

# TRENDS

## Turnover in Wyoming: Hiring Activity Resumes in 2017Q2

by: Michael Moore, Editor, and methodologist: Tony Glover, Research & Planning Manager

*The number of total hires in Wyoming increased from 64,441 in second quarter 2016 (2016Q2) to 66,188 in second quarter 2017 (2017Q2), an increase of 1,747 hires, or 2.7% (see Table 1). This marked the first over-the-year increase in total hires in Wyoming since 2015Q1.*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes turnover data for Wyoming on a quarterly basis in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* (see page 7) and online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>. Turnover data are based on wage records from employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Bullard (2015) noted that UI covered employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming’s total wage and salary employment.

Included in the quarterly turnover reports are data on hires, exits, turnover, continuous employment, total wage records, and more (see Definitions, page

4). The most recent data available are from second quarter 2017 (2017Q2), dating back to first quarter 1992 (1992Q1).

**Table 1: Total Hires and Total Number of Persons in Wage Records (Working in Wyoming), 2017Q2 and 2016Q2**

	2017Q2	2016Q2	Change, 2016Q2-2017Q2	
			N	%
Total Hires	66,188	64,441	1,747	2.7
Total Persons in Wage Records	316,071	323,924	-7,853	-2.4

Source: Wyoming Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, 1992Q1 to 2017Q2. Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/28/17.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Total wages and average monthly wages increased from prior-year levels for the second consecutive quarter. ... page 8
- Most of Wyoming’s substate regions are projected to experience moderate job growth from 2014 to 2024; the lone exception is the northeast region of the state, which is projected to decrease from 54,112 in 2014 to 52,765 in 2024 (-1,347, or -2.5%). ... page 10



(Text continued from page 1)

The purpose of this article is to provide readers with an introduction to the turnover data available for the two most recent quarters, 2017Q1 and 2017Q2. It is important to understand that hires, exits, both, continuous, and non-continuous data lag behind total hires and total wage records by one quarter. For example, the most recent quarter for which total hires and total wage records were available for this article was 2017Q2. However, the most recent quarter for which R&P was able to identify hires, exits, both, continuous, and non-continuous was 2017Q1.

**Total Hires**

Table 2 shows the number of total hires in Wyoming from 2008Q1 to 2017Q2, along with over-the-year numerical and percent changes. Table 2 also highlights two periods of economic downturn in Wyoming: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4. R&P has defined an economic downturn as “a period of at least two consecutive quarters when Wyoming experienced an over-the-year decrease in total wages, average monthly employment, and average weekly wage” (Moore, 2016) based on counts from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Note that Table 2 identifies 2015Q2-2016Q4 as the period of most recent downturn; however, that could change. Data from the QCEW (see pages 8-9) show that while average monthly employment continued to decrease from prior-year levels in 2017Q1 and 2017Q2, the average weekly wage and total wages increased. However, given that average monthly employment continued to decrease through 2017Q2, it is unclear when the most recent downturn will end.

**Table 2: Number of Total Hires in Wyoming, 2008Q1-2017Q2**

Year & Quarter	Total Hires	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%
2008Q1	58,011	-2,563	-4.2
2008Q2	86,126	-3,201	-3.6
2008Q3	78,078	-1,748	-2.2
2008Q4	62,645	-5,335	-7.8
2009Q1	44,465	-13,546	-23.4
2009Q2	64,743	-21,383	-24.8
2009Q3	56,531	-21,547	-27.6
2009Q4	45,082	-17,563	-28.0
2010Q1	36,669	-7,796	-17.5
2010Q2	66,931	2,188	3.4
2010Q3	63,128	6,597	11.7
2010Q4	51,287	6,205	13.8
2011Q1	39,655	2,986	8.1
2011Q2	69,628	2,697	4.0
2011Q3	66,498	3,370	5.3
2011Q4	53,128	1,841	3.6
2012Q1	44,830	5,175	13.1
2012Q2	72,682	3,054	4.4
2012Q3	64,601	-1,897	-2.9
2012Q4	50,651	-2,477	-4.7
2013Q1	43,239	-1,591	-3.5
2013Q2	72,978	296	0.4
2013Q3	63,438	-1,163	-1.8
2013Q4	53,459	2,808	5.5
2014Q1	44,646	1,407	3.3
2014Q2	76,923	3,945	5.4
2014Q3	68,598	5,160	8.1
2014Q4	57,487	4,028	7.5
2015Q1	47,201	2,555	5.7
2015Q2	71,546	-5,377	-7.0
2015Q3	65,580	-3,018	-4.4
2015Q4	51,157	-6,330	-11.0
2016Q1	39,613	-7,588	-16.1
2016Q2	64,441	-7,105	-9.9
2016Q3	57,000	-8,580	-13.1
2016Q4	45,727	-5,430	-10.6
2017Q1	38,546	-1,067	-2.7
2017Q2	66,188	1,747	2.7

Highlighted areas represent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4. Economic downturns are defined as a period of at least two consecutive quarters when Wyoming experienced an over-the-year decrease in total wages, average monthly employment, and average weekly wage based on counts from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Source: Wyoming Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, 1992Q1 to 2017Q2. Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/28/17.

As shown in Table 2, the number of total hires in Wyoming increased from 64,441 in 2016Q2 to 66,188 in 2017Q2 (1,747 total hires, or 2.7%). This

marked the first increase in total hires since 2015Q1, before the start of the most recent economic downturn.

Table 3 (see page 5)

shows that at the industry level, notable over-the-year increases in total hires were seen in mining (1,743 hires, an increase of 155.6%), leisure & hospitality (481, or 2.3%), wholesale trade, transportation, utilities, & warehousing (374, or 15.0%), and manufacturing (161, or 14.9%). Notable over-the-year decreases in total hires were seen in construction (-398, or -4.6%), public administration (-373, or -11.3%), and health care & social assistance (-335, or -7.2%).

At the county level, counties with ties to the state's mining industry experienced the greatest over-the-year growth in total hires – specifically Campbell (1,102, or 31.9%) and Natrona (1,088, or 14.7%) counties (see Table 4, page 6).

## Box: Turnover Definitions

### **Hires**

An individual who was not employed the prior quarter and was recently hired into an industry.

### **Total Hires**

All hires within a given year and quarter (hires plus both).

### **Exits**

An individual who left employment in an industry who worked at least one prior quarter.

### **Both**

An individual who was hired and exited an industry in the same quarter.

### **Continuous**

Individuals who were found with the same employer in the prior, reference, and subsequent quarters.

### **Non-Continuous**

The sum of individuals categorized as hire, both, and exit.

### **Total**

The total number of wage records in any given quarter (Hires, Exits, Both, and Total).

### **Turnover Rate**

$$\frac{\text{Hires} + \text{Exits} + \text{Both}}{\text{Total (Hires} + \text{Exits} + \text{Both} + \text{Continuous})}$$

Note: Hires, exits, both, continuous, and noncontinuous data lag behind total hires and total by one quarter. In this publication, for example, total hires and total data are available through 2017Q2, while data on hires, exits, both, continuous, and noncontinuous are available through 2017Q1.

## Hires and Exits

Hiring activity in Wyoming tends to peak during the second quarter of each year, which includes the months of April, May, and June. As the weather warms up, Wyoming employers begin to hire workers to fill seasonal jobs in industries such as construction and leisure & hospitality. Conversely, employment tends to be lowest during the first quarter, which includes



the months of January, February, and March. Exits tend to peak during the third quarter (July, August, and September) as summer seasonal employment wraps up.

During times of economic expansion, the number of hires is greater than the number of exits. During times of economic contraction, however, the number of exits is greater than the number of hires for an extended period of time. In other words, during times of economic downturn, Wyoming loses workers faster than it replaces them. This is illustrated in Figure 1, which

Table 3: Total Hires by Industry in Wyoming, 2017Q2 and 2016Q2

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	2017Q2	2016Q2	Change	
				N	%
11-21	Ag., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	1,019	1,013	6	0.6
21	Mining	2,863	1,120	1,743	155.6
23	Construction	8,286	8,684	-398	-4.6
31	Manufacturing	1,244	1,083	161	14.9
42, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Utilities, & Warehousing	2,871	2,497	374	15.0
44-45	Retail Trade	8,468	8,398	70	0.8
51	Information	530	496	34	6.9
52-53	Financial Activities	1,399	1,291	108	8.4
54-56	Professional & Business Svcs.	6,500	6,353	147	2.3
61	Educational Services	2,841	2,811	30	1.1
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	4,308	4,643	-335	-7.2
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	20,991	20,510	481	2.3
81	Other Services	1,819	2,069	-250	-12.1
92	Public Administration	2,916	3,289	-373	-11.3
99	Unclassified	133	184	-51	-27.7
<b>Total</b>		<b>66,188</b>	<b>64,441</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>2.7</b>

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, 1992Q1 to 2017Q2. Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/27/17.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

Research & Planning has defined economic downturns as a period of at least two consecutive quarters when Wyoming experienced an over-the-year decrease in total wages, average monthly employment, and average weekly wage according to Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data.

<sup>a</sup>Source: Wyoming Wage Records database, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

<sup>b</sup>Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/25/17.

Figure 1: Hire and Exit Rates for Wyoming, 2008Q1-2017Q1

uses four-quarter moving averages of Wyoming's hire rate (number of hires divided by the total in wage records) and exit rate (number of exits divided by the total in wage records). As Figure 1 shows, Wyoming's exit rate was greater than the hire rate during the economic downturns of 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

## Conclusion

Hiring activity resumed in 2017Q2, as the number of total hires increased 2.7% from the previous year. This marked the first over-the-year increase in total hires since 2015Q1. The greatest over-the-year increases in total hires were seen in mining, leisure & hospitality, wholesale trade, transportation, utilities, & warehousing, and manufacturing. Notable over-the-year decreases in total hires were seen in construction, public administration, and health care & social assistance.

Research & Planning publishes quarterly turnover data in *Trends* and online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm>.

## References

Bullard, D. (2015, January). Local jobs and payroll in Wyoming in second quarter 2014: construction leads job growth. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 52(1). Retrieved August 15, 2016, from [http://](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0115/qcew.htm)

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

**Table 4: Total Hires in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2017Q2 and 2016Q2**

County	2017Q2	2016Q2	Change	
			N	%
Albany	3,297	3,486	-189	-5.4
Big Horn	933	846	87	10.3
Campbell	4,553	3,451	1,102	31.9
Carbon	1,840	2,165	-325	-15.0
Converse	1,164	1,040	124	11.9
Crook	728	570	158	27.7
Fremont	3,492	3,290	202	6.1
Goshen	748	838	-90	-10.7
Hot Springs	429	426	3	0.7
Johnson	928	939	-11	-1.2
Laramie	9,078	9,462	-384	-4.1
Lincoln	1,657	1,647	10	0.6
Natrona	8,488	7,400	1,088	14.7
Niobrara	190	188	2	1.1
Park	4,595	5,137	-542	-10.6
Platte	1,052	1,061	-9	-0.8
Sheridan	3,085	2,866	219	7.6
Sublette	1,026	865	161	18.6
Sweetwater	4,240	4,108	132	3.2
Teton	9,917	9,865	52	0.5
Uinta	2,039	1,755	284	16.2
Washakie	700	683	17	2.5
Weston	399	450	-51	-11.3
Non-Specified	1,609	1,903	-294	-15.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,188</b>	<b>64,441</b>	<b>1,747</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Source: Wyoming Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, 1992Q1 to 2017Q2. Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/27/17.

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2017

by: Tony Glover, Research & Planning Manager

Wyoming's turnover rate was 23.2%, down 2.6% compared to first quarter 2016.

Major Sector	Industry	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total		
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions	281	416	135	271	406	2,113	2,800	24.2	0.4
		Rates	10.0	14.9	4.8	9.7	14.5	75.5	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,846	2,512	666	1,401	2,067	16,660	20,573	16.3	-5.4
		Rates	9.0	12.2	3.2	6.8	10.0	81.0	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	2,485	3,775	1,290	2,820	4,110	15,368	21,963	31.1	-3.4
		Rates	11.3	17.2	5.9	12.8	18.7	70.0	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	676	924	248	997	1,245	8,404	10,325	16.9	-2.2
		Rates	6.5	8.9	2.4	9.7	12.1	81.4	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,836	2,438	602	1,838	2,440	17,121	21,397	19.9	-1.8
		Rates	8.6	11.4	2.8	8.6	11.4	80.0	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	3,235	4,461	1,226	4,576	5,802	26,111	35,148	26.0	-4.3
		Rates	9.2	12.7	3.5	13.0	16.5	74.3	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	615	715	100	648	748	3,565	4,928	15.5	-1.2
		Rates	12.5	14.5	2.0	13.1	15.2	72.3	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	871	1,227	356	844	1,200	9,567	11,638	17.4	-1.4
		Rates	7.5	10.5	3.1	7.3	10.3	82.2	100.0		
	Pro. & Business Services	Transactions	2,909	4,405	1,496	2,398	3,894	13,877	20,680	29.8	-4.1
		Rates	14.1	21.3	7.2	11.6	18.8	67.1	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,765	2,383	618	1,537	2,155	28,723	32,643	11.8	-1.0
		Rates	5.4	7.3	1.9	4.7	6.6	88.0	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,192	3,930	738	3,155	3,893	29,723	36,808	18.5	-1.9
		Rates	8.7	10.7	2.0	8.6	10.6	80.8	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	5,891	8,850	2,959	6,018	8,977	26,193	41,061	38.2	-1.9
		Rates	14.3	21.6	7.2	14.7	21.9	63.8	100.0		
Other Services	Transactions	844	1,140	296	792	1,088	5,976	7,908	24.4	-0.4	
	Rates	10.7	14.4	3.7	10.0	13.8	75.6	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	939	1,319	380	1,130	1,510	19,040	21,489	12.1	-0.9	
	Rates	4.4	6.1	1.8	5.3	7.0	88.6	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	14	51	37	24	61	43	118	45.7	-3.9	
	Rates	11.9	43.2	31.4	20.3	51.7	36.4	100.0			
Total	Transactions	<b>27,399</b>	<b>38,546</b>	<b>11,147</b>	<b>28,449</b>	<b>39,596</b>	<b>222,484</b>	<b>289,479</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	
	Rates	<b>9.5</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>			

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

<sup>a</sup>Turnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

<sup>b</sup>Jobs 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 Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2008Q2 to 2017Q2

by: Carol Toups, Senior Statistician

*Total wages and average monthly wages increased from prior-year levels for the second consecutive quarter.*

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
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%
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	

Table continued on page 9



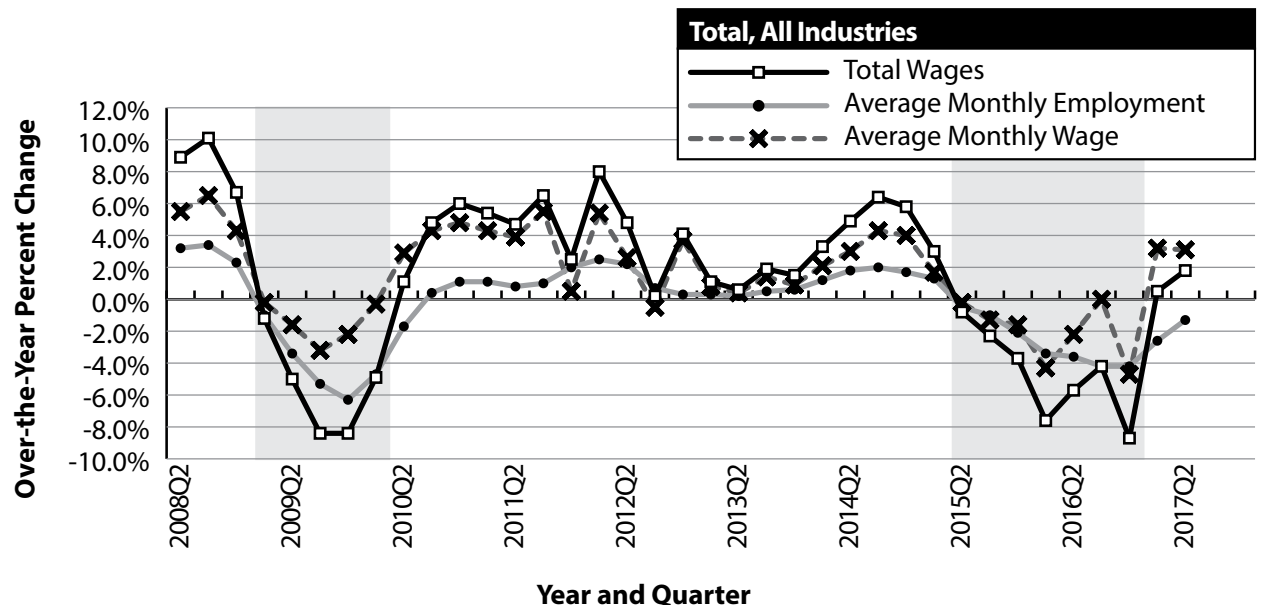
(Table continued from page 8)

Year/Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Avg. Monthly Employment	% Change	Avg. Monthly Wage	% Change
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	\$3,035,536,278	-5.7%	275,018	-3.6%	\$3,679.20	-2.2%
2015Q3	\$3,242,027,718		288,316		\$3,748.23	
2016Q3	\$3,107,025,301	-4.2%	276,309	-4.2%	\$3,748.25	0.0%
2015Q4	\$3,406,817,213		279,408		\$4,064.33	
2016Q4	\$3,111,373,498	-8.7%	267,641	-4.2%	\$3,875.06	-4.7%
2016Q1	\$2,974,719,713		268,324		\$3,695.43	
2017Q1	\$2,988,780,790	0.5%	261,224	-2.6%	\$3,813.82	3.2%
2016Q2	\$3,035,536,278		275,018		\$3,679.20	
2017Q2(p)	\$3,089,111,289	1.8%	271,429	-1.3%	\$3,793.64	3.1%

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages ([http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc\\_202.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm)).

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



(p) Preliminary.

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/31/17.

**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, 2008Q2 to 2017Q2**

## New from Research & Planning: Long-Term Substate Occupational Projections, 2014-2024

by: *Patrick Manning, Principal Economist, and David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published long-term substate occupational projections, which are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

Substate occupational projections contain a wealth of data. As shown in Table 1, most of Wyoming's substate regions are projected to experience moderate job growth from 2014 to 2024; the lone exception is the northeast region of the state, which is projected to decrease from 54,112 in 2014 to 52,765 in 2024 (-1,347, or -2.5%). The central-southeast region is projected to experience the largest proportionate job growth, from 41,638 in 2014 to 43,178 in 2024 (1,540, or 3.7%).

The substate occupational projections provide data for both growth openings and replacement openings. Replacement openings represent an estimate of the number of job openings due to individuals in that occupation retiring, leaving the labor force, or changing occupations. Wyoming's southwest region, for example, is projected to have 366 openings annually due to

growth, and 1,625 due to replacement need.

An article that further explains the projections can be found at [http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2017/Short\\_Term\\_Projections\\_2018\\_caution.htm](http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections/2017/Short_Term_Projections_2018_caution.htm).

The long-term substate occupational projections also include typical requirements for each job, such as education, work experience, and training. Table 2 (see page 12) shows the top five occupations requiring more than a high school diploma based on total annual openings for each region.

Registered nurses had the largest projected number of total annual openings in almost all regions. The openings for registered nurses are based on both projected growth and replacement need. R&P has previously demonstrated that Wyoming's registered nurses tend to be older<sup>1</sup>, so it is likely that many will reach the traditional retirement age of 65 within the next 10 years.

1 Halama, M. (2017, June). Chapter 5: Analysis of Licensed Health Care Occupations. Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming: Update 2017. Retrieved October 6, 2017, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/health/2017/chapter5.htm>

Table 1: Projected Change in Employment in Wyoming by Substate Region, 2014-2024

Region	Employment		Change		Growth Openings		Replacement Openings		Total, All Openings	
	2014 Base	2024 Proj.	N	%	Total	Annual	Total	Annual	Total	Annual
Casper MSA <sup>a</sup>	45,391	46,825	1,434	3.2	3,018	302	11,051	1,105	14,069	1,407
Cheyenne MSA <sup>a</sup>	49,934	51,709	1,775	3.6	2,963	296	11,772	1,177	14,735	1,473
Central-Southeast	41,638	43,178	1,540	3.7	2,366	237	10,091	1,009	12,457	1,246
Northeast	54,112	52,765	-1,347	-2.5	2,067	207	12,792	1,279	14,859	1,486
Northwest	43,546	44,765	1,219	2.8	2,566	257	10,408	1,041	12,974	1,298
Southwest	67,954	68,827	873	1.3	3,661	366	16,250	1,625	19,911	1,991

<sup>a</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Source: Wyoming Substate Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2014-2014.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/27/17.

Table 2: Top 5 Occupations Requiring More Than a High School Diploma With the Largest Number of Projected Annual Openings by Substate Region in Wyoming, 2014-2024

SOC <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	Employment		Change		Growth Openings		Replacement Openings		Total, All Openings		Requirements  Education
		2014 Base	2024 Proj.	N	%	Total	Annual	Total	Annual	Total	Annual	
<b>Casper MSA<sup>a</sup></b>												
29-1141	Registered Nurses	919	1,129	210	22.9	210	21	217	22	427	43	Bachelor's degree
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	971	973	2	0.2	2	0	246	25	248	25	Bachelor's degree
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,083	959	-124	-11.5	0	0	184	18	184	18	Postsecondary non-degree award
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	478	540	62	13.0	62	6	108	11	170	17	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	319	354	35	11.0	35	4	76	8	111	12	Some college, no degree
<b>Cheyenne MSA<sup>a</sup></b>												
29-1141	Registered Nurses	989	1,167	178	18	178	18	233	23	411	41	Bachelor's degree
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	826	842	16	1.9	16	2	209	21	225	23	Bachelor's degree
11-9199	Managers, All Other	765	788	23	3.0	23	2	169	17	192	19	Bachelor's degree
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	651	670	19	2.9	19	2	174	17	193	19	Bachelor's degree
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	992	880	-112	-11.3	0	0	169	17	169	17	Postsecondary non-degree award
<b>Central-Southeast Region</b>												
29-1141	Registered Nurses	620	715	95	15.3	95	10	146	15	241	25	Bachelor's degree
49-9081	Wind Turbine Service Technicians	136	335	199	146.3	199	20	21	2	220	22	Some college, no degree
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	665	690	25	3.8	25	2	168	17	193	19	Bachelor's degree
53-3032	Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	975	976	1	0.1	1	0	166	17	167	17	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	528	561	33	6.3	33	3	127	13	160	16	Some college, no degree
<b>Northeast</b>												
29-1141	Registered Nurses	918	1,063	145	15.8	145	14	217	22	362	36	Bachelor's degree
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,712	1,465	-247	-14.4	0	0	291	29	291	29	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	932	1,002	70	7.51	70	7	176	18	246	25	Bachelor's degree
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	875	836	-39	-4.5	0	0	221	22	221	22	Bachelor's degree
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	547	594	47	8.6	47	5	124	12	171	17	Postsecondary non-degree award
<b>Northwest</b>												
29-1141	Registered Nurses	800	940	140	17.5	140	14	189	19	329	33	Bachelor's degree
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	711	771	60	8.5	60	6	161	16	221	22	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	645	691	46	7.1	46	5	155	16	201	21	Some college, no degree
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	736	744	8	1.1	8	1	186	19	194	20	Bachelor's degree
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	636	683	47	7.4	47	5	120	12	167	17	Bachelor's degree
<b>Southwest</b>												
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	1,244	1,241	-3	-0.2	0	0	315	32	315	32	Bachelor's degree
29-1141	Registered Nurses	728	874	146	20.1	146	15	172	17	318	32	Bachelor's degree
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,811	1,603	-208	-11.5	0	0	308	31	308	31	Postsecondary non-degree award
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	599	696	97	16.2	97	10	135	14	232	24	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	824	887	63	7.65	63	6	155	16	218	22	Bachelor's degree

<sup>a</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

Source: Wyoming Substate Long-Term Occupational Projections, 2014-2014.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research &amp; Planning, WY DWS, 9/27/17.

# Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2017

by: Tony Glover, Research & Planning Manager

In 2017Q2, the number of new persons not previously found working in Wyoming remained relatively unchanged over the year at 0.2%. This marked the first quarter without an over-the-year decrease in the number of new persons since 2014Q4.

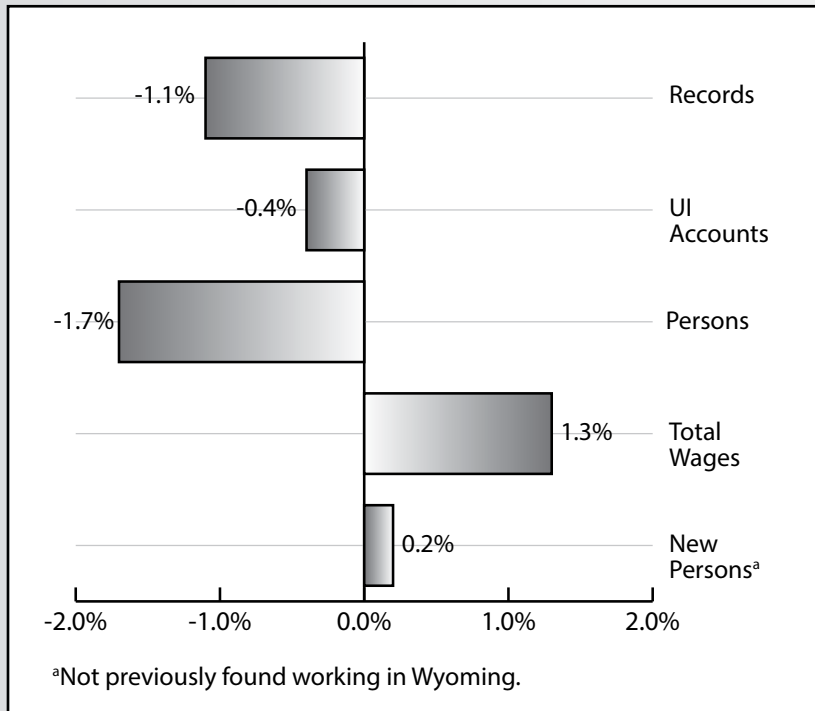


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 2017

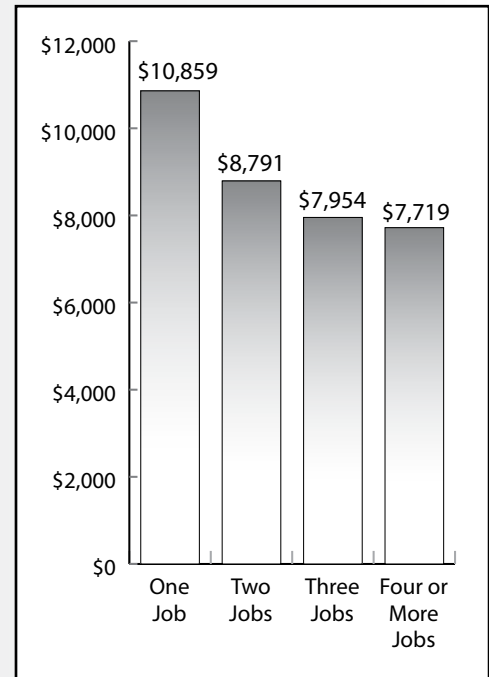


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Second Quarter 2017

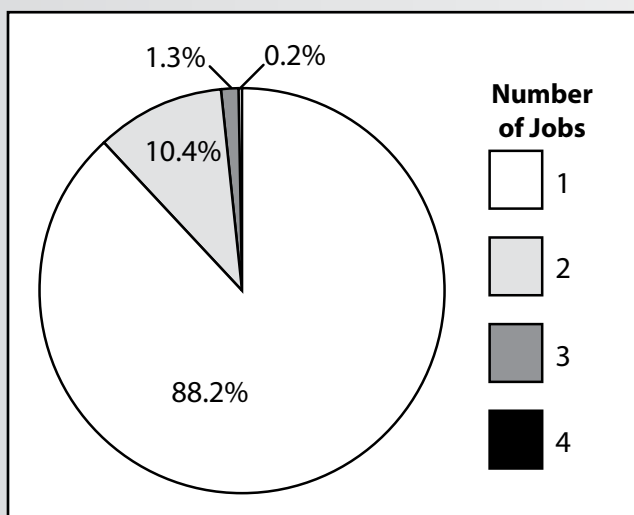


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Second Quarter 2017

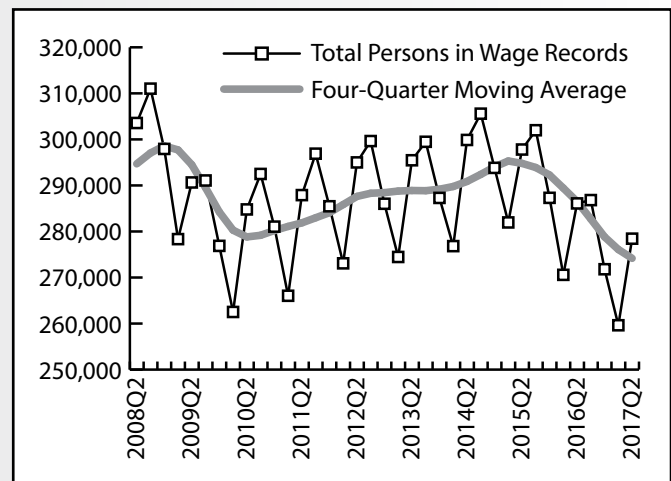


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 2008 (2008Q2) to Second Quarter 2017 (2017Q2)

## Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 4.0% in August 2017

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate remained unchanged from July to August at 4.0%. Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly lower than its August 2016 level of 5.2%, and slightly lower than the August U.S. unemployment rate of 4.4%. From August 2016 to August 2017, Wyoming's labor force decreased by an estimated 7,526 people (-2.5%; a statistically significant decrease) suggesting that unemployed individuals have left the state or dropped out of the labor force.

From July to August, county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell modestly. The largest decreases were seen in Niobrara (down from 3.1% to 2.4%), Fremont (down from 5.4% to 4.7%), Sweetwater (down

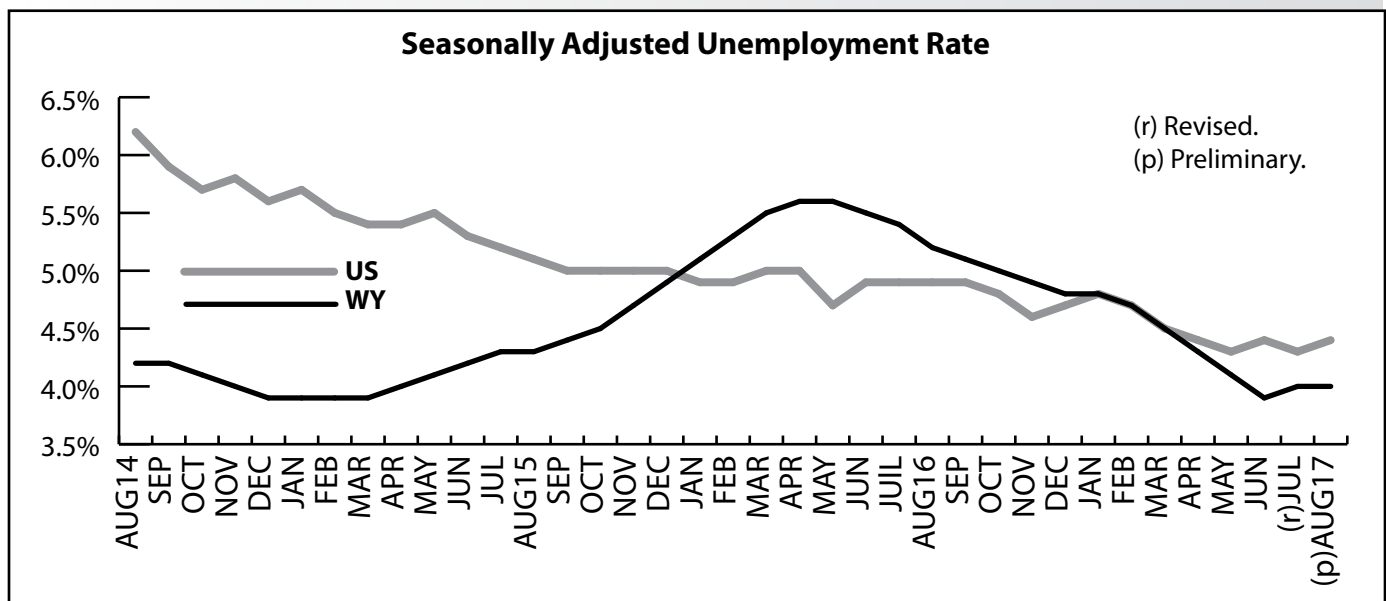
from 4.4% to 3.8%), and Hot Springs (down from 3.7% to 3.1%) counties.

From August 2016 to August 2017, unemployment rates fell in all of Wyoming's 23 counties. The largest decreases occurred in Campbell (down from 6.9% to 4.2%), Natrona (down from 6.7% to 4.5%), Converse (down from 6.0% to 3.8%), and Sublette (down from 5.3% to 3.2%) counties.

Fremont County (4.7%) reported the highest unemployment rate in August. It was followed by Natrona (4.5%), Campbell (4.2%), Converse (3.8%), and Sweetwater (3.8%) counties. The lowest unemployment rates were seen in Teton (1.6%), Niobrara (2.4%), and Crook (2.6%) counties.

The estimate of total nonfarm jobs (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) fell from 285,500 in August 2016 to 284,600 in August 2017, a decrease of 900 jobs (or -0.3%; not a statistically significant change).

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





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

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

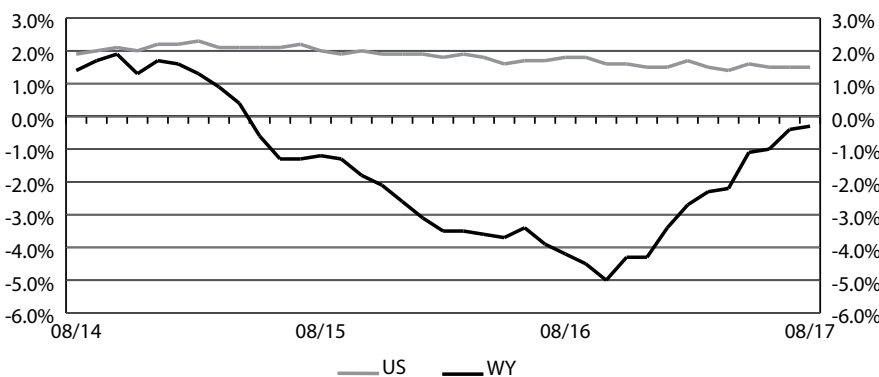
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>286,723</b>	<b>284,600</b>	<b>-2,123</b>	<b>-0.7%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	19,802	20,300	498	2.5%
Construction	22,226	22,400	174	0.8%
Manufacturing	9,427	9,400	-27	-0.3%
Wholesale Trade	8,026	8,100	74	0.9%
Retail Trade	30,627	31,600	973	3.1%
Transportation & Utilities	14,643	14,200	-443	-3.1%
Information	3,769	3,700	-69	-1.9%
Financial Activities	11,011	11,100	89	0.8%
Professional & Business Services	19,132	17,700	-1,432	-8.1%
Educational & Health Services	27,232	26,900	-332	-1.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	42,197	41,700	-497	-1.2%
Other Services	11,250	11,300	50	0.4%
Government	67,381	66,200	-1,181	-1.8%

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

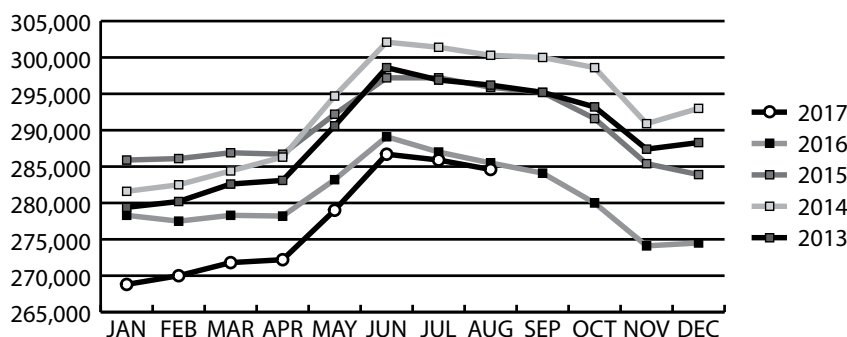
## State Unemployment Rates August 2017 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	10.1
Alaska	7.2
District of Columbia	6.4
New Mexico	6.3
Kentucky	5.4
Ohio	5.4
Mississippi	5.3
Louisiana	5.2
California	5.1
Arizona	5.0
Illinois	5.0
West Virginia	5.0
Delaware	4.9
Nevada	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.9
Connecticut	4.8
New York	4.8
Georgia	4.7
Washington	4.6
New Jersey	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Rhode Island	4.3
Alabama	4.2
Massachusetts	4.2
Texas	4.2
North Carolina	4.1
Oregon	4.1
Florida	4.0
Missouri	4.0
South Carolina	4.0
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Kansas	3.9
Maryland	3.9
Michigan	3.9
Montana	3.9
Maine	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
Virginia	3.8
Arkansas	3.5
Indiana	3.5
Utah	3.5
Wisconsin	3.4
Iowa	3.3
South Dakota	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Vermont	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Nebraska	2.8
New Hampshire	2.7
Hawaii	2.6
Colorado	2.4
North Dakota	2.3

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



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2016	Jul 2017	Aug 2016
	Aug 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2016	Aug 2017	Aug 2017
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.8	5.7	5.4	1.8	7.4
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-20.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.0	5.3	0.0	-5.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.4	0.0	-4.2
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2016	Jul 2017	Aug 2016
	Aug 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2016	Aug 2017	Aug 2017
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.3	0.0	7.0
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	5.9
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>-2.2</b>

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2016	Jul 2017	Aug 2016
	Aug 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2016	Aug 2017	Aug 2017
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Professional & Business Services	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10.8	11.0	10.6	-1.8	1.9
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## State Unemployment Rates August 2017 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.7
District of Columbia	6.6
New Mexico	6.4
Alaska	6.3
Louisiana	5.6
California	5.4
West Virginia	5.4
Ohio	5.3
Illinois	5.2
Kentucky	5.2
Arizona	5.1
Delaware	5.1
Mississippi	5.1
Pennsylvania	5.1
Nevada	5.0
New York	4.9
Georgia	4.8
New Jersey	4.8
Oklahoma	4.7
Connecticut	4.6
Michigan	4.6
North Carolina	4.5
Oregon	4.5
South Carolina	4.5
Texas	4.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Washington	4.5
Alabama	4.3
Florida	4.2
Kansas	4.2
Missouri	4.2
Rhode Island	4.2
Indiana	4.0
Maryland	4.0
Virginia	3.8
Massachusetts	3.7
Minnesota	3.6
Tennessee	3.6
Arkansas	3.5
Utah	3.5
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Montana	3.4
South Dakota	3.4
Wisconsin	3.4
Iowa	3.3
Maine	3.1
Vermont	3.0
Nebraska	2.8
Idaho	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
Hawaii	2.4
Colorado	2.2
North Dakota	2.1

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from eight in August 2016 to 26 in August 2017, an increase of 225.0%.*

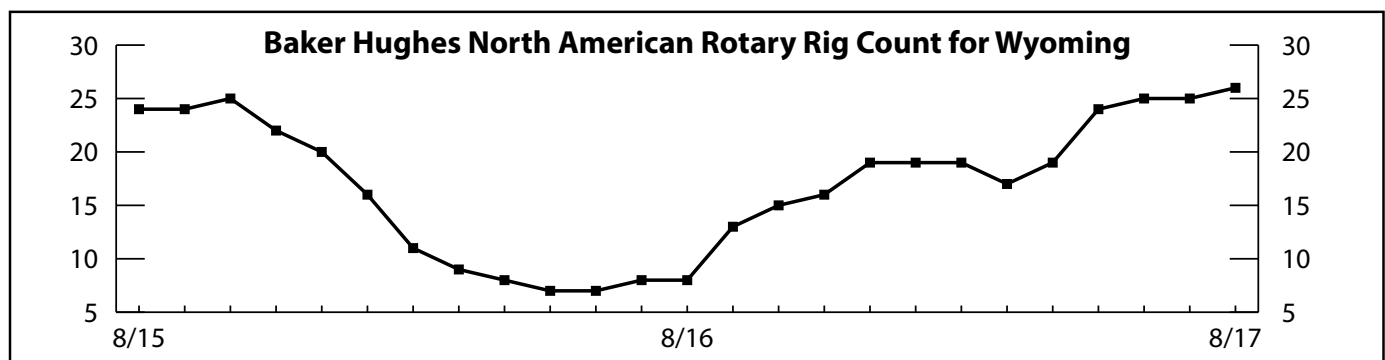
	Aug 2017 (p)	Jul 2017 (r)	Aug 2016 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>284,600</b>	<b>285,800</b>	<b>285,500</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Wyoming State Government	14,000	14,300	14,400	-2.1	-2.8
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,300	47,500	46,900	-0.4	0.9
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,400	38,100	38,700	0.8	-0.8
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,961,000	7,303,000	7,234,000	-4.7	-3.8
As a percent of all workers	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	448,000	536,000	576,000	-16.4	-22.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,204,000	5,475,000	5,963,000	-4.9	-12.7
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	10,814	9,709	22,355	11.4	-51.6
Benefits Paid	\$4,008,828	\$3,609,177	\$9,149,753	11.1	-56.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$370.71	\$371.74	\$409.29	-0.3	-9.4
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	265,713	264,932	264,023	0.3	0.6
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.2%	1.3%	2.4%	N/A	N/A
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	245.5	244.8	240.9	0.3	1.9
Food & Beverages	250.2	249.9	247.4	0.1	1.1
Housing	252.6	251.9	245.5	0.3	2.9
Apparel	124.1	122.5	124.9	1.4	-0.6
Transportation	200.7	199.5	195.2	0.6	2.8
Medical Care	476.9	476.1	468.5	0.2	1.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	118.9	118.9	117.1	0.0	1.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	135.7	135.4	139.3	0.2	-2.6
Other Goods & Services	433.3	434.0	424.1	-0.2	2.2
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	193.7	193.4	186.6	0.2	3.8
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	187	140	146	33.6	28.1
Valuation	\$61,047,000	\$33,305,000	\$43,001,000	83.3	42.0
Single Family Homes	149	124	127	20.2	17.3
Valuation	\$57,523,000	\$31,948,000	\$37,359,000	80.1	54.0
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	18	11	17	63.6	5.9
Valuation	\$3,513,000	\$2,391,000	\$4,025,000	46.9	-12.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	28	55	48	-49.1	-41.7
Valuation	\$2,351,000	\$8,048,000	\$7,861,000	-70.8	-70.1
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>225.0</b>

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

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

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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

*In August 2017, the highest unemployment rates were found in Fremont (4.7%), Natrona (4.5%), and Campbell (4.2%) counties.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug
County	2017	2017	2016	2017	2017	2016	2017	2017	2016	2017	2017	2016
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>48,566</b>	<b>49,001</b>	<b>50,300</b>	<b>46,744</b>	<b>46,930</b>	<b>47,875</b>	<b>1,822</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Big Horn	5,526	5,525	5,719	5,336	5,316	5,474	190	209	245	3.4	3.8	4.3
Fremont	19,461	19,462	20,111	18,541	18,420	18,839	920	1,042	1,272	4.7	5.4	6.3
Hot Springs	2,387	2,436	2,518	2,314	2,346	2,416	73	90	102	3.1	3.7	4.1
Park	16,990	17,323	17,635	16,486	16,747	17,014	504	576	621	3.0	3.3	3.5
Washakie	4,202	4,255	4,317	4,067	4,101	4,132	135	154	185	3.2	3.6	4.3
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>51,418</b>	<b>51,480</b>	<b>52,774</b>	<b>49,584</b>	<b>49,441</b>	<b>49,946</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>2,039</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Campbell	23,306	23,269	24,173	22,320	22,176	22,500	986	1,093	1,673	4.2	4.7	6.9
Crook	3,872	3,842	3,981	3,770	3,733	3,829	102	109	152	2.6	2.8	3.8
Johnson	4,390	4,423	4,416	4,257	4,272	4,229	133	151	187	3.0	3.4	4.2
Sheridan	16,034	16,169	16,264	15,548	15,611	15,636	486	558	628	3.0	3.5	3.9
Weston	3,816	3,777	3,940	3,689	3,649	3,752	127	128	188	3.3	3.4	4.8
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>61,787</b>	<b>61,828</b>	<b>62,235</b>	<b>59,945</b>	<b>59,755</b>	<b>59,649</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>2,073</b>	<b>2,586</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Lincoln	8,940	8,974	8,914	8,688	8,701	8,588	252	273	326	2.8	3.0	3.7
Sublette	4,438	4,429	4,436	4,294	4,263	4,200	144	166	236	3.2	3.7	5.3
Sweetwater	21,600	21,364	21,956	20,772	20,417	20,746	828	947	1,210	3.8	4.4	5.5
Teton	17,508	17,776	17,589	17,223	17,473	17,257	285	303	332	1.6	1.7	1.9
Uinta	9,301	9,285	9,340	8,968	8,901	8,858	333	384	482	3.6	4.1	5.2
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>80,181</b>	<b>80,841</b>	<b>81,734</b>	<b>77,712</b>	<b>78,151</b>	<b>78,763</b>	<b>2,469</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Albany	18,682	18,654	19,597	18,176	18,081	18,971	506	573	626	2.7	3.1	3.2
Goshen	7,171	7,127	7,236	6,969	6,912	7,004	202	215	232	2.8	3.0	3.2
Laramie	48,167	48,911	48,571	46,607	47,224	46,721	1,560	1,687	1,850	3.2	3.4	3.8
Niobrara	1,397	1,392	1,456	1,364	1,349	1,409	33	43	47	2.4	3.1	3.2
Platte	4,764	4,757	4,874	4,596	4,585	4,658	168	172	216	3.5	3.6	4.4
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>54,653</b>	<b>54,967</b>	<b>57,470</b>	<b>52,366</b>	<b>52,409</b>	<b>53,957</b>	<b>2,287</b>	<b>2,558</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Carbon	8,164	8,222	8,973	7,911	7,935	8,643	253	287	330	3.1	3.5	3.7
Converse	7,611	7,611	7,808	7,319	7,281	7,341	292	330	467	3.8	4.3	6.0
Natrona	38,878	39,134	40,689	37,136	37,193	37,973	1,742	1,941	2,716	4.5	5.0	6.7
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>296,602</b>	<b>298,116</b>	<b>304,511</b>	<b>286,348</b>	<b>286,686</b>	<b>290,189</b>	<b>10,254</b>	<b>11,430</b>	<b>14,322</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted ..... 4.0 4.0 5.2  
 U.S..... 4.5 4.6 5.0  
 U.S. Seasonally Adjusted..... 4.4 4.3 4.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2017. Run Date 09/2017.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

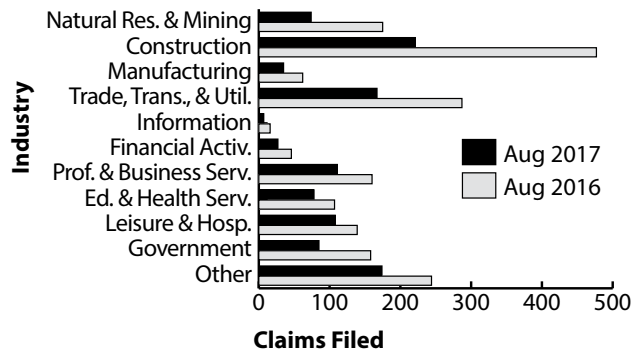
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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

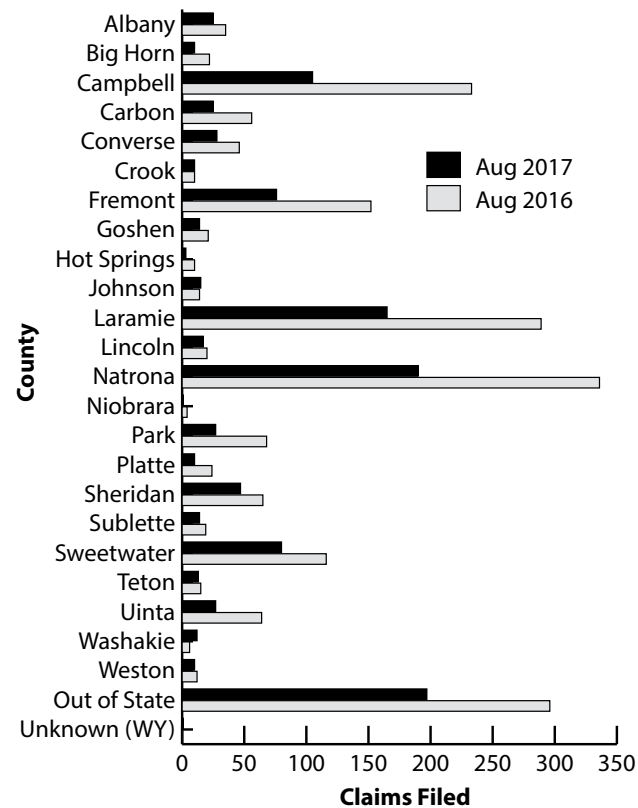
by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

The 1,120 initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims in August marked the lowest month for new initial claims in Wyoming in the last decade.

### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2017



### Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2017



### INITIAL CLAIMS

	Claims Filed		% Change		
	Aug 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Aug 16	
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>-42.0</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	331	386	715	-14.2	-53.7
Natural Res. & Mining	74	66	175	12.1	-57.7
Mining	69	59	171	16.9	-59.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	12	7	25	71.4	-52.0
Construction	221	267	477	-17.2	-53.7
Manufacturing	35	51	62	-31.4	-43.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	528	621	813	-15.0	-35.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	167	181	287	-7.7	-41.8
Wholesale Trade	30	28	71	7.1	-57.7
Retail Trade	111	112	140	-0.9	-20.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	26	41	76	-36.6	-65.8
Information	7	15	16	-53.3	-56.3
Financial Activities	27	28	46	-3.6	-41.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	111	117	160	-5.1	-30.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	78	113	107	-31.0	-27.1
Leisure & Hospitality	108	137	139	-21.2	-22.3
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	23	24	50	-4.2	-54.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	85	163	158	-47.9	-46.2
Federal Government	14	15	23	-6.7	-39.1
State Government	11	22	19	-50.0	-42.1
Local Government	59	125	115	-52.8	-48.7
Local Education	17	37	28	-54.1	-39.3
UNCLASSIFIED	174	145	244	20.0	-28.7

#### Laramie County

	165	173	289	-4.6	-42.9
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	38	37	85	2.7	-55.3
Construction	30	31	64	-3.2	-53.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	107	109	160	-1.8	-33.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	30	29	56	3.4	-46.4
Financial Activities	6	7	9	-14.3	-33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	39	24	46	62.5	-15.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	14	23	18	-39.1	-22.2
Leisure & Hospitality	8	17	17	-52.9	-52.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	17	23	-58.8	-69.6
UNCLASSIFIED	11	8	19	37.5	-42.1

#### Natrona County

	189	182	336	3.8	-43.8
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	51	50	121	2.0	-57.9
Construction	38	29	76	31.0	-50.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	118	116	179	1.7	-34.1
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	35	24	58	45.8	-39.7
Financial Activities	8	9	11	-11.1	-27.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	15	25	22	-40.0	-31.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	24	18	28	33.3	-14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	25	27	36	-7.4	-30.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	12	9	12	33.3	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	6	5	22	20.0	-72.7

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



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

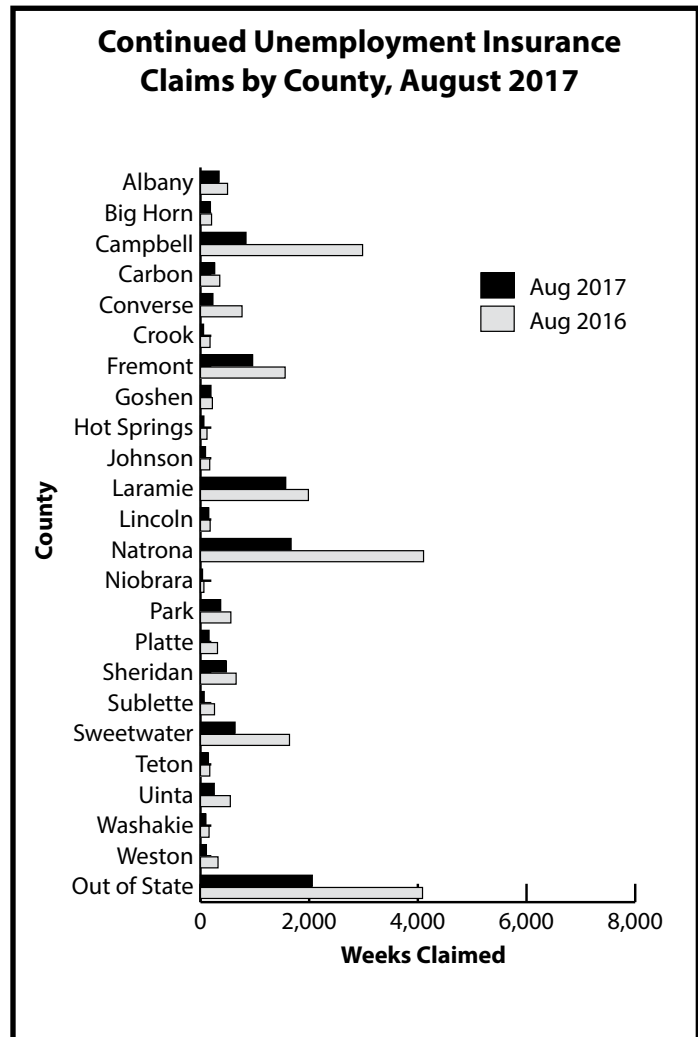
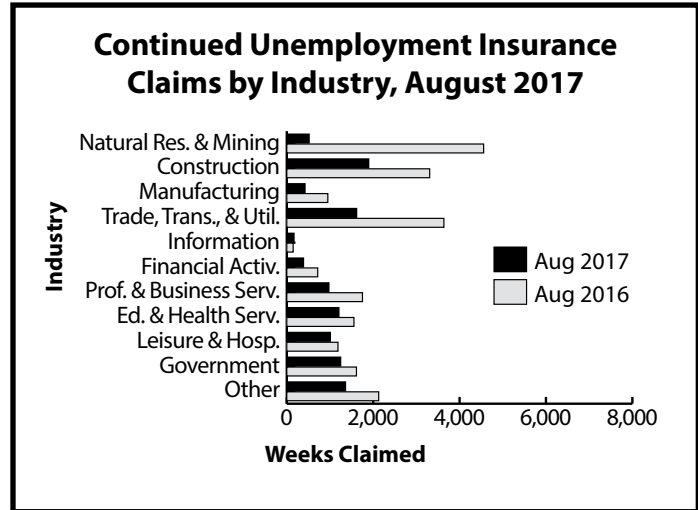
by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Over the year, the number of unique claimants dropped by 50.1% (-2,689 claimants) while the number of individuals who exhausted their benefits decreased by 51.5% (-299 individuals).

CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed Aug 17		Aug 17		Aug 16
	Aug 17	Jul 17	Aug 16	Jul 17	Aug 16
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>11,030</b>	<b>12,069</b>	<b>22,092</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>-50.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>2,675</b>	<b>3,406</b>	<b>5,364</b>	<b>-21.5</b>	<b>-50.1</b>
Benefit Exhaustions	282	273	581	3.3	-51.5
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	10.5%	8.0%	10.8%	2.5%	-0.3%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Natural Res. & Mining	519	640	4,557	-18.9	-88.6
Mining	478	592	4,443	-19.3	-89.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	95	166	460	-42.8	-79.3
Construction	1,897	2,031	3,308	-6.6	-42.7
Manufacturing	423	541	950	-21.8	-55.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,618	1,827	3,637	-11.4	-55.5
Wholesale Trade	291	344	1,343	-15.4	-78.3
Retail Trade	921	994	1,237	-7.3	-25.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	406	489	1,057	-17.0	-61.6
Information	168	152	148	10.5	13.5
Financial Activities	388	390	716	-0.5	-45.8
Prof. & Business Services	975	1,023	1,752	-4.7	-44.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,207	1,308	1,555	-7.7	-22.4
Leisure & Hospitality	1,008	1,146	1,185	-12.0	-14.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Adm.	207	246	534	-15.9	-61.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
Federal Government	160	150	208	6.7	-23.1
State Government	131	152	160	-13.8	-18.1
Local Government	956	925	1,244	3.4	-23.2
Local Education	297	277	387	7.2	-23.3
UNCLASSIFIED	1,361	1,527	2,128	-10.9	-36.0

<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-21.0</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>-16.9</b>	<b>-24.7</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Construction	232	268	262	-13.4	-11.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	310	355	419	-12.7	-26.0
Financial Activities	97	87	85	11.5	14.1
Prof. & Business Svcs.	274	236	273	16.1	0.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	198	206	244	-3.9	-18.9
Leisure & Hospitality	103	131	121	-21.4	-14.9
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
UNCLASSIFIED	66	95	85	-30.5	-22.4

<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>1,824</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>-8.6</b>	<b>-59.4</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>-21.1</b>	<b>-60.3</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Construction	252	232	513	8.6	-50.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	311	381	1,007	-18.4	-69.1
Financial Activities	89	94	133	-5.3	-33.1
Professional & Business Svcs.	160	171	288	-6.4	-44.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	281	294	408	-4.4	-31.1
Leisure & Hospitality	205	229	221	-10.5	-7.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
UNCLASSIFIED	58	63	77	-7.9	-24.7



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

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