

TRENDS

Local Jobs and Payroll in Wyoming in First Quarter 2015: Job Losses Appear in the Oil & Gas Sector

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The purpose of this article is to illustrate and describe employment and payroll changes between first quarter 2014 and first quarter 2015. These economic changes help gauge the overall strength of Wyoming’s economy and identify the fastest and slowest growing sectors and geographic areas.

Total unemployment insurance (UI) covered payroll increased by \$92.4 million (3.0%) in first quarter 2015. Employment rose by 3,237 (1.2%) and average weekly wage increased by \$15 (1.7%). In first quarter, employment (1.2% compared to 1.3%), total wages (3.0% compared to 4.5%), and average weekly wage (1.7% compared to 3.1%; see Table 1, page 3) all grew slower than their five year averages. Additionally, job growth and payroll growth both slowed from fourth to first quarter. The mining sector (including oil & gas) lost 243 jobs (-0.9%; see Table 4, page 8). In terms of dollars, UI covered payroll represents approximately 91.5% of all wage and salary disbursements and

43.8% of personal income in the state (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2014). Analysts have noted that “minerals related employment is one of the key predictors of sales and use tax revenue” in Wyoming (CREG 2010).

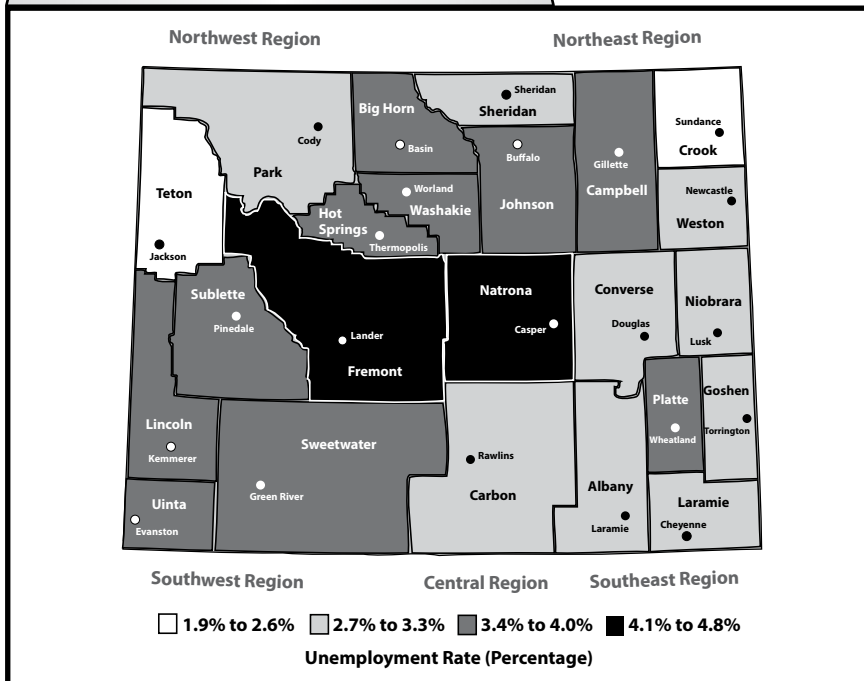
The covered payroll and employment data in this article are tabulated by place of work, in contrast to the labor force estimates (see page 21) which are a measure of employed and unemployed persons by place of residence. Also, the employment data presented in this article represent a count of jobs, not persons.

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming’s total wages, average monthly employment, and average monthly wage all declined from previous year levels during second quarter 2015 (2015Q2). These over-the-year decreases in 2015Q2 marked the first time since 2010Q1 that all three measurements declined from previous year levels. ... page 11
- The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming rose from 26 in 2013 to 37 in 2014, an increase of 11 deaths. ... page 13

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, August 2015 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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(Text continued from page 1)

When individuals work more than one job, each job is counted separately. Finally, job growth (or decline) is stated in terms of net change. The Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry table (see page 16) presents alternative measures of job gains and losses using the same data sources and calculated to describe the components of change.

Figure 1 shows Wyoming wage & salary employment by covered/non-covered status. Approximately 92% of wage & salary jobs in the state are covered by state unemployment insurance, while 2.6% of jobs are covered by federal unemployment insurance, and 0.9% are covered by unemployment insurance administered by the railroad retirement board. There are several categories of non-covered jobs, and together they account for approximately 5% of wage & salary jobs in the state. Some examples of non-covered employment include elected officials, students working at educational institutions, employees of churches, and workers at small non-profit organizations.

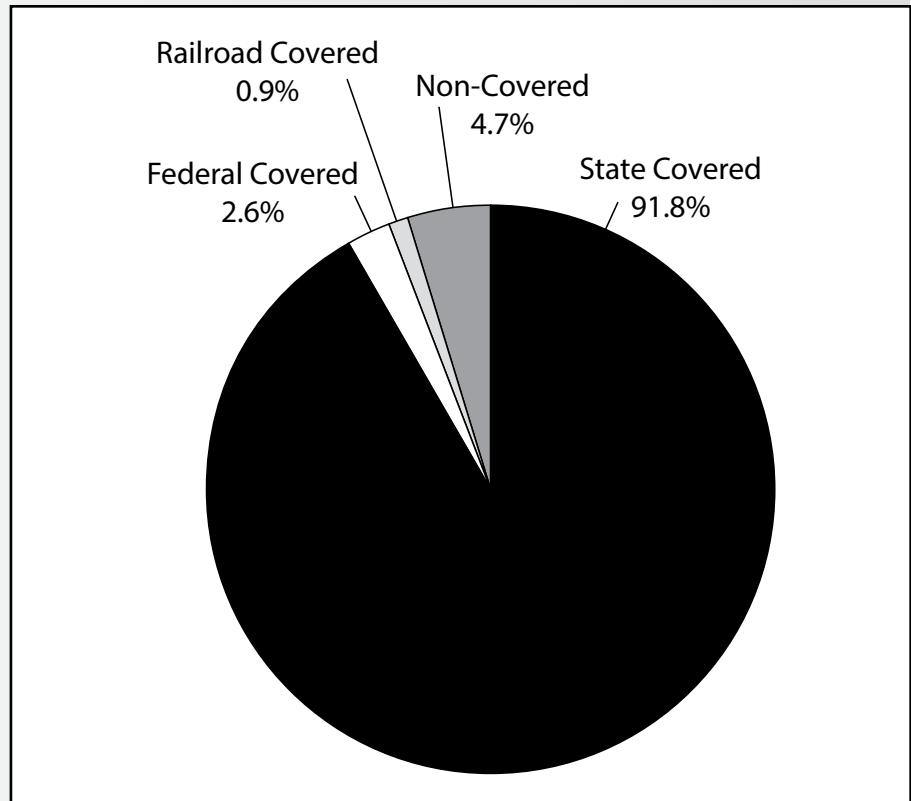


Figure 1: Wyoming Wage and Salary Employment by Covered/Non-Covered Status, March 2011

Table 1: Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2011 (2011Q1) to First Quarter 2015 (2015Q1)

	Average Monthly Employment Percentage Change Over the Previous		Total Wages Percentage Change Over the Previous		Average Weekly Wage Percentage Change Over the Previous	
	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter	Year	Quarter
2011Q1	1.1	-3.3	5.4	-10.3	4.3	-7.3
2012Q1	2.5	-2.9	8.0	-5.5	5.4	-2.7
2013Q1	0.3	-2.9	1.1	-8.2	0.8	-5.5
2014Q1	1.2	-2.4	3.3	-6.6	2.1	-4.3
2015Q1 ^a	1.2	-2.9	3.0	-9.1	1.7	-6.3
Five-Year Average for Q1	1.3	-2.8	4.5	-7.6	3.1	-4.9

^aPreliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract date: July 2015.

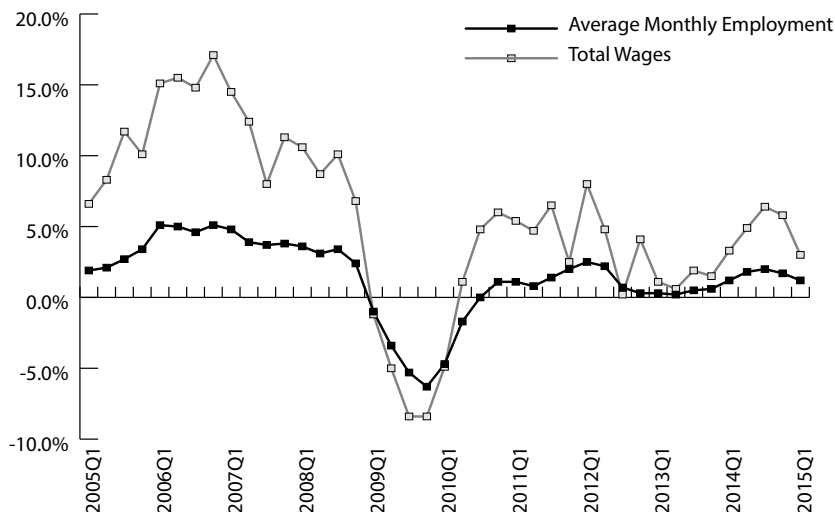
In first quarter 2015, job growth and total payroll growth both slowed (see Figure 2). Table 2 shows that job growth, which peaked at 2.0% in third quarter 2014, decelerated to 1.7% in fourth quarter and then 1.2% in first quarter. Total wages grew at a slower pace in first quarter also (3.0%). Mining employment (including oil & gas), which had risen by 842 jobs in fourth quarter, fell by 243 jobs in first quarter. Construction, which had added 1,666 jobs in fourth quarter, only gained 625 jobs in first quarter.

Employment and Wages by County

Employment rose in 12 counties and fell in 11 counties (see Table 3, page 5). Total payroll increased in 17 counties and decreased in six counties.

Teton County added 679 jobs (3.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$15.7 million (9.1%). The largest job gains occurred in accommodation & food services (approximately 300 jobs), construction (approximately 150 jobs), and retail trade (more than 100 jobs). Growth was also

(Text continued on page 6)



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages, First Quarter 2005 (2005Q1) to First Quarter 2015 (2015Q1)

Table 2: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages for First Quarter 2005 (2005Q1) to First Quarter 2015 (2015Q1)

	Average Monthly Employment	Total Wages
2005Q1	1.9	6.6
2005Q2	2.1	8.3
2005Q3	2.7	11.7
2005Q4	3.4	10.1
2006Q1	5.1	15.1
2006Q2	5.0	15.5
2006Q3	4.6	14.8
2006Q4	5.1	17.1
2007Q1	4.8	14.5
2007Q2	3.9	12.4
2007Q3	3.7	8.0
2007Q4	3.8	11.3
2008Q1	3.6	10.6
2008Q2	3.1	8.7
2008Q3	3.4	10.1
2008Q4	2.4	6.8
2009Q1	-1.0	-1.2
2009Q2	-3.4	-5.0
2009Q3	-5.3	-8.4
2009Q4	-6.3	-8.4
2010Q1	-4.7	-4.9
2010Q2	-1.7	1.1
2010Q3	0.0	4.8
2010Q4	1.1	6.0
2011Q1	1.1	5.4
2011Q2	0.8	4.7
2011Q3	1.4	6.5
2011Q4	2.0	2.5
2012Q1	2.5	8.0
2012Q2	2.2	4.8
2012Q3	0.7	0.2
2012Q4	0.3	4.1
2013Q1	0.3	1.1
2013Q2	0.2	0.6
2013Q3	0.5	1.9
2013Q4	0.6	1.5
2014Q1	1.2	3.3
2014Q2	1.8	4.9
2014Q3	2.0	6.4
2014Q4	1.7	5.8
2015Q1 ^a	1.2	3.0

^aPreliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Extract date: July 2015.

Table 3: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by County, 2014 and 2015^a

County	Average Monthly Employment			Total Payroll			Average Weekly Wage					
	First Quarter		Change	First Quarter		Change	First Quarter		Change			
	2014	2015	n %	2014	2015	\$ %	2014	2015	\$ %			
Total	274,050	277,287	3,237	1.2	\$3,124,158,426	\$3,216,559,591	\$92,401,165	3.0	\$877	\$892	\$15	1.7
Albany	15,259	15,160	-99	-0.7	\$140,026,470	\$142,482,487	\$2,456,017	1.8	\$706	\$723	\$17	2.4
Big Horn	4,050	4,207	157	3.9	38,802,267	41,349,964	2,547,697	6.6	737	756	19	2.6
Campbell	27,529	27,984	455	1.7	394,236,145	411,243,032	17,006,887	4.3	1,102	1,130	28	2.6
Carbon	7,080	6,802	-278	-3.9	86,784,241	80,043,141	-6,741,100	-7.8	943	905	-38	-4.0
Converse	6,269	6,436	167	2.7	73,721,702	79,521,330	5,799,628	7.9	905	950	45	5.0
Crook	2,267	2,210	-57	-2.5	21,241,725	21,603,642	361,917	1.7	721	752	31	4.3
Fremont	16,137	15,971	-166	-1.0	159,709,695	161,006,240	1,296,545	0.8	761	775	14	1.9
Goshen	4,478	4,411	-67	-1.5	37,350,354	37,980,072	629,718	1.7	642	662	20	3.2
Hot Springs	2,064	1,971	-93	-4.5	18,012,051	17,688,895	-323,156	-1.8	671	690	19	2.9
Johnson	3,249	3,029	-220	-6.8	29,201,490	27,072,522	-2,128,968	-7.3	691	688	-3	-0.5
Laramie	44,676	45,510	834	1.9	476,040,029	490,108,362	14,068,333	3.0	820	828	8	1.0
Lincoln	5,458	5,645	187	3.4	56,831,781	59,211,912	2,380,131	4.2	801	807	6	0.7
Natrona	41,404	42,548	1,144	2.8	504,001,066	530,203,247	26,202,181	5.2	936	959	23	2.4
Niobrara	937	888	-49	-5.2	8,636,431	7,546,732	-1,089,699	-12.6	709	654	-55	-7.8
Park	12,496	12,560	64	0.5	121,367,455	124,625,530	3,258,075	2.7	747	763	16	2.2
Platte	3,364	3,601	237	7.0	33,619,063	37,809,686	4,190,623	12.5	769	808	39	5.0
Sheridan	12,643	12,956	313	2.5	119,231,313	124,326,590	5,095,277	4.3	725	738	13	1.8
Sublette	4,618	4,532	-86	-1.9	74,697,049	71,235,337	-3,461,712	-4.6	1,244	1,209	-35	-2.8
Sweetwater	24,119	23,744	-375	-1.6	354,113,553	351,288,733	-2,824,820	-0.8	1,129	1,138	9	0.8
Teton	17,482	18,161	679	3.9	173,272,728	188,990,695	15,717,967	9.1	762	800	38	5.0
Uinta	8,618	8,767	149	1.7	89,224,577	91,659,755	2,435,178	2.7	796	804	8	1.0
Washakie	3,636	3,682	46	1.3	34,906,113	36,376,277	1,470,164	4.2	738	760	22	3.0
Weston	2,282	2,274	-8	-0.3	21,129,012	21,829,917	700,905	3.3	712	738	26	3.7
Nonclassified ^b	3,936	4,236	300	7.6	58,002,116	61,355,493	3,353,377	5.8	1,134	1,114	-19	-1.7

^aPreliminary.

^bThe employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract date: July 2015.

(Text continued from page 4)

seen in local government (including public schools and hospitals), transportation & warehousing, and real estate & rental & leasing.

In Campbell County, employment rose by 455 jobs (1.7%) and its total payroll grew by \$17.0 million (4.3%). Job gains were seen in accommodation & food services, administrative & waste services, retail trade, and manufacturing. Employment fell in professional & technical services.

Sheridan County gained 313 jobs (2.5%) and its total payroll grew by \$5.1 million (4.3%). Employment grew in many sectors, including manufacturing, accommodation & food services, health care & social assistance, transportation & warehousing, and construction.

Sweetwater County lost 375 jobs (-1.6%) and its total payroll fell by \$2.8 million (-0.8%). Mining (including oil & gas) employment fell by approximately 350 jobs and modest job losses were seen in manufacturing, local government, other services, and administrative & waste services. Employment rose in health care & social assistance and retail trade.

Employment fell by 278 jobs (-3.9%) in Carbon County and its total payroll decreased by \$6.7 million (-7.8%). Job gains in retail trade helped offset job losses in construction. Employment fell slightly in many different sectors, including mining, federal government, state government, local government, transportation & warehousing, health care & social assistance, and accommodation & food services.

Johnson County lost 220 jobs (-6.8%)

and its total payroll fell by \$2.1 million (-7.3%). Construction employment fell by approximately 150 jobs and smaller job losses were seen in mining (including oil & gas), accommodation & food services, and health care & social assistance.

Employment fell by 166 jobs (-1.0%) in Fremont County, but its total payroll rose by \$1.3 million (0.8%). Job losses in mining (including oil & gas), state government, local government, and agriculture were partially offset by job gains in accommodation & food services, construction, wholesale trade, and retail trade.

Albany County lost 99 jobs (-0.7%), but its total payroll rose by \$2.5 million (1.8%). Employment fell slightly in educational services, health care & social assistance, accommodation & food services, state government, and other services.

Employment in Natrona County grew by 1,144 jobs (2.8%) and its total payroll increased by \$26.2 million (5.2%). Sizable job gains were seen in mining (including oil & gas; 494 jobs, or 12.0%), transportation & warehousing (252 jobs, or 20.6%), wholesale trade (159 jobs, or 5.8%), and accommodation & food services (118 jobs, or 2.9%).

Laramie County added 834 jobs (1.9%) and its total payroll rose by \$14.1 million (3.0%). The largest job gains occurred in construction (288 jobs, or 10.0%), mining (including oil & gas; 195 jobs, or 56.4%), transportation & warehousing (129 jobs, or 4.4%), and accommodation & food services (101 jobs, or 2.4%). Employment fell in health care & social assistance (-82 jobs, or -2.0%), professional & technical services (-43 jobs, or -2.6%), and management of companies & enterprises (-42 jobs, or -48.8%).

Statewide Employment and Wages by Industry

At the statewide level, the largest job gains occurred in accommodation & food services, retail trade, transportation & warehousing, and construction (see Table 4, page 8). Employment fell in mining (including oil & gas), state government, other services, and federal government.

Accommodation & food services added 917 jobs (3.1%) and its total payroll rose by \$7.2 million (5.3%). The vast majority of job gains occurred in food services and drinking places (approximately 750 jobs). It appears that a large number of new restaurants have opened around the state in the past year.

Employment in retail trade rose by 806 jobs (2.8%) and its total payroll grew by \$7.4 million (3.9%). Motor vehicle & parts dealers added more than 250 jobs, gasoline stations added more than 150 jobs, building material & garden supply stores added more than 100 jobs, and general merchandise stores (including warehouse clubs & supercenters) added more than 100 jobs.

Transportation & warehousing grew by 655 jobs (6.4%) and its total payroll rose by \$9.5 million (7.7%). Truck transportation added more than 250 jobs, support activities for transportation added approximately 200 jobs, and couriers & messengers added more than 100 jobs.

Construction added 625 jobs (3.1%) and its total payroll rose by \$5.4 million (2.2%). Job losses in heavy & civil engineering construction (approximately 200 jobs) were more than offset by job gains in construction of buildings (approximately 100 jobs) and specialty trade contractors (more than 700 jobs).

Mining (including oil & gas) employment fell by 243 jobs (-0.9%), but its total payroll increased by \$4.8 million (0.8%). All of the tables accompanying this article report quarterly employment data. However, looking at monthly data for the mining sector is more revealing of underlying trends. In January 2015, mining employment was up 502 jobs (1.9%) from a year earlier. In February, employment declined by 153 jobs (-0.6%) from a year earlier, and in March, employment declined by 1,077 jobs (-4.0%). Clearly, mining employment was trending down during each month of the first quarter. In March, employment in support activities for mining (the industry which includes oil & gas well drilling and support activities for oil & gas) was down nearly 1,200 jobs from a year earlier. It appears that a decline in oil prices has negatively affected employment.

State government lost 196 jobs (-1.5%), but its payroll increased by \$1.5 million (0.9%). Employment fell slightly in many different state agencies and institutions.

Employment in other services fell by 125 jobs (-1.6%) and its total payroll increased by \$0.6 million (1.0%). Modest job losses were seen in personal & laundry services, membership associations & organizations, and private households, while employment remained steady in repair & maintenance services.

Federal government lost 118 jobs (-1.7%), but its total payroll rose by \$6.0 million (5.6%). Employment fell in administration of environmental quality programs.

In summary, overall job growth

(Text continued on page 9)

Table 4: Wyoming Average Monthly Employment, Total Payroll, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter by Industry, 2014 and 2015^a

NAICS ^b Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Payroll				Average Weekly Wage			
	First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change		First Quarter		Change	
	2014	2015	n	%	2014	2015	\$	%	2014	2015	\$	%
Total, All Industries	274,050	277,287	3,237	1.2	\$3,124,158,426	\$3,216,559,591	\$92,401,165	3.0	\$877	\$892	\$15	1.7
Total Private	207,252	210,833	3,581	1.7	\$2,367,551,419	\$2,441,060,603	\$73,509,184	3.1	\$879	\$891	\$12	1.3
Agriculture	2,311	2,282	-29	-1.3	17,921,352	18,757,478	836,126	4.7	597	632	35	5.9
Mining	26,818	26,575	-243	-0.9	608,739,995	613,587,290	4,847,295	0.8	1,746	1,776	30	1.7
Utilities	2,455	2,522	67	2.7	48,883,995	51,585,596	2,701,601	5.5	1,532	1,574	42	2.7
Construction	20,431	21,056	625	3.1	243,064,188	248,446,314	5,382,126	2.2	915	908	-7	-0.8
Manufacturing	9,578	9,731	153	1.6	148,008,822	154,331,350	6,322,528	4.3	1,189	1,220	31	2.6
Wholesale Trade	9,268	9,591	323	3.5	133,399,060	142,772,998	9,373,938	7.0	1,107	1,145	38	3.4
Retail Trade	28,593	29,399	806	2.8	191,112,531	198,536,407	7,423,876	3.9	514	519	5	1.1
Transportation & Warehousing	10,173	10,828	655	6.4	123,070,727	132,544,315	9,473,588	7.7	931	942	11	1.1
Information	3,751	3,754	3	0.1	40,102,102	42,253,144	2,151,042	5.4	822	866	44	5.3
Finance & Insurance	6,739	6,799	60	0.9	98,943,940	100,642,715	1,698,775	1.7	1,129	1,139	10	0.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,290	4,381	91	2.1	50,709,847	51,984,257	1,274,410	2.5	909	913	4	0.4
Professional & Technical Services	9,411	9,380	-31	-0.3	127,126,343	128,364,518	1,238,175	1.0	1,039	1,053	14	1.3
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	1,021	993	-28	-2.8	28,421,322	31,137,264	2,715,942	9.6	2,141	2,413	272	12.7
Administrative & Waste Services	6,903	7,155	252	3.7	52,203,000	55,352,139	3,149,139	6.0	582	595	13	2.2
Educational Services	1,726	1,663	-63	-3.7	12,358,982	11,631,156	-727,826	-5.9	551	538	-13	-2.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	23,947	23,958	11	0.0	230,239,647	237,260,820	7,021,173	3.0	740	762	22	2.9
Ambulatory Health Care Services	9,530	9,769	239	2.5	125,117,845	131,230,612	6,112,767	4.9	1,010	1,033	23	2.3
Hospitals	3,005	2,958	-47	-1.6	37,436,733	38,051,151	614,418	1.6	958	990	32	3.3
Nursing & Res. Care Facilities	4,491	4,388	-103	-2.3	32,095,286	31,872,371	-222,915	-0.7	550	559	9	1.6
Social Assistance	6,921	6,843	-78	-1.1	35,589,783	36,106,686	516,903	1.5	396	406	10	2.5
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	2,455	2,591	136	5.6	11,962,151	12,725,968	763,817	6.4	375	378	3	0.7
Accommodation & Food Services	29,698	30,615	917	3.1	136,127,306	143,368,609	7,241,303	5.3	353	360	7	2.0
Other Services	7,685	7,560	-125	-1.6	65,156,109	65,778,265	622,156	1.0	652	669	17	2.6
Total Government	66,798	66,453	-345	-0.5	\$756,607,007	\$775,498,988	\$18,891,981	2.5	\$871	\$898	\$27	3.1
Federal Government	6,938	6,820	-118	-1.7	107,982,895	114,020,466	6,037,571	5.6	1,197	1,286	89	7.4
State Government	13,068	12,872	-196	-1.5	171,361,268	172,854,496	1,493,228	0.9	1,009	1,033	24	2.4
State Government Education	3,551	3,538	-12	-0.3	44,495,335	45,346,575	851,240	1.9	964	986	22	2.3
Local Government	46,792	46,761	-31	-0.1	477,262,844	488,624,026	11,361,182	2.4	785	804	19	2.4
Local Government Education	24,651	24,705	54	0.2	239,323,595	245,552,338	6,228,743	2.6	747	765	18	2.4
Hospitals	7,024	7,097	73	1.0	95,025,076	100,162,136	5,137,060	5.4	1,041	1,086	45	4.3

^aPreliminary.^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, developed through a cooperative program between Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Extract date: July 2015.

(Text continued from page 7)

continued to slow in first quarter. Job losses in the mining sector (including oil & gas) grew larger each month, and in March, employment was down 1,077 jobs from a year earlier. However, these job losses were more than offset by strong job growth in accommodation & food services, retail trade, transportation & warehousing, and construction. Several counties grew at a much faster pace than the statewide average (Teton, Natrona, Sheridan, and Laramie) while large job losses were seen in Sweetwater, Carbon, and Johnson counties.

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Employment and Wages by Size Class and Industry, 2015Q1

by: *Nancy Brennan, Senior Economist*

Each quarter under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services compiles the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) report from the state unemployment files. The QCEW report can help analyze the health of the state's economy.

The QCEW report provides R&P with the ability to analyze the size of Wyoming's employers, which can be evidenced in employing units and percentage of share of employees, total jobs, and total wages by industry. According to the BLS, employers with multiple units may report as a single unit or as multiple units, which could affect the count of employers in a particular industry. As an example, "a chain store may have reported as a single large corporation for years but now reports as having 50 locations throughout the state. When the

employer changes its reporting basis to multiple worksites or establishments from consolidated reports, the establishment count of that industry will experience a sudden jump" (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015).

The Table (see page 10) contains selected QCEW data from first quarter 2015 (2015q1). The full table is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/1015/a2.htm>.

In 2015Q1, Wyoming had 25,874 employing units with total wages of \$3,216,559,591 (\$3.2 billion). These employers accounted for 277,760 jobs in March 2015. Of these employers, 24,351 (94.1%) were in private industry, and 1,523 (5.9%) were in government. The majority of employers in Wyoming's private sector (19,278, or 73.7%) had fewer than 10 jobs. However, even though employers with fewer than 10 jobs made up the majority of all employers, they only accounted for 18.5% (51,365) of all jobs and 16.0% (\$513.8 million) of total wages.

In 2015Q1, the highest average weekly wage of \$3,053 occurred in construction in size class 0, with 68 employers (0.3%), 0 jobs for March 2015 (0.0%), and \$.75 million in wages (less than 1% of total wages). The lowest average weekly wage of \$238 per week appeared in leisure & hospitality, also in size class 0, with 320 employers (1.2%), 0 jobs in March 2015, and \$.4 million in wages (less than 1% of total wages).

The largest number of employers (2,431, or 9.4% of total employers) was found in professional & business services in size class 1-4. This group of employers accounted for 4,339 jobs (1.6%), \$62.2 million (1.9%) in total wages and an average weekly wage of \$1,116. The professional & business services sector had the largest number of employers (4,346, or 16.8%) with 17,527 jobs (6.3%) in March 2015 and \$214.9 million in wages (6.7% of total wages) with an average weekly wage of \$943.

The 447 employing units in leisure &

hospitality in the 20-49 size class provided the largest number of jobs in March 2015 (12,922, or 4.7% of total jobs), with \$52.6 million in wages (1.6% of total wages) and an average weekly wage of \$317. Overall, the leisure & hospitality sector provided the second largest number of jobs (33,328, or 12.0%) behind government (67,297, or 24.2%).

Employers in natural resources & mining in the 100-249 size class accounted for the largest share of total wages (\$129.7 million, or 4.0%). The 31 employing units in this size class had 4,447 jobs (1.6%) and an average weekly wage of \$2,100.

References

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2015, September). Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages frequently asked questions. Retrieved October 23, 2015, from <http://www.bls.gov/cew/cewfaq.htm>

Table: Wyoming Employers, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for First Quarter 2015

Industry	Employing Units		Total Jobs (March 2015)		Total Wages		Average Weekly Wage
	N	%	N	%	\$	%	\$
Total, All Industries	25,874	100.0%	277,760	100.0%	\$3,216,559,591	100.0%	\$892
Total Private	24,351	94.1%	210,463	75.8%	2,441,060,603	75.9%	891
Natural Resources & Mining	1,558	6.0%	28,110	10.1%	632,344,768	19.7%	1,686
Construction	3,466	13.4%	21,375	7.7%	248,446,314	7.7%	908
Manufacturing	623	2.4%	9,592	3.5%	154,331,350	4.8%	1,220
Wholesale Trade	1,288	5.0%	9,634	3.5%	142,772,998	4.4%	1,145
Retail Trade	2,430	9.4%	29,610	10.7%	198,536,407	6.2%	519
Transportation & Utilities	1,245	4.8%	13,203	4.8%	184,129,911	5.7%	1,061
Information	375	1.4%	3,753	1.4%	42,253,144	1.3%	866
Financial Activities	2,236	8.6%	11,132	4.0%	152,626,972	4.7%	1,050
Professional & Business Services	4,346	16.8%	17,527	6.3%	214,853,921	6.7%	943
Educational & Health Services	2,805	10.8%	25,713	9.3%	248,891,976	7.7%	747
Leisure & Hospitality	2,279	8.8%	33,238	12.0%	156,094,577	4.9%	362
Other Services	1,700	6.6%	7,576	2.7%	65,778,265	2.0%	669
Government	1,523	5.9%	67,297	24.2%	775,498,988	24.1%	898

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Preliminary; subject to revision.

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2006Q2 to 2015Q2

Wyoming's total wages, average monthly employment, and average monthly wage all declined from previous year levels during second quarter 2015 (2015Q2). From 2014Q2 to 2015Q2, total wages decreased by 1.0%, average monthly employment by 0.7%, and average monthly wage by 0.3%. These over-the-year declines in 2015Q2 marked the first time since 2010Q1 that all three measurements declined from previous year levels. Research & Planning (R&P) has identified the five-quarter period from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 as an economic downturn because all three of these measurements declined from previous year levels.

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

Table continued on page 12

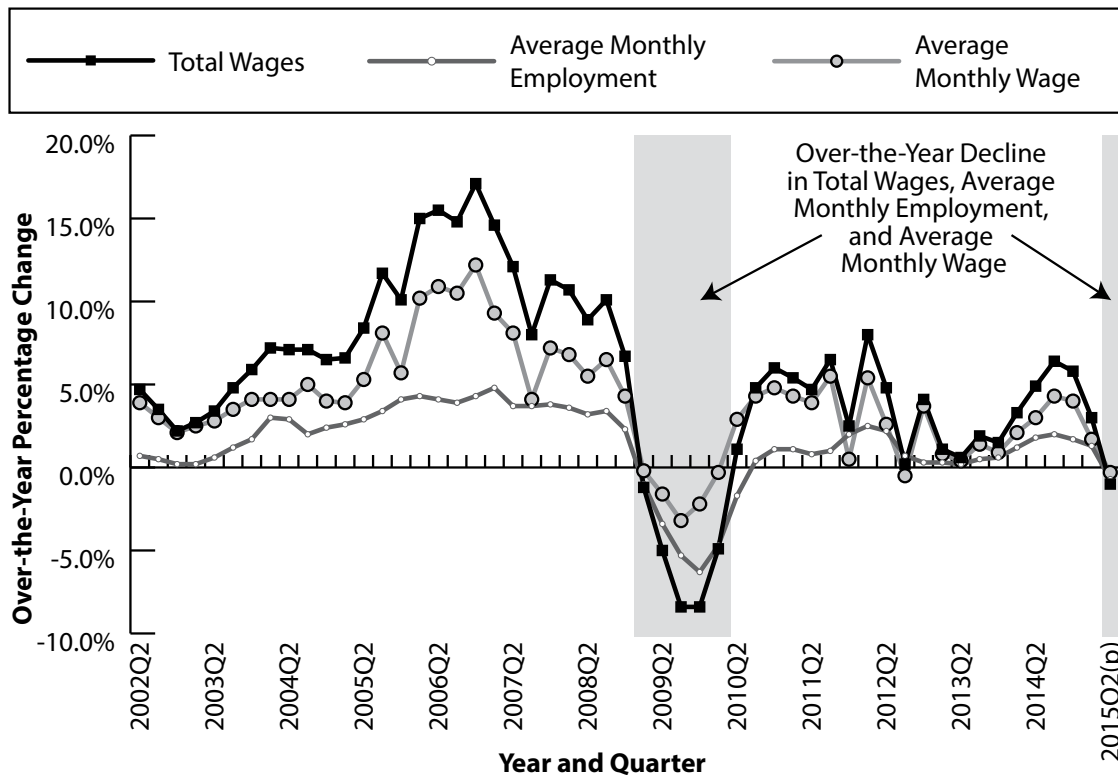
(Table continued from page 11)

Total Wages, Average Monthly Employment, and Average Monthly Wage Changes for Wyoming by Year/Quarter: 2006Q2 to 2015Q2

Year and Quarter	Total Wages	% Change	Average Monthly Employment	% Change	Average Monthly Wage	% Change
2012Q1	\$2,991,246,352		270,073		\$3,691.90	
2013Q1	\$3,024,233,488	1.1%	270,881	0.3%	\$3,721.48	0.8%
2012Q2	\$3,074,207,136		281,192		\$3,644.26	
2013Q2	\$3,093,096,086	0.6%	281,707	0.2%	\$3,659.94	0.4%
2012Q3	\$3,060,122,560		284,180		\$3,589.42	
2013Q3	\$3,119,244,931	1.9%	285,726	0.5%	\$3,638.97	1.4%
2012Q4	\$3,294,064,060		278,934		\$3,936.49	
2013Q4	\$3,344,359,716	1.5%	280,701	0.6%	\$3,971.44	0.9%
2013Q1	\$3,024,233,488		270,881		\$3,721.48	
2014Q1	\$3,124,158,426	3.3%	274,050	1.2%	\$3,799.99	2.1%
2013Q2	\$3,093,096,086		281,707		\$3,659.94	
2014Q2	\$3,243,373,986	4.9%	286,669	1.8%	\$3,771.33	3.0%
2013Q3	\$3,119,244,931		285,726		\$3,638.97	
2014Q3	\$3,317,475,865	6.4%	291,299	2.0%	\$3,796.19	4.3%
2013Q4	\$3,344,359,716		280,701		\$3,971.44	
2014Q4	\$3,536,857,567	5.8%	285,540	1.7%	\$4,128.85	4.0%
2014Q1	\$3,124,158,426		274,050		\$3,799.99	
2015Q1	\$3,218,193,073	3.0%	277,691	1.3%	\$3,863.04	1.7%
2014Q2	\$3,243,373,986		286,669		\$3,771.33	
2015Q2(p)	\$3,211,250,267	-1.0%	284,545	-0.7%	\$3,761.85	-0.3%

(p) Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by Carol Toups, Research & Planning, WY DWS.

**Figure: Over-the-Year Percentage Change in Wyoming Covered Employment and Wages, Second Quarter 2002 (2002Q2) to Second Quarter 2015 (2015Q2)**

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 37 in 2014

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that the number of occupational fatalities rose from 26 in 2013 to 37 in 2014, an increase of 11 deaths (42.3%; see Figure 1). On average, from 1992-2014 there were 34 occupational fatalities each year. Variations in fatalities from year to year are to some extent the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. In other cases, a sudden illness may be nearly coincidental with an accident that results in a workplace fatality. Occupational fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

The fatality counts are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of R&P and the Bureau of Labor Statistics or BLS) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology. In addition to regular wage and salary employees, CFOI counts include volunteer workers and self-employed individuals. The CFOI program utilizes a wide variety of data sources, such as OSHA reports, workers' compensation, vital records, coroner's reports, media reports, and police reports of vehicle crashes. Additionally, similar data sources from other states are routinely used to identify workplace fatalities. For example, a worker fatally injured in a highway incident in Wyoming may be covered by workers' compensation in another state.

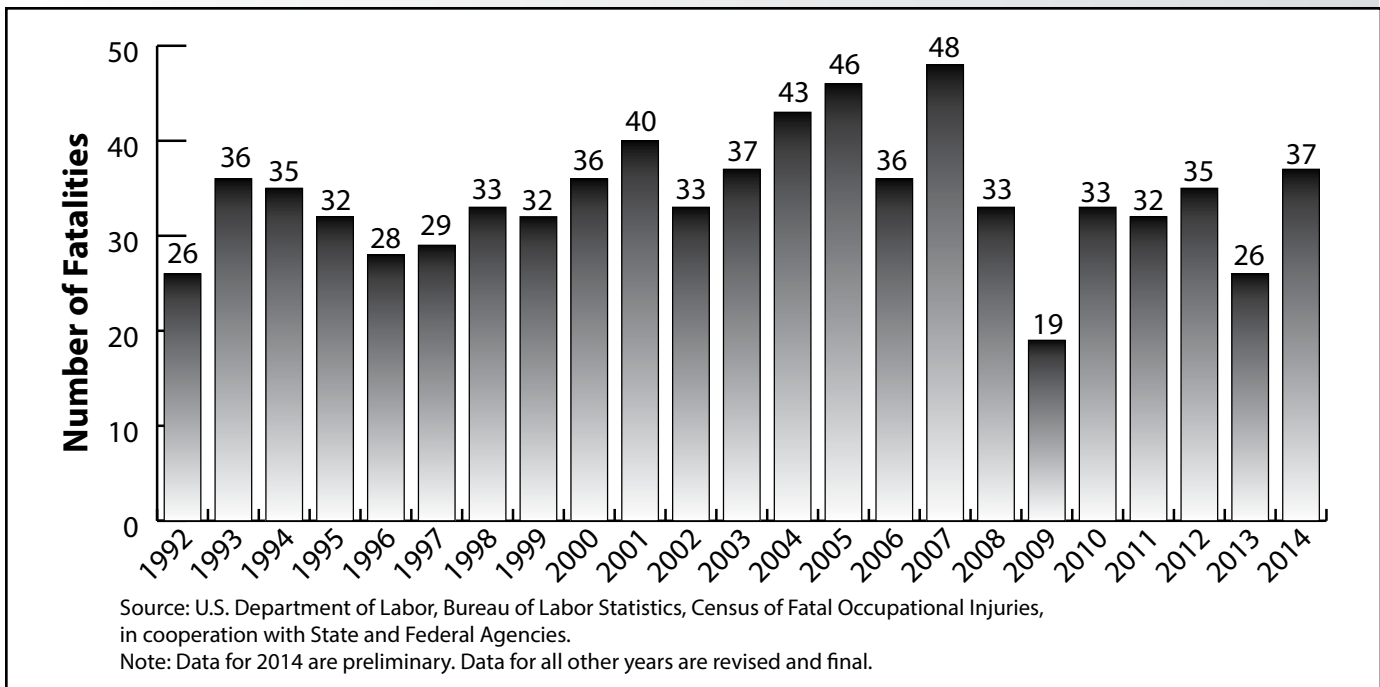


Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2014

That information is made available to R&P as part of data sharing agreements between the states and federal government (BLS).

In 2014, 11 deaths occurred in natural resources & mining (or 29.7% of all deaths; see

the Table). Within that category, five deaths were in agriculture (13.5%) and six deaths (16.2%) were in mining (including oil & gas). Trade, transportation, & utilities accounted for 11 deaths (29.7%), with nine deaths in transportation & warehousing (24.3%).

There were six deaths in construction (16.2%). More than two out of five (43.2%) workplace fatalities were the result of transportation incidents (see Figure 2).

From 2003-2014, transportation incidents made up 58.1% of all workplace deaths. Transportation incidents include highway crashes as well as incidents involving aircraft and other vehicles.

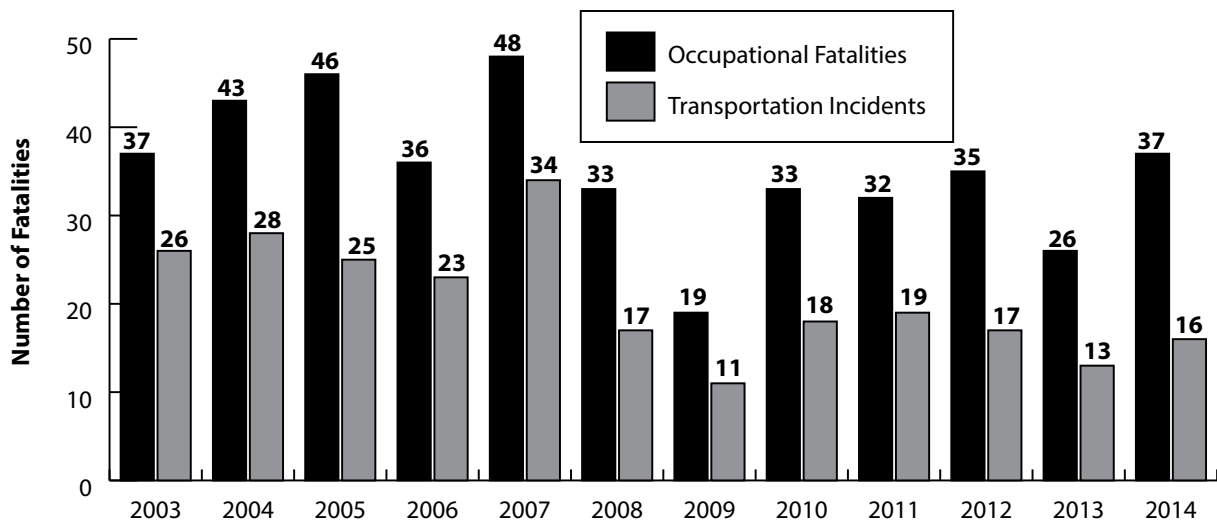
For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <http://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

Table: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2014

Industry	Number	Column %
Natural Resources & Mining	11	29.7
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	5	13.5
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	6	16.2
Construction	6	16.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	11	29.7
Transportation & Warehousing	9	24.3
All Other Industries	9	24.3
Total	37	100.0

Note: Data for 2014 are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, in cooperation with State and Federal Agencies.

Note: Data for 2014 are preliminary. Data for all other years are revised and final.

From 2003 to 2010 transportation incidents are based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS).

From 2011 to 2014 transportation incidents are based on OIICS 2.01. Due to substantial differences between OIICS 2.01 and the original OIICS structure, data for transportation incidents from 2011 forward should not be compared to prior years.

Figure 2: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Transportation Incidents, 2003-2014

Persons Working in Jobs Covered by Wyoming State Unemployment Insurance, Second Quarter 2015

by: Tony Glover, Workforce Information Supervisor

The number of new persons not previously found working in Wyoming decreased 16.5% from 2014Q2.

Total wages in Wyoming decreased 1.2% from 2014Q2. This was the first over-the-year decrease in total wages since 2010Q2. As shown in Figure 1, decreases were also seen in the total number of wage records (-0.4%) and new persons not previously found working in Wyoming (-16.5%).

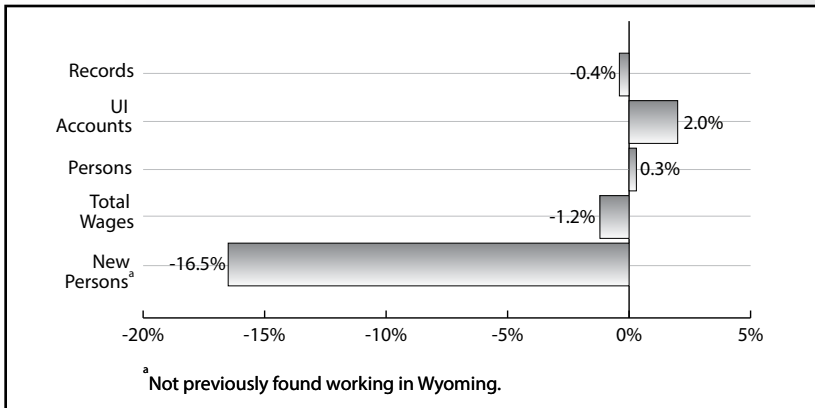


Figure 1: Percentage Change from Previous Year, Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 2015

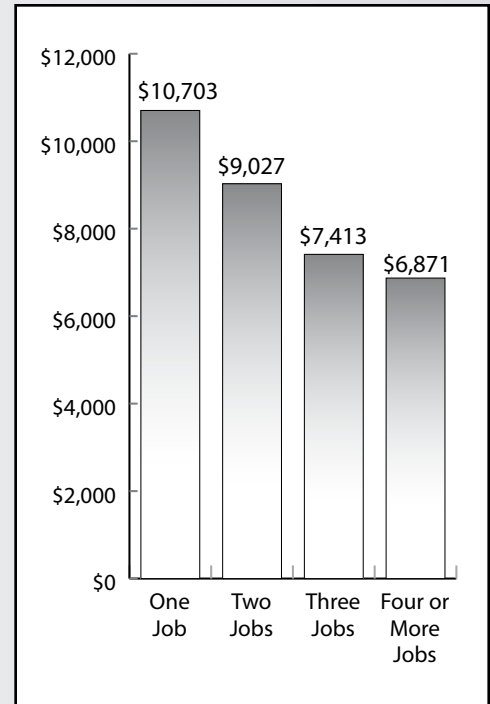


Figure 2: Mean Quarterly Wages in Wyoming by Number of Jobs, Second Quarter 2015

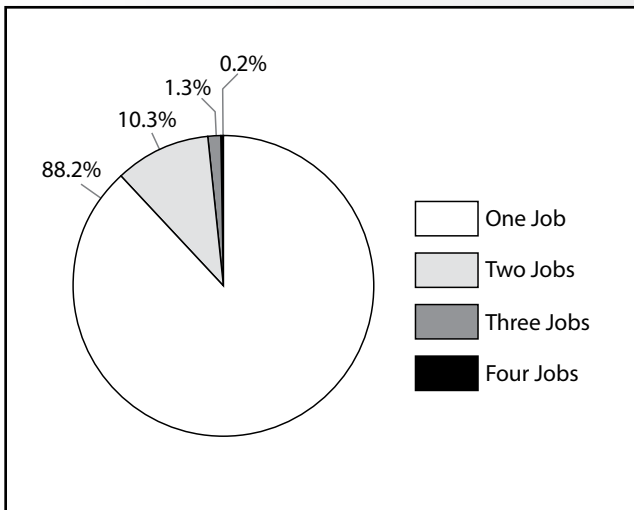


Figure 3: Percentage of Total Persons by Number of Jobs Worked in Wyoming, Second Quarter 2015

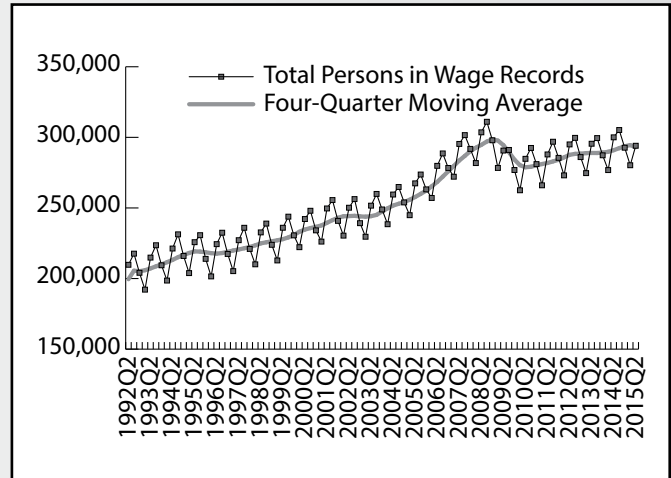


Figure 4: Running Total of Persons in Wyoming Wage Records, Second Quarter 1992 (1992Q2) to Second Quarter 2015 (2015Q2)

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2015

The exit rate in Wyoming's private mining sector (12.6%) was more than double the hire rate (6.0%) in 2015Q1.

Major Sector	Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total		
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	270	373	103	270	373	2,084	2,727	23.6	0.4
		Rates	9.9	13.7	3.8	9.9	13.7	76.4	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,685	2,541	856	3,543	4,399	21,996	28,080	21.7	1.9
		Rates	6.0	9.0	3.0	12.6	15.7	78.3	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	3,856	5,700	1,844	4,025	5,869	18,075	27,800	35.0	1.1
		Rates	13.9	20.5	6.6	14.5	21.1	65.0	100.0		
Manufacturing	Transactions	704	963	259	1,070	1,329	8,571	10,604	19.2	-0.8	
	Rates	6.6	9.1	2.4	10.1	12.5	80.8	100.0			
Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,141	2,887	746	2,516	3,262	19,082	24,485	22.1	-0.5	
	Rates	8.7	11.8	3.0	10.3	13.3	77.9	100.0			
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	4,710	6,486	1,776	5,023	6,799	26,308	37,817	30.4	2.4
		Rates	12.5	17.2	4.7	13.3	18.0	69.6	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	349	460	111	342	453	3,947	4,749	16.9	-0.8
		Rates	7.3	9.7	2.3	7.2	9.5	83.1	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	922	1,143	221	1,149	1,370	10,182	12,474	18.4	1.7
		Rates	7.4	9.2	1.8	9.2	11.0	81.6	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,824	4,596	1,772	2,937	4,709	14,547	22,080	34.1	2.2
		Rates	12.8	20.8	8.0	13.3	21.3	65.9	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,758	2,368	610	1,780	2,390	27,839	31,987	13.0	0.9
		Rates	5.5	7.4	1.9	5.6	7.5	87.0	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,617	4,401	784	3,022	3,806	28,808	36,231	20.5	2.2
		Rates	10.0	12.1	2.2	8.3	10.5	79.5	100.0		
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	6,374	10,046	3,672	6,434	10,106	24,755	41,235	40.0	1.3	
	Rates	15.5	24.4	8.9	15.6	24.5	60.0	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	885	1,246	361	963	1,324	6,590	8,799	25.1	-1.4	
	Rates	10.1	14.2	4.1	10.9	15.0	74.9	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,214	1,551	337	1,015	1,352	17,065	19,631	13.1	1.0	
	Rates	6.2	7.9	1.7	5.2	6.9	86.9	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	878	1,444	566	921	1,487	2,493	4,858	48.7	2.6	
	Rates	18.1	29.7	11.7	19.0	30.6	51.3	100.0			
Total	Transactions	32,187	46,205	14,018	35,010	49,028	232,342	313,557	25.9	1.4	
	Rates	10.3	14.7	4.5	11.2	15.6	74.1	100.0			

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

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

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

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

Wyoming Unemployment Rate at 4.0% in August 2015

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate fell very slightly from 4.1% in July to 4.0% in August (not a statistically significant change). Wyoming's unemployment rate has remained within the narrow range of 4.0% to 4.2% in each of the past nine months. Seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased slightly, rising by an estimated 354 individuals (0.1%) from July to August. This level of over-the-month employment growth is a normal change.

From July to August, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell modestly. The largest decreases occurred in Fremont (down from 5.2% to 4.8%), Sweetwater (down from 4.3% to 4.0%), Crook (down from 2.7% to 2.4%), Carbon (down from 3.1% to 2.8%), and Big Horn (down from 3.9% to 3.6%) counties. Unemployment rates rose slightly in Converse (up from 3.1% to 3.3%),

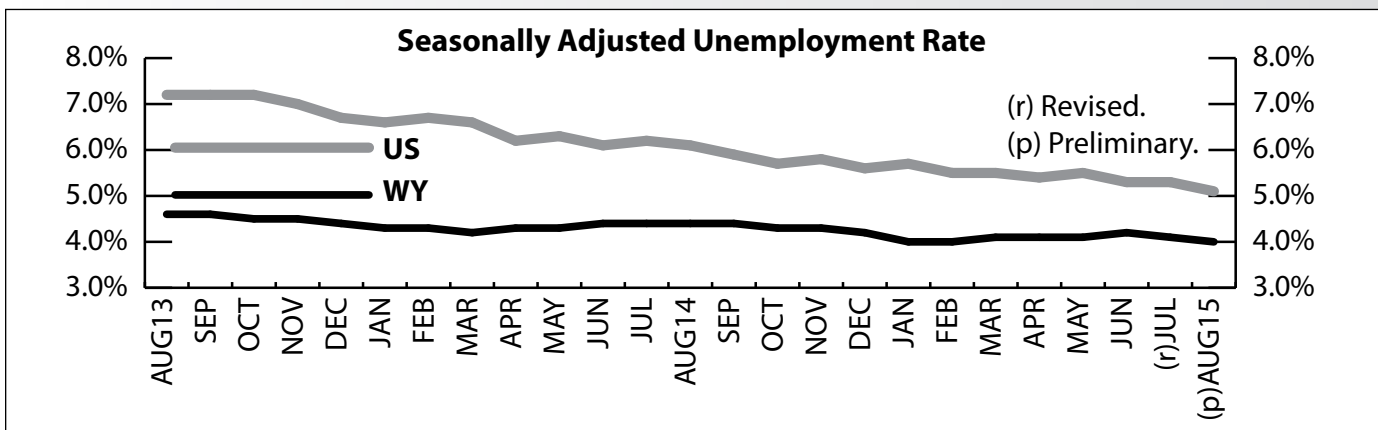
Platte (up from 3.5% to 3.6%), and Weston (up from 2.8% to 2.9%) counties.

From August 2014 to August 2015, unemployment rates decreased in 16 counties, increased in five counties and were unchanged in Johnson and Sweetwater counties. The largest decreases occurred in Crook (down from 3.5% to 2.4%), Teton (down from 2.8% to 1.9%), Niobrara (down from 3.8% to 2.9%), and Lincoln (down from 4.4% to 3.5%) counties. Unemployment rates increased modestly in Natrona (up from 3.9% to 4.4%), Fremont (up from 4.5% to 4.8%), Sublette (up from 3.7% to 4.0%), Campbell (up from 3.2% to 3.4%), and Converse (up from 3.1% to 3.3%) counties.

Teton County posted the lowest unemployment rate in August (1.9%). The next lowest rates were found in Crook (2.4%), Goshen (2.8%), and Carbon (2.8%) counties. The highest unemployment rates were seen in Fremont (4.8%), Natrona (4.4%), and Uinta (4.1%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (measured by place of work) rose from 299,900 in August 2014 to 301,600 in August 2015, a gain of 1,700 jobs (0.6%; not a statistically significant change).

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



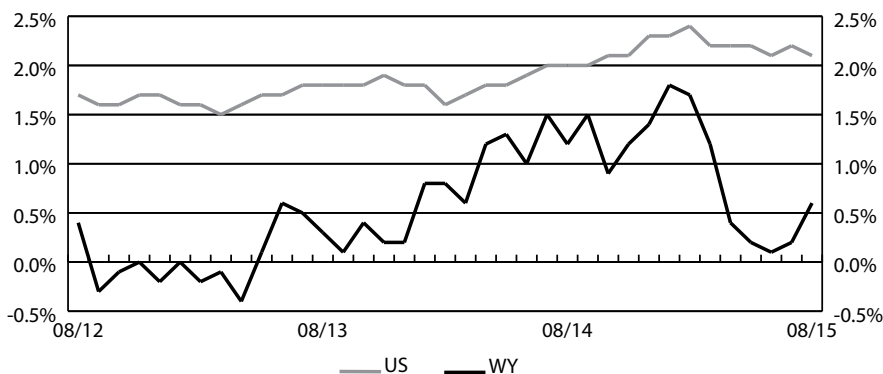
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections, August 2015

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

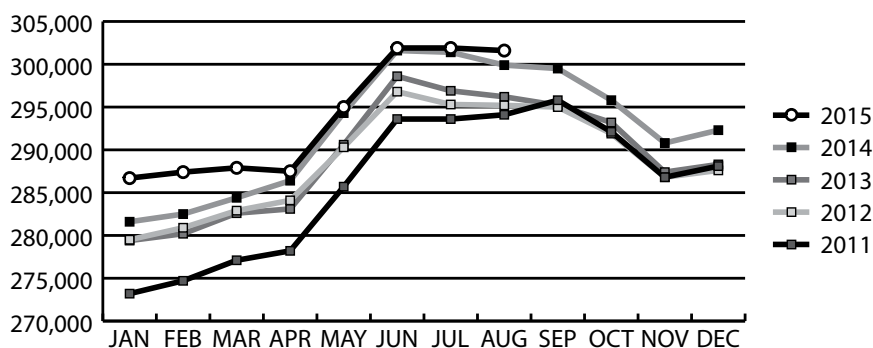
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Short-Term Projections	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	300,029	301,600	1,571	0.5%
Natural Resources & Mining	25,082	23,300	-1,782	-7.6%
Construction	26,088	26,000	-88	-0.3%
Manufacturing	10,015	10,000	-15	-0.2%
Wholesale Trade	9,877	9,600	-277	-2.9%
Retail Trade	31,269	30,800	-469	-1.5%
Transportation & Utilities	16,363	16,100	-263	-1.6%
Information	3,865	3,800	-65	-1.7%
Financial Activities	11,504	12,100	596	4.9%
Professional & Business Services	19,686	19,900	214	1.1%
Educational & Health Services	26,514	27,500	986	3.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	42,162	44,300	2,138	4.8%
Other Services	9,966	9,700	-266	-2.7%
Government	67,638	68,500	862	1.3%

Projections were run in July 2015 and based on QCEW data through March 2015.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates August 2015 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.6
West Virginia	7.6
District of Columbia	6.8
Nevada	6.8
New Mexico	6.7
Alaska	6.6
Arizona	6.3
Mississippi	6.3
Alabama	6.2
California	6.1
Oregon	6.1
Louisiana	6.0
South Carolina	6.0
Georgia	5.9
North Carolina	5.9
New Jersey	5.7
Tennessee	5.7
Illinois	5.6
Missouri	5.6
Rhode Island	5.6
Arkansas	5.4
Pennsylvania	5.4
Connecticut	5.3
Florida	5.3
Washington	5.3
Kentucky	5.2
New York	5.2
Maryland	5.1
Michigan	5.1
United States	5.1
Delaware	4.9
Massachusetts	4.7
Ohio	4.7
Indiana	4.6
Kansas	4.6
Oklahoma	4.6
Maine	4.5
Virginia	4.5
Wisconsin	4.5
Colorado	4.2
Idaho	4.2
Montana	4.1
Texas	4.1
Minnesota	4.0
Wyoming	4.0
Iowa	3.7
South Dakota	3.7
Utah	3.7
New Hampshire	3.6
Vermont	3.6
Hawaii	3.5
North Dakota	2.9
Nebraska	2.8

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2014	Jul 2015	Aug 2014
	Aug 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2014	Aug 2015	Aug 2015
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.0	28.8	29.9	0.7	-3.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	24.1	23.9	25.1	0.8	-4.0
GOODS PRODUCING	11.1	11.0	11.8	0.9	-5.9
Natural Resources & Mining	7.7	7.7	8.2	0.0	-6.1
Construction	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.7	-6.7
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.9	17.8	18.1	0.6	-1.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.9	5.9	5.9	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	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	-5.3
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.0	-3.8
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.9	4.8	0.0	2.1

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2014	Jul 2015	Aug 2014
	Aug 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2014	Aug 2015	Aug 2015
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	24.7	24.3	24.9	1.6	-0.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.3	20.3	20.5	0.0	-1.0
GOODS PRODUCING	8.4	8.3	8.8	1.2	-4.5
Natural Resources & Mining	5.2	5.2	5.7	0.0	-8.8
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.7	5.9	5.9
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.3	16.0	16.1	1.9	1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.8	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.0	4.4	10.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2014	Jul 2015	Aug 2014
	Aug 2015	Jul 2015	Aug 2014	Aug 2015	Aug 2015
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.1	23.3	22.4	-0.9	3.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.8	21.0	20.1	-1.0	3.5
GOODS PRODUCING	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	13.6
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.3	2.0	0.0	15.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	20.6	20.8	20.2	-1.0	2.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	3.2
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	10.1	10.3	9.9	-1.9	2.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0

State Unemployment Rates August 2015 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	12.4
West Virginia	7.5
District of Columbia	7.1
New Mexico	6.9
Arizona	6.8
Nevada	6.8
Alabama	6.5
Louisiana	6.3
California	6.1
North Carolina	6.1
South Carolina	6.1
Georgia	6.0
Oregon	5.9
Tennessee	5.8
Rhode Island	5.7
Florida	5.6
Illinois	5.6
Mississippi	5.6
Alaska	5.5
Connecticut	5.5
New Jersey	5.5
Pennsylvania	5.5
Michigan	5.2
Missouri	5.2
United States	5.2
Maryland	5.1
Arkansas	5.0
Delaware	5.0
New York	5.0
Washington	5.0
Kentucky	4.9
Kansas	4.5
Massachusetts	4.5
Oklahoma	4.5
Indiana	4.4
Texas	4.4
Ohio	4.3
Virginia	4.3
Idaho	4.0
Wisconsin	3.9
Colorado	3.8
Utah	3.8
Montana	3.7
Maine	3.6
Minnesota	3.5
Vermont	3.5
Wyoming	3.5
Iowa	3.4
Hawaii	3.3
New Hampshire	3.3
South Dakota	3.2
Nebraska	2.8
North Dakota	2.5

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The consumer price index for transportation fell 6.8% from August 2014 to August 2015, partially reflecting lower gasoline prices.

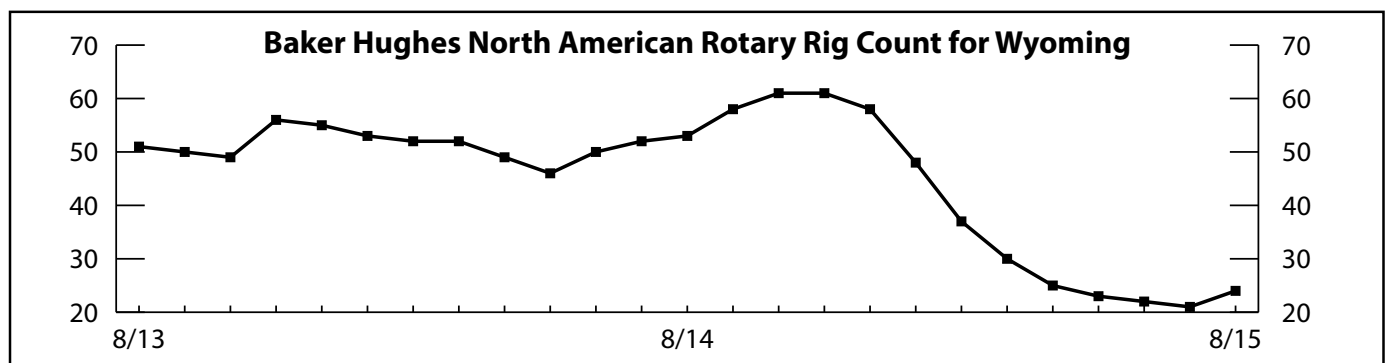
	Aug 2015 (p)	Jul 2015 (r)	Aug 2014 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	301,600	301,900	299,900	-0.1	0.6
Wyoming State Government	14,900	15,100	14,700	-1.3	1.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,000	47,800	47,500	0.4	1.1
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	42,300	42,700	43,100	-0.9	-1.9
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,901,000	6,997,000	6,819,000	-1.4	1.2
As a percent of all workers	4.6%	4.7%	4.7%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	624,000	668,000	775,000	-6.6	-19.5
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	6,361,000	6,511,000	7,083,000	-2.3	-10.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	14,957	17,456	9,102	-14.3	64.3
Benefits Paid	\$5,983,759	\$7,055,061	\$3,289,119	-15.2	81.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$400.06	\$404.16	\$361.36	-1.0	10.7
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	281,787	281,008	277,969	0.3	1.4
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.1%	2.3%	1.3%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	238.3	238.7	237.9	-0.1	0.2
Food & Beverages	247.2	246.6	243.5	0.3	1.5
Housing	239.3	239.1	234.6	0.1	2.0
Apparel	124.5	122.6	125.7	1.6	-0.9
Transportation	203.4	207.2	218.3	-1.9	-6.8
Medical Care	446.5	446.8	435.8	-0.1	2.5
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	116.1	116.4	115.3	-0.2	0.7
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	138.3	137.6	138.1	0.5	0.1
Other Goods & Services	415.6	415.4	408.9	0.1	1.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	192.2	194.0	207.0	-0.9	-7.1
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	151	203	124	-25.6	21.8
Valuation	\$46,075,000	\$57,024,000	\$33,638,000	-19.2	37.0
Single Family Homes	139	181	117	-23.2	18.8
Valuation	\$45,130,000	\$54,790,000	\$32,965,000	-17.6	36.9
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	20	24	22	-16.7	-9.1
Valuation	\$5,182,000	\$6,094,000	\$8,645,000	-15.0	-40.1
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	39	76	22	-48.7	77.3
Valuation	\$6,234,000	\$12,204,000	\$4,223,000	-48.9	47.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	24	21	53	14.3	-54.7

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

From August 2014 to August 2015, unemployment rates increased in Natrona, Fremont, Sublette, Campbell, and Converse counties.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug	Aug	Jul	Aug
County	2015	2015	2014	2015	2015	2014	2015	2015	2014	2015	2015	2014
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	50,603	51,159	50,453	48,629	49,059	48,371	1,974	2,100	2,082	3.9	4.1	4.1
Big Horn	5,847	5,847	5,847	5,635	5,618	5,618	212	229	229	3.6	3.9	3.9
Fremont	20,516	20,599	20,673	19,523	19,534	19,733	993	1,065	940	4.8	5.2	4.5
Hot Springs	2,457	2,492	2,515	2,370	2,406	2,413	87	86	102	3.5	3.5	4.1
Park	17,403	17,774	17,099	16,869	17,213	16,452	534	561	647	3.1	3.2	3.8
Washakie	4,380	4,447	4,319	4,232	4,288	4,155	148	159	164	3.4	3.6	3.8
NORTHEAST	54,711	55,112	55,064	52,903	53,227	53,115	1,808	1,885	1,949	3.3	3.4	3.5
Campbell	26,123	26,389	26,462	25,234	25,455	25,606	889	934	856	3.4	3.5	3.2
Crook	3,919	3,891	3,863	3,824	3,786	3,729	95	105	134	2.4	2.7	3.5
Johnson	4,526	4,561	4,666	4,356	4,384	4,489	170	177	177	3.8	3.9	3.8
Sheridan	16,195	16,320	16,145	15,654	15,761	15,490	541	559	655	3.3	3.4	4.1
Weston	3,948	3,951	3,928	3,835	3,841	3,801	113	110	127	2.9	2.8	3.2
SOUTHWEST	63,695	63,981	62,892	61,524	61,684	60,474	2,171	2,297	2,418	3.4	3.6	3.8
Lincoln	8,653	8,726	8,441	8,351	8,405	8,067	302	321	374	3.5	3.7	4.4
Sublette	5,015	4,992	5,006	4,816	4,785	4,823	199	207	183	4.0	4.1	3.7
Sweetwater	23,031	22,958	22,999	22,108	21,973	22,072	923	985	927	4.0	4.3	4.0
Teton	16,740	17,058	16,439	16,416	16,702	15,971	324	356	468	1.9	2.1	2.8
Uinta	10,256	10,247	10,007	9,833	9,819	9,541	423	428	466	4.1	4.2	4.7
SOUTHEAST	82,232	82,957	81,236	79,593	80,255	77,971	2,639	2,702	3,265	3.2	3.3	4.0
Albany	19,178	19,487	19,015	18,602	18,895	18,300	576	592	715	3.0	3.0	3.8
Goshen	7,275	7,228	7,174	7,070	7,010	6,909	205	218	265	2.8	3.0	3.7
Laramie	49,263	49,743	48,959	47,628	48,071	46,911	1,635	1,672	2,048	3.3	3.4	4.2
Niobrara	1,425	1,415	1,399	1,383	1,371	1,346	42	44	53	2.9	3.1	3.8
Platte	5,091	5,084	4,689	4,910	4,908	4,505	181	176	184	3.6	3.5	3.9
CENTRAL	59,886	60,905	59,709	57,474	58,428	57,449	2,412	2,477	2,260	4.0	4.1	3.8
Carbon	8,497	8,586	8,370	8,261	8,318	8,059	236	268	311	2.8	3.1	3.7
Converse	8,538	8,550	8,318	8,259	8,283	8,064	279	267	254	3.3	3.1	3.1
Natrona	42,851	43,769	43,021	40,954	41,827	41,326	1,897	1,942	1,695	4.4	4.4	3.9
STATEWIDE	311,127	314,114	309,356	300,123	302,652	297,382	11,004	11,462	11,974	3.5	3.6	3.9

Statewide Seasonally Adjusted 4.0 4.1 4.4
 U.S..... 5.2 5.6 6.3
 U.S. Seasonally Adjusted..... 5.1 5.3 6.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/2015. Run Date 09/2015.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

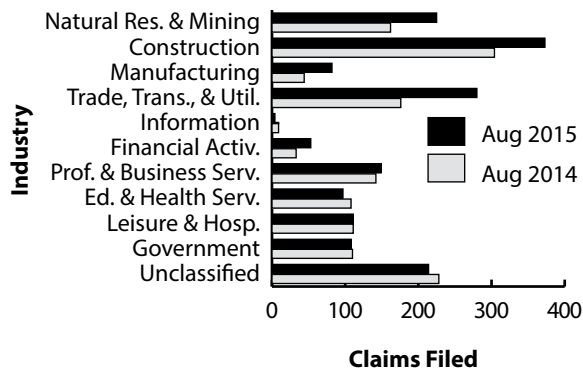
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

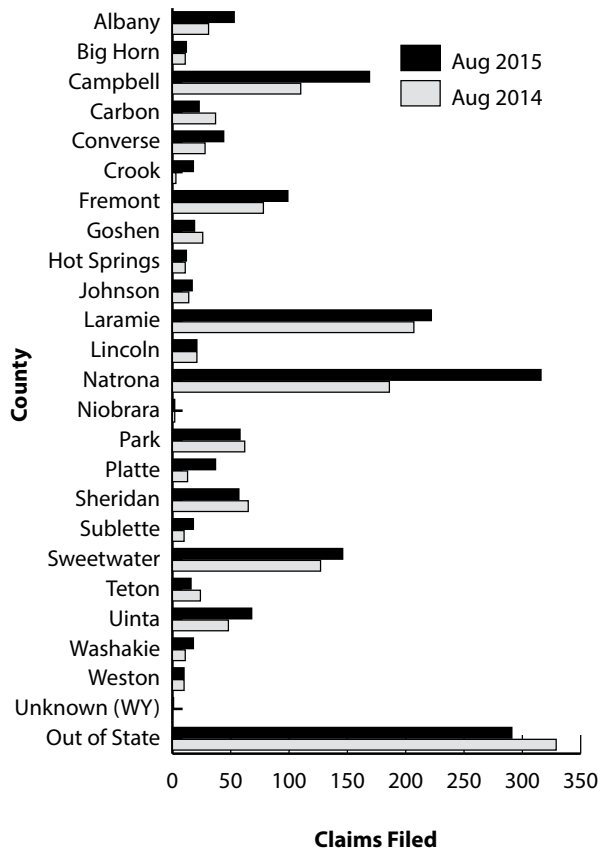
by: *Patrick Manning, Principal Economist*

Initial claims increased from August 2014 in most industries, with the exception of information, educational & health services, and federal government.

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, August 2015



Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, August 2015



INITIAL CLAIMS

	Claims Filed		% Change		
	Aug 15	Jul 15	Aug 14	Jul 15	
Wyoming Statewide	1,749	1,868	1,462	-6.4	19.6
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	681	653	512	4.3	33.0
Natural Res. & Mining	225	241	162	-6.6	38.9
Mining	218	236	156	-7.6	39.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	15	33	8	-54.5	87.5
Construction	373	332	304	12.3	22.7
Manufacturing	82	79	44	3.8	86.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	744	814	611	-8.6	21.8
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	280	309	176	-9.4	59.1
Wholesale Trade	80	68	43	17.6	86.0
Retail Trade	121	122	92	-0.8	31.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	79	119	41	-33.6	92.7
Information	4	7	9	-42.9	-55.6
Financial Activities	53	53	33	0.0	60.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	149	150	142	-0.7	4.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	97	130	108	-25.4	-10.2
Leisure & Hospitality	111	114	111	-2.6	0.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	45	45	24	0.0	87.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	108	162	110	-33.3	-1.8
Federal Government	20	24	31	-16.7	-35.5
State Government	17	20	10	-15.0	70.0
Local Government	70	117	68	-40.2	2.9
Local Education	21	34	21	-38.2	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	214	238	228	-10.1	-6.1

Laramie County

	221	221	206	0.0	7.3
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	60	65	68	-7.7	-11.8
Construction	48	43	55	11.6	-12.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	124	131	106	-5.3	17.0
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	36	38	28	-5.3	28.6
Financial Activities	11	11	6	0.0	83.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	48	69	58	-30.4	-17.2
Educational & Health Svcs.	22	14	12	57.1	83.3
Leisure & Hospitality	16	11	16	45.5	0.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24	14	18	71.4	33.3
UNCLASSIFIED	11	9	14	22.2	-21.4

Natrona County

	316	284	186	11.3	69.9
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	140	108	63	29.6	122.2
Construction	72	31	42	132.3	71.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	158	160	111	-1.3	42.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	63	68	31	-7.4	103.2
Financial Activities	10	8	8	25.0	25.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	36	38	28	-5.3	28.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	23	28	25	-17.9	-8.0
Leisure & Hospitality	22	15	17	46.7	29.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	3	7	6	-57.1	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	14	7	4	100.0	250.0

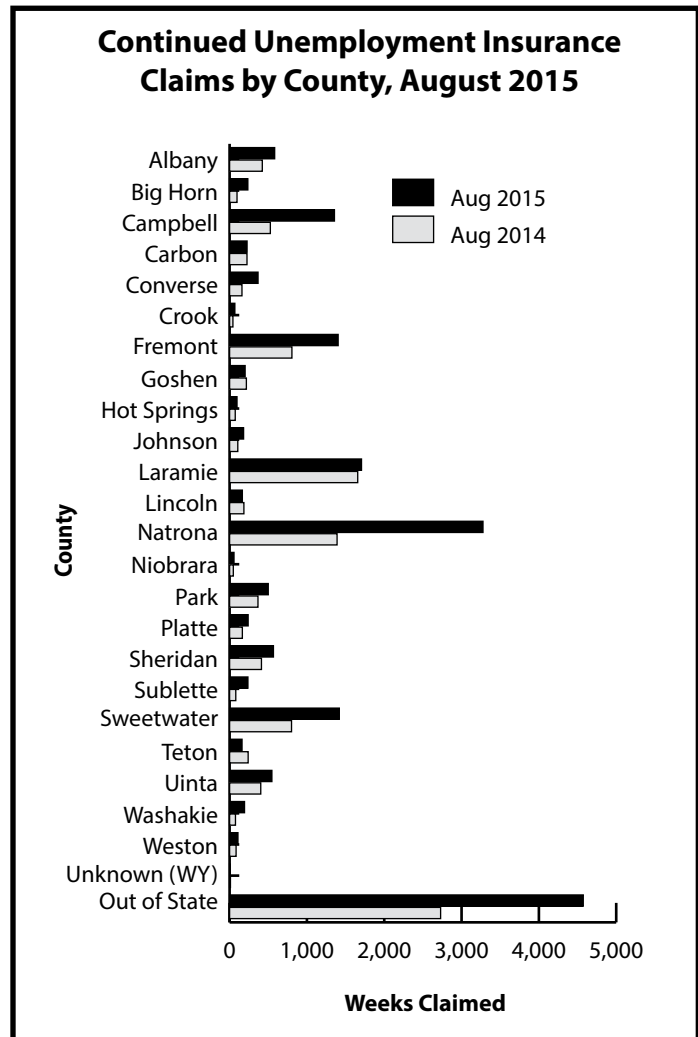
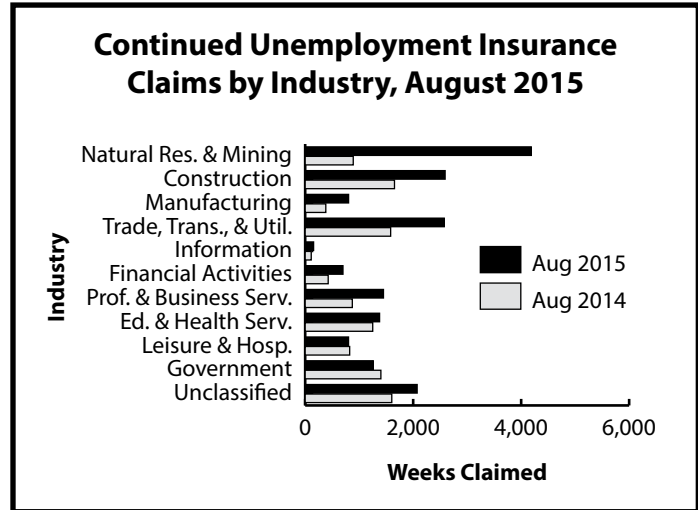
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: **Patrick Manning, Principal Economist**

Continued claims in mining increased 404.1% from August 2014.

CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed Aug 15		Aug 15		Aug 14
	Aug 15	Jul 15	Aug 14	Jul 15	Aug 14
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	18,476	20,274	11,325	-8.9	63.1
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS ^b	5,231	4,824	3,213	8.4	62.8
Benefit Exhaustions	507	419	252	21.0	101.2
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	9.7%	8.7%	7.8%	1.0%	1.8%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING					
Natural Res. & Mining	4,187	5,089	890	-17.7	370.4
Mining	4,144	5,015	822	-17.4	404.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	382	474	86	-19.4	344.2
Construction	2,592	3,016	1,654	-14.1	56.7
Manufacturing	804	822	382	-2.2	110.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	7,555	7,794	5,390	-3.1	40.2
Wholesale Trade	2,576	2,601	1,583	-1.0	62.7
Retail Trade	768	766	279	0.3	175.3
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	854	783	873	9.1	-2.2
Information	954	1,052	431	-9.3	121.3
Financial Activities	156	182	112	-14.3	39.3
Prof. & Business Services	700	729	426	-4.0	64.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	1,450	1,491	873	-2.7	66.1
Leisure & Hospitality	1,378	1,351	1,251	2.0	10.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Adm.	803	912	824	-12.0	-2.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
Federal Government	487	521	315	-6.5	54.6
State Government	1,261	1,283	1,402	-1.7	-10.1
Local Government	192	219	265	-12.3	-27.5
Local Education	184	202	194	-8.9	-5.2
UNCLASSIFIED	884	860	942	2.8	-6.2
UNCLASSIFIED	296	269	243	10.0	21.8
UNCLASSIFIED	2,074	2,268	1,604	-8.6	29.3
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,706	1,806	1,657	-5.5	3.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	491	445	476	10.3	3.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING					
Construction	401	432	308	-7.2	30.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	253	264	174	-4.2	45.4
Financial Activities	1,017	1,053	1,087	-3.4	-6.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	276	328	348	-15.9	-20.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	96	87	115	10.3	-16.5
Leisure & Hospitality	389	280	317	38.9	22.7
UNCLASSIFIED	228	240	232	-5.0	-1.7
UNCLASSIFIED	58	90	116	-35.6	-50.0
UNCLASSIFIED	202	209	199	-3.3	1.5
UNCLASSIFIED	84	111	61	-24.3	37.7
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	3,276	3,494	1,389	-6.2	135.9
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	934	815	401	14.6	132.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING					
Construction	1,583	1,764	355	-10.3	345.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	307	349	139	-12.0	120.9
Financial Activities	1,556	1,576	928	-1.3	67.7
Professional & Business Svcs.	609	578	248	5.4	145.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	162	159	77	1.9	110.4
Leisure & Hospitality	426	466	218	-8.6	95.4
UNCLASSIFIED	233	214	275	8.9	-15.3
UNCLASSIFIED	121	126	107	-4.0	13.1
UNCLASSIFIED	70	71	62	-1.4	12.9
UNCLASSIFIED	66	83	43	-20.5	53.5



^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.
^bDoes not include claimants receiving extended benefits.

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