

TRENDS

Wyoming's Labor Market in 2017: A Brief Analysis

by: Michael Moore, Editor

This article provides a summary of Wyoming's labor market conditions in 2017. Portions of this article were excerpted from the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) state plan. Research & Planning will publish a comprehensive annual report in summer 2018, which will be available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>.

Wyoming's population, labor force, and jobs have all declined over the past two years. This article presents a brief summary of Wyoming's labor market and workforce in 2017 by examining economic trends from 2008 to 2017, and the most recent conditions for which data were available at the time of publication. On page 3 of this publication, Table 1 includes the data discussed in this article, and Figure 1 illustrates the changes in Wyoming's labor force from 2008 to 2017.

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has defined a period of economic downturn as one in which the state experienced an over-the-year decrease in

average monthly employment (total jobs worked), total wages, and average weekly wage for at least two consecutive quarters based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

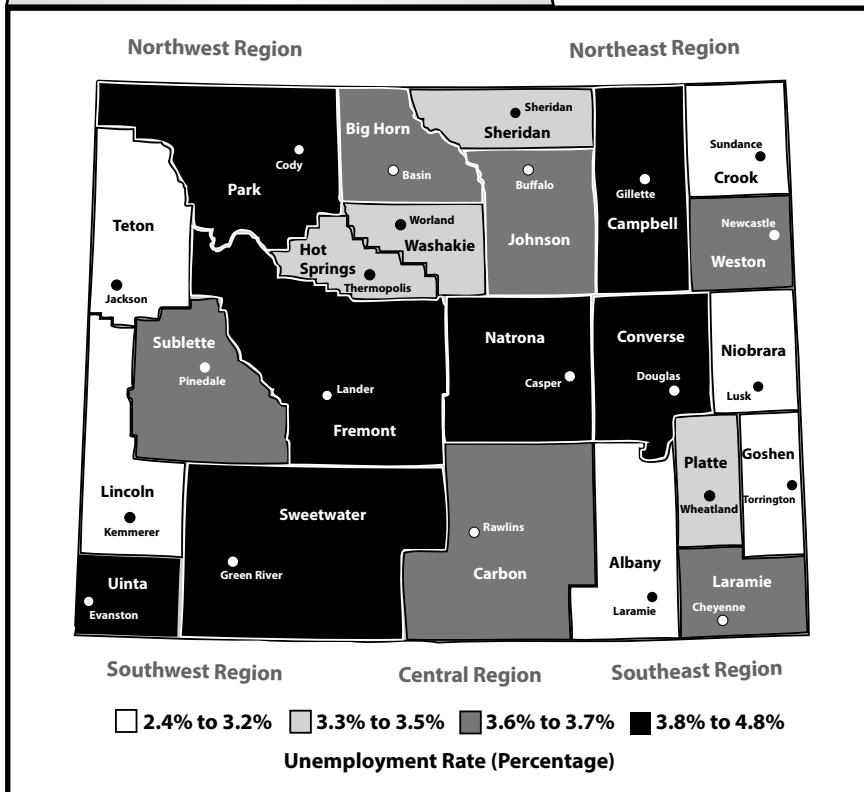
During the past 10 years, Wyoming experienced two periods of economic downturn. The first of these downturns occurred from first quarter 2009 (2009Q1) to first quarter 2010 (2010Q1), which coincided with the national Great Recession and the collapse of coal bed methane. During that time, Wyoming lost jobs, while the resident population and labor force (number of employed and the number of unemployed)

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- There were 34 occupational fatalities in 2016, the same number that occurred in 2015. Nearly half (41.2%) of workplace fatalities were the result of transportation incidents. ... *page 7*
- The number of people working part time for economic reasons fell 19.4% from October 2016 to October 2017. ... *page 16*

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, October 2017 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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remained flat or continued to grow. Job losses occurred nationally and regionally, as many of Wyoming’s neighboring states shed jobs at a much greater rate.

The most recent period of economic downturn began in 2015Q2 due to a decline in the prices of and demand for coal, oil, and natural gas. The conditions during this downturn, however, were much different from the conditions of the previous downturn. From 2015 to 2017, all of Wyoming’s neighboring states experienced economic growth and added jobs,

Table 1: Selected Over-the-Year Changes for Wyoming, 2016-2017

	2016	2017	Change, 2016-2017	
			N	%
Population ^a	584,910	579,315	-5,595	-1.0
Labor Force ^b	302,331	296,651	-5,681	-1.9
Number Employed ^b	286,373	284,112	-2,262	-0.8
Number Unemployed ^b	15,958	12,539	-3,419	-21.4
Unemployment Rate ^b	5.3	4.2	-1.1	
Jobs Worked ^{c,d}	276,323	276,178	-145	-0.1
Total Wages ^d	\$3,107,234,585	\$3,115,098,819	\$7,864,234	0.3
Average Weekly Wage ^d	865	868	3	0.3
Total Hires ^e	57,204	56,381	-823	-1.4
Persons Working at Any Time ^e	326,471	321,174	-5,297	-1.6

^aSource: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age and Sex for the United States, States, and Puerto Rico Commonwealth: April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2016. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division .

^bAnnual averages. Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

^cAverage monthly employment.

^d2016Q3-2017Q3. Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

^e2016Q3-2017Q3. Source: Wyoming Wage Records database.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/5/18.

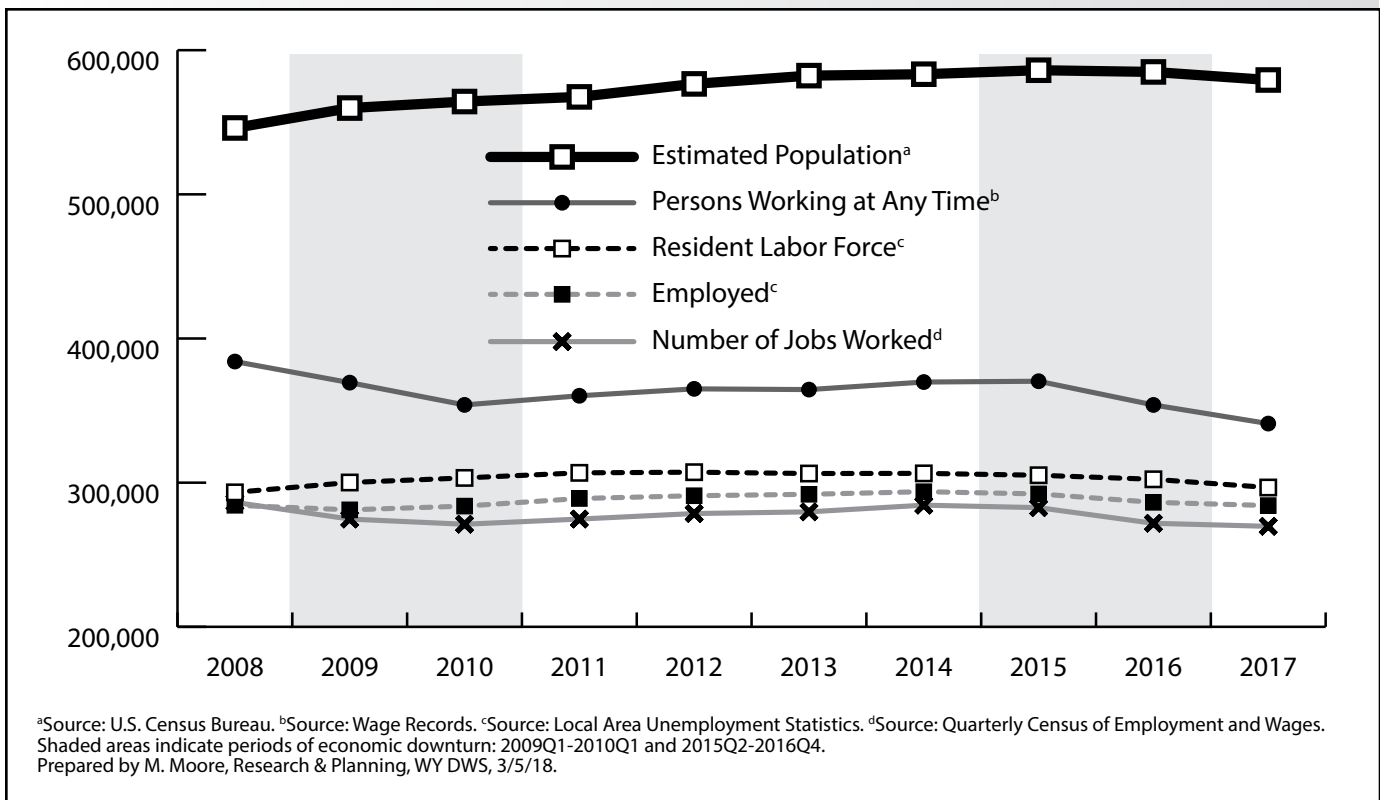


Figure 1: Estimated Population, Number of Jobs Worked, Labor Force, and Number of Persons Employed in Wyoming, 2008-2017

particularly states like Colorado and Utah, which have large urban areas. During this downturn, as Wyoming lost jobs, the labor force and resident population declined, suggesting that individuals may have left the state to pursue opportunities in states with growing economies.

The most recent economic downturn began in 2015Q2 and persisted throughout 2015 and 2016. Job losses continued for nine consecutive quarters, which was twice as long as the previous downturn from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1. By early 2017, some segments of Wyoming's economy began to show signs of improvement.

Population Estimates

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Wyoming has experienced a decrease in the state's resident population over the last two years. Wyoming's estimated population dropped from 584,910 in 2016 to 579,315 in 2017, a loss of 5,595 individuals, or -1.0%.

This population decline is likely an effect of Wyoming's economic downturn and the economic growth of neighboring states, such as Colorado and Utah. Individuals who were unable to find work in Wyoming may have left for better opportunities in other states.

Population estimates for 2017 by single year of age were not available at the time this article was published, so it is not possible to determine which age groups experienced the most substantial increases or decreases from 2016 to 2017. However, data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that from 2015 to 2016, Wyoming lost a substantial number of individuals ages 45-54 (-1,954, or -2.8%) and 20-24 (-1,693, or -4.0%). A substantial increase was seen in individuals ages 65 and older (3,140, or 3.7%).

Employment and Unemployment

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program provides

Table 2: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) for Wyoming, 2008-2017 (Annual Averages, Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed		
	N	Over-the-Year Change N	%	N	Over-the-Year Change N	%	N	Over-the-Year Change N	%
2008	293,279	6,719	2.3	284,310	5,824	2.1	8,969	895	11.1
2009	300,120	6,841	2.3	281,150	-3,160	-1.1	18,970	10,001	111.5
2010	303,297	3,177	1.1	283,744	2,594	0.9	19,553	583	3.1
2011	306,815	3,518	1.2	289,019	5,275	1.9	17,796	-1,757	-9.0
2012	307,267	452	0.1	290,932	1,913	0.7	16,335	-1,461	-8.2
2013	306,346	-921	-0.3	291,935	1,003	0.3	14,411	-1,924	-11.8
2014	306,445	99	0.0	293,734	1,799	0.6	12,721	-1,690	-11.7
2015	305,149	-1,296	-0.4	292,188	-1,546	-0.5	12,961	240	1.9
2016	302,331	-2,818	-0.9	286,373	-5,815	-2.0	15,958	2,997	23.1
2017	296,651	-5,681	-1.9	284,112	-2,262	-0.8	12,539	-3,419	-21.4
Change, 2014-2017		-9,795	-3.2		-9,623	-3.3		-182	-1.4

Note: 2017 data are preliminary.

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/23/17.

estimates on the labor force (number of persons employed and unemployed) and the unemployment rate. As shown in Table 2 (see page 4), Wyoming's labor force grew from 2008 to 2011, remained relatively unchanged through 2014, and then began to decline. In 2017, Wyoming's labor force decreased by 5,681 individuals (-1.0%) from the prior year. From 2014 to 2017, Wyoming's labor force decreased by 9,795 individuals, or -3.2%. The number of persons employed in Wyoming declined at a similar rate from 2014 to 2017 (-3.3%, or -9,623 individuals).

However, the number of unemployed persons remained relatively unchanged (-182 individuals, or -1.4%) from 2014 to 2017. Because the labor force and the number employed decreased while the number of unemployed remained flat, Wyoming's unemployment rate remained practically unchanged from 2014 to 2017 at 4.2%. This is an indication that those individuals who lost jobs may have left Wyoming's labor force entirely, perhaps finding work in another state.

Jobs and Wages

The QCEW is a "quarterly count of employment and wages reported by employers based on Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax records and edited to meet statistical standard guidelines of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics" (Moore, 2017a). The QCEW measures average monthly employment in terms of jobs worked. Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

As shown in Table 3, Wyoming lost jobs from the previous year for nine consecutive quarters (2015Q2 to 2017Q2), or more than two years. By 2017Q3, substantial job losses seemed to have stopped, as total employment decreased by 146 jobs, or 0.0%, over the year. Total wages began showing improvement two quarters earlier (2017Q1).

From 2015Q3 to 2017Q3, Wyoming lost 12,157 jobs (-4.2%). During the same period, total wages fell by \$127.1 million, or 3.9%.

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) and Total Wages Across All Industries in Wyoming, 2015Q1 to 2017Q3

Year & Quarter	Average Monthly Employment			Total Wages		
	N	N	%	\$	\$	%
2015Q1	277,738	3,675	1.3	\$3,221,060,386	\$96,848,533	3.1
2015Q2	285,239	-1,460	-0.5	\$3,219,530,970	-\$24,120,320	-0.7
2015Q3	288,335	-2,974	-1.0	\$3,242,167,919	-\$75,454,842	-2.3
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406,817,213	-\$130,040,354	-3.7
2016Q1	268,325	-9,412	-3.4	\$2,971,220,047	-\$249,840,339	-7.8
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6	\$3,035,647,466	-\$183,883,504	-5.7
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2	\$3,107,234,585	-\$134,933,334	-4.2
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111,373,498	-\$295,443,715	-8.7
2017Q1	261,247	-7,078	-2.6	\$2,988,935,161	\$17,715,114	0.6
2017Q2	271,729	-3,308	-1.2	\$3,092,199,082	\$56,551,616	1.9
2017Q3	276,178	-146	0.0	\$3,115,098,819	\$7,864,234	0.0
Change, 2015Q3-2017Q3		-12,157	-4.2		-\$127,069,100	-3.9

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/23/18.

Wyoming's mining sector (NAICS 21) contributes more wages to the state's total than any other industry. In 2015Q1, the mining industry accounted for 19.0% of the state's total wages, or nearly \$1 of every \$5 in wages. During the recent economic downturn, however, mining made up 13.8% Wyoming's total wages, or 69 cents for every \$5 in wages.

Table 4 (see page 5) shows employment and wage statistics for mining in 2017Q3. The 19,925 jobs in mining represented 7.2% of all jobs in the state, while the \$423.7 million in total wages accounted for 13.6% of all wages. The \$1,636 average weekly wage was considerably higher (188.5%) than the statewide average.

Turnover: Hiring Activity

When Wyoming's economy is growing, as was the case before 2009, the number of hires is greater than the number of exits. But during times of economic downturn, Wyoming loses more workers than it gains, and thus the number of exits is greater than the number of

hires. Wyoming's exit rate was greater than the hire rate during the economic downturns of 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

As noted by Moore (2017b), however, hiring activity in Wyoming resumed in 2017Q2 as the number of total hires increased to 66,188 from 64,441 in 2016Q2 (1,747, or 2.7%). The largest increase in total hires was seen in mining (NAICS 21), which more than doubled from 1,120 in 2016Q2 to 2,863 in 2017Q2 (1,743, or 155.6%).

Summary

Wyoming continued to experience job losses and a population decrease in 2017. However, there are some indications that the recent economic downturn neared its end in 2017, as total wages increased from 2016, and mining

experienced growth in the number of jobs worked and the number of persons working. Research & Planning updates the data discussed in this article monthly or quarterly, depending on the data source; this information is available online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>.

References

- Moore, M. (2017a, July). Total wages, average weekly wage increase in 2017Q1. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 54(7). Retrieved March 5, 2018, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0717/0717.pdf>
- Moore, M. (2017b, October). Turnover in Wyoming: Hiring activity resumes in 2017Q2. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 54(10). Retrieved March 5, 2008, from <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/1017/1017.pdf>

Table 4: Employment and Wages for Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction (NAICS^a 21) in Wyoming, 2017Q3

	Total, All Industries	Mining (NAICS 21)	
		N	% of Total
Average Monthly Employment	276,178	19,925	7.2
Total Wages	\$3,115,098,819	\$423,705,177	13.6
Average Weekly Wage	\$868	\$1,636	188.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, 1/25/18.

Occupational Fatalities Unchanged from 2015 to 2016

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has reported that there were 34 occupational fatalities in 2016 (see Figure 1). This is the same number of fatalities that occurred in 2015.

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. 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 featured in this article are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program, a joint effort of R&P and the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

In 2016, 10 deaths occurred in natural resources & mining (or 29.4% of all deaths; see Table 1, page 8). Within that category, six deaths were in agriculture (17.6%) and four deaths (11.8%) were in mining (including oil & gas). Trade, transportation, & utilities accounted for 10 deaths (29.4%), with six deaths in transportation & warehousing (17.6%). There were three deaths each in construction (8.8%), professional & business services (8.8%), and government (8.8%). Approximately two-fifths (41.2%) of workplace fatalities were

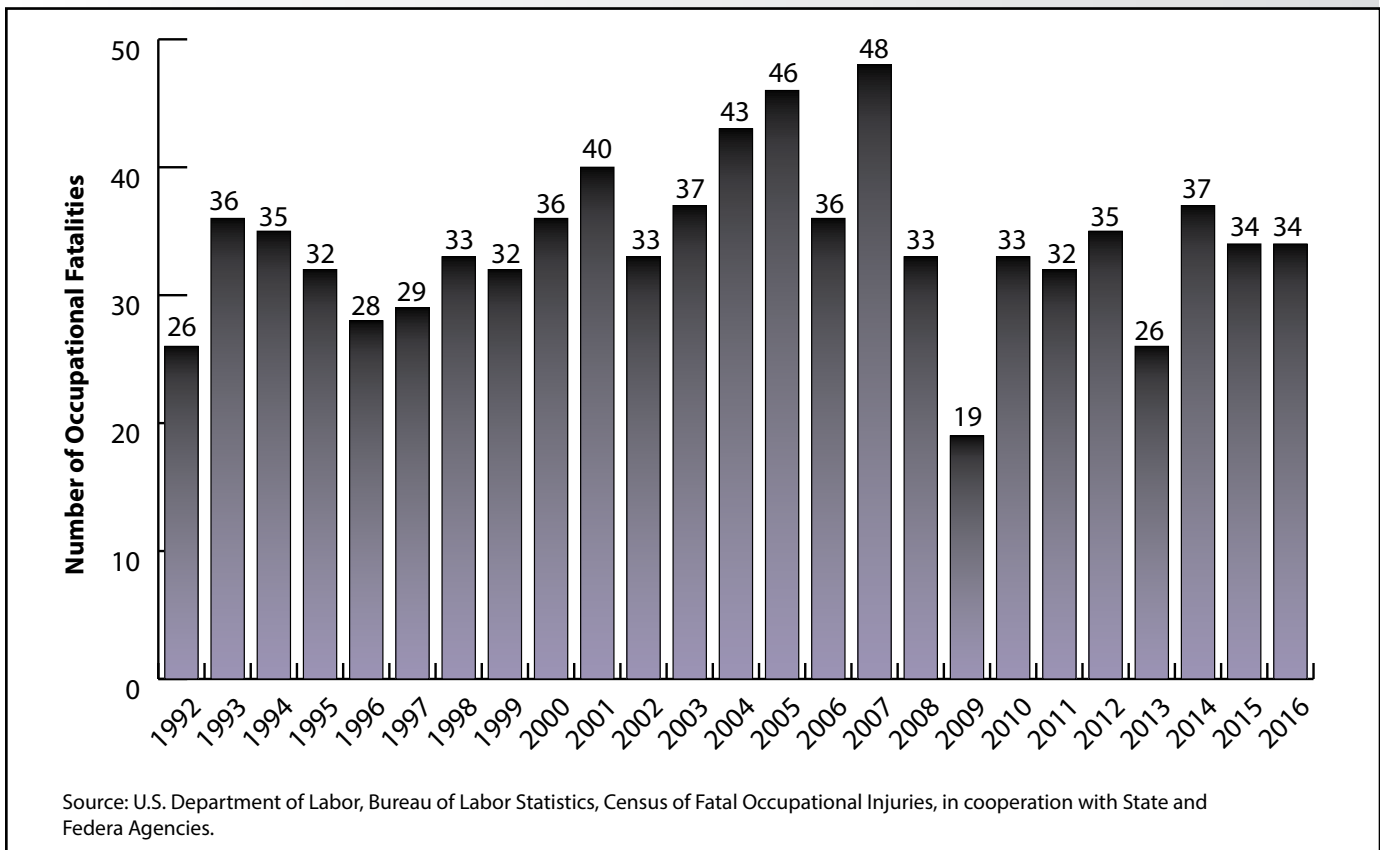


Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2016

Table 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities by Selected Industry, 2016

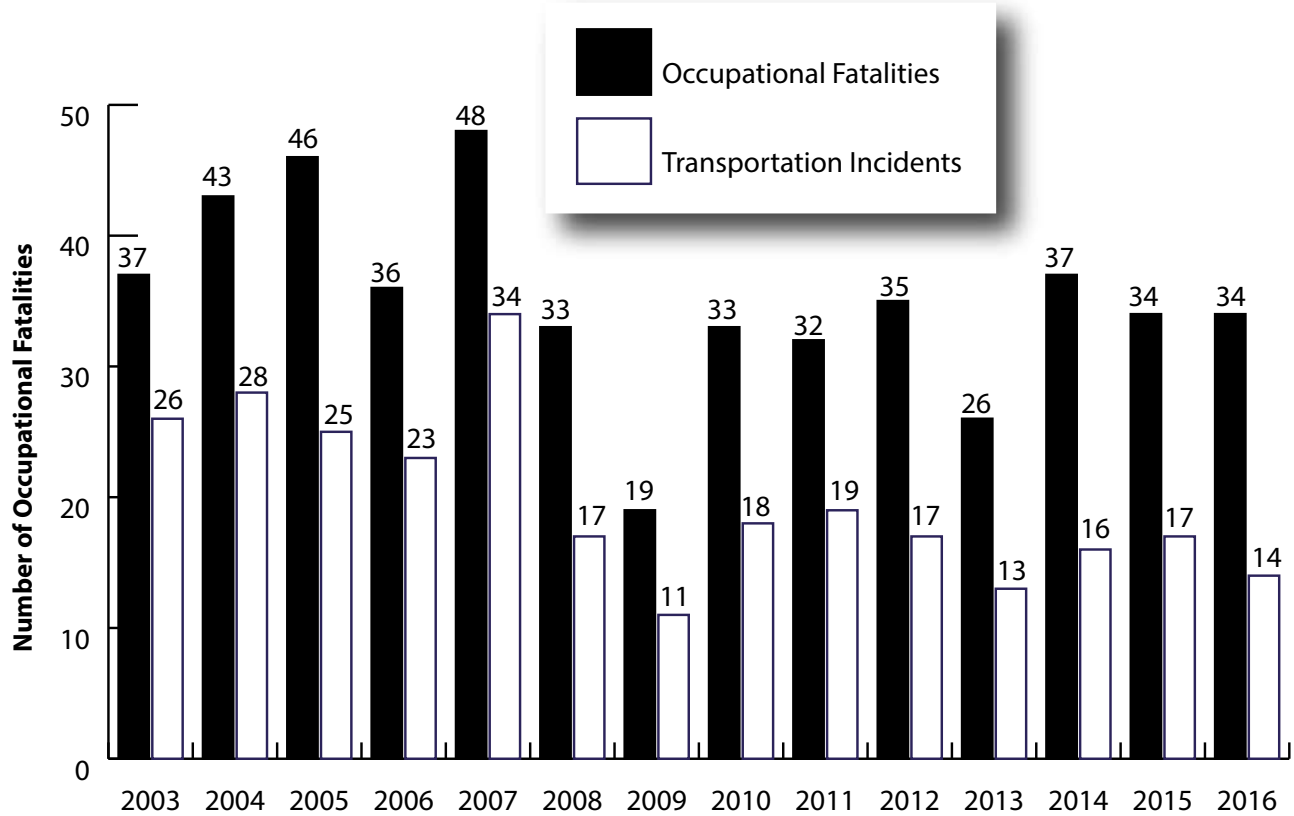
Industry	N	Column %
Total	34	100.0
Total Private	31	91.2
Natural Resources & Mining	10	29.4
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	6	17.6
Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	4	11.8
Construction	3	8.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	10	29.4
Transportation & Warehousing	6	17.6
Professional & Business Services	3	8.8
All Other Industries	5	14.7
Government	3	8.8

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

the result of transportation incidents (see Figure 2).

From 2003-2016, transportation incidents made up 56.4% of all workplace deaths. Transportation incidents include highway crashes as well as incidents involving aircraft and other vehicles.

At the occupational level, the greatest number of occupational fatalities



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

From 2003 to 2010 transportation incidents are based on the BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification System (OIICS). From 2011 to 2016 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 B: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities and Transportation Incidents, 2003-2016

occurred for driver/sales workers & truck drivers (see Figure 3).

Annual CFOI reports and statistics for Wyoming are available at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm>.

Other Resources

The fatality counts discussed in this article may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology.

The CFOI data in this article also differ from data published by Wyoming’s State Occupational Epidemiologist. One major reason for differences is that CFOI is a national program with data being collected for all 50 states. States regularly share information in order to obtain the most complete counts of workplace fatalities.

The State Occupational Epidemiologist Program and the CFOI program complement each other with their two different goals: the State-run program allows for a more detailed look at workplace deaths, while the CFOI program allows for the collection of national data

across states. The report from the State Occupational Epidemiologist is typically released before the CFOI report, thus providing more current data. Reports from the State Occupational Epidemiologist are available at <http://wyomingworkforce.org/data/epidemiology/>.

In addition to regular employees, CFOI includes 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 and

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

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

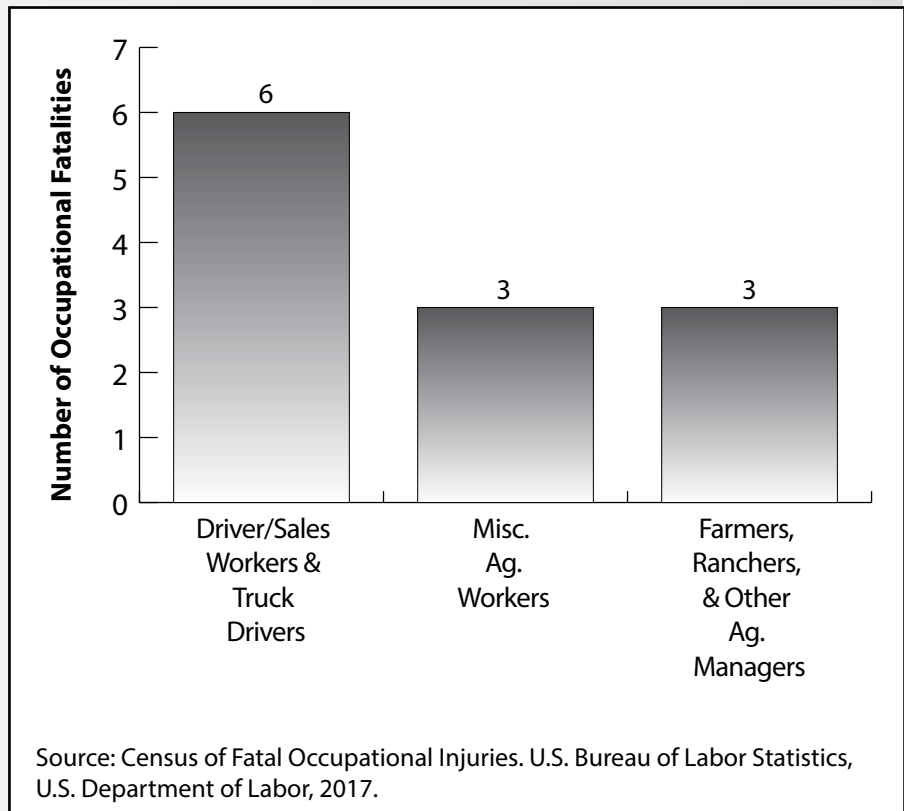


Figure 3: Occupations with the Greatest Number of Worker Fatal Injuries, All Ownerships, Wyoming, 2016

2017 Publications from Research & Planning

Research & Planning produced a variety of reports and publications in 2017. Many are available in print, and all may be found online at <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>. For print copies, call (307) 473-3814 or e-mail michael.moore@wyo.gov.

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

January 2017 through December 2017 Monthly publication with current employment, unemployment, employment growth, unemployment insurance claims, county and regional data, and analysis of workforce topics. 290 pages (12-month total) <http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends.htm>

Trends Issue Date	Feature Articles
January	Consumer Reports: Wyoming Career Assist: Employment, Earnings, and Hours Worked Five Years Before and Five Years After Graduation by Programs of Study; Consumer Reports: Wyoming Career Assist Comparing Workforce Outcomes of Dental Support and Nursing Graduates; Employment and Wage Change for Selected Industries in Wyoming, 2016Q3
February	Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2016-2018; How to Read the Short-Term Occupational Projections Table: A Cautionary Tale; The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses for 2015
March	Manufacturing Workforce in Wyoming: Economically Needed Diversity Options for Wyoming (ENDOW); Wyoming Gross State Product and U.S. Gross Domestic Product by Industry, 2009-2016
April	The Impact of Wyoming Postsecondary Graduates on Supply and Demand of Wyoming's Health Care Workforce; Employment and Wage Change For Selected Industries in Wyoming, 2016Q4
May	Unemployment Insurance Claims Drop in Second Half of 2016
June	After Energy: One-Year Certificate Programs Outside of the Energy Industry with High Earnings
July	Total Wages, Average Weekly Wage Increase in 2017Q1; New from Research & Planning: Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming 2017; Now Online: Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Report, 2017Q1
August	Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2016; Males, Younger Workers Were the Most Affected by the Recent Economic Downturn; Demographics of Two Economic Downturns in Wyoming
September	The Impact of Economic Downturns on Selected Industries
October	Turnover in Wyoming: Hiring Activity Resumes in 2017Q2; New from Research & Planning: Long-Term Substate Occupational Projections, 2014-2024
November	New from Research & Planning: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2016; Now Online: Wyoming Occupational Employment and Wages, September 2017
December	Postsecondary Outcomes: Comparing Wages by Gender; Occupational Fatalities Unchanged from 2015 to 2016

(Table continued on page 11)

(Table continued from page 10)

2017 Publications from Research & Planning

NEWS RELEASES AND REPORTS

Title	Description	URL
Labor Force Estimates	Updates on the labor force in Wyoming, including statewide and county unemployment rates.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/news_archive.htm
Quarterly Covered Employment and Wages	Employment and payroll news by industry and county, updated quarterly.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW/toc.htm
Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims	UI claims by county, industry, and place of residence of claimant.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui.htm
Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries	Occupational Fatalities Unchanged from 2015 to 2016	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/CFOI/toc.htm
Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses	Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rate Essentially Unchanged in 2016	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/OSH/toc.htm
Wyoming Turnover Report	Provides tables and figures showing hire and exit data for Wyoming by year and quarter.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/turnover.htm
Wyoming Intercounty Commuting Report	This report includes sample tables and figures that provide readers with a better understanding of the commuting patterns for each Wyoming county, both in the most recent quarter for which data are available and historically.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/commute.htm

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Publication	Description	URL
Wyoming Benefits Survey 2016	This publication examines the prevalence of traditional benefits, such as medical insurance and retirement plans, as well as offerings of paid leave by employer size, industry, and substate region.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/benefits/benefits_2016.pdf
Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming 2017	This publication provides detailed information about license requirements and related information for the 98 occupations required to have a license by the state of Wyoming.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/dir_lic/lic-occs-2017.pdf

(Table continued on page 12)

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2017 Publications from Research & Planning

Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming: Update 2017	This publication examines demand and supply issues for the health care industry in Wyoming. It represents an update to the publication <i>Health Care Workforce Needs in Wyoming: Advancing the Study</i> , published in the fall of 2011.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/health/2017/Health_Care_Update_2017.pdf
Manufacturing Workforce in Wyoming: Economically Needed Diversity Options for Wyoming (ENDOW)	This report addresses the question raised in state legislation enacted in spring 2017 regarding economic diversification. It addresses existing workforce strengths and deficiencies as they apply to manufacturing in Wyoming.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/Manufacturing_Workforce_2017.pdf

TABLES, TABULAR DATA, AND OTHER RESOURCES

Title	Description	URL
Consumer Reports: Wyoming Career Assist	The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services produces reports in tabular and interactive graphic form, and supporting documentation allowing customers to better understand a great deal more about the career pathways between work and education leading to a greater probability of success in their chosen field of study.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/education_we_connect/2017/consumer_reports_intro.htm
Occupational Employment Statistics	A semiannual report that collects and produces occupational employment and wage rate estimates.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm
Projections	Short-term and long-term industry and occupational projections, for Wyoming.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm
Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages	Employment and wage estimates (measured in the number of jobs worked) by year and quarter.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm
Wage Records: Earnings in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2016	Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2016 is included in the summary counts.	http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables/2017/Index.htm

Wyoming Labor Market Information
<http://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/>

Wyoming Unemployment Rate Rises to 4.2% in October

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 increased slightly from 4.0% in September to 4.2% in October (not a statistically significant change). Wyoming's unemployment rate was significantly lower than its October 2016 level of 5.0%, but slightly higher than the October U.S. unemployment rate of 4.1%. The state's labor force decreased by 7,789 people (-2.6%) from October 2016 to October 2017, suggesting that unemployed workers may have moved to other states or given up their job search.

From September to October, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased. As colder weather sets in, job losses are typically seen in leisure & hospitality, construction, retail trade, and other sectors. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Teton (up from 1.9% to 3.1%), Park (up from 3.2% to 3.8%), Carbon (up from 3.2% to 3.6%), and Johnson (up from 3.3% to 3.7%)

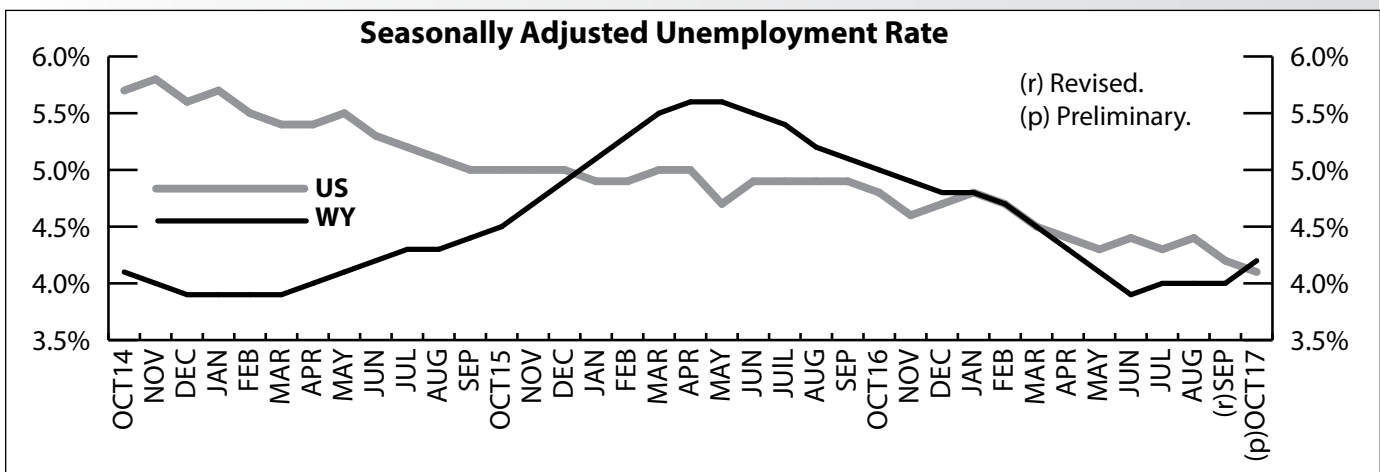
counties. Campbell County's unemployment rate fell slightly in October, declining from 4.3% to 4.2%.

From October 2016 to October 2017, unemployment fell in 21 counties, remained unchanged in Laramie County (3.6%), and increased slightly in Teton County (up from 2.9% to 3.1%). The largest unemployment rate decreases were reported in Campbell (down from 6.1% to 4.2%), Natrona (down from 6.2% to 4.8%), Sublette (down from 5.1% to 3.7%), and Fremont (down from 6.0% to 4.7%) counties.

In October, Niobrara County's unemployment rate of 2.4% was the lowest in the state. It was followed by Goshen (2.6%), Albany (2.7%), and Crook (2.9%) counties. The highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona (4.8%), Fremont (4.7%), Campbell (4.2%), and Sweetwater (4.2%) counties.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) fell from 280,000 in October 2016 to 278,600 in October 2017, a decrease of 1,400 jobs (or -0.5%; 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.



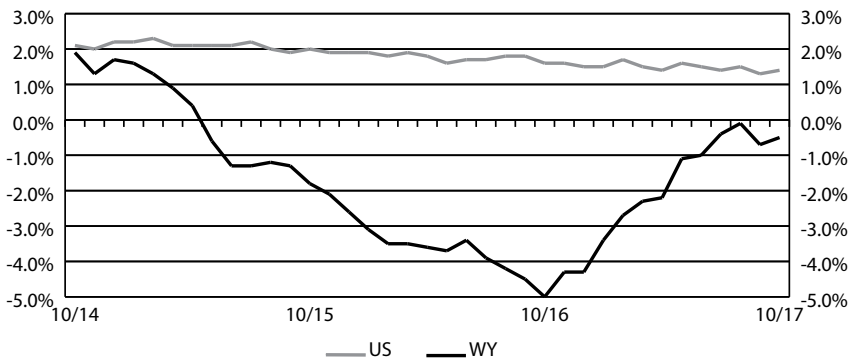
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, October 2017

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

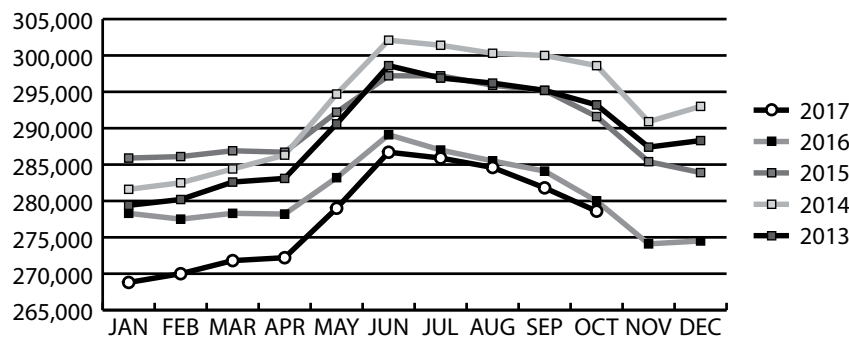
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	282,392	278,600	-3,792	-1.4%
Natural Resources & Mining	19,965	20,300	335	1.7%
Construction	20,772	22,100	1,328	6.0%
Manufacturing	9,491	9,600	109	1.1%
Wholesale Trade	8,044	8,200	156	1.9%
Retail Trade	29,803	30,100	297	1.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,323	13,900	-423	-3.0%
Information	3,651	3,600	-51	-1.4%
Financial Activities	10,858	10,800	-58	-0.5%
Professional & Business Services	18,044	17,600	-444	-2.5%
Educational & Health Services	28,373	27,800	-573	-2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	36,207	33,000	-3,207	-9.7%
Other Services	11,211	10,900	-311	-2.9%
Government	71,650	70,700	-950	-1.3%

Projections were run in November 2017 and based on QCEW data through June 2017.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates October 2017 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	-
Alaska	7.2
District of Columbia	6.6
New Mexico	6.1
Ohio	5.1
West Virginia	5.1
Kentucky	5.0
Nevada	5.0
California	4.9
Illinois	4.9
Mississippi	4.9
New Jersey	4.9
Delaware	4.8
Louisiana	4.8
New York	4.8
Pennsylvania	4.7
Arizona	4.5
Connecticut	4.5
Michigan	4.5
Washington	4.5
Oklahoma	4.4
Georgia	4.3
Oregon	4.3
Rhode Island	4.2
Wyoming	4.2
North Carolina	4.1
United States	4.1
Indiana	3.9
Montana	3.9
South Carolina	3.9
Texas	3.9
Maryland	3.8
Massachusetts	3.7
Alabama	3.6
Arkansas	3.6
Florida	3.6
Kansas	3.6
Virginia	3.6
Maine	3.5
Missouri	3.5
South Dakota	3.5
Wisconsin	3.4
Minnesota	3.3
Utah	3.3
Iowa	3.0
Tennessee	3.0
Idaho	2.9
Vermont	2.9
Colorado	2.7
Nebraska	2.7
New Hampshire	2.7
North Dakota	2.5
Hawaii	2.2

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates October 2017 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 17	Sep 17	Oct 16	Oct 17 Sep 17	Oct 16 Oct 17
	CAMPBELL COUNTY				
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	25.1	25.0	0.0	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.9	19.9	19.8	0.0	0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	8.3	8.3	8.1	0.0	2.5
Natural Resources & Mining	5.8	5.8	5.5	0.0	5.5
Construction	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	-4.5
Manufacturing	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.8	16.8	16.9	0.0	-0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.0	5.2	2.0	-1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.6	1.6	-6.3	-6.3
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	5.2	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 17	Sep 17	Oct 16	Oct 17 Sep 17	Oct 16 Oct 17
	SWEETWATER COUNTY				
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.2	23.1	23.1	0.4	0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.4	18.5	18.3	-0.5	0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7.5	7.5	7.4	0.0	1.4
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.5	4.3	2.2	7.0
Construction	1.6	1.7	1.7	-5.9	-5.9
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.7	15.6	15.7	0.6	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.5	4.5	4.7	0.0	-4.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.0	22.2
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.4	-4.2	-4.2
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	16.7
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 17	Sep 17	Oct 16	Oct 17 Sep 17	Oct 16 Oct 17
	TETON COUNTY				
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.6	22.5	20.1	-8.4	2.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.9	19.8	17.5	-9.6	2.3
GOODS PRODUCING	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.1	20.1	17.7	-10.0	2.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	3.0	2.8	-6.7	0.0
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	2.1	2.0	-4.8	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.7	9.4	7.4	-18.1	4.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	11.4
District of Columbia	6.9
Alaska	6.7
New Mexico	5.9
Nevada	4.8
Illinois	4.7
New Jersey	4.7
New York	4.6
Ohio	4.5
Arizona	4.4
Delaware	4.4
Georgia	4.4
Mississippi	4.4
California	4.3
Connecticut	4.3
Kentucky	4.3
Louisiana	4.3
Michigan	4.2
Pennsylvania	4.2
Washington	4.2
West Virginia	4.2
North Carolina	4.1
Oklahoma	4.1
Oregon	4.1
Rhode Island	3.9
South Carolina	3.9
United States	3.9
Maryland	3.8
Wyoming	3.8
Florida	3.6
Montana	3.6
Alabama	3.5
Texas	3.5
Virginia	3.5
Indiana	3.4
Massachusetts	3.3
Arkansas	3.2
Kansas	3.0
Maine	3.0
South Dakota	3.0
Tennessee	3.0
Utah	2.9
Wisconsin	2.8
Colorado	2.6
Idaho	2.6
Missouri	2.5
Iowa	2.4
Minnesota	2.4
New Hampshire	2.4
Nebraska	2.3
Vermont	2.3
Hawaii	1.9
North Dakota	1.7

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of people working part time for economic reasons fell 19.4% from October 2016 to October 2017.

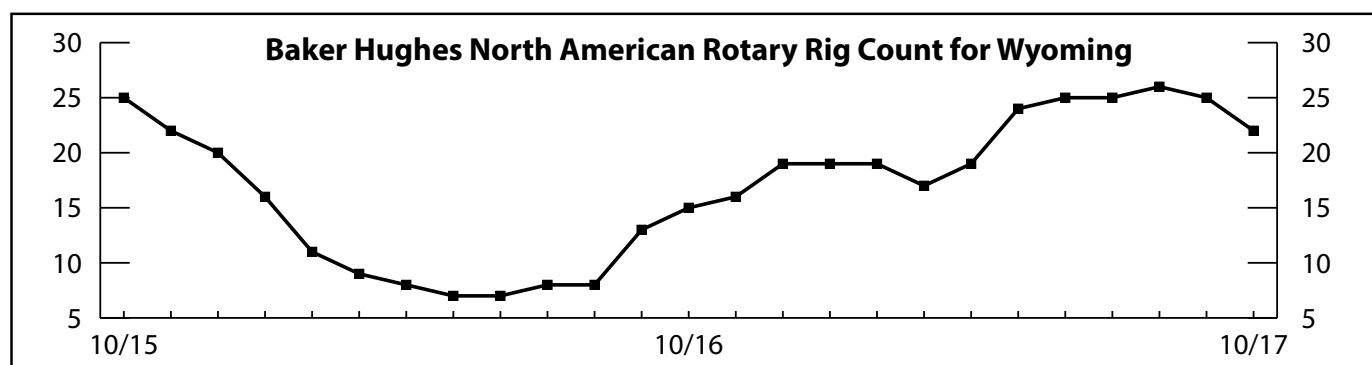
	Oct 2017(p)	Sep 2017(r)	Oct 2016 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	278,600	282,100	280,000	-1.2	-0.5
Wyoming State Government	15,100	15,100	15,500	0.0	-2.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,500	47,300	46,500	0.4	2.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,400	38,300	38,300	0.3	0.3
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,409,000	7,359,000	8,050,000	0.7	-8.0
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.8%	5.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	524,000	421,000	487,000	24.5	7.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,553,000	4,818,000	5,648,000	-5.5	-19.4
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	9,076	7,599	14,436	19.4	-37.1
Benefits Paid	\$3,276,926	\$2,871,275	\$5,717,575	14.1	-42.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$361.05	\$377.85	\$396.06	-4.4	-8.8
State Insured Covered Jobs ¹	264,539	266,755	260,752	-0.8	1.5
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.1%	1.0%	2.0%	N/A	N/A
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	246.7	246.8	241.7	-0.1	2.0
Food & Beverages	251.1	250.7	247.9	0.2	1.3
Housing	253.1	253.0	246.3	0.1	2.8
Apparel	129.6	128.2	130.3	1.1	-0.6
Transportation	202.5	204.8	196.2	-1.1	3.2
Medical Care	477.1	476.5	469.2	0.1	1.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	118.7	118.9	116.7	-0.2	1.7
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	136.5	136.2	139.0	0.2	-1.8
Other Goods & Services	436.3	434.1	425.5	0.5	2.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	194.8	194.5	186.7	0.2	4.3
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	146	191	144	-23.6	1.4
Valuation	\$37,203,000	\$48,882,000	\$56,472,000	-23.9	-34.1
Single Family Homes	144	131	129	9.9	11.6
Valuation	\$36,995,000	\$41,066,000	\$55,395,000	-9.9	-33.2
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	18	19	24	-5.3	-25.0
Valuation	\$3,649,000	\$4,816,000	\$4,383,000	-24.2	-16.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	43	61	33	-29.5	30.3
Valuation	\$7,339,000	\$7,976,000	\$6,079,000	-8.0	20.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	22	25	15	-12.0	46.7

(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 Bureau of Labor Statistics will continue to publish these data online at <http://www.bls.gov/eag/eag.wy.htm>.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

In October, Niobrara County's unemployment rate of 2.4% was the lowest in the state. It was followed by Goshen (2.6%), Albany (2.7%), and Crook (2.9%) counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2017 (p)	Sep 2017 (r)	Oct 2016 (b)	Oct 2017 (p)	Sep 2017 (r)	Oct 2016 (b)	Oct 2017 (p)	Sep 2017 (r)	Oct 2016 (b)	Oct 2017 (p)	Sep 2017 (r)	Oct 2016 (b)
NORTHWEST	46,997	47,276	48,297	45,067	45,505	46,013	1,930	1,771	2,284	4.1	3.7	4.7
Big Horn	5,547	5,434	5,610	5,346	5,246	5,399	201	188	211	3.6	3.5	3.8
Fremont	19,553	19,387	20,037	18,632	18,526	18,842	921	861	1,195	4.7	4.4	6.0
Hot Springs	2,267	2,334	2,449	2,188	2,260	2,346	79	74	103	3.5	3.2	4.2
Park	15,458	15,971	15,877	14,872	15,462	15,262	586	509	615	3.8	3.2	3.9
Washakie	4,172	4,150	4,324	4,029	4,011	4,164	143	139	160	3.4	3.3	3.7
NORTHEAST	50,245	50,447	52,129	48,336	48,594	49,564	1,909	1,853	2,565	3.8	3.7	4.9
Campbell	22,743	22,766	24,049	21,788	21,797	22,577	955	969	1,472	4.2	4.3	6.1
Crook	3,742	3,712	3,759	3,632	3,611	3,618	110	101	141	2.9	2.7	3.8
Johnson	4,229	4,254	4,243	4,071	4,112	4,065	158	142	178	3.7	3.3	4.2
Sheridan	15,782	15,877	16,080	15,233	15,367	15,484	549	510	596	3.5	3.2	3.7
Weston	3,749	3,838	3,998	3,612	3,707	3,820	137	131	178	3.7	3.4	4.5
SOUTHWEST	58,709	59,866	60,023	56,562	57,961	57,461	2,147	1,905	2,562	3.7	3.2	4.3
Lincoln	8,768	8,877	8,890	8,484	8,611	8,581	284	266	309	3.2	3.0	3.5
Sublette	4,348	4,297	4,319	4,186	4,143	4,098	162	154	221	3.7	3.6	5.1
Sweetwater	21,369	21,194	22,198	20,480	20,351	21,072	889	843	1,126	4.2	4.0	5.1
Teton	15,057	16,200	15,231	14,597	15,894	14,785	460	306	446	3.1	1.9	2.9
Uinta	9,167	9,298	9,385	8,815	8,962	8,925	352	336	460	3.8	3.6	4.9
SOUTHEAST	82,094	81,126	83,765	79,434	78,678	80,976	2,660	2,448	2,789	3.2	3.0	3.3
Albany	21,028	20,461	21,558	20,455	19,941	20,954	573	520	604	2.7	2.5	2.8
Goshen	7,055	7,025	7,272	6,869	6,850	7,062	186	175	210	2.6	2.5	2.9
Laramie	47,872	47,551	48,817	46,168	45,979	47,065	1,704	1,572	1,752	3.6	3.3	3.6
Niobrara	1,359	1,358	1,372	1,327	1,327	1,334	32	31	38	2.4	2.3	2.8
Platte	4,780	4,731	4,746	4,615	4,581	4,561	165	150	185	3.5	3.2	3.9
CENTRAL	54,278	53,839	56,765	51,837	51,558	53,531	2,441	2,281	3,234	4.5	4.2	5.7
Carbon	8,027	8,022	8,555	7,741	7,765	8,227	286	257	328	3.6	3.2	3.8
Converse	7,515	7,509	7,781	7,219	7,225	7,376	296	284	405	3.9	3.8	5.2
Natrona	38,736	38,308	40,429	36,877	36,568	37,928	1,859	1,740	2,501	4.8	4.5	6.2
STATEWIDE	292,325	292,553	300,979	281,238	282,295	287,543	11,087	10,258	13,436	3.8	3.5	4.5
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.2	4.0	5.0
U.S.										3.9	4.1	4.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.1	4.2	4.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2017. Run Date 11/2017.

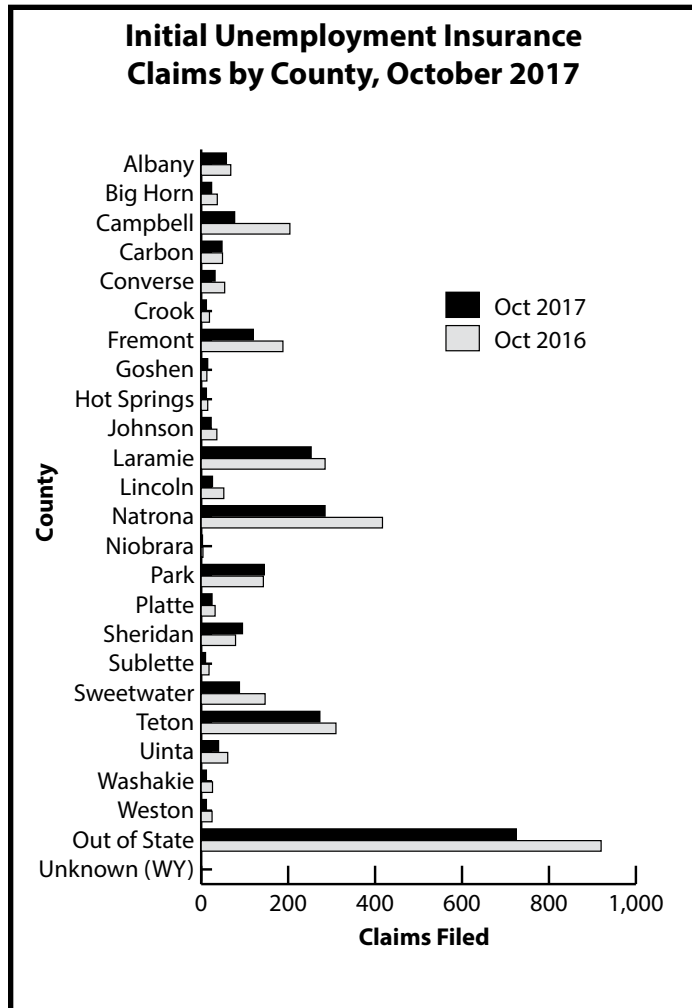
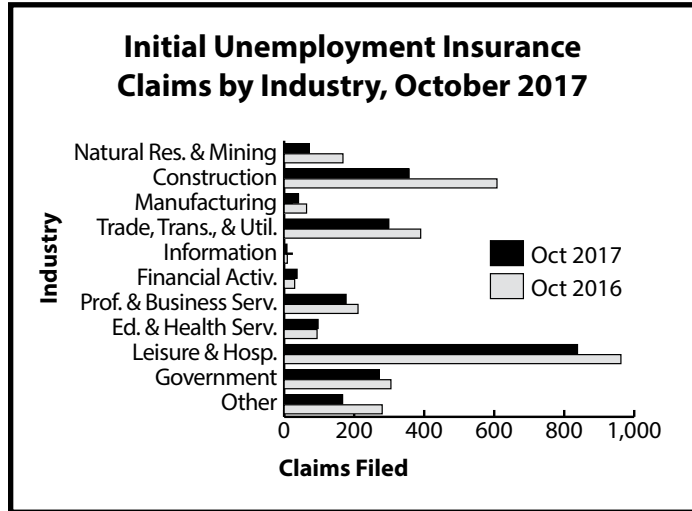
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Most industries experienced substantial over-the-year declines in initial claims, with the largest decreases seen in construction (-251, or -41.3%) and leisure & hospitality (-124, or -12.9%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed		Percent Change Claims Filed		
	Oct 17	Sep 17	Oct 17	Oct 16	
Wyoming Statewide	2,412	1,278	3,203	88.7	-24.7
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED					
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	471	397	842	18.6	-44.1
Natural Res. & Mining	72	73	168	-1.4	-57.1
Mining	62	64	149	-3.1	-58.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	4	7	11	-42.9	-63.6
Construction	357	291	608	22.7	-41.3
Manufacturing	41	31	64	32.3	-35.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,500	652	1,775	130.1	-15.5
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	299	215	390	39.1	-23.3
Wholesale Trade	29	30	49	-3.3	-40.8
Retail Trade	177	132	232	34.1	-23.7
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	93	53	109	75.5	-14.7
Information	8	14	9	-42.9	-11.1
Financial Activities	37	21	30	76.2	23.3
Prof. and Business Svcs.	177	113	211	56.6	-16.1
Educational & Health Svcs.	97	77	94	26.0	3.2
Leisure & Hospitality	838	164	962	411.0	-12.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	37	41	73	-9.8	-49.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	272	92	305	195.7	-10.8
Federal Government	156	24	168	550.0	-7.1
State Government	35	21	30	66.7	16.7
Local Government	80	45	106	77.8	-24.5
Local Education	15	11	19	36.4	-21.1
UNCLASSIFIED	167	136	280	22.8	-40.4

Laramie County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	253	202	284	25.2	-10.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	82	68	87	20.6	-5.7
Construction	72	57	73	26.3	-1.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	139	110	156	26.4	-10.9
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	36	25	44	44.0	-18.2
Financial Activities	8	7	5	14.3	60.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	49	23	57	113.0	-14.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	16	18	8	-11.1	100.0
Leisure & Hospitality	22	20	27	10.0	-18.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24	12	24	100.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	6	10	15	-40.0	-60.0

Natrona County					
TOTAL CLAIMS FILED	284	193	416	47.2	-31.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	90	67	180	34.3	-50.0
Construction	71	49	119	44.9	-40.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	167	112	215	49.1	-22.3
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	53	37	64	43.2	-17.2
Financial Activities	10	2	4	400.0	150.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	27	17	48	58.8	-43.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	18	19	21	-5.3	-14.3
Leisure & Hospitality	39	22	50	77.3	-22.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	10	8	10	25.0	0.0
UNCLASSIFIED	15	5	9	200.0	66.7

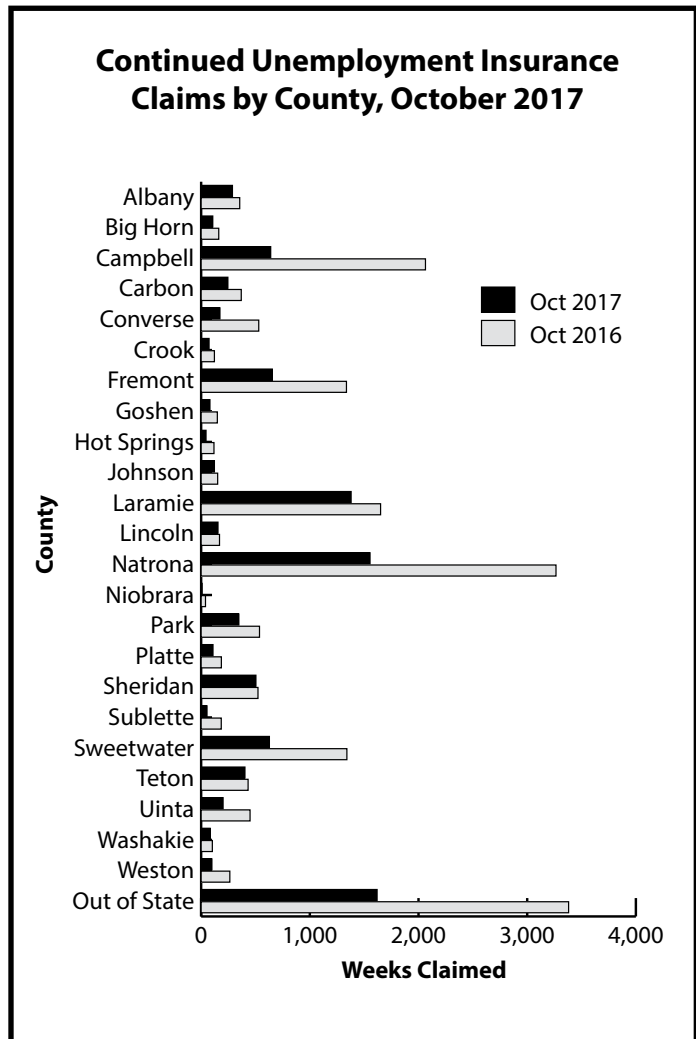
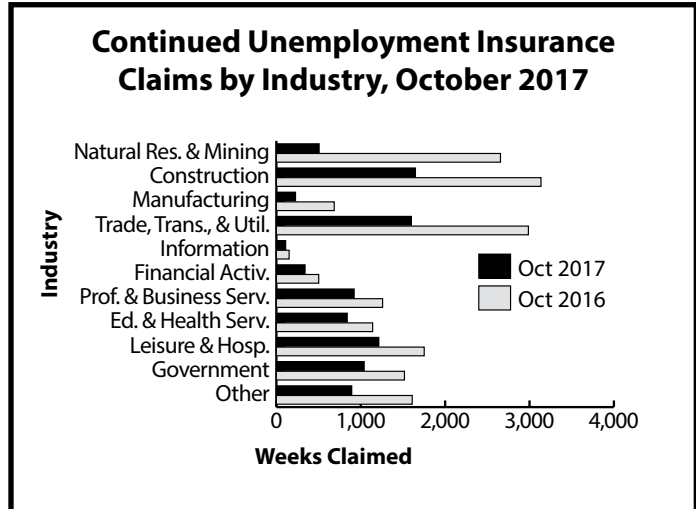
^aAn average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

Over the year, the number of unique claimants with continued claims decreased by 45.0% (-2,433 individuals). Total continued weeks claimed decreased by 46.4% (-8,309 weeks).

	Claims Filed			Percent Change Claims Filed	
	Oct 17	Sep 17	Oct 16	Oct 17	Oct 16
Wyoming Statewide					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	9,580	9,403	17,889	1.9	-46.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,970	2,697	5,403	10.1	-45.0
Benefit Exhaustions	224	217	553	3.2	-59.5
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	7.5%	8.0%	10.2%	-0.5%	-2.7%
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING					
Natural Res. & Mining	507	565	2,656	-10.3	-80.9
Mining	437	518	2,563	-15.6	-82.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	79	94	306	-16.0	-74.2
Construction	1,648	1,664	3,136	-1.0	-47.4
Manufacturing	227	299	686	-24.1	-66.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,600	1,521	2,987	5.2	-46.4
Wholesale Trade	252	261	902	-3.4	-72.1
Retail Trade	959	903	1,264	6.2	-24.1
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	389	357	821	9.0	-52.6
Information	110	122	151	-9.8	-27.2
Financial Activities	340	312	502	9.0	-32.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	922	852	1,259	8.2	-26.8
Educational & Health Svcs.	840	877	1,141	-4.2	-26.4
Leisure & Hospitality	1,214	747	1,752	62.5	-30.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	230	232	481	-0.9	-52.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
Federal Government	214	140	335	52.9	-36.1
State Government	172	111	179	55.0	-3.9
Local Government	654	706	1,003	-7.4	-34.8
Local Education	226	246	260	-8.1	-13.1
UNCLASSIFIED	893	1,242	1,610	-28.1	-44.5
Laramie County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,380	1,346	1,650	2.5	-16.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	417	397	490	5.0	-14.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING					
Construction	268	206	252	30.1	6.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	219	300	356	-27.0	-38.5
Financial Activities	90	90	67	0.0	34.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	283	225	209	25.8	35.4
Educational & Health Svcs.	157	152	156	3.3	0.6
Leisure & Hospitality	63	76	120	-17.1	-47.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
UNCLASSIFIED	88	90	160	-2.2	-45.0
Natrona County					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,554	1,536	3,264	1.2	-52.4
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	469	436	956	7.6	-50.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING					
Construction	278	271	552	2.6	-49.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	338	309	747	9.4	-54.8
Financial Activities	74	56	68	32.1	8.8
Professional & Business Svcs.	139	123	200	13.0	-30.5
Educational & Health Svcs.	241	253	351	-4.7	-31.3
Leisure & Hospitality	161	157	258	2.5	-37.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT					
UNCLASSIFIED	99	95	110	4.2	-10.0
UNCLASSIFIED					
UNCLASSIFIED	50	48	73	4.2	-31.5



^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.

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