

# TRENDS

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Research &amp; Planning

## The Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce in 2018

*by: Michael Moore, Editor*

*In 2018, there were 343,836 individuals working in Wyoming at any time: 46.4% men, 40.2% women, and 13.4% nonresident workers for whom demographic data are not available. In addition, one in five persons (20.0%) working in Wyoming in 2018 was age 55 or older.*

Each year, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed demographics tables of Wyoming's workforce by industry and county of employment. Complete demographics tables from each calendar year from 2000 to 2018 are available online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm). This article serves as an introduction to those tables, with a focus on demographics at the county and industry levels.

The numbers of individuals working in Wyoming presented in this article are based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services;

### Now Online

#### Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018

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

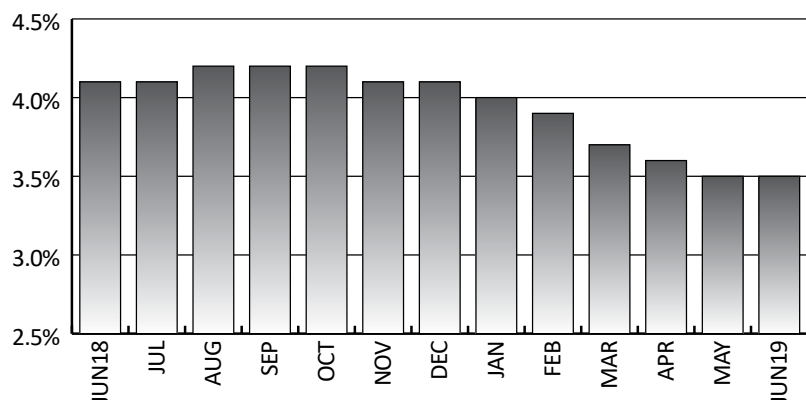
these are referred to as *wage records*. As noted by Bullard (2015), UI covered employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment. Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2018 is included in the summary counts presented in this chapter. Each

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's millennial population decreased by 5.1% from 2014 to 2018, the third largest decrease in the nation behind only Vermont (-7.8%) and Rhode Island (-5.7%). ... *page 8*
- The number of building permits issued in Wyoming fell 7.7% from June 2018 to June 2019. ... *page 20*

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



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(Text continued from page 1)

individual is counted only once.

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

This article provides a sample of the type of research that can be accomplished by linking wage records to other administrative databases. Further examples can be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/wagerecords.htm>. A related article on Wyoming's changing demographics can be found on page 8 of this issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

There were 343,836 individuals working in Wyoming at any time in 2018, 40.2% of whom were women, while 46.4% were men (see Table 1). The remaining 13.4%

were nonresidents, or individuals for whom demographic data are not available. Nonresidents are primarily individuals who commute to Wyoming for work from another state, or are short-term labor working for companies based outside of Wyoming. Women had an average annual wage of \$29,869, compared to the average annual wage of \$47,803 for men. Both women and men worked 3.4 quarters of the year on average. Nonresidents had an

average annual wage of \$16,105 and worked 2.1 quarters on average.

Table 1 also shows that one in five persons (20.0%) working in Wyoming at any time in 2018 was age 55 or older. Individuals ages 25-34 made up 19.3% of the total, followed by ages 35-44 (17.7%) and ages 45-54 and under 25 (14.7% each). The 45-54 age group had the highest average wage (\$51,913) and the greatest average number of quarters worked (3.6).

**Table 1: Selected Demographics of Wyoming's Workforce, 2018**

	N	%	Average Annual Wage	Average Quarters Worked
<b>Total</b>	<b>343,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>\$36,346</b>	<b>3.2</b>
<b>Gender</b>				
Women	137,942	40.2	\$29,869	3.4
Men	159,654	46.4	\$47,803	3.4
Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>	46,240	13.4	\$16,105	2.1
<b>Age</b>				
Under 25	50,693	14.7	\$12,742	2.9
00-19	19,956	5.8	\$5,815	2.7
20-24	30,737	8.9	\$17,239	3.1
25-34	66,210	19.3	\$35,600	3.4
35-44	61,026	17.7	\$48,605	3.5
45-54	50,554	14.7	\$51,913	3.6
55 or Older	68,723	20.0	\$45,785	3.5
55-64	49,595	14.4	\$50,787	3.6
65-Up	19,128	5.6	\$32,817	3.3
Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>	46,630	13.6	\$16,231	2.1

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

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/29/19.

## Demographics by Industry

As shown in Table 2, the distribution of persons working in Wyoming in 2018 varied by industry. Women comprised the majority of all persons working in industries such as health care & social assistance (76.2%), educational services (65.1%), and financial activities (57.1%), while men accounted for the largest proportion of all persons working in mining (79.1%), wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (74.3%), and manufacturing (73.6%). Some industries had a high percentage of nonresident workers, including construction (27.7%) and leisure & hospitality (27.6%).

Table 3 (see page 5) shows the differences in persons working in Wyoming by industry and age. Some industries employed large proportions of younger workers under age 25, including leisure & hospitality (27.5%) and retail trade (23.9%). In some industries, more than one in four (25.0%) workers were age 55 or older; this included educational services (27.9%), public administration (27.7%), and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (26.2%). Prior research from R&P showed that those industries with a high concentration of individuals age 55 or older were also industries with a high percentage of jobs that required a bachelor's degree or higher. Glover (2012) noted that:

“Wyoming youth appear to have difficulty finding jobs in industries

**Table 2: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by Industry and Gender, 2018**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Women		Men		Nonresidents <sup>b</sup>		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	898	21.9	2,418	58.8	793	19.3	4,109	100.0
21	Mining	2,367	9.2	20,383	79.1	3,027	11.7	25,777	100.0
23	Construction	2,818	8.2	22,022	64.1	9,506	27.7	34,346	100.0
31-33	Manufacturing	2,304	19.9	8,492	73.6	753	6.5	11,549	100.0
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	4,491	19.3	17,242	74.3	1,492	6.4	23,225	100.0
44-45	Retail Trade	18,527	46.4	17,384	43.6	3,976	10.0	39,887	100.0
51	Information	1,549	36.5	2,346	55.2	353	8.3	4,248	100.0
52-53	Financial Activities	7,533	57.1	4,799	36.4	851	6.5	13,183	100.0
54-56	Professional & Business Services	9,352	35.2	12,285	46.3	4,912	18.5	26,549	100.0
61	Educational Services	21,361	65.1	9,920	30.2	1,558	4.7	32,839	100.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	27,895	76.2	6,723	18.4	1,978	5.4	36,596	100.0
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	21,932	40.0	17,781	32.4	15,112	27.6	54,825	100.0
81	Other Services	3,478	40.3	4,121	47.7	1,032	12.0	8,631	100.0
92	Public Administration	13,347	48.3	13,597	49.2	677	2.5	27,621	100.0
	Unclassified	90	20.0	141	31.3	220	48.7	451	100.0
<b>Total, All Industries</b>		<b>137,942</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>159,654</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>46,240</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>343,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/19.



that require a higher education, such as health care & social assistance, educational services, and public administration. Members of the [baby] boom generation (those born between 1946 and 1964) tend to hold onto jobs in these industries longer, reducing the opportunities for younger workers.”

jobs requiring at least a bachelor’s degree and a large proportion of workers age 55 or older may present future employment opportunities for younger Wyoming workers with a postsecondary education.

### Demographics by County of Employment

Since 2011, the number of workers reaching the traditional retirement age of 65 has increased substantially each year. Industries that have a high percentage of

In many of Wyoming’s least populous counties, women made up the greatest proportion of people working in 2018,

**Table 3: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by Industry and Age, 2018**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55 or Older		Non-residents <sup>b</sup>		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
11	Agriculture	634	15.4	657	15.6	540	13.2	480	11.1	998	24.6	800	20.1	4,109	100.0
21	Mining	1,700	6.5	5,840	22.2	6,075	23.6	4,147	16.3	4,976	19.8	3,039	11.6	25,777	100.0
23	Construction	3,829	11.0	6,156	17.7	5,568	16.4	4,241	12.8	5,018	15.2	9,534	26.9	34,346	100.0
31-33	Manufacturing	1,291	11.1	2,540	21.6	2,401	20.8	1,997	17.1	2,555	22.7	765	6.7	11,549	100.0
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	1,850	7.9	4,537	19.2	5,025	21.5	4,330	18.6	5,975	26.2	1,508	6.6	23,225	100.0
44-45	Retail Trade	9,580	23.9	7,502	18.8	5,710	14.0	5,153	12.8	7,927	20.0	4,015	10.5	39,887	100.0
51	Information	628	14.7	869	20.2	815	18.8	696	16.4	882	21.4	358	8.5	4,248	100.0
52-53	Financial Activities	1,221	9.2	2,867	21.8	2,709	20.2	2,239	16.7	3,283	25.0	864	7.1	13,183	100.0
54-56	Professional & Business Services	3,012	11.3	4,920	18.6	4,465	16.8	3,778	14.3	5,432	21.0	4,942	18.0	26,549	100.0
61	Educational Services	2,534	7.6	5,801	17.2	7,344	22.3	6,599	20.1	8,956	27.9	1,605	4.9	32,839	100.0
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	4,746	12.9	8,423	22.9	7,368	20.0	6,048	16.4	7,974	22.0	2,037	5.8	36,596	100.0
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	15,191	27.5	9,287	16.7	5,853	10.3	4,121	7.3	5,178	9.3	15,195	28.9	54,825	100.0
81	Other Services	1,308	15.1	1,682	19.1	1,449	16.8	1,230	14.2	1,915	22.4	1,047	12.4	8,631	100.0
92	Public Administration	3,148	11.3	5,073	18.4	5,643	20.3	5,459	19.7	7,597	27.7	701	2.6	27,621	100.0
	Unclassified	21	4.8	56	15.6	61	14.0	36	9.4	57	14.4	220	41.8	451	100.0
	<b>Total, All Industries</b>	<b>50,693</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>66,210</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>61,026</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>50,554</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>68,723</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>46,630</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>343,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

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

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/19.

including Niobrara (53.5%), Goshen (48.3%), and Hot Springs (48.0%) counties (see Table 4). The counties with the greatest proportions of men working in 2018 were those with a large presence of jobs related to mining, including oil & gas, such as Campbell (53.6%), Sweetwater (51.9%), Natrona (49.8%), and Sublette (49.6%) counties. In Teton County, which relies on large numbers of out-of-state workers to fill tourism-related jobs, more than one-third (38.9%) of all workers were nonresidents in 2018.

Table 5 (see page 7) shows that Albany County had the largest proportion of

workers younger than 25 (23.0%), likely due to the number of college students living in that county. Many smaller, more rural counties had a greater proportion of workers 55 or older, including Niobrara (30.5%), Washakie (28.1%), Hot Springs (27.3%), Crook (25.6%), and Weston (25.5%) counties.

## Conclusion

In 2018, 20.0% of all persons working in Wyoming at any time were age 55 or older, meaning that one in every five workers will

**Table 4: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by County of Employment and Gender, 2018**

County	Women		Men		Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Albany	8,403	43.8	9,045	47.1	1,745	9.1	19,193	100.0
Big Horn	2,098	40.7	2,523	49.0	533	10.3	5,154	100.0
Campbell	11,572	37.7	16,431	53.6	2,658	8.7	30,661	100.0
Carbon	3,422	35.1	4,247	43.6	2,078	21.3	9,747	100.0
Converse	2,850	38.5	3,531	47.7	1,020	13.8	7,401	100.0
Crook	1,209	40.8	1,327	44.8	426	14.4	2,962	100.0
Fremont	8,949	46.0	8,585	44.1	1,932	9.9	19,466	100.0
Goshen	2,523	48.3	2,328	44.6	373	7.1	5,224	100.0
Hot Springs	1,119	48.0	1,053	45.2	158	6.8	2,330	100.0
Johnson	1,750	44.1	1,833	46.2	387	9.7	3,970	100.0
Laramie	24,825	43.2	26,769	46.6	5,834	10.2	57,428	100.0
Lincoln	3,238	41.2	3,615	45.9	1,015	12.9	7,868	100.0
Natrona	20,228	40.7	24,739	49.8	4,723	9.5	49,690	100.0
Niobrara	545	53.5	406	39.8	68	6.7	1,019	100.0
Park	7,348	43.1	7,470	43.8	2,229	13.1	17,047	100.0
Platte	1,913	42.8	2,075	46.5	479	10.7	4,467	100.0
Sheridan	7,115	45.5	7,165	45.8	1,353	8.7	15,633	100.0
Sublette	1,857	34.5	2,670	49.6	859	15.9	5,386	100.0
Sweetwater	10,212	36.7	14,450	51.9	3,155	11.4	27,817	100.0
Teton	8,234	27.2	10,256	33.9	11,803	38.9	30,293	100.0
Uinta	4,678	43.4	4,652	43.2	1,439	13.4	10,769	100.0
Washakie	1,958	44.8	2,118	48.4	299	6.8	4,375	100.0
Weston	1,328	45.4	1,314	44.9	286	9.7	2,928	100.0
Unknown	568	18.9	1,052	35.0	1,388	46.1	3,008	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,942</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>159,654</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>46,240</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>343,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>a</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom data on gender are not available. Note that nonresident counts and percentages may vary slightly between Tables 4 and 5. For example, age data may be available for an individual, while gender data may not. Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/23/19.

reach the traditional retirement age of 65 within the next 10 years. The related article on page 8 provides additional context about several factors that helped shape the state's workforce in 2018, such as economic conditions, population changes, and demographic trends.

payroll in Wyoming in second quarter 2014: Construction leads job growth. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 52(1). Research & Planning, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Retrieved April 24, 2019, from <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0115/qcew.htm>

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**Table 5: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by County of Employment and Age, 2018**

County	Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55 or Older		Non-residents <sup>a</sup>		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Albany	4,423	23.0	4,367	22.8	3,048	15.9	2,375	12.3	3,222	16.8	1,758	9.2	19,193	100.0
Big Horn	780	15.1	840	16.3	886	17.2	836	16.3	1,265	24.5	547	10.6	5,154	100.0
Campbell	4,318	14.1	6,606	21.5	6,411	20.9	4,676	15.3	5,969	19.5	2,681	8.7	30,661	100.0
Carbon	1,242	12.7	1,711	17.6	1,536	15.8	1,254	12.9	1,917	19.7	2,087	21.3	9,747	100.0
Converse	1,089	14.7	1,338	18.1	1,253	16.9	1,146	15.5	1,548	20.9	1,027	13.9	7,401	100.0
Crook	465	15.7	444	15.0	436	14.7	432	14.6	757	25.6	428	14.4	2,962	100.0
Fremont	2,657	13.6	3,716	19.1	3,455	17.7	3,058	15.7	4,636	23.8	1,944	10.1	19,466	100.0
Goshen	893	17.1	936	17.9	879	16.8	813	15.6	1,322	25.3	381	7.3	5,224	100.0
Hot Springs	339	14.5	414	17.8	413	17.7	364	15.6	637	27.3	163	7.1	2,330	100.0
Johnson	593	14.9	655	16.5	703	17.7	640	16.1	989	24.9	390	9.9	3,970	100.0
Laramie	9,017	15.7	11,859	20.7	10,271	17.9	9,062	15.8	11,329	19.7	5,890	10.2	57,428	100.0
Lincoln	1,203	15.3	1,233	15.7	1,448	18.4	1,200	15.3	1,743	22.2	1,041	13.1	7,868	100.0
Natrona	7,517	15.1	10,614	21.4	9,627	19.4	7,502	15.1	9,668	19.5	4,762	9.5	49,690	100.0
Niobrara	143	14.0	140	13.7	166	16.3	188	18.4	311	30.5	71	7.1	1,019	100.0
Park	2,550	15.0	2,943	17.3	2,619	15.4	2,462	14.4	4,228	24.8	2,245	13.1	17,047	100.0
Platte	593	13.3	728	16.3	734	16.4	791	17.7	1,136	25.4	485	10.9	4,467	100.0
Sheridan	2,508	16.0	2,898	18.5	2,808	18.0	2,468	15.8	3,578	22.9	1,373	8.8	15,633	100.0
Sublette	694	12.9	960	17.8	1,007	18.7	802	14.9	1,056	19.6	867	16.1	5,386	100.0
Sweetwater	4,191	15.1	5,444	19.6	5,615	20.2	4,222	15.2	5,166	18.6	3,179	11.3	27,817	100.0
Teton	2,479	8.2	4,881	16.1	4,090	13.5	3,199	10.6	3,760	12.4	11,884	39.2	30,293	100.0
Uinta	1,744	16.2	1,915	17.8	2,004	18.6	1,576	14.6	2,085	19.4	1,445	13.4	10,769	100.0
Washakie	657	15.0	696	15.9	754	17.2	735	16.8	1,230	28.1	303	7.0	4,375	100.0
Weston	445	15.2	508	17.3	496	16.9	444	15.2	746	25.5	289	9.9	2,928	100.0
Unknown	153	5.1	364	12.1	367	12.2	309	10.3	425	14.1	1,390	46.2	3,008	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,693</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>66,210</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>61,026</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>50,554</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>68,723</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>46,630</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>343,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/23/19.

# Changes in Wyoming's Workforce Demographics: 2014-2018

by: Michael Moore, Editor

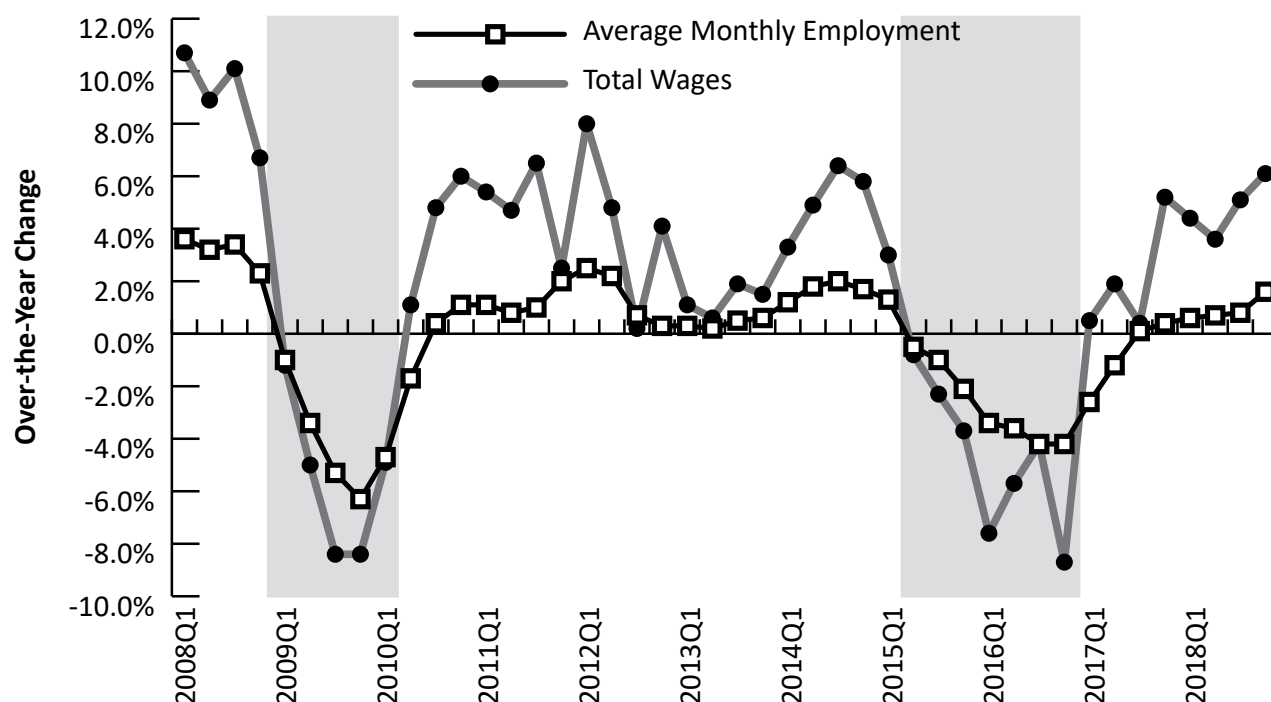
From 2014 to 2018, the total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time decreased by 6.8%, or more than 25,000 workers. During that same period, Wyoming's population declined by an estimated 0.8%, or just under 5,000 individuals.

The number of persons working in Wyoming at any given time is influenced by a variety of factors, such as economic conditions, population changes, and demographic trends. This article provides a look at how the demographics of Wyoming's workforce have changed over the last two decades, particularly from 2014 to 2018.

The related article on page 1 of this issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* includes the methodology and definitions for research presented in this article. Complete demographics tables from each calendar year from 2000 to 2018 are available from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings\\_tables.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm).

## Effects of Economic Downturns

Wyoming's population and workforce are



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/26/19.

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



**Table 1: The Differences in Wyoming's Economic Downturns**

Previous Economic Downturn	Most Recent Economic Downturn
• 2009Q1-2010Q1	• 2015Q2-2016Q4
» Lasted 5 quarters	» Lasted 7 quarters
• Collapse in energy prices	• Oil and natural gas prices fell; demand for coal dropped
• Began during national Great Recession	• Surrounding states saw job growth
» Other states lost jobs too	» People could go elsewhere for work
• Increase in population, labor force	• Decrease in population, labor force
• Large increase in Unemployment Insurance claims	• Moderate increase in Unemployment Insurance claims

shaped by the health of the state's economy. Over the last 10 years, Wyoming has been faced with two prolonged economic downturns. R&P has defined *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment (the number of jobs worked) and total wages, based on data from the Quarterly Census of

Employment and Wages (QCEW). The *previous economic downturn* lasted five quarters from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, while the *most recent economic downturn* lasted seven quarters from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 (see Figure 1, page 8).

Both economic downturns were preceded by declining energy prices (see Table 1). The previous

economic downturn lasted five quarters from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, was preceded by an extended period of rapid economic growth, and began during the national Great Recession, which started in December 2007 and lasted through June 2009 (NBER, 2010). The most recent economic downturn resulted from a substantial decline in the demand for and cost of natural resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas (Gallagher, 2016), but occurred during a time of growth for many surrounding states.

Table 2 and Figure 2 (see page 10) show how Wyoming's population and the total number of persons working were affected by the two economic downturns. During the previous economic downturn, the state's population continued to grow even as the number of persons working decreased. This suggests that some Wyoming residents who lost their jobs stayed in the state, since surrounding states also lost jobs during

**Table 2: Estimated Population and Total Persons Working at Any Time in Wyoming, 2008-2018**

Year	Estimated Population <sup>a</sup>			Persons Working at Any Time <sup>b</sup>		
	N	Over-the-Year Change		N	Over-the-Year Change	
	N	N	%	N	N	%
2008	546,043	11,167	2.1	383,446	9,769	2.6
2009	559,851	13,808	2.5	357,148	-26,298	-6.9
2010	564,483	4,632	0.8	352,152	-4,996	-1.4
2011	567,224	2,741	0.5	356,837	4,685	1.3
2012	576,270	9,046	1.6	361,887	5,050	1.4
2013	582,123	5,853	1.0	361,512	-375	-0.1
2014	582,548	425	0.1	368,939	7,427	2.1
2015	585,668	3,120	0.5	364,859	-4,080	-1.1
2016	584,290	-1,378	-0.2	345,669	-19,190	-5.3
2017	578,934	-5,356	-0.9	339,284	-6,385	-1.8
2018	577,737	-1,197	-0.2	343,836	4,552	1.3
<b>Change, 2014-2018</b>		<b>-4,811</b>	<b>-0.8</b>		<b>-25,103</b>	<b>-6.8</b>

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>b</sup>Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/11/19.

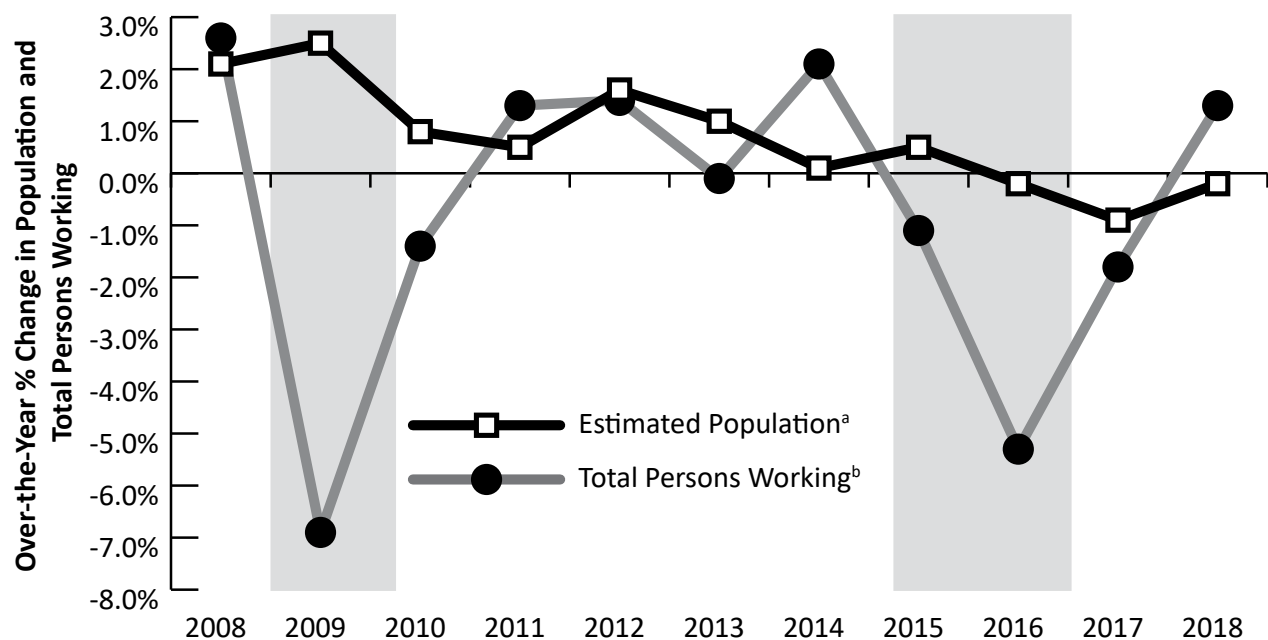
the national Great Recession.

Wyoming's estimated resident population in 2018 was 577,737, a decrease of 4,811 people (-0.4%) from the estimated 582,548 in 2014, according to data from the U.S. Census Bureau (2019). Prior to 2015, Wyoming's population increased each year, including during the previous economic downturn from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 when the number of persons working decreased. In contrast, during the most recent economic downturn, the estimated population and number of persons working both decreased, suggesting that some Wyoming residents who lost jobs in 2015 and 2016 apparently left the state.

The growing economies of neighboring states may have contributed to Wyoming's declining population since the start of the

most recent economic downturn. In 2018, the average rate of job growth from prior-year levels for Wyoming was 0.6%, substantially lower than states such as Utah (3.4%), Idaho (3.3%), and Colorado (2.5%), as noted by Moore (2019). Wyoming residents who lost jobs during the most recent economic downturn may have been able to quickly find work in another state.

Figure 2 shows the impact that the two recent economic downturns had on the total number of persons working in Wyoming. The total number of persons working decreased by 26,298 individuals (6.9%) from 2008-2009, and then by 19,190 individuals (5.3%) from 2015-2016. In 2018 there were 343,836 persons working in Wyoming at any time, up 1.3% from 2017 but still lower than any other year in the last decade.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

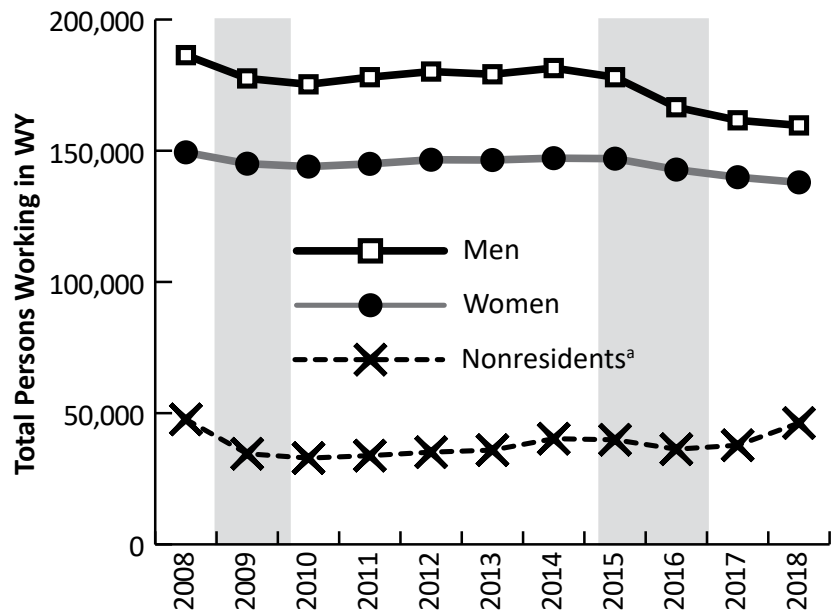
<sup>b</sup>Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/26/19.

Figure 2: Estimated Population and Total Persons Working at Any Time in Wyoming, 2008-2018

## Changes by Gender and Residency

As illustrated in Table 3 and Figure 3, the numbers of men and women working in Wyoming at any time declined during each of the last four years. From 2014 to 2018, the number of women working in Wyoming declined by 6.3%, while the number of men dropped by 12.0%. In comparison, the number of nonresidents working in Wyoming increased by 14.8% from 2014 to 2018. In 2018, there were more nonresidents working in Wyoming than any other year since 2008.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

<sup>a</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/26/19.

**Figure 3: Total Persons Working at Any Time in Wyoming by Gender and Residency, 2008-2018**

**Table 3: Total Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender and Residence, 2008-2018**

Year	Women			Men			Nonresidents <sup>a</sup>		
	N	N	Over-the-Year Change %	N	N	Over-the-Year Change %	N	N	Over-the-Year Change %
2008	149,384	2,354	1.6	186,428	6,399	3.6	47,634	1,016	2.2
2009	145,069	-4,315	-2.9	177,552	-8,876	-4.8	34,527	-13,107	-27.5
2010	143,962	-1,107	-0.8	175,308	-2,244	-1.3	32,882	-1,645	-4.8
2011	144,998	1,036	0.7	178,029	2,721	1.6	33,810	928	2.8
2012	146,568	1,570	1.1	180,178	2,149	1.2	35,141	1,331	3.9
2013	146,459	-109	-0.1	179,141	-1,037	-0.6	35,912	771	2.2
2014	147,169	710	0.5	181,502	2,361	1.3	40,268	4,356	12.1
2015	146,982	-187	-0.1	178,024	-3,478	-1.9	39,853	-415	-1.0
2016	142,819	-4,163	-2.8	166,579	-11,445	-6.4	36,271	-3,582	-9.0
2017	139,917	-2,902	-2.0	161,600	-4,979	-3.0	37,767	1,496	4.1
2018	137,942	-1,975	-1.4	159,654	-1,946	-1.2	46,240	8,473	22.4
<b>Change, 2014-2018</b>		<b>-9,227</b>	<b>-6.3</b>		<b>-21,848</b>	<b>-12.0</b>		<b>5,972</b>	<b>14.8</b>

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

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/11/19.

During times of economic expansion, Wyoming employers have historically imported labor from other states after exhausting the local labor supply. This may have been the case in the quarters following the recent economic downturn. Figure 1 shows that Wyoming has experienced moderate job growth since the end of the most recent economic downturn. From 2017Q3 to 2018Q4, the average rate of job growth was 0.7%. But because so many workers left the state during the recent economic downturn, employers may have had a smaller pool of resident workers from which to hire as the state added jobs while recovering from the downturn. Once employers exhausted the resident labor supply in 2017 and 2018, they may have turned to out-of-state workers to fill job openings.

### Changes by Age and Generation

In 2014 and 2018, Wyoming's workforce consisted primarily of individuals from three generations: the Baby Boom Generation, Generation X, and the Millennial Generation, as defined by the Pew Research Center (2015).

The *Baby Boom Generation* refers to the approximately 76 million individuals born in the U.S. between 1946 and 1964. In 2014, Baby Boomers were between the ages of 50-68 and made up 25.2% of all persons working in Wyoming (see Table 4). In 2018, Baby Boomers were ages 54-72 and made up 20.3% of the workforce. From 2014-2018, the number of Baby Boomers working in Wyoming at any time decreased by 24.9%.

*Generation X* refers to approximately 55 million individuals born from 1965 to 1980. In 2014, Generation Xers were ages 34-49 and accounted for 26.3% of total persons working in Wyoming. In 2018, Generation Xers were ages 38-53 and made up 25.1% of those working at any time. The number of Generation Xers working in Wyoming at any time decreased by 10.9% from 2014-2018.

The *Millennial Generation* refers to 66 million individuals born from 1981-1996. Millennials were ages 18-33 in 2014 and made up 32.5% of the total number of persons working in Wyoming. In 2018, Millennials were ages 22-37 and accounted for 30.3% of all persons

**Table 4: Total Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Selected Generation, 2014-2018**

Generation <sup>a</sup>	2014			2018			Change, 2014-2018	
	Age	N	%	Age	N	%	N	%
Baby Boomers	50-68	92,945	25.2	54-72	69,783	20.3	-23,162	-24.9
Generation X	34-49	96,956	26.3	38-53	86,397	25.1	-10,559	-10.9
Millennials	18-33	119,909	32.5	22-37	104,309	30.3	-15,600	-13.0
Other Generations	<18, >68	18,373	5.0	<22, >72	36,717	10.7	18,344	99.8
Total WY Residents		328,183	89.0		297,206	86.4	-30,977	-9.4
Nonresidents <sup>b</sup>		40,756	11.0		46,630	13.6	5,874	14.4
<b>Total</b>		<b>368,939</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>343,836</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-25,103</b>	<b>-6.8</b>

<sup>a</sup>Generations defined by Pew Research Center, 2015.

<sup>b</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/11/19.



working at any time. The number of millennials working in Wyoming decreased by 13.0% from 2014-2018.

Table 5 shows the estimated population and number working by age group in 2014 and 2018. Figure 4 was created using the data from Table 5, and shows a substantial decrease in the estimated population and number working for individuals younger than 35. For example, the population of individuals ages 20-24 decreased by 11.1% (4,717 persons), while the number working decreased by 18.4% (6,917 persons). Altogether, the estimated population of individuals between the ages of 15 and 34 decreased by 5.6% (9,077 persons) and the number working

**Table 5: Wyoming Estimated Population and Number of Persons Working at Any Time by Age, 2014-2018**

Estimated Population <sup>a</sup>				
Age	2014	2018	Change, 2014-2018	
			N	%
<15	116,407	112,863	-3,544	-3.0
15-19	36,542	36,313	-229	-0.6
20-24	42,683	37,966	-4,717	-11.1
25-34	81,909	77,778	-4,131	-5.0
35-44	69,724	72,713	2,989	4.3
45-54	72,889	64,880	-8,009	-11.0
55-64	80,450	79,849	-601	-0.7
65+	81,944	95,375	13,431	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>582,548</b>	<b>577,737</b>	<b>-4,811</b>	<b>-0.8</b>

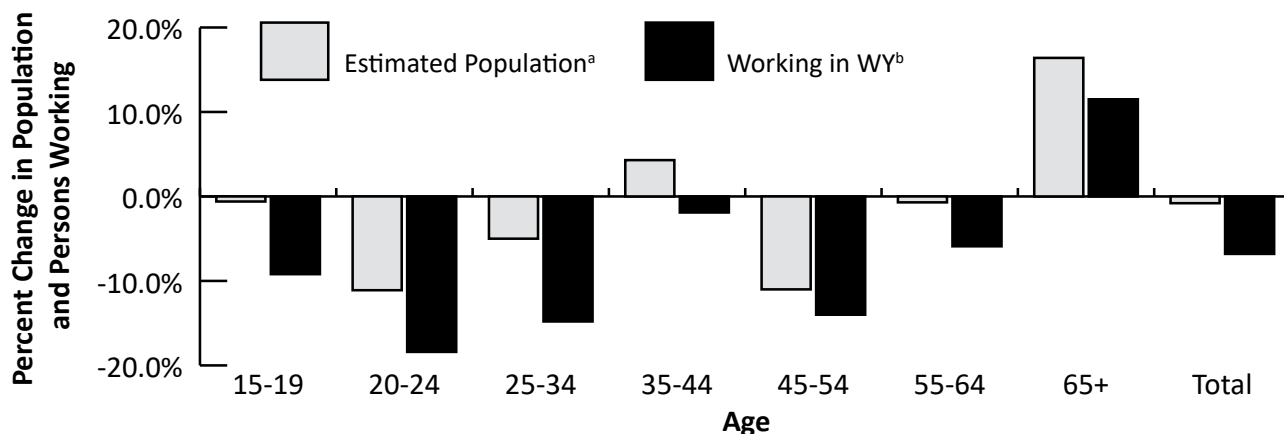
  

Number of Persons Working <sup>b</sup>				
Age	2014	2018	Change, 2014-2018	
			N	%
00-19	21,979	19,956	-2,023	-9.2
20-24	37,654	30,737	-6,917	-18.4
25-34	77,693	66,210	-11,483	-14.8
35-44	62,189	61,026	-1,163	-1.9
45-54	58,778	50,554	-8,224	-14.0
55-64	52,731	49,595	-3,136	-5.9
65+	17,159	19,128	1,969	11.5
Nonresidents <sup>c</sup>	40,756	46,630	5,874	14.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>368,939</b>	<b>343,836</b>	<b>-25,103</b>	<b>-6.8</b>

<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

<sup>b</sup>Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.

<sup>c</sup>Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.  
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/11/19.



<sup>a</sup>Source: U.S. Census Bureau. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Single Year of Age, 2000-2018.

<sup>b</sup>Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2018.  
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/27/19.

**Figure 4: Percent Change in Estimated Population and Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Age Group, 2014-2018**

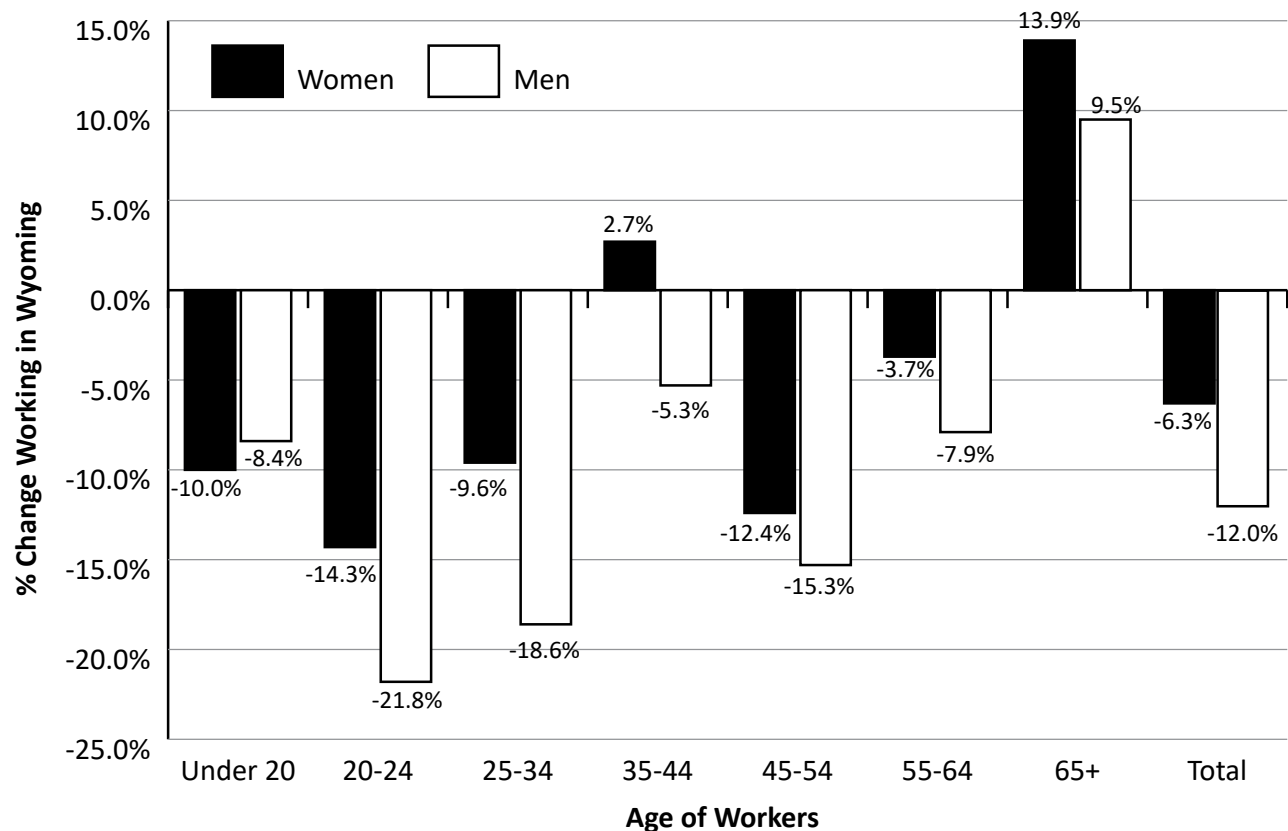


decreased by 14.1% (20,107). Of the 25,103 fewer persons working in Wyoming from 2014 to 2018, the vast majority (20,107, or 80.1%) were under age 35.

Harris (2013) and Moore (2017) both demonstrated that younger male workers are the most likely to lose their jobs during times of economic downturn in Wyoming. As indicated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2016), during economic downturns, employers tend to retain older, more experienced workers and let go of younger, less experienced workers. This can be seen in Figure 5, which shows that the greatest decreases in persons working from 2014 to 2018 were seen in men ages 20-24 (-21.8%) and ages 25-34 (-18.6%).

The decrease in younger workers is also due in part to millennials leaving Wyoming. Several studies have discussed millennials exiting rural areas for states with large metropolitan areas. Cromartie (2017), for example, noted that about 68% of rural counties lost population between 2010 and 2016, and Kumar (2018) stated that, “rural areas lack academic and economic opportunity compared to metropolises.”

Wyoming’s millennial population decreased from 130,897 in 2014 to 124,275 in 2018 (-6,622, or -5.1%; see Figure 6, page 15). The 5.1% decrease in Wyoming’s millennial population was the third largest in the nation, behind Vermont (-7.8%) and Rhode Island (-5.7%). In contrast, surrounding states with large metropolitan



Source: Wyoming Wage Records database.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/22/19.

Figure 5: Percentage Change in Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender and Age, 2014-2018

areas showed noticeable growth in their millennial populations, including Colorado (11.9%) and Utah (5.5%).

These data support the idea that Wyoming's younger workers are leaving to find work in nearby states with metropolitan areas. Liu (2019) observed, "Movers tend to be much younger than non-movers, and this is particularly true for Wyoming," and "if millennials continue to move to big metro areas, the state may face a serious labor force shortage and faster population aging in the near future."

The decline in the 45-54 age group is largely a function of the way generations have been defined. In 2014, baby boomers were ages 50-68, and made up more than half of the 45-54 age group. By 2018, baby boomers were ages 54-72 and had mostly moved out of the 45-54 age group and into the 55 or older group. As the baby boomers aged out, there were

fewer gen Xers moving into the 45-54 age group.

## Conclusion

The total number of persons working in Wyoming at any time increased from 2017 to 2018, but remained considerably lower than pre-economic downturn levels from 2014. The number of resident women and men working in Wyoming declined for the third straight year, so the overall increase in persons working was driven by more nonresidents working in Wyoming than at any time since 2000, with the exception of 2007 and 2008. In addition, the decline in workers younger than 35 led to a new 18-year low for Wyoming as the number and proportion of young workers in Wyoming's labor market continued to decline. Also, the number of older workers increased, as more baby boomers continued to work past age 65.

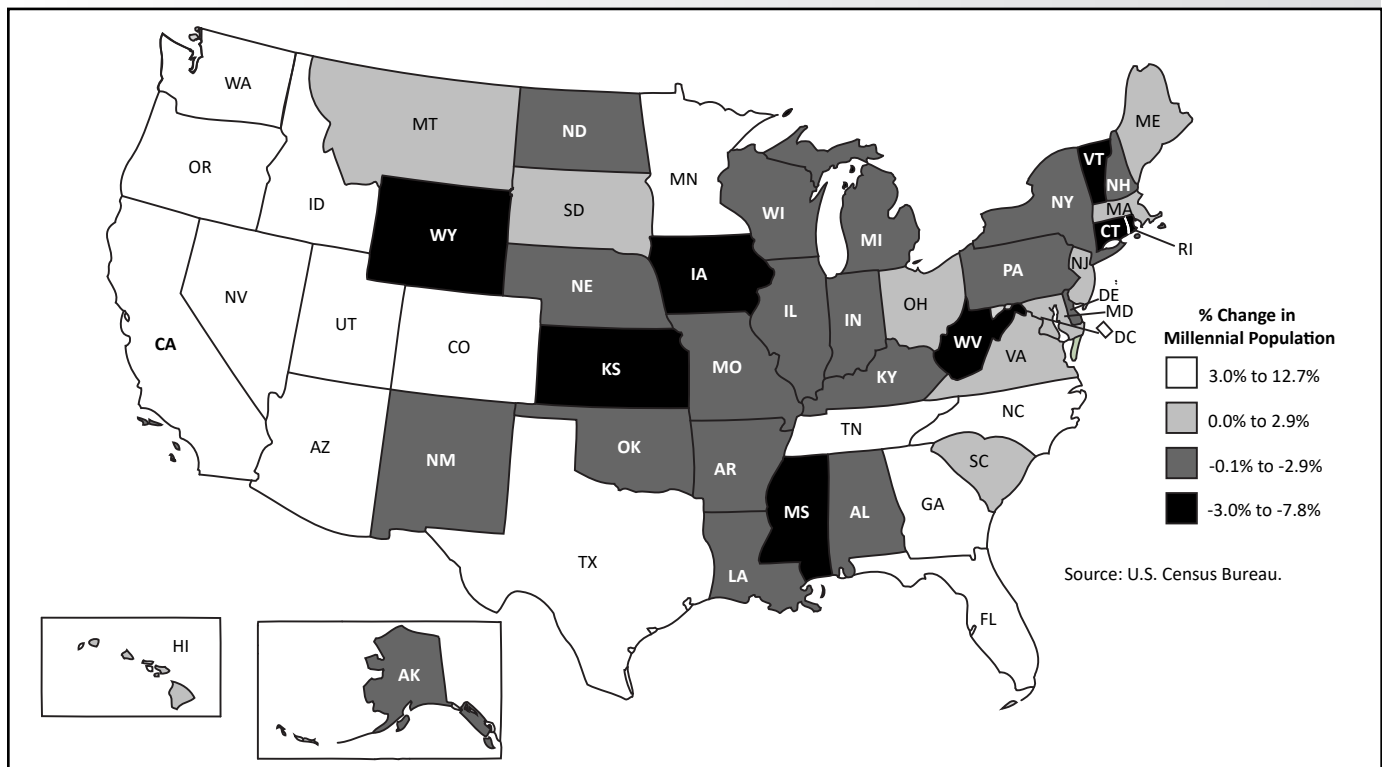


Figure 6: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Millennial Population by Age, 2014-2018

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## Wyoming Unemployment Rate Unchanged at 3.5% in June

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate remained unchanged from May to June at 3.5%. Wyoming's unemployment rate decreased from its year-ago level of 4.1% and was slightly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 3.7%.

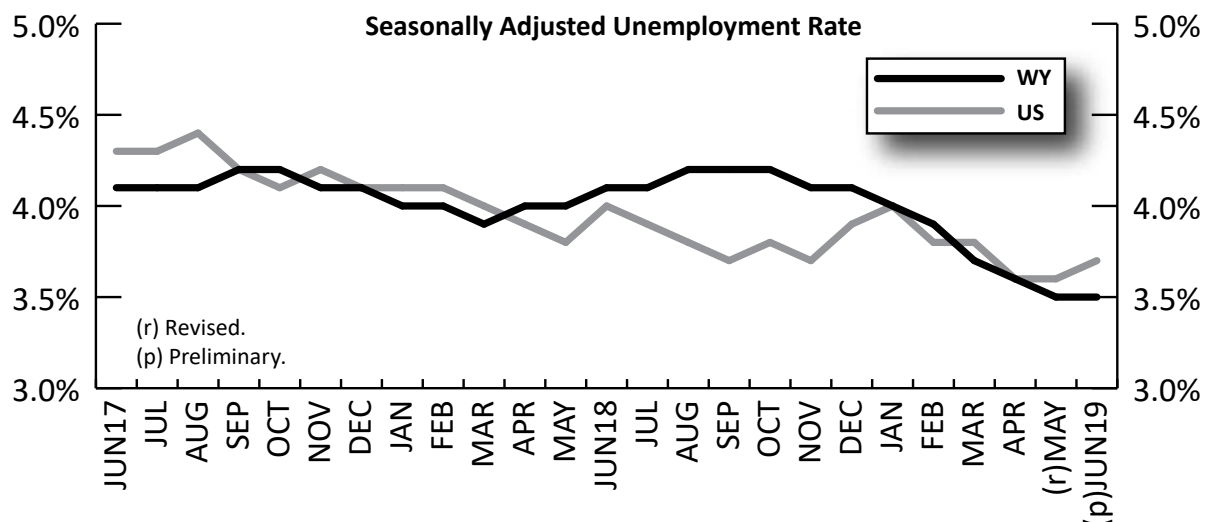
Most county unemployment rates increased from May to June. Unemployment sometimes rises in June as young people get out of school and begin looking for work. The largest unemployment rate increases occurred in Albany (up from 3.0% to 4.0%), Fremont (up from 3.8% to 4.7%), Platte (up from 3.0% to 3.7%), Sweetwater (up from 3.5% to 4.2%), and Washakie (up from 3.6% to 4.3%) counties. Teton County's unemployment rate fell from 3.0% in May to 2.3% in June as seasonal tourist activity increased.

Compared to a year earlier, unemployment fell in 18 counties, rose slightly in three counties, and remained unchanged in two counties. The largest decreases were seen in Weston (down from 3.7% to 3.1%), Fremont (down from 5.3% to 4.7%), Converse, (down from 3.8% to 3.2%), and Campbell (down from 4.3% to 3.7%) counties. Small unemployment rate increases occurred in Sublette (up from 4.0% to 4.2%), Big Horn (up from 4.4% to 4.5%), and Goshen (up from 4.0% to 4.1%) counties.

Teton County had the lowest unemployment rate in June at 2.3%. It was followed by Crook County at 3.0%, Weston County at 3.1%, and Converse County at 3.2%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Fremont County at 4.7% and Big Horn County at 4.5%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) increased from 293,000 in June 2018 to 299,800 in June 2019, a gain of 6,800 jobs (2.3%).

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





## Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, June 2019

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

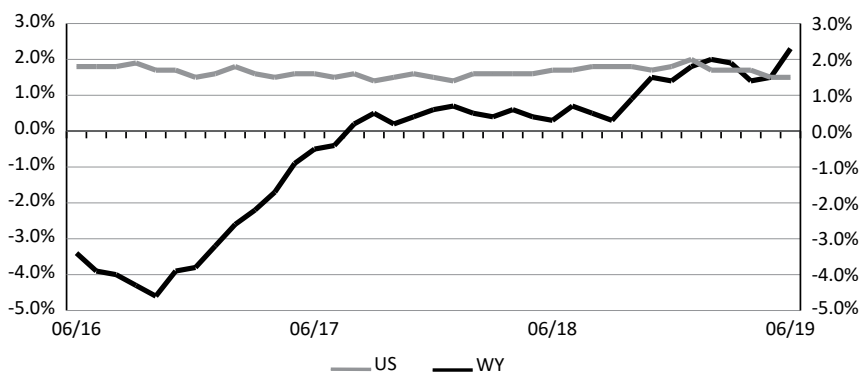
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>298,912</b>	<b>299,800</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	21,221	20,500	-721	-3.5%
Construction	23,695	23,400	-295	-1.3%
Manufacturing	9,842	10,200	358	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	8,595	8,200	-395	-4.8%
Retail Trade	29,779	31,000	1,221	3.9%
Transportation & Utilities	14,975	15,400	425	2.8%
Information	3,502	3,600	98	2.7%
Financial Activities	11,575	11,100	-475	-4.3%
Professional & Business Services	20,490	19,600	-890	-4.5%
Educational & Health Services	27,689	27,400	-289	-1.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	41,317	41,400	83	0.2%
Other Services	16,657	17,800	1,143	6.4%
Government	69,575	70,200	625	0.9%

Internal estimates were run in May 2019 and based on QCEW data through December 2018.

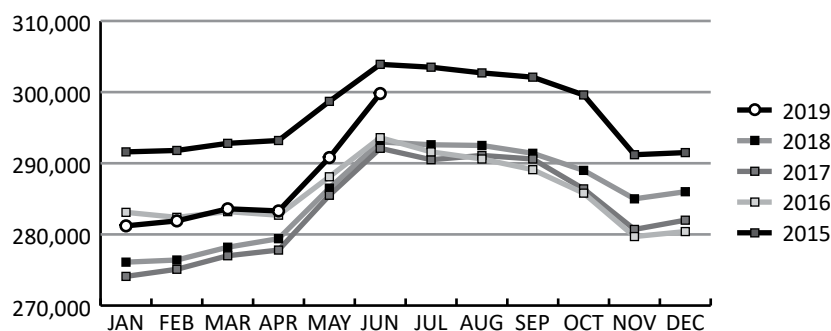
### State Unemployment Rates June 2019 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.4
Alaska	6.4
District of Columbia	5.6
Mississippi	5.0
Arizona	4.9
New Mexico	4.9
West Virginia	4.7
Washington	4.6
Illinois	4.3
Louisiana	4.3
California	4.2
Michigan	4.2
North Carolina	4.2
Kentucky	4.1
Nevada	4.0
New York	4.0
Ohio	4.0
Oregon	4.0
Maryland	3.8
Pennsylvania	3.8
Connecticut	3.7
Georgia	3.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Rhode Island	3.6
Alabama	3.5
Arkansas	3.5
Indiana	3.5
Montana	3.5
New Jersey	3.5
South Carolina	3.5
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Florida	3.4
Kansas	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
Texas	3.4
Minnesota	3.3
Missouri	3.3
Delaware	3.2
Maine	3.2
Oklahoma	3.2
Colorado	3.0
Massachusetts	3.0
Nebraska	3.0
South Dakota	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Hawaii	2.8
Idaho	2.8
Utah	2.8
New Hampshire	2.5
Iowa	2.4
North Dakota	2.3
Vermont	2.1

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



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment





# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

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

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 19	May 19	Jun 18	Jun 19 May 19	Jun 19 Jun 18
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	6.0	5.9	5.9	1.7	1.7
Construction	2.1	2.0	2.1	5.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.5	5.4	5.2	1.9	5.8
Information	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	50.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 19	May 19	Jun 18	Jun 19 May 19	Jun 19 Jun 18
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>6.8</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Construction	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.0	21.4
Manufacturing	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	-50.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	-14.3
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>2.2</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 19	May 19	Jun 18	Jun 19 May 19	Jun 19 Jun 18
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.2	2.1	4.5	9.5
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.3	2.7	3.2	22.2	3.1
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.2	2.0	2.2	10.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	10.1	7.4	10.1	36.5	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.0
Alaska	6.2
Mississippi	6.0
District of Columbia	5.9
New Mexico	5.5
Arizona	5.3
Louisiana	5.3
Kentucky	4.9
West Virginia	4.9
Nevada	4.5
Michigan	4.4
North Carolina	4.4
Washington	4.4
California	4.2
Ohio	4.2
Illinois	4.0
Oregon	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Tennessee	4.0
Georgia	3.9
Maryland	3.9
Connecticut	3.8
New York	3.8
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.8</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Arkansas	3.6
Delaware	3.6
South Carolina	3.6
Texas	3.6
Alabama	3.5
Florida	3.5
Missouri	3.5
Wisconsin	3.5
Minnesota	3.4
Nebraska	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Indiana	3.3
Kansas	3.3
Rhode Island	3.3
Hawaii	3.2
Montana	3.2
Utah	3.2
Massachusetts	3.1
Colorado	3.0
New Jersey	3.0
South Dakota	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Maine	2.8
North Dakota	2.7
Idaho	2.6
Iowa	2.6
New Hampshire	2.4
Vermont	2.2

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The number of building permits issued in Wyoming fell 7.7% from June 2018 to June 2019.*

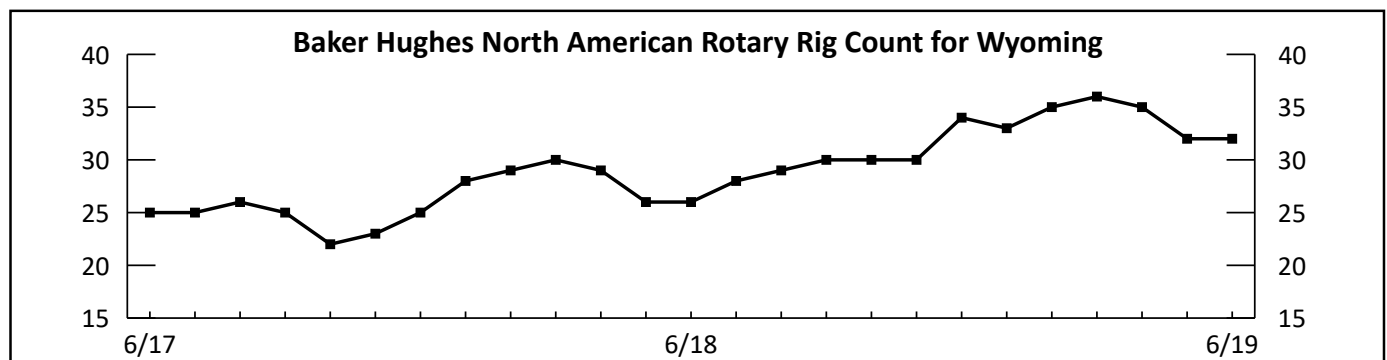
	Jun 2019 (p)	May 2019 (r)	Jun 2018(b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>299,800</b>	<b>290,800</b>	<b>293,000</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>
Wyoming State Government	14,100	15,200	14,200	-7.2	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,600	47,200	47,300	0.8	0.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,900	39,400	39,400	1.3	1.3
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,987,000	7,857,000	7,457,000	1.7	7.1
As a percent of all workers	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	425,000	338,000	359,000	25.7	18.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,602,000	4,160,000	5,042,000	10.6	-8.7
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	6,539	7,405	5,789	-11.7	13.0
Benefits Paid	\$2,502,681	\$2,866,273	\$2,067,405	-12.7	21.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$382.73	\$387.07	\$357.13	-1.1	7.2
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	272,514	264,110	270,620	3.2	0.7
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	256.1	256.1	252.0	0.0	1.6
Food & Beverages	257.8	257.8	253.0	0.0	1.9
Housing	266.5	265.1	258.7	0.5	3.0
Apparel	123.7	124.4	125.4	-0.5	-1.3
Transportation	213.1	215.4	214.7	-1.1	-0.7
Medical Care	495.6	494.9	486.0	0.1	2.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	120.1	120.3	119.1	-0.1	0.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	137.3	137.2	136.5	0.1	0.6
Other Goods & Services	449.3	449.9	442.9	-0.1	1.5
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	200.3	201.5	204.2	-0.6	-1.9
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	181	240	196	-24.6	-7.7
Valuation	\$59,435,000	\$83,253,000	\$57,068,000	-28.6	4.1
Single Family Homes	149	193	165	-22.8	-9.7
Valuation	\$56,321,000	\$77,309,000	\$53,282,000	-27.1	5.7
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	15	31	33	-51.6	-54.5
Valuation	\$2,817,000	\$5,649,000	\$6,314,000	-50.1	-55.4
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	51	70	53	-27.1	-3.8
Valuation	\$8,615,000	\$11,549,000	\$8,483,000	-25.4	1.6
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>

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

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

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

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



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

*Most county unemployment rates increased from May to June. Unemployment sometimes rises in June as young people get out of school and begin looking for work.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2019	May 2019	Jun 2018	Jun 2019	May 2019	Jun 2018	Jun 2019	May 2019	Jun 2018	Jun 2019	May 2019	Jun 2018
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>46,805</b>	<b>44,528</b>	<b>48,032</b>	<b>44,828</b>	<b>42,889</b>	<b>45,866</b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>2,166</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Big Horn	5,362	5,085	5,497	5,121	4,880	5,253	241	205	244	4.5	4.0	4.4
Fremont	18,523	18,247	18,993	17,647	17,559	17,993	876	688	1,000	4.7	3.8	5.3
Hot Springs	2,277	2,189	2,295	2,193	2,118	2,203	84	71	92	3.7	3.2	4.0
Park	16,646	15,147	17,106	16,042	14,611	16,459	604	536	647	3.6	3.5	3.8
Washakie	3,997	3,860	4,141	3,825	3,721	3,958	172	139	183	4.3	3.6	4.4
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,936</b>	<b>49,520</b>	<b>51,041</b>	<b>49,125</b>	<b>47,961</b>	<b>49,029</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Campbell	22,939	22,673	22,844	22,086	21,943	21,871	853	730	973	3.7	3.2	4.3
Crook	3,802	3,529	3,911	3,689	3,425	3,787	113	104	124	3.0	2.9	3.2
Johnson	4,476	4,170	4,456	4,326	4,034	4,298	150	136	158	3.4	3.3	3.5
Sheridan	15,962	15,419	16,070	15,384	14,937	15,452	578	482	618	3.6	3.1	3.8
Weston	3,757	3,729	3,760	3,640	3,622	3,621	117	107	139	3.1	2.9	3.7
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>60,296</b>	<b>57,057</b>	<b>60,634</b>	<b>58,155</b>	<b>55,133</b>	<b>58,369</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>1,924</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Lincoln	9,168	8,662	9,279	8,852	8,392	8,942	316	270	337	3.4	3.1	3.6
Sublette	4,392	4,076	4,428	4,207	3,918	4,251	185	158	177	4.2	3.9	4.0
Sweetwater	20,958	20,955	21,046	20,088	20,218	20,113	870	737	933	4.2	3.5	4.4
Teton	16,761	14,460	16,822	16,376	14,029	16,417	385	431	405	2.3	3.0	2.4
Uinta	9,017	8,904	9,059	8,632	8,576	8,646	385	328	413	4.3	3.7	4.6
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>79,528</b>	<b>80,082</b>	<b>80,228</b>	<b>76,486</b>	<b>77,544</b>	<b>77,021</b>	<b>3,042</b>	<b>2,538</b>	<b>3,207</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Albany	19,167	20,490	19,426	18,403	19,879	18,642	764	611	784	4.0	3.0	4.0
Goshen	6,725	6,482	6,908	6,450	6,248	6,631	275	234	277	4.1	3.6	4.0
Laramie	47,648	47,215	47,609	45,863	45,696	45,691	1,785	1,519	1,918	3.7	3.2	4.0
Niobrara	1,287	1,215	1,334	1,244	1,182	1,289	43	33	45	3.3	2.7	3.4
Platte	4,701	4,680	4,951	4,526	4,539	4,768	175	141	183	3.7	3.0	3.7
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,254</b>	<b>54,128</b>	<b>54,770</b>	<b>53,076</b>	<b>52,254</b>	<b>52,350</b>	<b>2,178</b>	<b>1,874</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Carbon	8,120	7,626	8,180	7,847	7,393	7,884	273	233	296	3.4	3.1	3.6
Converse	8,061	7,921	7,599	7,802	7,695	7,311	259	226	288	3.2	2.9	3.8
Natrona	39,073	38,581	38,991	37,427	37,166	37,155	1,646	1,415	1,836	4.2	3.7	4.7
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>292,818</b>	<b>285,315</b>	<b>294,706</b>	<b>281,669</b>	<b>275,782</b>	<b>282,637</b>	<b>11,149</b>	<b>9,533</b>	<b>12,069</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.5	3.5	4.1
U.S. ....										3.8	3.4	4.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	3.6	4.0

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2019. Run Date 07/2019.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

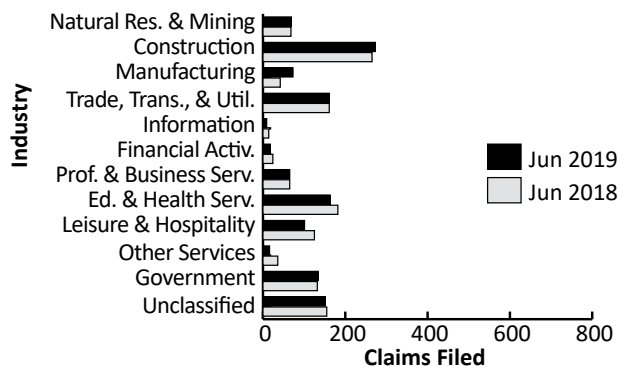
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

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

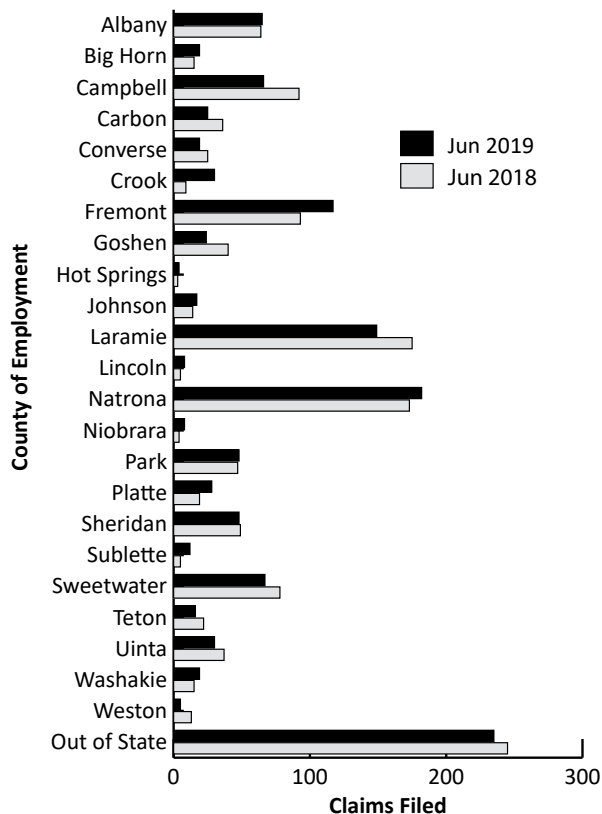
by: **Patrick Manning, Principal Economist**

*There were 1,242 initial claims in June 2019, 36 fewer than the 1,278 in June 2018.*

**Initial Unemployment Insurance  
Claims by Industry, June 2019**



**Initial Unemployment Insurance  
Claims by County, June 2019**



## Initial Claims

	Claims Filed		Percent Change		
	Jun 19		Claims Filed		
	Jun 19	May 19	Jun 18	May 19	Jun 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>1,238</b>	<b>1,278</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-2.8</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>-14.2</b>	<b>10.9</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	69	89	68	-22.5	1.5
Mining	50	83	58	-39.8	-13.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	5	18	3	-72.2	66.7
Construction	273	361	265	-24.4	3.0
Manufacturing	73	34	42	114.7	73.8
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-12.1</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	161	179	161	-10.1	0.0
Wholesale Trade	31	25	22	24.0	40.9
Retail Trade	83	85	81	-2.4	2.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	47	69	58	-31.9	-19.0
Information	9	6	14	50.0	-35.7
Financial Activities	18	18	24	0.0	-25.0
Prof. and Business Svcs.	65	91	65	-28.6	0.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	163	78	182	109.0	-10.4
Leisure & Hospitality	101	139	125	-27.3	-19.2
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	16	20	36	-20.0	-55.6
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Federal Government	6	10	16	-40.0	-62.5
State Government	12	10	9	20.0	33.3
Local Government	114	67	106	70.1	7.5
Local Education	45	22	45	104.5	0.0
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

## Laramie County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>-19.5</b>	<b>-14.9</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-50.0</b>	<b>-20.8</b>
Construction	33	77	45	-57.1	-26.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	28	21	25	33.3	12.0
Financial Activities	3	5	3	-40.0	0.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	11	14	15	-21.4	-26.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	30	10	36	200.0	-16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	12	10	15	20.0	-20.0
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-52.6</b>	<b>-25.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-66.7</b>	<b>-42.9</b>

## Natrona County

<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>-21.3</b>	<b>14.5</b>
Construction	46	62	33	-25.8	39.4
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>-5.7</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	31	36	14	-13.9	121.4
Financial Activities	4	2	5	100.0	-20.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	17	20	12	-15.0	41.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	30	20	41	50.0	-26.8
Leisure & Hospitality	10	18	19	-44.4	-47.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>133.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

## Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims by: Patrick Manning, Principal Economist

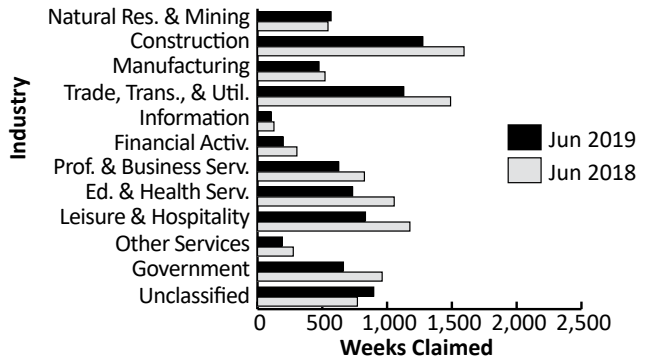
The total number of continued weeks claimed in June was 7,709, 1,946 fewer than the 9,655 in June 2018.

### Continued Claims

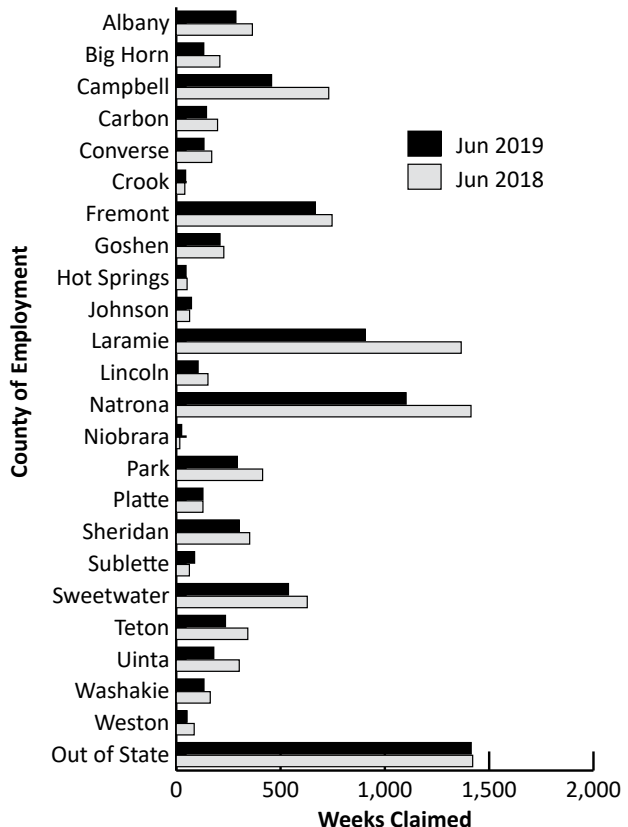
	Percent Change Claims Filed				
	Claims Filed		Jun 19		Jun 18
	Jun 19	May 19	Jun 18	May 19	Jun 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	7,709	8,785	9,655	-12.2	-20.2
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	2,509	2,609	2,889	-3.8	-13.2
Benefit Exhaustions	271	414	1,185	-34.5	-77.1
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	10.8%	15.9%	41.0%	-5.1%	-30.2%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Natural Res. & Mining	2,320	2,715	2,661	-14.5	-12.8
Mining	568	611	544	-7.0	4.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	522	539	455	-3.2	14.7
Construction	108	96	15	12.5	620.0
Manufacturing	1,276	1,512	1,594	-15.6	-19.9
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	475	590	521	-19.5	-8.8
Wholesale Trade	3,827	4,704	5,259	-18.6	-27.2
Retail Trade	1,129	1,248	1,490	-9.5	-24.2
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	194	181	197	7.2	-1.5
Information	648	672	797	-3.6	-18.7
Financial Activities	287	395	496	-27.3	-42.1
Prof. & Business Serv.	107	114	127	-6.1	-15.7
Ed. & Health Svcs.	199	218	304	-8.7	-34.5
Leisure & Hospitality	627	770	825	-18.6	-24.0
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	734	482	1,055	52.3	-30.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
Federal Government	833	1,670	1,176	-50.1	-29.2
State Government	192	193	276	-0.5	-30.4
Local Government	663	640	962	3.6	-31.1
Local Education	73	191	143	-61.8	-49.0
UNCLASSIFIED	72	79	124	-8.9	-41.9
	517	369	693	40.1	-25.4
	120	71	187	69.0	-35.8
	897	724	771	23.9	16.3
<b>Laramie County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	906	1,037	1,366	-12.6	-33.7
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	284	310	403	-8.4	-29.5
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Construction	123	278	338	-55.8	-63.6
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	115	260	248	-55.8	-53.6
Financial Activities	580	572	882	1.4	-34.2
Prof. & Business Svcs.	151	152	312	-0.7	-51.6
Educational and Health Svcs.	47	50	64	-6.0	-26.6
Leisure & Hospitality	107	140	147	-23.6	-27.2
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
UNCLASSIFIED	136	121	168	12.4	-19.0
	74	51	125	45.1	-40.8
	89	90	96	-1.1	-7.3
	112	95	48	17.9	133.3
<b>Natrona County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,101	1,189	1,412	-7.4	-22.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	358	346	424	3.5	-15.6
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Construction	293	336	330	-12.8	-11.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., and Utilities	132	174	199	-24.1	-33.7
Financial Activities	707	759	1,018	-6.9	-30.6
Professional & Business Svcs.	269	309	258	-12.9	4.3
Educational & Health Svcs.	31	44	73	-29.5	-57.5
Leisure & Hospitality	113	116	140	-2.6	-19.3
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
UNCLASSIFIED	143	101	282	41.6	-49.3
	97	129	171	-24.8	-43.3
	24	43	42	-44.2	-42.9
	75	49	21	53.1	257.1

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

### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2019



### Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2019





**Wyoming Department of Workforce  
Services, Research & Planning  
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