

# TRENDS

## UI Recipients, Benefit Expenses Reach a Decade Low in 2019

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

*Total Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefit expenses and UI recipients continued to decrease in 2018 from the previous year. Most industries and counties showed double-digit drops in both UI benefit expenses and recipients.*

Wyoming's economy continues to recover from the most recent economic downturn, which lasted from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to fourth quarter 2016 (2016Q4). The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has defined an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment (the number of jobs worked) and total wages, based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. As illustrated in Figure 1 (see page 3), total wages began increasing from prior-year levels in 2017Q1, and an over-the-year increase in jobs followed two quarters later in 2017Q3. Since 2017Q3, the recovery has been stable, but at a slower pace compared to the recovery from the state's previous

economic downturn, which lasted from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1.

During periods of economic downturn, Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims increase as unemployed workers seek temporary relief while they look for new jobs. This article examines annual UI claims data and provides additional information for a better understanding of the current economy in Wyoming.

### Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

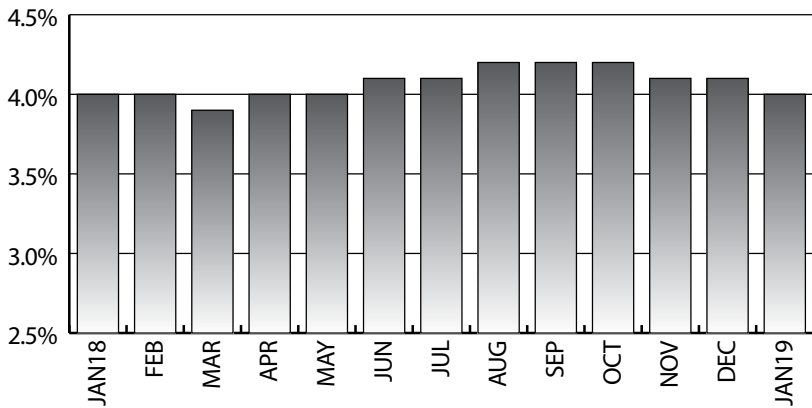
A total of 13,543 unemployed workers received UI benefits in Wyoming in 2018,

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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming is projected to add more than 5,000 jobs from 2018 to 2020, according to the most recent short-term industry projections. ... [page 10](#)
- Benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell from \$7.2 million in January 2018 to \$5.9 million in January 2019, a decrease of 17.6%. ... [page 16](#)

**Wyoming Unemployment Rate by Month, January 2018 to January 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)**



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**Robin Sessions Cooley, Director**

**Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760**

**Casper, WY 82602-2760  
dws-researchplanning@wyo.gov  
307-473-3807**

**Tony Glover, Manager**

**Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor**

**Michael Moore, Editor**

**Editorial Committee:**

**David Bullard, Phil Ellsworth, Katelynd Faler, Matthew Halama, Aubrey Kofoed, Chris McGrath, and Michael Moore**

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month:

David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Patrick Manning, and Sherry Wen

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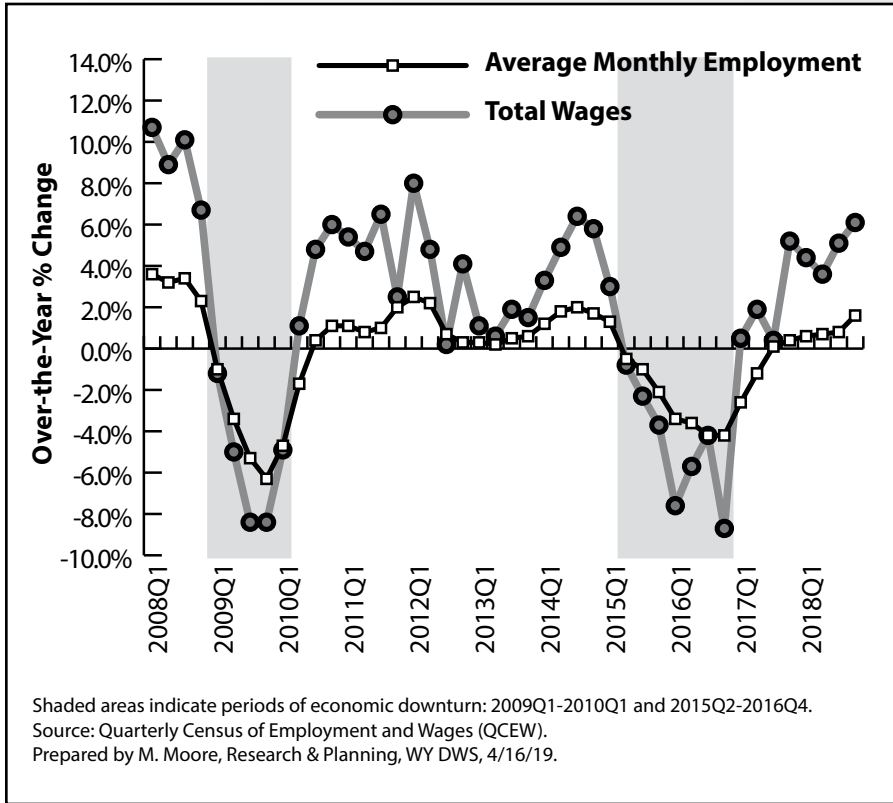
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(Text continued from page 1)

down 24.1% from 17,849 in 2017 (see Figure 2). In addition, fewer UI recipients exhausted their regular UI benefits (3,195 exhaustees in 2018 compared to 4,178 in 2017). However, the benefit exhaustion rate remained largely unchanged from 2017 (23.4%) to 2018 (23.6%).

These statistics provide a mixed overview of Wyoming's economy. Fewer UI recipients could be an indication that fewer people lost jobs in 2018 and needed to collect UI benefits as their temporary

Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2008Q1-2018Q4

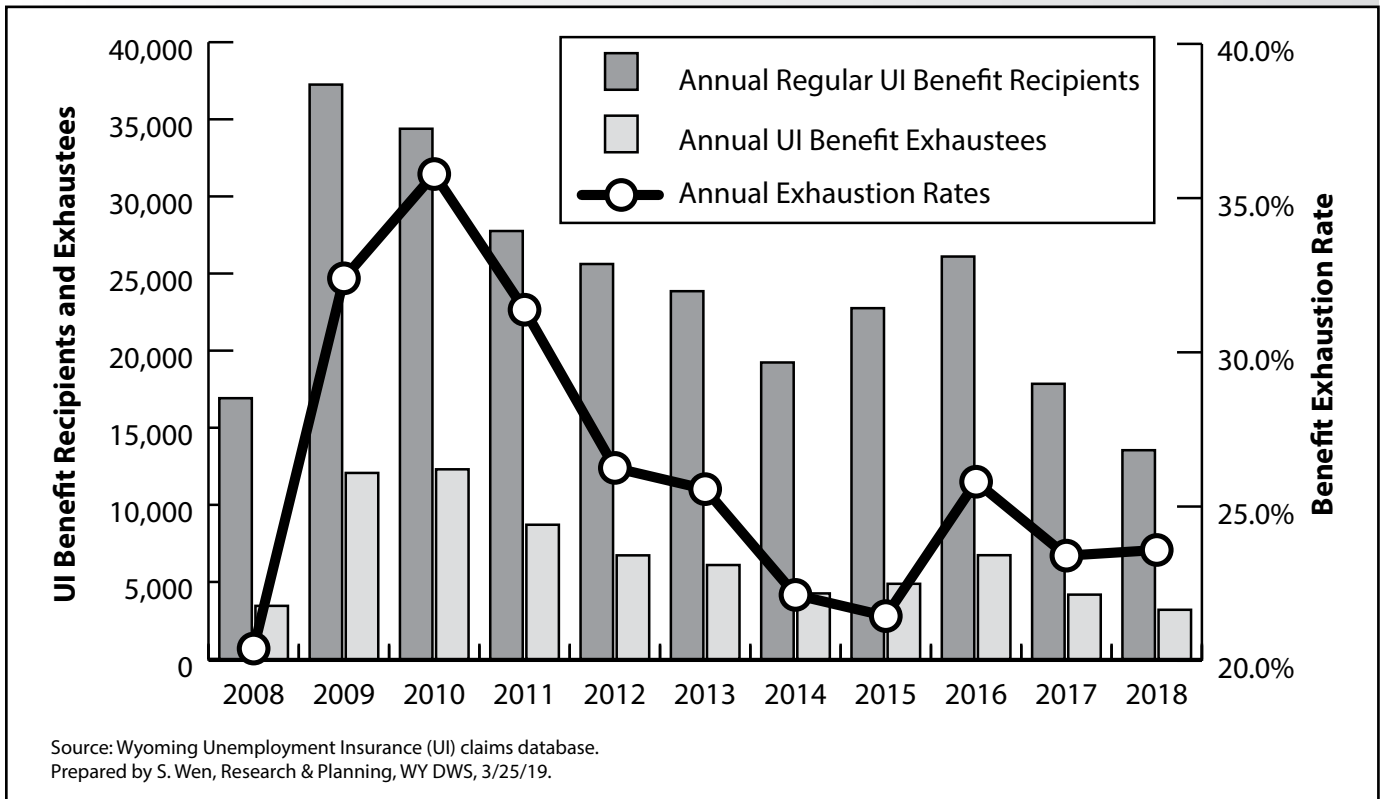


Figure 2: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 2008-2018

financial support. But the similar exhaustion rate (number of exhaustees divided by number of UI recipients) may indicate that job opportunities did not improve much from 2017 to 2018. This seems consistent with average employment changes, which increased 1.0% from 2017 to 2018. As shown in Table 1, exhaustion rates tend to increase during periods of job loss and decrease when jobs are added.

Table 2 (see page 5) shows that at the county level, all counties experienced a decrease in UI recipients over the year. Most counties showed double-digit decreases, with the exception of Big Horn, Goshen, Hot Springs, Platte, and Washakie counties. Out-of-state UI recipients made up 17.7% of total UI recipients in 2018, down from 19.6% in 2017. Natrona and Laramie accounted for the largest proportions of 2018 claimants (13.6% and 13.3%, respectively), followed by Fremont County (7.0%). Over the year, the largest decrease was seen in out-of-state UI benefit recipients (-1,093, or

-31.3%), followed by Natrona County (-729, or -28.3%) and Campbell County (-410, or -32.8%).

At the industry level, nearly one-third (29.3% or 3,967 individuals) of total UI recipients in 2018 were in construction (see Table 3, page 6) Accommodation & food services accounted for 14.8% of all UI recipients, followed by administrative & waste services (6.9%), retail trade (6.7%), and health care & social assistance (6.3%). Table 3 also shows that the majority (67.1%) of UI recipients in a nonclassified industry resided in other states, as did more than one-third (34.9%) of UI recipients in accommodation & food services.

Table 4 (see page 6) shows that compared to the previous year, UI recipients decreased in all industries, except utilities (no change), agriculture (5.4% increase), and management of companies & enterprises (16.7% increase). The largest decreases were seen in construction (-1,447, or -26.7%), accommodation & food services (-491, or

**Table 1: Average Monthly Employment and Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees in Wyoming, 2008-2018**

Year	Average Monthly Employment <sup>a</sup>			Unemployment Insurance Claims <sup>b</sup>			
	N	N	%	Total Recipients	Total Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	Over-the-Year Change
2008	286,333	8,558	3.1	16,916	3,450	20.4	-1.1
2009	274,763	-11,570	-4.0	37,251	12,069	32.4	12.0
2010	271,152	-3,611	-1.3	34,388	12,304	35.8	3.4
2011	274,742	3,590	1.3	27,756	8,710	31.4	-4.4
2012	278,578	3,836	1.4	25,617	6,725	26.3	-5.1
2013	279,750	1,172	0.4	23,854	6,098	25.6	-0.7
2014	284,403	4,653	1.7	19,232	4,257	22.1	-3.4
2015	282,680	-1,723	-0.6	22,753	4,880	21.4	-0.7
2016	271,832	-10,848	-3.8	26,101	6,735	25.8	4.4
2017	269,510	-2,322	-0.9	17,849	4,178	23.4	-2.4
2018	272,118	2,608	1.0	13,543	3,195	23.6	0.2

<sup>a</sup>Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>b</sup>Source: Unemployment Insurance statistics, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/14/19.

-19.7%), and retail trade (-414, or -31.4%).

In terms of the UI exhaustion rate, mining (17.3%) and construction (18.0%) had the lowest rates in 2018. In contrast, 36.6% of the UI recipients in finance & insurance exhausted their benefits, followed by educational services (36.4%) and management of companies & enterprises (35.7%).

Other demographic trends of UI recipients and the relationship with UI exhaustion rates seem more consistent over the years (see Table 5, page 7). For example, the data show that older UI benefit recipients had higher exhaustion rates, which indicates that older unemployed workers in general had more difficulty finding reemployment than younger individuals

in Wyoming. In addition, women were more likely than men to exhaust their UI benefits.

Table 5 also shows that the higher wages an individual made before being laid off (total base period wages), the lower the UI exhaustion rate. A higher pre-layoff wage would make an individual qualify for more weeks of UI benefits. Recipients may receive UI benefits for a maximum of 26 weeks. The maximum benefit amount is \$475 per week. The more weeks of eligibility for UI benefits also was linked with a lower exhaustion rate, as more time allowed recipients to find a job before exhausting their benefits. For example, 19.5% of recipients who were eligible for 20-25 weeks in 2018 exhausted their benefits, compared to 49.6% of recipients who were eligible for 10-14 weeks. The only exception was the group with zero to nine weeks, which had an 8.6% exhaustion rate. It could be that individuals in this group were under much greater pressure to find work sooner, and would take any jobs they could.

**Table 2: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence for Claimant, 2017 and 2018**

County	2018		2017		Change	
	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	Row %
Albany	459	3.4	511	2.9	-52	-10.2
Big Horn	240	1.8	262	1.5	-22	-8.4
Campbell	840	6.2	1,250	7.0	-410	-32.8
Carbon	274	2.0	365	2.0	-91	-24.9
Converse	197	1.5	321	1.8	-124	-38.6
Crook	87	0.6	137	0.8	-50	-36.5
Fremont	943	7.0	1,236	6.9	-293	-23.7
Goshen	164	1.2	172	1.0	-8	-4.7
Hot Springs	81	0.6	89	0.5	-8	-9.0
Johnson	166	1.2	199	1.1	-33	-16.6
Laramie	1,796	13.3	2,186	12.2	-390	-17.8
Lincoln	275	2.0	321	1.8	-46	-14.3
Natrona	1,846	13.6	2,575	14.4	-729	-28.3
Niobrara	21	0.2	35	0.2	-14	-40.0
Park	712	5.3	865	4.8	-153	-17.7
Platte	156	1.2	166	0.9	-10	-6.0
Sheridan	648	4.8	825	4.6	-177	-21.5
Sublette	128	0.9	174	1.0	-46	-26.4
Sweetwater	792	5.8	1,059	5.9	-267	-25.2
Teton	696	5.1	839	4.7	-143	-17.0
Uinta	319	2.4	435	2.4	-116	-26.7
Washakie	176	1.3	193	1.1	-17	-8.8
Weston	97	0.7	138	0.8	-41	-29.7
Out-of-State	2,401	17.7	3,494	19.6	-1,093	-31.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,543</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17,849</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-4,306</b>	<b>-24.1</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/19.

(Text continued on page 7)



Table 3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2018

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents		Out-of-State Residents		Total	
		N	Row %	N	Row %	N	Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	138	88.5	18	11.5	156	1.2
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	576	88.1	78	11.9	654	4.8
22	Utilities	28	96.6	1	3.4	29	0.2
23	Construction	3,297	83.1	670	16.9	3,967	29.3
31-33	Manufacturing	532	94.0	34	6.0	566	4.2
42	Wholesale Trade	248	93.6	17	6.4	265	2.0
44-45	Retail Trade	809	89.3	97	10.7	906	6.7
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	458	83.9	88	16.1	546	4.0
51	Information	111	89.5	13	10.5	124	0.9
52	Finance & Insurance	149	92.5	12	7.5	161	1.2
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	143	88.3	19	11.7	162	1.2
54	Professional & Technical Services	324	88.5	42	11.5	366	2.7
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	10	71.4	4	28.6	14	0.1
56	Administrative & Waste Services	857	91.5	80	8.5	937	6.9
61	Educational Services	249	91.5	23	8.5	272	2.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	811	94.5	47	5.5	858	6.3
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	174	88.3	23	11.7	197	1.5
72	Accommodation & Food Services	1,302	65.1	697	34.9	1,999	14.8
81	Other Services	259	91.8	23	8.2	282	2.1
92	Public Administration	570	72.4	217	27.6	787	5.8
	Nonclassified	97	32.9	198	67.1	295	2.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11,142</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>13,543</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/19.

Table 4: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2017-2018

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Change		Exhaustion Rate	
		2018	2017	N	%	2018	2017
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	156	148	8	5.4%	26.9%	23.6%
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	654	1,028	-374	-36.4%	17.3%	25.1%
22	Utilities	29	29	0	0.0%	27.6%	34.5%
23	Construction	3,967	5,414	-1,447	-26.7%	18.0%	19.0%
31-33	Manufacturing	566	708	-142	-20.1%	21.4%	19.6%
42	Wholesale Trade	265	406	-141	-34.7%	27.9%	29.6%
44-45	Retail Trade	906	1,320	-414	-31.4%	31.6%	28.6%
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	546	687	-141	-20.5%	20.9%	23.6%
51	Information	124	126	-2	-1.6%	32.3%	34.1%
52	Finance & Insurance	161	187	-26	-13.9%	36.6%	26.2%
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	162	200	-38	-19.0%	32.7%	28.0%
54	Professional & Technical Services	366	486	-120	-24.7%	24.3%	25.7%
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	14	12	2	16.7%	35.7%	25.0%
56	Administrative & Waste Services	937	1,099	-162	-14.7%	27.5%	25.1%
61	Educational Services	272	290	-18	-6.2%	36.4%	31.4%
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	858	1,084	-226	-20.8%	27.5%	24.6%
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	197	220	-23	-10.5%	30.5%	25.0%
72	Accommodation & Food Services	1,999	2,490	-491	-19.7%	22.2%	19.7%
81	Other Services	282	377	-95	-25.2%	28.7%	28.6%
92	Public Administration	787	1,098	-311	-28.3%	28.7%	28.5%
	Nonclassified	295	440	-145	-33.0%	25.4%	38.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13,543</b>	<b>17,849</b>	<b>-4,306</b>	<b>-24.1%</b>	<b>23.6%</b>	<b>23.4%</b>

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

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/19.

(Text continued from page 5)

## Statewide UI Benefit Expenses

In 2018, the UI division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services paid a total of \$49.5 million in UI benefits to unemployed workers, a 27.1% decrease from the previous year and the lowest level of the past 11 years (see Figure 3, page 9). Total UI benefit expenses peaked at \$231.0 million in 2010 during the previous

economic downturn that followed the national Great Recession. Benefit expenses decreased from 2010 to 2014 and then increased during the most recent economic downturn in 2015 and 2016, before decreasing again in 2017 and 2018. However, total UI benefit expenses have never returned to levels seen prior to the previous economic downturn, which averaged \$36.8 million annually.

Nearly one-third (30.4%, or \$15.0 million) of total UI benefits in 2018 were paid to those who worked in construction industry

**Table 5: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2017 and 2018**

Category	2018			2017			
	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	
Age	16-24	997	145	14.5	1,449	204	14.1
	25-34	3,223	610	18.9	4,437	816	18.4
	35-44	2,912	616	21.2	3,824	848	22.2
	45-54	2,765	660	23.9	3,638	908	25.0
	55-64	2,821	817	29.0	3,568	1,037	29.1
	65+	825	347	42.1	933	365	39.1
Gender	Men	8,952	1,876	21.0	12,144	2,636	21.7
	Women	4,591	1,319	28.7	5,705	1,542	27.0
Total Base Period Wages	\$0-\$9,999	1,037	363	35.0	1,464	405	27.7
	\$10,000-\$19,999	2,858	948	33.2	3,548	1,093	30.8
	\$20,000-\$29,999	2,932	785	26.8	3,691	924	25.0
	\$30,000-\$39,999	2,403	462	19.2	3,164	663	21.0
	\$40,000-\$49,999	1,666	244	14.6	2,275	403	17.7
	\$50,000-\$59,999	1,042	138	13.2	1,386	240	17.3
	\$60,000+	1,605	255	15.9	2,321	450	19.4
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0-9	81	7	8.6	217	0	0.0
	10-14	1,314	652	49.6	1,696	719	42.4
	15-19	2,250	770	34.2	2,886	968	33.5
	20-25	3,776	737	19.5	4,960	915	18.4
	Maximum = 26	6,122	1,029	16.8	8,090	1,576	19.5
Number of Employers in Base Period	1	7,158	1,631	22.8	9,233	2,100	22.7
	2	3,620	891	24.6	4,693	1,157	24.7
	3	1,545	389	25.2	2,192	538	24.5
	4	691	163	23.6	951	216	22.7
	5 or More	516	121	23.4	760	167	22.0
	Unknown	13	0	0.0	20	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,543</b>	<b>3,195</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>17,849</b>	<b>4,178</b>	<b>23.4</b>	

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/19.

(see Table 6). Accommodation & food services accounted for 11.9% (\$5.9 million), followed by administrative & waste services (7.3%, or \$3.6 million). From 2017 to 2018, all industries experienced a double-digit decrease in UI benefit expenses, except utilities (-0.2%). The largest decrease was seen in construction (-\$6.5 million, or -30.1%).

Most counties showed a double-digit percentage decrease in UI benefit expenses

from 2017 to 2018, with the exception of Albany (-0.5%), Big Horn (-0.2%), and Goshen (2.4%) counties (see Table 7, page 9). Out-of-state claimants accounted for 19.7% of total UI benefit expenses in 2018, compared to 21.8% in 2017. Natrona County accounted for the largest share of benefit expenses in both 2017 (14.6%) and 2018 (13.2%). Natrona County also experienced the greatest over-the-year decrease (-\$3.4 million, or -34.2%), followed by Campbell County (-\$1.8 million, or -37.6%).

**Table 6: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by Industry for Wyoming, 2017-2018**

County	2018		2017		Change	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	Row %
Agriculture	\$447,099	0.9	\$528,986	0.8	-\$81,887	-15.5
Mining	\$2,712,042	5.5	\$4,056,587	6.0	-\$1,344,545	-33.1
Utilities	\$139,911	0.3	\$140,136	0.2	-\$225	-0.2
Construction	\$15,016,474	30.4	\$21,469,075	31.6	-\$6,452,601	-30.1
Manufacturing	\$1,908,579	3.9	\$2,663,328	3.9	-\$754,749	-28.3
Wholesale Trade	\$1,161,547	2.3	\$1,770,125	2.6	-\$608,578	-34.4
Retail Trade	\$3,134,421	6.3	\$4,541,464	6.7	-\$1,407,043	-31.0
Transportation & Warehousing	\$2,063,682	4.2	\$2,801,386	4.1	-\$737,704	-26.3
Information	\$490,971	1.0	\$649,457	1.0	-\$158,486	-24.4
Finance & Insurance	\$684,335	1.4	\$885,886	1.3	-\$201,551	-22.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$705,191	1.4	\$892,870	1.3	-\$187,679	-21.0
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,244,969	2.5	\$1,991,680	2.9	-\$746,711	-37.5
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$27,909	0.1	\$49,118	0.1	-\$21,209	-43.2
Administrative & Waste Services	\$3,599,390	7.3	\$4,435,592	6.5	-\$836,202	-18.9
Educational Services	\$1,065,467	2.2	\$1,349,842	2.0	-\$284,375	-21.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$3,047,306	6.2	\$3,766,208	5.5	-\$718,902	-19.1
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$797,664	1.6	\$914,101	1.3	-\$116,437	-12.7
Accommodation & Food Services	\$5,892,298	11.9	\$7,040,132	10.4	-\$1,147,834	-16.3
Other Services (except Public Administration)	\$1,067,011	2.2	\$1,708,684	2.5	-\$641,673	-37.6
Public Administration	\$3,170,066	6.4	\$4,200,329	6.2	-\$1,030,263	-24.5
Nonclassified*	\$1,082,976	2.2	\$2,023,828	3.0	-\$940,852	-46.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,459,308</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$67,878,814</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-\$18,419,506</b>	<b>-27.1</b>

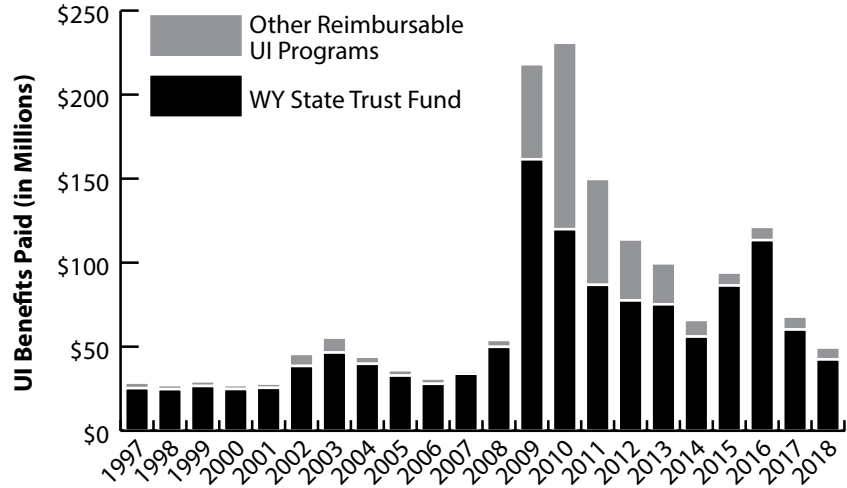
Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/19.



**Conclusion**

Statewide UI benefit expenses and the number of UI recipients decreased notably from 2017 to 2018, which indicates that fewer layoffs happened statewide compared with the previous year and the state economy continued improving. This is consistent with the steady increase in Wyoming’s average monthly employment.



Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/19.

**Figure 3: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2018**

**Table 7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2017-2018**

County	2018		2017		Change	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	Row %
Albany	1,666,356	3.4	\$1,674,034	2.5	-7,678	-0.5
Big Horn	839,119	1.7	\$841,139	1.2	-2,020	-0.2
Campbell	3,014,059	6.1	\$4,826,415	7.1	-1,812,356	-37.6
Carbon	990,371	2.0	\$1,485,117	2.2	-494,746	-33.3
Converse	794,108	1.6	\$1,141,824	1.7	-347,716	-30.5
Crook	254,967	0.5	\$474,816	0.7	-219,849	-46.3
Fremont	3,483,244	7.0	\$4,713,013	6.9	-1,229,769	-26.1
Goshen	543,877	1.1	\$531,013	0.8	12,864	2.4
Hot Springs	197,666	0.4	\$360,661	0.5	-162,995	-45.2
Johnson	573,264	1.2	\$740,417	1.1	-167,153	-22.6
Laramie	6,457,535	13.1	\$7,861,779	11.6	-1,404,244	-17.9
Lincoln	1,055,681	2.1	\$1,237,989	1.8	-182,308	-14.7
Natrona	6,544,974	13.2	\$9,940,453	14.6	-3,395,479	-34.2
Niobrara	44,298	0.1	\$122,291	0.2	-77,993	-63.8
Park	2,456,032	5.0	\$2,959,178	4.4	-503,146	-17.0
Platte	512,580	1.0	\$669,810	1.0	-157,230	-23.5
Sheridan	2,295,430	4.6	\$2,972,542	4.4	-677,112	-22.8
Sublette	470,223	1.0	\$616,834	0.9	-146,611	-23.8
Sweetwater	2,838,426	5.7	\$3,999,111	5.9	-1,160,685	-29.0
Teton	2,397,386	4.8	\$2,816,313	4.1	-418,927	-14.9
Uinta	1,225,468	2.5	\$1,741,474	2.6	-516,006	-29.6
Washakie	\$647,495	1.3	\$752,757	1.1	-105,262	-14.0
Weston	\$311,631	0.6	\$559,930	0.8	-248,299	-44.3
Unknown (WY)	\$82,124	0.2	\$26,104	0.0	56,020	214.6
Out-of-State	\$9,762,994	19.7	\$14,813,800	21.8	-5,050,806	-34.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,459,308</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$67,878,814</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-18,419,506</b>	<b>-27.1</b>

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/25/19.

## Mining Leads Projected Job Growth for 2018-2020

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Wyoming is projected to add more than 5,000 jobs from 2018 to 2020, according to the most recent short-term industry projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Short- and long-term projections are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The industry projections are developed at the three-digit NAICS subsector level and then summed to the two-digit sectors shown Table 1.

The short-term industry projections indicate that Wyoming's employment is expected to grow by 5,461 jobs (2.0%) from second quarter 2018 (2018Q2) to second quarter 2020 (2020Q2). At the two-digit level, job growth is forecast for all sectors, with the exception of construction (NAICS 23; -237, or -1.2%), retail trade (NAICS 44-45; -258, or -0.9%), information (NAICS 51; -78, or -2.2%), and government (-59, or -0.2%).

The largest job growth is projected in mining, including oil & gas (NAICS 21; 1,608 jobs, or 7.9%), followed by accommodation & food services (NAICS 72; 830, or 2.5%), transportation & warehousing (NAICS

Table 1: Short-Term Industry Projections for Wyoming, 2018Q2-2020Q2

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Base 2018Q2	Proj 2020Q2	Change, 2018Q2-2020Q2	
				N	%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>275,415</b>	<b>280,876</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>2.0</b>
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,879	2,994	115	4.0
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	20,311	21,919	1,608	7.9
22	Utilities	2,546	2,576	30	1.2
23	Construction	20,049	19,812	-237	-1.2
31-33	Manufacturing	9,506	9,757	251	2.6
42	Wholesale Trade	8,140	8,684	544	6.7
44-45	Retail Trade	29,351	29,093	-258	-0.9
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,830	13,386	556	4.3
51	Information	3,584	3,506	-78	-2.2
52	Finance & Insurance	6,894	6,959	65	0.9
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,196	4,327	131	3.1
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	9,152	9,478	326	3.6
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	870	885	15	1.7
56	Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Svcs.	8,628	9,117	489	5.7
61	Educational Services	28,840	29,330	490	1.7
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	33,027	33,366	339	1.0
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,734	3,924	190	5.1
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,028	33,858	830	2.5
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,329	7,399	70	1.0
	Government	30,521	30,462	-59	-0.2

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

Prepared by P. Manning, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS, 3/5/19.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Projections, 2018-2020.

48-49; 556, or 4.3%), and wholesale trade (NAICS 42; 544, or 6.7%).

Over the last decade, Wyoming has experienced two periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4 (see related article on page 1). During both economic downturns, mining experienced substantial job losses, and employment in mining bottomed out in 2016Q3 with less than 18,000 jobs, the fewest mining jobs in Wyoming since 2003Q1 (Moore, in press). Since then, however, mining has seen increases in employment through the time of the base period used in these projections (2018Q2).

Projections are based on historic trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. Oil prices were relatively favorable for Wyoming suppliers at the time of these projections, and therefore employment levels

were expected to continue increasing. While the oil production conditions are currently relatively advantageous for Wyoming, the global energy supply/demand situation could change abruptly.

To put the 2020Q2 projected employment of 21,919 in mining into perspective, as shown in Figure 1, the most recent peak employment levels in the mining sector were approximately 28,000 in 2011Q4 and 2012Q1 when West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices were around \$100 per barrel (EIA, 2018). The 2016Q3 lows in employment were preceded by crude oil prices as low as \$30 per barrel. At the time these projections were produced, crude oil hovered around \$50 per barrel.

At the three-digit subsector level, there is more variation in increases and decreases than at the two-digit sector level.

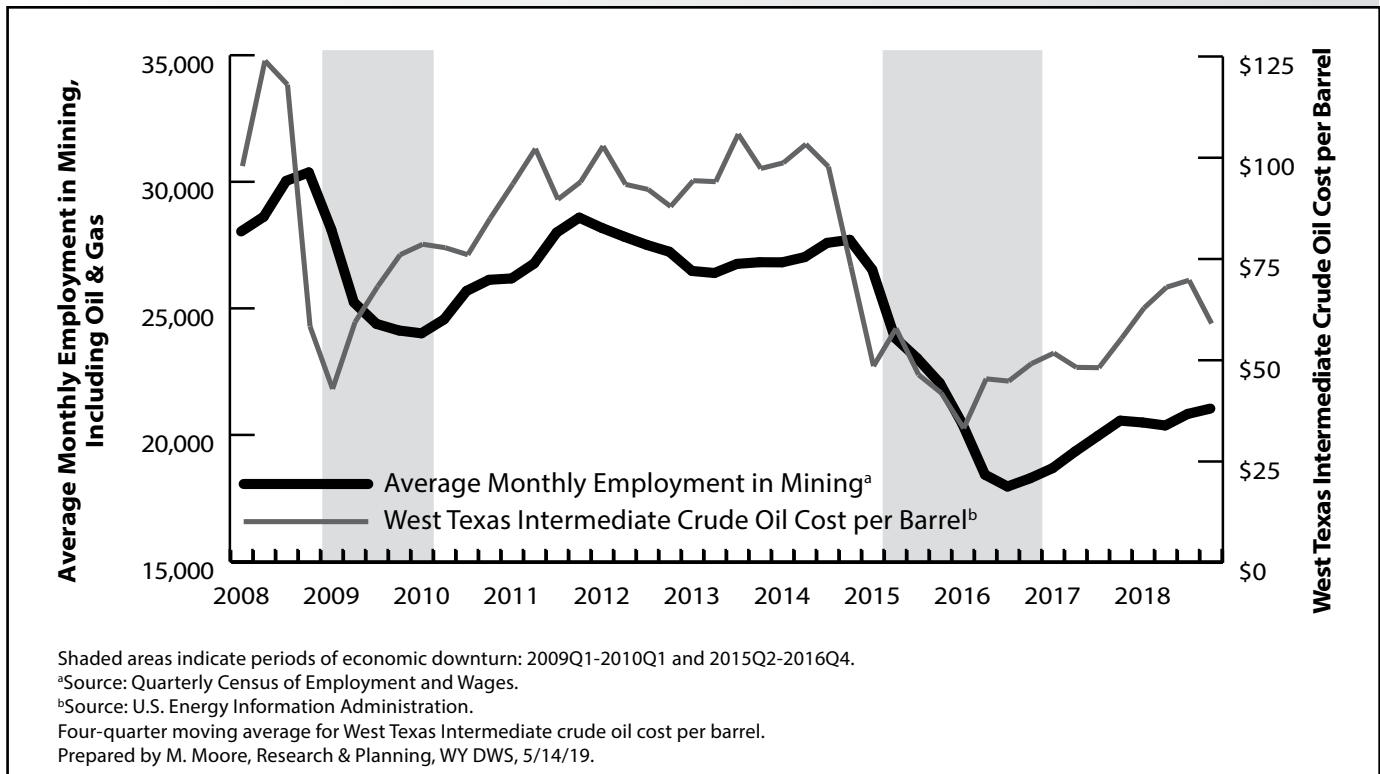


Figure 2: Average Monthly Employment in Mining in Wyoming and West Texas Intermediate Crude Oil Cost per Barrel, 2008Q1-2018Q4

For example, Wyoming's manufacturing sector (NAICS 31-33) is projected to add 251 jobs overall (2.6%), but some subsectors are expected to decrease or maintain a constant level of employment, while others are expected to grow faster than average (see Table 2). For example, food manufacturing (NAICS 311) is expected to decrease by 21.5% while fabricated metal product manufacturing machinery manufacturing (NAICS 332) is projected to grow by 15.8%.

An article on short-term occupational projections will be published in a future issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

## References

Moore, M. (In press). Chapter 2: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: Construction sector adds jobs for the first time in 3 years. *2019 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*. Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

U.S. Energy Information Administration. (2018). Spot prices for crude oil and petroleum products. Retrieved March 6, 2019, from <https://tinyurl.com/y9b4c4hu>

**Table 2: Wyoming Short-Term Industry Projections for Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) at the 3-Digit Subsector Level, 2018Q2-2020Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Base 2018Q2	Proj 2020Q2	Change, 2018Q2- 2020Q2	
				N	%
	<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>275,415</b>	<b>280,876</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>2.0</b>
31-33	Manufacturing	9,506	9,757	251	2.6
311	Food Manufacturing	637	500	-137	-21.5
312	Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	469	517	48	10.2
313	Textile Mills	ND	ND	ND	ND
314	Textile Product Mills	156	160	4	2.6
316	Leather & Allied Product Manufacturing	17	17	0	0.0
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	447	450	3	0.7
323	Printing & Related Support Activities	223	209	-14	-6.3
324	Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing	1,335	1,356	21	1.6
325	Chemical Manufacturing	1,783	1,831	48	2.7
326	Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	293	317	24	8.2
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	849	853	4	0.5
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	ND	ND	ND	ND
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	1,519	1,759	240	15.8
333	Machinery Manufacturing	611	630	19	3.1
334	Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	283	275	-8	-2.8
335	Electrical Equipment, Appliance, & Component Manufacturing	230	232	2	0.9
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	233	237	4	1.7
337	Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	179	176	-3	-1.7
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	142	134	-8	-5.6

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

N/D = not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Prepared by P. Manning, Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS, 3/5/19.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Projections, 2018-2020.

# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.0% in January 2019

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 4.1% in December to 4.0% in January. Wyoming's unemployment rate was the same as the U.S. unemployment rate of 4.0%.

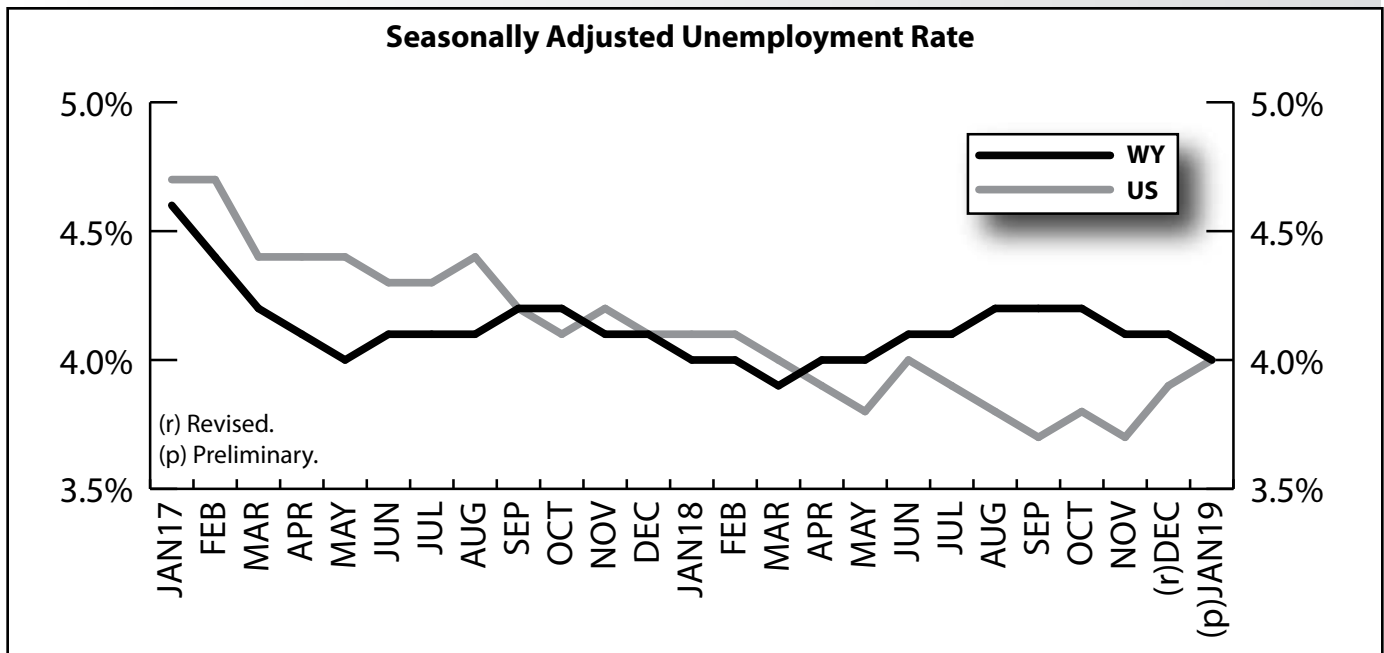
From December to January, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased. Jobless rates usually increase in January because of seasonal job losses in construction, retail trade, government, transportation & utilities, and other sectors. The largest increases in unemployment were seen in Johnson (up from 4.0% to 5.2%), Fremont (up from 4.9% to 5.9%), and Hot Springs (up from 3.7% to 4.7%) counties.

From January 2018 to January 2019, unemployment rates decreased in 14 counties, increased slightly in eight counties, and remained unchanged in Lincoln County. The largest decreases occurred in energy producing counties. Converse County's unemployment rate fell from 4.8% to 3.4%, Natrona County's rate fell from 5.6% to 4.7%, and Campbell County's rate fell from 4.9% to 4.0%.

In January, Teton County and Niobrara County tied for the lowest unemployment rate, each at 3.0%. The next lowest rates were found in Goshen County at 3.4%, Converse County at 3.4%, and Albany County at 3.5%. The highest jobless rates occurred in Fremont (5.9%), Park (5.7%), and Big Horn (5.6%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) increased from 276,100 in January 2018 to 281,300 in January 2019, a gain of 5,200 jobs (or 1.9%).

<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, January 2019

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

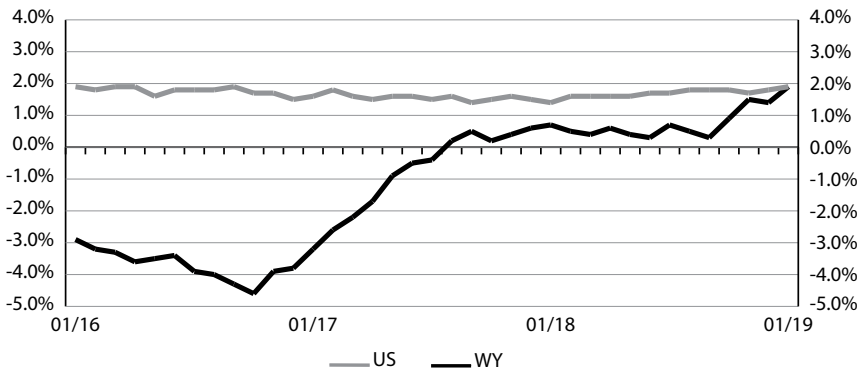
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>276,147</b>	<b>281,300</b>	<b>5,153</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	20,911	20,400	-511	-2.5%
Construction	17,191	19,800	2,609	13.2%
Manufacturing	9,928	10,200	272	2.7%
Wholesale Trade	8,141	8,200	59	0.7%
Retail Trade	28,223	29,400	1,177	4.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,371	14,900	529	3.6%
Information	3,510	3,500	-10	-0.3%
Financial Activities	11,018	10,900	-118	-1.1%
Professional & Business Services	18,085	18,800	715	3.8%
Educational & Health Services	28,216	27,800	-416	-1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	32,925	33,100	175	0.5%
Other Services	16,100	16,400	300	1.8%
Government	67,528	67,900	372	0.5%

Projections were run in February 2019 and based on QCEW data through September 2018.

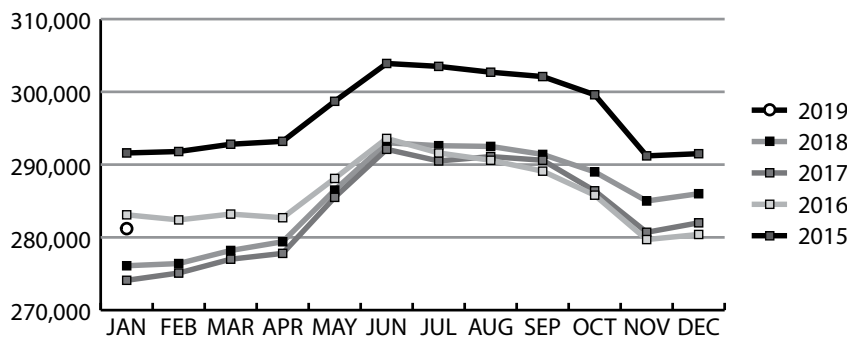
## State Unemployment Rates January 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.4
Alaska	6.5
District of Columbia	5.4
West Virginia	5.2
Arizona	5.1
New Mexico	5.1
Louisiana	4.9
Mississippi	4.7
Ohio	4.7
Washington	4.5
Nevada	4.4
Illinois	4.3
Oregon	4.3
California	4.2
Kentucky	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.1
Michigan	4.0
New Jersey	4.0
Rhode Island	4.0
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.0</b>
New York	3.9
Alabama	3.8
Connecticut	3.8
Georgia	3.8
Montana	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Texas	3.8
Arkansas	3.7
Colorado	3.7
Maryland	3.7
Delaware	3.5
Indiana	3.5
Maine	3.5
Florida	3.4
Kansas	3.4
Tennessee	3.3
Missouri	3.2
Oklahoma	3.2
South Carolina	3.2
Massachusetts	3.1
Utah	3.1
Minnesota	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
South Dakota	2.9
Idaho	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Hawaii	2.7
North Dakota	2.5
Vermont	2.5
Iowa	2.4
New Hampshire	2.4

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



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

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

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 19	Dec 18	Jan 18	Jan 19 Dec 18	Jan 19 Jan 18
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.9	6.0	6.0	-1.7	-1.7
Construction	1.6	1.8	1.7	-11.1	-5.9
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	25.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.3	5.1	-1.9	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.6	1.5	-6.3	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 19	Dec 18	Jan 18	Jan 19 Dec 18	Jan 19 Jan 18
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>-3.3</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-4.1</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.7	0.0	-2.1
Construction	1.1	1.2	1.3	-8.3	-15.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.5	4.7	4.6	-4.3	-2.2
Information	0.1	0.2	0.2	-50.0	-50.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.7	0.7	-14.3	-14.3
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jan 19	Dec 18	Jan 18	Jan 19 Dec 18	Jan 19 Jan 18
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>-9.5</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	1.7	1.9	1.9	-10.5	-10.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	2.8	2.7	0.0	3.7
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	1.8	1.9	1.7	-5.3	5.9
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	8.0	7.4	7.8	8.1	2.6
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.0
Alaska	7.4
District of Columbia	6.0
West Virginia	6.0
Arizona	5.7
New Mexico	5.5
Ohio	5.4
Illinois	5.3
Washington	5.3
Louisiana	5.2
Mississippi	5.2
Montana	5.0
Oregon	4.9
Rhode Island	4.9
California	4.8
Connecticut	4.7
Michigan	4.6
Nevada	4.6
New Jersey	4.6
New York	4.6
Arkansas	4.5
Georgia	4.5
Kentucky	4.5
North Carolina	4.5
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Alabama	4.4
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Maine	4.3
Maryland	4.3
Minnesota	4.3
Colorado	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Texas	4.2
Idaho	4.1
Indiana	4.1
Florida	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Missouri	3.8
Oklahoma	3.8
Delaware	3.7
Tennessee	3.7
Massachusetts	3.6
South Carolina	3.6
Wisconsin	3.5
Iowa	3.3
South Dakota	3.3
Utah	3.2
Virginia	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
North Dakota	3.0
Hawaii	2.9
New Hampshire	2.9
Vermont	2.8

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*Benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell from \$7.2 million in January 2018 to \$5.9 million in January 2019, a decrease of 17.6%.*

	Jan 2019 (p)	Dec 2018 (r)	Jan 2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>281,300</b>	<b>286,000</b>	<b>276,100</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Wyoming State Government	14,400	15,200	14,600	-5.3	-1.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,500	46,800	45,800	-0.6	1.5
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,500	39,300	38,400	-2.0	0.3
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,749,000	8,030,000	7,751,000	-3.5	0.0
As a percent of all workers	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	426,000	375,000	451,000	13.6	-5.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,640,000	4,740,000	5,474,000	19.0	3.0
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	15,778	10,219	19,542	54.4	-19.3
Benefits Paid	\$5,939,531	\$3,799,884	\$7,206,246	56.3	-17.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$376.44	\$371.84	\$368.76	1.2	2.1
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	254,764	259,379	251,649	-1.8	1.2

### Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers

(1982 to 1984 = 100)

	2019 (p)	2018 (r)	2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
All Items	251.7	251.2	247.9	0.2	1.6
Food & Beverages	256.2	255.0	252.1	0.5	1.6
Housing	262.3	261.4	254.9	0.4	2.9
Apparel	122.4	120.5	122.3	1.6	0.1
Transportation	202.6	204.5	205.3	-1.0	-1.3
Medical Care	490.2	487.4	481.1	0.6	1.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	120.3	119.7	118.6	0.5	1.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	137.1	137.0	136.6	0.1	0.3
Other Goods & Services	446.0	445.1	437.7	0.2	1.9

Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)

	2019 (p)	2018 (r)	2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
All Commodities	198.6	202.1	197.9	-1.7	0.4

### Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)

	2019 (p)	2018 (r)	2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Total Units	103	101	76	2.0	35.5
Valuation	\$25,878,000	\$33,651,000	\$32,367,000	-23.1	-20.0
Single Family Homes	72	84	74	-14.3	-2.7
Valuation	\$22,378,000	\$31,697,000	\$32,159,000	-29.4	-30.4
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	16	25	6	-36.0	166.7
Valuation	\$3,124,000	\$3,949,000	\$1,210,000	-20.9	158.2
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	39	28	20	39.3	95.0
Valuation	\$5,928,000	\$5,220,000	\$4,081,000	13.6	45.3

### Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming

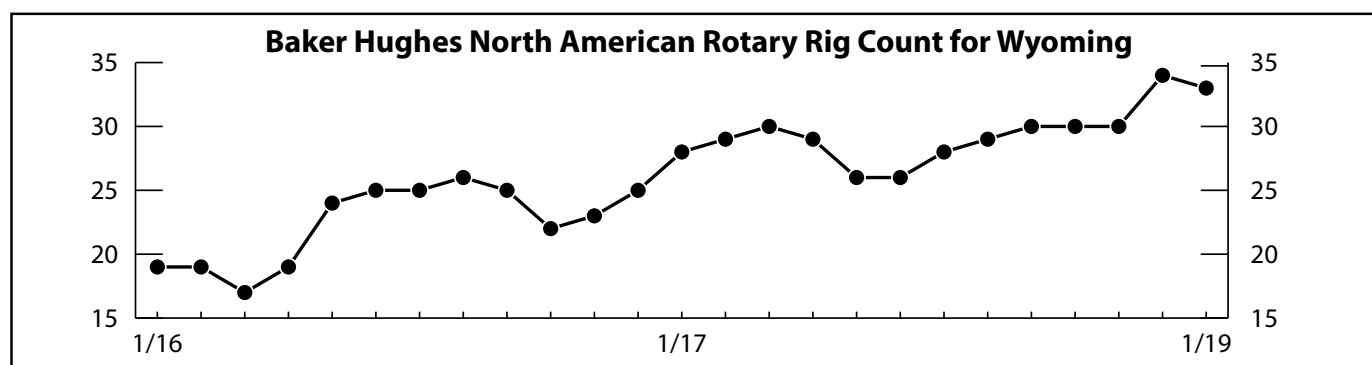
	2019 (p)	2018 (r)	2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
	33	34	28	-2.9	17.9

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

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

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

Note: Production worker hours and earnings data have been dropped from the Economic Indicators page because of problems with accuracy due to a small sample size and high item nonresponse. The Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From December to January, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jan 2019 (p)	Dec 2018 (r)	Jan 2018 (b)	Jan 2019 (p)	Dec 2018 (r)	Jan 2018 (b)	Jan 2019 (p)	Dec 2018 (r)	Jan 2018 (b)	Jan 2019 (p)	Dec 2018 (r)	Jan 2018 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>44,901</b>	<b>44,819</b>	<b>45,030</b>	<b>42,361</b>	<b>42,637</b>	<b>42,351</b>	<b>2,540</b>	<b>2,182</b>	<b>2,679</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Big Horn	5,186	5,203	5,091	4,896	4,922	4,811	290	281	280	5.6	5.4	5.5
Fremont	18,727	18,673	18,943	17,628	17,752	17,697	1,099	921	1,246	5.9	4.9	6.6
Hot Springs	2,150	2,135	2,239	2,050	2,056	2,142	100	79	97	4.7	3.7	4.3
Park	14,801	14,749	14,659	13,953	14,019	13,795	848	730	864	5.7	4.9	5.9
Washakie	4,037	4,059	4,098	3,834	3,888	3,906	203	171	192	5.0	4.2	4.7
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>49,507</b>	<b>49,293</b>	<b>49,807</b>	<b>47,343</b>	<b>47,438</b>	<b>47,353</b>	<b>2,164</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Campbell	22,588	22,615	22,906	21,674	21,755	21,784	914	860	1,122	4.0	3.8	4.9
Crook	3,632	3,555	3,634	3,494	3,445	3,504	138	110	130	3.8	3.1	3.6
Johnson	4,158	4,108	4,070	3,940	3,945	3,847	218	163	223	5.2	4.0	5.5
Sheridan	15,400	15,304	15,465	14,646	14,698	14,642	754	606	823	4.9	4.0	5.3
Weston	3,729	3,711	3,732	3,589	3,595	3,576	140	116	156	3.8	3.1	4.2
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>57,526</b>	<b>57,218</b>	<b>57,934</b>	<b>55,050</b>	<b>54,924</b>	<b>55,433</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>2,501</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Lincoln	8,619	8,524	8,664	8,213	8,170	8,261	406	354	403	4.7	4.2	4.7
Sublette	4,323	4,172	4,225	4,107	3,975	4,016	216	197	209	5.0	4.7	4.9
Sweetwater	21,021	21,144	21,389	20,019	20,259	20,338	1,002	885	1,051	4.8	4.2	4.9
Teton	14,935	14,635	14,789	14,484	14,131	14,395	451	504	394	3.0	3.4	2.7
Uinta	8,628	8,743	8,867	8,227	8,389	8,423	401	354	444	4.6	4.0	5.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>80,997</b>	<b>81,296</b>	<b>80,531</b>	<b>77,760</b>	<b>78,377</b>	<b>77,201</b>	<b>3,237</b>	<b>2,919</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Albany	20,129	21,096	20,032	19,424	20,449	19,349	705	647	683	3.5	3.1	3.4
Goshen	6,765	6,802	6,830	6,537	6,595	6,585	228	207	245	3.4	3.0	3.6
Laramie	48,271	47,663	47,734	46,199	45,794	45,584	2,072	1,869	2,150	4.3	3.9	4.5
Niobrara	1,247	1,226	1,263	1,209	1,195	1,230	38	31	33	3.0	2.5	2.6
Platte	4,585	4,509	4,672	4,391	4,344	4,453	194	165	219	4.2	3.7	4.7
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>54,681</b>	<b>54,330</b>	<b>54,214</b>	<b>52,209</b>	<b>52,052</b>	<b>51,281</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>2,278</b>	<b>2,933</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Carbon	7,637	7,551	7,534	7,284	7,254	7,166	353	297	368	4.6	3.9	4.9
Converse	7,709	7,636	7,418	7,444	7,384	7,065	265	252	353	3.4	3.3	4.8
Natrona	39,335	39,143	39,262	37,481	37,414	37,050	1,854	1,729	2,212	4.7	4.4	5.6
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>287,610</b>	<b>286,957</b>	<b>287,515</b>	<b>274,721</b>	<b>275,430</b>	<b>273,620</b>	<b>12,889</b>	<b>11,527</b>	<b>13,895</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.0	4.1	4.0
U.S. ....										4.4	3.7	4.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.0	3.9	4.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2018. Run Date 03/2018.

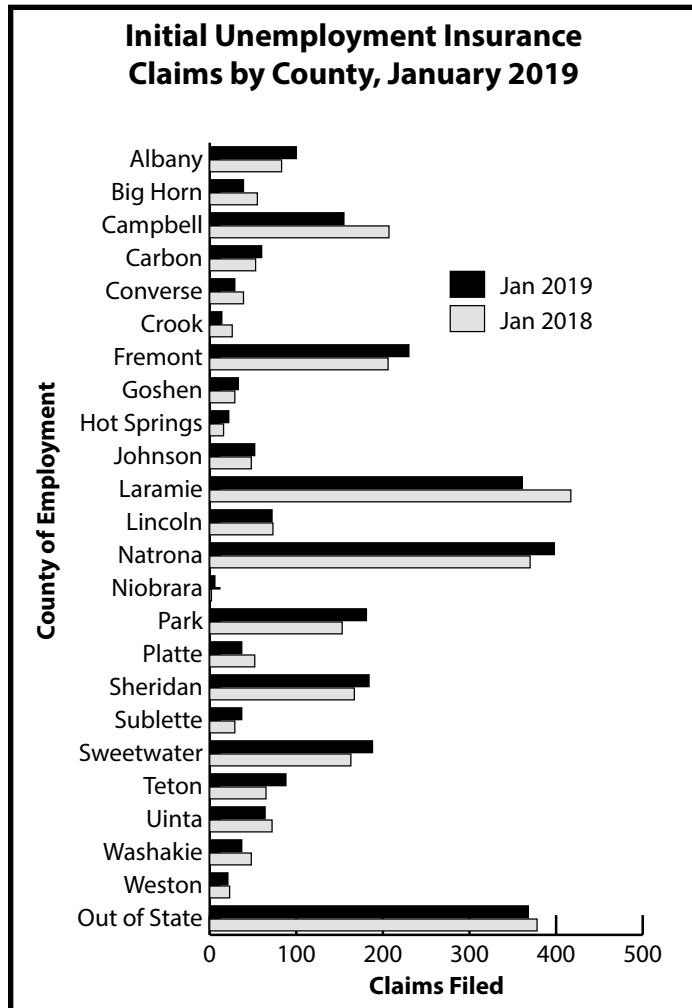
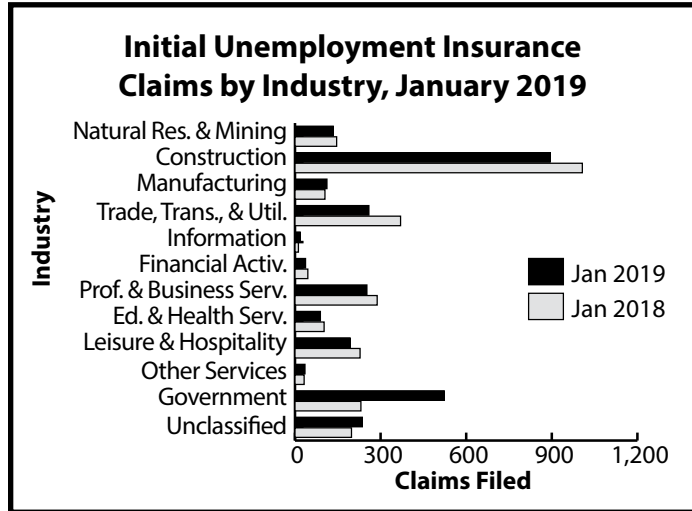
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Initial claims in federal government increased 261.2% over the year, which was due in part to the partial federal government shutdown that lasted from December 22, 2018, to January 25, 2019.



Initial Claims	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Jan 19 Jan 19		
	Jan 19	Dec 18	Jan 18	Dec 18	Jan 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>2,791</b>	<b>2,291</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,142	1,215	1,260	-6.0	-9.4
Natural Res. & Mining	134	113	146	18.6	-8.2
Mining	120	98	118	22.4	1.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	6	6	0.0	0.0
Construction	894	1,029	1,007	-13.1	-11.2
Manufacturing	112	72	105	55.6	6.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	890	752	1,084	18.4	-17.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	259	183	370	41.5	-30.0
Wholesale Trade	29	30	52	-3.3	-44.2
Retail Trade	148	90	181	64.4	-18.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	82	63	137	30.2	-40.1
Information	18	16	12	12.5	50.0
Financial Activities	37	19	45	94.7	-17.8
Prof. and Business Svcs.	252	271	288	-7.0	-12.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	89	65	102	36.9	-12.7
Leisure & Hospitality	193	156	228	23.7	-15.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	35	36	32	-2.8	9.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	523	119	231	339.5	126.4
Federal Government	419	55	116	661.8	261.2
State Government	24	9	29	166.7	-17.2
Local Government	79	54	85	46.3	-7.1
Local Education	9	8	19	12.5	-52.6
UNCLASSIFIED	236	204	198	15.7	19.2

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	155	217	195	-28.6	-20.5
Construction	143	207	159	-30.9	-10.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	130	120	187	8.3	-30.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	32	34	68	-5.9	-52.9
Financial Activities	3	2	9	50.0	-66.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	49	52	56	-5.8	-12.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	18	7	17	157.1	5.9
Leisure & Hospitality	12	11	22	9.1	-45.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	50	27	19	85.2	162.2
UNCLASSIFIED	24	34	14	-29.4	71.4

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	172	198	157	-13.1	9.6
Construction	141	169	130	-16.6	8.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	157	136	193	15.4	-18.7
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	49	42	66	16.7	-25.8
Financial Activities	8	4	9	100.0	-11.1
Prof. & Business Svcs.	49	30	54	63.3	-9.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	21	17	23	23.5	-8.7
Leisure & Hospitality	14	30	25	-53.3	-44.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	46	5	10	820.0	360.0
UNCLASSIFIED	21	11	7	90.9	200.0

<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.



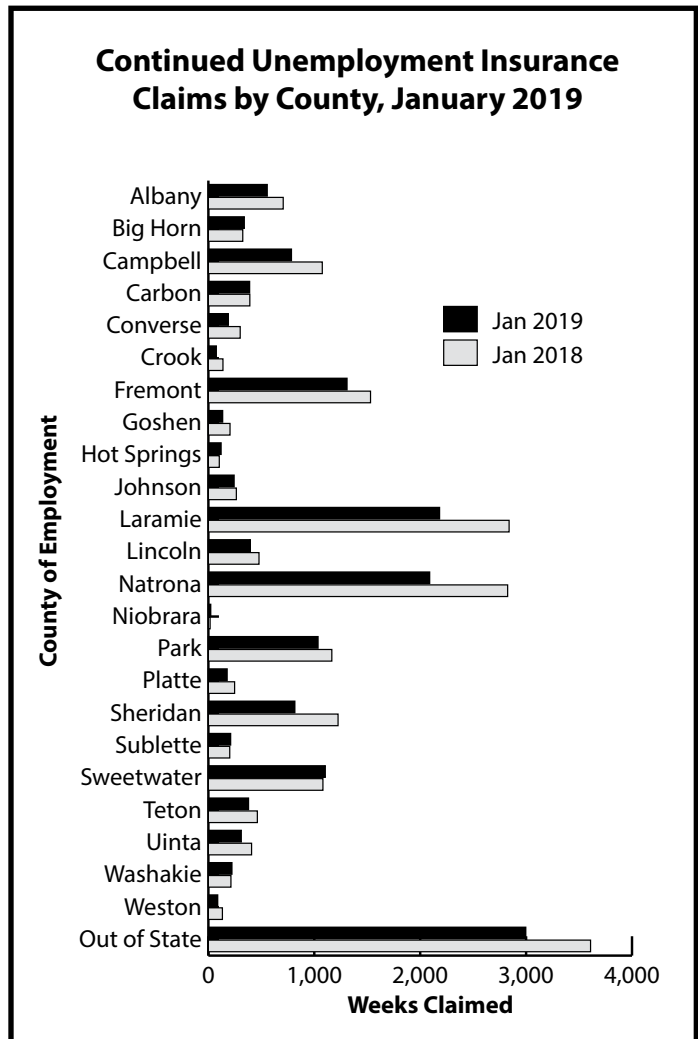
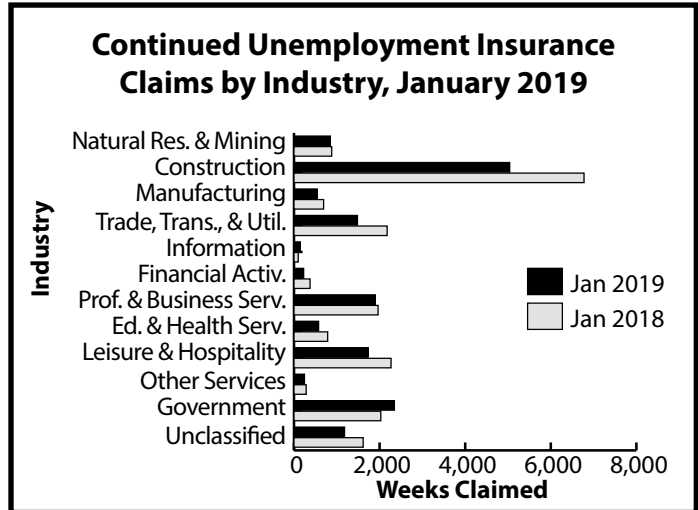
# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

The total number of unique claimants with continued claims decreased by 730 individuals (-14.4%) over the year. Total continued weeks claimed decreased by 3,679 weeks (-18.4%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Jan 19	Dec 18	Jan 18	Dec 18	Jan 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>16,276</b>	<b>12,519</b>	<b>19,955</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>-18.4</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>4,044</b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>-14.4</b>
Benefit Exhaustions	479	350	279	36.9	71.7
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	11.1%	8.7%	5.5%	2.4%	5.5%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>6,432</b>	<b>4,256</b>	<b>8,351</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>-23.0</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	850	697	881	22.0	-3.5
Mining	682	544	633	25.4	7.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	86	76	63	13.2	36.5
Construction	5,040	3,220	6,776	56.5	-25.6
Manufacturing	542	337	692	60.8	-21.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>6,315</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>7,958</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>-20.6</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,483	1,305	2,176	13.6	-31.8
Wholesale Trade	240	232	330	3.4	-27.3
Retail Trade	766	651	1,323	17.7	-42.1
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	477	422	523	13.0	-8.8
Information	148	135	98	9.6	51.0
Financial Activities	226	252	375	-10.3	-39.7
Prof. & Business Svcs.	1,898	1,235	1,964	53.7	-3.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	575	512	787	12.3	-26.9
Leisure and Hospitality	1,733	2,306	2,267	-24.8	-23.6
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	245	185	284	32.4	-13.7
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>2,028</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Federal Government	1,627	709	1,041	129.5	56.3
State Government	121	87	235	39.1	-48.5
Local Government	598	525	750	13.9	-20.3
Local Education	119	133	200	-10.5	-40.5
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>-26.9</b>
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,183</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>2,839</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>-23.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>-16.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>1,514</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>-37.7</b>
Construction	885	660	1,331	34.1	-33.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>-10.0</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	199	166	330	19.9	-39.7
Financial Activities	41	47	88	-12.8	-53.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	443	189	306	134.4	44.8
Educational and Health Svcs.	86	77	155	11.7	-44.5
Leisure & Hospitality	89	78	100	14.1	-11.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>125.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>14.9</b>
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED</b>	<b>2,089</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>39.4</b>	<b>-26.1</b>
<b>TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>-20.5</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>-38.0</b>
Construction	654	399	1,129	63.9	-42.1
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>-19.7</b>
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	259	209	420	23.9	-38.3
Financial Activities	49	55	76	-10.9	-35.5
Professional & Business Svcs.	303	200	342	51.5	-11.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	161	138	162	16.7	-0.6
Leisure & Hospitality	211	217	275	-2.8	-23.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>237.1</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>62.5</b>

<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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