

TRENDS

Job Openings and Unemployment: A Comparison of Wyoming and Neighboring States

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

This article uses job openings to compare Wyoming's labor market situation to neighboring states from late 2000 to early 2021. Of the seven states discussed in this article, all except Colorado had more job openings than unemployed individuals in March 2021. Record high job openings in Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska likely indicate that employers were having difficulty hiring workers.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began publishing national data on job openings in 2004. However, the BLS just recently introduced monthly job openings data at the state level. This article uses job openings to compare Wyoming's labor market situation to neighboring states from late 2000 to early 2021.

In March 2021, the latest month for which state-level job openings are available, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska all set record highs in their job openings series. Additionally, of the seven states considered here, all except Colorado had more job openings than unemployed

individuals in March 2021. Together, these data suggest a tight labor market in most of the region.

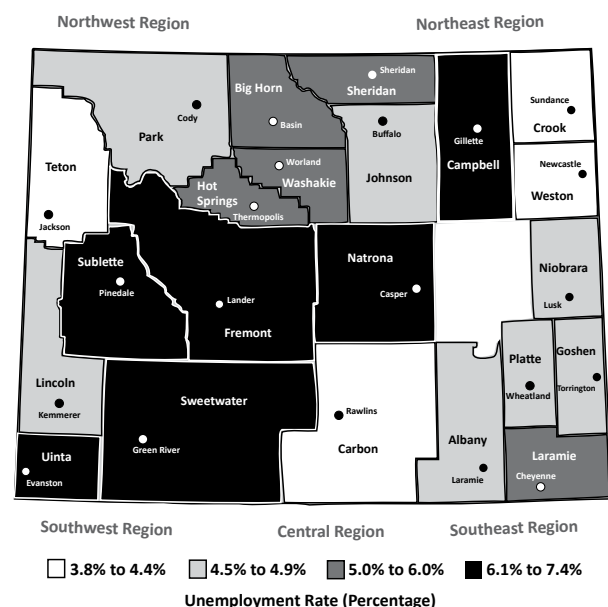
Figure 1 (see page 3) shows job openings in Wyoming and the number of unemployed people in the state from December 2000 to March 2021. As shown, when unemployment is low, there are many job openings, and when unemployment is high, there are few job openings. As unemployment trended lower from 23,007 in January 2010 to 10,188 in April 2019, the number of job openings

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- There were an estimated 97,864 new hires in Wyoming 2019. The largest number of these new hires were truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer, followed by combined food preparation & serving workers, retail salespersons, and waiters & waitresses. ... page 8
- The Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming doubled from four in May to eight in June. ... page 16

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

A monthly publication of the
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Workforce Services,

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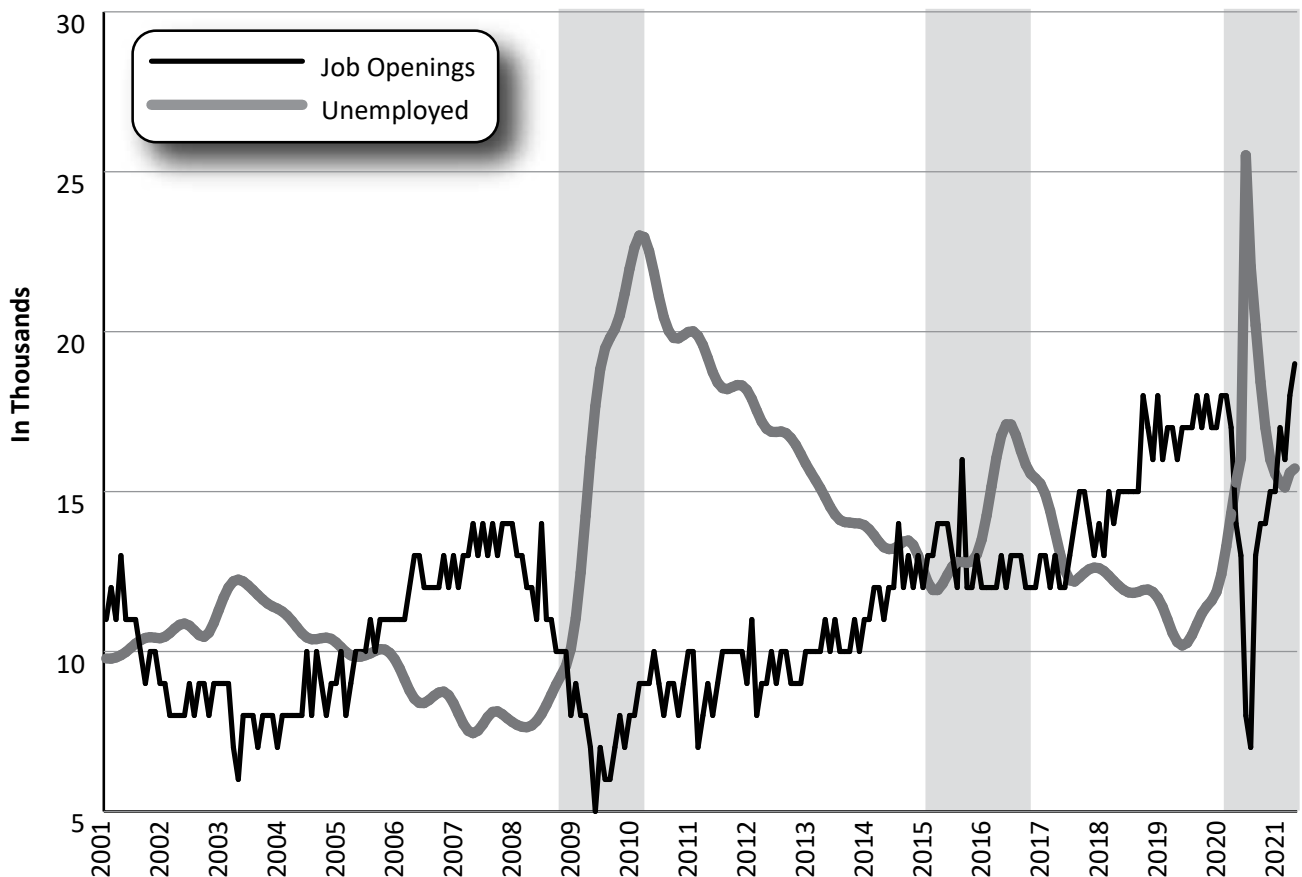
Mission statement available at:
<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/mission.pdf>

ISSN 0512-4409

gradually rose from 5,000 in April 2009 to 18,000 in January 2020.

Then, as the COVID-19 pandemic struck in 2020, job openings fell precipitously from 18,000 in January to 7,000 in June. Unemployment rose sharply, nearly doubling from 13,280 in January to 25,515 in May. Later, as the state's economy began to recover, job openings increased from very low levels in mid-2020 to a series high of 19,000 in March 2021. At the same time job openings were at a series high, the number of unemployed remained much higher than pre-pandemic levels. In other words, the relationship between the number

of unemployed individuals and the number of job openings appeared to be changing in early 2021. The reasons behind this apparent change in the relationship are not entirely clear. A mismatch between the skills held by unemployed workers and the skill requirements of job openings could explain the elevated level of job openings. Similarly, if most unemployed people were living in one area of the state while most job openings were located in another, this geographic mismatch could result in an unusually high level of job openings. Yet another possibility is that the pandemic and policy changes such as additional federal unemployment benefits might be affecting labor market behavior.



Shaded areas represent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2020Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to present.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS data.

Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/14/21.

Figure 1: Wyoming Job Openings and Unemployment, December 2000 to March 2021

Figure 2 shows the ratio of unemployed people to job openings in Wyoming. This illustrates the balance between job seekers and job openings. When the ratio is high there are many people competing for each job opening. In April 2009, during the Great Recession, there were 3.5 unemployed people for each job opening. However, during times of growth, the ratio dipped below one, suggesting that there were not enough unemployed people to fill the available job openings. The number of job openings exceeded the number of job seekers in Wyoming every month from May 2017 to February 2020. Some months there were 1.7 openings per job seeker.

Colorado's job openings and unemployment are shown in Figure 3 (see page 5). As of March 2021, there were considerably more unemployed people in Colorado than there were available job openings (205,220 unemployed individuals versus 151,000 job openings). This fact sets Colorado apart from Wyoming and the other states discussed in this article. It is possible that pandemic-related restrictions or other factors — such as a skills mismatch or a geographic mismatch — have caused Colorado residents to be slower to return to work than residents of other neighboring states.



Shaded areas represent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2020Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to present.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS data.

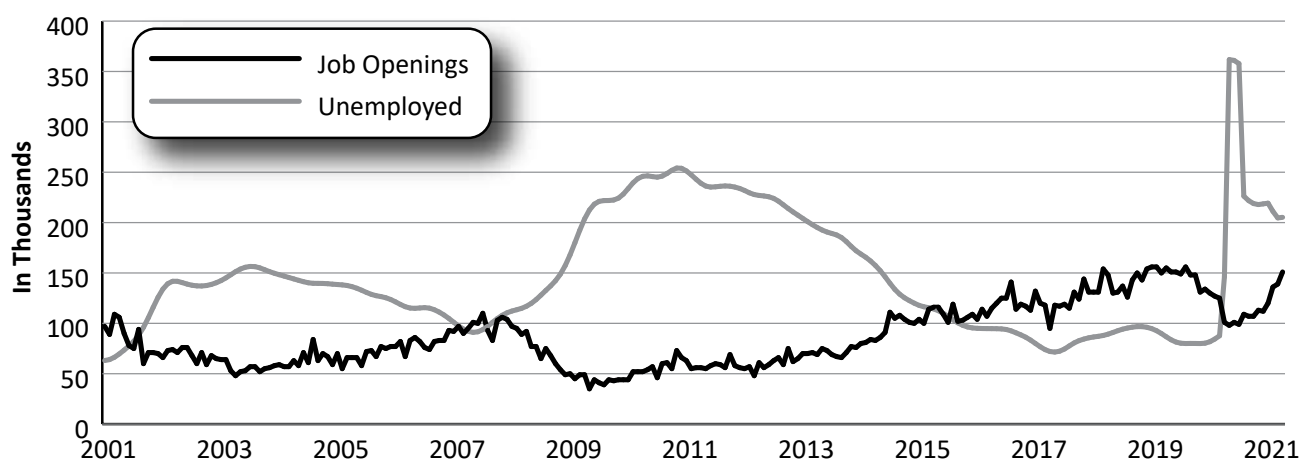
Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/14/21.

Figure 2: Wyoming Ratio of Unemployed to Number of Job Openings, December 2000 to March 2021

Figure 4 shows that in March 2021, job openings in Idaho reached a record high level of 55,000, while there were only 28,790 unemployed people. To put it another way, there were 1.9 job openings for every job seeker in Idaho that month.

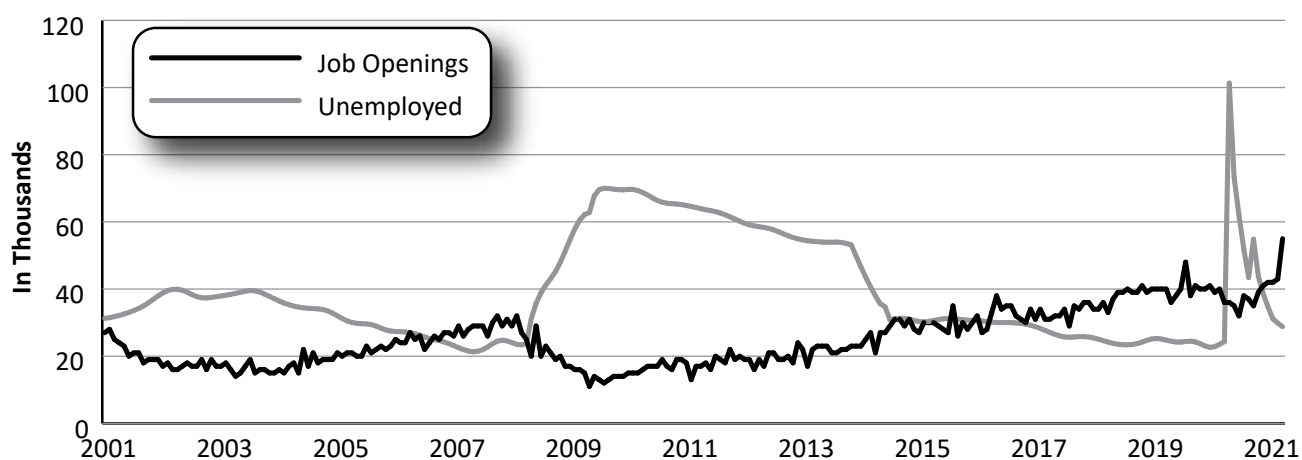
Figures 5 and 6 (see page 6) show that the number of unemployed people

in Montana and Nebraska have basically returned to pre-pandemic levels. Additionally, the number of job openings in those states reached record high levels in March 2021. These data suggest that employers in Montana and Nebraska are probably having a difficult time finding workers. Nebraska had twice as many job openings as job seekers, while Montana



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS data. Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/14/21.

Figure 3: Colorado Job Openings and Unemployment, December 2000 to March 2021



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS data. Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/14/21.

Figure 4: Idaho Job Openings and Unemployment, December 2000 to March 2021

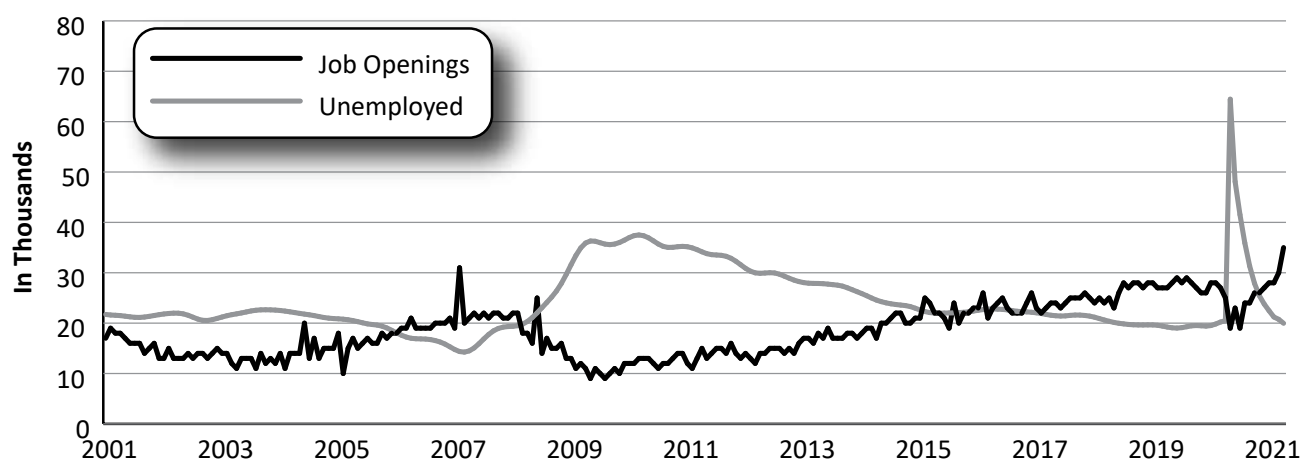
had 1.9 open jobs for each job seeker.

South Dakota's employment situation (see Figure 7, page 7) was similar to Montana's and Nebraska's. Unemployment was at a pre-pandemic level in March 2021 and job openings were clearly increasing.

Utah's job openings and unemployment are illustrated in Figure 8 (see page 7). Although job openings have increased

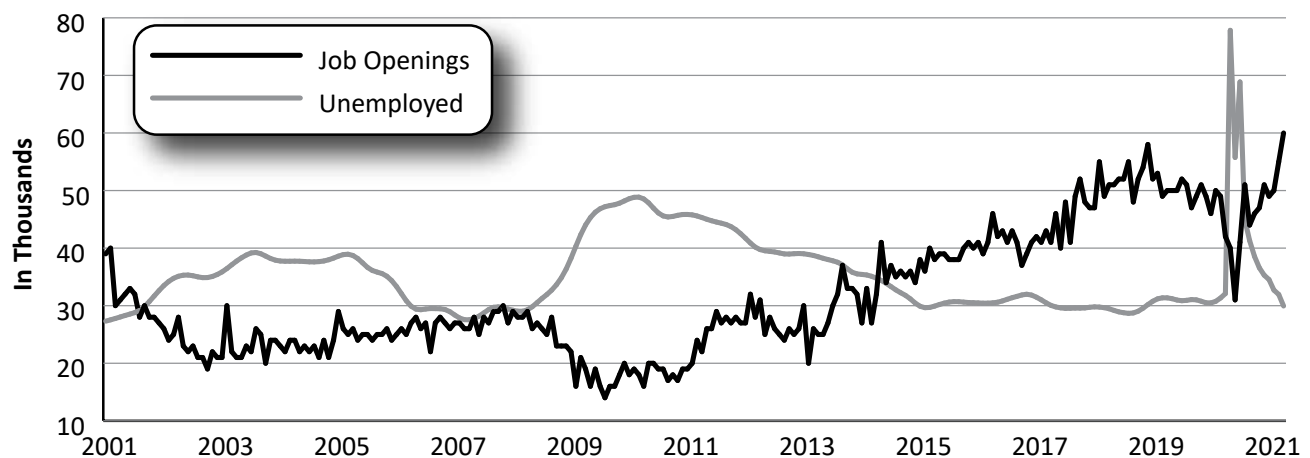
somewhat, the March 2021 level of 84,000 openings was lower than the October 2018 peak of 94,000. It is important to note, however, that the most recent data show that job openings outnumbered job seekers by a ratio of 1.8 to 1.

The data presented in this article suggest that many of Wyoming's neighboring states saw unemployment return to normal levels in early 2021. Job



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS data. Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/14/21.

Figure 5: Montana Job Openings and Unemployment, December 2000 to March 2021



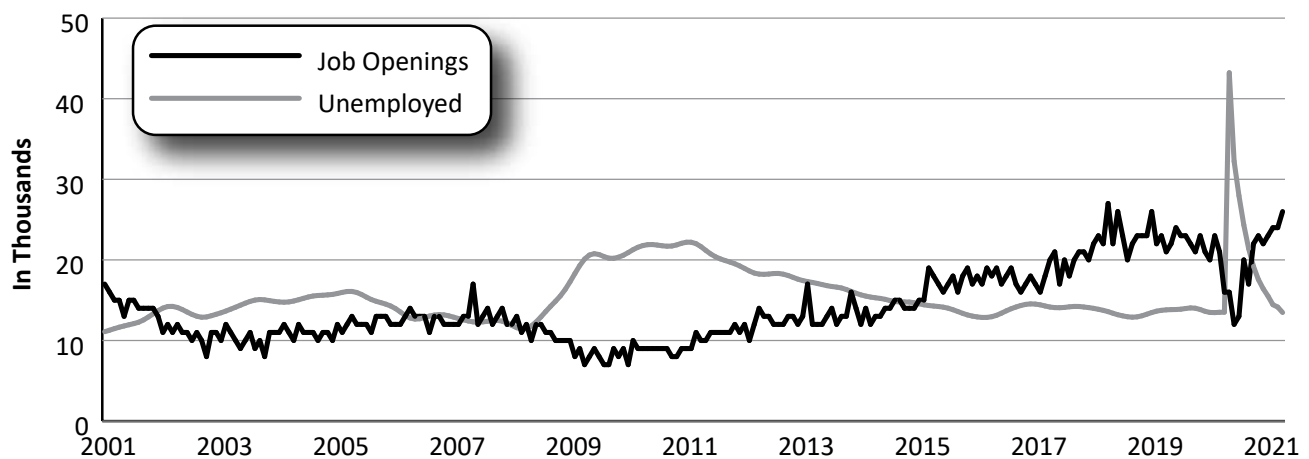
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS data. Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/14/21.

Figure 6: Nebraska Job Openings and Unemployment, December 2000 to March 2021

openings, however, were at record highs in Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and Nebraska, likely indicating that employers were having difficulty hiring workers. The estimates included in this article are described by the BLS as “experimental” series, but the BLS has announced that it will begin publishing official monthly job openings data for states in October 2021 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021).

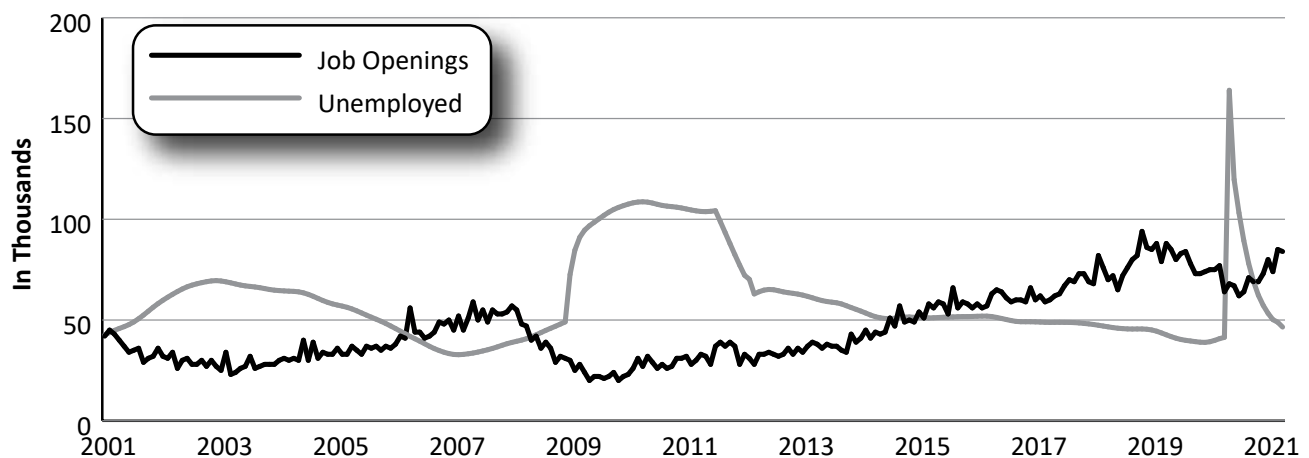
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U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2021), Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey: JOLTS Experimental State Estimates. Retrieved July 13, 2021, from https://stats.bls.gov/jlt/jlt_statedata.htm



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS data. Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/14/21.

Figure 7: South Dakota Job Openings and Unemployment, December 2000 to March 2021



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics JOLTS data. Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/14/21.

Figure 8: Utah Job Openings and Unemployment, December 2000 to March 2021

Wyoming Employers Add Nearly 100,000 New Hires in 2019

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

Excerpted from the 2021 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

The Wyoming Job Skills Survey, also referred to as the *New Hires Survey*, is conducted on a quarterly basis by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This survey is based on a random sample of *new hires*, or individuals who were hired by an employer they had never worked for in the past. The survey is designed to collect information about these jobs that is not otherwise readily available, such as occupation, wages and benefits, license and certification requirements, and necessary job skills.

This article examines the characteristics of new hires in the 10 occupations with the largest number of new hires in 2019. To see data for all occupations, please see <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/newhires.htm>.

There were an estimated 97,864 new hires in 2019. The largest number of these new hires were truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer (4,469), followed by combined food preparation & serving workers (4,372), retail salespersons (3,855), and waiters & waitresses (3,829). The median hourly wage for all new hires was \$13.25. Among new hires in the 10 largest occupations, the median hourly wage ranged from \$20.00 for truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer, and \$16.00 for construction laborers to \$4.50 for waiters & waitresses and \$8.00 for bartenders.

Table 1 (see pages 9-10) shows selected characteristics of the 10 largest occupations. Overall, just over half (53.1%) of all new hires were employed

Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey

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

2021 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2021/Annual_Report_2021.pdf

full-time, while 39.0% were employed part-time and 6.6% were considered temporary or substitute employees. The occupations with the greatest proportion of new hires working full-time were truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer (88.4%), construction laborers (82.8%), and landscaping & groundskeeping workers (51.5%). In comparison, 92.4% of bartenders, 88.1% of combined food preparation & serving workers, and 83.6% of waiters & waitresses were employed on a part-time basis.

A little more than half of all new hires were men (55.5%), while slightly less than half were women (44.5%). Occupations with the largest proportion of women included waiters & waitresses (72.8%), maids & housekeeping cleaners (75.9%), and bartenders (70.2%). In comparison, the occupations with the largest proportion of male new hires included construction laborers (94.1%), truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer (88.0%), and landscaping & groundskeeping workers (80.1%).

Individuals ages 25-34 made up the greatest proportion of all new hires (27.9%). Combined food preparation &

serving workers had the largest proportion of the youngest workers (16-19 years old; 41.1%), while truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer, had the largest proportion of new hires ages 55-64 (15.1%).

The New Hires Survey contains five questions where employers were asked to rate the level of importance of selected job skills (see Box 1, page 10) in terms of new hires performing a job's duties and activities. Overall, 76.8% of employers felt service orientation was important for the jobs new hires filled. Critical thinking

was considered important by 79.3% of employers, reading comprehension was considered important by 64.4% of employers, technology & design was selected as important by 35.8% of employers, and operation & control was considered important by 58.2% of employers.

Among the largest occupations, service orientation was marked as important by more than half of employers in every occupation. The largest proportion of employers who indicated critical thinking

Table 1: Selected Characteristics of Top 10 Most Frequently Occurring Occupations for New Hires in Wyoming, 2019

		Occupation and SOC ^a Code					
Selected Characteristics	Title	Total All Occupations (00-0000)	Truck Drivers, Heavy & Tractor-Trailer (53-3032)	Food Preparation & Serving Workers (35-3021)	Retail Salespersons (41-2031)	Waiters & Waitresses (35-3031)	Construction Laborers (47-2061)
Employment and Wages	N	97,864	4,469	4,372	3,855	3,829	3,756
	Median Wage	\$13.25	\$20.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	\$4.50	\$16.00
Work Status	Full-Time	53.1	88.4	7.5	36.6	13.0	82.8
	Part-Time	39.0	7.2	88.1	57.6	83.6	7.7
	Temp or Sub	6.6	4.3	3.0	2.7	2.3	6.6
Gender (%)	Women	44.5	12.0	61.0	56.4	72.8	5.9
	Men	55.5	88.0	39.0	43.6	27.2	94.1
Age (%)	16-19	13.9	2.4	41.1	17.0	24.5	12.1
	20-24	17.8	8.2	19.1	19.8	24.1	25.6
	25-34	27.9	27.8	17.4	31.2	26.7	23.9
	35-44	17.3	20.2	11.9	13.3	13.4	20.2
	45-54	12.6	20.9	7.4	7.6	4.9	12.6
	55-64	7.5	15.1	1.6	5.8	5.1	4.6
	65+	2.3	5.5	0.5	3.4	0.1	1.0
	Age Unknown	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.0
% of Employers Who Identified Selected Job Skills as Important	Service Orientation	76.8	63.5	97.7	96.1	93.1	52.5
	Critical Thinking	79.3	88.4	69.1	70.2	80.8	75.9
	Reading Comprehension	64.4	72.4	65.4	69.6	68.9	39.7
	Technology Design	35.8	42.3	22.8	31.3	26.4	23.0
	Operation and Control	58.2	96.0	57.0	41.3	27.3	61.3

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/12/21.

(Table continued on page 10)

was important employed truck drivers, heavy & tractor-trailer (88.4%) and waiters & waitresses (80.8%). Approximately one-third (35.8%) of employers overall felt technology & design was important. Both reading comprehension (64.4%) and operation & control (58.2%) were marked as important by more than half of employers.

Box1: New Hires Job Skills Definitions

Service Orientation Actively looking for ways to help people.

Critical Thinking Using logic and reasoning to identify the strengths and weaknesses of alternative solutions, conclusions or approaches to problems.

Reading Comprehension Understanding written sentences and paragraphs in work related documents.

Technology Design Generating or adapting equipment and technology to serve user needs.

Operation & Control Controlling operations of equipment or systems.

Source: O*Net Online.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/12/21.

Table 1: Selected Characteristics of Top 10 Most Frequently Occurring Occupations for New Hires in Wyoming, 2019

(Table continued from page 9)

		Occupation and SOC ^a Code				
Selected Characteristics	Title	Cashiers (41-2011)	Bartenders (35-3011)	Cooks, Restaurant (35-2014)	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers (37-3011)	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners (37-2012)
Employment and Wages	N	3,691	2,921	2,906	2,874	2,744
	Median Wage	\$9.00	\$8.00	\$10.00	\$13.00	\$9.50
Work Status	Full-Time	18.4	3.0	31.6	51.5	31.6
	Part-Time	77.7	92.4	68.0	27.0	59.0
	Temp or Sub	3.9	4.4	0.4	20.0	9.4
Gender (%)	Women	59.8	70.2	39.0	19.9	75.9
	Men	40.2	29.8	61.0	80.1	24.1
Age (%)	16-19	29.1	14.5	25.8	24.2	15.4
	20-24	18.2	20.0	19.9	14.7	15.2
	25-34	17.2	44.6	22.7	26.0	43.2
	35-44	19.9	7.2	16.3	11.8	13.6
	45-54	9.2	12.0	7.8	9.8	11.7
	55-64	6.1	1.3	3.0	6.7	0.8
	65+	0.1	0.4	4.5	3.0	0.1
	Age Unknown	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0
% of Employers Who Identified Selected Job Skills as Important	Service Orientation	94.6	93.7	55.0	60.0	74.1
	Critical Thinking	70.6	69.0	59.1	73.8	44.1
	Reading Comprehension	60.7	40.8	42.0	37.0	29.8
	Technology Design	24.6	23.3	18.2	25.5	6.0
	Operation and Control	46.7	22.4	47.2	65.8	22.9

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming New Hires Job Skills Survey.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/12/21.

New from Research & Planning: Long-Term Sub-state Occupational Employment Projections, 2018-2028

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services recently published long-term sub-state occupational employment projections, which are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

Wyoming is divided into six sub-state regions, which includes two metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), Cheyenne and Casper (see Figure 1). Each of these regions is projected to add jobs from 2018 to 2028 (see Table 1).

Sub-state occupational projections also provide openings due to *exits* (people leaving the workforce) and *transfers* (people changing jobs). These types of openings account for the largest share of projected job openings. For example, the southwest region of the state is projected to add 5,792 jobs, an 8.8% growth. Overall, the southwest region is projected to have 87,156 total job openings.

Long-term sub-state occupational projections can be used to help identify which jobs will require the greatest

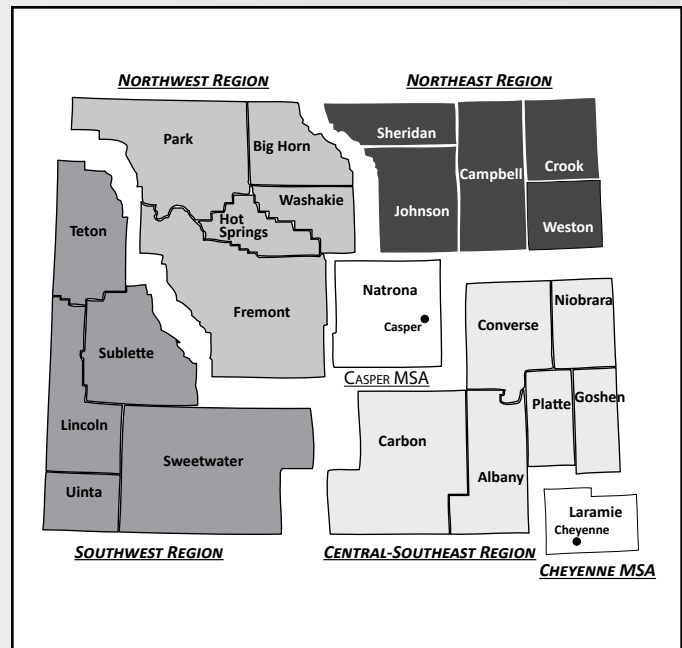


Figure 1: Map of Wyoming's Sub-state Regions

numbers of workers in the next decade. For example, each of Wyoming's regions will need a substantial number of truck drivers from 2018 to 2028, ranging from 881 total openings in the central-southeast region to 2,204 in the southwest region (see Table 2, page 12). This type of information can be useful to jobseekers, employers, educators, training providers, and more.

Table 1: Projected Change in Employment in Wyoming by Sub-state Region, 2018-2028

Region	Employment		Change (Growth)		Types of Openings ^b		
	2018 Base	2028 Projected	N	%	Exits	Transfers	Total ^b
Casper MSA ^a	40,865	45,142	4,277	10.5	18,715	31,122	54,114
Cheyenne MSA ^a	49,672	54,376	4,704	9.5	21,763	36,366	62,833
Central-Southeast	40,217	43,104	2,887	7.2	18,684	29,860	51,431
Northeast	49,495	52,761	3,266	6.6	21,647	37,027	61,940
Northwest	41,030	44,867	3,837	9.4	19,591	30,674	54,102
Southwest	66,142	71,934	5,792	8.8	30,519	50,845	87,156

^aMetropolitan Statistical Area.

^bTotal openings = Growth (Change) + Exits + Transfers.

Source: Wyoming Long-Term Sub-State Occupational Employment Projections, 2018-2028.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/21/21.

Table 2: Top 5 Occupations Requiring More Than a High School Diploma With the Largest Number of Total Projected Annual Openings by Sub-state Region in Wyoming, 2018-2028

SOC ^a Code	Title	Employment		Change		Type of Openings			
		2018 Base	2028 Proj.	N	%	Exits	Transfers	Total ^a	Education
Casper MSA ^a									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	849	984	135	15.9	377	665	1,177	Postsecondary non-degree award
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	517	592	75	14.5	298	323	696	Postsecondary non-degree award
29-1141	Registered Nurses	965	1,085	120	12.4	284	263	667	Bachelor's degree
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	485	499	14	2.9	299	274	587	Some college, no degree
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	296	341	45	15.2	90	207	342	Bachelor's degree
Cheyenne MSA ^a									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,064	1,241	177	16.6	474	836	1,487	Postsecondary non-degree award
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	895	1,000	105	11.7	199	624	928	Bachelor's degree
29-1141	Registered Nurses	989	1,103	114	11.5	290	268	672	Bachelor's degree
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	586	625	39	6.7	171	394	604	Bachelor's degree
11-9199	Managers, All Other	771	768	-3	-0.4	195	388	580	Bachelor's degree
Central-Southeast Region									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	626	734	108	17.3	280	493	881	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	751	795	44	5.9	410	404	858	Some college, no degree
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	586	644	58	9.9	129	405	592	Bachelor's degree
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	438	435	-3	-0.7	266	243	506	Some college, no degree
29-1141	Registered Nurses	584	679	95	16.3	175	162	432	Bachelor's degree
Northeast									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,536	1,684	148	9.6	663	1,168	1,979	Postsecondary non-degree award
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	892	993	101	11.3	198	621	920	Bachelor's degree
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	580	604	24	4.1	360	330	714	Some college, no degree
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	566	599	33	5.8	313	340	686	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-3098	Substitute Teachers	533	569	36	6.8	318	310	664	Bachelor's degree
Northwest									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	840	980	140	16.7	375	660	1,175	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	758	813	55	7.3	417	411	883	Some college, no degree
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	800	894	94	11.8	178	558	830	Bachelor's degree
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	584	640	56	9.6	329	357	742	Postsecondary non-degree award
43-3031	Book., Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	565	585	20	3.5	350	320	690	Some college, no degree
Southwest									
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,630	1,854	224	13.7	717	1,263	2,204	Postsecondary non-degree award
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	1,247	1,373	126	10.1	275	863	1,264	Bachelor's degree
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	724	881	157	21.7	431	468	1,056	Postsecondary non-degree award
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	693	753	60	8.7	384	378	822	Some college, no degree
43-3031	Book., Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	621	648	27	4.4	386	353	766	Some college, no degree

^aMetropolitan Statistical Area.^bTotal openings = Growth (Change) + Exits + Transfers.

Source: Wyoming Substate Long-Term Occupational Sub-state Employment Projections, 2018-2028.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/21/21.

Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 5.4% in June 2021

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate remained unchanged from May to June at 5.4%. Wyoming's unemployment rate has stayed within the narrow range of 5.1% to 5.4% in each of the past nine months and is slightly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.9%. Wyoming's current unemployment rate is much lower than its year-ago level of 7.4%.

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased slightly from May to June. Jobless rates sometimes increase in June as young people join the labor force and start searching for work. The largest unemployment rate increases were seen in Campbell (up from 6.2% to 6.8%), Uinta (up from 6.0% to 6.6%), Albany (up from 4.4% to 4.9%), Crook (up from 3.9% to 4.4%), and Niobrara (up from 4.1% to 4.6%) counties. Jobless rates fell in Teton (down from 6.0% to 3.9%), Weston (down from 4.0% to 3.8%), Lincoln (down from 4.7% to 4.5%), and Park (down from 4.6% to 4.5%) counties.

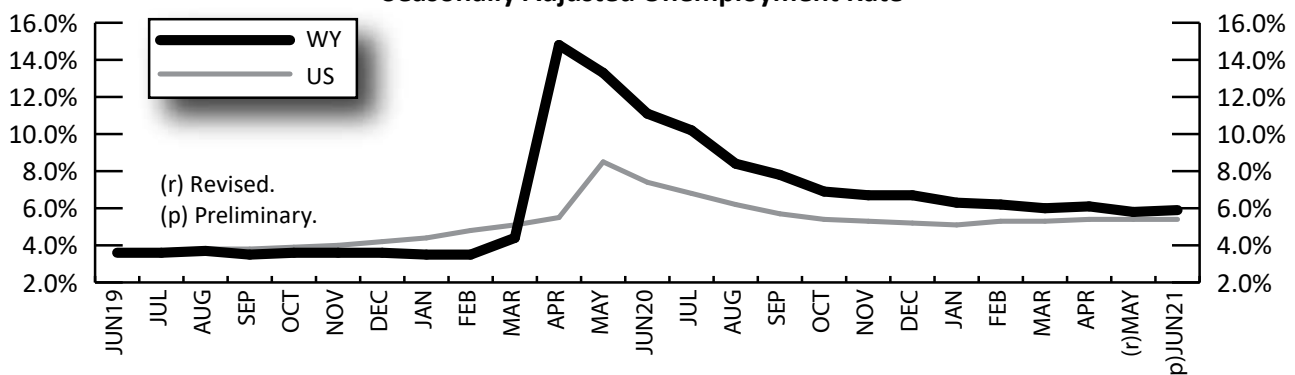
From June 2020 to June 2021, unemployment rates fell in most counties. The COVID-19 pandemic caused unemployment rates to be unusually high in June 2020, but in 2021 unemployment rates seem to be approaching more typical levels as the economy recovers. The largest decreases occurred in Teton (down from 8.3% to 3.9%), Natrona (down from 10.3% to 7.4%), Campbell (down from 9.4% to 6.8%), and Sweetwater (down from 9.3% to 7.1%) counties. Jobless rates increased very slightly in Big Horn (up from 5.1% to 5.2%) and Niobrara (up from 4.5% to 4.6%) counties.

The highest unemployment rates in June 2021 were reported in Natrona County at 7.4%, Sweetwater County at 7.1%, and Sublette County at 6.9%. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Weston County at 3.8%, Teton County at 3.9%, and Crook and Carbon counties, each at 4.4%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 271,100 in June 2020 to 280,700 in June 2021, an increase of 9,600 jobs (3.5%). Nonfarm employment was unusually low in June 2020 because of widespread 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.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



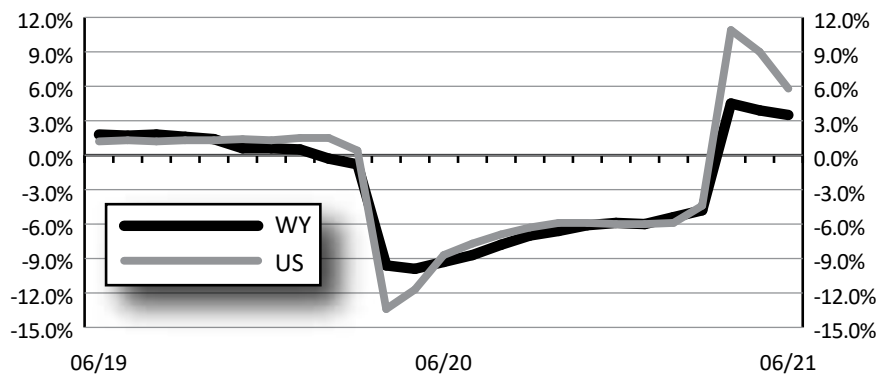
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, June 2021

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

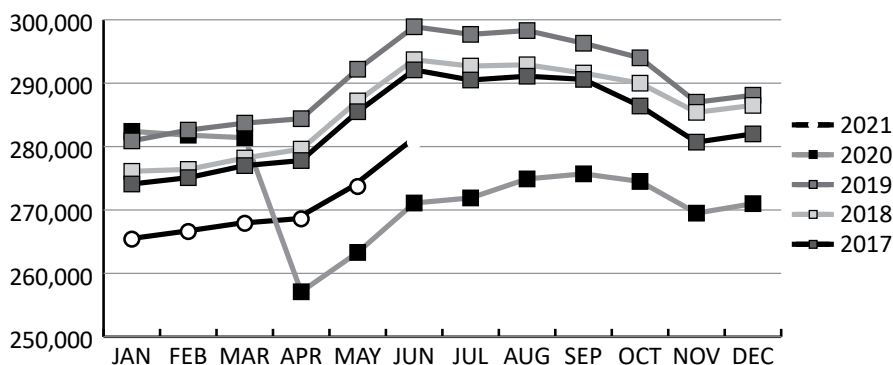
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	280,981	280,700	-281	-0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	13,490	15,300	1,810	11.8%
Construction	21,444	20,500	-944	-4.6%
Manufacturing	9,389	9,700	311	3.2%
Wholesale Trade	7,157	7,300	143	2.0%
Retail Trade	30,498	29,600	-898	-3.0%
Transportation & Utilities	14,120	14,300	180	1.3%
Information	2,909	2,700	-209	-7.7%
Financial Activities	11,102	10,800	-302	-2.8%
Professional & Business Services	19,435	19,800	365	1.8%
Educational & Health Services	28,022	27,800	-222	-0.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	40,862	39,700	-1,162	-2.9%
Other Services	16,169	16,400	231	1.4%
Government	66,384	66,800	416	0.6%

Internal Estimates were run in June 2021 and based on QCEW data through December 2020.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates June 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.1
Connecticut	7.9
New Mexico	7.9
Nevada	7.8
California	7.7
Hawaii	7.7
New York	7.7
New Jersey	7.3
Illinois	7.2
District of Columbia	7.0
Louisiana	6.9
Pennsylvania	6.9
Arizona	6.8
Alaska	6.6
Texas	6.5
Colorado	6.2
Maryland	6.2
Mississippi	6.2
Rhode Island	5.9
United States	5.9
Delaware	5.8
Oregon	5.6
Wyoming	5.4
West Virginia	5.3
Ohio	5.2
Washington	5.2
Florida	5.0
Michigan	5.0
Massachusetts	4.9
Tennessee	4.9
Maine	4.8
North Carolina	4.6
South Carolina	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
Kentucky	4.4
Missouri	4.3
Virginia	4.3
Indiana	4.1
Georgia	4.0
Iowa	4.0
Minnesota	4.0
North Dakota	4.0
Wisconsin	3.9
Kansas	3.7
Montana	3.7
Oklahoma	3.7
Alabama	3.3
Vermont	3.1
Idaho	3.0
New Hampshire	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Utah	2.7
Nebraska	2.5

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates June 2021 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 21	May 21	Jun 20	Jun 21 May 21	Jun 21 Jun 20
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.7	22.5	23.4	0.9	-3.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.1	18.0	18.7	0.6	-3.2
GOODS PRODUCING	6.5	6.5	7.0	0.0	-7.1
Natural Resources & Mining	4.2	4.3	4.6	-2.3	-8.7
Construction	1.8	1.7	1.9	5.9	-5.3
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.2	16.0	16.4	1.3	-1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	-3.8
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	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.2	2.2	4.5	4.5
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.5	4.7	2.2	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 21	May 21	Jun 20	Jun 21 May 21	Jun 21 Jun 20
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.2	21.4	20.5	-0.9	3.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.5	16.5	16.2	0.0	1.9
GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	6.1	6.1	-1.6	-1.6
Natural Resources & Mining	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	-2.9
Construction	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	0.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.2	15.3	14.4	-0.7	5.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
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	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.5	2.4	2.2	4.2	13.6
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.9	4.3	-4.1	9.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jun 21	May 21	Jun 20	Jun 21 May 21	Jun 21 Jun 20
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.9	18.0	19.1	21.7	14.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.2	15.4	16.4	24.7	17.1
GOODS PRODUCING	2.6	2.5	2.6	4.0	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	19.3	15.5	16.5	24.5	17.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	2.4	2.5	16.7	12.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.2	1.1	1.2	9.1	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.3	2.1	2.2	9.5	4.5
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.2	1.1	8.3	18.2
Leisure & Hospitality	8.3	5.4	6.1	53.7	36.1
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	0.0

State	Unemp. Rate
New Mexico	8.4
Nevada	8.3
Puerto Rico	8.2
California	8.0
Hawaii	7.9
Illinois	7.9
New Jersey	7.8
Mississippi	7.6
Louisiana	7.4
Arizona	7.3
New York	7.3
District of Columbia	7.2
Connecticut	7.0
Maryland	6.7
Alaska	6.6
Texas	6.6
Pennsylvania	6.4
Colorado	6.3
Ohio	6.3
United States	6.1
Delaware	5.9
Rhode Island	5.8
Florida	5.7
Tennessee	5.6
Wyoming	5.6
Kentucky	5.5
Massachusetts	5.4
Michigan	5.3
Oregon	5.3
Washington	5.3
Maine	5.1
Missouri	5.1
West Virginia	5.1
Arkansas	5.0
North Carolina	4.9
Indiana	4.7
Iowa	4.6
South Carolina	4.5
Virginia	4.5
Wisconsin	4.5
Georgia	4.4
Kansas	4.4
Minnesota	4.4
North Dakota	4.4
Montana	4.0
Oklahoma	3.8
Alabama	3.7
Vermont	3.5
South Dakota	3.3
Idaho	3.2
New Hampshire	3.1
Utah	3.1
Nebraska	2.7

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

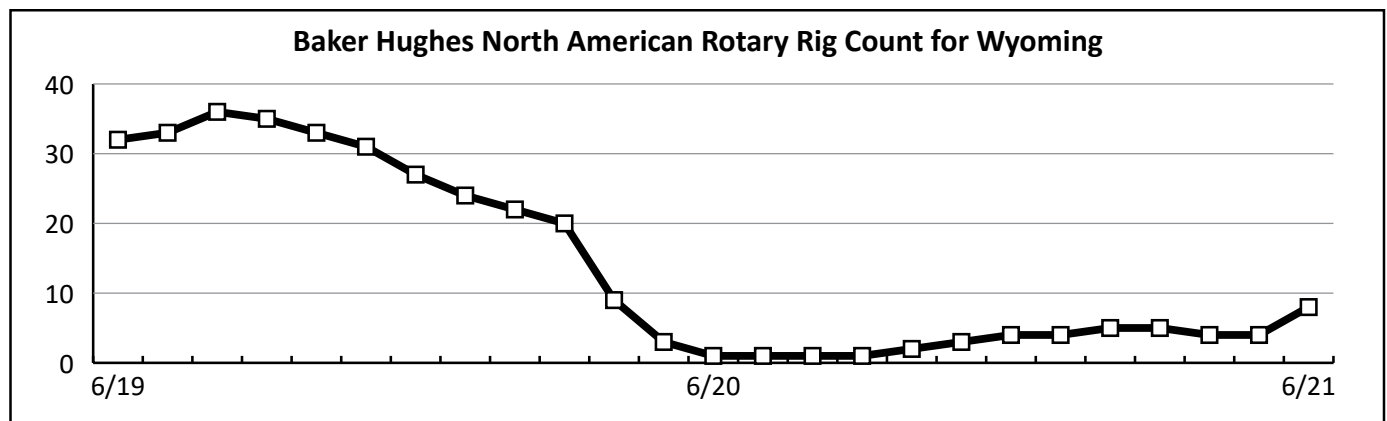
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items rose 5.4% from June 2020 to June 2021.

	Jun 2021 (p)	May 2021 (r)	Jun 2020 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	280,700	273,700	271,100	2.6	3.5
Wyoming State Government	12,400	12,800	13,300	-3.1	-6.8
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,000	47,000	45,800	0.0	2.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,300	36,900	35,800	1.1	4.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,987,000	7,249,000	6,114,000	-3.6	14.3
As a percent of all workers	4.6%	4.8%	4.3%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	631,000	551,000	684,000	14.5	-7.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,837,000	5,046,000	9,306,000	-4.1	-48.0
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	11,987	12,865	74,036	-6.8	-83.8
Benefits Paid	\$4,788,176	\$5,244,350	\$28,493,272	-8.7	-83.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$399.45	\$407.64	\$384.86	-2.0	3.8
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	271.7	269.2	257.9	0.9	5.4
Food & Beverages	275.4	273.4	269.1	0.7	2.4
Housing	280.4	278.6	271.8	0.6	3.1
Apparel	120.3	121.0	114.7	-0.5	4.9
Transportation	237.7	229.7	195.6	3.5	21.5
Medical Care	523.0	523.9	520.7	-0.2	0.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	124.9	124.8	122.0	0.1	2.4
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	142.2	142.0	139.3	0.1	2.1
Other Goods & Services	473.7	473.0	462.1	0.1	2.5
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	228.5	224.4	191.2	1.8	19.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	283	185	190	53.0	48.9
Valuation	\$146,877,000	\$97,019,000	\$78,591,000	51.4	86.9
Single Family Homes	202	175	180	15.4	12.2
Valuation	\$133,869,000	\$95,782,000	\$77,882,000	39.8	71.9
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	87	16	18	443.8	383.3
Valuation	\$15,457,000	\$3,085,000	\$2,856,000	401.0	441.2
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	44	32	35	37.5	25.7
Valuation	\$11,253,000	\$6,806,000	\$7,272,000	65.3	54.7
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming					
	8	4	1	100.0	700.0

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

¹Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

From June 2020 to June 2021, unemployment rates fell in most counties. The largest decreases occurred in Teton (down from 8.3% to 3.9%), Natrona (down from 10.3% to 7.4%), Campbell (down from 9.4% to 6.8%), and Sweetwater (down from 9.3% to 7.1%) counties.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Jun 2021	May 2021	Jun 2020	Jun 2021	May 2021	Jun 2020	Jun 2021	May 2021	Jun 2020	Jun 2021	May 2021	Jun 2020
County	(p)	(b)	(b)	(p)	(b)	(b)	(p)	(b)	(b)	(p)	(b)	(b)
NORTHWEST	48,786	47,518	47,663	46,204	45,081	44,617	2,582	2,437	3,046	5.3	5.1	6.4
Big Horn	5,832	5,697	5,615	5,528	5,408	5,328	304	289	287	5.2	5.1	5.1
Fremont	19,256	19,223	19,473	18,085	18,128	18,012	1,171	1,095	1,461	6.1	5.7	7.5
Hot Springs	2,346	2,305	2,259	2,225	2,194	2,130	121	111	129	5.2	4.8	5.7
Park	17,224	16,199	16,239	16,446	15,452	15,317	778	747	922	4.5	4.6	5.7
Washakie	4,128	4,094	4,077	3,920	3,899	3,830	208	195	247	5.0	4.8	6.1
NORTHEAST	51,961	51,586	52,881	49,032	48,841	49,086	2,929	2,745	3,795	5.6	5.3	7.2
Campbell	22,335	22,371	23,764	20,809	20,979	21,521	1,526	1,392	2,243	6.8	6.2	9.4
Crook	4,263	4,197	4,139	4,076	4,035	3,951	187	162	188	4.4	3.9	4.5
Johnson	4,659	4,470	4,466	4,441	4,258	4,183	218	212	283	4.7	4.7	6.3
Sheridan	16,763	16,555	16,689	15,914	15,737	15,794	849	818	895	5.1	4.9	5.4
Weston	3,941	3,993	3,823	3,792	3,832	3,637	149	161	186	3.8	4.0	4.9
SOUTHWEST	57,965	55,599	60,237	54,602	52,216	55,302	3,363	3,383	4,935	5.8	6.1	8.2
Lincoln	9,943	9,475	9,762	9,495	9,034	9,182	448	441	580	4.5	4.7	5.9
Sublette	4,223	4,119	4,283	3,931	3,844	3,942	292	275	341	6.9	6.7	8.0
Sweetwater	20,165	20,194	20,948	18,724	18,836	19,001	1,441	1,358	1,947	7.1	6.7	9.3
Teton	14,346	12,531	15,845	13,780	11,783	14,522	566	748	1,323	3.9	6.0	8.3
Uinta	9,288	9,280	9,399	8,672	8,719	8,655	616	561	744	6.6	6.0	7.9
SOUTHEAST	83,821	83,625	83,287	79,698	79,790	78,493	4,123	3,835	4,794	4.9	4.6	5.8
Albany	19,611	19,382	19,289	18,654	18,532	18,337	957	850	952	4.9	4.4	4.9
Goshen	6,686	6,795	6,701	6,385	6,517	6,386	301	278	315	4.5	4.1	4.7
Laramie	51,230	51,150	51,073	48,663	48,723	47,867	2,567	2,427	3,206	5.0	4.7	6.3
Niobrara	1,389	1,390	1,348	1,325	1,333	1,288	64	57	60	4.6	4.1	4.5
Platte	4,905	4,908	4,876	4,671	4,685	4,615	234	223	261	4.8	4.5	5.4
CENTRAL	56,907	56,391	57,244	53,078	52,769	51,964	3,829	3,622	5,280	6.7	6.4	9.2
Carbon	8,470	8,189	8,359	8,100	7,833	7,922	370	356	437	4.4	4.3	5.2
Converse	7,802	7,794	8,133	7,335	7,339	7,478	467	455	655	6.0	5.8	8.1
Natrona	40,635	40,408	40,752	37,643	37,597	36,564	2,992	2,811	4,188	7.4	7.0	10.3
STATEWIDE	299,440	294,720	301,308	282,615	278,699	279,459	16,825	16,021	21,849	5.6	5.4	7.3
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										5.4	5.4	7.4
U.S.										6.1	5.5	11.2
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										5.9	5.8	11.1

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2021 Run Date 07/2021.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

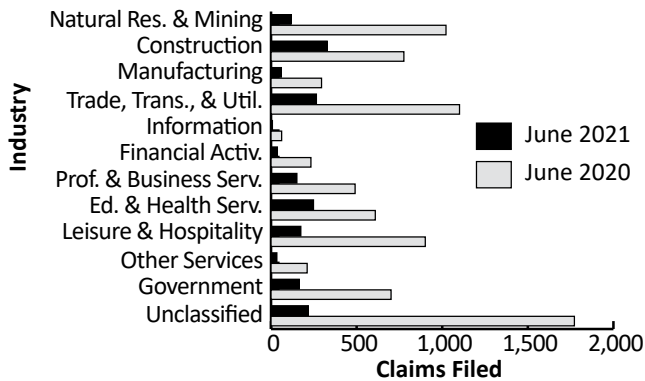
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

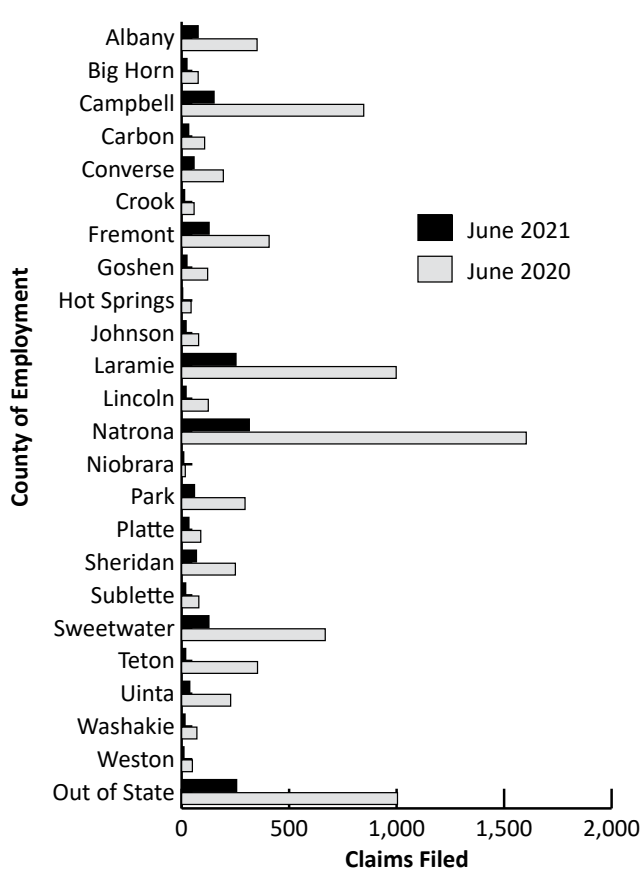
by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Wyoming had 1,811 initial claims in June 2021, down from 8,180 in June 2020 (-6,369 or -77.9%).

**Initial Unemployment Insurance
Claims by Industry, June 2021**



**Initial Unemployment Insurance
Claims by County, June 2021**



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 21	May 21	Jun 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,811	2,674	8,180	-32.3	-77.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	506	824	2,094	-38.6	-75.8
Natural Resources & Mining	117	247	1,022	-52.6	-88.6
Mining	108	237	994	-54.4	-89.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	9	21	45	-57.1	-80.0
Construction	328	474	776	-30.8	-57.7
Manufacturing	60	102	295	-41.2	-79.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	921	1,274	3,612	-27.7	-74.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	265	402	1,101	-34.1	-75.9
Wholesale Trade	54	87	386	-37.9	-86.0
Retail Trade	135	186	401	-27.4	-66.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	76	128	313	-40.6	-75.7
Information	8	14	62	-42.9	-87.1
Financial Activities	37	49	233	-24.5	-84.1
Professional & Business Services	151	210	491	-28.1	-69.2
Educational & Health Services	248	188	609	31.9	-59.3
Leisure & Hospitality	174	358	901	-51.4	-80.7
Other Services, except Public Admin.	34	50	211	-32.0	-83.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	165	184	701	-10.3	-76.5
Federal Government	20	25	47	-20.0	-57.4
State Government	14	21	110	-33.3	-87.3
Local Government	129	136	543	-5.1	-76.2
Local Education	71	62	302	14.5	-76.5
UNCLASSIFIED	218	391	1,772	-44.2	-87.7
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	253	400	998	-36.8	-74.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	58	136	155	-57.4	-62.6
Construction	44	110	83	-60.0	-47.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	148	190	507	-22.1	-70.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	44	61	156	-27.9	-71.8
Financial Activities	8	9	31	-11.1	-74.2
Professional & Business Services	21	43	89	-51.2	-76.4
Educational & Health Services	36	28	83	28.6	-56.6
Leisure & Hospitality	28	35	99	-20.0	-71.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	19	25	89	-24.0	-78.7
UNCLASSIFIED	27	47	244	-42.6	-88.9
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	315	502	1,603	-37.3	-80.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	90	132	420	-31.8	-78.6
Construction	53	69	125	-23.2	-57.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	183	282	885	-35.1	-79.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	68	117	316	-41.9	-78.5
Financial Activities	6	12	60	-50.0	-90.0
Professional & Business Services	32	41	102	-22.0	-68.6
Educational & Health Services	39	37	128	5.4	-69.5
Leisure & Hospitality	27	60	161	-55.0	-83.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	13	11	50	18.2	-74.0
UNCLASSIFIED	26	75	246	-65.3	-89.4

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

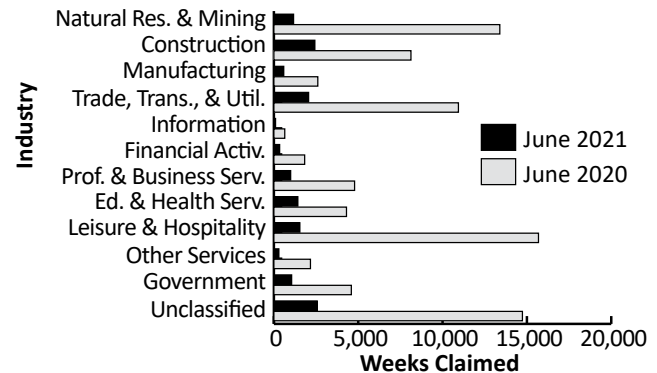
The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 83,807 in June 2020 to 14,561 in June 2021 (-69,246, or -82.6%).

Continued Claims

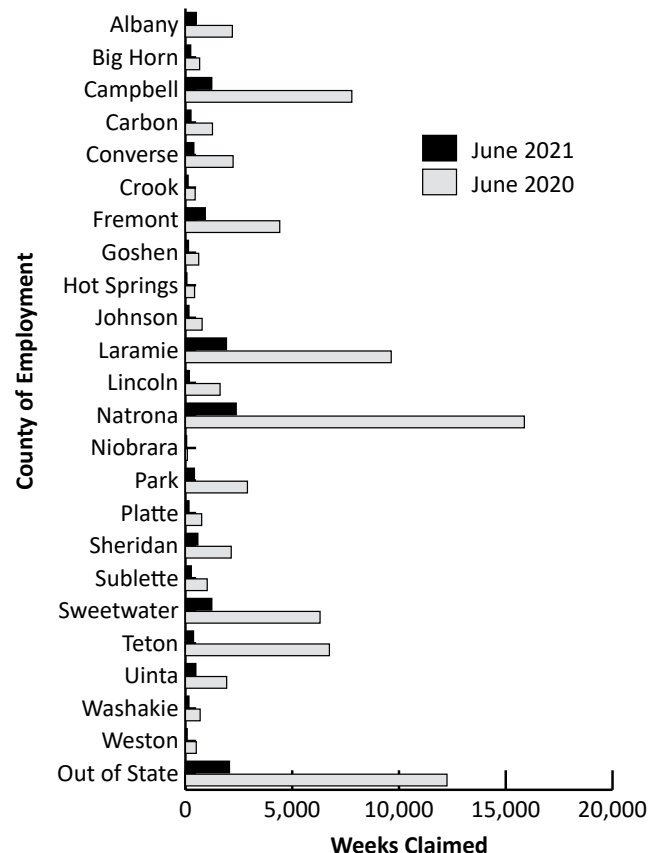
	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jun 21	May 21	Jun 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	14,561	19,205	83,807	-24.2	-82.6
Total Unique Claimants	4,692	6,383	24,591	-26.5	-80.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	4,182	5,462	24,125	-23.4	-82.7
Natural Resources & Mining	1,167	1,342	13,394	-13.0	-91.3
Mining	1,089	1,241	13,219	-12.2	-91.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	158	155	391	1.9	-59.6
Construction	2,429	3,421	8,126	-29.0	-70.1
Manufacturing	585	698	2,604	-16.2	-77.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	6,755	8,721	40,354	-22.5	-83.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2,059	2,452	10,940	-16.0	-81.2
Wholesale Trade	413	409	2,878	1.0	-85.6
Retail Trade	1,034	1,282	4,552	-19.3	-77.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	611	760	3,509	-19.6	-82.6
Information	99	135	645	-26.7	-84.7
Financial Activities	342	433	1,825	-21.0	-81.3
Professional & Business Services	995	1,266	4,784	-21.4	-79.2
Educational & Health Services	1,421	1,179	4,304	20.5	-67.0
Leisure & Hospitality	1,540	2,905	15,686	-47.0	-90.2
Other Services, except Public Admin.	295	348	2,168	-15.2	-86.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,053	1,213	4,591	-13.2	-77.1
Federal Government	143	270	350	-47.0	-59.1
State Government	116	171	342	-32.2	-66.1
Local Government	794	771	3,899	3.0	-79.6
Local Education	285	202	2,106	41.1	-86.5
UNCLASSIFIED	2,569	3,808	14,734	-32.5	-82.6
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,922	2,456	9,637	-21.7	-80.1
Total Unique Claimants	602	797	2,844	-24.5	-78.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	428	651	1,918	-34.3	-77.7
Construction	290	458	824	-36.7	-64.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,033	1,182	5,460	-12.6	-81.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	339	401	1,844	-15.5	-81.6
Financial Activities	64	82	219	-22.0	-70.8
Professional & Business Services	206	264	632	-22.0	-67.4
Educational & Health Services	188	165	611	13.9	-69.2
Leisure & Hospitality	174	193	1,726	-9.8	-89.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	143	173	544	-17.3	-73.7
UNCLASSIFIED	316	449	1,714	-29.6	-81.6
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	2,380	3,080	15,872	-22.7	-85.0
Total Unique Claimants	812	1,028	4,633	-21.0	-82.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	564	877	4,597	-35.7	-87.7
Construction	323	563	1,208	-42.6	-73.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,339	1,524	8,600	-12.1	-84.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	538	594	2,937	-9.4	-81.7
Financial Activities	60	76	509	-21.1	-88.2
Professional & Business Services	176	218	1,026	-19.3	-82.8
Educational & Health Services	245	220	815	11.4	-69.9
Leisure & Hospitality	226	289	2,392	-21.8	-90.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	87	123	382	-29.3	-77.2
UNCLASSIFIED	388	555	2,292	-30.1	-83.1

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

Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by Industry, June 2021



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, June 2021



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
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