

# TRENDS

## 2019Q2 Quarterly Update

### Driven by Construction, Job Growth Continues in 2019Q2

by: *Michael Moore, Editor*

*The purpose of this article is to provide the reader with an overview of Wyoming's employment and wages in 2019Q2, along with a discussion of recent trends at the industry and county levels. The data presented in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, available online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc\\_202.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm).*

Wyoming added nearly 5,000 jobs over the year, as average monthly employment increased 1.8% from

273,771 in second quarter 2018 (2018Q2) to 278,741 in second quarter 2019 (2019Q2; see Table 1), according to data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). This marked the eighth consecutive quarter of moderate job growth in Wyoming. Total wages increased by \$172.7 million (5.4%) and the state's average weekly wage increased from \$901 to \$932 (\$32, or 3.5%).

**Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2018Q2 and 2019Q2**

	2019Q2	2018Q2	Change, 2018Q2-2019Q2	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	278,741	273,771	4,970	1.8
Total Wages	\$3.8 Billion	\$3.2 Billion	\$172.7 Million	5.4
Average Weekly Wage	\$932	\$901	\$32	3.5

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/21/19.

This article provides an overview of employment and wages by industry for 2019Q2, with a focus on mining, construction, manufacturing, and

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Consumer Price Index for transportation fell 1.1% from August 2018 to August 2019, reflecting lower gasoline prices. ... *page 20*
- There were 935 new initial claims in August, up 1.0% from August 2018 but down 26.1% from the 1,266 initial claims in July. ... *page 22*

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### Correction

Editor's note: In the June 2019 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* that was previously published and mailed to subscribers, the article titled, "Analysis of the Gender Wage Gap Among Wyoming State Employees" incorrectly included Legislative Service Office (LSO) wage information. Because LSO's wage data is not classified like those of the executive branch job classifications or pay grades, including LSO's wage data in this analysis was not appropriate. The Department of Workforce Services regrets its error in including this wage data.

The revised article is available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0619/0619.pdf>

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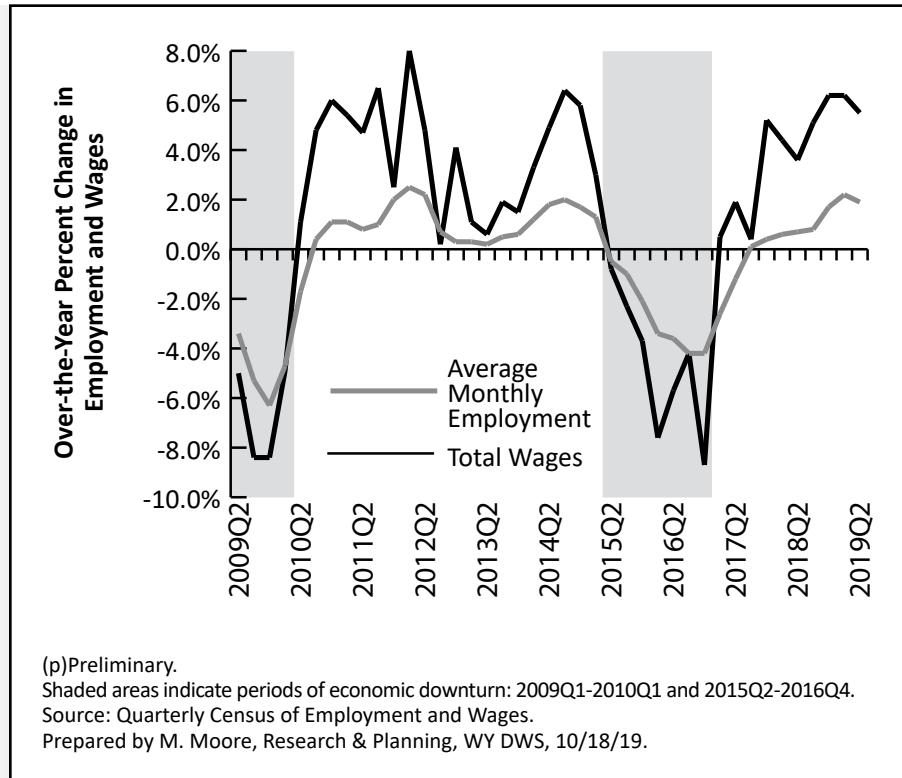


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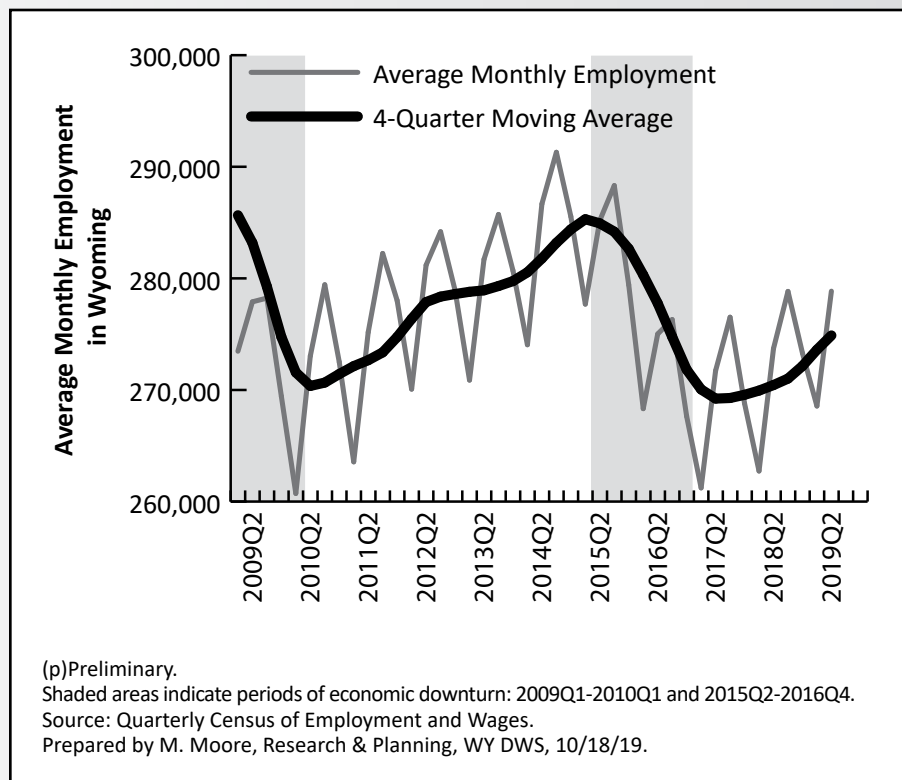
retail trade. In addition, this article examines employment and wage changes at the county level, particularly in Converse County, which continued to show substantial over-the-year growth.

Wyoming experienced two periods of economic downturn over the last decade: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 (see Figure 1 and Table 2, page 4). An *economic downturn* is defined by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW. Both downturns were preceded by declining energy prices (Moore, 2019a). As illustrated in Figure 2, although Wyoming's average monthly employment has trended upward since the end of the most recent economic downturn, employment levels remain considerably lower compared to pre-downturn levels.

(Text continued on page 5)



**Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages Across All Industries in Wyoming, 2009Q2-2019Q2**



**Figure 2: Average Monthly Employment Across All Industries in Wyoming, 2009Q2-2019Q2**

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2009Q2-2019Q2

Year/ Quarter	Average Monthly Employment	Over-the-Year Change		Total Wages (in Millions)	Over-the-Year Change		Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%		\$	%		\$	%
2009/2	277,897	-9,883	-3.4	\$2,773.2	-\$144.8	-5.0	\$768	-\$12	-1.5
2009/3	278,234	-15,661	-5.3	\$2,736.1	-\$249.7	-8.4	\$756	-\$25	-3.2
2009/4	269,439	-18,039	-6.3	\$2,911.6	-\$265.6	-8.4	\$831	-\$19	-2.2
2010/1	260,726	-12,745	-4.7	\$2,627.6	-\$136.8	-4.9	\$774	-\$4	-0.5
2010/2	273,044	-4,853	-1.7	\$2,802.8	\$29.7	1.1	\$790	\$22	2.9
2010/3	279,429	1,195	0.4	\$2,866.7	\$130.6	4.8	\$792	\$36	4.8
2010/4	272,511	3,072	1.1	\$3,087.1	\$175.5	6.0	\$871	\$40	4.8
2011/1	263,558	2,832	1.1	\$2,769.1	\$141.5	5.4	\$808	\$34	4.4
2011/2	275,169	2,125	0.8	\$2,933.5	\$130.6	4.7	\$820	\$30	3.8
2011/3	282,231	2,802	1.0	\$3,053.9	\$187.2	6.5	\$832	\$40	5.1
2011/4	278,015	5,504	2.0	\$3,165.7	\$78.7	2.5	\$876	\$5	0.6
2012/1	270,073	6,515	2.5	\$2,991.2	\$222.2	8.0	\$852	\$44	5.4
2012/2	281,192	6,023	2.2	\$3,074.2	\$140.7	4.8	\$841	\$21	2.6
2012/3	284,180	1,949	0.7	\$3,060.1	\$6.2	0.2	\$828	-\$4	-0.5
2012/4	278,934	919	0.3	\$3,294.1	\$128.3	4.1	\$908	\$32	3.7
2013/1	270,881	808	0.3	\$3,024.2	\$33.0	1.1	\$859	\$7	0.8
2013/2	281,707	515	0.2	\$3,093.1	\$18.9	0.6	\$845	\$4	0.5
2013/3	285,726	1,546	0.5	\$3,119.2	\$59.1	1.9	\$840	\$12	1.4
2013/4	280,701	1,767	0.6	\$3,344.4	\$50.3	1.5	\$916	\$8	0.9
2014/1	274,050	3,169	1.2	\$3,124.2	\$99.9	3.3	\$877	\$18	2.1
2014/2	286,669	4,962	1.8	\$3,243.4	\$150.3	4.9	\$870	\$25	3.0
2014/3	291,299	5,573	2.0	\$3,317.5	\$198.2	6.4	\$876	\$36	4.3
2014/4	285,540	4,839	1.7	\$3,536.9	\$192.5	5.8	\$953	\$37	4.0
2015/1	277,691	3,641	1.3	\$3,218.2	\$94.0	3.0	\$892	\$15	1.7
2015/2	285,186	-1,483	-0.5	\$3,219.0	-\$24.4	-0.8	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015/3	288,316	-2,983	-1.0	\$3,242.0	-\$75.4	-2.3	\$865	-\$11	-1.3
2015/4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016/1	268,324	-9,367	-3.4	\$2,974.7	-\$243.5	-7.6	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
2016/2	275,018	-10,168	-3.6	\$3,035.5	-\$183.5	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016/3	276,309	-12,007	-4.2	\$3,107.0	-\$135.0	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016/4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017/1	261,224	-7,100	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$14.1	0.5	\$880	\$28	3.3
2017/2	271,729	-3,289	-1.2	\$3,092.2	\$56.7	1.9	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017/3	276,521	212	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.5	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017/4	268,791	1,150	0.4	\$3,273.2	\$161.9	5.2	\$937	\$43	4.8
2018/1	262,736	1,512	0.6	\$3,121.5	\$132.7	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.9
2018/2	273,771	2,042	0.8	\$3,204.7	\$112.5	3.6	\$901	\$26	3.0
2018/3	278,832	2,311	0.8	\$3,278.1	\$159.6	5.1	\$904	\$36	4.1
2018/4	273,307	4,516	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$202.0	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019/1	268,560	5,824	2.2	\$3,314.4	\$192.9	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019/2	278,741	4,970	1.8	\$3,379.8	\$175.0	5.5	\$932	\$31	3.5

Boxed areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4. An economic downturn is defined as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by C. Toups, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/11/19.

(Text continued from page 3)

**Industry**

Most industries showed over-the-year job growth in 2019Q2 (see Table 3), with the greatest percentage increases seen in construction (14.9%), manufacturing (4.7%), and educational services (3.9%). Average monthly employment in mining, including oil & gas, increased by 2.1%. Industries with a decrease in average monthly employment included information (-5.4%), other services (-2.5%), retail trade (-1.5%), and agriculture (-0.3%).

Overall, average monthly employment in private industry increased by 2.2%, while total government increased by 0.5%. Federal government increased by 1.4%, while employment in state (0.2%) and local (0.4%) government increased slightly.

Industries are classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure is shown in Table 4 (see page 4). Table 3 shows employment and wages at the two-digit sector level. In order to gain a better understanding of employment and wage changes in mining, construction, manufacturing, and retail trade, Tables 5-8 provide more detail, particularly at

**Table 3: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS<sup>a</sup> Sector and Ownership, 2018Q2 and 2019Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2019Q2	2018Q2	Over-the-Year Change N	Over-the-Year Change %	2019Q2	2018Q2	Over-the-Year Change \$ (in Millions)	Over-the-Year Change %
	<b>Ownership - Total</b>	<b>278,741</b>	<b>273,771</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>\$3,378.1</b>	<b>\$3,205.4</b>	<b>\$172.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
	<b>Ownership - Private</b>	<b>211,965</b>	<b>207,321</b>	<b>4,643</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>\$2,515.0</b>	<b>\$2,357.0</b>	<b>\$158.0</b>	<b>6.7</b>
11	Agriculture	2,888	2,897	-9	-0.3	\$23.7	\$24.1	-\$0.4	-1.7
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	20,811	20,374	437	2.1	\$461.3	\$444.7	\$16.6	3.7
23	Construction	23,125	20,127	2,997	14.9	\$320.1	\$259.9	\$60.2	23.2
31	Manufacturing	9,941	9,490	451	4.7	\$165.3	\$152.7	\$12.6	8.2
45, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	20,937	20,379	559	2.7	\$330.2	\$308.7	\$21.5	7.0
44	Retail Trade	28,939	29,392	-453	-1.5	\$212.4	\$209.4	\$3.0	1.4
51	Information	3,389	3,585	-195	-5.4	\$41.0	\$41.3	-\$0.3	-0.8
52-53	Financial Activities	11,120	11,112	8	0.1	\$156.0	\$151.9	\$4.1	2.7
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	19,311	18,754	557	3.0	\$254.4	\$235.5	\$19.0	8.1
61	Educational Services	1,637	1,576	61	3.9	\$14.0	\$12.9	\$1.1	8.5
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,560	25,438	123	0.5	\$277.4	\$270.2	\$7.2	2.7
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	37,071	36,831	240	0.7	\$189.1	\$179.3	\$9.8	5.5
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,185	7,366	-181	-2.5	\$69.2	\$66.4	\$2.8	4.3
	<b>Total Government</b>	<b>66,776</b>	<b>66,450</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>\$863.2</b>	<b>\$848.4</b>	<b>\$14.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>
	Federal Government	7,700	7,596	104	1.4	\$127.5	\$123.7	\$3.8	3.1
	State Government	12,625	12,599	27	0.2	\$178.0	\$175.9	\$2.0	1.2
	Local Government	46,451	46,255	195	0.4	\$557.7	\$548.8	\$8.9	1.6

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

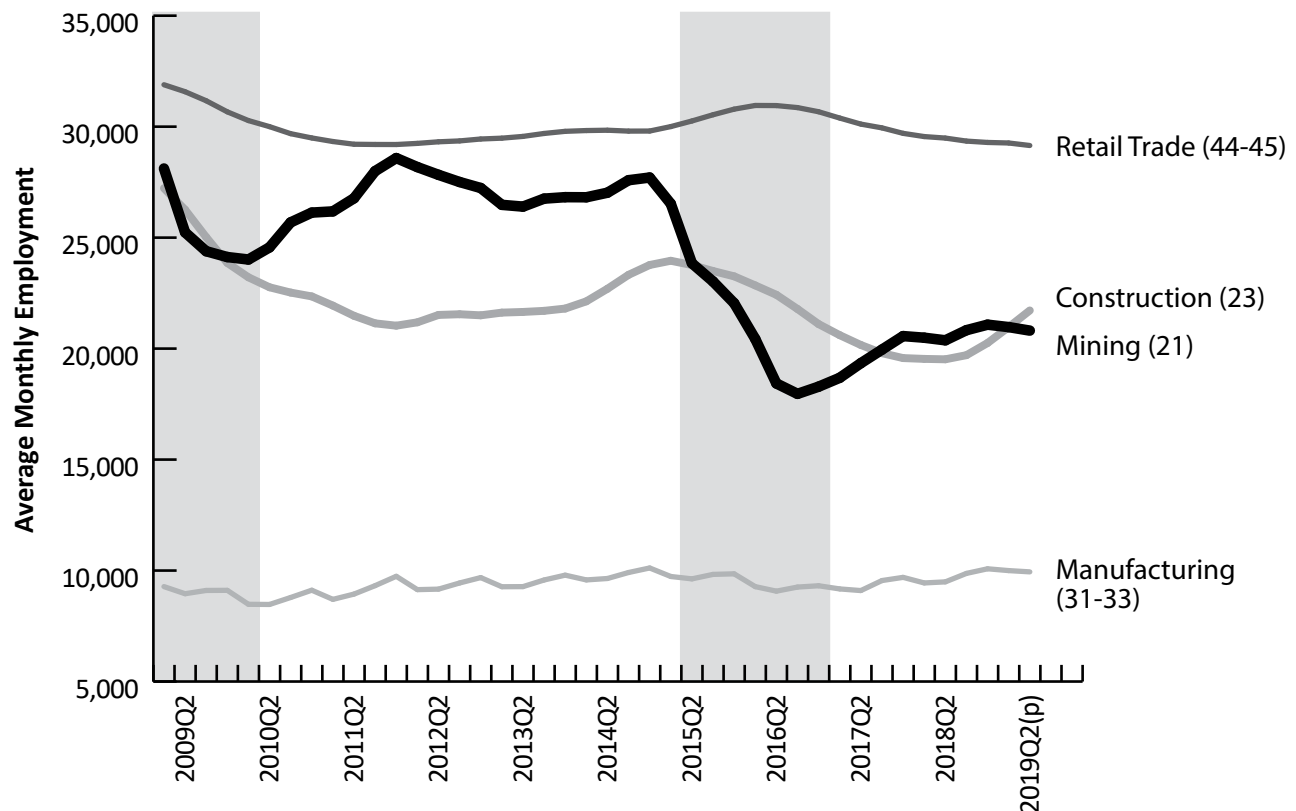
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/2019.

the subsector (three-digit), industry group (four-digit), and detailed national industry (six-digit) levels.

Figure 3 shows trends in average monthly employment for the four industry

sectors discussed in this article from 2009Q1 to 2019Q2. Average monthly employment in mining plummeted during the recent economic downturn, from a high of 27,708 in 2014Q4 to a low of 17,961 in 2016Q3 (-9,747, or -35.2%). In



(p)Preliminary.

Four-quarter moving averages were used to retail trade and construction.

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, 10/18/19.

Figure 3: Average Monthly Employment for Selected Industries in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q2

Table 4: North American Industry Classification Structure of Selected Levels for Construction (NAICS 23)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	23	Construction
Subsector (3-Digit)	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction
Industry Group (4-Digit)	2371	Utility System Construction
Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	23711	Water & Sewer System Construction
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	237110	Water & Sewer System Construction
Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	23712	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	237120	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

other words, Wyoming lost more than one-third of its mining jobs during the recent economic downturn. Average monthly employment in Wyoming's construction sector declined from prior-year levels for 13 consecutive quarters (more than three years) before increasing in 2018Q3; by 2019Q2, employment in construction began approaching pre-downturn levels. Employment in manufacturing has remained in the 9,000 to 10,000 level over the last decade; in 2018Q4, average monthly employment in manufacturing was 10,079, very close to the pre-downturn peak of 10,116 in 2014Q4. Finally, average monthly employment in retail trade increased during most of the recent economic downturn, but 2019Q2 marked the 13th consecutive quarter of over-the-year job losses.

### Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Average monthly employment in mining, including oil & gas was 20,811 in 2019Q2, up from 20,374 in 2018Q2 (437 jobs, or 2.1%). At the subsector (three-digit) level, the largest job growth was seen in support activities for mining (NAICS 213), which increased from 9,204 to 9,891 (687, or 7.5%; see Table 5). Oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) lost 80 jobs (-2.6%), and mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212) lost 169 jobs (-2.1%).

Within the mining, except oil & gas subsector, coal mining (NAICS 2121) lost 169 jobs (-3.1%), while more moderate job growth (32 jobs, or 1.2%) was seen in nonmetallic mineral mining & quarrying (NAICS 2123), which includes mining for materials such as

**Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2018Q2-2019Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2019Q2	2018Q2	N	%	2019Q2	2018Q2	\$	%
<b>21</b>	<b>Mining, Including Oil &amp; Gas</b>	<b>20,811</b>	<b>20,374</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>\$461.3</b>	<b>\$444.7</b>	<b>\$16.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,953	3,033	-80	-2.6	\$77.4	\$76.5	\$0.8	1.0
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	1,681	1,689	-8	-0.5	\$40.2	\$41.6	-\$1.4	-3.5
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,272	1,344	-73	-5.4	\$37.1	\$34.9	\$2.2	6.4
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,967	8,136	-169	-2.1	\$183.8	\$187.9	-\$4.1	-2.2
2121	Coal Mining	5,237	5,407	-169	-3.1	\$118.2	\$121.2	-\$3.0	-2.5
2122	Metal Ore Mining	105	137	-32	-23.1	\$2.9	\$4.4	-\$1.6	-35.1
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,625	2,593	32	1.2	\$62.7	\$62.2	\$0.5	0.8
213	Support Activities For Mining	9,891	9,204	687	7.5	\$200.1	\$180.2	\$19.9	11.0
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	1,686	1,465	221	15.1	\$36.9	\$32.0	\$4.9	15.2
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	7,884	7,384	500	6.8	\$157.9	\$142.8	\$15.1	10.6
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	187	214	-27	-12.5	\$2.7	\$2.8	-\$0.1	-4.4
213114	Support Activities For Metal Mining	76	88	-11	-12.9	\$1.8	\$1.9	-\$0.1	-4.3
213115	Support Activities For Nonmetallic Minerals	58	54	4	7.5	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$0.1	14.3

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/2019.

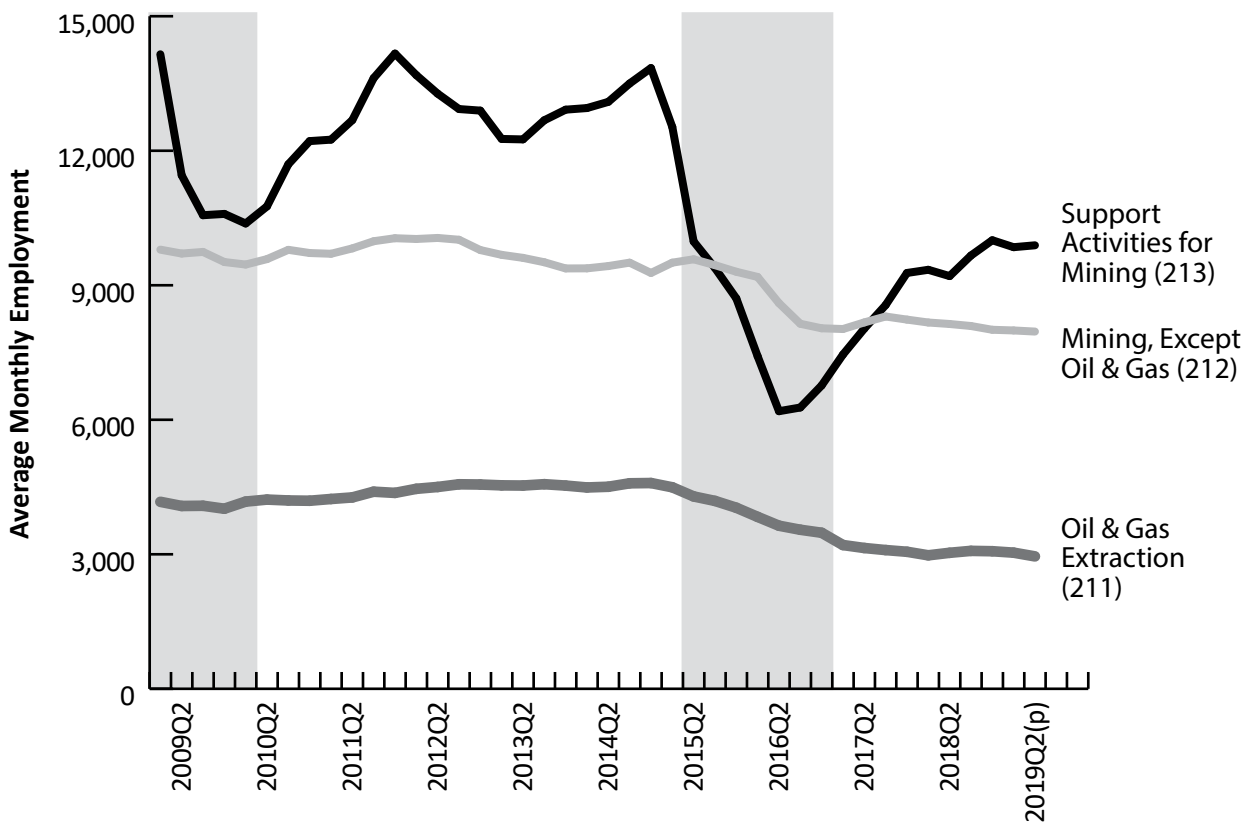
construction sand and gravel and potash, soda, and borate minerals.

Employment changes in the three mining subsectors were consistent with trends from the last several years (see Figure 4). During the last nine quarters, job growth in mining has been driven by the support activities for mining subsector (NAICS 213), while oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) and mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212) have trended downward. Employment in support activities for mining is much more volatile, with greater increases and decreases during economic changes, while employment in the other two subsectors had remained somewhat stable prior to the recent economic downturn.

### Construction (NAICS 23)

Wyoming's construction sector experienced the greatest over-the-year growth in average monthly employment of all sectors, increasing from 20,127 in 2018Q2 to 23,125 in 2019Q2 (2,998 jobs, or 14.9%).

In order to provide a better understanding of construction growth, Table 6 breaks down the construction sector by selected subsector (three-digit), industry group (four-digit), and detailed industry (six-digit). Heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) added the greatest number of jobs over



(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, 10/18/19.

Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining, Including Oil & Gas by Subsector (3-Digit NAICS)



the year, as average monthly employment increased from 5,459 to 7,475 (2,016 jobs, or 36.9%). Construction growth was driven by oil & gas pipeline construction (NAICS 237120), which added 1,672 jobs

(76.7%). It should be noted that some jobs associated with pipeline construction may be temporary.

Growth was also seen in the construction

**Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Construction (NAICS 23) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2018Q2-2019Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	Employment				Total Wages			
		2019Q2	2018Q2	Over-the-Year Change N	%	2019Q2	2018Q2	Over-the-Year Change \$	%
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>23,125</b>	<b>20,127</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>\$320.1</b>	<b>\$259.9</b>	<b>\$60.2</b>	<b>23.2</b>
236	Construction of Buildings	4,106	3,758	348	9.3	\$51.6	\$43.5	\$8.1	18.6
2361	Residential Building Construction	2,613	2,467	146	5.9	\$28.4	\$25.2	\$3.2	12.5
236115	New Single-Family General Contractors	1,531	1,512	19	1.3	\$18.2	\$17.2	\$1.0	5.7
236118	Residential Remodelers	934	849	85	10.0	\$8.7	\$7.0	\$1.6	23.3
2362	Nonres. Building Construction	1,493	1,292	201	15.6	\$23.3	\$18.3	\$5.0	27.1
236210	Industrial Building Construction	244	194	50	25.8	\$5.6	\$3.3	\$2.3	69.2
236220	Commercial Building Construction	1,250	1,098	152	13.8	\$17.7	\$15.0	\$2.7	17.9
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	7,475	5,459	2,016	36.9	\$122.7	\$85.1	\$37.6	44.1
2371	Utility System Construction	5,403	3,458	1,945	56.2	\$92.9	\$56.9	\$36.0	63.3
237110	Water & Sewer System Construction	391	430	-39	-9.1	\$4.6	\$5.5	-\$0.9	-15.6
237120	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction	3,852	2,180	1,672	76.7	\$66.4	\$35.2	\$31.2	88.6
237130	Power & Communication System Construction	1,160	849	311	36.6	\$21.9	\$16.2	\$5.7	35.1
2372	Land Subdivision	50	60	-10	-16.7	\$0.4	\$0.5	-\$0.1	-27.0
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,714	1,658	56	3.4	\$24.2	\$23.8	\$0.4	1.6
2379	Other Heavy Construction	308	283	25	8.8	\$5.2	\$3.9	\$1.3	33.3
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	11,543	10,910	633	5.8	\$145.8	\$131.2	\$14.5	11.1
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,408	2,317	91	3.9	\$26.7	\$24.0	\$2.8	11.6
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	4,961	4,474	487	10.9	\$70.2	\$58.4	\$11.8	20.1
238211	Residential Electrical Contractors	614	617	-3	-0.5	\$7.3	\$6.9	\$0.4	6.5
238212	Nonres. Electrical Contractors	1,800	1,464	336	23.0	\$29.5	\$22.6	\$6.9	30.6
238221	Residential Plumbing & HVAC Contractors	1,048	1,005	43	4.3	\$10.9	\$10.3	\$0.6	6.1
238222	Nonresidential Plumbing & HVAC Contractors	983	1,026	-43	-4.2	\$13.3	\$13.8	-\$0.4	-3.2
238291	Other Residential Equipment Contractors	16	14	2	14.3	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.0	24.2
238292	Other Nonresidential Equipment Contractors	500	349	151	43.3	\$9.0	\$4.8	\$4.2	87.0
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,422	1,387	35	2.5	\$13.4	\$13.0	\$0.5	3.6
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,752	2,731	21	0.8	\$35.4	\$35.8	-\$0.5	-1.3

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/2019.

of buildings (NAICS 236) and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238) subsectors.

### Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33)

Average monthly employment in manufacturing increased from 9,490 to 9,941 over the year (451 jobs, or 4.7%), and total wages increased by \$12.6 million, or 8.2% (see Table 7).

Wyoming's manufacturing sector is

made up of more than 15 subsectors, many of which are tied to mining. For example, the subsectors with the greatest average monthly employment in 2019Q2 were chemical manufacturing (1,742), fabricated metal product manufacturing (1,660), petroleum & coal products manufacturing (1,310), and nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing (922).

Several manufacturing subsectors experienced double-digit percentage

**Table 7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), 2018Q2-2019Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2019Q2	2018Q2	N	%	2019Q2	2018Q2	\$	%
<b>31</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>9,941</b>	<b>9,490</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>\$165.3</b>	<b>\$152.7</b>	<b>\$12.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>
311	Food Manufacturing	547	637	-90	-14.1	\$4.9	\$5.1	-\$0.2	-3.1
312	Beverage & Tobacco Product Manufacturing	483	469	14	2.9	\$5.2	\$4.8	\$0.3	6.7
314	Textile Product Mills	172	156	16	10.0	\$1.4	\$1.2	\$0.2	13.5
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	433	447	-14	-3.1	\$5.1	\$5.0	\$0.1	1.1
323	Printing & Related Support Activities	232	225	7	3.0	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$0.0	1.4
324	Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing	1,310	1,335	-25	-1.8	\$32.5	\$31.1	\$1.4	4.5
325	Chemical Manufacturing	1,742	1,758	-16	-0.9	\$44.0	\$42.0	\$2.1	5.0
326	Plastics & Rubber Products Manufacturing	307	293	13	4.5	\$3.2	\$2.8	\$0.4	13.1
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	922	855	67	7.9	\$14.5	\$13.2	\$1.2	9.4
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	102	86	16	18.6	\$1.6	\$1.7	-\$0.1	-4.4
332	Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	1,660	1,519	141	9.3	\$24.5	\$22.1	\$2.3	10.5
333	Machinery Manufacturing	736	611	125	20.4	\$10.5	\$8.6	\$1.9	22.2
334	Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing	341	283	58	20.4	\$5.1	\$4.0	\$1.1	28.5
335	Electrical Equipment & Appliance Manufacturing	334	230	104	45.4	\$4.9	\$3.4	\$1.5	44.8
336	Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	246	233	12	5.3	\$3.5	\$3.3	\$0.2	5.4
337	Furniture & Related Product Manufacturing	195	180	15	8.3	\$1.5	\$1.4	\$0.1	8.2
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	138	140	-2	-1.4	\$1.2	\$1.3	-\$0.1	-5.0

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/17/2019.

increases in employment, including electrical equipment & appliance manufacturing (45.4%), machinery manufacturing (20.4%), computer & electronic product manufacturing (20.4%), and primary metal manufacturing (18.6%).

**Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)**

Average monthly employment in retail trade declined from 29,392 in 2018Q2 to 28,939 in 2019Q2 (-453 jobs, or -1.5%; see Table 8). The largest job losses were seen in general merchandise stores (-465, or -7.9%), miscellaneous store retailers (-56, or -3.4%), and motor vehicle & parts dealers (-40, -0.9%). Employment increased in gasoline stations (81, or 2.1%) and building material & garden supply

stores (47, or 1.4%), among others.

As previously mentioned and shown in Figure 3, employment in retail trade in Wyoming has been on a downward trend since the middle of the most recent economic downturn, with over-the-year job losses seen in 13 consecutive quarters as of 2019Q2.

Several large retailers closed stores in Wyoming in recent years, including Sears, Kmart, Macy’s, Shopko, and Payless (Lorenz, 2019). Job losses in retail trade are due at least in part to the steady decline in the number of retail trade establishments in Wyoming over the last decade (Moore, 2019b). There were 2,352 private retail trade establishments in Wyoming in 2019Q2, down from 2,582 in 2009Q2 (-230, or -8.9%).

**Table 8: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit), 2018Q2-2019Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2019Q2	2018Q2	N	%	2019Q2	2018Q2	\$	%
<b>44</b>	<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>28,939</b>	<b>29,392</b>	<b>-453</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>\$212.4</b>	<b>\$209.4</b>	<b>\$3.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,400	4,440	-40	-0.9	\$49.0	\$48.7	\$0.3	0.6
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	696	678	18	2.6	\$5.6	\$5.2	\$0.5	9.0
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	681	684	-3	-0.4	\$6.3	\$6.1	\$0.2	3.6
444	Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	3,422	3,375	47	1.4	\$25.3	\$25.1	\$0.2	0.9
445	Food & Beverage Stores	4,753	4,751	2	0.0	\$30.8	\$30.0	\$0.8	2.7
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	854	864	-10	-1.1	\$7.7	\$7.4	\$0.3	4.4
447	Gasoline Stations	3,981	3,900	81	2.1	\$23.6	\$21.9	\$1.7	7.6
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1,217	1,251	-33	-2.7	\$6.7	\$6.2	\$0.5	8.7
451	Sports, Hobby, Music Instrument, Book Stores	1,364	1,386	-21	-1.5	\$6.7	\$6.5	\$0.3	3.9
452	General Merchandise Stores	5,388	5,853	-465	-7.9	\$35.2	\$37.9	-\$2.6	-6.9
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1,582	1,638	-56	-3.4	\$9.0	\$8.6	\$0.5	5.6
453	Non-store Retailers	599	573	26	4.5	\$6.4	\$6.1	\$0.4	6.1

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/2019.

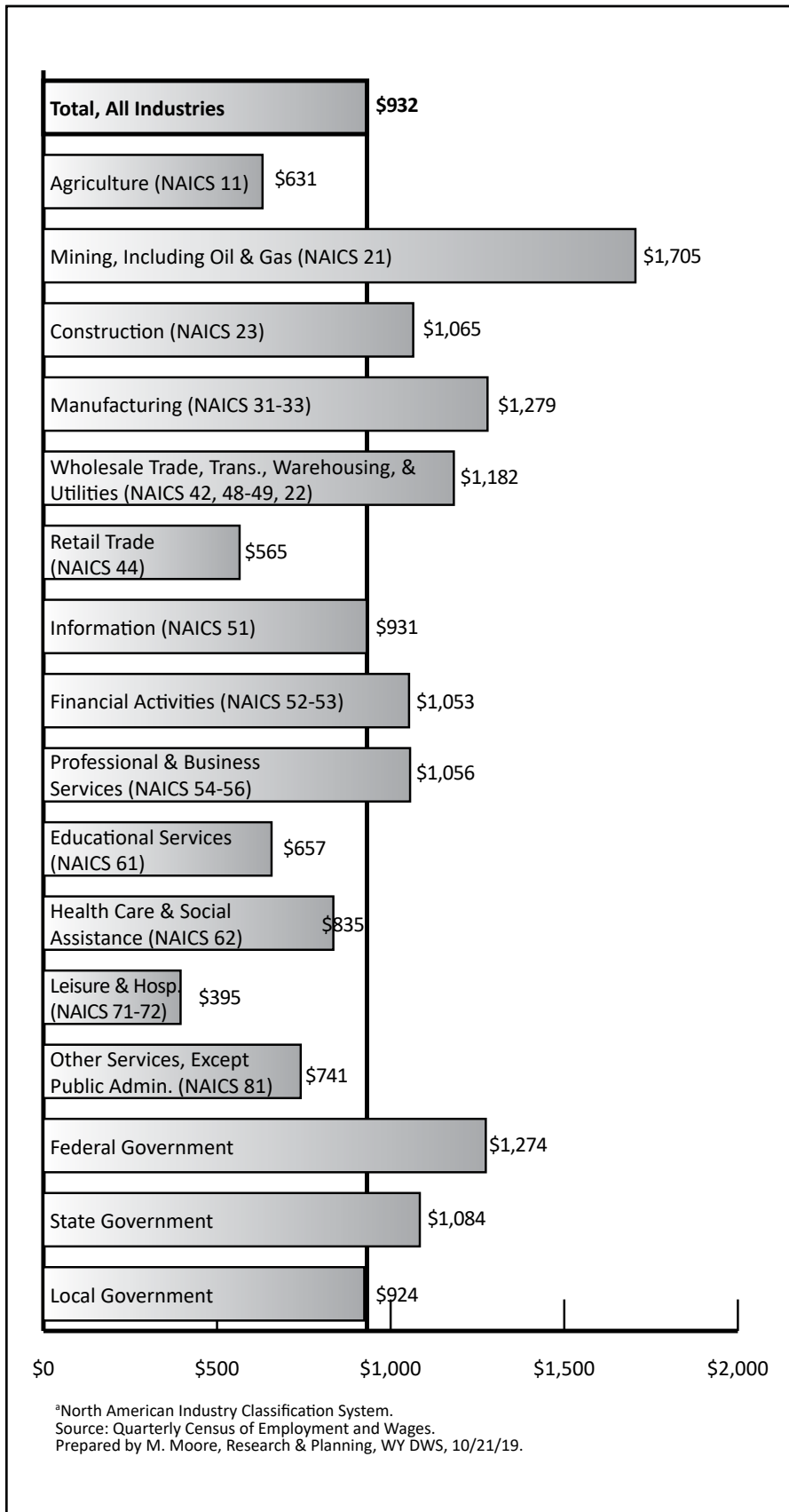


Figure 5: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by Industry, 2019Q2

## Average Weekly Wage

Figure 5 shows the average weekly wage for Wyoming by industry in 2019Q2. Several industries had a higher average wage than the statewide average of \$932, such as mining, including oil & gas (\$1,705), manufacturing (\$1,279), wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (\$1,182), construction (\$1,065), professional & business services (\$1,056), and financial activities (\$1,053). The lowest average wages were seen in leisure & hospitality (\$395), retail trade (\$565), agriculture (\$631), and educational services (\$657).

## County

Table 9 (see page 13) shows employment and wages in Wyoming by county in 2018Q2 and 2019Q2. Several counties experienced over-the-year job growth, including Converse (1,360, or 23.3%), Laramie (788, or 1.7%), Natrona (474, or 1.2%), Campbell (386, or 1.5%), and Sweetwater (336, or 1.5%) counties. Job losses were seen in counties such as Goshen (-170, or -3.9%), Sublette (-133, or -3.2%), Fremont (-94, or -0.6%), and Washakie (-75, or -2.1%).

Converse County experienced at least a 19-year high in average monthly employment in 2019Q2 (see Figure 6, page 14). Average monthly employment was 7,185, or 577 more jobs (8.7%) compared to the last peak of 6,608 in 2015Q2. From 2018Q4 to 2019Q2, Converse County experienced historic over-the-year growth (13.9%, 21.7%, and 23.3%, respectively; see Figure 7, page 14). Since 2002Q1, the previous high in over-the-year growth was 11.7% in 2008Q1.

The growth in construction in Converse County can be seen in Table 10 (see page 15), which shows that 831 jobs were added in construction in Converse County from 2018Q2 to 2019Q2, an increase of 260.1%.

Most of that growth was found in the heavy & civil engineering subsector, (NAICS 237) which saw average monthly employment increase from 158 to 934 (776, or 491.1%). Other sectors that experienced growth in Converse County were mining, including oil & gas (242, or 21.2%), transportation & warehousing (69, or 30.5%), administrative & waste services (68, or 33.0%), and professional & technical services (65, or 56.7%), among others.

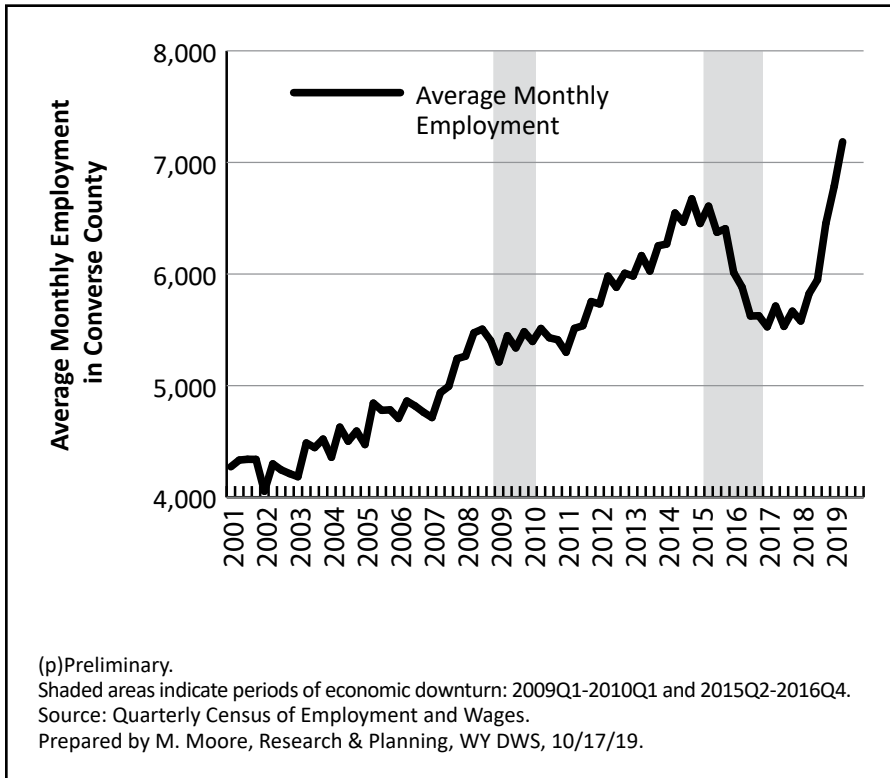
Total wages in Converse County increased by \$23.7 million, or 30.6%. Erickson (2019) stated that, “since the cusp of the current boom in 2017, energy development has funneled nearly \$64 million in sales tax to

**Table 9: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2018Q2-2019Q2**

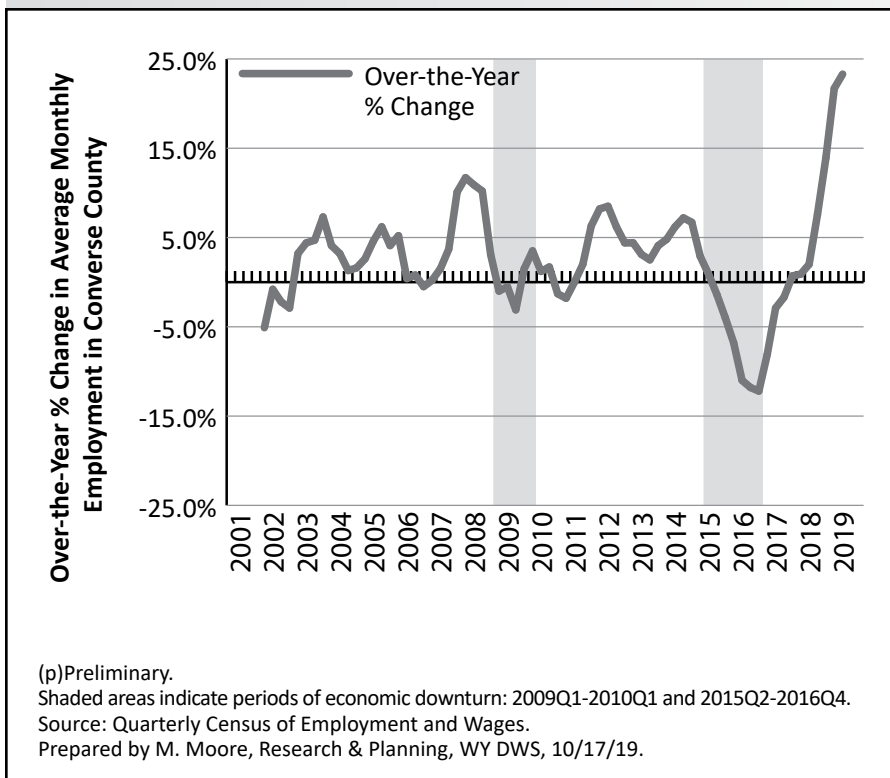
County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2019Q2	2018Q2	Change		2019Q2	2018Q2	Change	
			N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>278,741</b>	<b>273,771</b>	<b>4,970</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>\$3,378.1</b>	<b>\$3,205.4</b>	<b>\$172.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Albany	15,704	15,680	24	0.2	\$162.6	\$158.6	\$4.0	2.5
Big Horn	4,194	4,081	114	2.8	\$42.7	\$41.5	\$1.2	3.0
Campbell	25,435	25,049	386	1.5	\$365.9	\$354.8	\$11.1	3.1
Carbon	7,285	6,968	317	4.6	\$90.1	\$79.5	\$10.6	13.3
Converse	7,185	5,825	1,360	23.3	\$101.3	\$77.6	\$23.7	30.6
Crook	2,539	2,482	57	2.3	\$29.3	\$27.2	\$2.1	7.6
Fremont	15,203	15,297	-94	-0.6	\$160.7	\$156.9	\$3.8	2.4
Goshen	4,185	4,355	-170	-3.9	\$40.3	\$40.7	-\$0.3	-0.9
Hot Springs	1,869	1,915	-47	-2.4	\$16.9	\$17.1	-\$0.1	-0.8
Johnson	3,328	3,265	63	1.9	\$31.5	\$31.2	\$0.2	0.7
Laramie	46,745	45,957	788	1.7	\$557.9	\$530.6	\$27.3	5.1
Lincoln	6,557	6,435	123	1.9	\$76.4	\$75.2	\$1.2	1.5
Natrona	39,133	38,660	474	1.2	\$495.2	\$464.9	\$30.3	6.5
Niobrara	887	908	-21	-2.3	\$8.5	\$8.5	-\$0.1	-0.8
Park	14,292	14,266	26	0.2	\$140.1	\$137.1	\$3.1	2.2
Platte	3,737	3,739	-2	-0.1	\$46.1	\$44.3	\$1.8	4.1
Sheridan	13,634	13,513	121	0.9	\$146.1	\$140.0	\$6.1	4.3
Sublette	4,012	4,145	-133	-3.2	\$54.8	\$56.1	-\$1.3	-2.2
Sweetwater	22,636	22,300	336	1.5	\$344.4	\$328.7	\$15.7	4.8
Teton	20,983	20,700	283	1.4	\$240.2	\$229.7	\$10.6	4.6
Uinta	8,394	8,283	112	1.3	\$86.5	\$83.1	\$3.4	4.1
Washakie	3,567	3,642	-75	-2.1	\$36.5	\$36.5	\$0.0	0.0
Weston	2,328	2,292	35	1.5	\$25.0	\$24.0	\$1.0	4.0
Nonclassified	4,909	4,014	895	22.3	\$79.0	\$61.6	\$17.4	28.3

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/21/19.



**Figure 6: Average Monthly Employment in Converse County, Wyoming, 2001Q1-2019Q1**



**Figure 7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in Converse County, Wyoming, 2001Q1-2019Q1**

the county. Over 40 percent of county tax money comes from energy.”

As previously mentioned, the average weekly wage in mining was substantially higher than in other industries. This can also be seen at the county level, as counties with a large concentration of mining jobs tend to have the highest wages (see Figure 8, page 16). In 2019Q2, the highest average weekly wages were found in Sweetwater (\$1,170), Campbell (\$1,107), Converse (\$1,085), and Sublette (\$1,051). The lowest average weekly wages were found in some of Wyoming’s least populous counties, such as Hot Springs (\$697), Johnson (\$727), and Niobrara (\$733) counties.

**Conclusion**

Wyoming’s average monthly employment increased from prior-year levels for the eighth consecutive quarter in 2019Q2, as the state added nearly 5,000 new jobs and \$23.7 million in total wages. Job growth was largely driven by the construction industry, which added nearly 3,000 new jobs, a 14.9% increase compared

to 2018Q2. Job growth was also seen in industries such as mining, manufacturing, professional & business services, and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities. Converse County saw a 23.3% increase in average monthly employment and a 30.6% increase in total wages.

## References

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**Table 10: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Converse County by Industry Sector and Selected Subsector, 2018Q2 and 2019Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	Employment				Total Wages			
		2019Q2	2018Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2019Q2	2018Q2	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
	<b>Ownership - Total</b>	<b>7,185</b>	<b>5,825</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>\$101.3</b>	<b>\$77.6</b>	<b>\$23.7</b>	<b>30.6</b>
	<b>Ownership - Private</b>	<b>5,544</b>	<b>4,237</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>\$78.8</b>	<b>\$56.6</b>	<b>\$22.2</b>	<b>39.2</b>
11	Agriculture	168	169	-1	-0.6	\$1.6	\$1.3	\$0.2	17.7
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	1,384	1,141	242	21.2	\$28.4	\$24.4	\$3.9	16.2
213	Support Activities for Mining	686	477	209	43.8	\$12.8	\$8.7	\$4.1	47.4
23	Construction	1,150	319	831	260.1	\$17.9	\$4.6	\$13.3	287.6
236	Construction of Buildings	57	40	18	44.5	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.1	24.8
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	934	158	776	491.1	\$15.5	\$2.7	\$12.8	468.6
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	159	122	37	30.4	\$1.9	\$1.5	\$0.4	26.1
31-33	Manufacturing	122	121	2	1.4	\$1.4	\$1.6	-\$0.2	-13.8
42	Wholesale Trade	52	43	9	21.7	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.2	38.4
44-45	Retail Trade	466	450	17	3.7	\$2.9	\$2.7	\$0.2	9.1
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	296	227	69	30.5	\$4.9	\$3.3	\$1.6	48.0
51	Information	51	53	-1	-2.5	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.0	-2.7
52	Finance & Insurance	126	122	4	3.0	\$1.5	\$1.3	\$0.1	9.3
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	63	66	-3	-4.6	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.1	10.9
54	Professional & Technical Services	180	115	65	56.7	\$3.0	\$1.7	\$1.3	73.1
56	Administrative & Waste Services	273	205	68	33.0	\$4.2	\$2.9	\$1.3	44.6
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	299	296	3	0.9	\$2.3	\$2.5	-\$0.1	-5.8
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	47	62	-14	-23.3	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	1.0
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs.	480	442	38	8.7	\$2.0	\$1.7	\$0.3	15.0
81	Other Services, Except Public Admin.	150	168	-18	-10.7	\$1.4	\$1.6	-\$0.2	-13.3
	<b>Total Government</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>\$22.5</b>	<b>\$21.0</b>	<b>\$1.5</b>	<b>7.4</b>
	Federal	59	62	-3	-4.3	\$0.8	\$0.8	-\$0.1	-7.7
	State	132	129	3	2.6	\$1.7	\$1.7	\$0.1	3.2
	Local	1,450	1,397	53	3.8	\$20.0	\$18.5	\$1.6	8.4

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/18/2019.

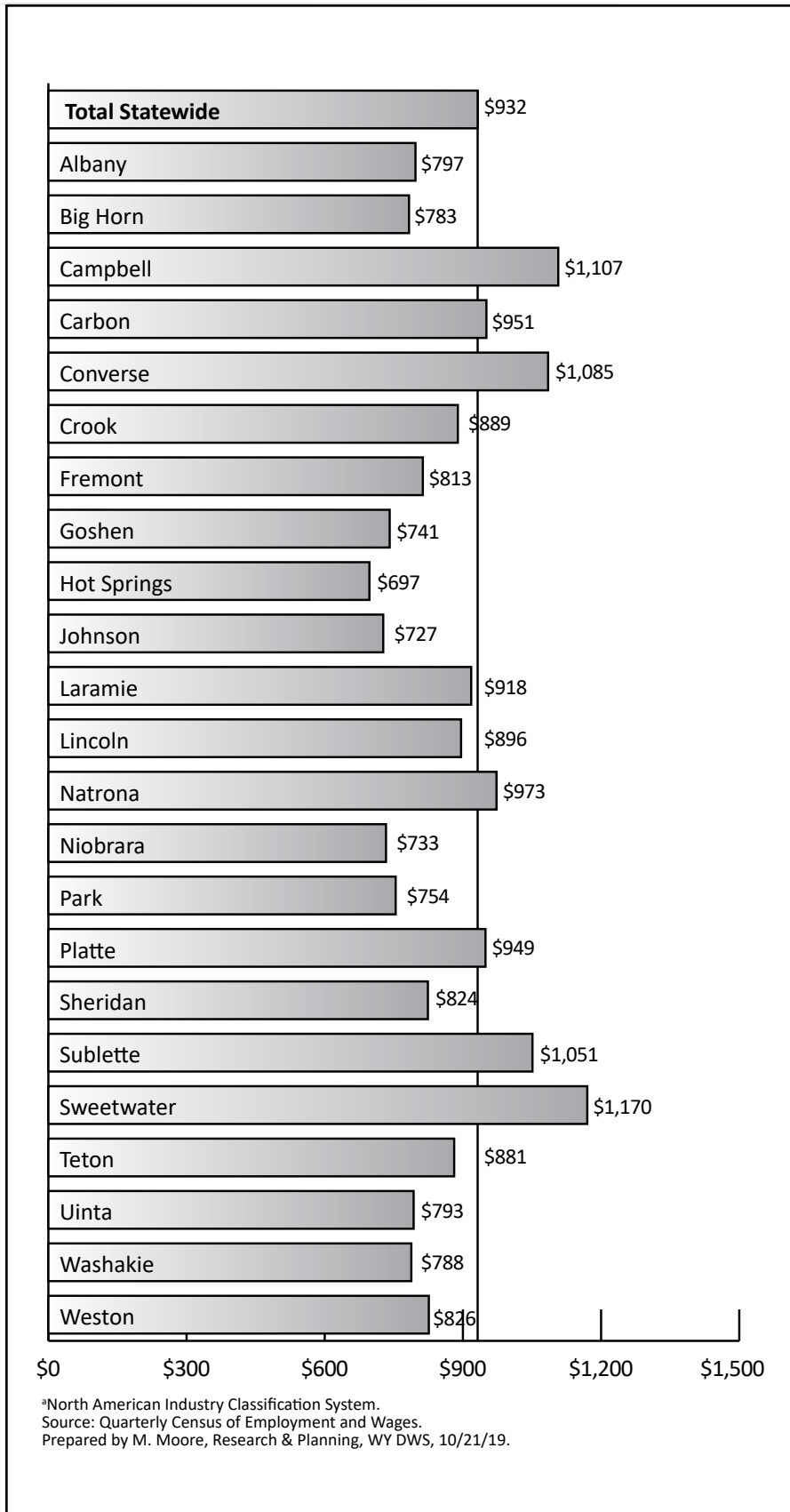


Figure 13: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q2

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## Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 3.7% in August 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 rose slightly from 3.6% in July to 3.7% in August. Wyoming’s unemployment rate remained lower than its year-ago level of 4.2%.

From July to August, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased. The largest decreases were seen in Campbell (down from 5.7% to 4.5%), Washakie (down from 4.3% to 3.5%), and Albany (down from 4.0% to 3.2%) counties.

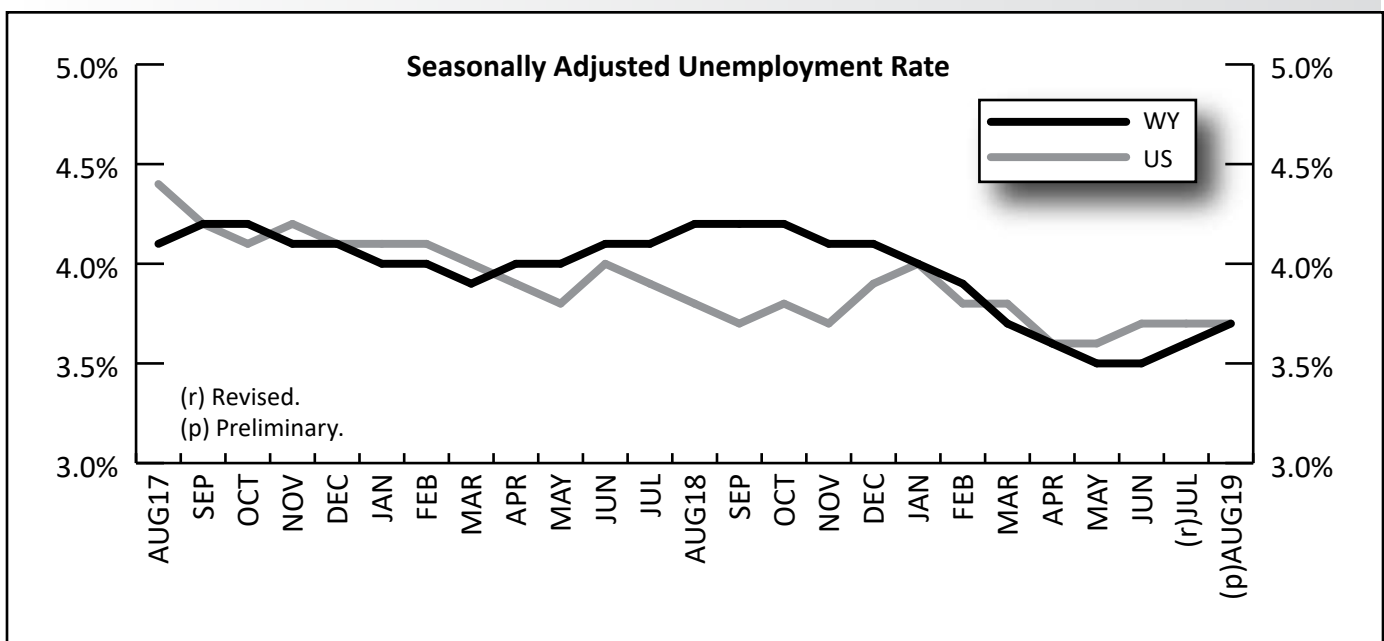
From August 2018 to August 2019, unemployment rates fell in 15 counties, rose in seven counties, and remained

unchanged in Big Horn County. The largest decreases occurred in Converse (down from 3.5% to 2.8%), Fremont (down from 4.7% to 4.1%), Sweetwater (down from 4.0% to 3.5%), and Natrona (down from 4.3% to 3.8%) counties. Unemployment rates increased in Campbell (up from 4.0% to 4.5%), Hot Springs (up from 3.1% to 3.5%), Goshen (up from 3.4% to 3.7%), and Platte (up from 3.3% to 3.6%) counties.

Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate in August at 2.0%. It was followed by Niobrara County at 2.6%, and Weston County, Converse County, and Carbon County, each at 2.8%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Campbell County at 4.5% and Fremont County at 4.1%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) increased from 292,500 in August 2018 to 296,700 in August 2019, a gain of 4,200 jobs (1.4%)

<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 2019

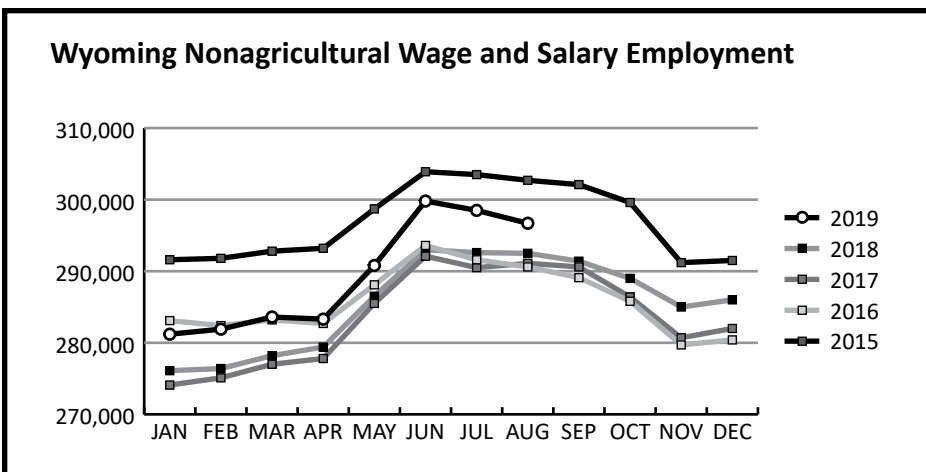
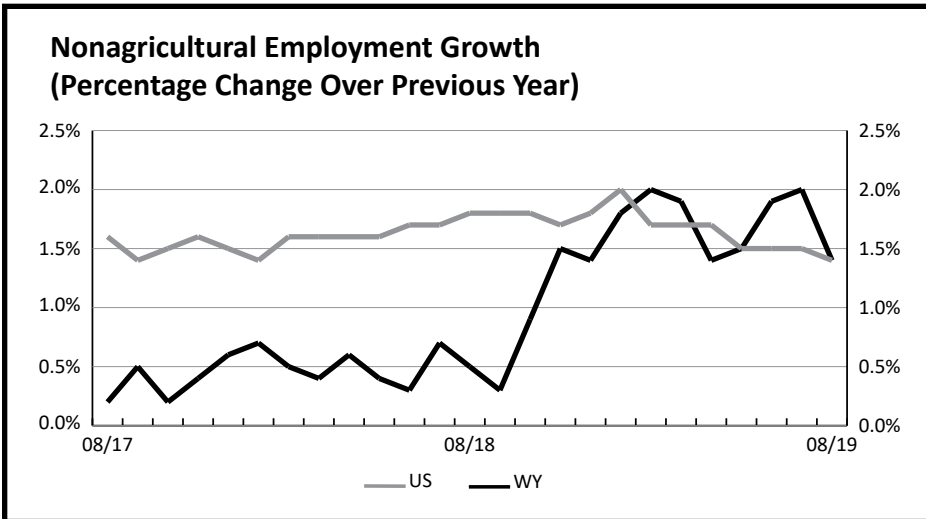
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	298,487	296,700	-1,787	-0.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	20,879	19,700	-1,179	-6.0%
Construction	24,994	23,200	-1,794	-7.7%
Manufacturing	10,222	10,200	-22	-0.2%
Wholesale Trade	8,613	8,400	-213	-2.5%
Retail Trade	30,278	31,500	1,222	3.9%
Transportation & Utilities	14,965	15,400	435	2.8%
Information	3,488	3,500	12	0.3%
Financial Activities	11,383	11,200	-183	-1.6%
Professional & Business Services	20,277	19,000	-1,277	-6.7%
Educational & Health Services	27,969	27,400	-569	-2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	42,779	43,200	421	1.0%
Other Services	16,503	17,900	1,397	7.8%
Government	66,137	66,100	-37	-0.1%

Projections were run in August 2019 and based on QCEW data through March 2019.

## State Unemployment Rates August 2019 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.7
Alaska	6.2
District of Columbia	5.5
Mississippi	5.2
Arizona	5.0
New Mexico	4.9
Washington	4.6
West Virginia	4.6
Kentucky	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
Michigan	4.2
North Carolina	4.2
California	4.1
Nevada	4.1
Ohio	4.1
Illinois	4.0
New York	4.0
Oregon	4.0
Pennsylvania	3.9
Maryland	3.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.7</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Connecticut	3.6
Georgia	3.6
Rhode Island	3.6
Tennessee	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Delaware	3.4
Texas	3.4
Florida	3.3
Indiana	3.3
Minnesota	3.3
Montana	3.3
Kansas	3.2
Missouri	3.2
New Jersey	3.2
Oklahoma	3.2
South Carolina	3.2
Alabama	3.1
Nebraska	3.1
Wisconsin	3.1
Idaho	2.9
Maine	2.9
Massachusetts	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Colorado	2.8
Utah	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Hawaii	2.7
Iowa	2.5
New Hampshire	2.5
North Dakota	2.4
Vermont	2.1



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Jul 2019	Aug 2018
	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	Aug 2019
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.6	25.3	25.6	1.2	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.6	20.6	20.6	0.0	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	8.1	8.1	8.5	0.0	-4.7
Natural Resources & Mining	5.4	5.4	5.9	0.0	-8.5
Construction	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	4.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.5	17.2	17.1	1.7	2.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.2	0.0	5.8
Information	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	50.0
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	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.0	4.7	5.0	6.4	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Jul 2019	Aug 2018
	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	Aug 2019
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.8	23.2	22.9	2.6	3.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.3	19.2	18.4	0.5	4.9
GOODS PRODUCING	7.9	7.8	7.4	1.3	6.8
Natural Resources & Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.4	5.9	28.6
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.9	15.4	15.5	3.2	2.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.0	4.5	12.5	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Jul 2019	Aug 2018
	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	Aug 2019
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.0	25.2	24.7	-0.8	1.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	22.5	22.7	22.3	-0.9	0.9
GOODS PRODUCING	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
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
SERVICE PROVIDING	22.5	22.7	22.3	-0.9	0.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.5	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11.0	11.2	10.9	-1.8	0.9
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2

## State Unemployment Rates August 2019 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.0
Arizona	5.6
Mississippi	5.6
District of Columbia	5.4
Alaska	5.3
New Mexico	5.1
Louisiana	4.9
Washington	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.5
West Virginia	4.5
Oregon	4.4
Kentucky	4.3
North Carolina	4.3
California	4.2
Michigan	4.2
Nevada	4.2
New York	4.2
Ohio	4.2
Delaware	4.0
Maryland	3.9
Illinois	3.8
Rhode Island	3.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Georgia	3.7
Arkansas	3.6
Connecticut	3.6
Texas	3.6
Florida	3.5
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Kansas	3.4
Missouri	3.4
New Jersey	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Oklahoma	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Indiana	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Minnesota	3.0
Montana	2.9
South Carolina	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Alabama	2.8
Massachusetts	2.8
Utah	2.8
Virginia	2.8
Colorado	2.7
Idaho	2.6
Iowa	2.6
Hawaii	2.5
New Hampshire	2.5
North Dakota	2.2
Vermont	2.2
Maine	2.1

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The Consumer Price Index for transportation fell 1.1% from August 2018 to August 2019, reflecting lower gasoline prices.*

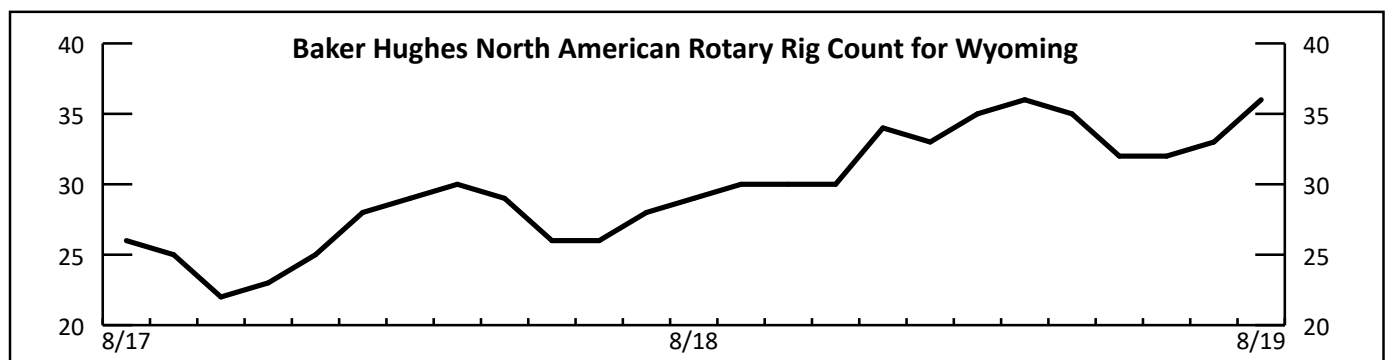
	Aug 2019 (p)	Jul 2019 (r)	Aug 2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>296,700</b>	<b>298,500</b>	<b>292,500</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Wyoming State Government	13,900	14,300	14,000	-2.8	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,900	48,000	47,300	-0.2	1.3
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	40,000	40,100	39,000	-0.2	2.6
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,038,000	8,310,000	7,540,000	-3.3	6.6
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.2%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	467,000	368,000	434,000	26.9	7.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,316,000	4,102,000	4,319,000	5.2	-0.1
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	6,827	8,840	6,649	-22.8	2.7
Benefits Paid	\$2,704,304	\$3,474,962	\$2,417,591	-22.2	11.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$396.12	\$393.10	\$363.60	0.8	8.9
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	268,360	267,581	266,533	0.3	0.7
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	256.6	256.6	252.1	0.0	1.7
Food & Beverages	258.2	258.0	253.8	0.1	1.7
Housing	267.3	267.1	259.9	0.1	2.8
Apparel	123.6	122.2	122.4	1.2	1.0
Transportation	211.1	213.4	213.5	-1.1	-1.1
Medical Care	500.9	497.7	484.2	0.6	3.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	120.5	120.1	119.0	0.3	1.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	138.2	137.6	137.3	0.4	0.6
Other Goods & Services	453.1	451.7	442.9	0.3	2.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	199.3	201.0	203.4	-0.8	-2.0
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	183	173	155	5.8	18.1
Valuation	\$51,380,000	\$46,239,000	\$55,738,000	11.1	-7.8
Single Family Homes	159	146	132	8.9	20.5
Valuation	\$48,480,000	\$43,338,000	\$52,784,000	11.9	-8.2
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	19	23	17	-17.4	11.8
Valuation	\$2,783,000	\$4,458,000	\$3,178,000	-37.6	-12.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	56	51	40	9.8	40.0
Valuation	\$9,731,000	\$8,152,000	\$6,609,000	19.4	47.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>24.1</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*

*From August 2018 to August 2019, unemployment rates increased in Campbell and Hot Springs counties.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	Jul 2019	Aug 2018
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>46,209</b>	<b>46,740</b>	<b>47,468</b>	<b>44,477</b>	<b>44,825</b>	<b>45,587</b>	<b>1,732</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>1,881</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Big Horn	5,243	5,312	5,365	5,036	5,076	5,156	207	236	209	3.9	4.4	3.9
Fremont	18,362	18,311	19,048	17,602	17,470	18,154	760	841	894	4.1	4.6	4.7
Hot Springs	2,223	2,256	2,209	2,146	2,178	2,141	77	78	68	3.5	3.5	3.1
Park	16,461	16,847	16,843	15,912	16,261	16,278	549	586	565	3.3	3.5	3.4
Washakie	3,920	4,014	4,003	3,781	3,840	3,858	139	174	145	3.5	4.3	3.6
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,318</b>	<b>50,675</b>	<b>50,188</b>	<b>48,450</b>	<b>48,425</b>	<b>48,402</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Campbell	22,950	22,942	22,831	21,915	21,642	21,927	1,035	1,300	904	4.5	5.7	4.0
Crook	3,772	3,865	3,786	3,656	3,723	3,676	116	142	110	3.1	3.7	2.9
Johnson	4,272	4,355	4,353	4,143	4,210	4,206	129	145	147	3.0	3.3	3.4
Sheridan	15,670	15,873	15,563	15,184	15,325	15,052	486	548	511	3.1	3.5	3.3
Weston	3,654	3,640	3,655	3,552	3,525	3,541	102	115	114	2.8	3.2	3.1
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>61,420</b>	<b>61,214</b>	<b>60,576</b>	<b>59,568</b>	<b>59,162</b>	<b>58,615</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>1,961</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Lincoln	9,041	9,073	8,781	8,780	8,778	8,498	261	295	283	2.9	3.3	3.2
Sublette	4,270	4,321	4,364	4,104	4,144	4,203	166	177	161	3.9	4.1	3.7
Sweetwater	21,353	20,901	21,032	20,604	20,052	20,198	749	849	834	3.5	4.1	4.0
Teton	17,453	17,698	17,380	17,111	17,340	17,051	342	358	329	2.0	2.0	1.9
Uinta	9,303	9,221	9,019	8,969	8,848	8,665	334	373	354	3.6	4.0	3.9
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>79,105</b>	<b>79,545</b>	<b>79,267</b>	<b>76,375</b>	<b>76,614</b>	<b>76,389</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>2,931</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Albany	18,455	18,540	18,660	17,858	17,807	17,996	597	733	664	3.2	4.0	3.6
Goshen	6,596	6,678	6,745	6,349	6,421	6,515	247	257	230	3.7	3.8	3.4
Laramie	48,019	48,194	47,934	46,338	46,467	46,144	1,681	1,727	1,790	3.5	3.6	3.7
Niobrara	1,243	1,274	1,292	1,211	1,237	1,253	32	37	39	2.6	2.9	3.0
Platte	4,792	4,859	4,636	4,619	4,682	4,481	173	177	155	3.6	3.6	3.3
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,309</b>	<b>55,736</b>	<b>54,688</b>	<b>53,361</b>	<b>53,695</b>	<b>52,507</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>2,181</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Carbon	8,019	8,121	8,267	7,795	7,853	8,010	224	268	257	2.8	3.3	3.1
Converse	8,234	8,222	7,608	8,003	7,979	7,341	231	243	267	2.8	3.0	3.5
Natrona	39,056	39,393	38,813	37,563	37,863	37,156	1,493	1,530	1,657	3.8	3.9	4.3
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>292,361</b>	<b>293,911</b>	<b>292,187</b>	<b>282,228</b>	<b>282,720</b>	<b>281,500</b>	<b>10,133</b>	<b>11,191</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	3.6	4.2
U.S. ....										3.8	4.0	3.9
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	3.7	3.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2019. Run Date 09/2019.

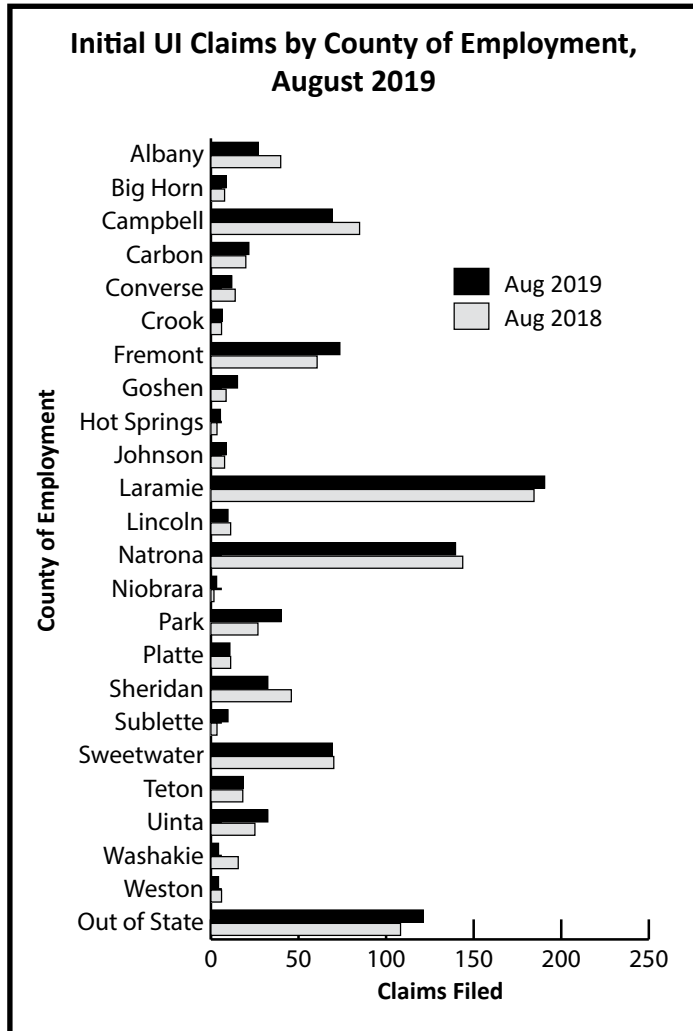
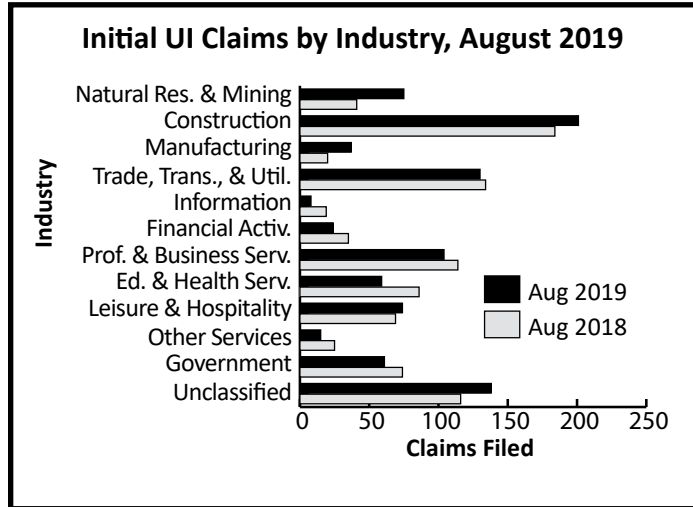
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

There were 935 new initial claims in August, up 1.0% from August 2018 but down 26.1% from the 1,266 initial claims in July.



INITIAL CLAIMS	Claims Filed		% Change Claims Filed		
	Aug 19	Jul 19	Aug 18	Jul 19	Aug 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	935	1,266	926	-26.1	1.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	315	620	246	-49.2	28.0
Natural Res. & Mining	75	407	41	-81.6	82.9
Mining	72	401	37	-82.0	94.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	2	1	6	100.0	-66.7
Construction	201	174	184	15.5	9.2
Manufacturing	37	36	20	2.8	85.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	420	407	488	3.2	-13.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	130	144	134	-9.7	-3.0
Wholesale Trade	25	30	36	-16.7	-30.6
Retail Trade	63	69	64	-8.7	-1.6
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	42	45	34	-6.7	23.5
Information	8	4	19	100.0	-57.9
Financial Activities	24	21	35	14.3	-31.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	104	85	114	22.4	-8.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	59	57	86	3.5	-31.4
Leisure & Hospitality	74	73	69	1.4	7.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	15	15	25	0.0	-40.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	61	94	74	-35.1	-17.6
Federal Government	8	9	7	-11.1	14.3
State Government	9	6	14	50.0	-35.7
Local Government	43	78	51	-44.9	-15.7
Local Education	8	13	22	-38.5	-63.6
UNCLASSIFIED	138	144	116	-4.2	19.0

<b>Laramie County</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	190	120	184	58.3	3.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	45	29	31	55.2	45.2
Construction	37	25	28	48.0	32.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	112	67	123	67.2	-8.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	25	20	24	25.0	4.2
Financial Activities	4	3	6	33.3	-33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	49	20	48	145.0	2.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	8	7	19	14.3	-57.9
Leisure & Hospitality	14	8	6	75.0	133.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	10	10	15	0.0	-33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	21	12	13	75.0	61.5

<b>Natrona County</b>					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	139	126	143	10.3	-2.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	51	33	38	54.5	34.2
Construction	33	17	25	94.1	32.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	71	77	94	-7.8	-24.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	25	24	25	4.2	0.0
Financial Activities	4	8	7	-50.0	-42.9
Prof. & Business Svcs.	8	11	12	-27.3	-33.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	19	12	21	58.3	-9.5
Leisure & Hospitality	8	11	13	-27.3	-38.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	5	4	-40.0	-25.0
UNCLASSIFIED	12	9	6	33.3	100.0

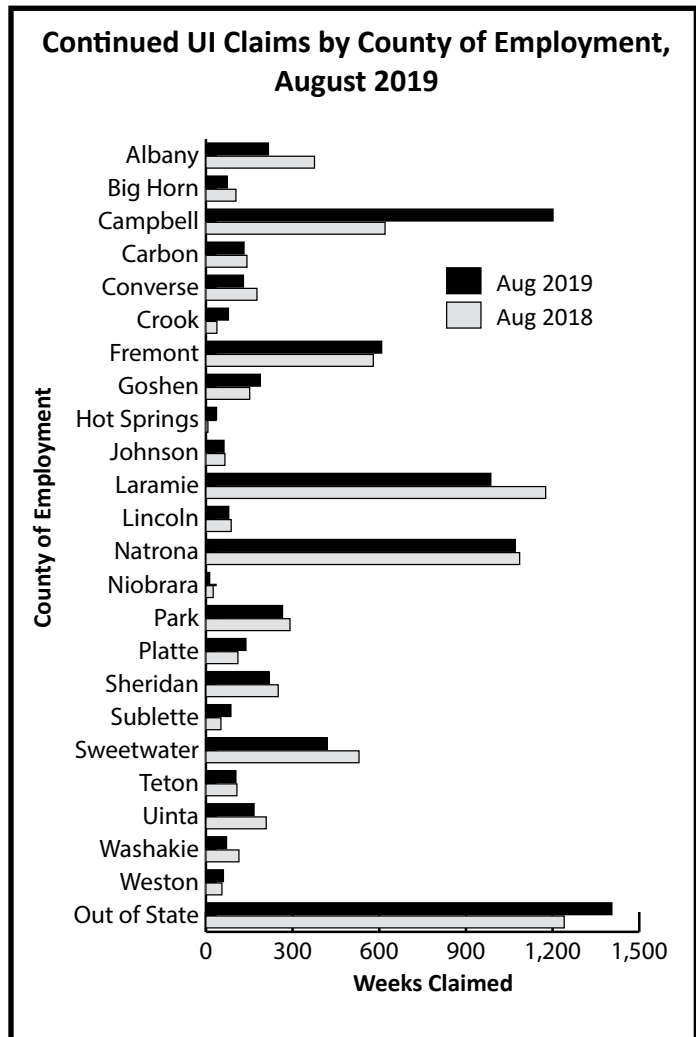
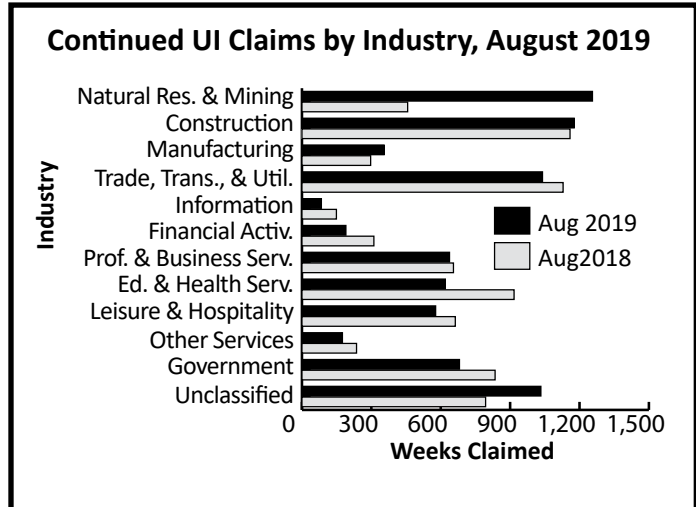
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

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

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

The 7,837 total continued weeks claimed were up 2.9% over the year, but down 7.1% over the month. There were 2,416 total unique claimants, up 23.1% over the year and 9.7% over the month.

CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed			Aug 19	
	Aug 19	Jul 19	Aug 18	Jul 19	Aug 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,837	8,439	7,613	-7.1	2.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,416	2,203	1,963	9.7	23.1
Benefit Exhaustions	296	287	270	3.1	9.6
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	12.3%	13.0%	13.8%	-0.8%	-1.5%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Natural Res. & Mining	1,256	1,321	457	-4.9	174.8
Mining	1,192	1,240	426	-3.9	179.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	55	89	22	-38.2	150.0
Construction	1,177	1,234	1,159	-4.6	1.6
Manufacturing	355	400	297	-11.3	19.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	3,330	3,715	4,067	-10.4	-18.1
Wholesale Trade	1,040	1,046	1,129	-0.6	-7.9
Retail Trade	241	219	166	10.0	45.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	567	592	673	-4.2	-15.8
Information	232	235	290	-1.3	-20.0
Financial Activities	84	94	149	-10.6	-43.6
Prof. & Business Services	190	223	311	-14.8	-38.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	638	614	655	3.9	-2.6
Leisure & Hospitality	620	864	917	-28.2	-32.4
Other Svcs., exc. Public Adm.	578	693	663	-16.6	-12.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	175	174	236	0.6	-25.8
Federal Government	681	742	835	-8.2	-18.4
State Government	53	42	75	26.2	-29.3
Local Government	79	82	109	-3.7	-27.5
Local Education	549	617	650	-11.0	-15.5
UNCLASSIFIED	139	159	185	-12.6	-24.9
UNCLASSIFIED	1,033	1,025	794	0.8	30.1
<b>Laramie County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	986	946	1,176	4.2	-16.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	315	221	312	42.5	1.0
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Construction	145	137	209	5.8	-30.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	126	111	164	13.5	-23.2
Financial Activities	634	621	809	2.1	-21.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	179	163	252	9.8	-29.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	48	51	71	-5.9	-32.4
Leisure & Hospitality	165	112	175	47.3	-5.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	113	162	139	-30.2	-18.7
UNCLASSIFIED	68	72	100	-5.6	-32.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	106	96	96	10.4	10.4
UNCLASSIFIED	100	90	60	11.1	66.7
<b>Natrona County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,070	1,054	1,085	1.5	-1.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	320	268	279	19.4	14.7
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Construction	264	226	236	16.8	11.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	136	107	124	27.1	9.7
Financial Activities	692	717	796	-3.5	-13.1
Professional & Business Svcs.	236	245	180	-3.7	31.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	43	51	53	-15.7	-18.9
Leisure & Hospitality	110	121	71	-9.1	54.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	163	165	272	-1.2	-40.1
UNCLASSIFIED	87	82	148	6.1	-41.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	34	30	24	13.3	41.7
UNCLASSIFIED	79	79	28	0.0	182.1



<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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