

# TRENDS

## New Data on the Demographics of Wyoming's Labor Market

by: *Michael Moore, Research Supervisor*

*This article examines changes in the demographics of Wyoming's labor market in recent years. In particular, the article looks at changes during the most recent economic downturn, which was driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for the state's energy resources. The demographic data discussed in this article are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>.*

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed demographics tables on an annual basis. These tables contain information such as total number of workers, average annual wage, average number of quarters worked, and average number of employers worked for by gender and age group, and presented by county and industry.

It is important to note that any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any given time during the year is included in these counts. These tables do not take into consideration such factors as number of quarters worked, experience in an industry, or occupation. In these tables, the term *nonresidents* refers to individuals

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#### Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2021

<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>

for whom demographic data are not available. These are typically individuals who commute to Wyoming from another state for temporary work, or individuals who have not yet established residency.

In 2020 and 2021, Wyoming endured its third economic downturn since 2009.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming increased from 18 in June to 19 in July. ... page 16
- There were 6,351 Unemployment Insurance continued weeks claimed in July, down 40.6% over the year. The 6,351 claims made July the second lowest month for continued weeks over the last decade. ... page 19



(Text continued from page 1)

R&P has defined *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. The prior economic downturns occurred from first quarter 2009 (2009Q1) to first quarter 2010 (2010Q1) and from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to fourth quarter 2016 (2016Q4). All three downturns were preceded by declining energy prices, which resulted in substantial job losses in Wyoming's mining (including oil & gas) sector.

This article examines changes in the demographics of Wyoming's labor market over the last 20 years. In particular, data from 2019 and 2021 were used to compare current demographics with pre-pandemic levels.

Table 1 shows the number of persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year by gender and age in 2019 and 2021. Overall, the total number of persons working decreased from 354,815 to 336,824 (-17,991, or -5.1%). The number of resident female workers decreased by 6,958 (-4.8%) while the number of resident male workers decreased by 15,028 (-8.8%). The number of nonresident workers

**Table 1: Total Persons Working in Wyoming by Gender and Age, 2019 and 2021**

Gender	Age Group	2021		2019		Change, 2019-2021	
		N	% of Gender	N	% of Gender	N	Row %
Women	00-19	10,926	8.0	10,750	7.5	176	1.6
	20-24	14,391	10.5	15,603	10.8	-1,212	-7.8
	25-34	28,245	20.6	30,638	21.2	-2,393	-7.8
	35-44	28,720	20.9	29,354	20.3	-634	-2.2
	45-54	23,445	17.1	24,171	16.8	-726	-3.0
	55+	31,325	22.8	33,447	23.2	-2,122	-6.3
	Unknown	242	0.2	289	0.2	-47	-16.3
	<b>Total</b>		<b>137,294</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>144,252</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-6,958</b>
Men	00-19	10,798	7.0	11,194	6.6	-396	-3.5
	20-24	15,644	10.1	17,143	10.1	-1,499	-8.7
	25-34	33,300	21.5	38,333	22.5	-5,033	-13.1
	35-44	33,520	21.6	35,963	21.1	-2,443	-6.8
	45-54	26,563	17.1	28,446	16.7	-1,883	-6.6
	55+	35,076	22.6	38,784	22.8	-3,708	-9.6
	Unknown	112	0.1	178	0.1	-66	-37.1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>155,013</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>170,041</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-15,028</b>
<b>Nonresidents Total</b>		<b>44,517</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40,522</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,995</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Total	00-19	21,724	6.4	21,944	6.2	-220	-1.0
	20-24	30,035	8.9	32,746	9.2	-2,711	-8.3
	25-34	61,546	18.3	68,972	19.4	-7,426	-10.8
	35-44	62,240	18.5	65,317	18.4	-3,077	-4.7
	45-54	50,008	14.8	52,617	14.8	-2,609	-5.0
	55+	66,401	19.7	72,231	20.4	-5,830	-8.1
	Unknown	44,870	13.3	40,988	11.6	3,882	9.5
	<b>Total</b>		<b>336,824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>354,815</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-17,991</b>

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2000-2021. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/15/22.

increased from 40,522 to 44,517 (3,995, or 9.9%).

As illustrated in Figure 1, the decrease in the number of men working in Wyoming has been much greater than the decrease in the number of women. Prior research from R&P has illustrated that male workers are more likely to lose their jobs during periods of economic downturn than women (Harris, 2013, and Moore, 2017). This is due in part to the large number of men working in industries such as mining and construction; as previously mentioned, each of Wyoming's three recent downturns was preceded by declining energy prices that resulted in substantial

job losses in the mining sector and the industries that support it.

While Wyoming has seen a decline in the number of resident male and female workers over the last few years, the number of nonresidents working in Wyoming steadily increased since the downturn of 2015Q2-2016Q4. The substantial increase in nonresidents working in Wyoming may be an indication that Wyoming employers had to search outside of the state for workers because of the decrease in resident workers the last several years.

The number of persons working in

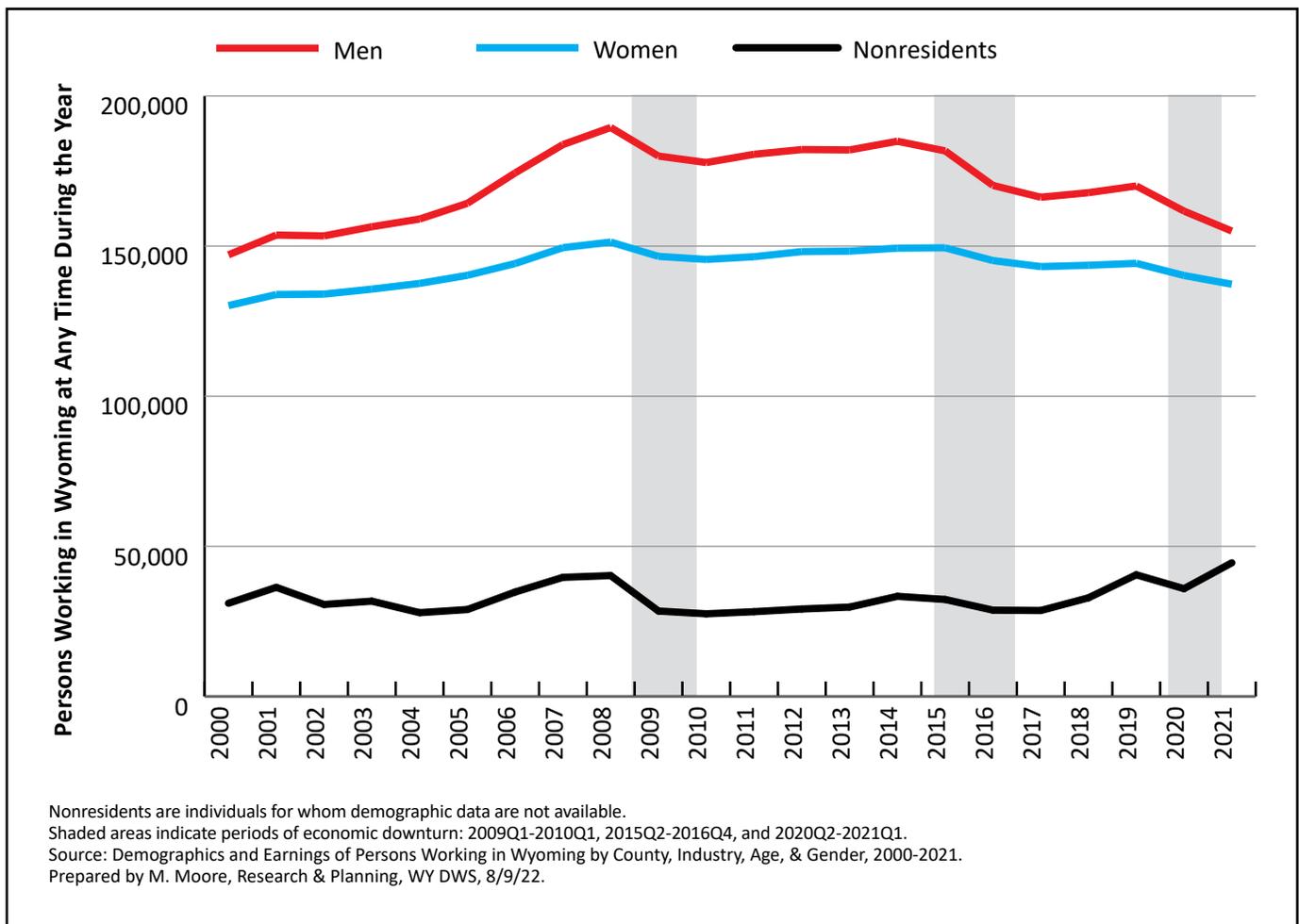


Figure 1: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by Gender, 2000-2021

Wyoming decreased for most age groups from 2019 to 2021, with the greatest losses seen in those ages 25-34 (-7,426, or -10.8%) and 55 and older (-5,830, or -8.1%). Aside from the increase in nonresidents, the only other increase was seen in females younger than 20, from 10,750 to 10,926 (176, or 1.6%). The increase in young female workers was primarily seen in the retail trade and leisure & hospitality sectors. The number of males younger than 20 working in Wyoming decreased from 11,194 to 10,798 (-396, or -3.5%).

can be seen in the 45-54 and 35-44 age groups over the last decade.

The number of *youth* (ages 15-19) working in Wyoming remained relatively flat over the last 10 years. As shown in Figure 3 (see page 6), the Great Recession of 2007-2009 and Wyoming's associated economic downturn of 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 substantially altered youth participation in the labor market. From 2000 to 2008, an average of 28,155 youth worked in Wyoming each year. Following the economic downturn of 2009Q1-2010Q1, the average number of youth working in Wyoming dropped to 21,010 per year from 2009 to 2021.

Figure 2 illustrates changes in persons working in Wyoming from 2011 to 2021 by age group. Noticeable downward trends

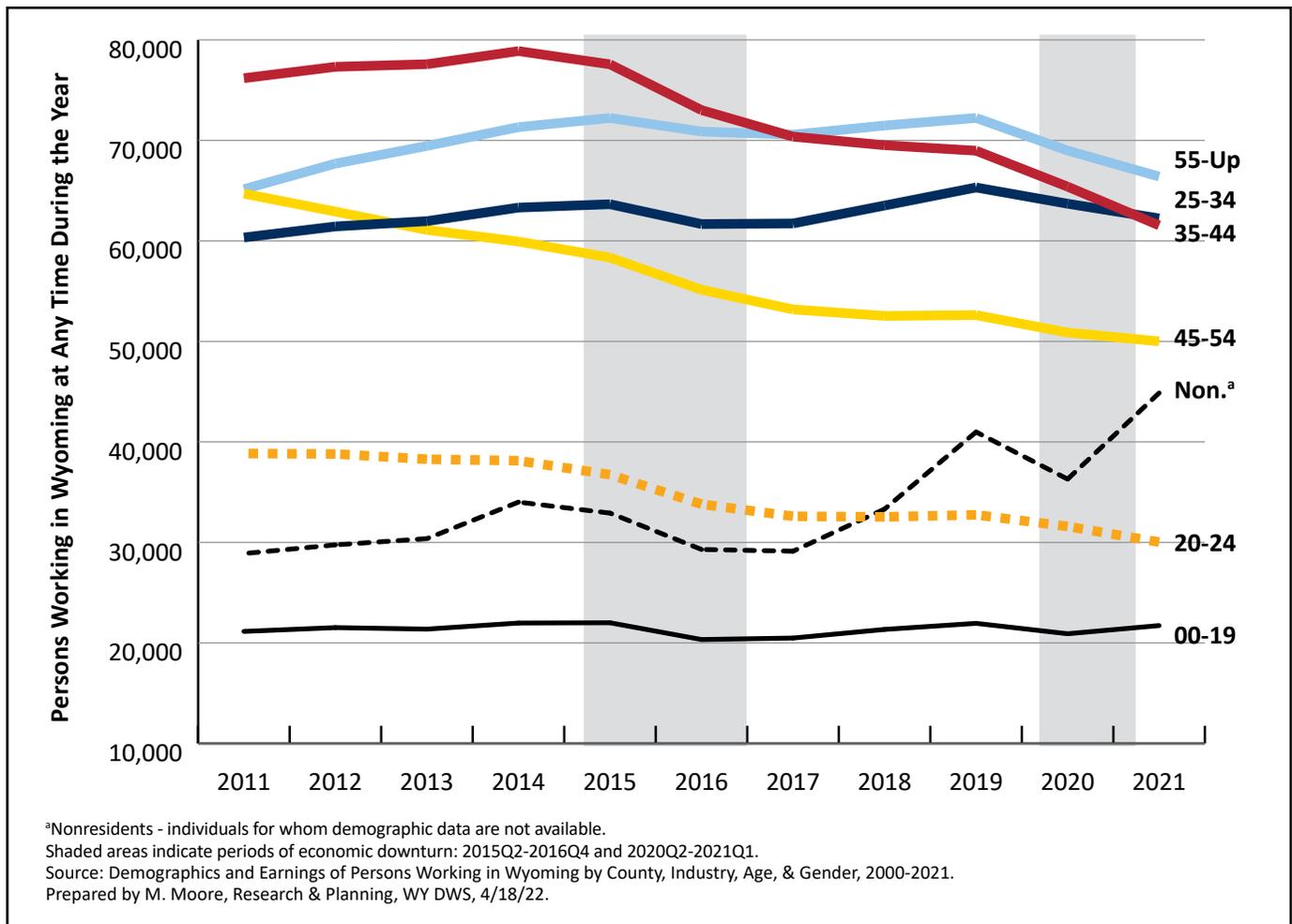


Figure 2: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Age, 2011-2021

The decline in young workers is not unique to Wyoming. Morisi (2017) noted that approximately half (52.0%) of the nation’s teen population participated in the labor force in 2000. Since 2009, approximately one-third of the national teen population has participated in the labor force each year.

job growth was largely driven by temporary and short-term jobs associated with pipeline construction projects (Moore, 2020), and many of those jobs likely were filled by out-of-state workers. Similarly, the increase in Wyoming's average monthly employment from 2020 to 2021 was led by job growth in leisure & hospitality, an industry which relies heavily on short-term non-resident workers. For example, nonresidents accounted for approximately one in four (26.9%) individuals working in leisure & hospitality in 2021 (Research & Planning, 2022).

### Reasons for Change

There are several possible reasons for the increase in nonresident workers in Wyoming. In 2018 and 2019, Wyoming's

Demographic changes and employment

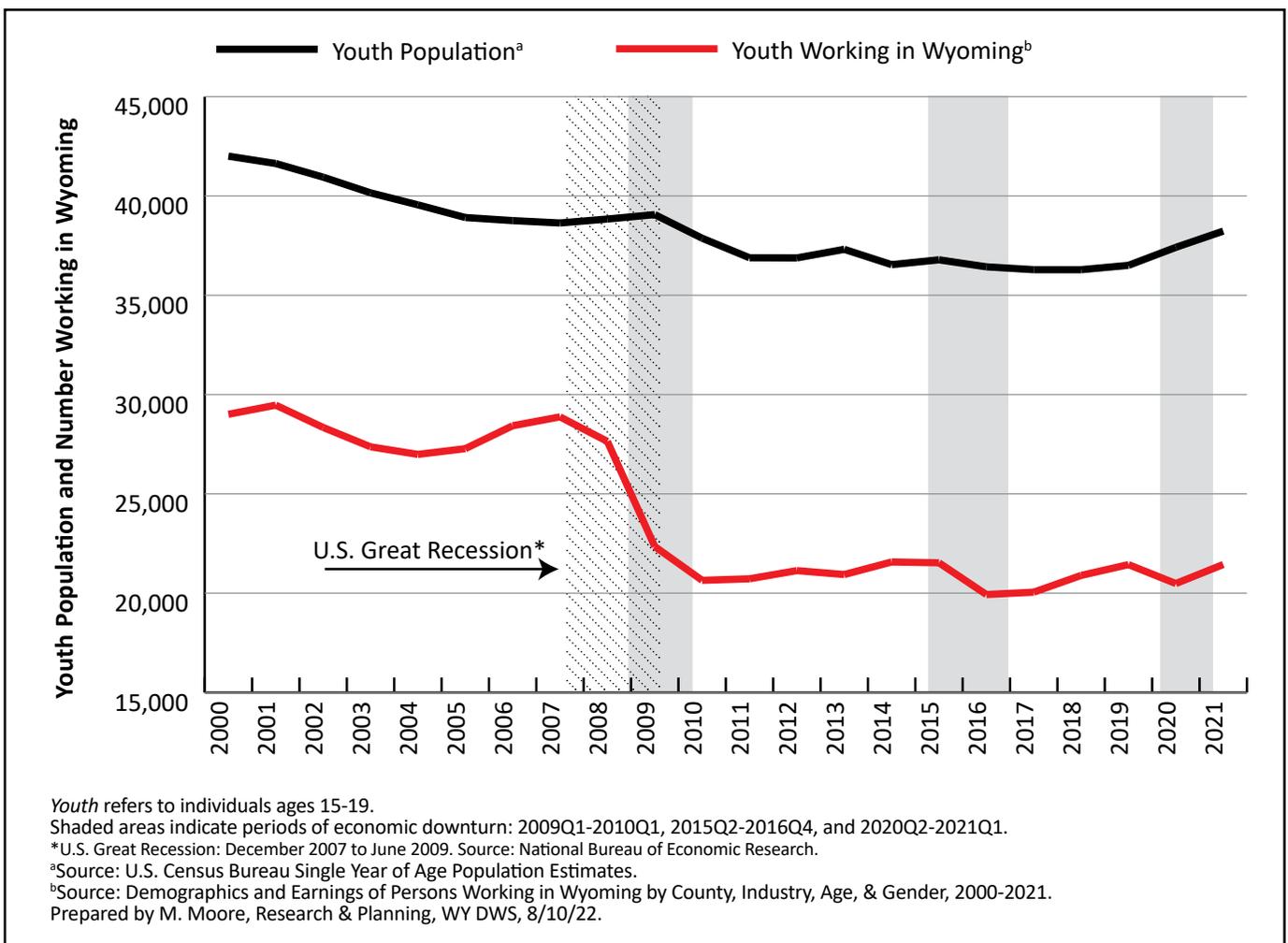


Figure 3: Wyoming Population of Individuals Ages 15-19 and Number Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year, 2000-2021

trends in Wyoming's labor market also could affect the increase in nonresidents working in Wyoming. Prior research from R&P discussed the exodus of *millennials* (those born between 1981 and 1997) from Wyoming and its labor market (Moore, 2021). Wyoming saw a steady decline in millennials working during each year from 2015 to 2020, and the number working in Wyoming at any time during the year decreased from a peak of 121,654 in 2014 to 102,150 in 2020 (-19,504, or -16.0%). This research noted that the "decline in millennials working (-16.0%) was substantially greater than the decline in the state's overall millennial population (-6.0%)."

Young workers also are more likely to hold non-traditional gig or freelance jobs (Anderson, et al., 2021). If younger individuals are living in Wyoming but working for an employer based in another state, they may be unavailable to work for Wyoming employers.

In addition, the departure of older workers from Wyoming's labor market also could have expedited the need for nonresident workers. During each year from 2015 to 2020, approximately one in five persons working in Wyoming was age 55 or older (Moore, 2022). A study by the Pew Research Center noted rapid acceleration in baby boomer retirements in 2020 nationally (Fry, 2020). In 2020Q3, about 28.65 million baby boomers reportedly had left the labor force due to retirement, approximately 3.2 million more than in 2019Q3.

With older workers retiring and a share of millennials leaving the state to find work or freelancing for out-of-state employers, it is entirely possible that Wyoming employers have had to turn to out-of-state workers to fill jobs.

## Conclusion

In recent years, Wyoming's labor force has been shaped by changes in demographics, employment trends, economic conditions, a global pandemic, and more. Future research from R&P will continue to look at changes and possible opportunities in the demographics of Wyoming's labor market.

The complete demographics tables discussed in this article are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>. The demographics page also includes links to several previous research articles on the demographics of Wyoming's workforce.

## References

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## Weekly Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes weekly Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims data each Friday at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm>.

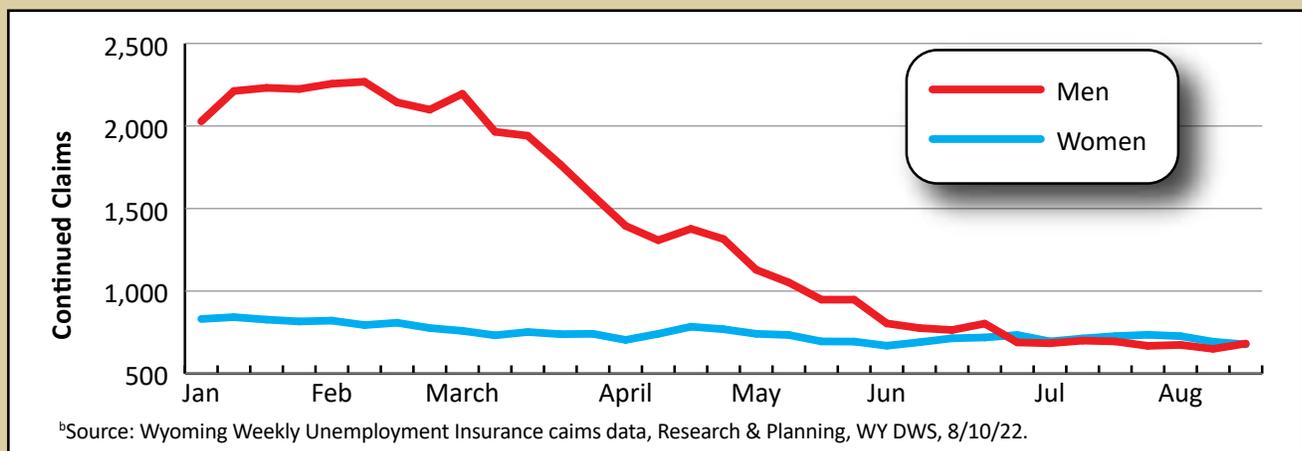


Figure: Total Weekly Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Gender for Wyoming, 2022 Weeks 1-33

# Gross Output and Wyoming's Economy: A Primer

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

*The following article is a brief introduction to a forthcoming report from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services on gross output. The full publication will be available in October 2022 at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI\\_gross\\_output\\_2022.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI_gross_output_2022.htm).*

In 2014, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) started reporting the gross output statistic. *Gross output* is an economic variable that measures spending throughout the entire economic cycle from initial production to the sales of final goods. Gross domestic product (GDP) only measures the economic value of the final goods being sold; it does not take into account the economic value of the production process. Subtracting GDP from gross output provides an estimate of *intermediate inputs*, a measurement of the value of the supply chain spending in an area. Supply chain spending (also known as intermediate inputs) is larger than the individual economic components that make up GDP (consumption, investment, government, import, and export spending).

Data for this research came from IMPLAN and United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). IMPLAN compiles annual gross output and gross domestic product (GDP) data going as far back as 2001. IMPLAN provides the nominal monetary value of the components of gross output and GDP. The components of GDP include consumption (C), investment (I), government spending (G), exports (X), imports (M), and institutional sales (IS). Consumption is defined as personal consumption expenditures such as spending by households on non-fixed capital items. Investment spending refers to private domestic investment or capital expenditures. Government spending denotes expenditures on goods and services by the government. Net exports is the difference between

domestic spending on foreign goods, exports (X) and foreign spending on domestic goods, imports (M). Institutional sales refers to sales of goods and services by institutions and that they are subtracted from the other components of final demand (GDP). Intermediate inputs as defined by IMPLAN are the foreign and domestically-produced goods and services used up by an industry in the process of producing its gross output.

## Why It Matters

While GDP is the primary economic measurement used in the country, it often leaves an incomplete or inaccurate picture of the state of the economy. Professor Mark Skousen (2017) uses a four-stage model of the economy to illustrate the relationship between gross output and GDP. Stage 1 measures the sales/revenues of resources extracted; stage 2 measures the goods and services produced and manufactured; stage 3 measures goods and services through wholesale and retail channels; and stage 4 measures the value of goods and services sold to end users. Stage 4 (GDP) is the summation of the value of finished goods and services sold to consumers, businesses, and government as final users, whereas gross output is the total economic activity of all sales/revenues of firms at all four stages of production. It is frequently reported that consumption spending makes up 70% of GDP and therefore is the primary driver of the economy. Gross output is an economic

measure that captures spending in all stages of production, not just final demand that GDP captures.

### Important Findings

In 2020, gross output spending was \$69.6 billion, while gross domestic product spending in Wyoming was \$36.5 billion (see Table 1). During that same time, intermediate input spending was \$33.1 billion compared to \$24.4 billion in consumption

spending in Wyoming (see Table 3, page 11). Of course, the aforementioned numbers will not be spread evenly among industries grouped according to North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Intermediate input spending will most likely be in goods-producing industries such as mining, construction, and manufacturing, while consumption spending will likely be captured within retail trade, finance & insurance, and real estate & rental & leasing.

Another interesting finding is the downturns Wyoming experienced in 2010, 2016, and 2020 coincided with a large drop in intermediate inputs in each of these years, while consumption spending only fell modestly in 2009 and 2020 (see Table 2). This implies that intermediate inputs may be a better signal indicating economic downturns in Wyoming. The argument that consumption spending makes up nearly 70.0% of GDP, while accurate, ignores intermediate input spending.

**Table 1: Values of Wyoming Gross Output and Gross Domestic Product by Year, 2001-2020**

Year	Gross Output <sup>a</sup>	Gross Domestic Product	
		IMPLAN <sup>a</sup>	Bureau of Economic Analysis <sup>b</sup>
2001	\$32,455,144,948	\$16,398,394,178	\$18,708,300,000
2002	\$31,759,193,698	\$17,274,944,205	\$19,165,600,000
2003	\$35,282,842,984	\$18,536,184,490	\$21,193,600,000
2004	\$40,076,359,680	\$20,176,681,819	\$23,429,400,000
2005	\$51,801,785,849	\$27,331,386,893	\$27,576,300,000
2006	\$52,882,723,032	\$26,104,088,789	\$32,740,300,000
2007	\$58,225,678,110	\$28,703,216,465	\$36,950,800,000
2008	\$64,396,141,187	\$31,487,173,561	\$42,819,300,000
2009	\$58,206,342,178	\$28,918,212,162	\$36,252,000,000
2010	\$56,129,760,139	\$30,210,946,440	\$37,680,700,000
2011	\$71,769,196,791	\$38,472,509,329	\$39,751,400,000
2012	\$67,756,119,409	\$33,613,848,789	\$38,855,400,000
2013	\$78,317,435,772	\$43,038,099,592	\$39,289,800,000
2014	\$83,528,561,455	\$43,824,965,996	\$40,310,600,000
2015	\$72,776,658,646	\$39,335,921,642	\$38,426,900,000
2016	\$68,954,493,808	\$37,083,742,333	\$35,879,000,000
2017	\$72,010,249,515	\$40,277,324,834	\$36,863,700,000
2018	\$77,691,445,960	\$39,467,778,538	\$39,032,300,000
2019	\$78,573,082,544	\$40,690,092,811	\$39,600,800,000
2020	\$69,606,165,278	\$36,510,181,300	\$36,323,500,000

<sup>a</sup>Source: IMPLAN V6, 2022 Data, using inputs provided by the user and IMPLAN Group LLC.

<sup>b</sup>Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/12/22.

**Table 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Wyoming Consumption vs. Intermediate Outputs, 2002-2020**

Year	Intermediate	
	Consumption	Inputs
2002	4.5	-9.8
2003	11.1	15.6
2004	8.6	18.8
2005	-4.8	23.0
2006	28.0	9.4
2007	0.1	10.2
2008	17.0	11.5
2009	-6.2	-11.0
2010	3.8	-11.5
2011	-3.0	28.5
2012	3.5	2.5
2013	1.4	3.3
2014	2.9	12.5
2015	7.8	-15.8
2016	1.6	-4.7
2017	0.1	-0.4
2018	-0.1	20.5
2019	1.8	-0.9
2020	-4.8	-12.6

Source: IMPLAN V6, 2022 Data, using inputs provided by the user and IMPLAN Group LLC.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/12/22.

When intermediate input spending is taken into consideration, consumption accounts for 35.0% of spending in a gross output model. The findings suggest that consumption spending is not a large driver of economic conditions in Wyoming.

### Future Research

Future research includes deconstructing gross output by two- and three-digit NAICS industries to see the relationship between the different components of gross output on those industries. In addition, using regression analysis to see which gross output components affect employment among the different NAICS industries may show which component encourages growth. The benefit of these research proposals would be to first detail the economic value of each component of gross output to more

detailed industries to see what “drives” the industry. The second would be to run a regression analysis on the components of gross output on each two- or three-digit industry to understand the relationship between spending and employment. Do any of the components of gross output have a statistically significant effect on the level of employment? If so, which spending components contribute to an increase or decrease in employment?

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**Table 3: IMPLAN Breakdown of Wyoming GDP Components and Intermediate Inputs, 2001-2020**

Year	Consumption	Government	Investment (I)	Intermediate Inputs (II)	Business Expenditures (I + II)
2001	\$12,529,112,662	\$5,526,690,011	\$3,053,549,596	\$16,056,750,770	\$19,110,300,366
2002	\$13,092,137,053	\$3,762,527,870	\$3,121,690,754	\$14,484,249,493	\$17,605,940,247
2003	\$14,550,064,606	\$3,669,648,862	\$3,626,810,526	\$16,746,658,494	\$20,373,469,020
2004	\$15,805,862,144	\$3,928,989,683	\$4,862,453,784	\$19,899,677,861	\$24,762,131,645
2005	\$15,050,227,426	\$6,777,002,879	\$6,924,421,855	\$24,470,398,956	\$31,394,820,812
2006	\$19,270,991,205	\$4,796,814,911	\$7,829,338,321	\$26,778,634,243	\$34,607,972,564
2007	\$19,281,968,436	\$6,245,453,323	\$9,358,513,008	\$29,522,461,645	\$38,880,974,653
2008	\$22,559,360,965	\$6,621,541,169	\$9,688,298,905	\$32,908,967,626	\$42,597,266,531
2009	\$21,166,359,173	\$21,043,603,805	\$5,662,810,543	\$29,288,130,016	\$34,950,940,559
2010	\$21,979,329,922	\$20,676,204,007	\$6,725,829,933	\$25,918,813,699	\$32,644,643,632
2011	\$21,329,750,996	\$10,300,734,398	\$7,422,346,043	\$33,296,687,462	\$40,719,033,505
2012	\$22,066,420,111	\$10,216,061,292	\$8,051,244,877	\$34,142,270,620	\$42,193,515,497
2013	\$22,375,432,077	\$9,709,372,914	\$9,086,134,097	\$35,279,336,180	\$44,365,470,277
2014	\$23,021,244,322	\$9,686,472,513	\$11,211,108,839	\$39,703,595,459	\$50,914,704,298
2015	\$24,805,688,818	\$10,037,163,613	\$11,141,838,877	\$33,440,737,004	\$44,582,575,881
2016	\$25,200,352,299	\$9,941,771,963	\$9,507,148,421	\$31,870,751,475	\$41,377,899,896
2017	\$25,224,774,647	\$10,293,798,731	\$9,768,058,156	\$31,732,924,681	\$41,500,982,837
2018	\$25,196,668,719	\$10,762,324,674	\$11,154,707,237	\$38,223,667,422	\$49,378,374,659
2019	\$25,652,532,735	\$11,493,397,110	\$11,442,991,876	\$37,882,992,424	\$49,325,984,300
2020	\$24,417,456,481	\$11,270,959,084	\$10,572,752,567	\$33,095,983,978	\$43,668,736,545

<sup>a</sup>Source: IMPLAN V6, 2022 Data, using inputs provided by the user and IMPLAN Group LLC. Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/12/22.

## Labor Force, Unemployment Rate Decline in 2021

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Excerpted from the 2022 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

Wyoming's average annual unemployment rate for 2021 was 4.5%, down from 5.8% in 2020. The decrease can be attributed to a recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and an increase in energy prices.

The unemployment rate steadily declined from 5.5% in 2012 to 4.2% in 2015 (see Figure 1). In 2016, the unemployment rate increased to 5.4% after large layoffs in Wyoming's energy sector. The unemployment rate then declined each year from 2017 to 2019 before increasing to 5.8% in 2020.

The decline in the unemployment rate in 2017 was associated with a large decline in the *labor force* (the number of employed plus the number of unemployed individuals) that continued in 2018. Wyoming's labor force saw a steady decline from a high of 303,748 in 2012 to 292,781 in 2018. The labor

force increased to 294,380 in 2019 before decreasing in 2020 and 2021. The labor force in 2020 was 290,404, the lowest since 2007.

The decrease in Wyoming's labor force directly affected the unemployment rate, which is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed by the labor force. If the number of unemployed remains the same but labor force decreases, the unemployment rate will go up.

Wyoming's *labor force participation rate* (the percent of the population working or looking for work) also has declined in recent years, since a high of 72.2% in 2008. By 2021, it dropped to 64.1%, the lowest since 1976, the first year for which comparable data are available.

The 2022 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report is available at <https://tinyurl.com/3tjyuyua>.

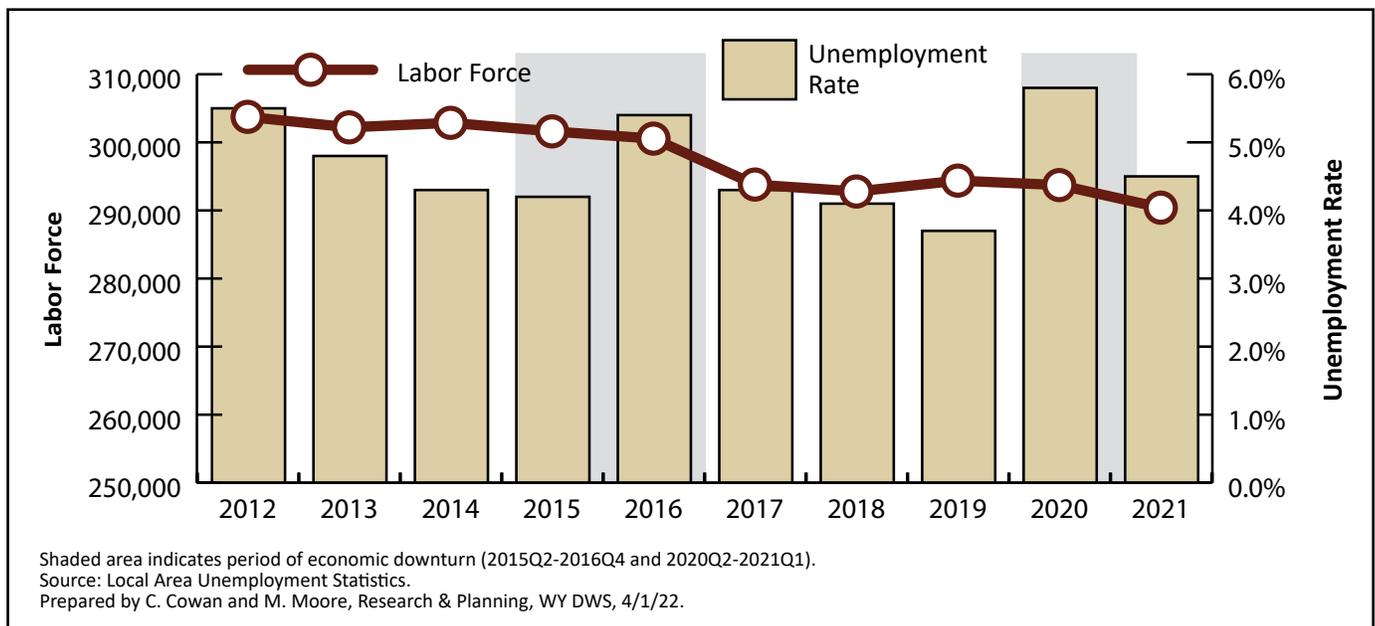


Figure 1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2012-2021

# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.0% in July 2022

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 decreased from 3.1% in June to 3.0% in July. Wyoming’s unemployment rate is lower than its July 2021 level of 4.5% and lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.5%.

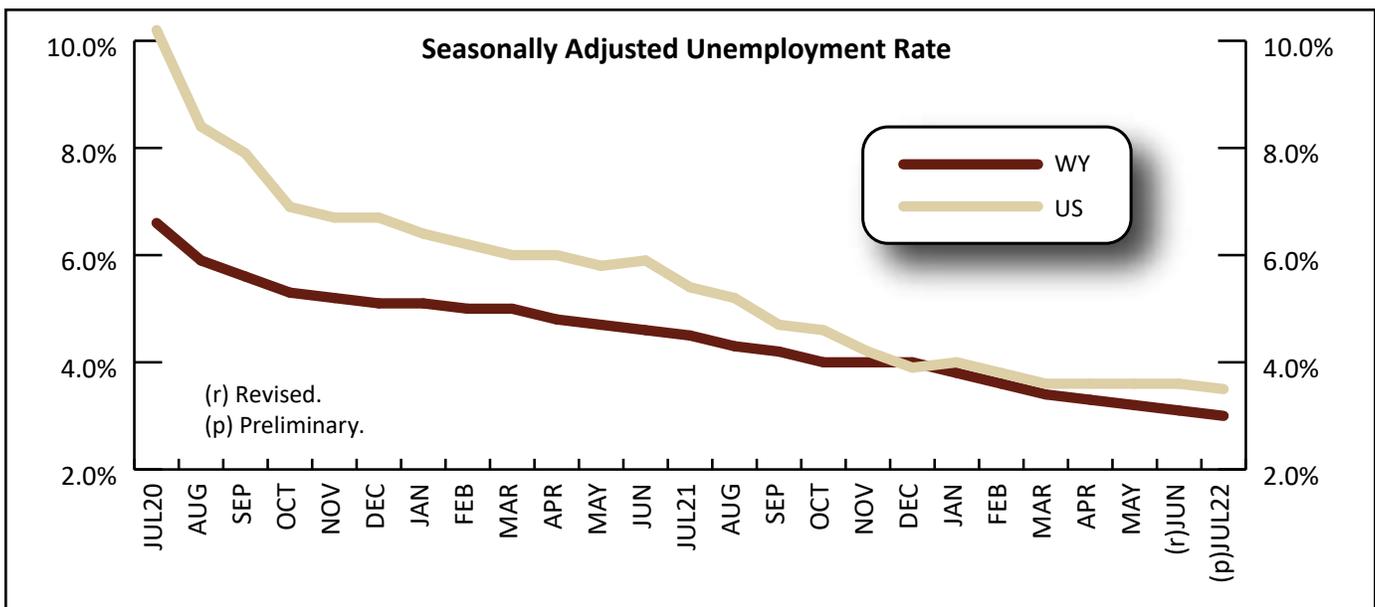
From June to July, most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased. Unemployment rates often fall in July as job gains are seen in leisure & hospitality, construction, and professional & business services. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Lincoln (down from 3.7% to 2.7%), Sublette (down from 3.8% to 3.2%), Uinta (down from 3.8% to 3.3%), and Teton (down from 2.2% to 1.7%) counties.

In July, unemployment rates were lower than their year-ago levels in every county. The largest decreases were reported in Natrona (down from 5.8% to 3.7%), Campbell (down from 5.3% to 3.3%), Niobrara (down from 4.1% to 2.2%), Converse (down from 4.7% to 2.8%), and Sweetwater (down from 5.7% to 3.9%) counties. Unemployment rates were elevated in 2021 because of the pandemic.

Teton County, at 1.7%, had the lowest unemployment rate in July. It was followed by Crook County and Niobrara County, both at 2.2%, and Weston County at 2.3%. The highest rates were found in Sweetwater County at 3.9%, and Fremont County and Natrona County, both at 3.7%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 284,500 in July 2021 to 291,600 in July 2022, an increase of 7,100 jobs (2.5%). Employment was unusually low in 2021 because of economic disruptions related to the pandemic.

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, July 2022

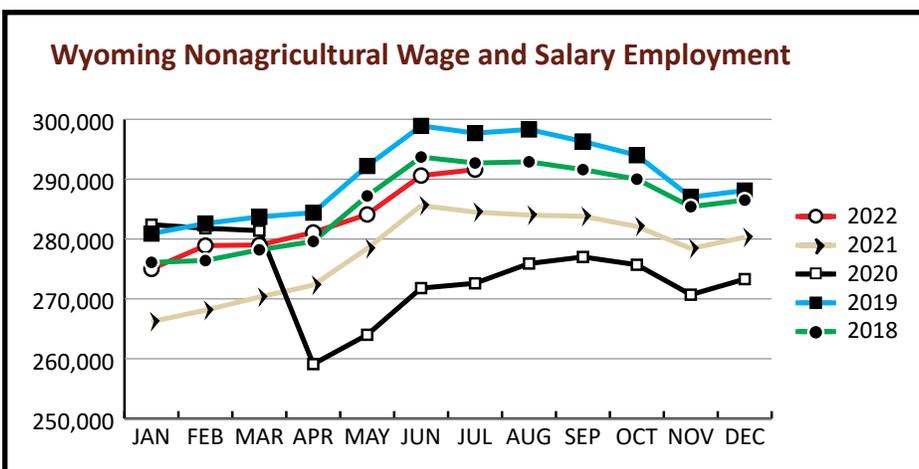
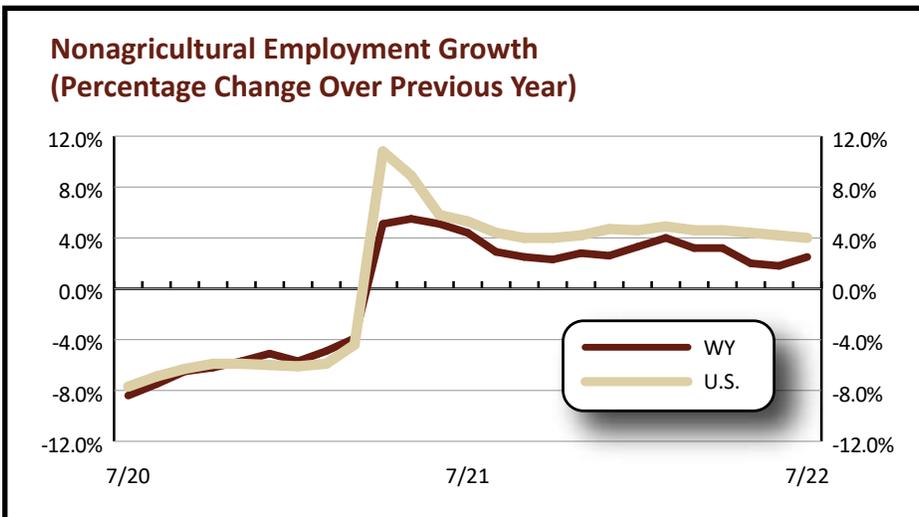
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>292,149</b>	<b>291,600</b>	<b>-549</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	16,395	16,400	5	0.0%
Construction	23,424	24,300	876	3.6%
Manufacturing	10,169	9,900	-269	-2.7%
Wholesale Trade	7,625	7,600	-25	-0.3%
Retail Trade	31,748	30,300	-1,448	-4.8%
Transportation & Utilities	14,085	14,100	15	0.1%
Information	3,100	3,000	-100	-3.3%
Financial Activities	11,706	11,100	-606	-5.5%
Professional & Business Services	21,152	21,600	448	2.1%
Educational & Health Services	28,256	28,300	44	0.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	43,985	43,500	-485	-1.1%
Other Services	16,257	17,000	743	4.4%
Government	64,247	64,500	253	0.4%

Research & Planning's Internal Estimates were run in August 2022 and based on QCEW data through March 2022.

## State Unemployment Rates July 2022 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.9
District of Columbia	5.2
Alaska	4.5
New Mexico	4.5
Delaware	4.4
Illinois	4.4
Nevada	4.4
New York	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.3
Michigan	4.2
Hawaii	4.1
Texas	4.0
California	3.9
Maryland	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Connecticut	3.7
Kentucky	3.7
New Jersey	3.7
Washington	3.7
West Virginia	3.7
Louisiana	3.6
Mississippi	3.6
Massachusetts	3.5
Oregon	3.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.5</b>
North Carolina	3.4
Arizona	3.3
Arkansas	3.3
Colorado	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
South Carolina	3.2
Oklahoma	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Georgia	2.8
Maine	2.8
Florida	2.7
Montana	2.7
Rhode Island	2.7
Virginia	2.7
Alabama	2.6
Idaho	2.6
Indiana	2.6
Iowa	2.5
Missouri	2.5
Kansas	2.4
North Dakota	2.3
South Dakota	2.3
Vermont	2.1
Nebraska	2.0
New Hampshire	2.0
Utah	2.0
Minnesota	1.8



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

## State Unemployment Rates July 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
New York	6.6
Puerto Rico	5.7
District of Columbia	5.4
Nevada	5.1
Illinois	4.8
New Mexico	4.7
Pennsylvania	4.7
Delaware	4.6
Louisiana	4.5
Mississippi	4.4
Ohio	4.4
Alaska	4.3
Connecticut	4.3
Michigan	4.3
Texas	4.3
Arkansas	4.2
Kentucky	4.2
Maryland	4.2
West Virginia	4.2
Arizona	4.0
Tennessee	4.0
California	3.9
Oregon	3.9
Hawaii	3.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.8</b>
New Jersey	3.7
North Carolina	3.7
Washington	3.6
Indiana	3.5
Massachusetts	3.5
Kansas	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Colorado	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Alabama	3.2
South Carolina	3.2
Rhode Island	3.0
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Georgia	2.9
Missouri	2.9
Virginia	2.9
Florida	2.8
Idaho	2.7
Iowa	2.7
Maine	2.7
Montana	2.7
Nebraska	2.5
North Dakota	2.2
Minnesota	2.1
South Dakota	2.1
Utah	2.1
Vermont	2.1
New Hampshire	1.9

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 22	Jun 22	Jul 21	Jun 22 Jul 22	Jul 21 Jul 22
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>18.3</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	5.7	5.6	4.7	1.8	21.3
Construction	2.2	2.1	1.9	4.8	15.8
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.0	0.0	2.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.0	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-13.0</b>	<b>-4.8</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 22	Jun 22	Jul 21	Jun 22 Jul 22	Jul 21 Jul 22
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.0	-3.0
Construction	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.3
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-15.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 22	Jun 22	Jul 21	Jun 22 Jul 22	Jul 21 Jul 22
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>7.1</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.8	2.8	2.5	0.0	12.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	-33.3
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.3	3.1	3.0	6.5	10.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Professional & Business Services	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.2	1.2	8.3	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	10.9	9.8	10.1	11.2	7.9
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.6	20.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>

## Economic Indicators

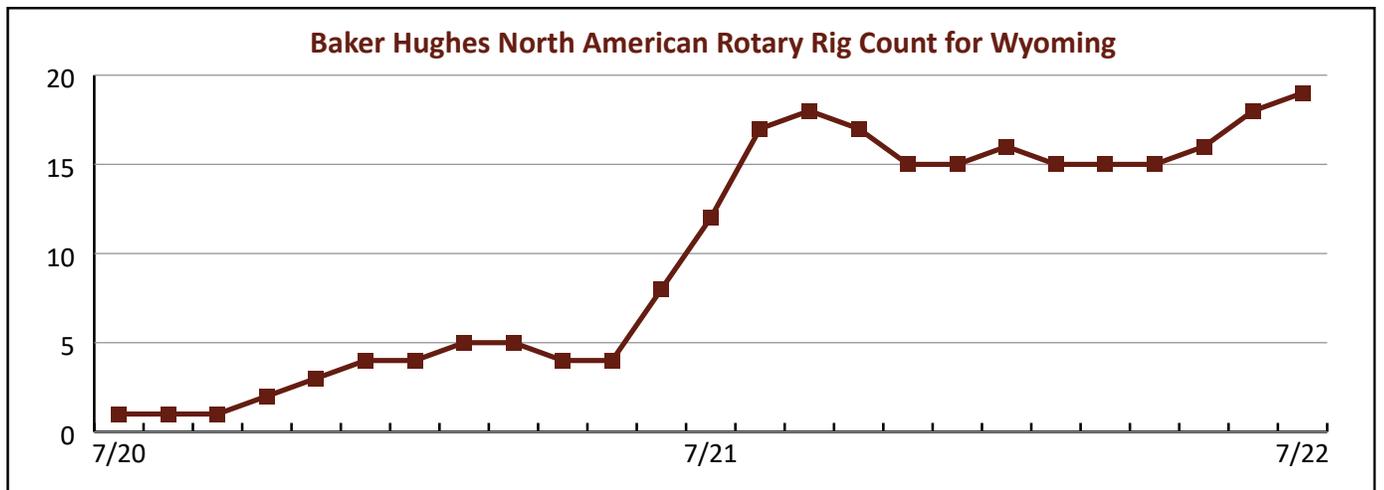
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Wyoming total nonfarm employment increased by 2.5% from July 2021 to July 2022.

	Jul 2022 (p)	Jun 2022 (r)	Jul 2021 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>291,600</b>	<b>290,600</b>	<b>284,500</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Wyoming State Government	13,600	13,600	13,800	0.0	-1.4
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	48,500	48,000	47,700	1.0	1.7
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	38,100	38,300	37,900	-0.5	0.5
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,572,000	7,432,000	7,013,000	1.9	8.0
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.7%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	472,000	386,000	539,000	22.3	-12.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,084,000	3,838,000	4,605,000	6.4	-11.3
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	5,307	6,540	8,374	-18.9	-36.6
Benefits Paid	\$2,223,395	\$2,787,396	\$3,303,967	-20.2	-32.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$418.96	\$426.21	\$394.55	-1.7	6.2
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	296.3	296.3	273.0	0.0	8.5
Food & Beverages	306.3	303.0	277.2	1.1	10.5
Housing	302.3	300.9	281.6	0.5	7.4
Apparel	125.2	126.6	119.1	-1.1	5.1
Transportation	279.0	284.6	239.7	-2.0	16.4
Medical Care	549.6	546.7	524.2	0.5	4.8
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	131.1	130.7	125.6	0.3	4.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.2	143.3	142.4	-0.1	0.5
Other Goods & Services	507.2	505.3	477.1	0.4	6.3
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	271.6	280.5	231.9	-3.1	17.2
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	289	269	247	7.4	17.0
Valuation	\$62,887,000	\$119,091,000	\$122,917,000	-47.2	-48.8
Single Family Homes	167	208	233	-19.7	-28.3
Valuation	\$47,795,000	\$110,731,000	\$117,948,000	-56.8	-59.5
Casper MSA <sup>1</sup> Building Permits	15	21	19	-28.6	-21.1
Valuation	\$2,947,000	\$3,985,000	\$5,064,000	-26.0	-41.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	136	39	68	248.7	100.0
Valuation	\$19,848,000	\$8,900,000	\$6,321,000	123.0	214.0
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>58.3</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

*The lowest unemployment rates in July were in Teton County at 1.7% and Crook County and Niobrara County, both at 2.2%.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jul 2022 (p)	Jun 2022 (r)	Jul 2021 (b)									
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,105</b>	<b>47,299</b>	<b>47,746</b>	<b>45,609</b>	<b>45,701</b>	<b>45,801</b>	<b>1,496</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Big Horn	5,478	5,480	5,543	5,297	5,284	5,320	181	196	223	3.3	3.6	4.0
Fremont	18,491	18,906	18,845	17,811	18,195	17,968	680	711	877	3.7	3.8	4.7
Hot Springs	2,286	2,266	2,290	2,230	2,204	2,199	56	62	91	2.4	2.7	4.0
Park	16,935	16,705	17,017	16,488	16,218	16,423	447	487	594	2.6	2.9	3.5
Washakie	3,915	3,942	4,051	3,783	3,800	3,891	132	142	160	3.4	3.6	3.9
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>49,980</b>	<b>50,180</b>	<b>50,114</b>	<b>48,533</b>	<b>48,596</b>	<b>47,929</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Campbell	21,423	21,627	21,612	20,709	20,852	20,475	714	775	1,137	3.3	3.6	5.3
Crook	4,156	4,013	4,077	4,064	3,911	3,944	92	102	133	2.2	2.5	3.3
Johnson	4,507	4,567	4,491	4,389	4,437	4,335	118	130	156	2.6	2.8	3.5
Sheridan	16,262	16,283	16,293	15,822	15,797	15,646	440	486	647	2.7	3.0	4.0
Weston	3,632	3,690	3,641	3,549	3,599	3,529	83	91	112	2.3	2.5	3.1
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>58,430</b>	<b>58,866</b>	<b>59,285</b>	<b>56,750</b>	<b>56,853</b>	<b>56,822</b>	<b>1,680</b>	<b>2,013</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>
Lincoln	9,582	10,067	9,655	9,328	9,693	9,310	254	374	345	2.7	3.7	3.6
Sublette	4,135	3,943	4,206	4,001	3,793	3,998	134	150	208	3.2	3.8	4.9
Sweetwater	18,116	18,807	18,742	17,407	18,029	17,673	709	778	1,069	3.9	4.1	5.7
Teton	18,118	17,405	18,004	17,817	17,026	17,587	301	379	417	1.7	2.2	2.3
Uinta	8,479	8,644	8,678	8,197	8,312	8,254	282	332	424	3.3	3.8	4.9
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>81,735</b>	<b>81,762</b>	<b>81,808</b>	<b>79,413</b>	<b>79,183</b>	<b>78,665</b>	<b>2,322</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Albany	20,005	20,148	19,958	19,450	19,497	19,234	555	651	724	2.8	3.2	3.6
Goshen	6,567	6,460	6,744	6,405	6,273	6,517	162	187	227	2.5	2.9	3.4
Laramie	49,355	49,319	49,156	47,920	47,746	47,200	1,435	1,573	1,956	2.9	3.2	4.0
Niobrara	1,291	1,253	1,306	1,262	1,225	1,253	29	28	53	2.2	2.2	4.1
Platte	4,517	4,582	4,644	4,376	4,442	4,461	141	140	183	3.1	3.1	3.9
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>53,512</b>	<b>54,110</b>	<b>54,658</b>	<b>51,666</b>	<b>52,113</b>	<b>51,743</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Carbon	7,742	7,717	8,160	7,526	7,478	7,862	216	239	298	2.8	3.1	3.7
Converse	7,464	7,715	7,448	7,252	7,491	7,096	212	224	352	2.8	2.9	4.7
Natrona	38,306	38,678	39,050	36,888	37,144	36,785	1,418	1,534	2,265	3.7	4.0	5.8
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>290,758</b>	<b>292,219</b>	<b>293,611</b>	<b>281,969</b>	<b>282,446</b>	<b>280,959</b>	<b>8,789</b>	<b>9,773</b>	<b>12,652</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.0	3.1	4.5
U.S. ....										3.8	3.8	5.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.5	3.6	5.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2022 Run Date 08/2022.

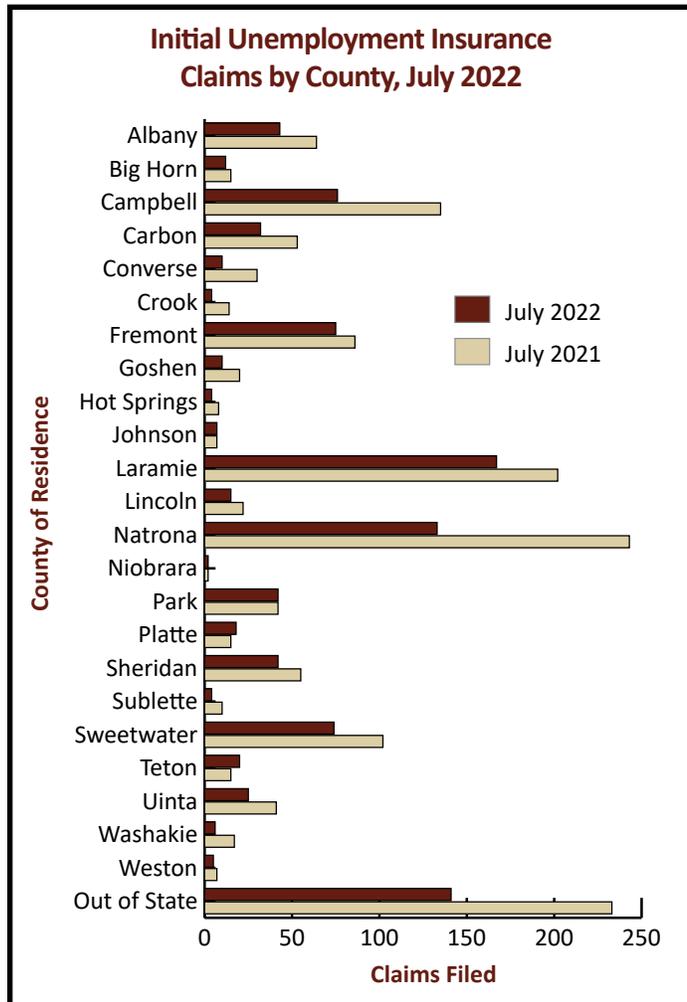
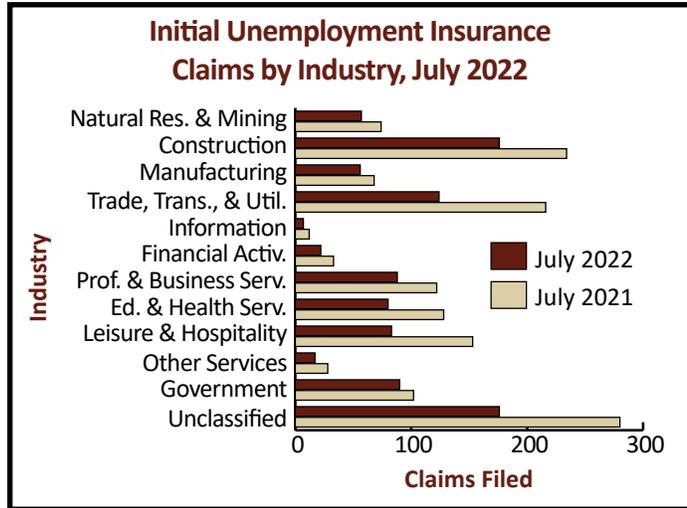
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

*There were 981 initial claims in July 2022, down 32.7% from July 2021. The 981 claims in July marked the seventh lowest for any month dating back to January 2012.*



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 22	Jun 22	Jul 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Claims Filed	981	1,174	1,457	-16.4	-32.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	290	372	377	2.0	-63.9
Natural Resources & Mining	57	114	74	140.6	-67.2
Mining	53	111	63	160.7	-66.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	3	1	10	200.0	-70.0
Construction	176	219	234	-19.6	-24.8
Manufacturing	56	38	68	47.4	-17.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	424	499	696	-15.0	-39.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	124	N/D	216	N/D	-42.6
Wholesale Trade	19	12	41	58.3	-53.7
Retail Trade	83	74	115	12.2	-27.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	21	27	59	-22.2	-64.4
Information	7	N/D	12	N/D	-41.7
Financial Activities	22	30	33	-26.7	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	88	69	122	27.5	-27.9
Educational & Health Services	80	152	128	-47.4	-37.5
Leisure & Hospitality	83	109	153	-23.9	-45.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	17	21	28	-19.0	-39.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	90	110	102	-18.2	-11.8
Federal Government	10	6	12	66.7	-16.7
State Government	16	8	8	100.0	100.0
Local Government	63	96	81	-34.4	-22.2
Local Education	25	70	24	-64.3	4.2
UNCLASSIFIED	176	191	280	-7.9	-37.1
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	167	181	202	-7.7	-17.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	46	43	31	7.0	48.4
Construction	38	36	24	5.6	58.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	83	90	125	-7.8	-33.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	30	31	40	-3.2	-25.0
Financial Activities	4	7	9	-42.9	-55.6
Professional & Business Services	20	14	25	42.9	-20.0
Educational & Health Services	11	14	22	-21.4	-50.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11	16	20	-31.3	-45.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	14	19	9	-26.3	55.6
UNCLASSIFIED	23	29	35	-20.7	-34.3
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	133	124	243	7.3	-45.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	37	34	53	8.8	-30.2
Construction	19	21	20	-9.5	-5.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	70	74	130	-5.4	-46.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	20	18	54	11.1	-63.0
Financial Activities	6	6	6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	10	10	22	0.0	-54.5
Educational & Health Services	11	22	24	-50.0	-54.2
Leisure & Hospitality	11	12	18	-8.3	-38.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	7	4	17	75.0	-58.8
UNCLASSIFIED	17	11	42	54.5	-59.5

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.  
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

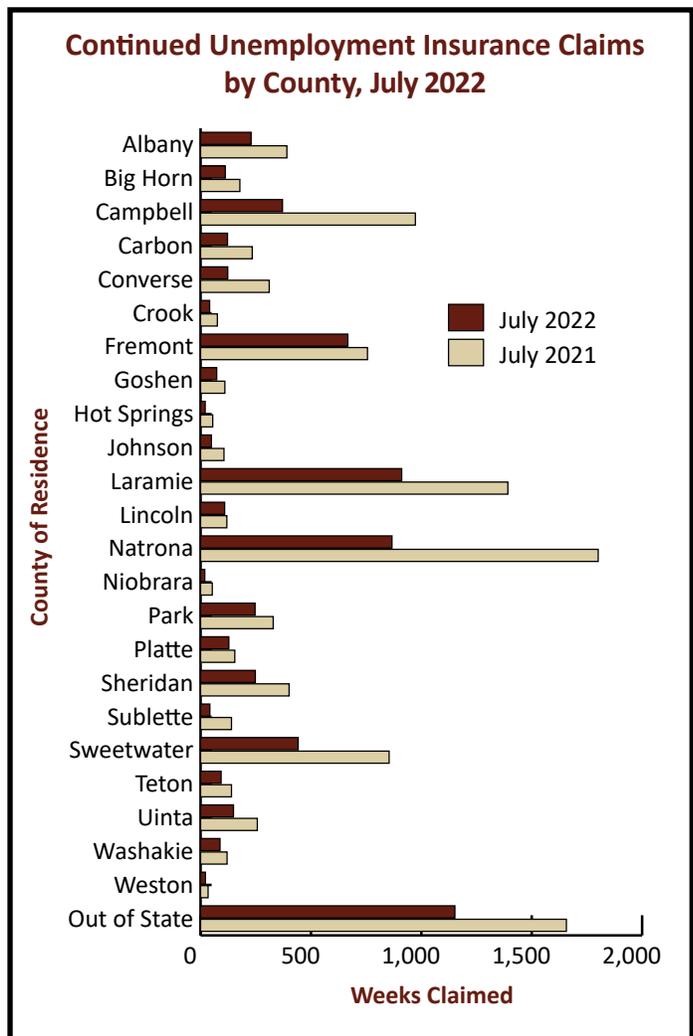
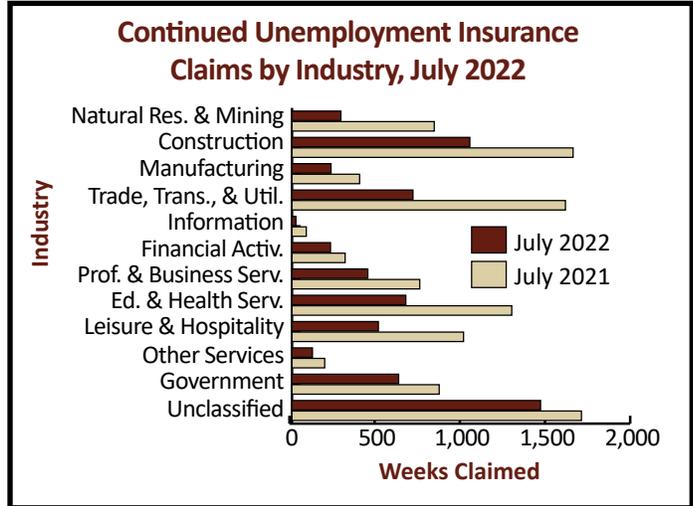
# Wyoming Normalized<sup>a</sup> Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

There were 6,351 continued weeks claimed in July, down 40.6% over the year. The 6,351 claims made July the second lowest month for continued weeks over the last decade.

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 22	Jun 22	Jul 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	6,351	6,524	10,691	-2.7	-40.6
Total Unique Claimants	2,119	2,022	3,506	4.8	-39.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,562	1,609	2,883	-2.9	-45.8
Natural Resources & Mining	287	354	835	-18.9	-65.6
Mining	263	329	811	-20.1	-67.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	32	26	103	23.1	-68.9
Construction	1,044	993	1,650	5.1	-36.7
Manufacturing	229	262	397	-12.6	-42.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,703	3,061	5,243	-11.7	-48.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	710	918	1,605	-22.7	-55.8
Wholesale Trade	107	125	401	-14.4	-73.3
Retail Trade	409	413	773	-1.0	-47.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	193	379	429	-49.1	-55.0
Information	23	32	84	-28.1	-72.6
Financial Activities	226	199	312	13.6	-27.6
Professional & Business Services	445	429	750	3.7	-40.7
Educational & Health Services	668	582	1,290	14.8	-48.2
Leisure & Hospitality	507	772	1,007	-34.3	-49.7
Other Services, except Public Admin.	120	126	192	-4.8	-37.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	626	481	864	30.1	-27.5
Federal Government	32	36	76	-11.1	-57.9
State Government	54	37	116	45.9	-53.4
Local Government	540	407	671	32.7	-19.5
Local Education	317	186	246	70.4	28.9
UNCLASSIFIED	1,459	1,371	1,699	6.4	-14.1
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	911	853	1,392	6.8	-34.6
Total Unique Claimants	320	263	453	21.7	-29.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	169	180	410	-6.1	-58.8
Construction	94	108	210	-13.0	-55.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	501	545	1,078	-8.1	-53.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	110	143	402	-23.1	-72.6
Financial Activities	54	54	58	0.0	-6.9
Professional & Business Services	85	96	138	-11.5	-38.4
Educational & Health Services	133	128	233	3.9	-42.9
Leisure & Hospitality	79	83	185	-4.8	-57.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	30	35	97	-14.3	-69.1
UNCLASSIFIED	165	137	215	20.4	-23.3
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	867	898	1,801	-3.5	-51.9
Total Unique Claimants	286	256	599	11.7	-52.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	169	180	410	-6.1	-58.8
Construction	94	108	210	-13.0	-55.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	501	545	1,078	-8.1	-53.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	110	143	402	-23.1	-72.6
Financial Activities	54	54	58	0.0	-6.9
Professional & Business Services	85	96	138	-11.5	-38.4
Educational & Health Services	133	128	233	3.9	-42.9
Leisure & Hospitality	79	83	185	-4.8	-57.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	30	35	97	-14.3	-69.1
UNCLASSIFIED	165	137	215	20.4	-23.3

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



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