

# TRENDS

## 2021Q1 Quarterly Update

### Wyoming Job Losses Continue Into First Quarter 2021

by: Michael Moore, Editor

*This article provides an overview of Wyoming’s employment and wages in first quarter 2021, as over-the-year job losses continued for the fourth consecutive quarter during the COVID-19 pandemic. The data presented in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, available online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc\\_202.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm).*

First quarter 2021 (2021Q1) marked the fourth consecutive quarter of economic downturn for Wyoming during the COVID-19 pandemic. Average monthly employment fell by more than 14,000 jobs (-5.4%) over the year and total wages decreased by \$197.6 million (-5.9%; see Table 1). The state’s average weekly wage decreased by \$5 (-0.5%).

This article compares data from 2021Q1 at the industry and county levels to data from the prior year and, in some cases, 10 years earlier. This analysis helps provide a better understanding of how the pandemic and continued job losses in mining impacted Wyoming’s labor market. The data presented in this article are from

**Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2020Q1 and 2021Q1**

	2021Q1	2020Q1	Change, 2020Q1-2021Q1	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	254,345	268,850	-14,505	-5.4
Total Wages	\$3.2 Billion	\$3.4 Billion	-\$197.6 Million	-5.9
Average Weekly Wage	\$954	\$959	-\$5	-0.5

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/21.

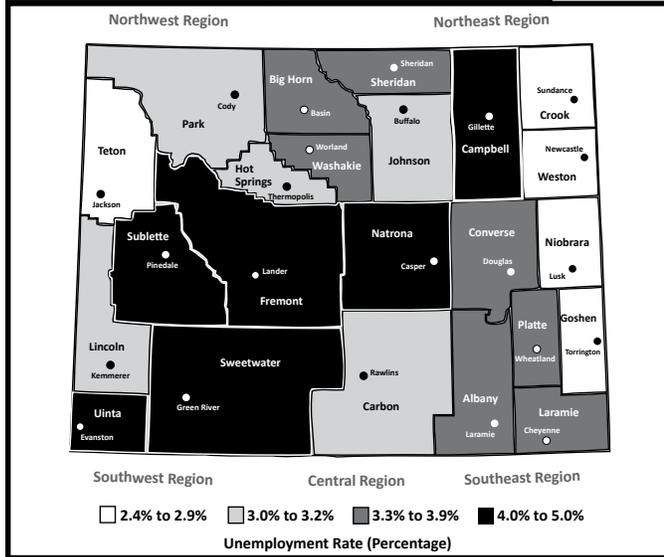
the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming’s computer & electronic product manufacturing (NAICS 334) experienced a volatile period of job gains and losses over the last 20 years. ... *page 17*
- Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming increased by 5,500 jobs, or 2.0%, from August 2020 to August 2021. ... *page 24*

**Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, August 2021 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**



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**Wyoming Labor Force Trends**



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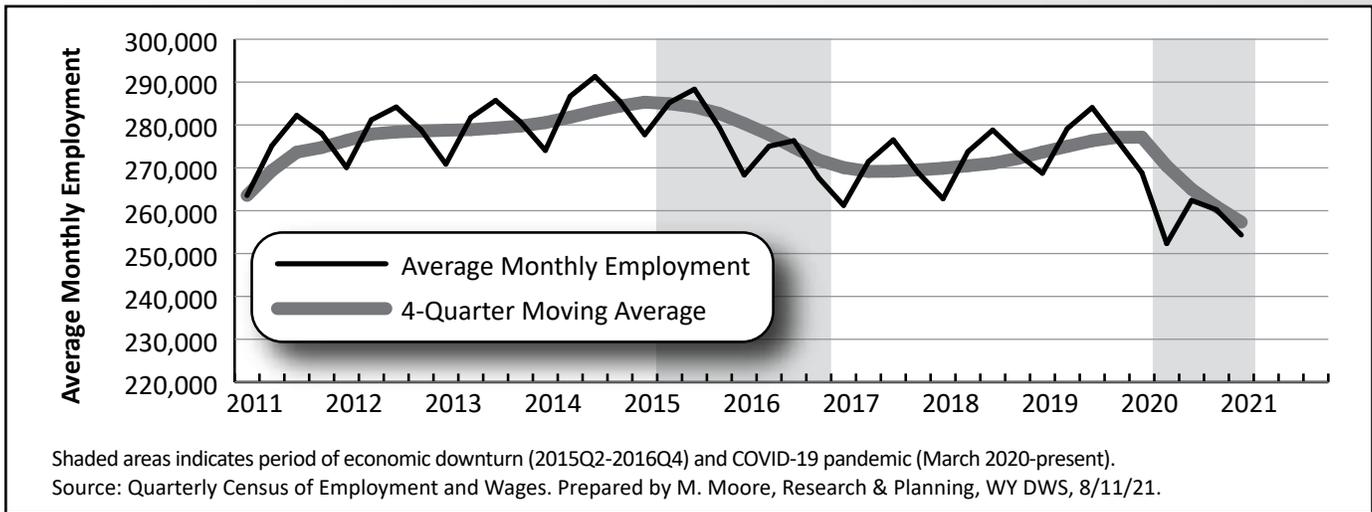
**Introduction**

Wyoming’s average monthly employment in 2021Q1 was 254,345, down from 268,850 in 2020Q1, just prior to the pandemic (-14,505, or -5.4%; see Table 2, page 4). Employment also decreased from 2020Q4 to 2021Q1, which followed normal seasonal patterns, and employment remained substantially lower than at any point during the last 10 years (see

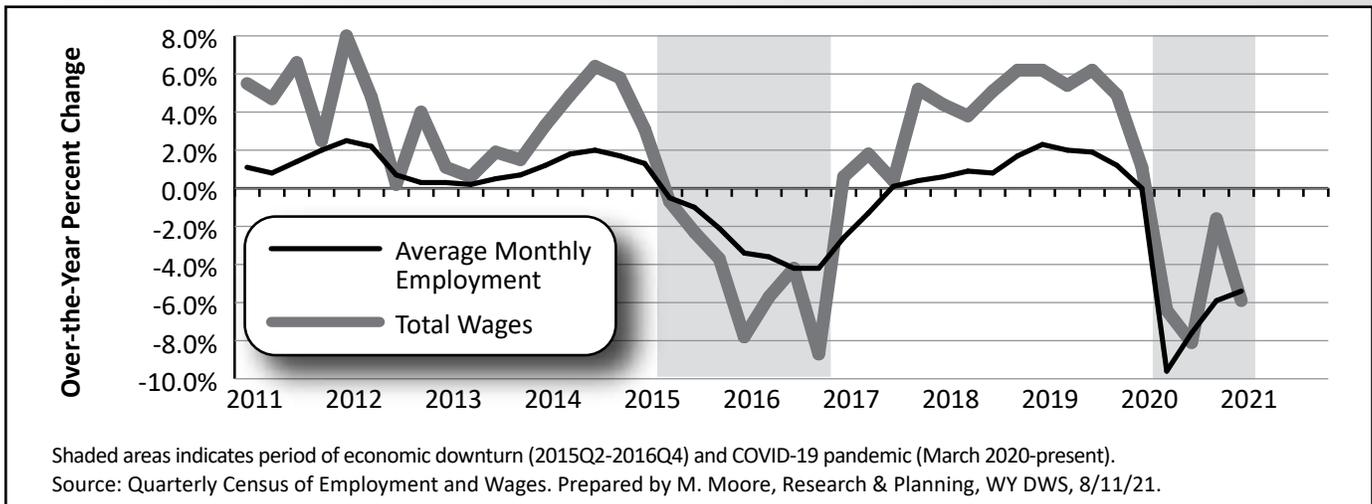
Figure 1). The state’s total wages were \$3.2 billion, down \$197.6 million (-5.9%) over the year. Wyoming’s average weekly wage in 2021Q1 was \$954, compared to \$959 the prior year (-\$5, or -0.5%).

Wyoming is in the midst of its third economic downturn since 2009 (see Figures 1 and 2). An *economic downturn* is defined by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average

(Text continued on page 5)



**Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1**



**Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1**

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1

Year/ Quarter	Average Monthly Employment	Over-the-Year Change		Total Wages (in Millions)	Over-the-Year Change		Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%		\$	%		\$	%
2011Q1	263,558	2,832	1.1	\$2,769.1	\$141.5	5.4	\$808	\$33	4.3
2011Q2	275,169	2,125	0.8	\$2,933.5	\$130.6	4.7	\$820	\$30	3.9
2011Q3	282,231	2,802	1.0	\$3,053.9	\$187.2	6.5	\$832	\$43	5.5
2011Q4	278,015	5,504	2.0	\$3,165.7	\$78.7	2.5	\$876	\$5	0.5
2012Q1	270,073	6,515	2.5	\$2,991.2	\$222.2	8.0	\$852	\$44	5.4
2012Q2	281,192	6,023	2.2	\$3,074.2	\$140.7	4.8	\$841	\$21	2.6
2012Q3	284,180	1,949	0.7	\$3,060.1	\$6.2	0.2	\$828	-\$4	-0.5
2012Q4	278,934	919	0.3	\$3,294.1	\$128.3	4.1	\$908	\$33	3.7
2013Q1	270,881	808	0.3	\$3,024.2	\$33.0	1.1	\$859	\$7	0.8
2013Q2	281,707	515	0.2	\$3,093.1	\$18.9	0.6	\$845	\$4	0.4
2013Q3	285,726	1,546	0.5	\$3,119.2	\$59.1	1.9	\$840	\$11	1.4
2013Q4	280,701	1,767	0.6	\$3,344.4	\$50.3	1.5	\$916	\$8	0.9
2014Q1	274,050	3,169	1.2	\$3,124.2	\$99.9	3.3	\$877	\$18	2.1
2014Q2	286,669	4,962	1.8	\$3,243.4	\$150.3	4.9	\$870	\$26	3.0
2014Q3	291,299	5,573	2.0	\$3,317.5	\$198.2	6.4	\$876	\$36	4.3
2014Q4	285,540	4,839	1.7	\$3,536.9	\$192.5	5.8	\$953	\$36	4.0
2015Q1	277,691	3,641	1.3	\$3,218.2	\$94.0	3.0	\$891	\$15	1.7
2015Q2	285,186	-1,483	-0.5	\$3,219.0	-\$24.4	-0.8	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015Q3	288,316	-2,983	-1.0	\$3,242.0	-\$75.4	-2.3	\$865	-\$11	-1.3
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016Q1	268,324	-9,367	-3.4	\$2,974.7	-\$243.5	-7.6	\$853	-\$39	-4.3
2016Q2	275,018	-10,168	-3.6	\$3,035.5	-\$183.5	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,309	-12,007	-4.2	\$3,107.0	-\$135.0	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017Q1	261,224	-7,100	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$14.1	0.5	\$880	\$27	3.2
2017Q2	271,729	-3,289	-1.2	\$3,092.2	\$56.7	1.9	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,521	212	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.5	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,791	1,150	0.4	\$3,273.2	\$161.9	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.8
2018Q1	262,736	1,512	0.6	\$3,121.5	\$132.7	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,712	1,983	0.7	\$3,204.7	\$112.5	3.6	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,832	2,311	0.8	\$3,278.1	\$159.6	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,307	4,516	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$202.0	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	6,003	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.5	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,443	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$175.0	5.5	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,228	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.5	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,201	1.2	\$3,646.3	\$171.0	4.9	\$1,014	\$36	3.7
2020Q1	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,825	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$34	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1(p)	254,345	-14,505	-5.4	\$3,153.6	-\$197.6	-5.9	\$954	-\$5	-0.5

(p)Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by C. Toups, Research &amp; Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/21.

## Box 1: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Selected Levels for Mining (NAICS 21)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	21	Mining
Subsector (3-Digit)	212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas
Industry Group (4-Digit)	2121	Coal Mining
Detailed Industry (4-Digit)	2122	Metal Ore Mining
National Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	21229	Other Metal Ore Mining
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	212291	Uranium-Radium-Vandaleium Ore Mining

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 3)

monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW. Wyoming’s two most recent downturns occurred from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4. Declining energy prices preceded both recent downturns (Moore, 2019a).

The COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for energy resources have driven Wyoming’s recent job losses. The state’s average monthly employment of 254,345 in 2021Q1 was slightly higher than the 252,329 in 2020Q2, which marked the lowest employment over

the last decade (see Figure 1, page 3). Prior to the pandemic, Wyoming’s lowest average monthly employment in the last decade was 261,224 in 2017Q1.

**Industry**

Industries are organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure for mining (NAICS 21) can be found in Box 1 on page 4.

Employment and wages at the two-digit sector level are shown in Table 3.

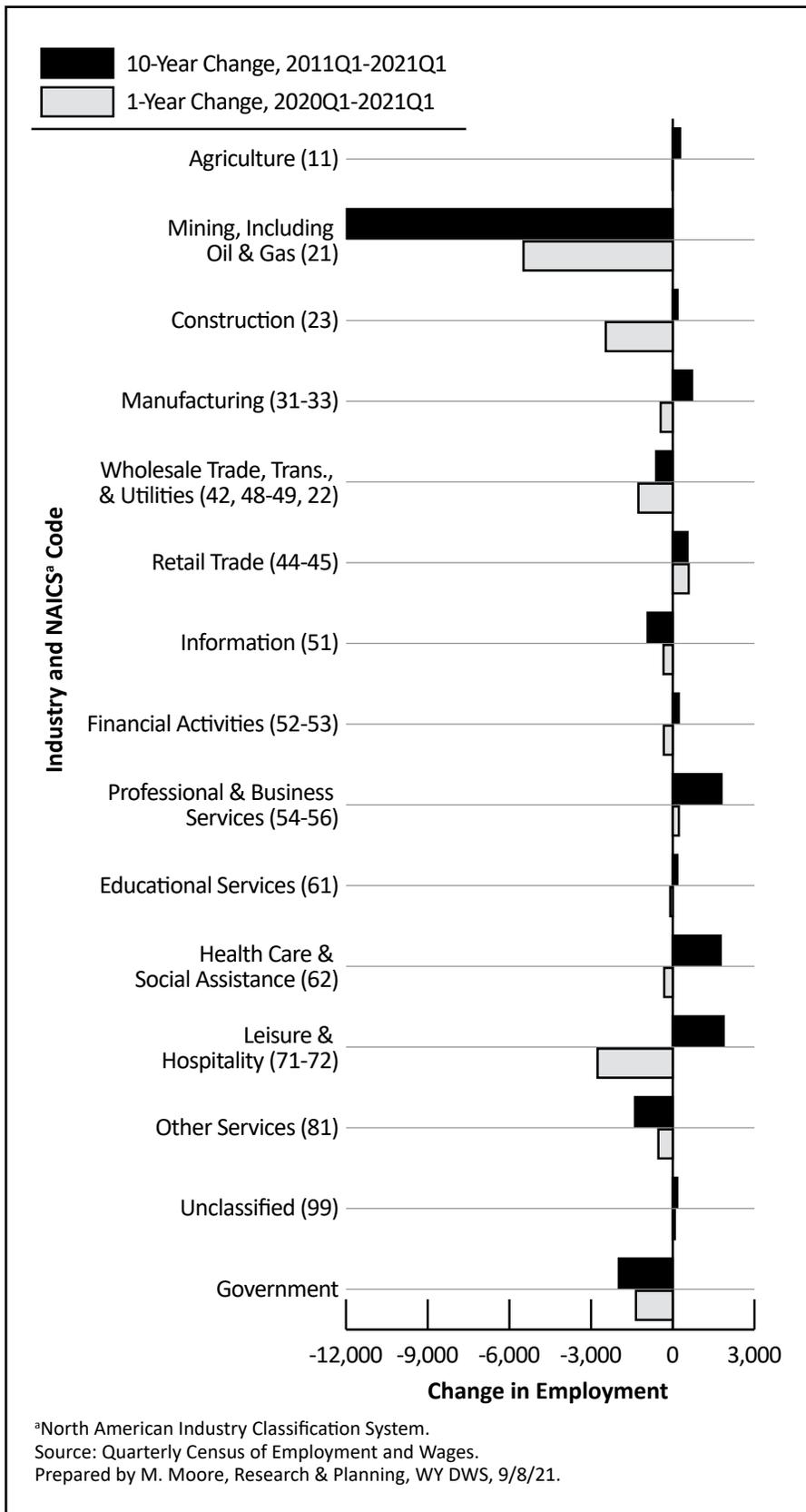
**Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS<sup>a</sup> Sector and Ownership, 2020Q1-2021Q1**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q1	2020Q1	Change		2021Q1	2020Q1	Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>Ownership - Total</b>		<b>254,345</b>	<b>268,850</b>	<b>-14,505</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>\$3,153.6</b>	<b>\$3,351.2</b>	<b>-\$197.6</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
<b>Ownership - Private</b>		<b>189,999</b>	<b>203,150</b>	<b>-13,152</b>	<b>-6.5</b>	<b>\$2,324.5</b>	<b>\$2,526.5</b>	<b>-\$202.0</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
11	Agriculture	2,399	2,414	-15	-0.6	\$21.5	\$22.7	-\$1.2	-5.5
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14,214	19,696	-5,482	-27.8	\$329.3	\$468.3	-\$139.0	-29.7
23	Construction	18,212	20,672	-2,460	-11.9	\$230.4	\$274.5	-\$44.1	-16.1
31	Manufacturing	9,412	9,857	-446	-4.5	\$162.0	\$179.4	-\$17.4	-9.7
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,463	20,725	-1,262	-6.1	\$300.6	\$328.7	-\$28.2	-8.6
44-45	Retail Trade	28,638	28,054	584	2.1	\$224.9	\$213.3	\$11.6	5.5
51	Information	2,896	3,239	-342	-10.6	\$40.0	\$40.8	-\$0.8	-2.0
52-53	Financial Activities	10,822	11,150	-329	-2.9	\$193.9	\$173.8	\$20.1	11.6
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	18,247	18,025	223	1.2	\$277.4	\$251.9	\$25.5	10.1
61	Educational Services	1,811	1,903	-92	-4.8	\$17.5	\$16.3	\$1.2	7.3
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,374	25,690	-316	-1.2	\$275.5	\$282.0	-\$6.5	-2.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	31,807	34,568	-2,761	-8.0	\$177.4	\$203.3	-\$25.9	-12.7
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,540	7,068	-528	-7.5	\$63.8	\$69.2	-\$5.3	-7.7
99	Unclassified	163	88	75	84.9	\$10.3	\$2.3	\$8.0	349.6
<b>Total Government</b>		<b>64,346</b>	<b>65,699</b>	<b>-1,353</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>\$829.1</b>	<b>\$824.7</b>	<b>\$4.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Federal Government		7,231	7,172	59	0.8	\$122.7	\$118.7	\$4.0	3.4
State Government		12,331	12,436	-105	-0.8	\$176.8	\$177.7	-\$0.9	-0.5
Local Government		44,784	46,091	-1,307	-2.8	\$529.6	\$528.4	\$1.2	0.2
61	Educational Services	22,983	23,927	-944	-3.9	\$247.9	\$245.7	\$2.2	0.9
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,904	8,910	-6	-0.1	\$143.5	\$141.1	\$2.4	1.7

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/21.



Employment and wages for selected industries are discussed more thoroughly in this article, with industry-specific tables that include data for selected subsectors (three-digit), industry groups (four-digit), and detailed national industries (six-digit).

Substantial over-the-year job losses occurred in nearly every industry, with the greatest losses found in mining (-5,482, or -27.8%), leisure & hospitality (-2,761, or -8.0%), and construction (-2,460, or -11.9%). Conversely, job growth was seen in retail trade (584, or 2.1%) and professional & business services (223, or 1.2%).

Total government employment decreased by 1,353 jobs (-2.1%) over the year. Job losses were seen in local (-1,307, or -2.8%) and state (-105, or -0.8%) government, while federal government added 59 jobs (0.8%).

Most industries saw some job growth over the last 10 years (see Figure 3). Industries that added jobs from 2011Q1 to 2021Q1 included leisure & hospitality (1,871, or 6.3%), professional & business services (1,788, or 10.9%), and health care & social assistance (1,758, or 7.4%), among others.

**Figure 3: One-Year and 10-Year Change in Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by Industry, , 2011Q1-2021Q1 and 2020Q1-2021Q1**

However, the most noticeable change over the last 10 years occurred in mining, including oil & gas, which lost 11,968 jobs (-45.7%). In other words, nearly half of the 26,182 jobs in mining in 2011Q1 were gone by 2021Q1.

### Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Employment in mining fell from 19,696 in 2020Q1 to 14,214 in 2021Q1 (-5,482, or -27.8%; see Table 4). This marked the lowest level of employment in Wyoming's mining sector at any time since at least 2000Q1 (Research & Planning, 2021; see Figure 4, page 8).

Mining accounted for 5.6% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2021Q1, compared to 7.3% in 2020Q1. In 2011Q1, mining contributed 9.9% of all jobs to the statewide total.

Recent over-the-year job losses in mining began prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and 2021Q1 marked the sixth consecutive quarter of over-the-year job losses in this industry (see Figure 5, page 8).

All three mining subsectors lost jobs in 2021Q1 (see Table 4). Of the 5,482 jobs lost in mining over the year, 4,066 were in support activities for mining (NAICS 213),

**Table 4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2020Q1 and 2021Q1**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q1	2020Q1	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q1	2020Q1	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14,214	19,696	-5,482	-27.8	\$329.3	\$468.3	-\$139.0	-29.7
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,249	2,851	-602	-21.1	\$77.3	\$102.7	-\$25.3	-24.7
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	943	1,603	-660	-41.2	\$28.0	\$56.9	-\$28.8	-50.7
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,306	1,248	58	4.6	\$49.3	\$45.8	\$3.5	7.7
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,093	7,907	-814	-10.3	\$169.0	\$189.1	-\$20.1	-10.7
2121	Coal Mining	4,413	5,151	-738	-14.3	\$106.5	\$119.7	-\$13.2	-11.0
2122	Metal Ore Mining	97	96	1	1.4	\$2.2	\$2.5	-\$0.3	-11.8
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,583	2,659	-77	-2.9	\$60.2	\$66.9	-\$6.7	-9.9
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	16	18	-2	-9.3	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	-2.5
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	221	232	-12	-5.0	\$2.8	\$3.6	-\$0.8	-21.6
212325	Clay, Ceramic, & Refractory Minerals Mining	590	577	13	2.3	\$8.7	\$8.9	-\$0.2	-2.0
212391	Potash, Soda, & Borate Mineral Mining	1,650	1,708	-59	-3.4	\$47.1	\$52.2	-\$5.1	-9.8
213	Support Activities For Mining	4,872	8,938	-4,066	-45.5	\$83.0	\$176.5	-\$93.6	-53.0
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	515	1,442	-926	-64.3	\$10.9	\$31.7	-\$20.8	-65.7
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	4,104	7,217	-3,114	-43.1	\$68.3	\$139.9	-\$71.6	-51.2
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	153	173	-20	-11.6	\$2.0	\$2.4	-\$0.4	-17.5

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/21.

which includes drilling oil & gas wells, along with support activities for oil & gas, coal, metal, and nonmetallic minerals mining.

Employment in oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) declined by 602 jobs (-21.1%). Within this subsector, crude petroleum extraction (NAICS 211120) lost 660 jobs (-41.2%), while natural gas extraction (NAICS 211130) added 58 jobs (4.6%).

Mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212) lost 814 jobs (-10.3%). The majority of those job losses were seen in coal mining (NAICS 2121; -738, or -14.3%), which has steadily decreased since the start of the 2015 downturn (Research & Planning, 2021).

Total wages in mining decreased from \$468.3 million in 2020Q1 to \$329.3 million

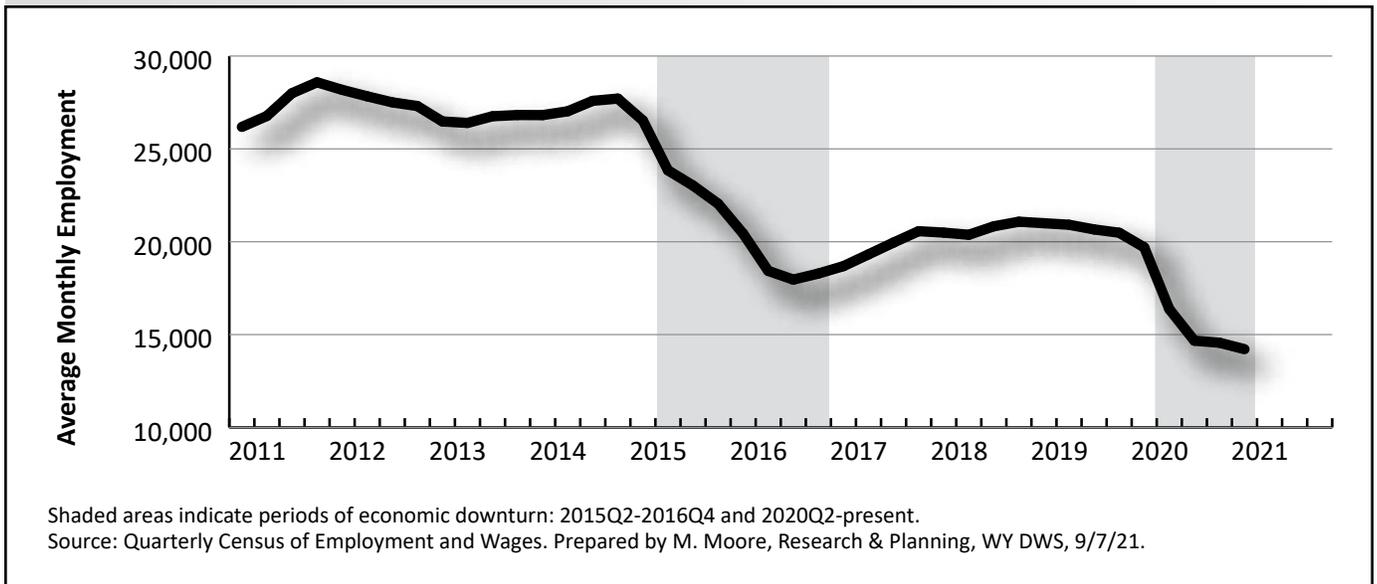


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1

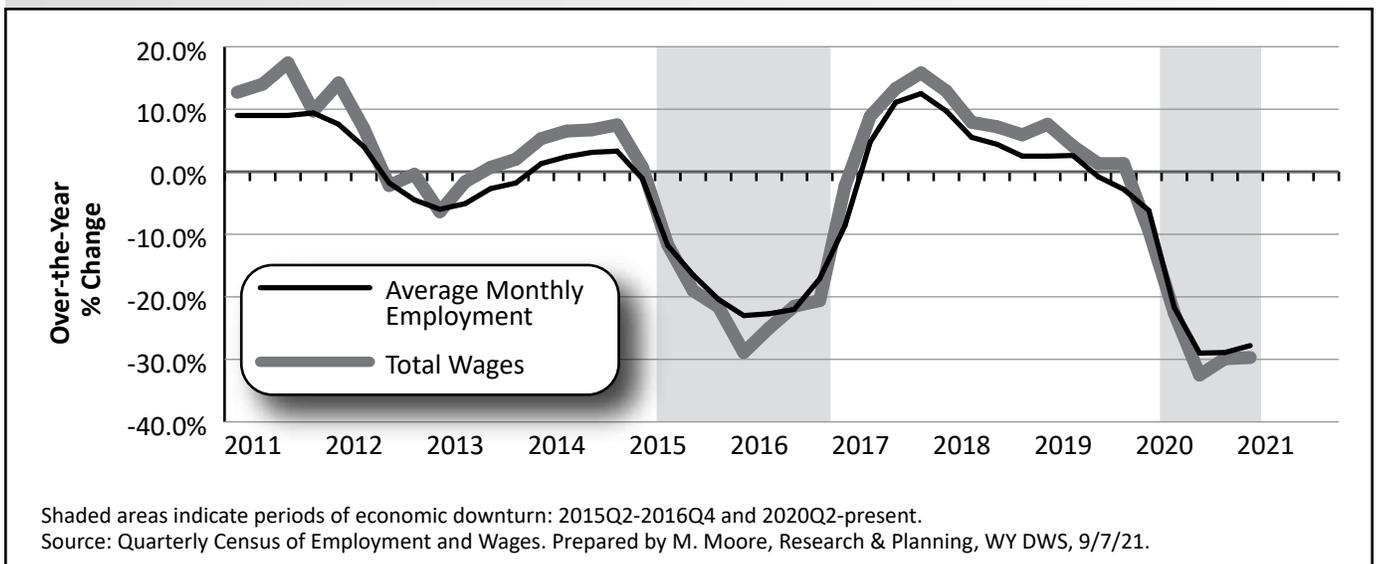


Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1

in 2021Q1 (-\$139.0 million, or -29.7%). Mining accounted for 10.4% of the state’s total wages in 2021Q1, compared to 14.0% in 2020Q1. A decade earlier in 2011Q1, mining accounted for 19.9% of Wyoming’s total wages (Research & Planning, 2021). In other words, mining accounted for approximately \$1 of every \$5 in total payroll in 2011Q1, compared to \$1 of every \$10 in 2021Q1.

**Construction (NAICS 23)**

Employment in construction fell from 20,672 in 2020Q1 to 18,212 in 2021Q1 (-2,460, or -11.9%; see Table 5). Construction accounted for 7.2% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2021Q1, compared to 7.7% a year earlier. In 2011Q1, construction made

up 6.8% of the state’s total employment.

From 2018 to 2019, Wyoming’s overall job growth was largely driven by substantial employment increases in the construction industry (see Figures 6 and 7, page 10), with employers adding temporary jobs for large pipeline construction projects (Moore, 2019b). As those projects were completed, employment in construction declined. In 2021Q1, average monthly employment in heavy & civil engineering (NAICS 237) decreased by 2,287 (-36.0%) over the year.

The specialty trade contractors subsector (NAICS 238) lost 447 jobs (-4.2%) over the year, while construction of buildings (NAICS 236) added 273 jobs

**Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Construction (NAICS 23) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit), 2020Q1 and 2021Q1**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q1	2020Q1	Over-the-Year Change N	%	2021Q1	2020Q1	Over-the-Year Change \$	%
23	Construction	18,212	20,672	-2,460	-11.9	\$230.4	\$274.5	-\$44.1	-16.1
236	Construction of Buildings	4,028	3,754	273	7.3	\$50.6	\$46.9	\$3.7	7.8
2361	Residential Building Construction	2,925	2,567	358	13.9	\$32.7	\$28.3	\$4.3	15.3
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,102	1,187	-85	-7.1	\$17.9	\$18.6	-\$0.7	-3.6
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	4,074	6,360	-2,287	-36.0	\$62.4	\$99.8	-\$37.3	-37.4
2371	Utility System Construction	2,612	4,832	-2,219	-45.9	\$41.9	\$78.2	-\$36.4	-46.5
2372	Land Subdivision	30	31	-1	-3.2	\$0.3	\$0.3	\$0.1	36.1
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,203	1,252	-48	-3.9	\$16.6	\$16.9	-\$0.3	-1.9
2379	Other Heavy Construction	228	246	-18	-7.3	\$3.7	\$4.4	-\$0.7	-16.4
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	10,111	10,557	-447	-4.2	\$117.4	\$127.9	-\$10.5	-8.2
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,160	2,152	9	0.4	\$22.0	\$22.0	\$0.0	0.0
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	4,633	4,845	-212	-4.4	\$59.3	\$67.1	-\$7.8	-11.7
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,271	1,281	-10	-0.8	\$12.3	\$12.2	\$0.2	1.3
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,047	2,280	-234	-10.2	\$23.8	\$26.6	-\$2.8	-10.5

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/21.

(7.3%). Growth in the NAICS 236 subsector was driven by residential building construction (NAICS 2361), which added 358 jobs over the year (13.9%).

Total wages in construction decreased from \$274.5 million in 2020Q1 to \$230.4 million in 2021Q1 (-\$44.1 million, or -16.1%). Construction accounted for 7.3%

of the state’s total wages in 2021Q1, down from 8.2% a year earlier. In 2011Q1, construction made up 7.1% of the state’s total wages (Research & Planning, 2021).

**Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)**

Retail trade experienced the greatest job growth of any industry in 2021Q1 and

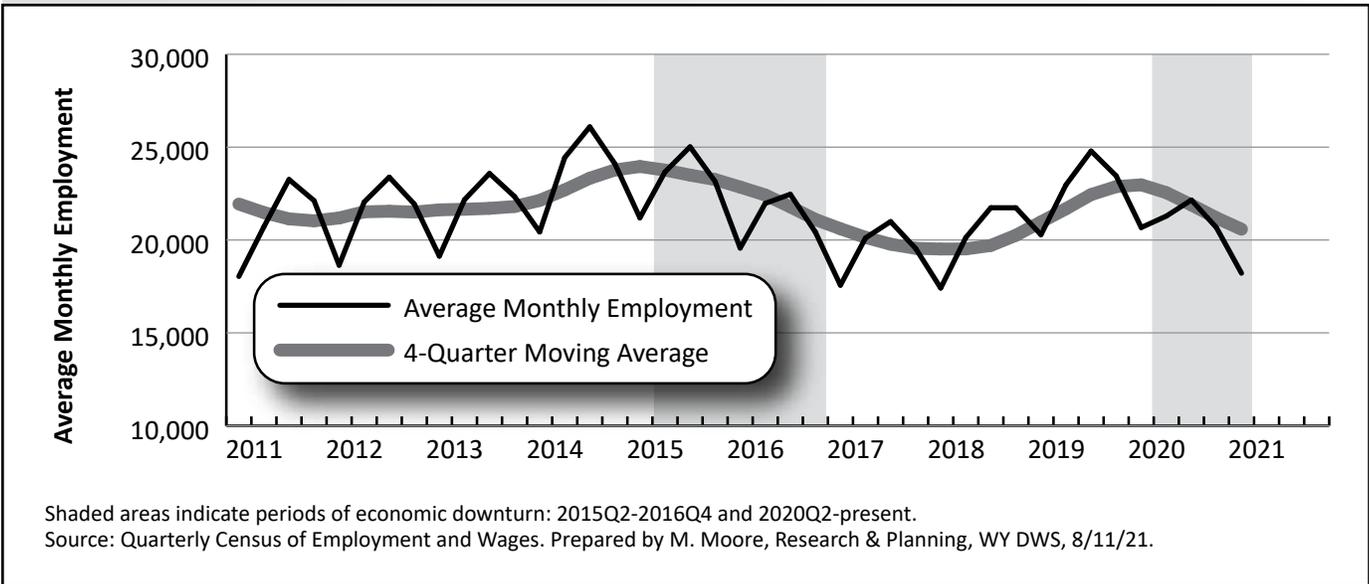


Figure 6: Average Monthly Employment in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1

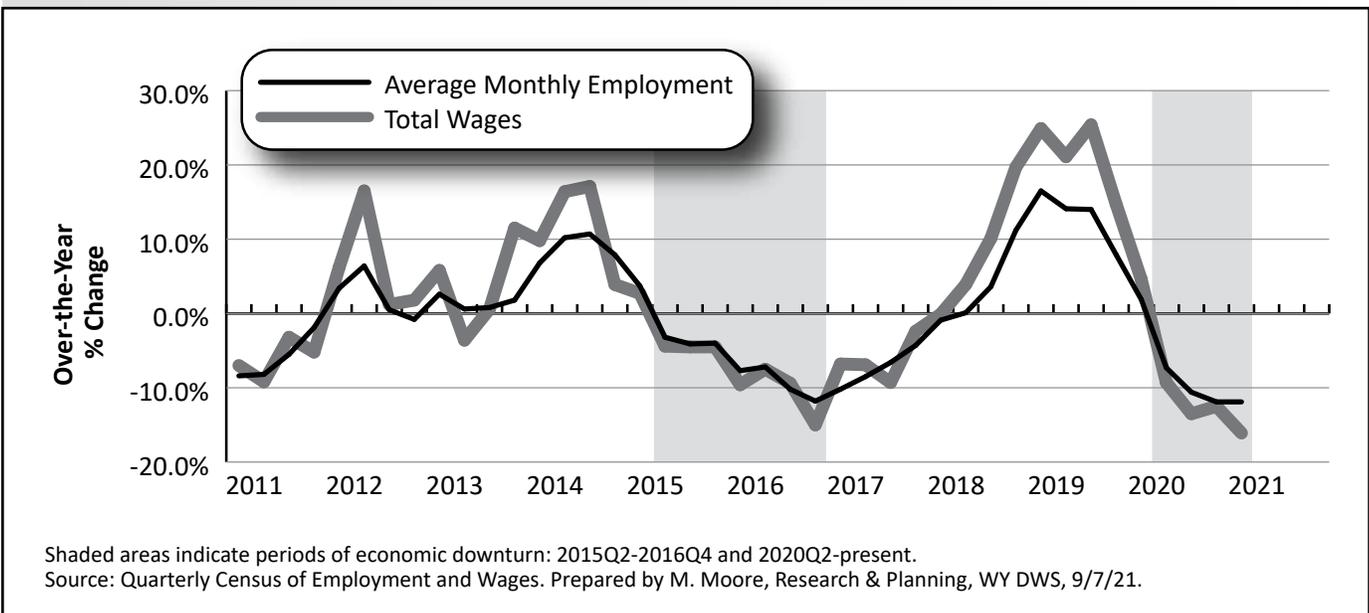


Figure 7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1

at any time during the pandemic. Average monthly employment grew from 28,054 in 2020Q1 to 28,638 in 2021Q1 (584, or 2.1%; see Table 6). Retail trade accounted for 11.3% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2021Q1, compared to 10.4% in 2020Q1 and 10.7% in 2011Q1 (Research & Planning, 2021).

Retail trade experienced 17 quarters (more than four years) of over-the-year job losses from 2016Q2 to 2020Q2 before employment remained unchanged in 2020Q3 and then increased in 2020Q4 and 2021Q1 (see Figures 8 and 9, page 12).

The greatest job growth was seen in food & beverage stores (NAICS 445; 242, or 5.2%), followed by building material & garden supply stores (NAICS 444; 224, or 6.7%) and general merchandise stores

(NAICS 452; 224, or 4.4%). Job growth in these subsectors was somewhat offset by job losses in subsectors such as motor vehicle & parts dealers (NAICS 441; -115, or -2.7%), miscellaneous store retailers (NAICS 453; -62, or -4.3%), and clothing & clothing accessories stores (NAICS 448; -26, or -2.1%).

Baker (2020) described a surge in home improvement projects nationally during the pandemic, which could explain some of the job growth in Wyoming’s retail trade sector.

Total wages in retail trade increased from \$213.3 million in 2020Q1 to \$224.9 million in 2021Q1 (\$11.6 million, or 5.5%). Retail trade accounted for 7.1% of the state’s total wages in 2021Q1, compared to 6.4% in both 2020Q1 and 2011Q1.

**Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) by Subsector (3-Digit) in Wyoming, 2020Q1 & 2021Q1**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q1	2020Q1	N	%	2021Q1	2020Q1	\$	%
<b>44</b>	<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>28,638</b>	<b>28,054</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>\$224.9</b>	<b>\$213.3</b>	<b>\$11.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,147	4,261	-115	-2.7	\$48.5	\$47.2	\$1.3	2.8
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	662	660	2	0.4	\$6.6	\$5.6	\$1.0	17.9
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	655	668	-13	-1.9	\$6.5	\$6.1	\$0.4	7.2
444	Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	3,553	3,328	224	6.7	\$29.2	\$26.4	\$2.8	10.5
445	Food & Beverage Stores	4,907	4,665	242	5.2	\$35.1	\$34.9	\$0.2	0.6
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	944	941	3	0.3	\$8.0	\$7.8	\$0.2	2.2
447	Gasoline Stations	3,861	3,768	93	2.5	\$23.8	\$22.5	\$1.3	5.9
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1,204	1,230	-26	-2.1	\$7.0	\$6.9	\$0.1	2.1
451	Sports, Hobby, Music Instrument, Book Stores	1,442	1,413	30	2.1	\$7.7	\$7.2	\$0.5	7.1
452	General Merchandise Stores	5,288	5,064	224	4.4	\$36.2	\$33.1	\$3.1	9.4
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1,360	1,422	-62	-4.3	\$9.4	\$8.4	\$1.0	12.5
454	Nonstore Retailers	616	635	-19	-3.0	\$6.9	\$7.2	-\$0.4	-5.2

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

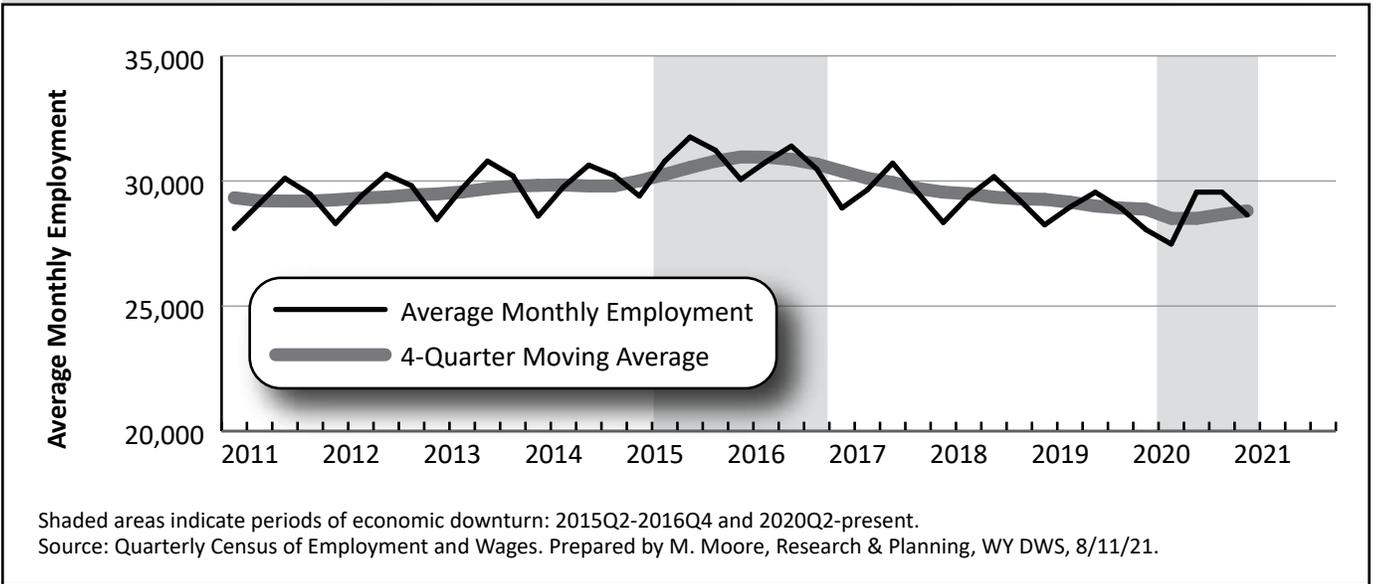
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/11/21.

**Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72)**

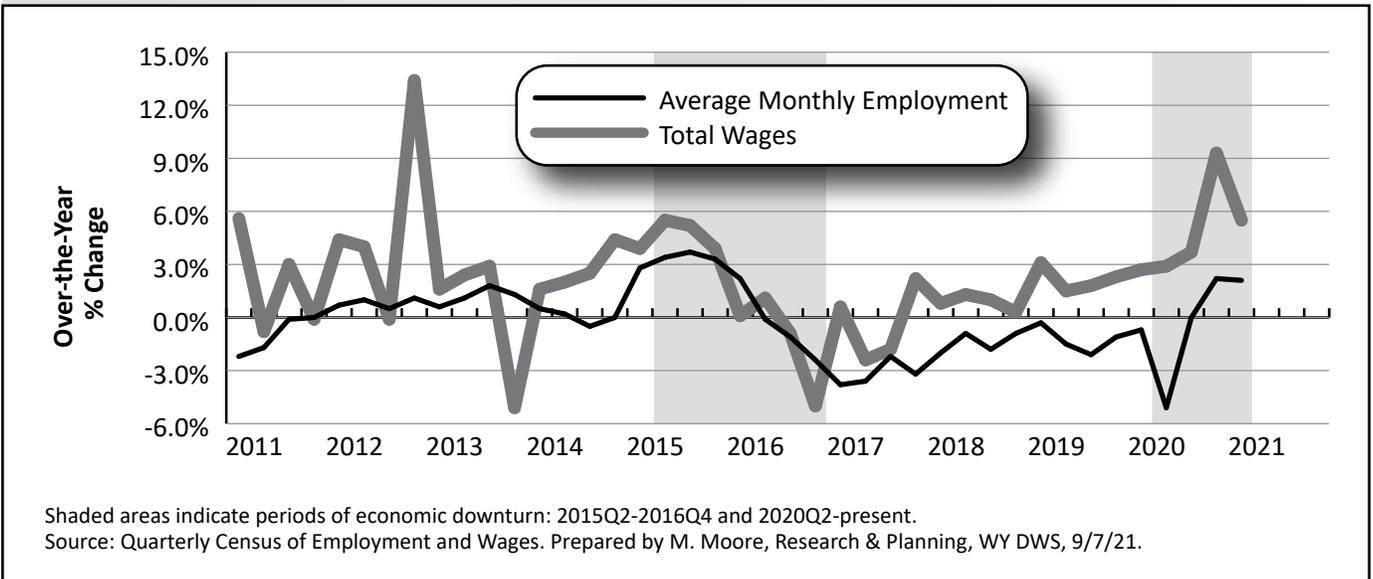
The leisure & hospitality supersector is comprised of two sectors: arts, entertainment, & recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation & food services (NAICS 72; see Table 7, page 13). In 2021Q1, leisure & hospitality accounted for 12.5% of all jobs in Wyoming, compared

to 12.9% in 2020Q1 and 11.4% in 2011Q1 (Research & Planning, 2021).

Wyoming’s leisure & hospitality sector was hit harder than any other industry at the start of the pandemic, with average monthly employment dropping to a 20-year low in 2020Q2 (Moore, 2021). Over-the-year job losses continued through



**Figure 8: Average Monthly Employment in Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1**



**Figure 9: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1**

2021Q1, as average monthly employment fell from 34,568 to 31,807 (-2,761, or -8.0%). Job losses were not nearly as severe compared to the start of the pandemic, when employment fell by 27.8% in 2020Q2 and 14.5% in 2020Q3 (see Figures 10 and 11, page 14). The greatest job losses were seen in accommodation (NAICS 721; -1,696, or -15.4%) and food services & drinking places (NAICS 722; -964, or -4.7%).

Total wages in leisure & hospitality decreased from \$203.3 million in 2020Q1

to \$177.4 million in 2021Q1 (-\$25.9 million, or -12.7%). Leisure & hospitality accounted for 5.6% of the state's total wages in 2021Q1, compared to 6.1% in 2020Q1 and 4.3% in 2011Q1.

**County**

Most counties experienced over the-year job losses in 2021Q1, with the greatest decreases found in Natrona (-3,198, or -8.3%), Campbell (-2,565, or -10.3%),

**Table 7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2020Q1 & 2021Q1**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q1	2020Q1	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q1	2020Q1	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>71-72</b>	<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</b>	<b>31,807</b>	<b>34,568</b>	<b>-2,761</b>	<b>-8.0</b>	<b>\$177.4</b>	<b>\$203.3</b>	<b>-\$25.9</b>	<b>-12.7</b>
<b>71</b>	<b>Arts, Entertainment, &amp; Recreation</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>3,177</b>	<b>-102</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>\$17.9</b>	<b>\$18.3</b>	<b>-\$0.4</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	369	430	-61	-14.3	\$2.7	\$2.9	-\$0.1	-4.5
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	310	360	-50	-13.9	\$2.9	\$3.3	-\$0.3	-10.4
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	2,396	2,387	10	0.4	\$12.2	\$12.2	\$0.1	0.5
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	25	28	-3	-10.6	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	-25.2
7132	Gambling Industries	172	165	6	3.8	\$1.0	\$1.1	\$0.0	-1.9
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,199	2,193	6	0.3	\$11.1	\$11.0	\$0.1	1.0
<b>72</b>	<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	<b>28,732</b>	<b>31,391</b>	<b>-2,659</b>	<b>-8.5</b>	<b>\$159.4</b>	<b>\$184.9</b>	<b>-\$25.5</b>	<b>-13.8</b>
721	Accommodation	9,306	11,002	-1,696	-15.4	\$68.8	\$95.6	-\$26.8	-28.1
7211	Traveler Accommodation	8,572	10,208	-1,636	-16.0	\$61.7	\$87.2	-\$25.5	-29.3
7212	Rv Parks & Recreational Camps	593	633	-40	-6.4	\$5.3	\$5.8	-\$0.5	-8.1
7213	Rooming & Boarding Houses	141	161	-20	-12.2	\$1.8	\$2.7	-\$0.9	-32.1
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	19,426	20,390	-964	-4.7	\$90.6	\$89.3	\$1.3	1.5
7223	Special Food Services	380	426	-46	-10.8	\$2.2	\$2.1	\$0.1	2.9
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,878	1,891	-13	-0.7	\$8.5	\$8.0	\$0.5	6.3
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	17,168	18,072	-904	-5.0	\$79.9	\$79.1	\$0.8	1.0

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

Laramie (-1,749, or -3.8%), Sweetwater (-1,730, or -8.2%), and Converse (-1,696, or -23.4%) counties (see Table 9, page 15).

Most of the counties with the greatest job losses were those with a large presence of natural resources & mining jobs. These same counties also experienced the greatest decreases in total wages, including Natrona

(-\$62.8 million, or -13.0%), Campbell (-\$55.0 million, or -14.9%), Sweetwater (-\$48.0 million, or -15.0%), and Converse (-\$34.7 million, or -32.9%) counties. The large decline in employment and wages in Converse County also can be attributed to the completion of large scale oil & gas pipeline construction projects, which had substantially increased employment and

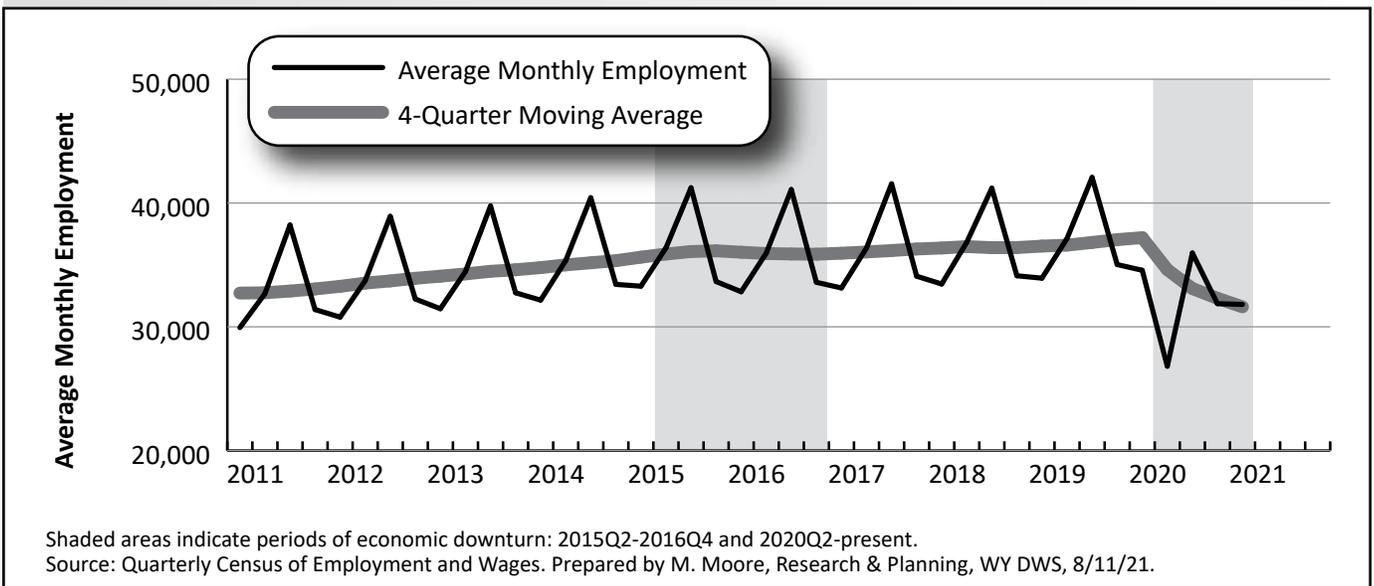


Figure 10: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1

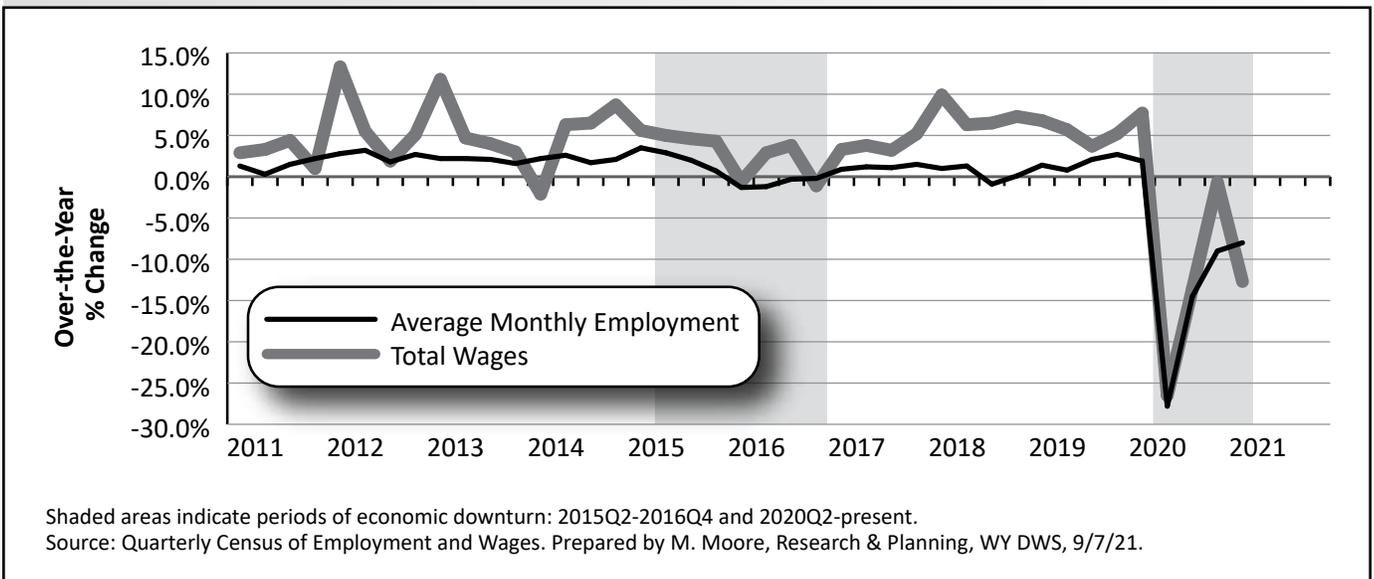


Figure 11: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q1

wages in Converse County in 2018 and 2019 (Moore, 2019b).

**Conclusion**

Over-the-year job losses continued for the fourth consecutive quarter in 2021Q1, as Wyoming lost 14,505 jobs from 2020Q1 to 2021Q1 and total wages declined by \$197.6 million.

Quarterly employment and wage data for Wyoming from the QCEW are available

online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc\\_202.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm). Data for 2021Q2 will be published in the January 2022 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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**Table 9: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2020Q1 & 2021Q1**

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2021Q1	2020Q1	Change		2021Q1	20120Q1	Change	
			N	%			\$	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>254,345</b>	<b>268,850</b>	<b>-14,505</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>\$3,153.6</b>	<b>\$3,351.2</b>	<b>-\$197.6</b>	<b>-5.9</b>
Albany	15,536	15,527	10	0.1	\$166.0	\$162.7	\$3.3	2.0
Big Horn	3,946	3,873	72	1.9	\$39.4	\$40.1	-\$0.7	-1.8
Campbell	22,355	24,919	-2,565	-10.3	\$313.6	\$368.7	-\$55.0	-14.9
Carbon	6,378	6,542	-164	-2.5	\$88.6	\$90.4	-\$1.8	-2.0
Converse	5,538	7,234	-1,696	-23.4	\$70.9	\$105.6	-\$34.7	-32.9
Crook	2,303	2,394	-91	-3.8	\$25.8	\$27.4	-\$1.6	-5.8
Fremont	14,405	14,895	-490	-3.3	\$155.7	\$155.5	\$0.2	0.1
Goshen	3,997	4,078	-80	-2.0	\$39.1	\$39.7	-\$0.5	-1.4
Hot Springs	1,845	1,834	11	0.6	\$17.9	\$17.3	\$0.6	3.2
Johnson	2,998	2,956	42	1.4	\$30.7	\$29.3	\$1.5	5.0
Laramie	44,795	46,544	-1,749	-3.8	\$546.1	\$569.3	-\$23.2	-4.1
Lincoln	6,546	6,401	145	2.3	\$84.6	\$80.8	\$3.8	4.7
Natrona	35,319	38,517	-3,198	-8.3	\$420.7	\$483.6	-\$62.8	-13.0
Niobrara	841	845	-4	-0.4	\$7.8	\$8.0	-\$0.2	-2.5
Park	12,287	12,417	-130	-1.0	\$133.7	\$132.8	\$1.0	0.7
Platte	3,310	3,419	-109	-3.2	\$35.4	\$37.3	-\$1.8	-4.9
Sheridan	12,887	13,181	-295	-2.2	\$145.2	\$143.6	\$1.5	1.1
Sublette	3,452	3,655	-203	-5.6	\$48.8	\$52.9	-\$4.1	-7.8
Sweetwater	19,413	21,143	-1,730	-8.2	\$270.9	\$318.8	-\$48.0	-15.0
Teton	19,691	20,421	-730	-3.6	\$319.4	\$268.0	\$51.3	19.2
Uinta	7,671	7,959	-288	-3.6	\$79.1	\$82.6	-\$3.5	-4.3
Washakie	3,442	3,459	-17	-0.5	\$37.4	\$37.6	-\$0.2	-0.6
Weston	2,265	2,322	-58	-2.5	\$23.3	\$24.6	-\$1.3	-5.2
Nonclassified <sup>a</sup>	3,125	4,313	-1,188	-27.6	\$53.3	\$74.5	-\$21.2	-28.4

<sup>a</sup>The employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/8/21.

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## New from R&P: Growing and Declining Industries Report, 2021Q1

In the newest growing and declining industries report, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services identified seven growing industries and 24 declining industries in first quarter 2021 (2021Q1).

For this research, growing and declining industries are determined at the three-digit subsector level as identified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; see Box 1, page 4). A *growing* or *declining* industry is defined as an industry's employment level increasing or decreasing for two consecutive quarters by 5% or more over the year. Only subsectors with employment of 100 or more are included in these lists.

Growing industries included food & beverage stores (NAICS 445), food manufacturing (NAICS 311), primary metal manufacturing (NAICS 331), building

### Now Online

#### Wyoming Growing and Declining Industries Report, First Quarter 2021

[https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G\\_DInd/Report\\_21Q1.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_21Q1.pdf)

material & garden supply stores (NAICS 444;), and couriers & messengers (NAICS 492).

Declining industries included support activities for mining (NAICS 213), heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237), accommodation (NAICS 721), mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212), oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), and truck transportation (NAICS 484), among others.

Growing industries contributed 5.6% of Wyoming's total employment, while declining industries accounted for 19.4%.

# Industry Spotlight: Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing

by: *Aubrey Kofoed, Research Analyst*

The industry spotlight is a quarterly feature from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services designed to highlight a North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) subsector (see Box 1, page 4). This article uses data obtained from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) from the last 20 years, or the oldest available data to the most recent quarter available. The data

discussed in this article are available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc\\_202.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm).

Computer & electronic product manufacturing (NAICS 334) is a subsector within the manufacturing (NAICS 31-33) sector. Business activity in this supersector includes “manufactur[ing] computers, computer peripherals, communications equipment, and similar electronic products, and manufactur[ing] components for such

**Table 1: Total Payroll, Average Monthly Employment, Average Weekly Wage, and Number of Businesses for Private Industry Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS<sup>a</sup> 334) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2021Q1**

Year/ Quarter	Total Payroll			Average Monthly Employment			Average Weekly Wage			Number of Business Locations		
	\$	\$	%	N	N	%	\$	\$	%	N	N	%
2001Q1	\$2,207,328	-\$360,237	-14.0	278	-32	-10.3	\$608	-\$29	-4.6	19	1	5.6
2002Q1	\$2,933,286	\$725,958	32.9	370	92	33.1	\$610	\$2	0.3	19	0	0
2003Q1	\$3,055,321	\$122,035	4.2	361	-9	-2.4	\$651	\$41	6.7	17	-2	-10.5
2004Q1	\$2,850,509	-\$204,812	-6.7	328	-33	-9.1	\$669	\$18	2.8	17	0	0.0
2005Q1	\$1,913,507	-\$937,002	-32.9	271	-57	-17.4	\$544	-\$125	-18.7	16	-1	-5.9
2006Q1	\$2,372,666	\$459,159	24.0	295	24	8.9	\$619	\$75	13.8	15	-1	-6.3
2007Q1	\$2,423,916	\$51,250	2.2	306	11	3.7	\$609	-\$10	-1.6	14	-1	-6.7
2008Q1	\$2,505,442	\$81,526	3.4	222	-84	-27.5	\$868	\$259	42.5	9	-5	-35.7
2009Q1	\$2,611,762	\$106,320	4.2	226	4	1.8	\$890	\$22	2.5	9	0	0.0
2010Q1	\$1,817,472	-\$794,290	-30.4	146	-80	-35.4	\$960	\$70	7.9	8	-1	-11.1
2011Q1	\$2,011,982	\$194,510	10.7	131	-15	-10.3	\$1,184	\$224	23.3	9	1	12.5
2012Q1	\$2,639,244	\$627,262	31.2	149	18	13.7	\$1,366	\$182	15.4	9	0	0.0
2013Q1	\$2,256,660	-\$382,584	-14.5	175	26	17.4	\$990	-\$376	-27.5	11	2	22.2
2014Q1	\$4,485,863	\$2,229,203	98.8	278	103	58.9	\$1,240	\$250	25.3	13	2	18.2
2015Q1	\$4,552,129	\$66,266	1.5	314	36	12.9	\$1,116	-\$124	-10.0	16	3	23.1
2016Q1	\$2,213,310	-\$2,338,819	-51.4	164	-150	-47.8	\$1,038	-\$78	-7.0	15	-1	-6.3
2017Q1	\$2,195,840	-\$17,470	-0.8	158	-6	-3.7	\$1,067	\$29	2.8	12	-3	-20.0
2018Q1	\$3,754,266	\$1,558,426	71.0	264	106	67.1	\$1,094	\$27	2.5	15	3	25.0
2019Q1	\$4,656,678	\$902,412	24.0	331	67	25.4	\$1,083	-\$11	-1.0	15	0	0.0
2020Q1	\$4,094,500	-\$562,178	-12.1	293	-38	-11.5	\$1,074	-\$9	-0.8	17	2	13.3
2021Q1 <sup>b</sup>	\$2,842,236	-\$1,252,264	-30.6	218	-75	-25.6	\$1,003	-\$71	-6.6	16	-1	-5.9
<b>Change, 2001Q1-2021Q1</b>		<b>\$634,908</b>	<b>28.8</b>		<b>-60</b>	<b>-21.6</b>		<b>\$395</b>	<b>65.0</b>		<b>-3</b>	<b>-15.8</b>

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

<sup>b</sup>Preliminary data.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

Prepared by A. Kofoed, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/2/21.

products” (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021). These components include items such as semiconductors, CD-ROM drives, DVDs, audio and video equipment, and electronic instruments.

The data discussed in this article are quarterly figures for private total payroll, average monthly employment, average weekly wage, and number of establishments for the computer & electronic product manufacturing industry (NAICS 334). The scope of the article includes data from first quarter 2001 (2001Q1) to first quarter 2021 (2021Q1).

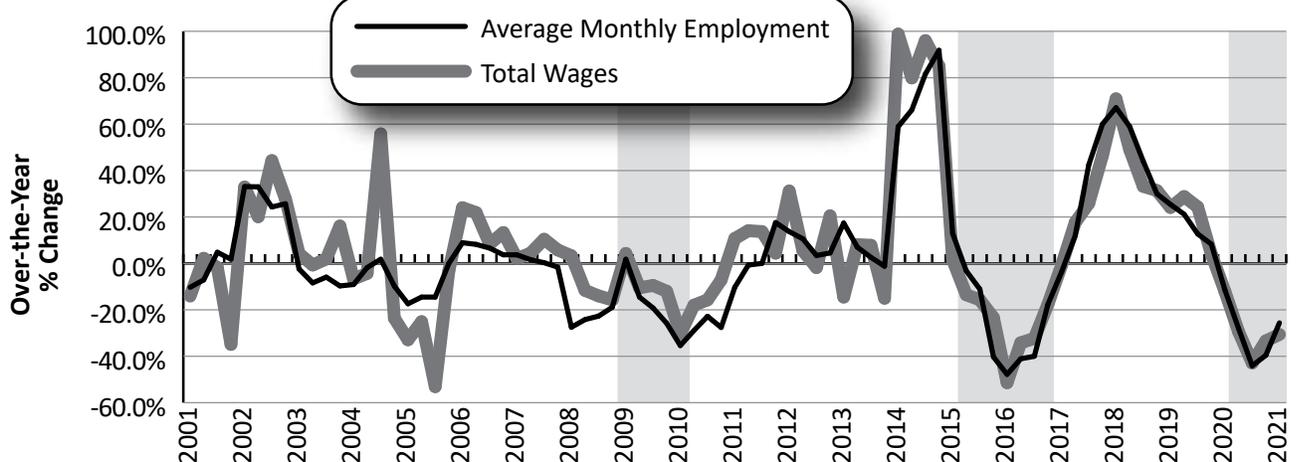
## Total Payroll

Nearly half of the years examined (eight of 20) showed decline in total payroll. The quarters that showed decline were followed by quarters of large increases, but both decreases and increases were drastic (see Figure 1). The largest over-the-year percentage decrease was from

2015Q1 to 2016Q1 (-51.4%), followed by a small decrease (-0.8%) the following year (2016Q1 to 2017Q1). The large decreases followed by the large increases suggest a volatile industry. Overall payroll increased 28.8% from 2001Q1 to 2021Q1, from \$2.2 million to \$2.8 million (see Table 1, page 17).

## Employment

While total payroll decreased in fewer than half of the years observed, average monthly employment decreased in the same quarters as payroll, in addition to others. One quarter stands out where average monthly employment increased as total payroll decreased: In 2013Q1, average monthly employment increased by 26 jobs (17.4%) while total payroll decreased by \$382,584 (-14.5%; see Table 1). This may suggest that newer and perhaps less experienced employees were hired with lower wages while employees with higher wages left the industry at a slower rate.



**Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing (NAICS 334) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2021Q1**

Average monthly employment experienced the same trend of large decreases followed by large increases. This again reflects a volatile industry with constantly shifting employment, with an overall decrease of 60 jobs (21.6%) from 2001Q1 to 2021Q1.

### Average Weekly Wage

The largest decrease in average weekly wages occurred in 2013Q1 (-\$376, -27.5%; see Table 1). This was the same quarter previously mentioned that showed a decrease in total payroll but an increase in employment. This further supports the idea that employees with higher wages left the industry while lower paid workers were hired.

Overall, average weekly wages increased from \$608 to \$1,003 (\$395, or 65.0%) from 2001Q1 to 2021Q1. The increase in average weekly wages and total payroll and the decrease in average monthly employment may suggest the remaining employees are being paid a higher rate than their predecessors.

### Business Locations

The number of business locations in this industry demonstrated the same volatility as total wages and average monthly employment. Almost half of the quarters observed (nine of 20) experienced decreases followed by large over-the-year increases or periods of stagnation in the number of establishments. This industry also has a relatively small number of establishments, as an increase of one or two can lead to an increase of 12% to 22%.

Overall, the number of establishments decreased from 2001Q1 to 2021Q1 (-3, or -15.8%).

### Conclusion

Computer & electronic product manufacturing (NAICS 334) has been a relatively volatile industry in Wyoming since 2001Q1. The patterns of employment, payroll, average weekly wage, and number of establishments do not appear to follow a clear pattern, nor do they directly follow the economic contraction and subsequent expansion of the last two downturns prior to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This industry was considered a declining industry in the most recent Wyoming Growing & Declining Industries Report from R&P (Moore, 2021), as employment decreased from prior year levels in both 2020Q4 and 2021Q1. While the industry has declined in recent years, wages have increased.

### References

- Moore, M. (2021, August). Wyoming Growing and Declining Industries Report: First Quarter 2021. Research & Planning, Wyoming DWS. Retrieved September 21, 2021, from [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G\\_DInd/Report\\_21Q1.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_21Q1.pdf)
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2021, September 17). Industries at a Glance: Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing: NAICS 334. Retrieved September 21, 2021, from <https://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag334.htm>

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2020

*From 2019Q4 to 2020Q4, the number of total exits exceeded the number of total hires in every industry except educational services.*

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total	Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	125	495	370	1,008	1,378	1,798	3,301	45.5	10.8
		Rates	3.8	15.0	11.2	30.5	41.7	54.5	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	792	2,571	1,779	5,959	7,738	7,055	15,585	54.7	22.9
		Rates	5.1	16.5	11.4	38.2	49.7	45.3	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	2,160	4,477	2,317	6,536	8,853	14,448	25,461	43.3	-0.9
		Rates	8.5	17.6	9.1	25.7	34.8	56.7	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	694	1,364	670	2,408	3,078	7,072	10,844	34.8	12.4
		Rates	6.4	12.6	6.2	22.2	28.4	65.2	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,679	3,670	1,991	6,623	8,614	13,307	23,600	43.6	17.4
		Rates	7.1	15.6	8.4	28.1	36.5	56.4	100.0		
Retail Trade	Transactions	4,423	8,231	3,808	8,333	12,141	19,006	35,570	46.6	9.2	
	Rates	12.4	23.1	10.7	23.4	34.1	53.4	100.0			
Information	Transactions	277	476	199	705	904	2,552	3,733	31.6	11.5	
	Rates	7.4	12.8	5.3	18.9	24.2	68.4	100.0			
Financial Activities	Transactions	649	1,467	818	3,539	4,357	7,290	12,296	40.7	18.8	
	Rates	5.3	11.9	6.7	28.8	35.4	59.3	100.0			
Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,217	5,614	3,397	7,301	10,698	10,664	23,579	54.8	16.4	
	Rates	9.4	23.8	14.4	31.0	45.4	45.2	100.0			
Educational Services	Transactions	2,288	3,271	983	1,731	2,714	23,831	28,833	17.3	1.3	
	Rates	7.9	11.3	3.4	6.0	9.4	82.7	100.0			
Health Services	Transactions	3,362	4,911	1,549	6,031	7,580	29,159	40,101	27.3	4.8	
	Rates	8.4	12.2	3.9	15.0	18.9	72.7	100.0			
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	5,894	11,072	5,178	12,850	18,028	20,207	44,129	54.2	4.5	
	Rates	13.4	25.1	11.7	29.1	40.9	45.8	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	643	1,115	472	1,792	2,264	4,988	7,895	36.8	8.8	
	Rates	8.1	14.1	6.0	22.7	28.7	63.2	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,046	1,379	333	1,446	1,779	17,242	20,067	14.1	-0.5	
	Rates	5.2	6.9	1.7	7.2	8.9	85.9	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	143	277	134	224	358	95	596	84.1	-1.1	
	Rates	24.0	46.5	22.5	37.6	60.1	15.9	100.0			
Total	Transactions	26,392	50,390	23,998	66,486	90,484	178,714	295,590	39.5	7.8	
	Rates	8.9	17.0	8.1	22.5	30.6	60.5	100.0			

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

<sup>a</sup>Turnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

<sup>b</sup>Jobs worked at any time during the quarter.

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

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/8/21.

# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.9% in August 2021

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 5.2% in July to 4.9% in August. Available data suggests that the August decrease in unemployment was related to individuals dropping out of the labor force. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was slightly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.2% and much lower than its August 2020 level of 6.2%.

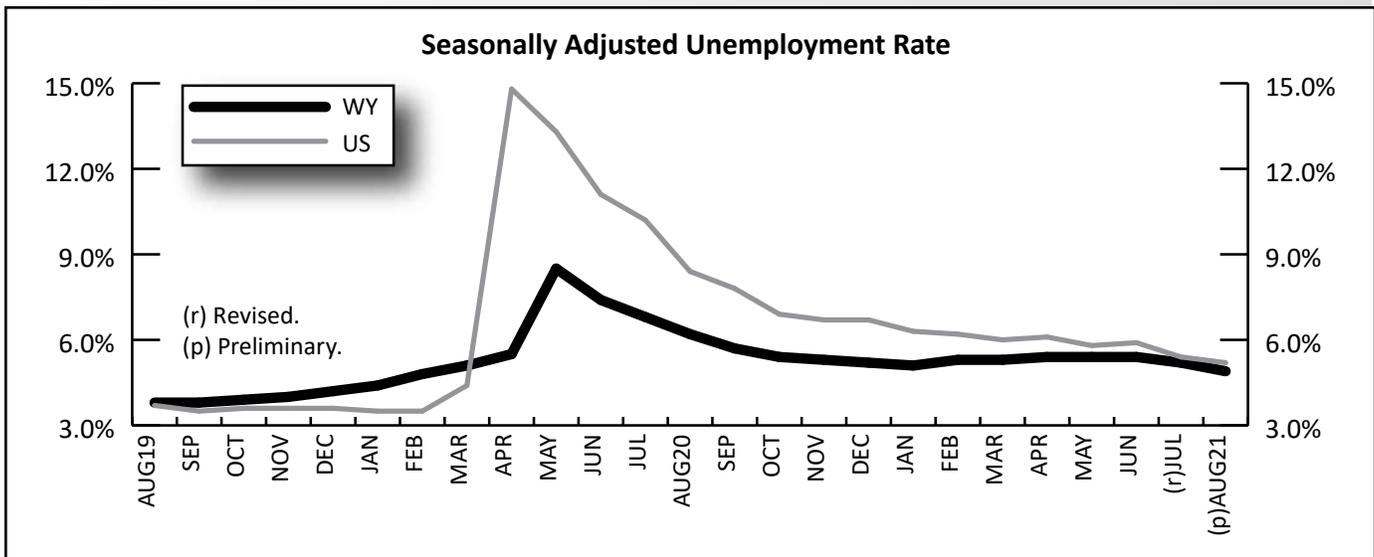
From July to August, unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Sweetwater (down from 5.8% to 4.7%), Niobrara (down from 4.0% to 2.9%), Converse (down from 4.9% to 3.9%), and Hot Springs (down from 4.0% to 3.1%) counties.

Unemployment rates fell in every county from August 2020 to August 2021. Jobless rates were elevated in August 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The largest over-the-year decreases were seen in Natrona (down from 9.0% to 5.0%), Campbell (down from 8.4% to 4.6%), Converse (down from 7.5% to 3.9%), and Sweetwater (down from 8.0% to 4.7%) counties.

In August 2021, the highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona County at 5.0%, Sweetwater County at 4.7%, and Campbell County at 4.6%. The lowest rates were reported in Teton County at 2.4%, Weston County at 2.7%, and Crook County at 2.8%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 274,900 in August 2020 to 280,400 in August 2021, an increase of 5,500 jobs (2.0%). Nonfarm employment was unusually low in August 2020 because of economic disruptions related to the COVID-19 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, August 2021

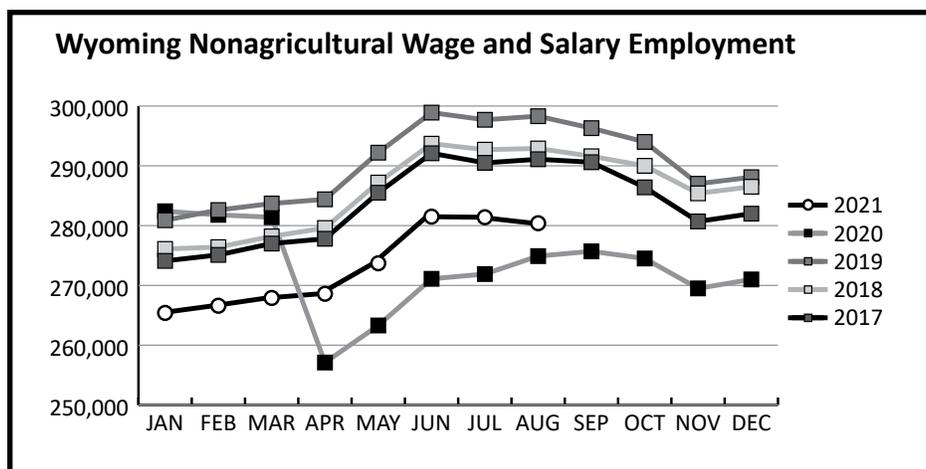
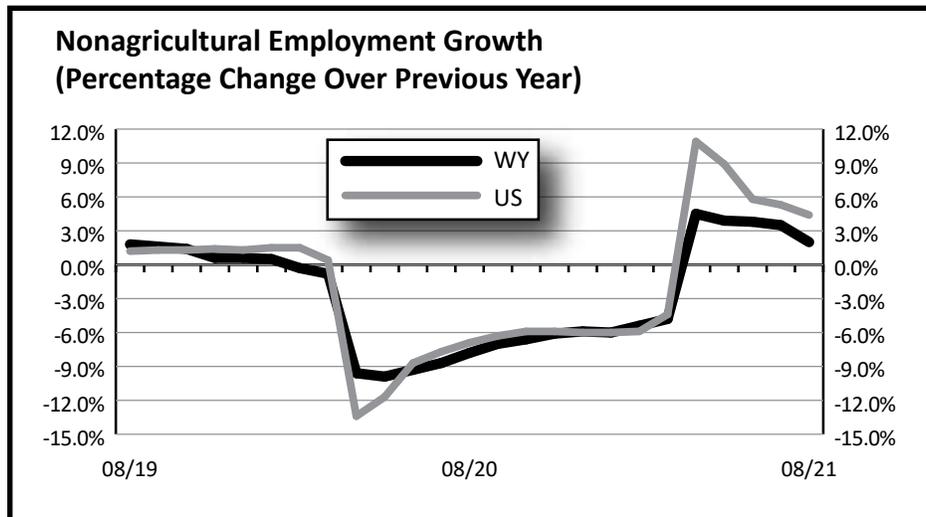
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	282,100	280,400	-1,700	-0.6%
Natural Resources & Mining	14,190	15,500	1,310	8.5%
Construction	22,496	20,900	-1,596	-7.6%
Manufacturing	9,498	9,800	302	3.1%
Wholesale Trade	7,150	7,600	450	5.9%
Retail Trade	30,933	29,600	-1,333	-4.5%
Transportation & Utilities	14,684	14,600	-84	-0.6%
Information	2,974	2,800	-174	-6.2%
Financial Activities	11,218	11,000	-218	-2.0%
Professional & Business Services	20,165	19,300	-865	-4.5%
Educational & Health Services	27,984	27,200	-784	-2.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	41,706	40,900	-806	-2.0%
Other Services	16,148	17,000	852	5.0%
Government	62,954	64,200	1,246	1.9%

Internal Estimates were run in August 2021 and based on QCEW data through March 2021.

## State Unemployment Rates August 2021 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.4
Nevada	7.7
California	7.5
New York	7.4
Connecticut	7.2
New Jersey	7.2
New Mexico	7.2
Hawaii	7.0
Illinois	7.0
District of Columbia	6.5
Alaska	6.4
Pennsylvania	6.4
Arizona	6.2
Louisiana	6.2
Mississippi	6.0
Colorado	5.9
Maryland	5.9
Texas	5.9
Rhode Island	5.8
Delaware	5.4
Ohio	5.4
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.2</b>
Washington	5.1
Florida	5.0
Massachusetts	5.0
Maine	4.9
Oregon	4.9
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.9</b>
West Virginia	4.8
Michigan	4.7
Tennessee	4.6
Kentucky	4.3
North Carolina	4.3
Arkansas	4.2
South Carolina	4.2
Indiana	4.1
Iowa	4.1
Missouri	4.0
Virginia	4.0
Wisconsin	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Minnesota	3.8
North Dakota	3.6
Georgia	3.5
Montana	3.5
Oklahoma	3.2
Alabama	3.1
New Hampshire	3.0
Vermont	3.0
Idaho	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Utah	2.6
Nebraska	2.2



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 21	Jul 21	Aug 20	Aug 21	Aug 20
	Aug 21	Jul 21	Aug 20	Jul 21	Aug 20
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.5	23.2	23.0	1.3	2.2
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.1	19.0	18.5	0.5	3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	7.2	7.2	6.8	0.0	5.9
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2
Construction	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.0	16.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.3	16.0	16.2	1.9	0.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.1	5.1	0.0	0.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.5	1.5	6.7	6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.8	-2.2

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 21	Jul 21	Aug 20	Aug 21	Aug 20
	Aug 21	Jul 21	Aug 20	Jul 21	Aug 20
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.8	20.0	20.4	4.0	2.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.5	16.3	16.2	1.2	1.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	5.9	6.0	1.7	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9
Construction	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.1	7.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	14.1	14.4	5.0	2.8
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	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.7	0.6	0.6	16.7	16.7
GOVERNMENT	4.3	3.7	4.2	16.2	2.4

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Aug 21	Jul 21	Aug 20	Aug 21	Aug 20
	Aug 21	Jul 21	Aug 20	Jul 21	Aug 20
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	25.1	25.4	20.9	-1.2	20.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	22.6	23.0	18.5	-1.7	22.2
GOODS PRODUCING	2.8	2.8	2.6	0.0	7.7
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	22.3	22.6	18.3	-1.3	21.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.1	3.2	2.8	-3.1	10.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Professional & Business Services	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	10.9	11.2	7.8	-2.7	39.7
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
GOVERNMENT	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2

## State Unemployment Rates August 2021 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.1
California	7.5
Nevada	7.1
New York	7.1
Illinois	6.8
New Jersey	6.7
Pennsylvania	6.7
Hawaii	6.6
District of Columbia	6.3
New Mexico	6.3
Connecticut	6.1
Rhode Island	6.0
Mississippi	5.9
Maryland	5.8
Louisiana	5.5
Arizona	5.4
Colorado	5.4
Massachusetts	5.4
Delaware	5.3
Texas	5.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.3</b>
Alaska	5.1
Ohio	5.1
Florida	5.0
Washington	5.0
Oregon	4.5
Maine	4.4
Michigan	4.4
North Carolina	4.4
Tennessee	4.3
West Virginia	4.3
South Carolina	4.2
Indiana	4.0
Kansas	4.0
Wisconsin	4.0
Arkansas	3.8
Iowa	3.8
Virginia	3.8
Kentucky	3.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Missouri	3.5
Alabama	3.4
Minnesota	3.4
North Dakota	3.2
Georgia	3.1
Vermont	3.0
Montana	2.9
New Hampshire	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Oklahoma	2.8
Idaho	2.6
Utah	2.5
Nebraska	1.8

## Economic Indicators

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

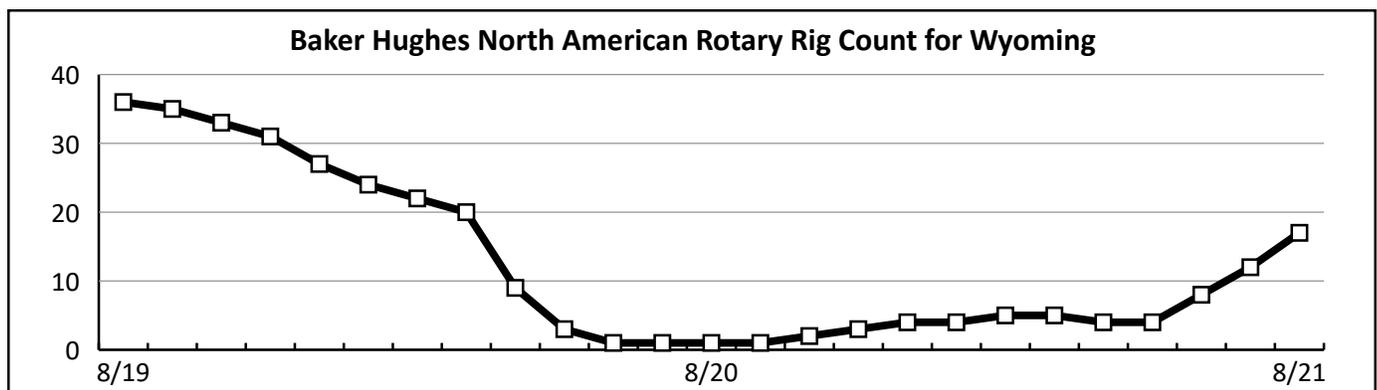
**Total nonfarm employment increased by 5,500 jobs, or 2.0%, from August 2020 to August 2021.**

	Aug 2021 (p)	Jul 2021 (r)	Aug 2020 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>280,400</b>	<b>281,400</b>	<b>274,900</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Wyoming State Government	12,200	12,300	13,000	-0.8	-6.2
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,300	47,300	46,700	0.0	1.3
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,600	37,600	36,600	0.0	2.7
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,783,000	7,013,000	6,541,000	-3.3	3.7
As a percent of all workers	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	367,000	539,000	551,000	-31.9	-33.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,385,000	4,605,000	7,488,000	-4.8	-41.4
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	8,309	8,374	40,966	-0.8	-79.7
Benefits Paid	\$3,350,863	\$3,303,967	\$16,936,803	1.4	-80.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$403.28	\$394.55	\$413.44	2.2	-2.5
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	273.6	273.0	259.9	0.2	5.3
Food & Beverages	278.2	277.2	268.4	0.4	3.7
Housing	282.4	281.6	272.9	0.3	3.5
Apparel	121.2	119.1	116.3	1.8	4.2
Transportation	238.3	239.7	202.4	-0.6	17.8
Medical Care	525.2	524.2	523.3	0.2	0.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	126.2	125.6	122.1	0.5	3.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.0	142.4	141.3	0.4	1.2
Other Goods & Services	479.0	477.1	462.8	0.4	3.5
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	232.9	231.2	194.3	0.7	19.9
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	277	247	163	12.1	69.9
Valuation	\$80,726,000	\$122,917,000	\$55,168,000	-34.3	46.3
Single Family Homes	155	233	153	-33.5	1.3
Valuation	\$66,651,000	\$117,948,000	\$53,698,000	-43.5	24.1
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	20	19	10	5.3	100.0
Valuation	\$4,655,000	\$5,064,000	\$2,472,000	-8.1	88.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	142	68	44	108.8	222.7
Valuation	\$20,302,000	\$6,321,000	\$9,072,000	221.2	123.8
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>1,600.0</b>

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

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

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



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

*In August 2021, the highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona County at 5.0%, Sweetwater County at 4.7%, and Campbell County at 4.6%.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Aug 2021	Jul 2021	Aug 2020	Aug 2021	Jul 2021	Aug 2020	Aug 2021	Jul 2021	Aug 2020	Aug 2021	Jul 2021	Aug 2020
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>48,452</b>	<b>48,757</b>	<b>47,674</b>	<b>46,768</b>	<b>46,733</b>	<b>45,225</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Big Horn	5,741	5,850	5,499	5,548	5,617	5,252	193	233	247	3.4	4.0	4.5
Fremont	19,126	18,913	19,367	18,367	18,003	18,183	759	910	1,184	4.0	4.8	6.1
Hot Springs	2,297	2,350	2,291	2,225	2,255	2,174	72	95	117	3.1	4.0	5.1
Park	17,220	17,500	16,534	16,699	16,882	15,831	521	618	703	3.0	3.5	4.3
Washakie	4,068	4,144	3,983	3,929	3,976	3,785	139	168	198	3.4	4.1	5.0
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,420</b>	<b>50,813</b>	<b>51,728</b>	<b>48,520</b>	<b>48,558</b>	<b>48,580</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>2,255</b>	<b>3,148</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Campbell	21,505	21,597	23,143	20,523	20,420	21,190	982	1,177	1,953	4.6	5.4	8.4
Crook	4,174	4,221	4,045	4,057	4,085	3,894	117	136	151	2.8	3.2	3.7
Johnson	4,598	4,681	4,337	4,454	4,522	4,104	144	159	233	3.1	3.4	5.4
Sheridan	16,378	16,557	16,426	15,822	15,890	15,761	556	667	665	3.4	4.0	4.0
Weston	3,765	3,757	3,777	3,664	3,641	3,631	101	116	146	2.7	3.1	3.9
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>58,206</b>	<b>57,922</b>	<b>60,246</b>	<b>56,067</b>	<b>55,375</b>	<b>56,512</b>	<b>2,139</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Lincoln	9,579	9,655	9,463	9,285	9,304	8,956	294	351	507	3.1	3.6	5.4
Sublette	4,181	4,240	4,183	3,995	4,023	3,898	186	217	285	4.4	5.1	6.8
Sweetwater	19,448	19,229	20,612	18,535	18,122	18,973	913	1,107	1,639	4.7	5.8	8.0
Teton	15,968	15,783	16,461	15,588	15,350	15,816	380	433	645	2.4	2.7	3.9
Uinta	9,030	9,015	9,527	8,664	8,576	8,869	366	439	658	4.1	4.9	6.9
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>82,277</b>	<b>83,113</b>	<b>83,002</b>	<b>79,590</b>	<b>79,862</b>	<b>79,263</b>	<b>2,687</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Albany	19,291	19,334	19,215	18,657	18,583	18,518	634	751	697	3.3	3.9	3.6
Goshen	6,801	6,836	6,721	6,606	6,598	6,436	195	238	285	2.9	3.5	4.2
Laramie	50,171	50,861	51,100	48,506	48,845	48,618	1,665	2,016	2,482	3.3	4.0	4.9
Niobrara	1,373	1,398	1,266	1,333	1,342	1,220	40	56	46	2.9	4.0	3.6
Platte	4,641	4,684	4,700	4,488	4,494	4,471	153	190	229	3.3	4.1	4.9
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,572</b>	<b>56,211</b>	<b>57,305</b>	<b>53,013</b>	<b>53,191</b>	<b>52,715</b>	<b>2,559</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>4,590</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Carbon	8,310	8,375	8,644	8,047	8,066	8,319	263	309	325	3.2	3.7	3.8
Converse	7,445	7,477	7,770	7,152	7,108	7,188	293	369	582	3.9	4.9	7.5
Natrona	39,817	40,359	40,891	37,814	38,017	37,208	2,003	2,342	3,683	5.0	5.8	9.0
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>294,925</b>	<b>296,818</b>	<b>299,955</b>	<b>283,956</b>	<b>283,720</b>	<b>282,294</b>	<b>10,969</b>	<b>13,098</b>	<b>17,661</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.9	5.2	6.2
U.S. ....										5.3	5.7	8.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.2	5.4	8.4

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2021 Run Date 09/2021.

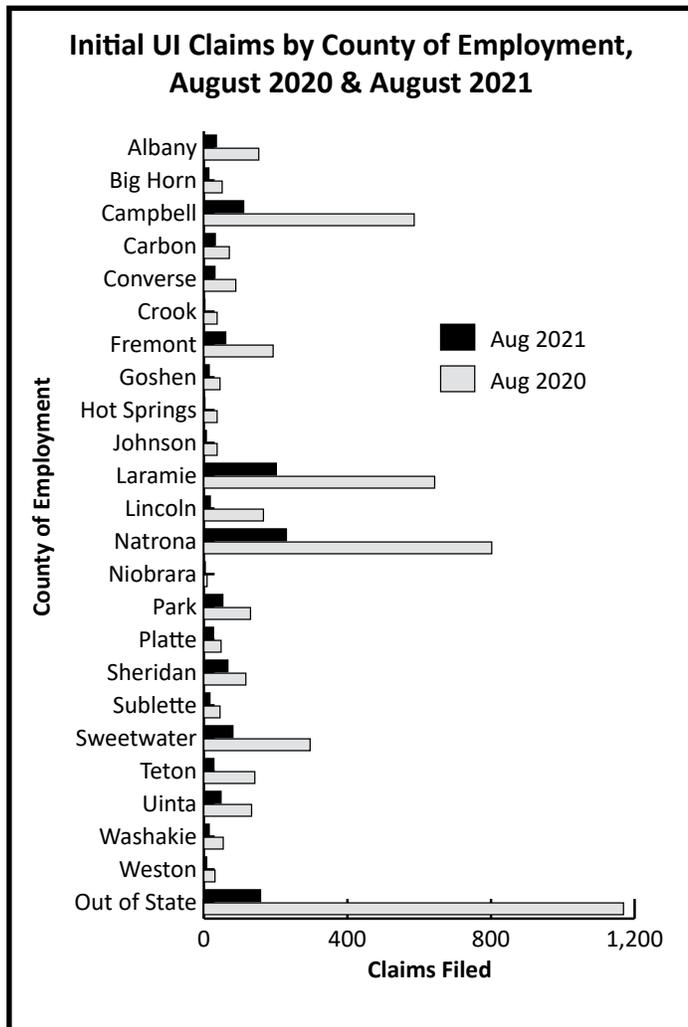
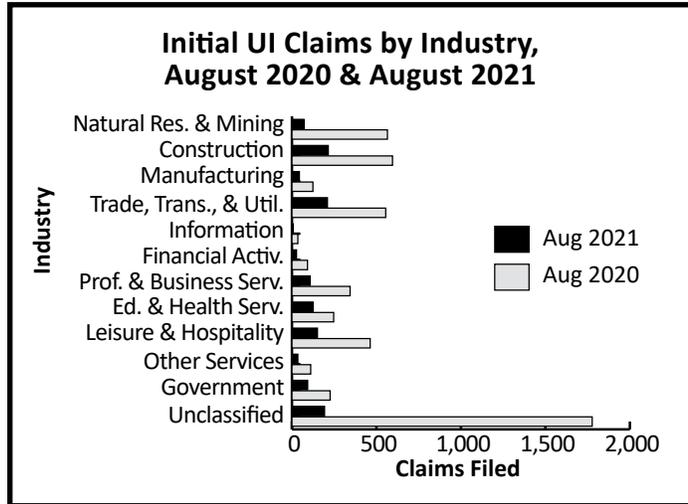
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

There were 1,282 initial claims in August 2021, down from 5,138 in August 2020 (-3,856, or -75.0%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Aug 21	Jul 21	Aug 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>5,138</b>	<b>-12.0</b>	<b>-75.0</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	331	377	1,284	-12.2	-74.2
Natural Resources & Mining	71	74	565	-4.1	-87.4
Mining	58	63	550	-7.9	-89.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	7	10	11	-30.0	-36.4
Construction	215	234	595	-8.1	-63.9
Manufacturing	44	68	124	-35.3	-64.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	664	696	1,849	-4.6	-64.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	210	216	555	-2.8	-62.2
Wholesale Trade	31	41	132	-24.4	-76.5
Retail Trade	122	115	226	6.1	-46.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	56	59	197	-5.1	-71.6
Information	6	12	35	-50.0	-82.9
Financial Activities	27	33	92	-18.2	-70.7
Professional & Business Services	108	122	344	-11.5	-68.6
Educational & Health Services	125	128	247	-2.3	-49.4
Leisure & Hospitality	151	153	463	-1.3	-67.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	35	28	111	25.0	-68.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	93	102	226	-8.8	-58.8
Federal Government	20	12	23	66.7	-13.0
State Government	6	8	43	-25.0	-86.0
Local Government	66	81	159	-18.5	-58.5
Local Education	21	24	54	-12.5	-61.1
UNCLASSIFIED	193	280	1,777	-31.1	-89.1
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-68.6</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	45	31	119	45.2	-62.2
Construction	36	24	73	50.0	-50.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	116	125	315	-7.2	-63.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	29	40	79	-27.5	-63.3
Financial Activities	6	9	14	-33.3	-57.1
Professional & Business Services	41	25	86	64.0	-52.3
Educational & Health Services	18	22	42	-18.2	-57.1
Leisure & Hospitality	16	20	62	-20.0	-74.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	9	32	66.7	-53.1
UNCLASSIFIED	24	35	176	-31.4	-86.4
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>-5.3</b>	<b>-71.3</b>
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	43	53	182	-18.9	-76.4
Construction	24	20	86	20.0	-72.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	150	130	412	15.4	-63.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	43	54	133	-20.4	-67.7
Financial Activities	3	6	29	-50.0	-89.7
Professional & Business Services	17	22	63	-22.7	-73.0
Educational & Health Services	40	24	51	66.7	-21.6
Leisure & Hospitality	35	18	79	94.4	-55.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4	17	23	-76.5	-82.6
UNCLASSIFIED	32	42	182	-23.8	-82.4

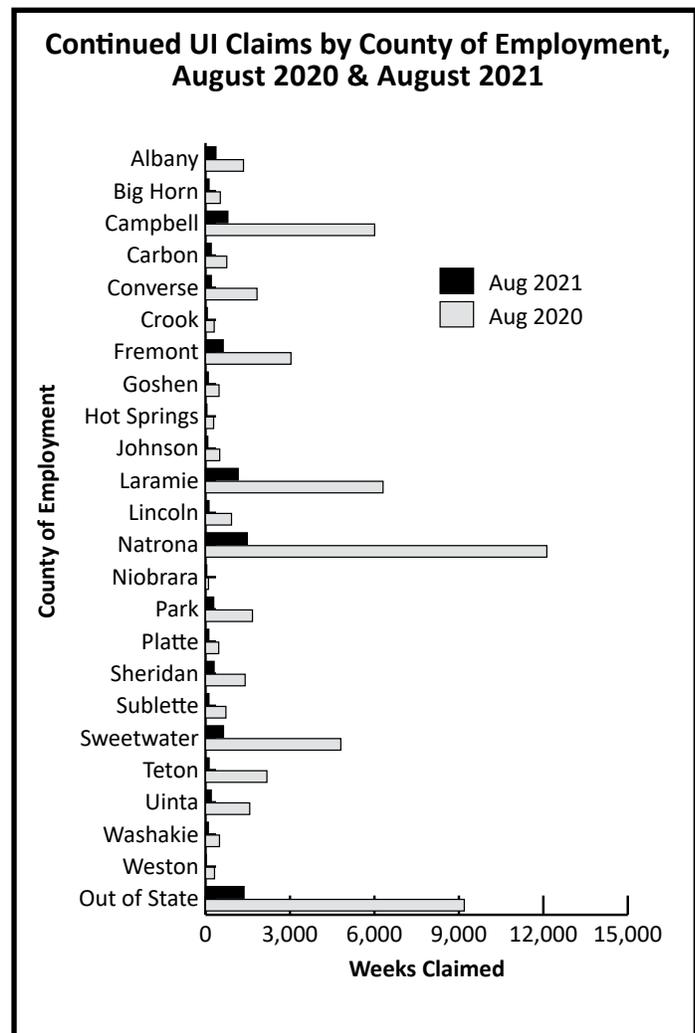
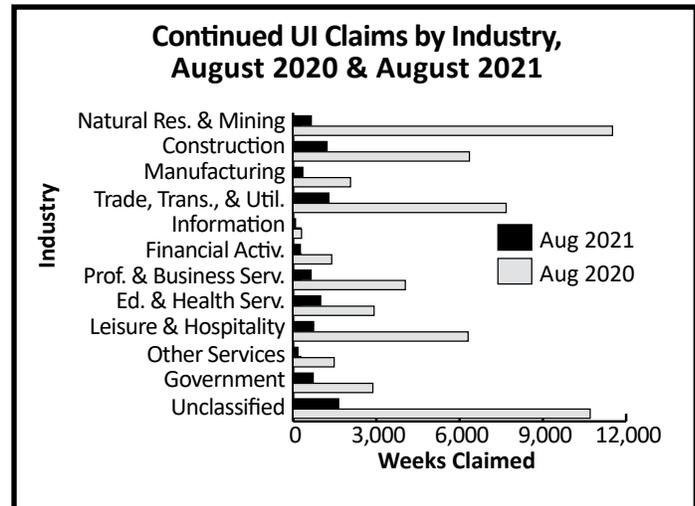
N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.  
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to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

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

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 57,636 in August 2020 to 8,807 in August 2021 (-48,829, or -84.7%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Aug 21	Jul 21	Aug 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	8,807	10,691	57,636	-17.6	-84.7
Total Unique Claimants	2,869	3,506	17,221	-18.2	-83.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,233	2,883	19,932	-22.5	-88.8
Natural Resources & Mining	657	835	11,509	-21.3	-94.3
Mining	610	811	11,410	-24.8	-94.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	85	103	304	-17.5	-72.0
Construction	1,224	1,650	6,353	-25.8	-80.7
Manufacturing	351	397	2,069	-11.6	-83.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,204	5,243	24,125	-19.8	-82.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,290	1,605	7,676	-19.6	-83.2
Wholesale Trade	294	401	2,512	-26.7	-88.3
Retail Trade	646	773	2,798	-16.4	-76.9
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	349	429	2,365	-18.6	-85.2
Information	88	84	305	4.8	-71.1
Financial Activities	263	312	1,392	-15.7	-81.1
Professional & Business Services	649	750	4,044	-13.5	-84.0
Educational & Health Services	995	1,290	2,919	-22.9	-65.9
Leisure & Hospitality	741	1,007	6,306	-26.4	-88.2
Other Services, except Public Admin.	175	192	1,481	-8.9	-88.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	726	864	2,874	-16.0	-74.7
Federal Government	81	76	229	6.6	-64.6
State Government	67	116	305	-42.2	-78.0
Local Government	578	671	2,339	-13.9	-75.3
Local Education	202	246	1,183	-17.9	-82.9
UNCLASSIFIED	1,643	1,699	10,704	-3.3	-84.7
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,162	1,392	6,306	-16.5	-81.6
Total Unique Claimants	394	453	1,885	-13.0	-79.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	195	241	1,330	-19.1	-85.3
Construction	129	155	508	-16.8	-74.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	650	809	3,215	-19.7	-79.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	214	260	963	-17.7	-77.8
Financial Activities	40	53	181	-24.5	-77.9
Professional & Business Services	127	126	522	0.8	-75.7
Educational & Health Services	122	184	488	-33.7	-75.0
Leisure & Hospitality	103	128	836	-19.5	-87.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	85	107	384	-20.6	-77.9
UNCLASSIFIED	230	233	1,376	-1.3	-83.3
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,485	1,801	12,125	-17.5	-87.8
Total Unique Claimants	487	599	3,531	-18.7	-86.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	290	410	3,939	-29.3	-92.6
Construction	151	210	987	-28.1	-84.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	912	1,078	6,042	-15.4	-84.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	347	402	2,413	-13.7	-85.6
Financial Activities	53	58	458	-8.6	-88.4
Professional & Business Services	84	138	889	-39.1	-90.6
Educational & Health Services	206	233	562	-11.6	-63.3
Leisure & Hospitality	160	185	1,051	-13.5	-84.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	94	97	226	-3.1	-58.4
UNCLASSIFIED	188	215	1,917	-12.6	-90.2



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

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