273,044	-1.7%	\$3,421.73	2.9%
2009Q3	\$2,736,056,780		278,234		\$3,277.88	
2010Q3	\$2,866,694,334	4.8%	279,429	0.4%	\$3,419.71	4.3%
2009Q4	\$2,911,594,084		269,439		\$3,602.04	
2010Q4	\$3,087,069,661	6.0%	272,511	1.1%	\$3,776.08	4.8%
2010Q1	\$2,627,558,836		260,726		\$3,359.29	
2011Q1	\$2,769,072,169	5.4%	263,558	1.1%	\$3,502.17	4.3%
2010Q2	\$2,802,848,365		273,044		\$3,421.73	
2011Q2	\$2,933,492,659	4.7%	275,169	0.8%	\$3,553.56	3.9%
2010Q3	\$2,866,694,334		279,429		\$3,419.71	
2011Q3	\$3,053,914,162	6.5%	282,231	1.0%	\$3,606.87	5.5%
2010Q4	\$3,087,069,661		272,511		\$3,776.08	
2011Q4	\$3,165,745,021	2.5%	278,015	2.0%	\$3,795.65	0.5%
2011Q1	\$2,769,072,169		263,558		\$3,502.17	
2012Q1	\$2,991,246,352	8.0%	270,073	2.5%	\$3,691.90	5.4%
2011Q2	\$2,933,492,659		275,169		\$3,553.56	
2012Q2	\$3,074,207,136	4.8%	281,192	2.2%	\$3,644.26	2.6%
2011Q3	\$3,053,914,162		282,231		\$3,606.87	
2012Q3	\$3,060,122,560	0.2%	284,180	0.7%	\$3,589.42	-0.5%
2011Q4	\$3,165,745,021		278,015		\$3,795.65	
2012Q4	\$3,294,064,060	4.1%	278,934	0.3%	\$3,936.49	3.7%

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm).

Prepared by C. Touns, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Table continued on page 11

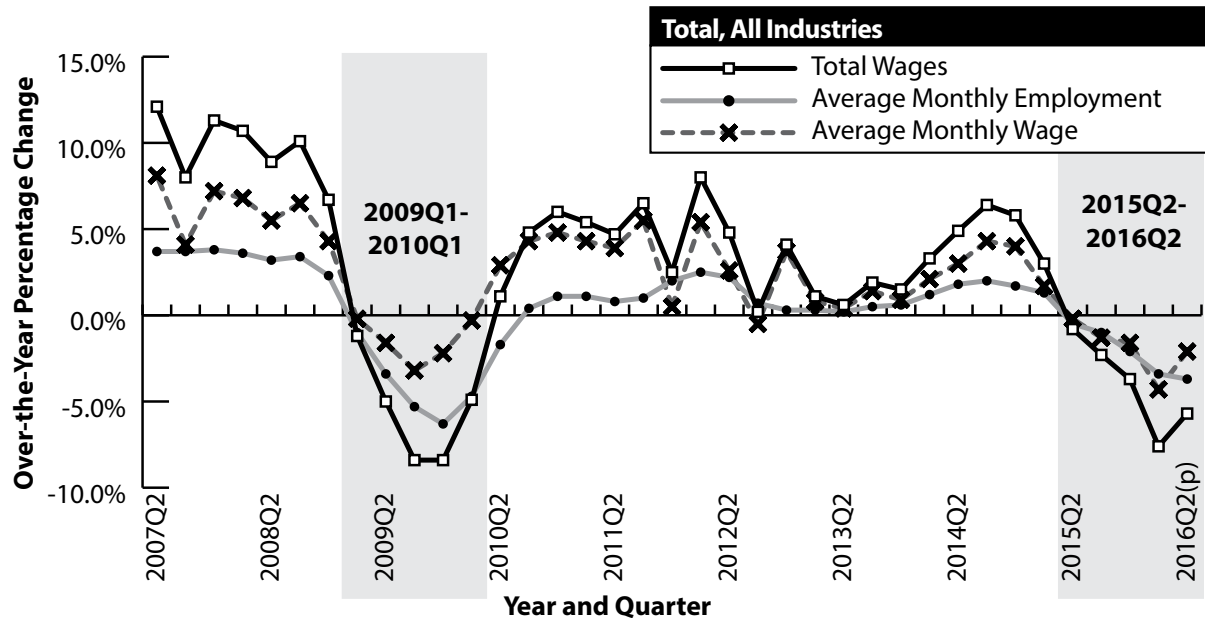
(Table continued from page 10)

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
2012Q1	\$2,991,246,352		270,073		\$3,691.90	
2013Q1	\$3,024,233,488	1.1%	270,881	0.3%	\$3,721.48	0.8%
2012Q2	\$3,074,207,136		281,192		\$3,644.26	
2013Q2	\$3,093,096,086	0.6%	281,707	0.2%	\$3,659.94	0.4%
2012Q3	\$3,060,122,560		284,180		\$3,589.42	
2013Q3	\$3,119,244,931	1.9%	285,726	0.5%	\$3,638.97	1.4%
2012Q4	\$3,294,064,060		278,934		\$3,936.49	
2013Q4	\$3,344,359,716	1.5%	280,701	0.6%	\$3,971.44	0.9%
2013Q1	\$3,024,233,488		270,881		\$3,721.48	
2014Q1	\$3,124,158,426	3.3%	274,050	1.2%	\$3,799.99	2.1%
2013Q2	\$3,093,096,086		281,707		\$3,659.94	
2014Q2	\$3,243,373,986	4.9%	286,669	1.8%	\$3,771.33	3.0%
2013Q3	\$3,119,244,931		285,726		\$3,638.97	
2014Q3	\$3,317,475,865	6.4%	291,299	2.0%	\$3,796.19	4.3%
2013Q4	\$3,344,359,716		280,701		\$3,971.44	
2014Q4	\$3,536,857,567	5.8%	285,540	1.7%	\$4,128.85	4.0%
2014Q1	\$3,124,158,426		274,050		\$3,799.99	
2015Q1	\$3,218,193,073	3.0%	277,691	1.3%	\$3,863.04	1.7%
2014Q2	\$3,243,373,986		286,669		\$3,771.33	
2015Q2	\$3,219,023,155	-0.8%	285,186	-0.5%	\$3,762.48	-0.2%
2014Q3	\$3,317,475,865		291,299		\$3,796.19	
2015Q3	\$3,242,027,718	-2.3%	288,316	-1.0%	\$3,748.23	-1.3%
2014Q4	\$3,536,857,567		285,540		\$4,128.85	
2015Q4	\$3,406,817,213	-3.7%	279,408	-2.1%	\$4,064.33	-1.6%
2015Q1	\$3,218,193,073		277,691		\$3,863.04	
2016Q1	\$2,974,719,713	-7.6%	268,324	-3.4%	\$3,695.43	-4.3%
2015Q2	\$3,219,023,155		285,186		\$3,762.48	
2016Q2 (p)	\$3,036,106,317	-5.7%	274,653	-3.7%	\$3,684.78	-2.1%

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm).

Prepared by C. Touns, Research & Planning, WY DWS.



(p) Preliminary.

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q2.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change for Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Across All Industries in Wyoming by Year and Quarter, 2007Q2 to 2016Q2

Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate was 3.3 for Private Industry in 2015

by: Valerie A. Davis, Senior Statistician

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that Wyoming's nonfatal occupational injury and illness estimated incidence rate for private industry in 2015 was 3.3 per 100 full-time employees. This was 0.2 less than in 2014 (3.5), according to the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is not a statistically significant change. The SOII is conducted annually by Research & Planning.

The goods-producing sectors (such as mining and construction) had an injury and illness incidence rate of 3.5 (see the Table). Injury and illness incidence rates among these sectors in 2015 ranged from 1.8 in mining to 5.0 in manufacturing.

The service-providing sectors (such as retail trade and transportation & warehousing) had an incidence rate of 3.2 per 100 full-time workers in 2015, this was 0.6 less than in 2014 (3.8), which

Table: Incidence Rates¹ of Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses by Selected Sectors, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2014 & 2015

Sector ² and NAICS ³	2014 Total Recordable Cases (Incidence Rate)	2015 Total Recordable Cases (Incidence Rate)
Total Private Industry⁴	3.5	3.3
Goods-Producing⁴	2.9	3.5
Mining ⁵ (21)	1.8	1.8
Construction (23)	3.6	4.7
Manufacturing (31-33)	4.7	5.0
Service-Providing	3.8	3.2
Wholesale Trade (42)	2.7	2.9
Retail Trade (44-45)	4.3	3.7
Transportation & Warehousing ⁶ (48-49)	3.6	4.1
Utilities (22)	2.9	2.2
Educational Services (61)	--	3.2
Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	4.9	4.4
Accommodation & Food Services (72)	4.7	3.1

¹Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

²Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

³North American Industry Classification System — United States 2012.

⁴Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

⁵Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁶Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data that do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table created by Valerie A. Davis, Senior Statistician, Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, October, 2016.

is a statistically significant change. Rates among these sectors varied from a high of 4.4 in health care & social assistance to a low of 2.2 in utilities.

Among detailed industries, wood product manufacturing had the highest incidence rate in 2015 at 10.6 (see the Figure). The next two higher incidence rates were in nursing & residential care facilities at 9.6 and couriers & messengers at 7.9.

These estimates are all recordable nonfatal occupational injuries and

illnesses which include: days away from work cases, days of job transfer or restriction cases; and other recordable cases. Nonrecordable cases include but are not limited to first aid cases, such as an adhesive strip on a cut, or a water flush of an eye to remove a foreign object; further information on recordable cases can be found at: <http://data.bls.gov/iif/oshdef.htm>.

For additional information about 2015 and earlier years of occupational injury and illness data in Wyoming, see <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm>.

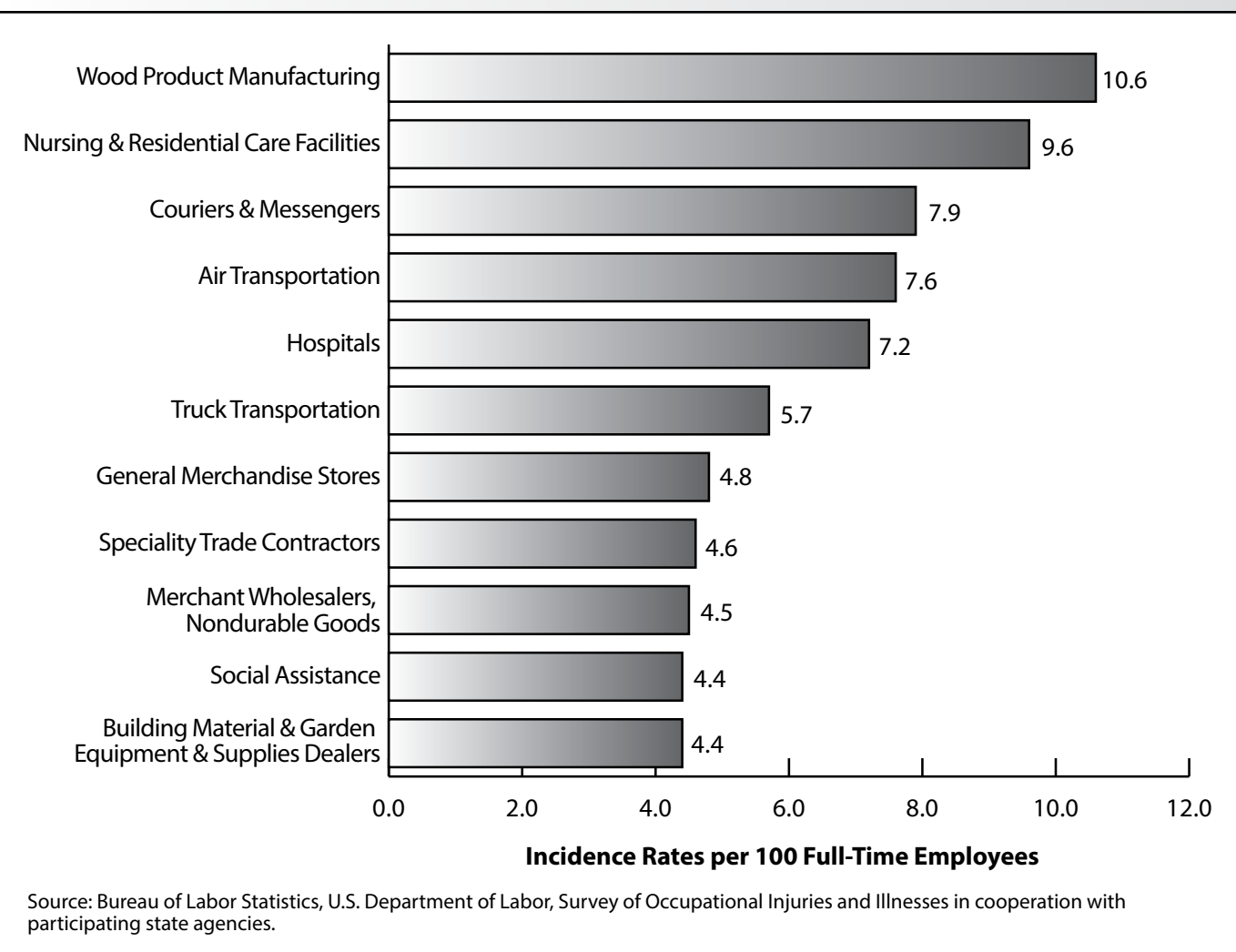


Figure: Detailed Industries with the Highest Incidence Rates for Total Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, Wyoming, Private Industry, 2015

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2016

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The number of total hires working in Wyoming at any time decreased in nearly all industries (see Figure 1, page 15) from 2015Q1 to 2016Q1. As shown in Figure 2 (see page 15), the number of hires is usually greater than the number of exits, except during periods of economic downturn.

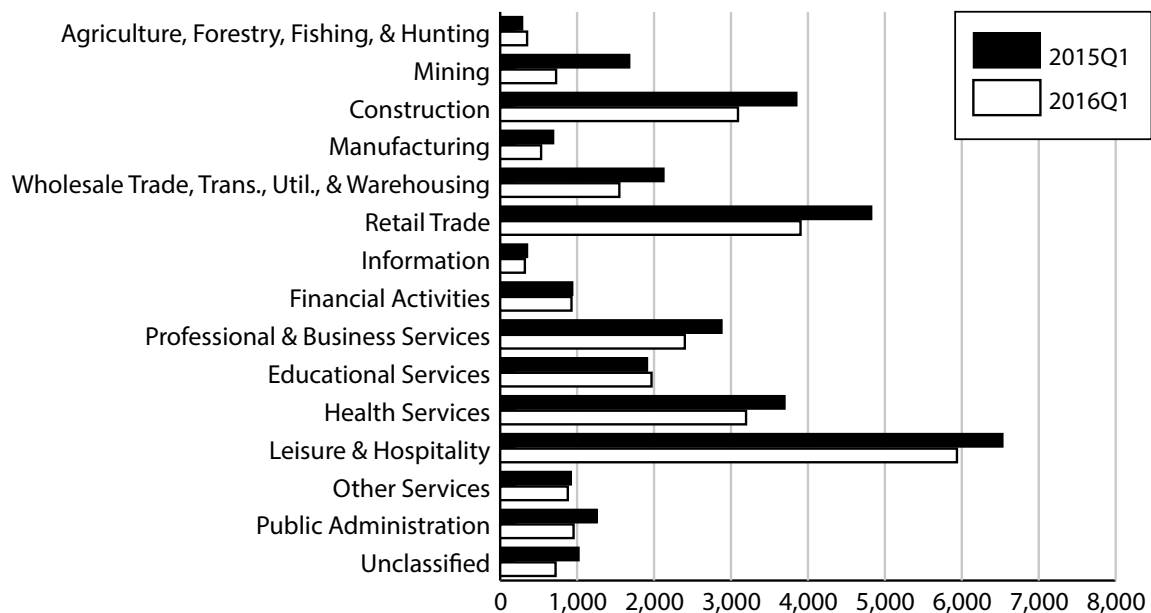
			(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+ B+C)	Turnover		
			Both							Change		
Sector	Major Industry		Hire Only	Total Hires	Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate ^a	Prior Year	
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	350	462	112	198	310	2,072	2,732	24.2	0.4	
		Rates	12.8	16.9	4.1	7.2	11.3	75.8	100.0			
	Mining	Transactions	727	1,108	381	2,340	2,721	17,692	21,140	16.3	-5.4	
		Rates	3.4	5.2	1.8	11.1	12.9	83.7	100.0			
	Construction	Transactions	3,091	4,485	1,394	3,422	4,816	17,511	25,418	31.1	-3.4	
		Rates	12.2	17.6	5.5	13.5	18.9	68.9	100.0			
	Manufacturing	Transactions	532	739	207	948	1,155	8,272	9,959	16.9	-2.2	
		Rates	5.3	7.4	2.1	9.5	11.6	83.1	100.0			
Service Providing	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,549	2,050	501	2,337	2,838	17,655	22,042	19.9	-1.8	
		Rates	7.0	9.3	2.3	10.6	12.9	80.1	100.0			
	Retail Trade	Transactions	3,904	5,220	1,316	4,595	5,911	27,915	37,730	26.0	-4.3	
		Rates	10.3	13.8	3.5	12.2	15.7	74.0	100.0			
	Information	Transactions	321	415	94	319	413	3,992	4,726	15.5	-1.2	
		Rates	6.8	8.8	2.0	6.7	8.7	84.5	100.0			
	Financial Activities	Transactions	927	1,192	265	887	1,152	9,858	11,937	17.4	-1.4	
		Rates	7.8	10.0	2.2	7.4	9.7	82.6	100.0			
	Pro. & Business Services	Transactions	2,400	3,780	1,380	2,348	3,728	14,430	20,558	29.8	-4.1	
		Rates	11.7	18.4	6.7	11.4	18.1	70.2	100.0			
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,967	2,576	609	1,271	1,880	28,816	32,663	11.8	-1.0	
		Rates	6.0	7.9	1.9	3.9	5.8	88.2	100.0			
	Health Services	Transactions	3,196	3,972	776	2,933	3,709	30,329	37,234	18.5	-1.9	
		Rates	8.6	10.7	2.1	7.9	10.0	81.5	100.0			
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	5,937	9,109	3,172	6,178	9,350	24,720	40,007	38.2	-1.9	
		Rates	14.8	22.8	7.9	15.4	23.4	61.8	100.0			
	Other Services	Transactions	879	1,176	297	892	1,189	6,411	8,479	24.4	-0.4	
		Rates	10.4	13.9	3.5	10.5	14.0	75.6	100.0			
	Public Admin.	Transactions	954	1,303	349	1,107	1,456	17,441	19,851	12.1	-0.9	
		Rates	4.8	6.6	1.8	5.6	7.3	87.9	100.0			
	Unclassified	Transactions	720	1,223	503	817	1,320	2,422	4,462	45.7	-3.9	
		Rates	16.1	27.4	11.3	18.3	29.6	54.3	100.0			
	Total		Transactions	27,454	38,810	11,356	30,592	41,948	229,536	298,938	23.2	-2.6
			Rates	9.2	13.0	3.8	10.2	14.0	76.8	100.0		

(H) Hire Only. (B) Both Hire and Exit. (E) Exit Only. (C) Continuous Employment.

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

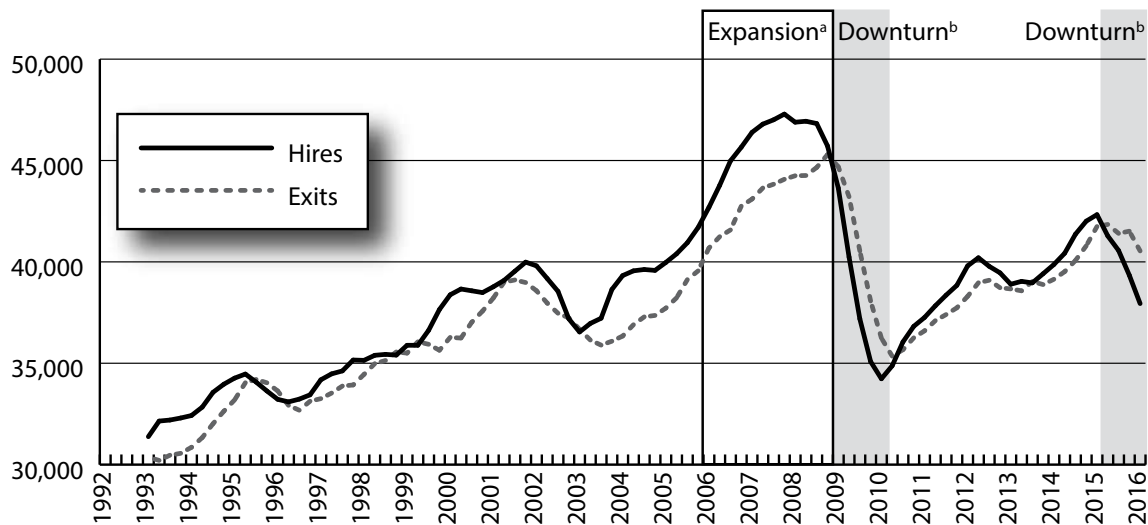
^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

Historical turnover data and a current turnover report can be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.



Total hires includes *hires* (who were not employed the prior quarter, were hired in the reference quarter, and were still working for the same employer one quarter later) and *both hires and exits* (individuals who were hired and exited in the same quarter).
 Source: Research & Planning, WY DWS. Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, 2016Q1.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/2016.

Figure 1: Number of Total Hires in Wyoming by Industry, 2015Q1 and 2016Q1



^aWhite box indicates period of rapid economic expansion, 2006Q1 to 2008Q4.

^bShaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q1 (most recent data).

Hires: Individuals who were not employed the prior quarter, were hired in the reference quarter, and were still working for the same employer one quarter later.

Exits: An individual who left employment in an industry, and who worked at least one prior quarter.

Source: Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. (2016). Wyoming Turnover by Year and Quarter, 1992Q1 to 2016Q1. Retrieved from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/2016.

Figure 2: Number of Hires and Exits in Wyoming, 1992Q2 to 2016Q1 (Four-Quarter Moving Average)

Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2016

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The number of persons working in Wyoming at any time declined 3.7% from 2015Q2 (see Figure 1); 2016Q2 marked the fourth consecutive quarter of over-the-year decrease for persons working in Wyoming.

During 2016Q2, 11.3% of all individuals found working in Wyoming at any time worked more than one job (see Figure 3).

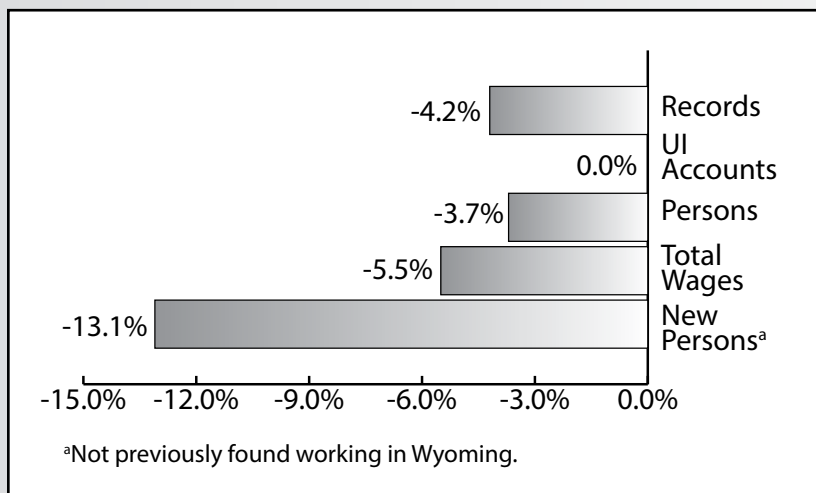


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 2016

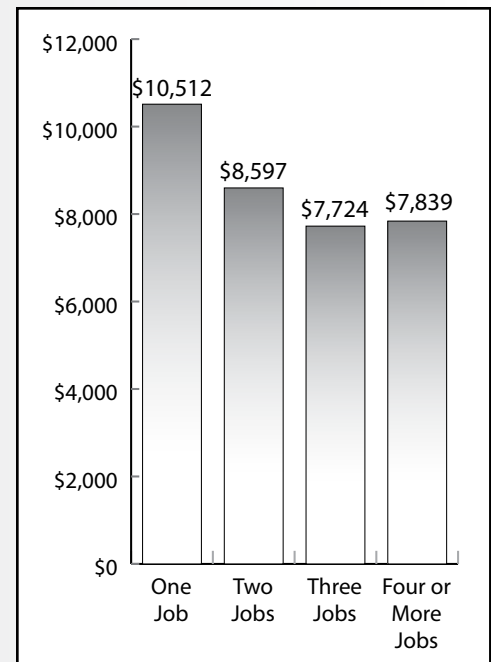


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Second Quarter 2016

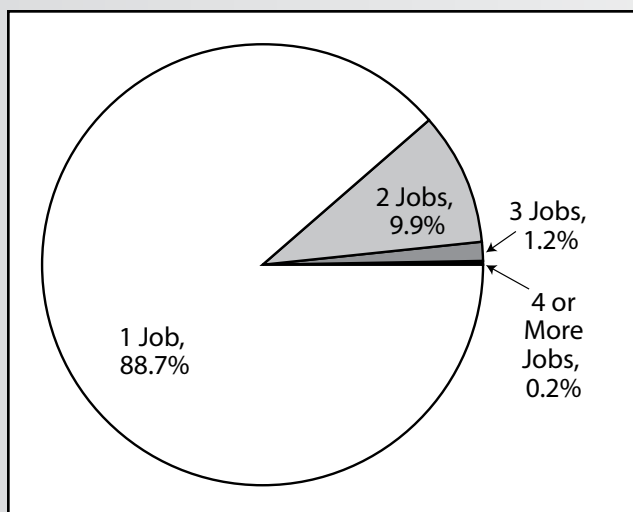


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Second Quarter 2016

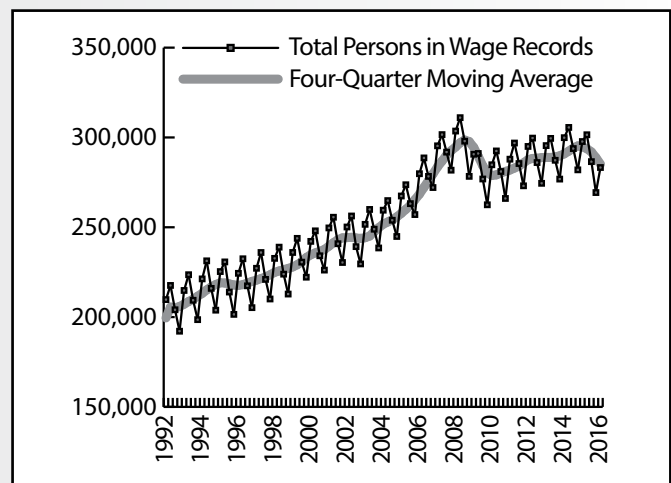


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 1992 (1992Q2) to Second Quarter 2016 (2016Q2)

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Falls to 5.5% in August 2016

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 fell from 5.7% in July to 5.5% in August (not a statistically significant change). Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly higher than its August 2015 level of 4.3% and higher than the August U.S. unemployment rate of 4.9%.

From July to August, unemployment rates fell in 21 counties and were unchanged in Laramie and Carbon counties. County unemployment rates often fall in August as employment increases in construction and other sectors. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Campbell (down from 7.5% to 6.8%), Sweetwater (down from 6.3% to 5.7%), Uinta (down from 5.7% to 5.2%), Natrona (down from 7.3% to 6.8%), Fremont (down from 7.1% to 6.6%), and Converse (down from 6.5% to 6.0%) counties.

From August 2015 to August 2016,

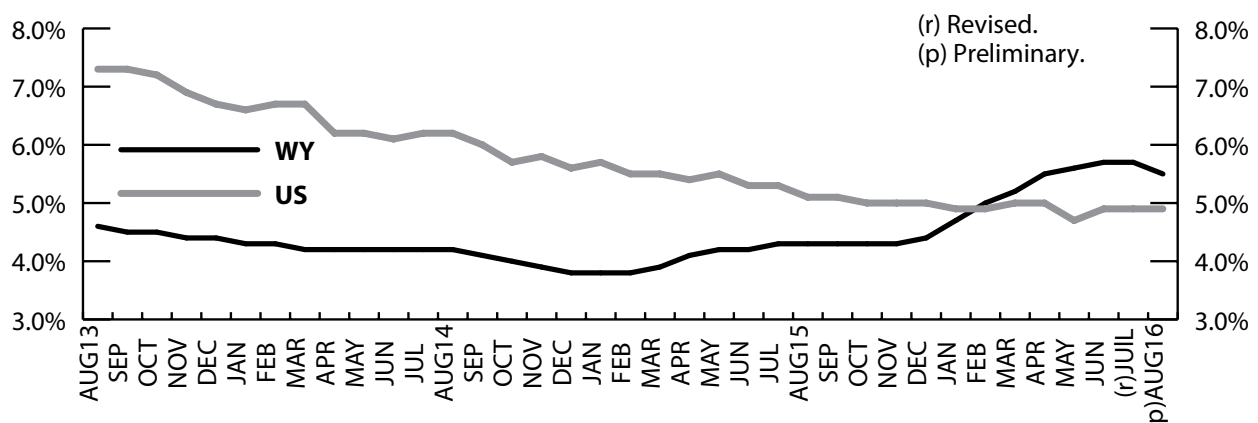
¹ Seasonal adjustment is a statistical procedure to remove the impact of normal regularly recurring events (such as weather, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools) from economic time series to better understand changes in economic conditions from month to month.

unemployment rates increased in most areas of the state. The largest increases were seen in Campbell (up from 3.6% to 6.8%), Converse (up from 3.5% to 6.0%), Natrona (up from 4.8% to 6.8%), and Weston (up from 3.0% to 4.9%) counties. Teton County's unemployment rate fell very slightly (down from 2.1% to 2.0%) and Lincoln County's unemployment rate was unchanged (3.8%).

In August 2016, seven counties had unemployment rates that were higher than the statewide not seasonally adjusted average of 4.9%, and 15 counties had lower unemployment rates. Weston County's unemployment rate (4.9%) was the same as the statewide average. Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate (2.0%). It was followed by Niobrara, Goshen, and Albany counties (all 3.3%). The highest unemployment rates were reported in Campbell and Natrona counties (both 6.8%).

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) fell from 295,900 in August 2015 to 287,400 in August 2016, a decrease of 8,500 jobs (or -2.9%; a statistically significant decrease).

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



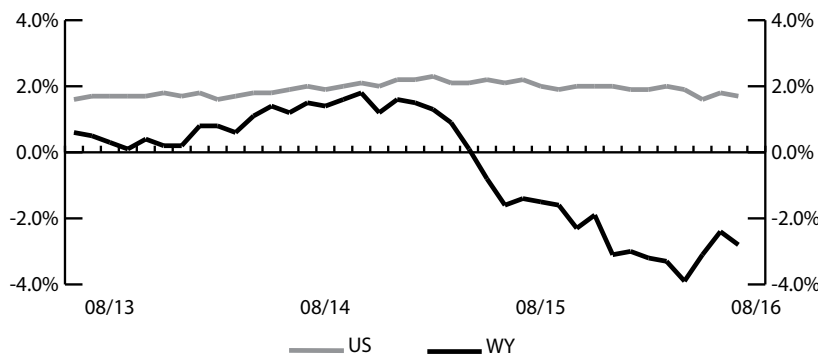
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, August 2016

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

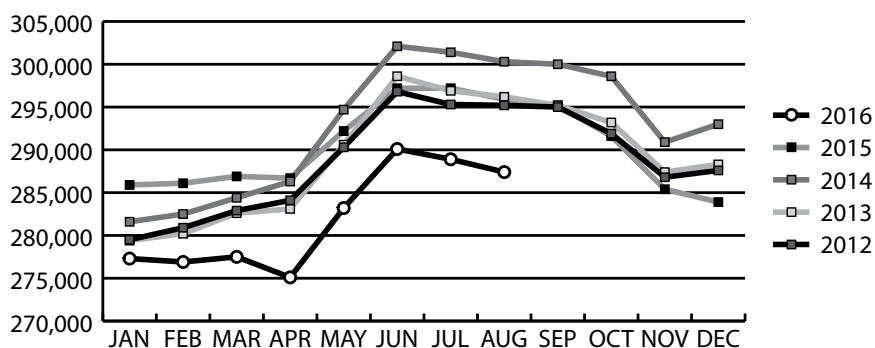
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	287,706	287,400	-306	-0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	18,188	18,600	412	2.2%
Construction	24,285	24,000	-285	-1.2%
Manufacturing	9,337	9,800	463	4.7%
Wholesale Trade	8,769	8,200	-569	-6.9%
Retail Trade	32,162	31,600	-562	-1.8%
Transportation & Utilities	14,349	14,500	151	1.0%
Information	3,835	3,700	-135	-3.6%
Financial Activities	11,001	10,700	-301	-2.8%
Professional & Business Services	18,813	18,900	87	0.5%
Educational & Health Services	26,826	27,200	374	1.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	41,878	41,900	22	0.1%
Other Services	9,972	10,600	628	5.9%
Government	68,291	67,700	-591	-0.9%

Projections were run in August 2016 and based on QCEW data through March 2016.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates August 2016 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.3
Alaska	6.8
New Mexico	6.6
Louisiana	6.3
Nevada	6.3
District of Columbia	6.0
Mississippi	6.0
Arizona	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.7
Washington	5.7
West Virginia	5.7
Connecticut	5.6
Rhode Island	5.6
California	5.5
Illinois	5.5
Wyoming	5.5
Alabama	5.4
Oregon	5.4
New Jersey	5.3
Missouri	5.1
Oklahoma	5.1
South Carolina	5.1
Georgia	4.9
Kentucky	4.9
United States	4.9
New York	4.8
Florida	4.7
Ohio	4.7
Texas	4.7
North Carolina	4.6
Indiana	4.5
Michigan	4.5
Tennessee	4.4
Delaware	4.3
Kansas	4.3
Maryland	4.3
Montana	4.3
Iowa	4.2
Wisconsin	4.2
Maine	4.0
Minnesota	4.0
Arkansas	3.9
Massachusetts	3.9
Virginia	3.9
Colorado	3.8
Idaho	3.8
Utah	3.7
Hawaii	3.4
Vermont	3.3
Nebraska	3.2
North Dakota	3.1
New Hampshire	3.0
South Dakota	2.9

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Jul 2016	Aug 2015
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	27.3	27.0	28.8	1.1	-5.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.9	22.0	23.5	-0.5	-6.8
GOODS PRODUCING	9.3	9.4	10.7	-1.1	-13.1
Natural Resources & Mining	6.3	6.4	7.4	-1.6	-14.9
Construction	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	-7.4
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.0	17.6	18.1	2.3	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.8	5.8	5.8	0.0	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	1.6	1.6	1.8	0.0	-11.1
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.5	0.0	-4.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.4	5.0	5.3	8.0	1.9

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Jul 2016	Aug 2015
	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Aug 2016	Aug 2016
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.2	22.9	24.2	1.3	-4.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.7	18.8	19.7	-0.5	-5.1
GOODS PRODUCING	7.4	7.4	8.2	0.0	-9.8
Natural Resources & Mining	4.3	4.4	5.0	-2.3	-14.0
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.8	6.2	-5.6
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.8	15.5	16.0	1.9	-1.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.0	-2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.8	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.1	4.5	9.8	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2016	Jul 2016	Aug 2015	Jul 2016	Aug 2015
	Aug 2016	Aug 2016	Aug 2016	Aug 2016	Aug 2016
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.7	23.8	23.1	-0.4	2.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.3	21.4	20.8	-0.5	2.4
GOODS PRODUCING	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	13.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	14.3
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	21.1	21.2	20.8	-0.5	1.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	10.3	10.4	10.1	-1.0	2.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
GOVERNMENT	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3

State Unemployment Rates August 2016 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.1
New Mexico	6.9
Louisiana	6.7
District of Columbia	6.5
Pennsylvania	6.0
Alaska	5.9
Arizona	5.9
Nevada	5.8
Rhode Island	5.8
Alabama	5.7
Mississippi	5.7
West Virginia	5.7
California	5.6
Connecticut	5.6
Oregon	5.6
Illinois	5.5
South Carolina	5.5
Missouri	5.4
New Jersey	5.4
Washington	5.4
Georgia	5.2
Oklahoma	5.1
North Carolina	5.0
Tennessee	5.0
Texas	5.0
United States	5.0
Florida	4.9
Michigan	4.9
New York	4.9
Wyoming	4.9
Kentucky	4.8
Ohio	4.7
Indiana	4.6
Kansas	4.6
Maryland	4.5
Delaware	4.4
Iowa	4.2
Virginia	4.1
Wisconsin	4.0
Montana	3.9
Arkansas	3.8
Massachusetts	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
Idaho	3.7
Utah	3.4
Colorado	3.3
Maine	3.3
Nebraska	3.3
Vermont	3.3
Hawaii	3.2
New Hampshire	2.9
North Dakota	2.8
South Dakota	2.7

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The consumer price index for transportation fell 4.0% from August 2015 to August 2016, reflecting a decrease in gasoline prices.

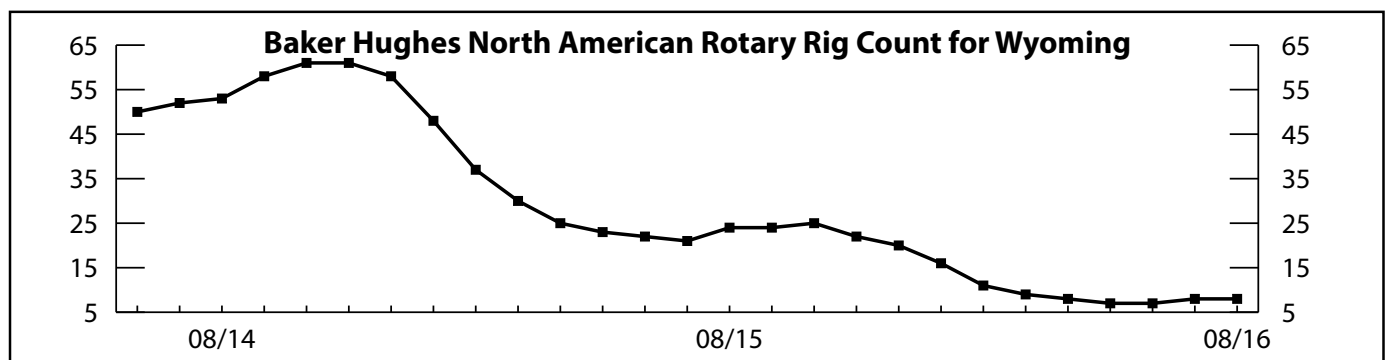
	Aug 2016 (p)	Jul 2016 (r)	Aug 2015 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	287,400	289,000	295,900	-0.6	-2.9
Wyoming State Government	14,500	14,700	14,800	-1.4	-2.0
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,600	46,900	47,600	-0.6	-2.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,000	39,700	41,300	0.8	-3.1
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,234,000	7,190,000	6,901,000	0.6	4.8
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	576,000	591,000	624,000	-2.5	-7.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,963,000	6,157,000	6,361,000	-3.2	-6.3
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	22,355	21,856	14,957	2.3	49.5
Benefits Paid	\$9,149,753	\$9,047,466	\$5,983,759	1.1	52.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$409.29	\$413.96	\$400.06	-1.1	2.3
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	278,273	277,502	274,961	0.3	1.2
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4%	2.8%	2.1%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	240.9	240.6	238.3	0.1	1.1
Food & Beverages	247.4	247.3	247.2	0.1	0.1
Housing	245.5	244.9	239.3	0.2	2.6
Apparel	124.9	123.0	124.5	1.5	0.3
Transportation	195.2	197.1	203.4	-1.0	-4.0
Medical Care	468.5	464.6	446.5	0.8	4.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	117.1	117.4	116.1	-0.2	0.9
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	139.3	138.8	138.3	0.4	0.7
Other Goods & Services	424.1	423.4	415.6	0.2	2.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	186.2	187.3	191.9	-0.6	-3.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	146	155	151	-5.8	-3.3
Valuation	\$43,001,000	\$43,010,000	\$46,075,000	0.0	-6.7
Single Family Homes	127	134	139	-5.2	-8.6
Valuation	\$37,359,000	\$41,627,000	\$45,130,000	-10.3	-17.2
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	17	14	20	21.4	-15.0
Valuation	\$4,025,000	\$3,334,000	\$5,182,000	20.7	-22.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	48	44	39	9.1	23.1
Valuation	\$7,861,000	\$7,426,000	\$6,234,000	5.9	26.1
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	8	8	24	0.0	-66.7

(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 U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

From July to August, unemployment rates fell in 21 counties and were unchanged in Laramie and Carbon counties.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug
County	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015	2016	2016	2015
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	49,504	49,755	50,299	47,019	47,098	48,228	2,485	2,657	2,071	5.0	5.3	4.1
Big Horn	5,703	5,679	5,750	5,451	5,414	5,528	252	265	222	4.4	4.7	3.9
Fremont	19,912	19,857	20,466	18,603	18,444	19,421	1,309	1,413	1,045	6.6	7.1	5.1
Hot Springs	2,425	2,452	2,435	2,320	2,337	2,345	105	115	90	4.3	4.7	3.7
Park	17,193	17,464	17,329	16,565	16,799	16,770	628	665	559	3.7	3.8	3.2
Washakie	4,271	4,303	4,319	4,080	4,104	4,164	191	199	155	4.5	4.6	3.6
NORTHEAST	53,605	53,593	54,274	50,708	50,462	52,359	2,897	3,131	1,915	5.4	5.8	3.5
Campbell	25,154	25,155	25,970	23,446	23,277	25,028	1,708	1,878	942	6.8	7.5	3.6
Crook	3,942	3,908	3,911	3,783	3,736	3,810	159	172	101	4.0	4.4	2.6
Johnson	4,403	4,417	4,354	4,210	4,211	4,175	193	206	179	4.4	4.7	4.1
Sheridan	16,156	16,202	16,086	15,512	15,535	15,513	644	667	573	4.0	4.1	3.6
Weston	3,950	3,911	3,953	3,757	3,703	3,833	193	208	120	4.9	5.3	3.0
SOUTHWEST	61,708	61,635	62,249	59,049	58,759	59,947	2,659	2,876	2,302	4.3	4.7	3.7
Lincoln	8,777	8,769	8,540	8,441	8,428	8,219	336	341	321	3.8	3.9	3.8
Sublette	4,595	4,568	4,686	4,348	4,306	4,476	247	262	210	5.4	5.7	4.5
Sweetwater	21,715	21,558	22,462	20,475	20,191	21,486	1,240	1,367	976	5.7	6.3	4.3
Teton	17,022	17,168	16,838	16,682	16,804	16,488	340	364	350	2.0	2.1	2.1
Uinta	9,599	9,572	9,723	9,103	9,030	9,278	496	542	445	5.2	5.7	4.6
SOUTHEAST	79,759	80,376	81,900	76,717	77,268	79,102	3,042	3,108	2,798	3.8	3.9	3.4
Albany	19,173	19,295	19,299	18,532	18,627	18,683	641	668	616	3.3	3.5	3.2
Goshen	7,240	7,177	7,348	7,002	6,928	7,132	238	249	216	3.3	3.5	2.9
Laramie	47,111	47,705	48,804	45,216	45,794	47,071	1,895	1,911	1,733	4.0	4.0	3.6
Niobrara	1,410	1,390	1,349	1,363	1,341	1,306	47	49	43	3.3	3.5	3.2
Platte	4,825	4,809	5,100	4,604	4,578	4,910	221	231	190	4.6	4.8	3.7
CENTRAL	57,195	57,520	59,662	53,593	53,663	57,119	3,602	3,857	2,543	6.3	6.7	4.3
Carbon	8,430	8,457	9,286	8,088	8,107	9,038	342	350	248	4.1	4.1	2.7
Converse	8,082	8,079	8,322	7,600	7,554	8,030	482	525	292	6.0	6.5	3.5
Natrona	40,683	40,984	42,054	37,905	38,002	40,051	2,778	2,982	2,003	6.8	7.3	4.8
STATEWIDE	301,770	302,879	308,384	287,084	287,250	296,756	14,686	15,629	11,628	4.9	5.2	3.8

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted	5.5	5.7	4.3
U.S.....	5.0	5.1	5.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted.....	4.9	4.9	5.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2016. Run Date 09/2016.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

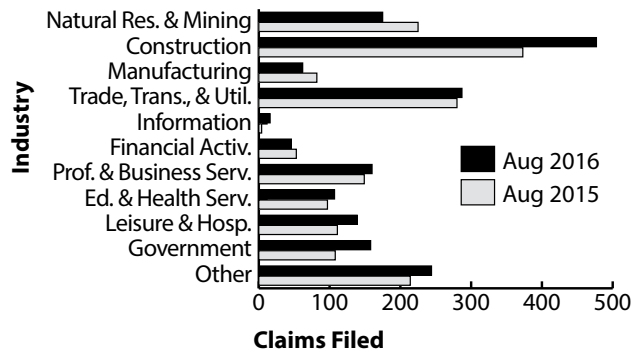
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

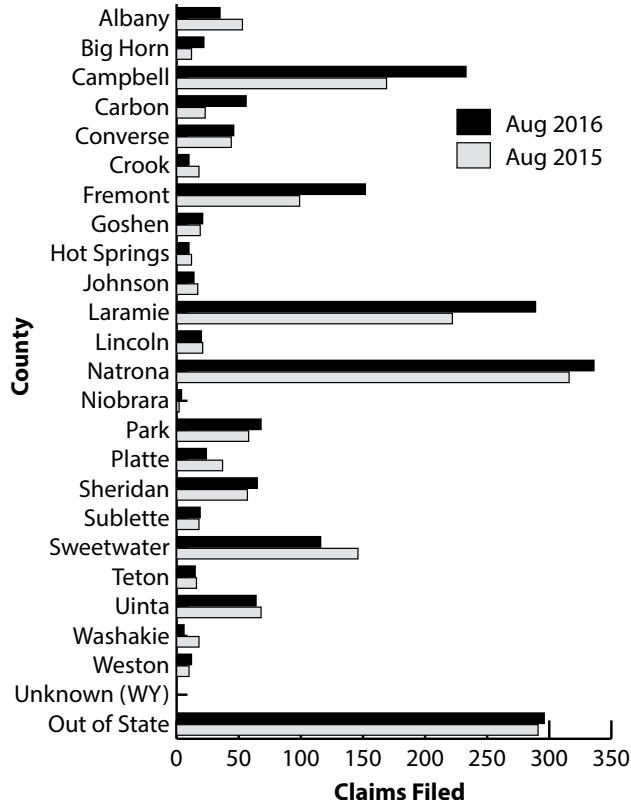
by: **Patrick Manning, Principal Economist**

Initial claims in Wyoming increased 10.4% (182 claims) from August 2015 to August 2016. Claims in natural resources & mining decreased 22.2% (50 claims) over the year.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2016



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2016



INITIAL CLAIMS

INITIAL CLAIMS	% Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Aug 16 Aug 16		
	Aug 16	Jul 16	Aug 15	Jul 16	Aug 15
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	1,931	1,975	1,749	-2.2	10.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	715	628	681	13.9	5.0
Natural Res. & Mining	175	174	225	0.6	-22.2
Mining	171	158	218	8.2	-21.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	25	21	15	19.0	66.7
Construction	477	389	373	22.6	27.9
Manufacturing	62	64	82	-3.1	-24.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	813	923	744	-11.9	9.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	287	356	280	-19.4	2.5
Wholesale Trade	71	95	80	-25.3	-11.3
Retail Trade	140	186	121	-24.7	15.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	76	75	79	1.3	-3.8
Information	16	15	4	6.7	300.0
Financial Activities	46	41	53	12.2	-13.2
Prof. & Business Svcs.	160	145	149	10.3	7.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	107	158	97	-32.3	10.3
Leisure & Hospitality	139	155	111	-10.3	25.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	50	46	45	8.7	11.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	158	171	108	-7.6	46.3
Federal Government	23	19	20	21.1	15.0
State Government	19	14	17	35.7	11.8
Local Government	115	137	70	-16.1	64.3
Local Education	28	35	21	-20.0	33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	244	252	214	-3.2	14.0

Laramie County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	289	251	221	15.1	30.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	85	85	60	0.0	41.7
Construction	64	62	48	3.2	33.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	160	141	124	13.5	29.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	56	49	36	14.3	55.6
Financial Activities	9	7	11	28.6	-18.2
Prof. & Business Svcs.	46	24	30	91.7	53.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	18	25	22	-28.0	-18.2
Leisure & Hospitality	17	22	16	-22.7	6.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	23	14	24	64.3	-4.2
UNCLASSIFIED	19	9	11	111.1	72.7

Natrona County

TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	336	315	316	6.7	6.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	121	93	140	30.1	-13.6
Construction	76	45	72	68.9	5.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	179	198	158	-9.6	13.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	58	71	63	-18.3	-7.9
Financial Activities	11	7	10	57.1	10.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	22	26	26	-15.4	-15.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	28	43	23	-34.9	21.7
Leisure & Hospitality	36	32	22	12.5	63.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	12	3	0.0	300.0
UNCLASSIFIED	22	10	14	120.0	57.1

^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

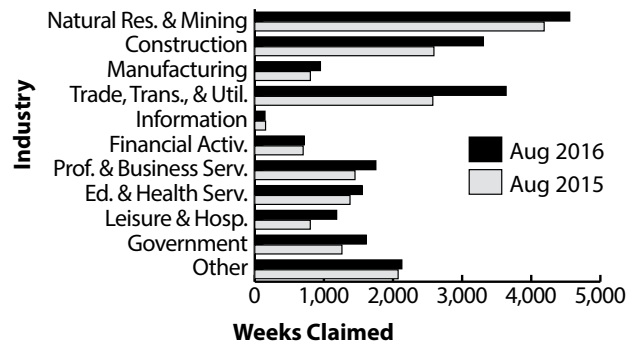
by: **Patrick Manning, Principal Economist**

From August 2015 to August 2016, the total number of unique claimants with continued claims increased 2.5% (133 workers).

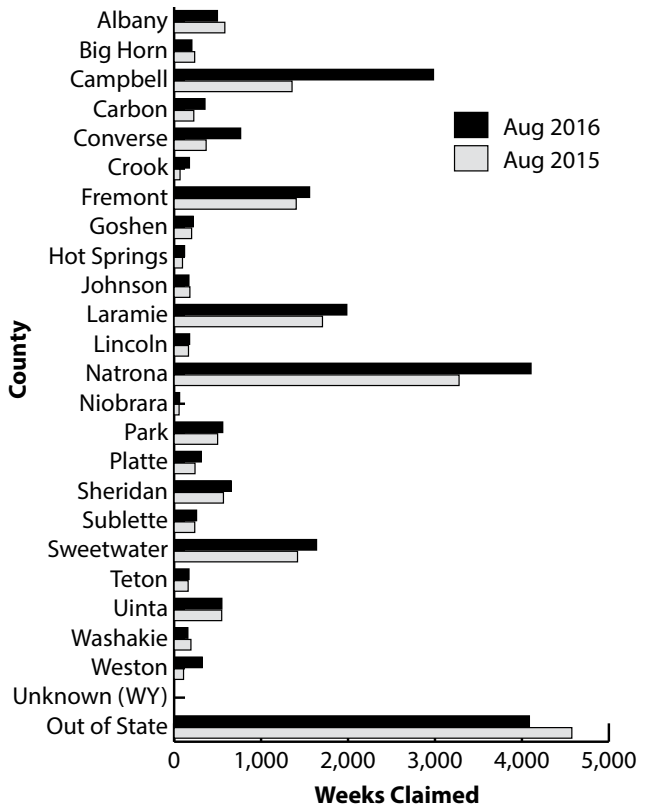
CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed Aug 16 Aug 16				
	Aug 16	Jul 16	Aug 15	Jul 16	Aug 15
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	22,092	25,610	18,476	-13.7	19.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	5,364	7,212	5,231	-25.6	2.5
Benefit Exhaustions	581	610	507	-4.8	14.6
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	10.8%	8.5%	9.7%	2.4%	1.1%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	8,817	10,990	7,585	-19.8	16.2
Natural Res. & Mining	4,557	5,880	4,187	-22.5	8.8
Mining	4,443	5,758	4,144	-22.8	7.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	460	517	382	-11.0	20.4
Construction	3,308	3,925	2,592	-15.7	27.6
Manufacturing	950	1,184	804	-19.8	18.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	9,532	10,652	7,555	-10.5	26.2
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,637	4,166	2,576	-12.7	41.2
Wholesale Trade	1,343	1,503	768	-10.6	74.9
Retail Trade	1,237	1,307	854	-5.4	44.8
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	1,057	1,356	954	-22.1	10.8
Information	148	142	156	4.2	-5.1
Financial Activities	716	829	700	-13.6	2.3
Prof. & Business Services	1,752	1,960	1,450	-10.6	20.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,555	1,573	1,378	-1.1	12.8
Leisure & Hospitality	1,185	1,310	803	-9.5	47.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	534	664	487	-19.6	9.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,613	1,612	1,261	0.1	27.9
Federal Government	208	216	192	-3.7	8.3
State Government	160	189	184	-15.3	-13.0
Local Government	1,244	1,206	884	3.2	40.7
Local Education	387	400	296	-3.3	30.7
UNCLASSIFIED	2,128	2,354	2,074	-9.6	2.6
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,985	1,966	1,706	1.0	16.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	502	573	491	-12.4	2.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	477	532	401	-10.3	19.0
Construction	262	264	253	-0.8	3.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,239	1,135	1,017	9.2	21.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	419	361	276	16.1	51.8
Financial Activities	85	81	96	4.9	-11.5
Prof. & Business Svcs.	273	222	263	23.0	3.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	244	247	228	-1.2	7.0
Leisure & Hospitality	121	135	58	-10.4	108.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	183	195	202	-6.2	-9.4
UNCLASSIFIED	85	102	84	-16.7	1.2
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	4,104	4,839	3,276	-15.2	25.3
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	1,011	1,353	934	-25.3	8.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,680	2,094	1,583	-19.8	6.1
Construction	513	571	307	-10.2	67.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,229	2,530	1,556	-11.9	43.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,007	1,160	609	-13.2	65.4
Financial Activities	133	173	162	-23.1	-17.9
Professional & Business Svcs.	288	358	291	-19.6	-1.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	408	373	233	9.4	75.1
Leisure & Hospitality	221	238	121	-7.1	82.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	116	130	70	-10.8	65.7
UNCLASSIFIED	77	83	66	-7.2	16.7

^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.

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2016



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2016



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760
Casper, WY 82602**

PRSRT STD
US POSTAGE PAID
CASPER WY
PERMIT NO. 100

**Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300
Return Service Requested**

[]