

# TRENDS

## Selected Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce in 2019

by: *Michael Moore, Editor*

*Of the 350,192 individuals working in Wyoming at any time in 2019, approximately one in five (20.4%) was age 55 or older. In addition, another 12.9% of persons working in Wyoming in 2019 were nonresidents, which are primarily individuals who commute to Wyoming for work from another state or country, or are short-term labor working for companies based outside of Wyoming.*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed demographics tables of Wyoming's workforce by gender, age, industry, and county of employment annually at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm). This article provides an introduction to the demographics of Wyoming's labor market in 2019, particularly at the industry and county levels.

The numbers of individuals working in Wyoming presented in this article are based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services; these are referred to as *wage records*. As noted by Bullard (2015), UI covered

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#### Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019

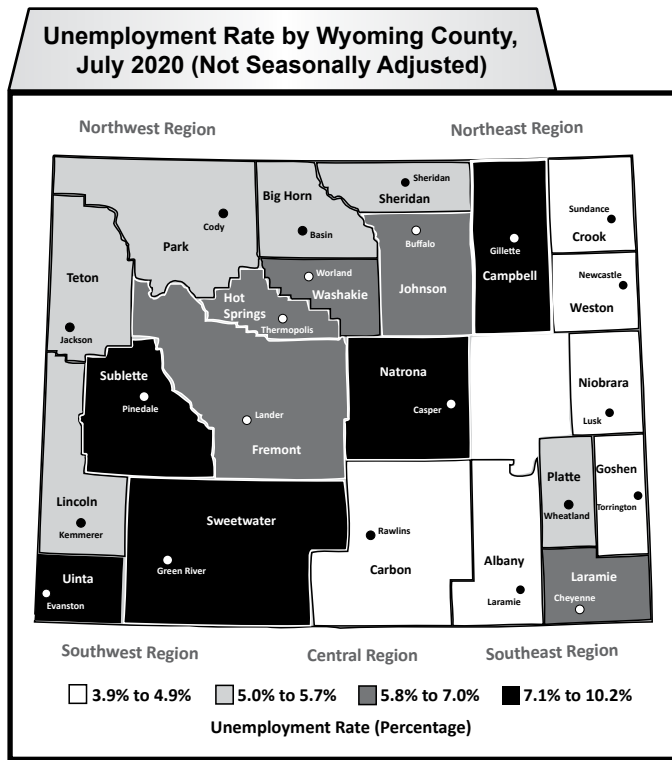
[https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm)

employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment. Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time during the year in 2019 is included in the summary counts presented in this chapter. Each individual is counted only once.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's youth population decreased over the last five years, and the number of youth working decreased by nearly twice as much. ... page 8
- Despite difference in methodology and injury rates, the SOII and workers' compensation programs showed similar trends from 2014 to 2018. ... page 10



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## Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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### Introduction

By linking the Wage Records database with other administrative databases, such as the driver’s license file from the Wyoming Department of Transportation, R&P is able to identify demographic information and other variables for each county and industry, including number of persons working, average annual wages, average number of quarters worked, average number of employers, gender, and age.

There were 350,192 individuals working in Wyoming at any time in 2019, 40.2% of whom were women, while 47.0% were men (see Table 1). The remaining 12.8% were *nonresidents*, or individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Nonresidents are primarily individuals who commute to Wyoming for work from another state or country, or are short-term labor

working for companies based outside of Wyoming. Women had an average annual wage of \$29,057 in 2019, compared to \$44,502 for men. Women worked an average of 3.2 quarters during the year, compared to 3.1 quarters for men. Nonresidents had an average annual wage of \$15,729 and worked 2.0 quarters on average.

Table 1 also shows the number of persons working in Wyoming by age group. The 55 or older age group had the greatest share of workers at 20.4%. In other words, approximately one in every five people working in Wyoming at any time during the year was age 55 or older. A related article showing how the 55 or older workforce has changed over the last 20 years will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

The 25-34 and 35-44 age groups made up similar proportions of the workforce with 18.9% and 18.2%, respectively. The 45-54 age group made up 14.8% of all persons working in the state, followed by 14.7% for individuals under age 25. The highest average annual wages were found in the 45-54 (\$49,377) and 35-44 (\$45,836) age groups.

**Table 1: Selected Demographics of Wyoming’s Workforce, 2019**

	N	%	Average Annual Wage	Average Quarters Worked
<b>Total</b>	<b>350,192</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$34,614</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	140,577	40.2	\$29,057	3.2
Men	164,728	47.0	\$44,502	3.1
Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>	44,887	12.8	\$15,729	2.0
<b>Age</b>				
Under 25	51,571	14.7	\$12,498	2.8
00-19	20,224	5.8	\$5,792	2.6
20-24	31,347	9.0	\$16,824	2.9
25-34	66,212	18.9	\$33,814	3.2
35-44	63,825	18.2	\$45,836	3.3
45-54	51,718	14.8	\$49,377	3.3
55 or Older	71,523	20.4	\$26,629	3.3
55-64	50,402	14.4	\$31,154	3.3
65-Up	21,121	6.0	\$15,832	3.1
Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>	45,343	12.9	\$16,231	2.0

<sup>a</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available, primarily individuals who commute to Wyoming for work from another state or country, or are short-term labor working for companies outside of Wyoming.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/1/20.

## Demographics by Industry

The gender composition of one industry often differs substantially from another, as shown in Table 2. For example, men accounted for the majority of workers in industries such as mining (79.4%), manufacturing (74.4%), and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (71.7%). Industries in which women made up a greater proportion of workers than men included health care & social assistance (76.3%), educational services (64.8%), and financial activities (57.1%). The industries with the greatest proportions of nonresident workers were construction (28.7%) and leisure & hospitality (24.6%).

The differences in persons working in Wyoming by industry and age are shown in Table 3 (see page 5). Some industries employed large proportions of younger workers under age 25, including leisure & hospitality (27.3%) and retail trade (23.6%).

In some industries, at least one in four (25.0%) workers was age 55 or older; this included public administration (27.0%), educational services (26.7%), wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (25.3%), and financial activities (25.0%).

Prior research from R&P showed that those industries with a high concentration of individuals age 55 or older were also industries with a high percentage of jobs that required a bachelor's degree or

**Table 2: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by Industry and Gender, 2019**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Women		Men		Nonresidents <sup>b</sup>		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	870	23.4	2,288	61.6	559	15.0	3,717	100.0
21	Mining	2,643	10.2	20,612	79.4	2,704	10.4	25,959	100.0
23	Construction	3,840	9.6	24,670	61.7	11,474	28.7	39,984	100.0
31-33	Manufacturing	2,377	19.5	9,064	74.4	743	6.1	12,184	100.0
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	5,473	21.3	18,394	71.7	1,776	6.9	25,643	100.0
44-45	Retail Trade	16,951	47.0	15,900	44.0	3,250	9.0	36,101	100.0
51	Information	1,437	36.7	2,245	57.3	234	6.0	3,916	100.0
52-53	Financial Activities	7,597	57.1	4,885	36.7	830	6.2	13,312	100.0
54-56	Professional & Business Services	9,662	36.3	12,627	47.5	4,318	16.2	26,607	100.0
61	Educational Services	21,672	64.8	10,145	30.4	1,609	4.8	33,426	100.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	28,084	76.3	6,806	18.5	1,913	5.2	36,803	100.0
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	22,827	41.2	18,983	34.3	13,605	24.6	55,415	100.0
81	Other Services	3,488	39.9	4,229	48.4	1,025	11.7	8,742	100.0
92	Public Administration	13,638	48.2	13,846	48.9	838	3.0	28,322	100.0
<b>Total, All Industries</b>		<b>140,577</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>164,728</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>44,887</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>350,192</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>b</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom data on gender are not available. Note that nonresident counts and percentages may vary slightly between Tables 2 and 3. For example, age data may be available for an individual, while gender data may not.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/1/20.

higher (Gallagher, et al., 2012). Knapp (2013) noted that: “given the more rapid aging of the workforce in industries with workers holding post-high school degrees, circumstances may lead to significant competition for qualified employees.”

### Demographics by County of Employment

gender are shown in Table 4 (see page 6). Counties with a large presence of mining jobs often had the greatest proportions of male workers, such as Campbell (53.9%), Sublette (52.0%), Sweetwater (51.2%), and Natrona (49.9%) counties. Many of Wyoming’s least populous counties had the greatest proportion of women working in 2019, including Niobrara (54.2%), Goshen (48.4%), Hot Springs (47.8%), and Weston (46.8%) counties.

The number and percentage of persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year in 2019 by county of employment and

In Teton County, which relies on large numbers of out-of-state workers to fill tourism-related jobs, approximately

**Table 3: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by Industry and Age, 2019**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55 or Older		Non-residents <sup>b</sup>		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
11	Agriculture	539	14.5	618	16.6	517	13.9	442	11.9	1,035	27.8	566	15.2	3,717	100.0
21	Mining	1,776	6.8	5,718	22.0	6,448	24.8	4,242	16.3	5,057	19.5	2,718	10.5	25,959	100.0
23	Construction	4,429	11.1	6,810	17.0	6,332	15.8	4,919	12.3	5,975	14.9	11,519	28.8	39,984	100.0
31-33	Manufacturing	1,327	10.9	2,639	21.7	2,640	21.7	2,115	17.4	2,712	22.3	751	6.2	12,184	100.0
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	2,334	9.1	4,929	19.2	5,547	21.6	4,536	17.7	6,499	25.3	1,798	7.0	25,643	100.0
44-45	Retail Trade	8,506	23.6	6,738	18.7	5,303	14.7	4,569	12.7	7,691	21.3	3,294	9.1	36,101	100.0
51	Information	608	15.5	787	20.1	756	19.3	676	17.3	852	21.8	237	6.1	3,916	100.0
52-53	Financial Activities	1,230	9.2	2,772	20.8	2,797	21.0	2,332	17.5	3,333	25.0	848	6.4	13,312	100.0
54-56	Professional & Business Services	3,038	11.4	4,988	18.7	4,698	17.7	3,852	14.5	5,681	21.4	4,350	16.3	26,607	100.0
61	Educational Services	3,029	9.1	5,675	17.0	7,565	22.6	6,597	19.7	8,910	26.7	1,650	4.9	33,426	100.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	4,686	12.7	8,376	22.8	7,611	20.7	6,113	16.6	8,044	21.9	1,973	5.4	36,803	100.0
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	15,103	27.3	9,477	17.1	6,387	11.5	4,586	8.3	6,143	11.1	13,719	24.8	55,415	100.0
81	Other Services	1,364	15.6	1,635	18.7	1,521	17.4	1,247	14.3	1,929	22.1	1,046	12.0	8,742	100.0
92	Public Administration	3,600	12.7	5,040	17.8	5,695	20.1	5,481	19.4	7,641	27.0	865	3.1	28,322	100.0
<b>Total, All Industries</b>		<b>51,571</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>66,212</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>63,825</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>51,718</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>71,523</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>45,343</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>350,192</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

<sup>b</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom data on gender are not available. Note that nonresident counts and percentages may vary slightly between Tables 2 and 3. For example, age data may be available for an individual, while gender data may not.

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Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/1/20.

one-third (33.5%) of all workers were nonresidents in 2019. In Converse County, nearly one in four (22.6%) persons working was a noresident. Converse County experienced rapid economic growth in 2018 and 2019 because of large oil & gas pipeline projects. Converse County's average monthly employment reached a historical high of 7,614 in 2019Q3 and then expanded to 7,708 in 2019Q4 (Moore, 2020). In order to meet the labor demands of such rapid economic growth, employers likely relied upon nonresidents to fill job vacancies after

exhausting the local labor force.

Albany County had the greatest proportion of workers younger than 25 (23.5%), likely due to the number of college students living in that county (see Table 5, page 7). Teton County had the smallest proportion of workers under 25 (8.4%).

Many rural, less populous counties had a greater proportion of workers 55 or older, including Niobrara (32.0%), Washakie (30.1%), Hot Springs (27.3%), Weston (26.2%), and Big Horn (25.9%) counties.

**Table 4: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by County of Employment and Gender, 2019**

County	Women		Men		Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Albany	8,411	43.7	9,107	47.3	1,747	9.1	19,265	100.0
Big Horn	2,235	43.4	2,565	49.8	352	6.8	5,152	100.0
Campbell	11,790	37.6	16,904	53.9	2,653	8.5	31,347	100.0
Carbon	3,432	36.7	4,215	45.0	1,714	18.3	9,361	100.0
Converse	3,161	30.8	4,769	46.5	2,321	22.6	10,251	100.0
Crook	1,249	41.5	1,348	44.8	411	13.7	3,008	100.0
Fremont	8,783	46.7	8,464	45.0	1,562	8.3	18,809	100.0
Goshen	2,466	48.4	2,227	43.7	400	7.9	5,093	100.0
Hot Springs	1,082	47.8	1,042	46.1	138	6.1	2,262	100.0
Johnson	1,753	44.4	1,864	47.2	335	8.5	3,952	100.0
Laramie	25,603	43.1	27,967	47.1	5,785	9.7	59,355	100.0
Lincoln	3,350	40.5	3,881	46.9	1,040	12.6	8,271	100.0
Natrona	20,556	41.1	24,988	49.9	4,504	9.0	50,048	100.0
Niobrara	518	54.2	378	39.5	60	6.3	956	100.0
Park	7,145	43.5	7,279	44.3	2,020	12.3	16,444	100.0
Platte	2,023	39.9	2,319	45.7	728	14.4	5,070	100.0
Sheridan	7,206	45.6	7,241	45.8	1,356	8.6	15,803	100.0
Sublette	1,849	34.9	2,759	52.0	695	13.1	5,303	100.0
Sweetwater	10,307	35.9	14,710	51.2	3,721	12.9	28,738	100.0
Teton	9,341	29.2	11,927	37.3	10,705	33.5	31,973	100.0
Uinta	4,702	45.1	4,491	43.0	1,242	11.9	10,435	100.0
Washakie	1,838	44.9	2,066	50.4	192	4.7	4,096	100.0
Weston	1,313	46.8	1,295	46.2	196	7.0	2,804	100.0
Unknown	464	19.4	922	38.5	1,010	42.2	2,396	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>140,577</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>164,728</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>44,887</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>350,192</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom data on gender are not available. Note that nonresident counts and percentages may vary slightly between Tables 4 and 5. For example, age data may be available for an individual, while gender data may not. Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/1/20.

## Conclusion

Individuals ages 55 or older made up 20.4% of all persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year in 2019. In other words, one in every five workers will reach the traditional retirement age of 65 within the next decade. Some industries had an even higher proportion of workers ages 55 or older, such as agriculture (27.8%), public administration (27.0%), and educational services (26.7%).

Forthcoming articles in *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* will look at some of the causes in the changes of Wyoming's demographics over the last 20 years and what implications these demographics could have on the labor market.

## References

Bullard, D. (2015, January). Local jobs and payroll in Wyoming in second quarter 2014: Construction leads job

**Table 5: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by County of Employment and Age, 2019**

County	Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55 or Older		Non-residents <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Albany	4,523	23.5	4,326	22.5	3,054	15.9	2,337	12.1	3,262	16.9	1,763	9.2	19,265	100.0
Big Horn	788	15.3	887	17.2	952	18.5	829	16.1	1,332	25.9	364	7.1	5,152	100.0
Campbell	4,569	14.6	6,503	20.7	6,632	21.2	4,827	15.4	6,139	19.6	2,677	8.5	31,347	100.0
Carbon	1,174	12.6	1,634	17.5	1,550	16.6	1,275	13.6	2,002	21.4	1,726	18.4	9,361	100.0
Converse	1,316	12.9	1,715	16.7	1,658	16.2	1,410	13.8	1,819	17.7	2,333	22.8	10,251	100.0
Crook	447	14.9	442	14.7	480	16.0	461	15.3	765	25.4	413	13.7	3,008	100.0
Fremont	2,662	14.2	3,545	18.8	3,475	18.5	2,978	15.8	4,572	24.4	1,577	8.4	18,809	100.0
Goshen	767	15.1	904	17.7	898	17.6	802	15.7	1,310	25.7	412	8.1	5,093	100.0
Hot Springs	359	15.9	383	16.9	407	18.0	348	15.4	618	27.3	147	6.5	2,262	100.0
Johnson	589	14.9	679	17.2	701	17.7	639	16.2	1,008	25.5	336	8.5	3,952	100.0
Laramie	9,189	15.5	12,074	20.3	10,891	18.3	9,336	15.7	12,021	20.2	5,844	9.8	59,355	100.0
Lincoln	1,257	15.2	1,216	14.7	1,569	19.0	1,324	16.0	1,837	22.2	1,068	12.9	8,271	100.0
Natrona	7,745	15.5	10,325	20.6	9,944	19.9	7,581	15.1	9,902	19.8	4,551	9.1	50,048	100.0
Niobrara	129	13.5	143	15.0	160	16.7	157	16.4	306	32.0	61	6.4	956	100.0
Park	2,447	14.9	2,725	16.6	2,639	16.0	2,380	14.5	4,213	25.6	2,040	12.4	16,444	100.0
Platte	633	12.5	824	16.3	810	16.0	866	17.1	1,203	23.8	734	14.5	5,070	100.0
Sheridan	2,527	16.0	2,879	18.2	2,921	18.5	2,447	15.5	3,651	23.1	1,378	8.7	15,803	100.0
Sublette	674	12.7	941	17.7	1,056	19.9	826	15.6	1,103	20.8	703	13.3	5,303	100.0
Sweetwater	4,175	14.5	5,361	18.7	5,854	20.4	4,303	15.0	5,300	18.4	3,745	13.0	28,738	100.0
Teton	2,697	8.4	5,511	17.2	4,592	14.4	3,654	11.4	4,714	14.8	10,805	33.8	31,973	100.0
Uinta	1,720	16.5	1,778	17.0	2,024	19.4	1,575	15.1	2,085	20.0	1,253	12.0	10,435	100.0
Washakie	612	15.0	620	15.1	744	18.2	687	16.8	1,234	30.1	199	4.9	4,096	100.0
Weston	426	15.2	529	18.9	495	17.7	419	14.9	734	26.2	201	7.2	2,804	100.0
Unknown	146	6.1	268	11.2	319	13.3	257	10.7	393	16.4	1,013	42.3	2,396	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,571</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>66,212</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>63,825</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>51,718</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>71,523</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>45,343</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>350,192</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom data on age are not available. Note that nonresident counts and percentages may vary slightly between Tables 4 and 5. For example, age data may be available for an individual, while gender data may not.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2019.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/1/20.

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## R&P Publishes Report on Youth, Other Populations with Barriers to Employment

by: *Michael Moore, Editor*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published a report that serves as supporting documentation for Wyoming's Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Annual Report for Program Year 2019. The primary focus of the report is Wyoming youth, which is defined for the report as individuals ages 15-24, and other populations with barriers to employment, such as homeless, English language learners, veterans, and others. The full report is available online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/WIOA\\_2019\\_report.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/WIOA_2019_report.pdf).

Wyoming's youth population decreased over the last five years, and the number of youth working decreased by nearly

twice as much. From 2014 to 2019, the estimated population of individuals ages 15-24 decreased from 78,176 to 73,392 (-4,784, or -6.1%). The number of youth working at any time during the year in Wyoming decreased from 59,886 to 51,571 (-8,315, or -13.9%; see Figure 1, page 9).

There are several possible reasons for the decline in Wyoming's youth population. Wyoming entered a period of economic downturn in 2015 that lasted seven quarters<sup>1</sup>, while at the same time all of Wyoming's surrounding states had growing economies. Some youth may have

<sup>1</sup> Research & Planning defines economic downturn as two or more consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The most recent economic downturn lasted seven quarters from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.



left Wyoming with parents who lost jobs and found work in another state.

Others may have left Wyoming themselves to seek work in another state. From 2014 to 2019, Wyoming’s millennial population — those born from 1981 to 1996 (Pew Research Center, 2015) — decreased by an estimated 7,681 individuals (-6.0%). Only three other states had greater declines in their millennial populations: Vermont (-9.4%), West Virginia (-6.6%), and Rhode Island (-6.2%). At the same time, some surrounding states saw their millennial populations grow from 2014 to 2019, including Colorado (15.0%), Idaho (8.5%), and Utah (5.4%).

Prior research from R&P has illustrated how Wyoming youth leave the state as they age. In *A Decade Later* (2012), Glover found

that from 1992 to 2006, the average five-year retention rate for 18-year-olds with Wyoming as a primary state of wages was 55.8%. The average 10-year retention rate from 1992 to 2001 was 43.8%.

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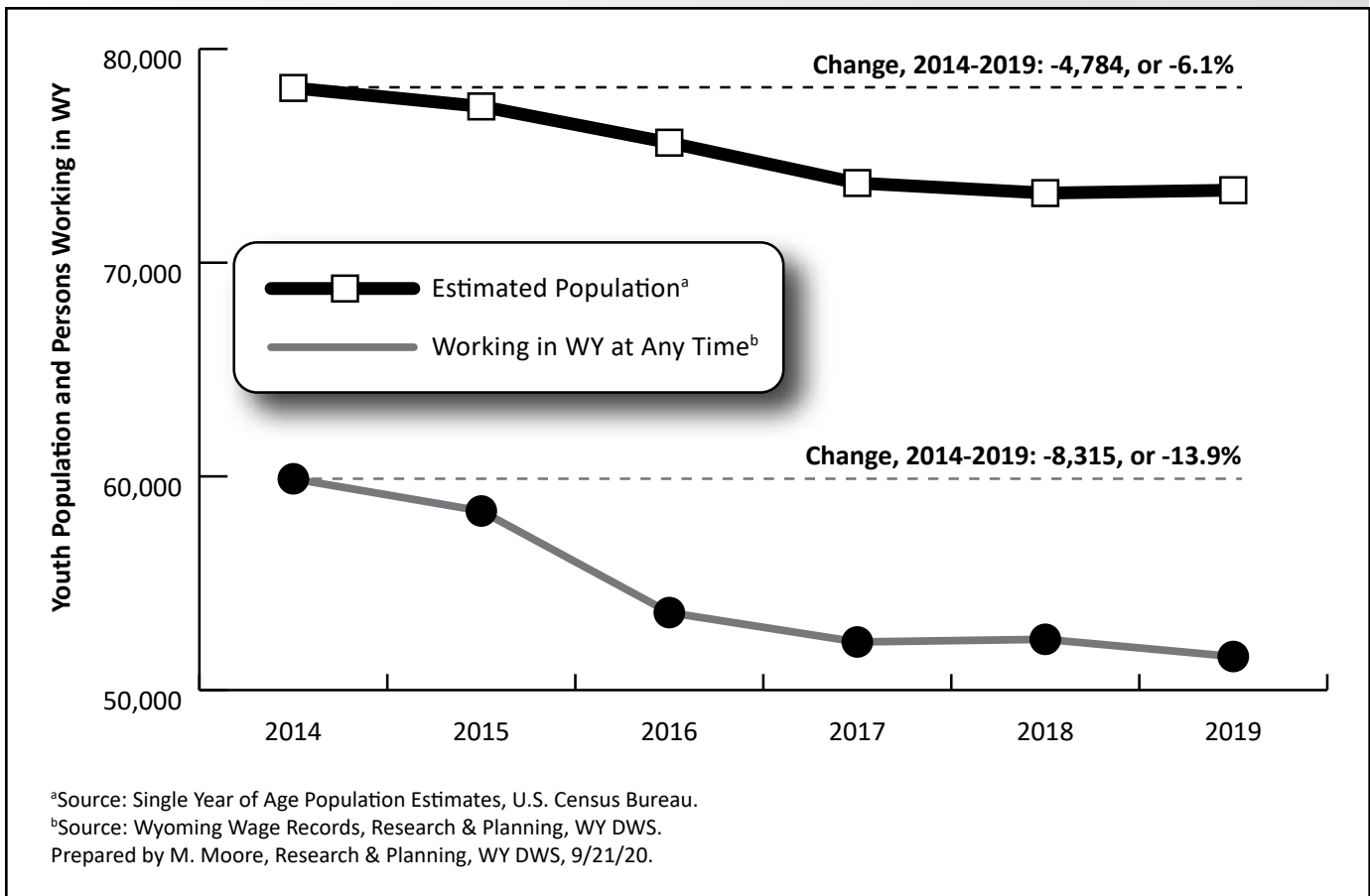


Figure 1: Wyoming Youth (Ages 15-24) Population and Total Number Working at Any Time During the Year in Wyoming, 2014-2019

# Comparing SOII Injury Estimates to Workers' Compensation Data

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

This article compares estimates of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses in Wyoming's workforce between the years including 2014 and 2018 using data from two sources: the Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses and Workers' Compensation program. Methods for collecting and coding data for these two programs are different, but both sources can be used to examine workplace injuries and illnesses across industries and other variables (see the Box).

## Methodology

### Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services conducts the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) annually as part of a nationwide data collection effort. SOII data are collected in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands,

and the estimates from this survey are the primary source of information on nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses in the United States. Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers. The data

collected include estimates of incidence rates by industry and the nature of the injury or illness. Worker demographics, such as age, gender, and occupation are also included. Case characteristics, including part of body, source of injury or illness, the

### Box: SOII and Workers' Compensation: What are the Differences?

Workers' compensation claims and Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (SOII) recordable injuries represent workplace injuries. Not every workers' compensation claim qualifies as a SOII recordable injury, and not every SOII injury results in a workers' compensation claim.

There are differences in what qualifies as a workers' compensation claim and SOII recordable injury. For example, an employee slips and falls on the ice in the parking lot and hurts her ankle. She goes to the ER for an x-ray and discovers it is only a sprain, and the doctor releases the employee without further treatment. This incident would not be a recordable work-related injury under the SOII because there was no lost time and no treatment beyond first-aid. However, this injury would be a workers' compensation claim because the injury was work-related and there were expenses related to the injury.

Also, in some instances an employee could have physical effects from his job months or years after working that would not be recorded in the SOII, but could be covered by workers' compensation. In contrast, the SOII records injuries in the year they occur.

These differences show workers' compensation is fundamentally focused on compensation from the injury versus the recordkeeping of OSHA recordable injuries under the SOII.

manner in which the injury or illness was produced or inflicted, and the nature or physical characteristics of the disabling injury or illness are covered as well.

SOII uses a stratified random sampling method based on a set target relative standard error that is used for each benchmarking industry (SOII State Operations Manual-2016). This means each year the SOII sample size and type of businesses within the sample vary, with a large portion of businesses changing each survey year. Data from railroads, which are reported to the Federal Railroad Administration, and mining firms, which are reported to the Mine Safety and Health Administration, are in the scope of the SOII. This information is reported directly to BLS from these organizations (SOII State Operations Manual, 2016).

The Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS) Manual provides the classification system used to code the case characteristics of non-fatal injuries and illnesses in the SOII (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014). This manual contains the rules of selection, code descriptions, code titles, and numeric codes, all used to help in giving each injury and illness a proper code. For more information, see <https://www.bls.gov/iif/oshoiics.htm>.

### **Workers' Compensation Program**

Workers' compensation programs are designed to provide benefits to injured workers while employers face limited liability (Clayton, 2003). Wyoming is one of four monopolistic states in which employers purchase insurance only through the state workers' compensation fund. Some industry subsectors are not required to carry workers' compensation insurance, such as food & beverage stores, telecommunications,

and legal services. The rates of injury discussed in this article are based on the Wyoming Workers' Compensation Claimant Database (Manning, 2019) and represent the number of injuries per 100 workers.

Whereas SOII uses stratified random sampling to make estimates, workers' compensation data includes injury and illness data reported by all Wyoming businesses required to carry workers' compensation insurance. Diagnosis codes for the nature of injury in workers' compensation use the ICD-10-CM (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision, Clinical Modification).

## **Results**

Despite difference in methodology and injury rates, the SOII and workers' compensation programs showed similar trends from 2014 to 2018. Industries are classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and this article looks at three industries that had relatively high rates of injury according to both the SOII and workers' compensation consistently from 2014 to 2018: construction (NAICS 23), manufacturing (NAICS 31-33), and education & health services (NAICS 61-62). Changes in incidence rates from 2014 to 2018 were not tested for statistical significance.

Both the SOII and workers' compensation show downward trends in incidence rates in manufacturing and education & health services from 2014 to 2018. According to SOII data, the incidence rate for manufacturing went from 4.7 to 3.6, while workers' compensation data shows a decrease from 7.13 to 5.12 (see Table 1, page 12). Likewise, the SOII shows incidence rates of 4.7 and 3.9

for education & health services, compared to a decrease from 5.13 to 4.16 in workers' compensation data.

The two programs differ in incident rate changes in the construction industry. The SOII shows rates of 3.6 in 2014 and 3.7 in 2018, while workers' compensation shows a decrease from 5.66 to 4.57.

## Conclusion

The SOII and workers' compensation gather information on work-related injuries and illnesses in Wyoming. Although the purpose of the information collected for both the SOII and workers' compensation is focused on work-related injuries and illnesses, some of the data are not directly comparable. From 2014 to 2018 both programs showed that the construction, manufacturing, and education & health services industries had higher incidence rates than other industries, and strains and sprains were the most frequently occurring injury.

For more information on the SOII and 2018 results, visit <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/safety.htm>.

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**Table 1: Injury Incidence Rates per 100 Workers for Wyoming by Selected Industry, 2014-2018**

<b>Survey of Occupational Injuries &amp; Illnesses Incidence Rates per 100 Workers<sup>b</sup></b>						
Industry and NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change, 2014-2018
Construction (23)	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.7	0.1
Manufacturing (31-33)	4.7	5.0	3.8	4.6	3.6	-1.1
Education & Health Services (61-62)	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	3.9	-0.8
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
<b>Workers' Compensation Incidence Rates per 100 Workers<sup>c</sup></b>						
Industry and NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Change, 2014-2018
Construction (23)	5.66	5.31	5.02	4.92	4.57	-1.1
Manufacturing (31-33)	7.13	6.35	5.37	5.87	5.12	-2.0
Education & Health Services (61-62)	5.13	4.81	4.77	4.43	4.16	-1.0
<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.13</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>3.94</b>	<b>-0.5</b>

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

<sup>b</sup>Source: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses.

<sup>c</sup>Source: Wyoming Workers' Compensation database.

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

# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 7.1% in July 2020

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 7.6% in June to 7.1% in July. Wyoming’s unemployment rate peaked at 9.6% in April and has steadily decreased since then as some businesses have reopened and individuals have returned to work. It appears that the state’s economy is gradually recovering from the large disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

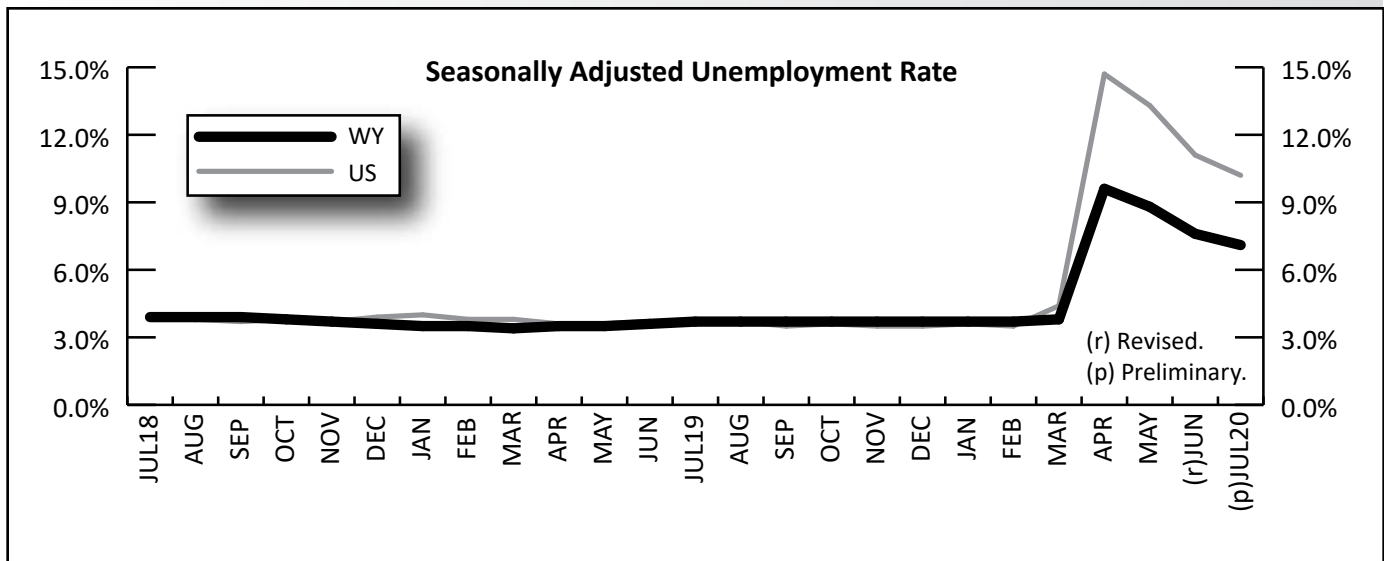
Economic conditions improved somewhat around the state as unemployment rates fell in all 23 counties from June to July. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Teton County (down from 9.4% to 5.7%), Lincoln County (down from 6.7% to 5.4%), Carbon County (down from 5.8% to 4.7%), Sublette County (down from 8.4% to 7.5%), and Laramie County (down from 6.7% to 5.8%).

Compared to last year, unemployment rates were higher in every county. The largest increases were seen in Natrona County (up from 3.7% to 10.2%), Sweetwater County (up from 3.9% to 8.8%), Converse County (up from 2.6% to 7.0%), and Uinta County (up from 3.9% to 8.0%). The smallest increases occurred in Albany County (up from 3.6% to 3.9%), Goshen County (up from 3.7% to 4.7%), and Crook County (up from 3.4% to 4.4%).

Albany County’s unemployment rate of 3.9% was the lowest in the state. It was followed by Niobrara County at 4.3%, Crook County at 4.4%, and Weston County at 4.6%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona County at 10.2%, Campbell and Sweetwater counties, both at 8.8%, and Uinta County at 8.0%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) decreased from 297,200 in July 2019 to 276,700 in July 2020, a decline of 20,500 jobs (-6.9%).

<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, July 2020

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

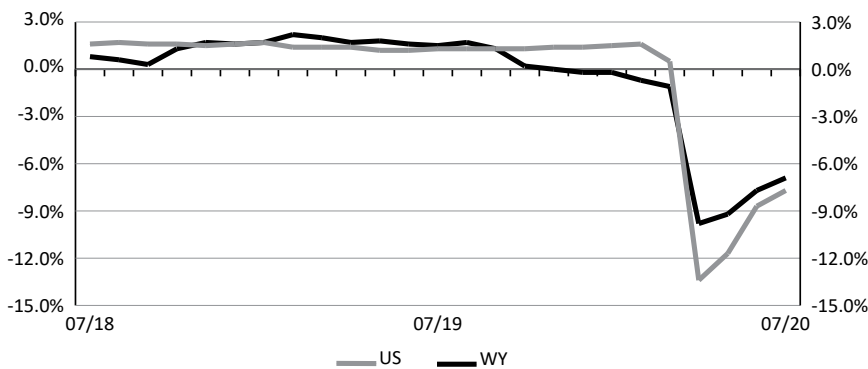
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>295,666</b>	<b>276,700</b>	<b>-18,966</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	19,260	15,300	-3,960	-25.9%
Construction	24,657	24,700	43	0.2%
Manufacturing	10,017	10,300	283	2.7%
Wholesale Trade	8,325	7,300	-1,025	-14.0%
Retail Trade	30,002	30,800	798	2.6%
Transportation & Utilities	14,907	14,500	-407	-2.8%
Information	3,360	2,900	-460	-15.9%
Financial Activities	11,475	10,800	-675	-6.3%
Professional & Business Services	19,810	18,500	-1,310	-7.1%
Educational & Health Services	28,149	28,100	-49	-0.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	43,709	36,100	-7,609	-21.1%
Other Services	16,536	14,900	-1,636	-11.0%
Government	65,459	62,500	-2,959	-4.7%

Internal Estimates were run in July 2020 and based on QCEW data through March 2020.

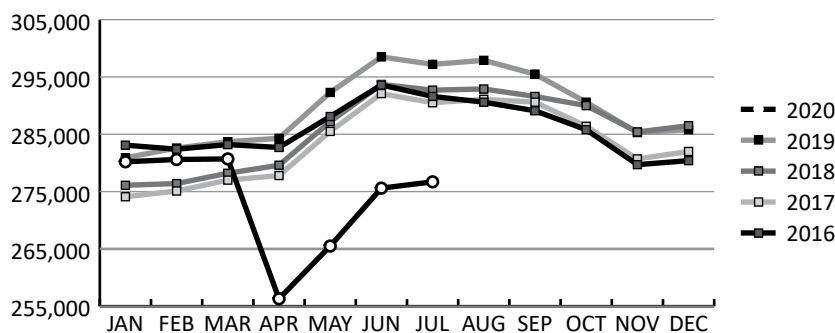
## State Unemployment Rates July 2020 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	-
Massachusetts	16.2
New York	15.9
Nevada	14.2
New Jersey	14.2
California	13.5
Hawaii	13.5
New Mexico	12.7
Pennsylvania	12.5
Alaska	11.6
Illinois	11.5
Florida	11.4
Rhode Island	11.3
Arizona	10.7
Delaware	10.5
Oregon	10.4
Connecticut	10.2
<b>United States</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Washington	10.2
West Virginia	10.0
Maine	9.9
Tennessee	9.7
Louisiana	9.4
Mississippi	9.4
Ohio	9.0
Michigan	8.7
South Carolina	8.7
District of Columbia	8.5
North Carolina	8.5
Vermont	8.3
New Hampshire	8.0
Texas	8.0
Alabama	7.9
Indiana	7.9
Virginia	7.9
Maryland	7.8
Georgia	7.6
Minnesota	7.6
Colorado	7.4
Kansas	7.2
Arkansas	7.1
Oklahoma	7.1
Wisconsin	7.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Missouri	6.9
Iowa	6.8
North Dakota	6.6
Montana	6.5
South Dakota	6.4
Idaho	5.1
Nebraska	4.9
Kentucky	4.5
Utah	4.5

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



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



## Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

### State Unemployment Rates July 2020 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 20	Jun 20	Jul 19	Jul 20 Jun 20	Jul 20 Jul 19
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-3.1</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-8.4</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.9	5.1	5.7	-3.9	-14.0
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0
Information	0.3	0.2	0.3	50.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.2	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.2	1.1	-8.3	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
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>-2.1</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 20	Jun 20	Jul 19	Jul 20 Jun 20	Jul 20 Jul 19
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>22.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.8	3.8	4.5	0.0	-15.6
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.0	-16.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.6	0.0	-4.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.0	1.2	10.0	-8.3
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>-14.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 20	Jun 20	Jul 19	Jul 20 Jun 20	Jul 20 Jul 19
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>-2.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.3	-8.8
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	2.3	0.0	-4.3
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11.0	9.7	11.2	13.4	-1.8
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>-13.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Massachusetts	16.3
New York	16.0
New Jersey	14.4
Nevada	14.3
California	13.9
Hawaii	13.5
New Mexico	13.3
Pennsylvania	12.8
Florida	11.6
Illinois	11.5
Rhode Island	11.5
Arizona	11.0
Alaska	10.8
Delaware	10.7
Oregon	10.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>10.5</b>
Connecticut	10.3
Mississippi	10.1
Tennessee	10.1
Louisiana	10.0
Washington	10.0
West Virginia	9.9
Michigan	9.5
Maine	9.4
Ohio	9.2
District of Columbia	8.9
South Carolina	8.9
North Carolina	8.8
Texas	8.3
Alabama	8.2
Vermont	8.2
Georgia	8.0
Indiana	8.0
Maryland	8.0
Virginia	8.0
New Hampshire	7.9
Kansas	7.7
Arkansas	7.5
Colorado	7.4
Minnesota	7.4
Puerto Rico	7.3
Missouri	7.2
Oklahoma	7.1
Wisconsin	7.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Iowa	6.7
North Dakota	6.3
South Dakota	6.1
Montana	6.0
Nebraska	5.1
Kentucky	5.0
Idaho	4.8
Utah	4.6

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming total nonfarm employment rose from 275,600 in June to 276,700 in July, an increase of 0.4%.

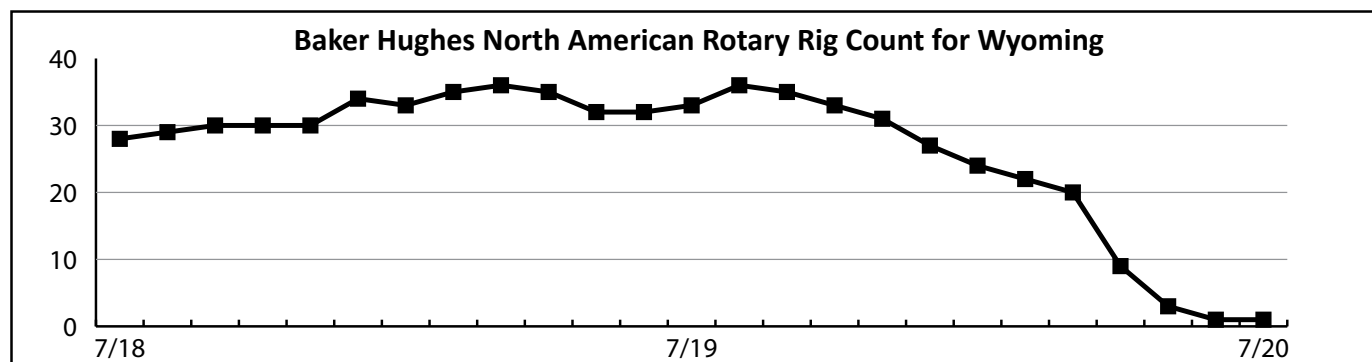
	Jul 2020 (p)	Jun 2020 (r)	Jul 2019 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>276,700</b>	<b>275,600</b>	<b>297,200</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
Wyoming State Government	13,200	13,400	14,100	-1.5	-6.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,900	46,200	48,200	-0.6	-4.8
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	36,600	36,600	39,900	0.0	-8.3
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,569,000	6,114,000	8,310,000	7.4	-21.0
As a percent of all workers	4.5%	4.3%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	701,000	684,000	368,000	2.5	90.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	8,572,000	9,306,000	4,102,000	-7.9	109.0
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	55,699	74,036	8,840	-24.8	530.1
Benefits Paid	\$22,236,311	\$28,493,272	\$3,474,962	-22.0	539.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$399.22	\$384.86	\$393.10	3.7	1.6
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	271,745	276,582	270,795	-1.7	0.4
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	259.1	257.8	256.6	0.5	1.0
Food & Beverages	268.1	269.1	258.0	-0.3	3.9
Housing	272.4	271.8	267.1	0.2	2.0
Apparel	114.3	114.7	122.2	-0.4	-6.5
Transportation	200.8	195.6	213.4	2.6	-5.9
Medical Care	522.7	520.7	497.7	0.4	5.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	121.3	122.0	120.1	-0.6	1.0
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	140.8	139.3	137.6	1.1	2.3
Other Goods & Services	463.7	462.1	451.7	0.3	2.7
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	192.9	191.1	200.7	0.9	-3.9
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	231	190	173	21.6	33.5
Valuation	\$96,766,000	\$78,591,000	\$46,239,000	23.1	109.3
Single Family Homes	181	180	146	0.6	24.0
Valuation	\$86,082,000	\$77,882,000	\$43,338,000	10.5	98.6
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	21	18	23	16.7	-8.7
Valuation	\$3,337,000	\$2,856,000	\$4,458,000	16.8	-25.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	46	35	51	31.4	-9.8
Valuation	\$8,981,000	\$7,272,000	\$8,152,000	23.5	10.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-97.0</b>

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

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

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

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

*Economic conditions improved somewhat as unemployment rates fell in all 23 counties from June to July.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2020 (p)	Jun 2020 (r)	Jul 2019 (b)	Jul 2020 (p)	Jun 2020 (r)	Jul 2019 (b)	Jul 2020 (p)	Jun 2020 (r)	Jul 2019 (b)	Jul 2020 (p)	Jun 2020 (r)	Jul 2019 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>46,736</b>	<b>46,465</b>	<b>47,419</b>	<b>43,833</b>	<b>43,253</b>	<b>45,611</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>1,808</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Big Horn	5,473	5,400	5,579	5,195	5,099	5,355	278	301	224	5.1	5.6	4.0
Fremont	19,592	19,578	18,463	18,211	18,043	17,667	1,381	1,535	796	7.0	7.8	4.3
Hot Springs	2,265	2,249	2,263	2,129	2,111	2,189	136	138	74	6.0	6.1	3.3
Park	15,395	15,277	17,139	14,538	14,301	16,588	857	976	551	5.6	6.4	3.2
Washakie	4,011	3,961	3,975	3,760	3,699	3,812	251	262	163	6.3	6.6	4.1
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>52,904</b>	<b>52,815</b>	<b>51,279</b>	<b>49,298</b>	<b>48,846</b>	<b>49,143</b>	<b>3,606</b>	<b>3,969</b>	<b>2,136</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Campbell	24,387	24,562	23,326	22,246	22,210	22,091	2,141	2,352	1,235	8.8	9.6	5.3
Crook	3,984	3,872	3,918	3,808	3,681	3,783	176	191	135	4.4	4.9	3.4
Johnson	4,317	4,258	4,418	4,049	3,962	4,280	268	296	138	6.2	7.0	3.1
Sheridan	16,300	16,220	15,873	15,458	15,285	15,354	842	935	519	5.2	5.8	3.3
Weston	3,916	3,903	3,744	3,737	3,708	3,635	179	195	109	4.6	5.0	2.9
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>58,506</b>	<b>59,151</b>	<b>61,228</b>	<b>54,244</b>	<b>53,976</b>	<b>59,278</b>	<b>4,262</b>	<b>5,175</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Lincoln	8,987	9,051	9,099	8,502	8,448	8,819	485	603	280	5.4	6.7	3.1
Sublette	4,278	4,215	4,341	3,956	3,860	4,172	322	355	169	7.5	8.4	3.9
Sweetwater	21,696	21,895	20,859	19,791	19,836	20,054	1,905	2,059	805	8.8	9.4	3.9
Teton	14,318	14,722	17,904	13,502	13,343	17,564	816	1,379	340	5.7	9.4	1.9
Uinta	9,227	9,268	9,025	8,493	8,489	8,669	734	779	356	8.0	8.4	3.9
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>84,276</b>	<b>84,871</b>	<b>81,023</b>	<b>79,896</b>	<b>79,865</b>	<b>78,220</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>2,803</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Albany	21,965	22,019	19,294	21,100	21,026	18,591	865	993	703	3.9	4.5	3.6
Goshen	6,916	6,756	6,676	6,594	6,426	6,432	322	330	244	4.7	4.9	3.7
Laramie	49,070	49,919	49,052	46,206	46,571	47,398	2,864	3,348	1,654	5.8	6.7	3.4
Niobrara	1,327	1,281	1,286	1,270	1,219	1,253	57	62	33	4.3	4.8	2.6
Platte	4,998	4,896	4,715	4,726	4,623	4,546	272	273	169	5.4	5.6	3.6
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>57,364</b>	<b>57,658</b>	<b>57,135</b>	<b>52,250</b>	<b>52,120</b>	<b>55,199</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Carbon	7,947	7,949	8,568	7,573	7,488	8,318	374	461	250	4.7	5.8	2.9
Converse	9,352	9,347	8,816	8,702	8,660	8,584	650	687	232	7.0	7.3	2.6
Natrona	40,065	40,362	39,751	35,975	35,972	38,297	4,090	4,390	1,454	10.2	10.9	3.7
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>299,787</b>	<b>300,957</b>	<b>298,084</b>	<b>279,521</b>	<b>278,059</b>	<b>287,451</b>	<b>20,266</b>	<b>22,898</b>	<b>10,633</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										7.1	7.6	3.7
U.S. ....										10.5	11.2	4.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										10.2	11.1	3.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2019. Run Date 08/2019.

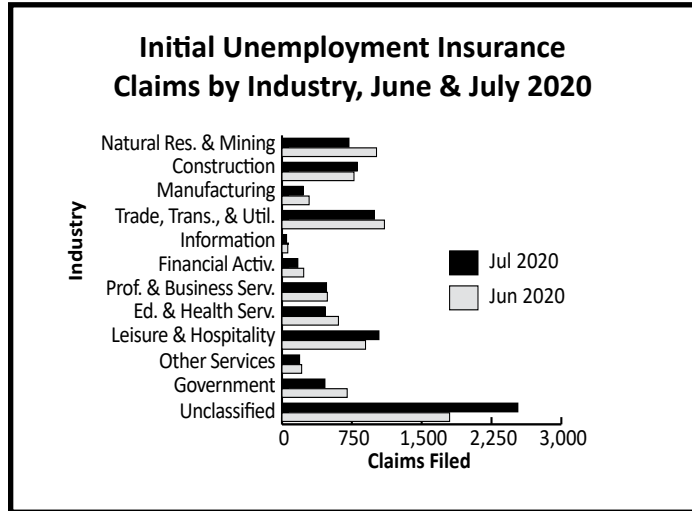
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

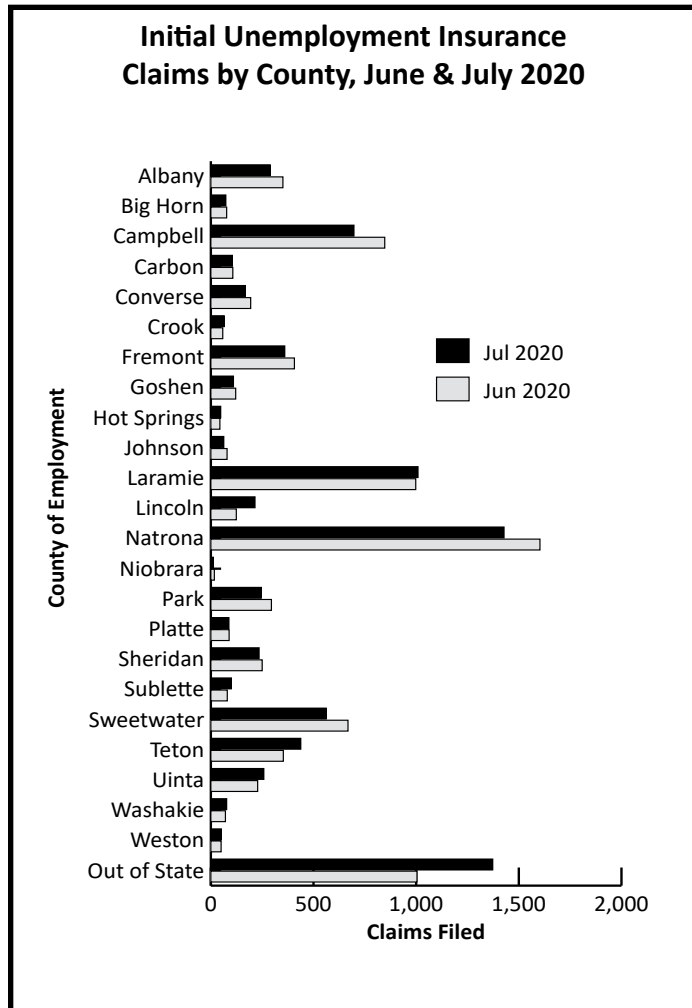
by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Wyoming had 8,137 initial UI claims in July, down slightly from 8,180 in June (-43, or -0.5%).



## Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 20	Jun 20	Jul 19	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Claims Filed	8,137	8,180	1,266	-0.5	542.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,756	2,080	621	-15.6	182.8
Natural Resources & Mining	719	1,015	408	-29.2	76.2
Mining	703	987	401	-28.8	75.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	19	41	N/D	-53.7	1,800.0
Construction	808	773	176	4.5	359.1
Manufacturing	227	291	36	-22.0	530.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,389	3,601	409	-5.9	728.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	994	1,100	145	-9.6	585.5
Wholesale Trade	273	386	30	-29.3	810.0
Retail Trade	399	401	69	-0.5	478.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	321	312	45	2.9	613.3
Information	49	62	4	-21.0	1,125.0
Financial Activities	170	233	22	-27.0	672.7
Professional & Business Services	478	488	87	-2.0	449.4
Educational & Health Services	464	606	58	-23.4	700.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1,043	898	75	16.1	1,290.7
Other Services, except Public Admin.	189	211	15	-10.4	1,160.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	462	700	94	-34.0	391.5
Federal Government	40	47	9	-14.9	344.4
State Government	80	110	6	-27.3	1,233.3
Local Government	341	542	78	-37.1	337.2
Local Education	158	302	13	-47.7	1,115.4
UNCLASSIFIED	2,530	1,798	140	40.7	1,707.1



### Laramie County

Total Claims Filed	1,009	998	120	1.1	740.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	122	154	29	-20.8	320.7
Construction	71	83	25	-14.5	184.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	495	506	68	-2.2	627.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	139	156	21	-10.9	561.9
Financial Activities	14	31	4	-54.8	250.0
Professional & Business Services	85	89	21	-4.5	304.8
Educational & Health Services	96	83	7	15.7	1,271.4
Leisure & Hospitality	119	98	9	21.4	1,222.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	61	89	10	-31.5	510.0
UNCLASSIFIED	329	246	12	33.7	2,641.7

### Natrona County

Total Claims Filed	1,428	1,603	126	-10.9	1,033.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	338	413	33	-18.2	924.2
Construction	124	125	17	-0.8	629.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	749	884	77	-15.3	872.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	258	315	26	-18.1	892.3
Financial Activities	53	60	8	-11.7	562.5
Professional & Business Services	86	102	12	-15.7	616.7
Educational & Health Services	83	128	12	-35.2	591.7
Leisure & Hospitality	171	161	12	6.2	1,325.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	32	50	5	-36.0	540.0
UNCLASSIFIED	306	254	9	20.5	3,300.0

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

<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

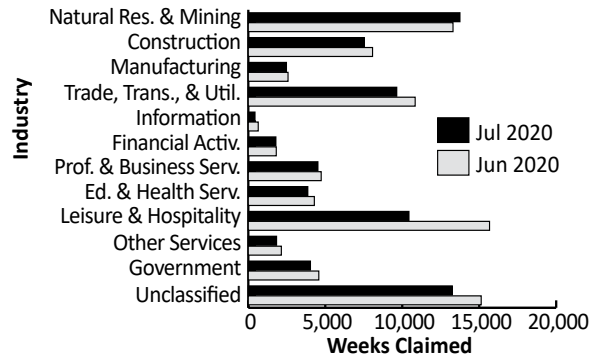
Wyoming had 73,590 total weeks claimed in July, down from 83,807 in June (-10,217, or -12.2%).

## Continued Claims

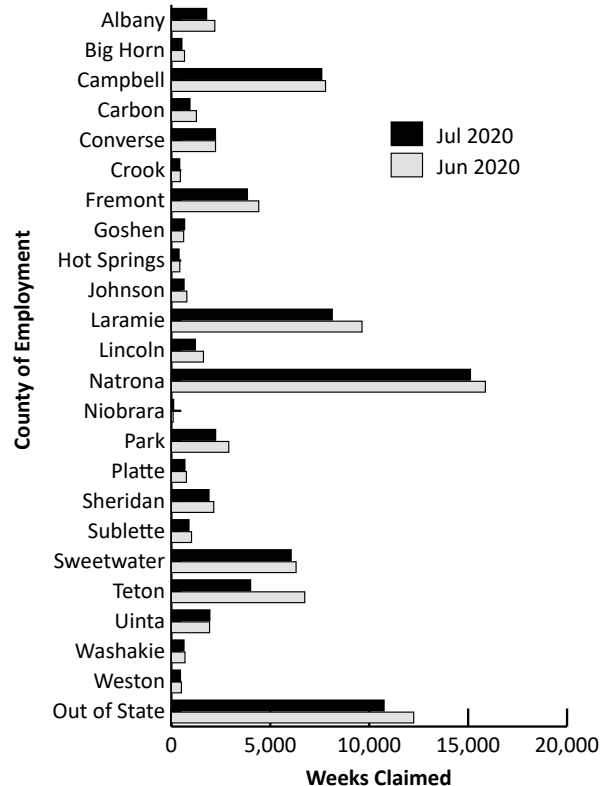
	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 20	Jun 20	Jul 19	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	73,590	83,807	8,439	-12.2	772
Total Unique Claimants	20,898	22,717	2,753	-8	659.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	23,795	23,976	2,965	-0.8	702.5
Natural Resources & Mining	13,774	13,323	1,325	3.4	939.5
Mining	13,630	13,148	1,244	3.7	995.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	381	391	89	-2.6	328.1
Construction	7,541	8,071	1,239	-6.6	508.6
Manufacturing	2,478	2,581	400	-4	519.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	32,538	40,149	3,728	-19	772.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9,643	10,840	1,047	-11	821
Wholesale Trade	2,938	2,830	219	3.8	1,241.6
Retail Trade	3,702	4,527	592	-18.2	525.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	3,003	3,482	235	-13.8	1,177.9
Information	435	645	94	-32.6	362.8
Financial Activities	1,796	1,820	226	-1.3	694.7
Professional & Business Services	4,522	4,735	617	-4.5	632.9
Educational & Health Services	3,866	4,289	866	-9.9	346.4
Leisure & Hospitality	10,436	15,671	700	-33.4	1,390.9
Other Services, except Public Admin.	1,836	2,146	174	-14.4	955.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4,037	4,580	745	-11.9	441.9
Federal Government	268	350	42	-23.4	538.1
State Government	381	342	82	11.4	364.6
Local Government	3,387	3,887	620	-12.9	446.3
Local Education	1,948	2,106	159	-7.5	1,125.2
UNCLASSIFIED	13,220	15,100	999	-12.5	1,223.3
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	8,135	9,637	946	-15.6	759.9
Total Unique Claimants	2,350	2,628	292	-10.6	704.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,675	1,906	142	-12.1	1,079.6
Construction	695	820	116	-15.2	499.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,383	5,414	622	-19	604.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,263	1,831	164	-31	670.1
Financial Activities	226	219	52	3.2	334.6
Professional & Business Services	581	611	113	-4.9	414.2
Educational & Health Services	591	611	162	-3.3	264.8
Leisure & Hospitality	1,355	1,719	72	-21.2	1,781.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	486	544	96	-10.7	406.3
UNCLASSIFIED	1,589	1,772	85	-10.3	1,769.4
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	15,118	15,872	1,054	-4.8	1,334.3
Total Unique Claimants	4,201	4,280	335	-1.8	1,154
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	4,678	4,556	226	2.7	1,969.9
Construction	1,185	1,203	107	-1.5	1,007.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	7,737	8,540	722	-9.4	971.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2,815	2,898	246	-2.9	1,044.3
Financial Activities	582	509	55	14.3	958.2
Professional & Business Services	991	1,026	122	-3.4	712.3
Educational & Health Services	761	815	165	-6.6	361.2
Leisure & Hospitality	1,807	2,389	83	-24.4	2,077.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	372	382	30	-2.6	1,140
UNCLASSIFIED	2,330	2,393	75	-2.6	3,006.7

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

## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June & July 2020



## Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June & July 2020



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

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