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TRENDS

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New Research Tracks High School Seniors into Post-secondary Education and the Labor Market

by: Tony Glover, Manager, and Michael Moore, Editor

In 2012, the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services published *A Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's Youth into the Labor Force*, which followed Wyoming youth into the labor force in Wyoming and surrounding states over the next decade (Glover and Moore, 2012). R&P recently expanded on that study with a report titled, *Another Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's High School Seniors Into Post-secondary Education and the Labor Market*. Whereas the 2012 publication tracked cohorts of 18-year-olds from a given year, *Another Decade Later* followed seniors in Wyoming's secondary educational system into post-secondary education and the labor force over the course of a decade.

This article provides an introduction to *Another Decade Later*, which can be found online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/Another_Decade_Later.pdf.

Now Online

Another Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's High School Seniors Into Post-secondary Education and the Labor Market

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/Another_Decade_Later.pdf

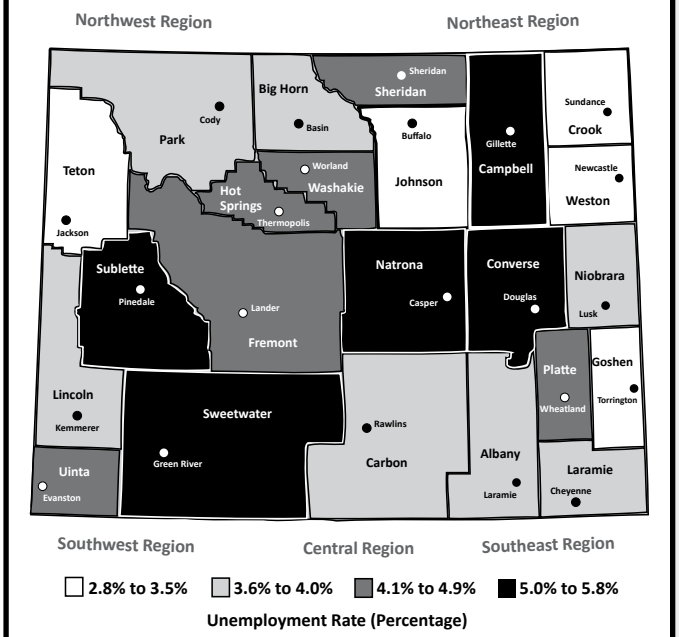
The data used in *Another Decade Later* included high school enrollment data from the Wyoming Department of Education (WDE), enrollment and award (degree or certificate) data from the seven Wyoming community colleges and the University of Wyoming, follow-up data from WDE from the National Student Clearinghouse database, Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records, wage records

(Text continued on page 3)

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Wyoming's millennial population decreased by 6.0% from 2014 to 2020, the sixth largest decrease in the nation. In addition, the number of millennials working in Wyoming decreased by 16.0%. … page 8**
- **The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose 50% from eight in June 2021 to 12 in July 2021. … page 20**

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



IN THIS ISSUE

Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

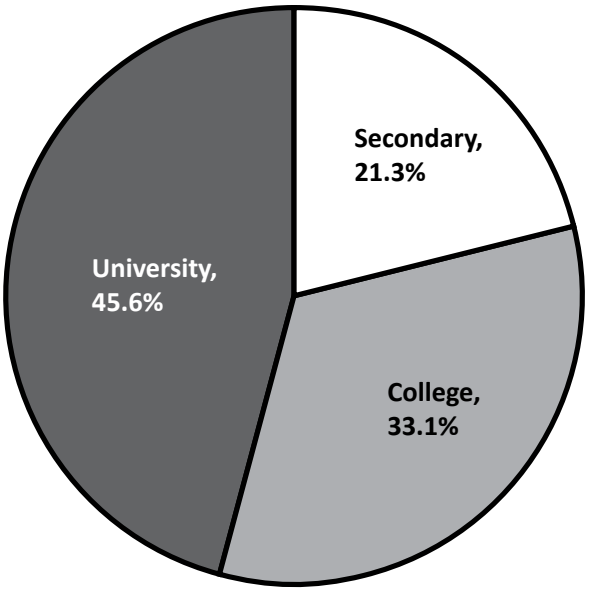
from partner states[1], and Wyoming's driver's license database (for matching purposes). Data were combined to create a working table with a single record for each student per academic year for their senior year and the 10 years following their senior year. Various aggregations of that working table were used to produce every table and figure in the new report. A full explanation is available in the methodology section of *Another Decade Later*.

The research presented in *Another Decade Later* identified a total of 88,231 students across the 14 cohorts from 2006/07 to 2019/20. By linking all of the data sources available, R&P was able to obtain 82,139 (93.1%) matches, leaving 6,092 (6.9%) unmatched.

The senior cohort for the academic year 2006/07 was used as an example throughout the publication, but similar data are available for all other cohorts from 2007/08 to 2019/20.

There were 6,014 individuals in the 2006/07 senior class. By the 10th year after their senior year, 1,279 individuals (21.3%) did not attend any post-secondary institution, 1,991 (33.1%) attended a community college (two-year institution), and 2,744 (45.6%) enrolled in a university (four-plus year institution) as their highest level of enrollment. Therefore, 4,735 (78.7%) enrolled in any post-secondary institution (see Table 1 and Figure 1).

The highest degrees attained for the



Prepared by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/17/21.

Figure 1: 2006/07 Senior Cohort by Highest Level of Enrollment In the 10 Years Following Their Senior Year (Cumulative)

1 Partner states are those states with which Research & Planning has data-sharing agreements: Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Alaska, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Texas.

Table 1: 2006/07 Senior Cohort by Highest Level of Enrollment in the 10 Years Following Their Senior Year (Cumulative)

	Year Following Senior Year (Typical Age)											% Enrolled 10 Years Following Senior Year
	+00 (18)	+01 (19)	+02 (20)	+03 (21)	+04 (22)	+05 (23)	+06 (24)	+07 (25)	+08 (26)	+09 (27)	+10 (28)	
Award	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	
Secondary	3,639	1,946	1,765	1,638	1,536	1,463	1,402	1,357	1,335	1,306	1,279	21.3
College	2,290	2,472	2,484	2,240	2,129	2,076	2,042	2,018	2,006	1,995	1,991	33.1
University	85	1,596	1,765	2,136	2,349	2,475	2,570	2,639	2,673	2,713	2,744	45.6
Total	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**100.0**

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6,014 seniors in the 2006/07 cohort are shown in Table 2 and Figure 2. For example, a person who attained an associate's degree, bachelor's degree, and master's degree was counted as a master's degree. Of all high school seniors in 2006/07, fewer than half (39.8%) attained a post-secondary award by the 10th year after their senior year. Of those 6,014 individuals, 739 (12.3%) attained a certificate or associate's degree, 1,331 (22.1%) attained a bachelor's degree, and 328 (5.4%) attained a graduate level degree. Therefore, 2,398 (39.8%) of the 2006/07 senior cohort attained some post-secondary award. The remaining 60.2% never received a post-secondary award: 1,279 (21.3%) never attended a post-secondary institution, and 2,337 (38.9%) attended a post-secondary institution but never received an academic award.

Table 2: 2006/07 Senior Cohort by Highest Educational Award Attained by the 10th Year Following Their Senior Year (Cumulative)

Award	N	%
High School	1,279	21.3
Some College, No Degree	2,337	38.9
Certificate	100	1.7
Associate's Degree	639	10.6
Bachelor's Degree	1,331	22.1
Master's Degree	254	4.2
Doctoral or Professional Degree	74	1.2
Subtotal, Any Post-secondary Award	2,398	39.8
Total	**6,014**	**100.0**

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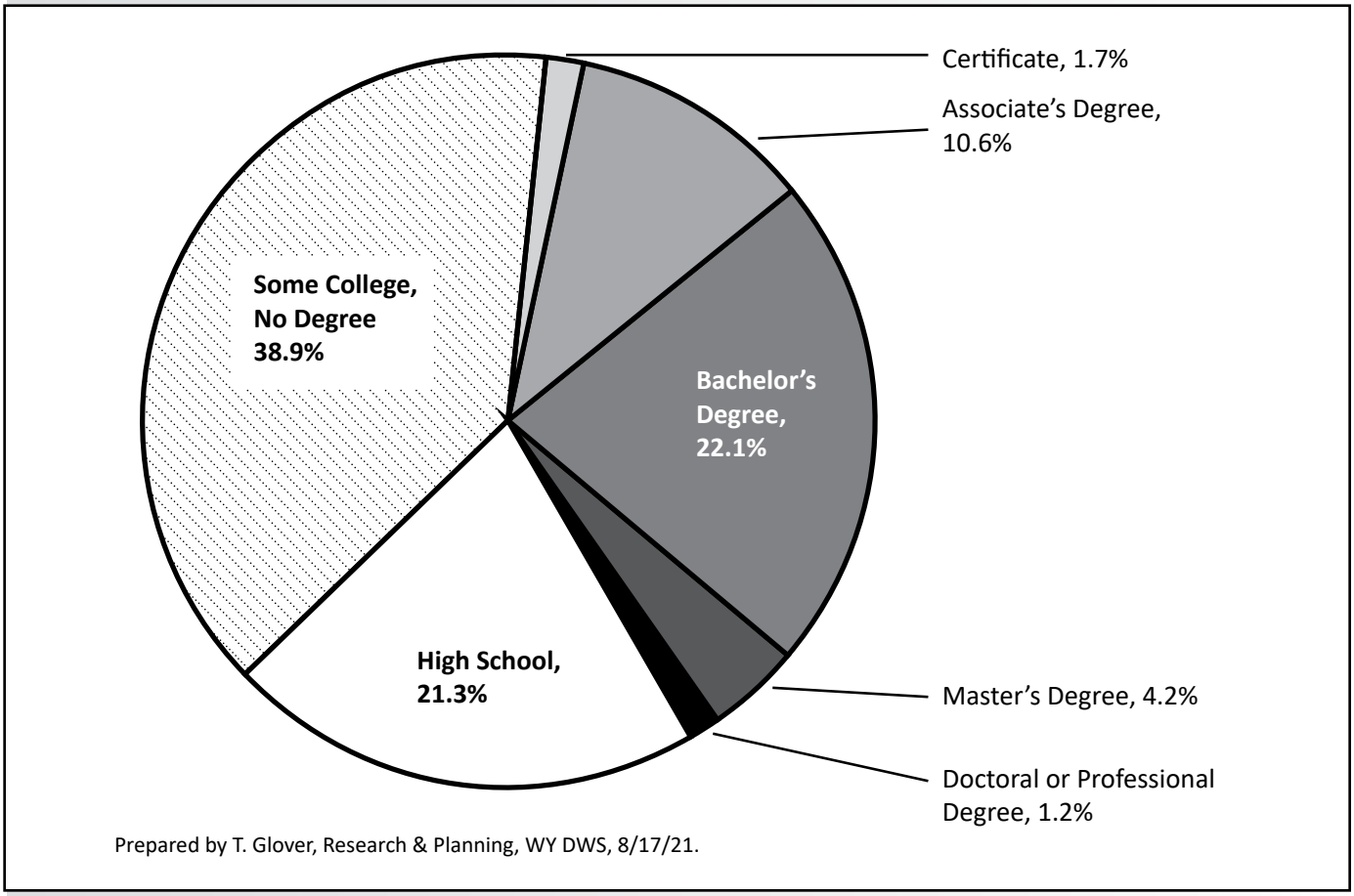

Figure 2: 2006/07 Senior Cohort by Highest Educational Award Attained in the 10 Years Following Their Senior Year (Cumulative)

The number of 2006/07 seniors working in Wyoming gradually declined over the 10 years following their senior year (see Table 3 and Figure 3). Five years after their senior year, 3,682 individuals, or 61.2% of the total, were found working in Wyoming. By the 10th year after their senior year, there were 2,960 (49.2%) still working in Wyoming.

Conversely, the number of 2006/07 seniors found working in a partner state or not found working at all gradually increased in the years after senior year. In the 10th year following their senior year,

Table 3: 2006/07 Senior Cohort by State of Employment in Years Following Senior Year

		Year Following Senior Year (Typical Age)										
		+00 (18)	+01 (19)	+02 (20)	+03 (21)	+04 (22)	+05 (23)	+06 (24)	+07 (25)	+08 (26)	+09 (27)	+10 (28)
Employment State		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Wyoming	N	4,858	4,858	4,443	4,024	3,825	3,682	3,532	3,396	3,233	3,106	2,960
	%	80.8%	80.8%	73.9%	66.9%	63.6%	61.2%	58.7%	56.5%	53.8%	51.6%	49.2%
Partner State[a]	N	41	165	288	418	541	630	721	796	896	912	723
	%	0.7%	2.7%	4.8%	7.0%	9.0%	10.5%	12.0%	13.2%	14.9%	15.2%	12.0%
Not Found	N	1,115	991	1,283	1,572	1,648	1,702	1,761	1,822	1,885	1,996	2,331
	%	18.5%	16.5%	21.3%	26.1%	27.4%	28.3%	29.3%	30.3%	31.3%	33.2%	38.8%
Total	**N**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**	**6,014**

[a]A partner state is one with which Research & Planning has a data-sharing agreement.
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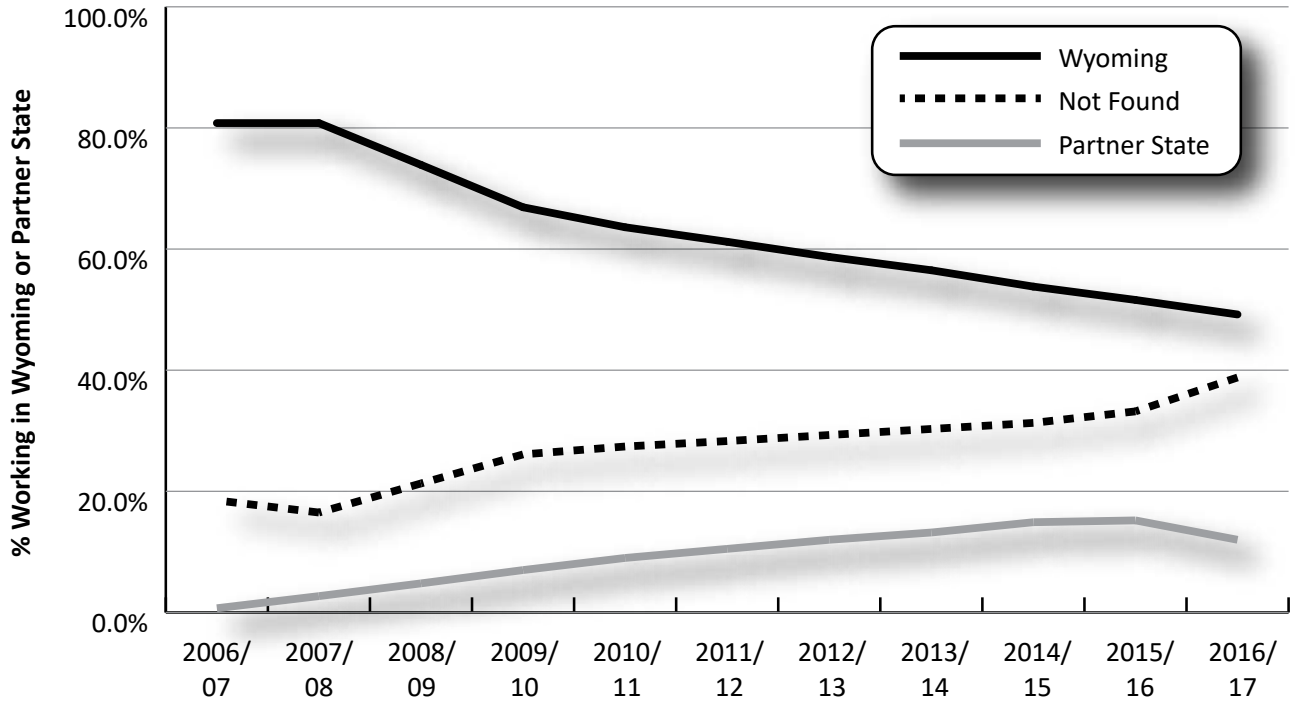

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Figure 3: 2006/07 Senior Cohort by Employment in the Years Following Senior Year

723 individuals (12.0%) were found working in a partner state, while the remaining 2,331 (38.8%) could not be found.

The trends illustrated in Table 3 and Figure 3 were not unique to the 2006/07 senior class. Table 4 contains data for 14 different cohorts of seniors from 2006/07 to 2019/20, and shows that on average, 72.7% of seniors worked in Wyoming during their senior year, while 61.4% and 49.9% worked in Wyoming five and 10 years after their senior year, respectively. Of the nine cohorts for which data were available five years after graduation, the percent working in Wyoming ranged from 59.3% to 63.1%. This concept is illustrated in Figure 4 (see page 7), which shows the same downward trend line for all cohorts of Wyoming high school seniors.

In addition to the information discussed in this article, *Another Decade Later* also includes data on such subjects as post-secondary employment and wages

Table 4: Number and Percent of Wyoming High School Seniors Found Working in Wyoming by Year Following Senior Year, 2006/07 to 2019/2020

		Year Following Senior Year (Typical Age)											
Senior Year Cohort	Total Seniors		+00 (18)	+01 (19)	+02 (20)	+03 (21)	+04 (22)	+05 (23)	+06 (24)	+07 (25)	+08 (26)	+09 (27)	+10 (28)
2006/07	N	6,014	4,858	4,858	4,443	4,024	3,825	3,682	3,532	3,396	3,233	3,106	2,960
	%	100.0	80.8	80.8	73.9	66.9	63.6	61.2	58.7	56.5	53.8	51.6	49.2
2007/08	N	6,046	4,900	4,797	4,336	4,133	3,936	3,780	3,610	3,472	3,312	3,166	3,041
	%	100.0	81.0	79.3	71.7	68.4	65.1	62.5	59.7	57.4	54.8	52.4	50.3
2008/09	N	5,665	4,312	4,291	4,056	3,914	3,733	3,544	3,356	3,168	3,049	2,933	2,815
	%	100.0	76.1	75.7	71.6	69.1	65.9	62.6	59.2	55.9	53.8	51.8	49.7
2009/10	N	6,605	4,644	4,962	4,803	4,536	4,337	4,169	3,964	3,689	3,519	3,414	3,318
	%	100.0	70.3	75.1	72.7	68.7	65.7	63.1	60.0	55.9	53.3	51.7	50.2
2010/11	N	6,426	4,479	4,835	4,622	4,321	4,135	3,923	3,651	3,446	3,339	3,159	
	%	100.0	69.7	75.2	71.9	67.2	64.3	61.0	56.8	53.6	52.0	49.2	
2011/12	N	6,121	4,318	4,675	4,444	4,245	4,005	3,741	3,525	3,345	3,216		
	%	100.0	70.5	76.4	72.6	69.4	65.4	61.1	57.6	54.6	52.5		
2012/13	N	6,043	4,374	4,681	4,408	4,157	3,877	3,700	3,502	3,278			
	%	100.0	72.4	77.5	72.9	68.8	64.2	61.2	58.0	54.2			
2013/14	N	6,284	4,569	4,880	4,520	4,177	3,986	3,792	3,593				
	%	100.0	72.7	77.7	71.9	66.5	63.4	60.3	57.2				
2014/15	N	6,337	4,666	4,754	4,411	4,213	3,993	3,757					
	%	100.0	73.6	75.0	69.6	66.5	63.0	59.3					
2015/16	N	6,454	4,581	4,870	4,602	4,384	4,125						
	%	100.0	71.0	75.5	71.3	67.9	63.9						
2016/17	N	6,130	4,283	4,595	4,390	4,117							
	%	100.0	69.9	75.0	71.6	67.2							
2017/18	N	6,823	4,844	5,163	4,767								
	%	100.0	71.0	75.7	69.9								
2018/19	N	6,605	4,695	4,849									
	%	100.0	71.1	73.4									
2019/20	N	6,678	4,484										
	%	100.0	67.1										
Minimum			67.1	73.4	69.6	66.5	63.0	59.3	56.8	53.6	52.0	49.2	49.2
Maximum			81.0	80.8	73.9	69.4	65.9	63.1	60.0	57.4	54.8	52.4	50.3
Average			72.7	76.3	71.8	67.9	64.5	61.4	58.4	55.5	53.4	51.3	49.9

Prepared by T. Glover, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/17/21.

by county of high school, industry of employment during the 10 years after senior year, wages of those working in Wyoming in comparison to those working in other states, and more.

As a supplement to *Another Decade Later*, post-secondary education employment outcomes data and interactive graphics are available at https://tinyurl.com/6d22k4wp.

Reference

Glover, T., and Moore, M. (2012, March). *A Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's Youth into the Labor Force*. Research & Planning, WY DWS. Retrieved September 1, 2021, from https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/w_r_research/A_Decade_Later.pdf

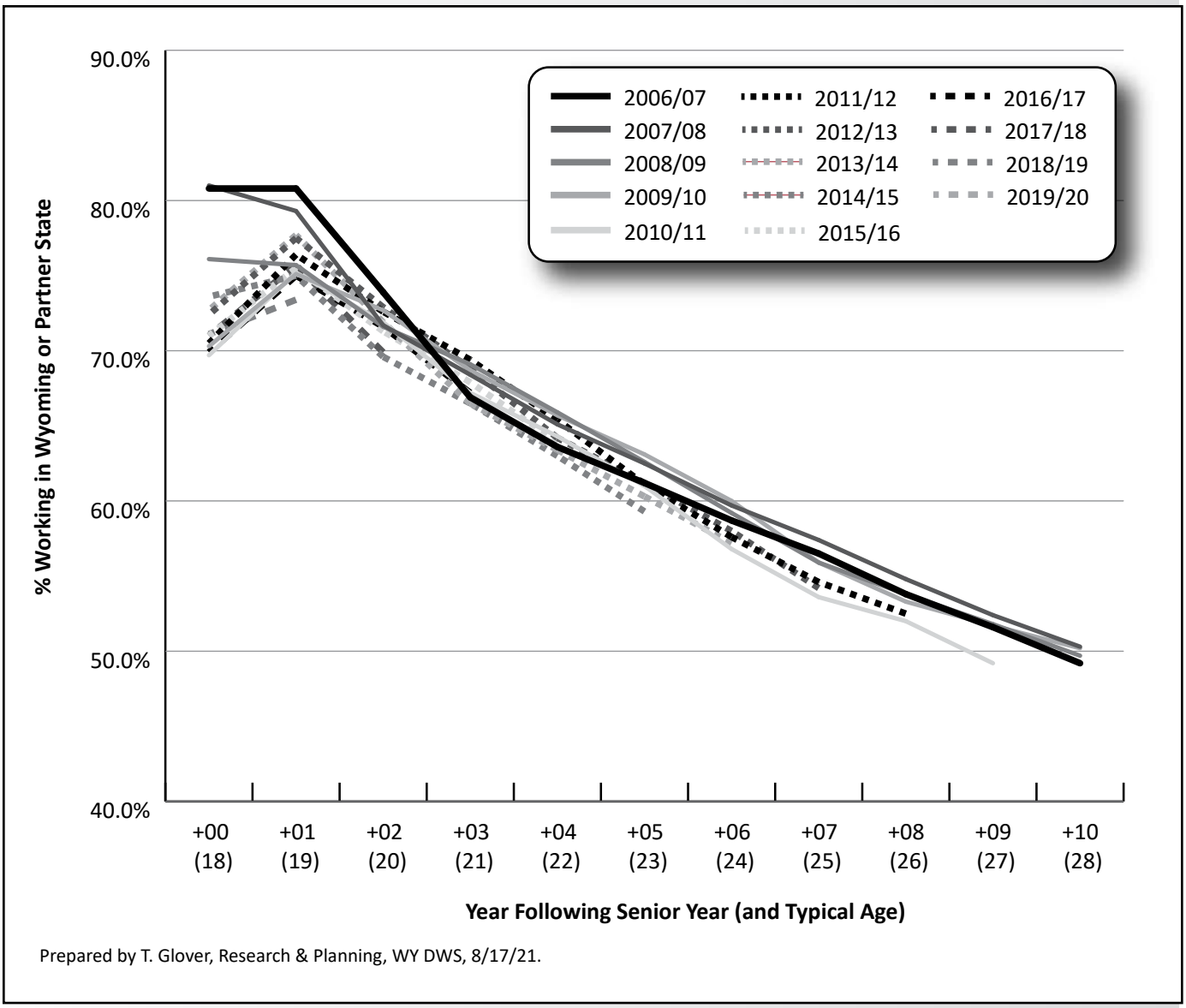


Figure 4: Percent of Wyoming High School Seniors Found Working in Wyoming by Year Following Senior Year, 2006/07 to 2019/2020

Millennials Continue to Leave Wyoming and its Labor Market

by: Michael Moore, Editor

The U.S. millennial population surpassed the baby boom population for the first time in the last couple years. In Wyoming, however, baby boomers continued to make up a greater segment of the population than millennials.

A previous article from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services discussed changes in the demographics of Wyoming's population and labor market from 2014 to 2018 (Moore, 2019). The year 2014 was chosen because it represented the peak year in terms of number of persons working in Wyoming at any time during the last decade. This article provides an update to that research by including data from 2019 and 2020 and examines changes in Wyoming's millennial and baby boom generations over the last decade, both in terms of population and in the labor market. In addition, this article looks at changes in the millennial populations of the U.S. and Wyoming's neighboring states.

Introduction

This article focuses on persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year. These counts are based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services; these are referred to as wage records. As noted by Bullard (2015), UI covered employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment. By linking the Wage Records database with other administrative databases, such as the driver's license file from the Wyoming Department of Transportation, R&P is able to identify demographic information and other variables for each county and industry, including number of persons working, average annual wages, average number of quarters worked, average number of employers, gender, and age.

It is important to understand that the employment data presented in this article represent the number of persons working in Wyoming at any time during the year, not the number of jobs worked. Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time during the year in 2020 is included in the summary counts presented in this article, regardless of the number of quarters worked. Each individual is counted only once.

Demographic employment and wage tables are available by county and industry from 2000 to 2020 at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/earnings_tables.htm.

In order to provide additional context, this article also uses population estimates compiled from the U.S. Census Bureau's single-year-of-age population estimates that were published in June 2021.

Generations were identified using the most recent definitions from the Pew Research Center (2021; see Figure 1, page 9). The article primarily focuses on two groups: millennials and baby boomers. The *baby boom generation* refers to the approximately 76 million individuals born in the U.S. between 1946 and 1964. In 2020, baby boomers were ages 56-74. The *millennial generation* refers to 66 million individuals born in the U.S. from 1981-1996. Millennials were ages 24-39 in 2020.

Results

Population Changes

Nationally, the millennial population was greater than the baby boom population in 2020 (see Table 1 and Figure 2, page 10). As noted by Fry (2020a), the U.S. millennial population continues to grow as more younger immigrants arrive in the country. Meanwhile, the baby boom population shrinks as the number of deaths are greater than the arrival of older immigrants.

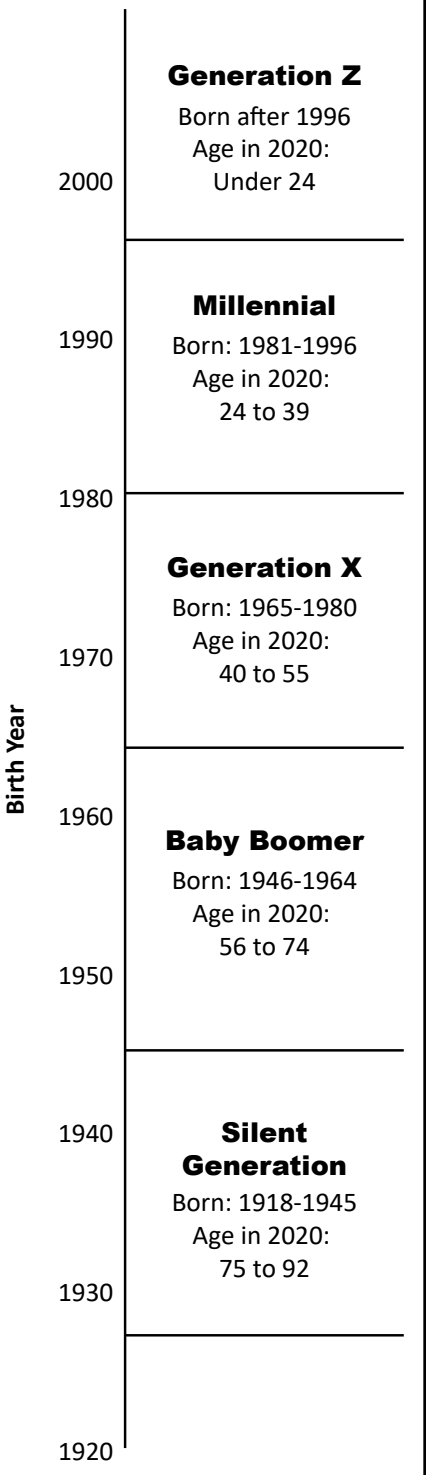
In Wyoming, however, baby boomers continued to outnumber millennials. The narrowest gap between these two populations was in 2016 (see Figure 2), when there were an estimated 140,638 baby boomers and 127,683 millennials, a difference of 12,955. In 2020, there were 134,437 baby boomers compared to 121,261 millennials in Wyoming, a difference of 13,176.

Wyoming's millennial population decreased from 128,952 in 2014 to 121,261 in 2020. The 6.0% decrease was the sixth largest in the nation, behind Vermont (-9.3%), West Virginia (-7.3%), Mississippi (-7.1%), North Dakota (-6.8%), and Rhode Island (-6.4%; see Figure 3, page 11). Conversely, most of Wyoming's neighboring states experienced substantial growth in their millennial populations during that period, including Colorado (17.0%), Idaho (10.7%), Utah (4.8%), and Montana (4.0%). The total U.S. millennial population grew by 2.7%.

Millennials accounted for 20.9% of Wyoming's total population in 2020, while baby boomers made up 23.2% (see Figure 4, page 11). Montana also had noticeably more baby boomers (24.6%) than millennials (20.6%). Colorado (24.5%) and Utah (23.4%) had two of the highest proportions of millennials of any state.

Several studies have identified a trend of younger workers moving away from rural areas to larger metropolitan areas in recent years. Cromartie (2017), for example, noted that about 68% of rural counties lost population between 2010 and 2016, and Kumar (2018) stated that, "rural areas lack academic and economic opportunity compared to metropolises."

That trend may be changing, however. During the COVID-19 pandemic that began in March 2020, millennials and



Source: Pew Research Center.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/17/21.

Figure 1: Defining the Generations of Wyoming's Workforce

Table 1: Estimated Population of Baby Boomers and Millennials in Wyoming and the U.S., 2010-2020

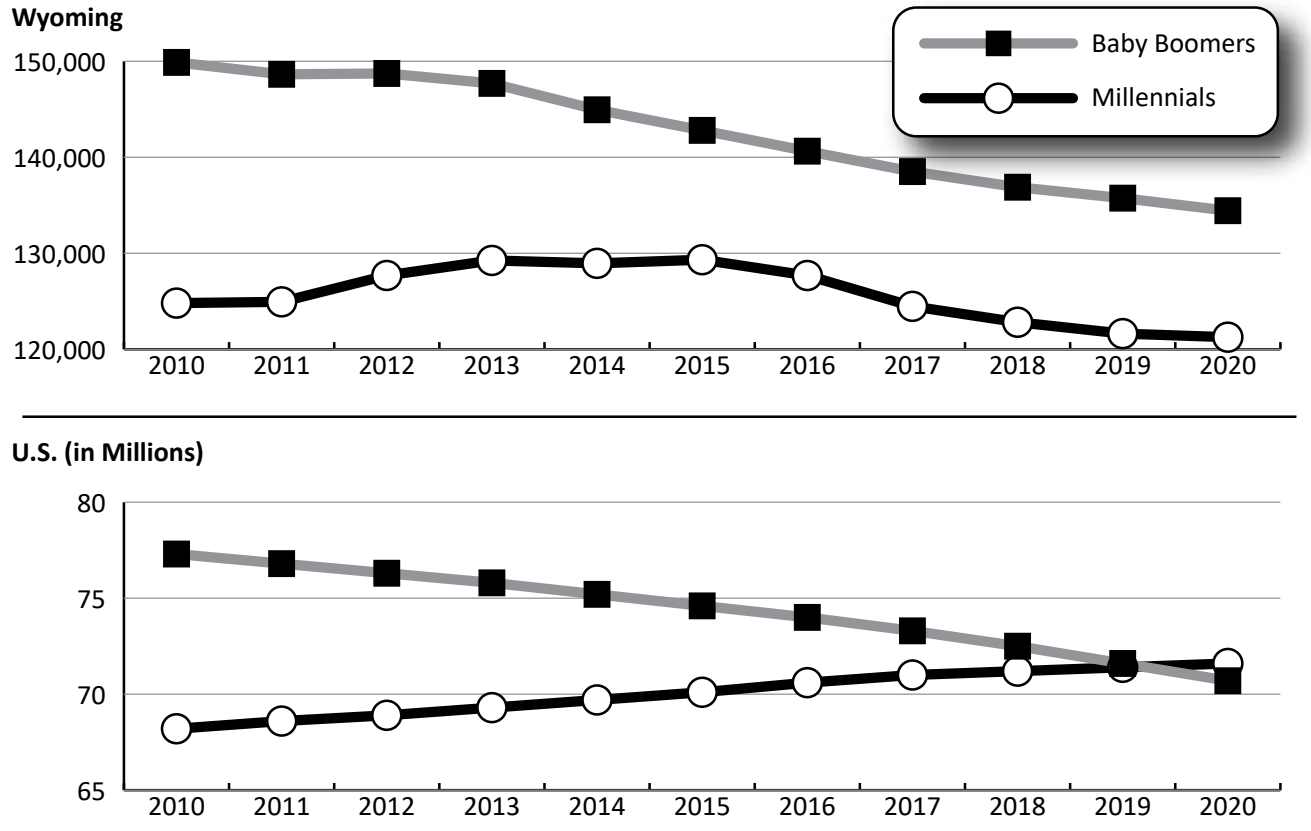
Year		Wyoming		U.S. (in Millions)	
		Baby Boomers	Millennials	Baby Boomers	Millennials
2010		149,884	124,811	77.3	68.2
2011		148,644	124,941	76.8	68.6
2012		148,730	127,688	76.3	68.9
2013		147,697	129,254	75.8	69.3
2014		144,949	128,952	75.2	69.7
2015		142,803	129,330	74.6	70.1
2016		140,638	127,683	74.0	70.6
2017		138,511	124,472	73.3	71.0
2018		136,882	122,817	72.5	71.2
2019		135,743	121,630	71.6	71.4
2020		134,437	121,261	70.7	71.6
Change, 2014-2020	N	-10,512	-7,691	-4.6	1.9
	%	-7.3	-6.0	-6.1	2.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Single Year of Age Population Estimates, 2021.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/17/21.

other younger workers left larger cities for smaller, more rural areas (Frey, 2021). From 2016 to 2019, Wyoming's millennial population decreased by an average of 1.5% each year. From 2019 to 2020, the decrease was only 0.3%.

Labor Market Changes

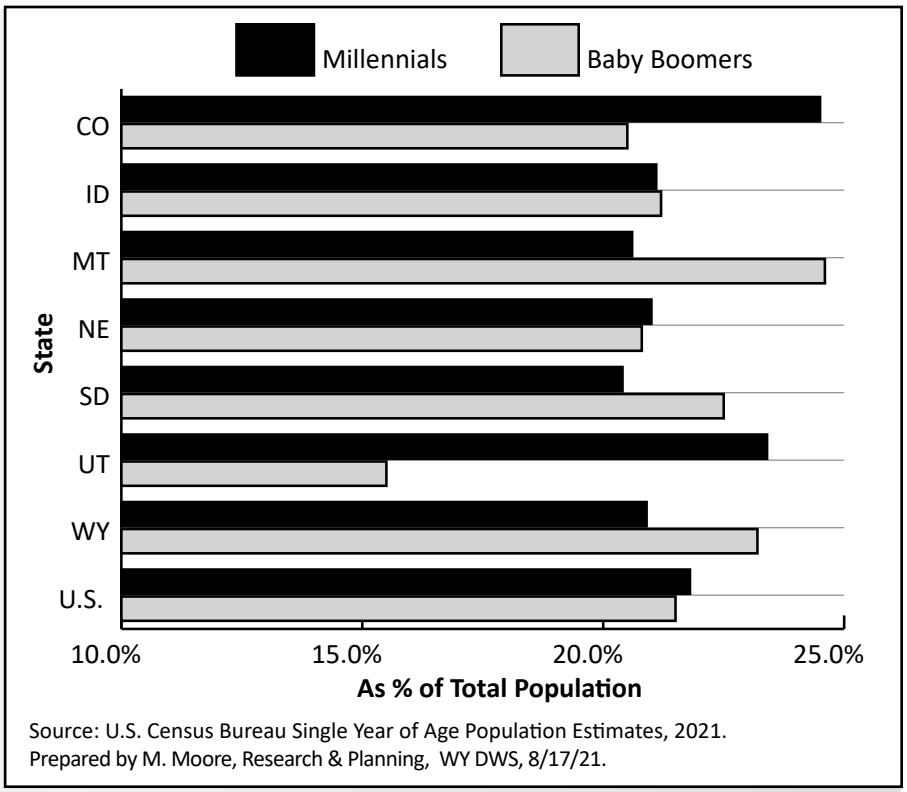
Declines in Wyoming's millennial population and those working in Wyoming have been driven in part by recent economic downturns. Harris (2013)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Single Year of Age Population Estimates, 2021.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/27/21.

Figure 2: Estimated Population of Baby Boomers and Millennials in Wyoming and the U.S., 2010-2020

and Moore (2017) both demonstrated that younger male workers are the most likely to lose their jobs during times of economic downturn in Wyoming. An *economic downturn* is defined by R&P as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Wyoming has recently endured three such economic downturns: 2009Q1-2010Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to present (see Figure 5, page 12).



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Single Year of Age Population Estimates, 2021.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 8/17/21.

Figure 4: Baby Boomers and Millennials as a Percent of Total Estimated Population for the U.S., Wyoming, and Neighboring States, 2020

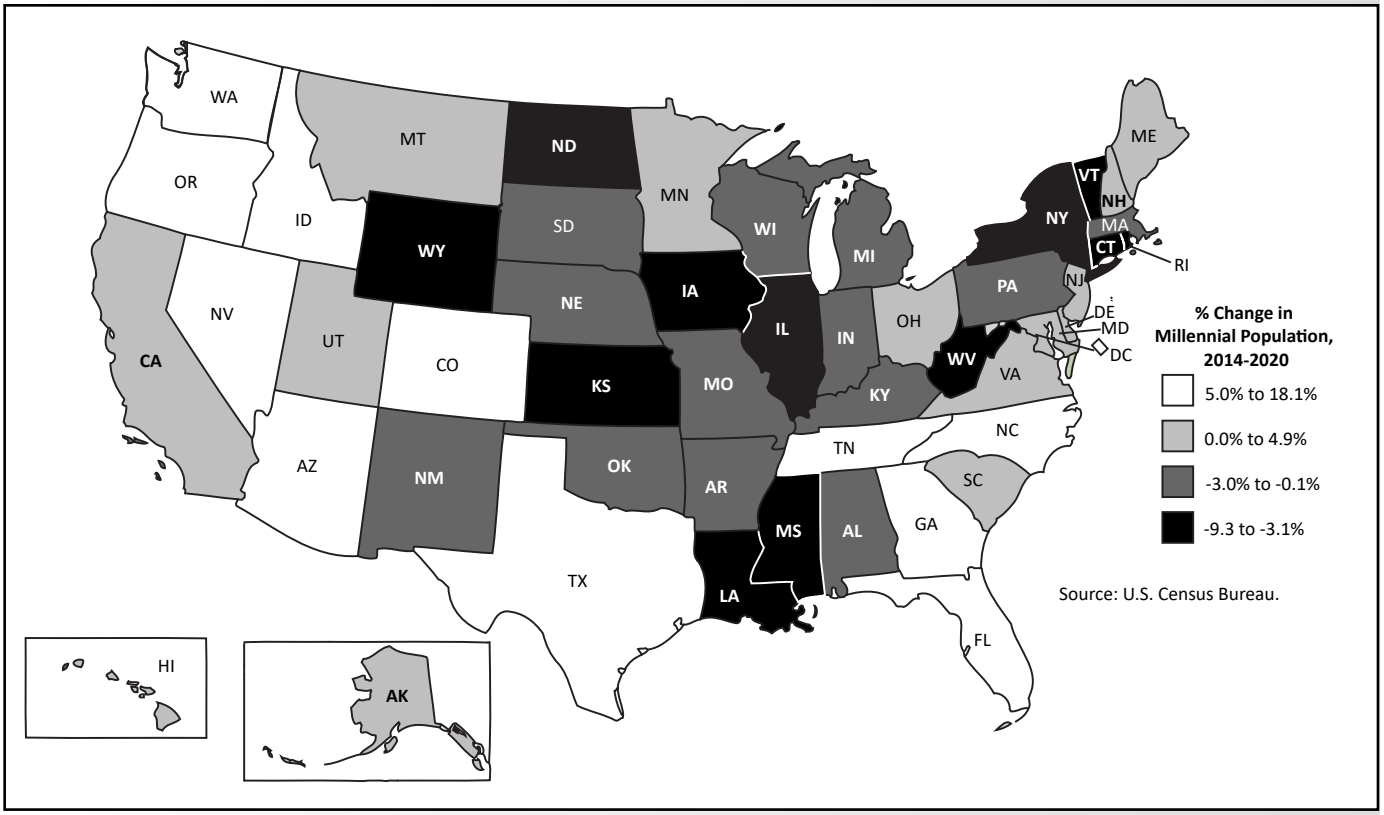


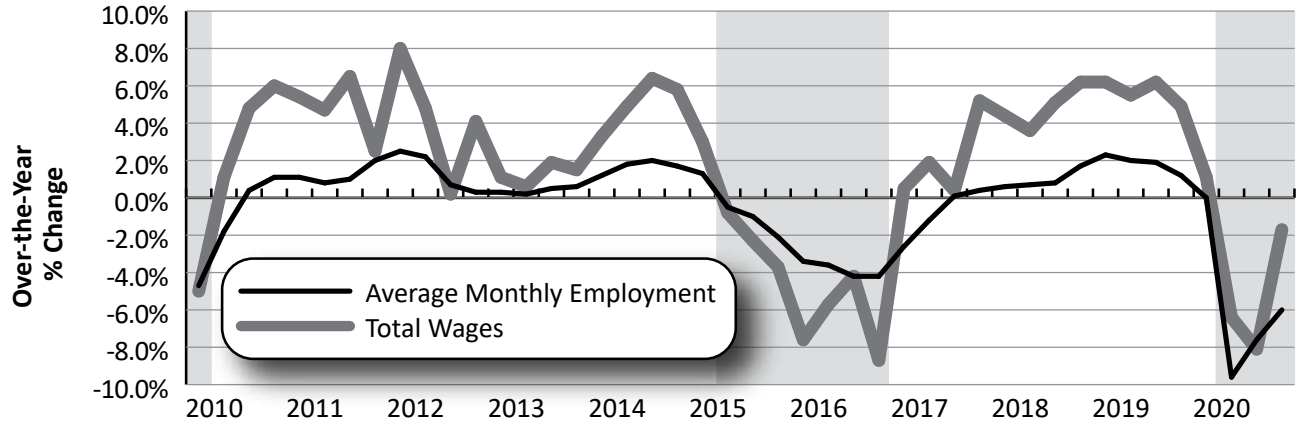
Figure 3: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Millennial Population by State, 2014-2020

Wyoming's economy historically has been driven by the health of the state's mining (including oil & gas) sector, and all three recent downturns were preceded by declining energy prices. The 2009Q1-2010Q1 downturn was preceded by an extended period of rapid economic growth, and began during the national Great Recession, which started in December 2007 and lasted through June 2009 (NBER, 2010). The 2015Q2-2016Q4 downturn resulted from a substantial decline in the demand for and price of natural resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas (Gallagher, 2016), but occurred during a time of growth for many surrounding states. The 2020 downturn was preceded by declining energy prices and job losses in mining beginning in 2019Q3, and also was driven in large part by the COVID-19 pandemic that began in March 2020 and forced business closures and employee layoffs (Moore, 2021). These economic downturns are marked by shaded areas in the following figures.

There was a steady decline in millennials working in Wyoming during each year from 2015 to 2020 (see Table 2 and Figure 6, page 13). The number of millennials working in Wyoming at any time during the year decreased from a peak of 121,654 in 2014 to 102,150 in 2020 (-19,504, or -16.0%). The decline in millennials working (-16.0%) was substantially greater than the decline in the state's overall millennial population (-6.0%).

There are several possible scenarios that likely contributed to the sharp decline in the number of millennials found working in Wyoming. These could include:

- Workers lost their jobs and moved to another state to find work, or found more appealing work in another state.
- Individuals may live in Wyoming but commute to a neighboring state for work, or telework for a company in another state or country.
- Individuals may have left the labor force entirely, or are just not working.
- Individuals may be self-employed, or working gig-type jobs, such as ride share or food delivery programs. The numbers discussed in this article



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020-present).
Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4

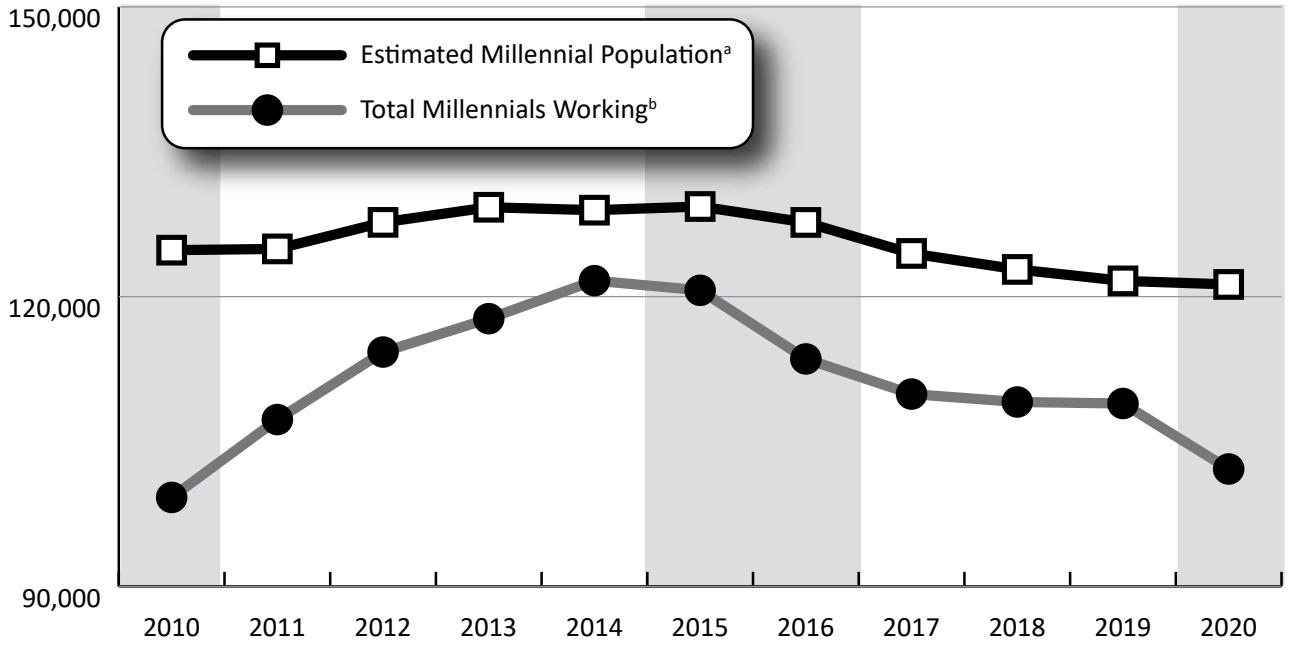
refer to UI-covered employment only, so a self-employed or contract worker may not be included in the counts.

Millennials outnumbered all other generations working in Wyoming during each year since 2011, when they surpassed the number of baby boomers for the first time. Figure 7 (see page 14) illustrates the decline in millennials working in Wyoming over the last decade, particularly during periods of economic downturn.

Table 2: Estimated Wyoming Millennial Population and Number of Millennials Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year, 2010-2020

	Population[a]			Working at Any Time[b]		
		Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change	
Year	N	N	%	N	N	%
2010	124,811			99,206		
2011	124,941	130	0.1	107,268	8,062	8.1
2012	127,688	2,747	2.2	114,261	6,993	6.5
2013	129,254	1,566	1.2	117,718	3,457	3.0
2014	128,952	-302	-0.2	121,654	3,936	3.3
2015	129,330	378	0.3	120,655	-999	-0.8
2016	127,683	-1,647	-1.3	113,549	-7,106	-5.9
2017	124,472	-3,211	-2.5	109,910	-3,639	-3.2
2018	122,817	-1,655	-1.3	109,090	-820	-0.7
2019	121,630	-1,187	-1.0	108,931	-159	-0.1
2020	121,261	-369	-0.3	102,150	-6,781	-6.2
Change, 2014-2020		**-7,691**	**-6.0**		**-19,504**	**-16.0**

[a]Source: U.S. Census Bureau Single Year of Age Population Estimates.
[b]Source: Wyoming Wage Records.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/26/21.



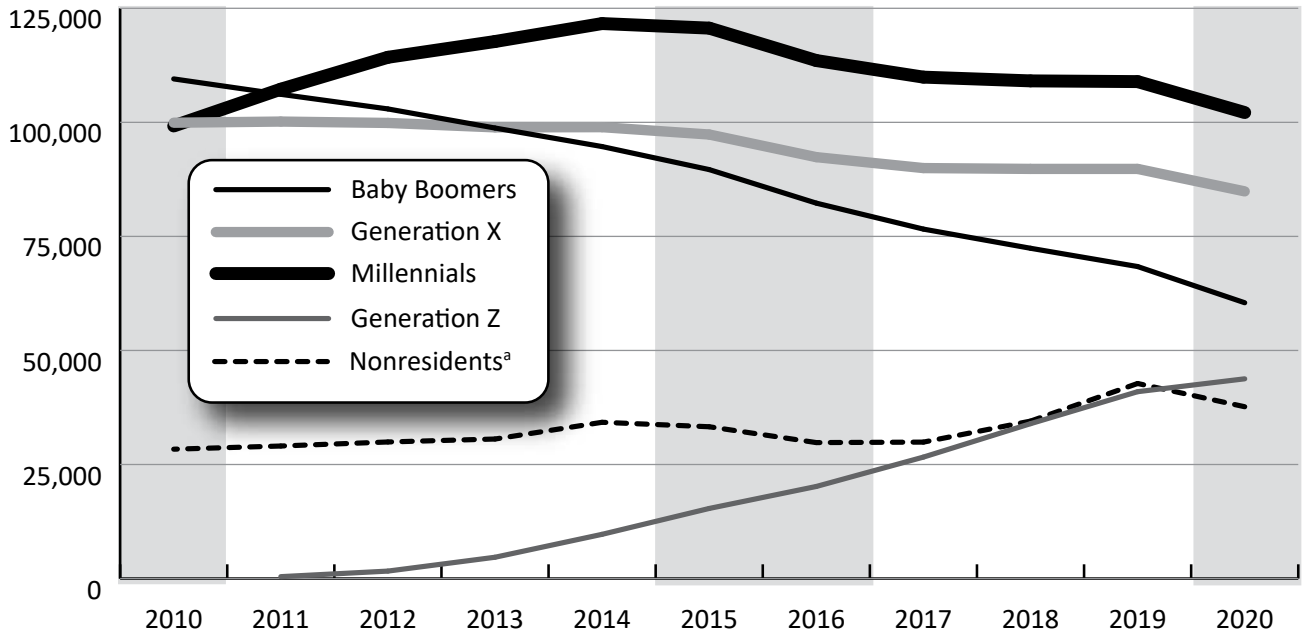
Shaded areas represent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2020Q4.
[a]Source: U.S. Census Bureau Single Year of Age Population Estimates.
[b]Source: Wyoming Wage Records.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/26/21.

Figure 6: Wyoming Millennial Population and Total Number of Millennials Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year, 2010-2020

The greatest over-the-year decreases were seen from 2015 to 2016 (-7,106, or -5.9%) and from 2019 to 2020 (-6,781, or -6.2%). The number of baby boomers working in Wyoming rapidly decreased each year from 2011, as more and more of those individuals reached the traditional retirement age of 65. This is consistent with research from Fry (2020b), who identified a rapid acceleration in baby boomer retirements in 2020 nationally. In 2020Q3, about 28.65 million baby boomers reportedly had left the labor force due to retirement, approximately 3.2 million more than 2019Q3.

Figure 7 also illustrates a substantial increase in nonresidents working in Wyoming from 2017 to 2019. The term *nonresidents* refers to individuals for whom demographic data are not available; these are typically individuals who commute to Wyoming from another state or country for work. Nonresidents also may be individuals who relocated to Wyoming but did not obtain a Wyoming driver's license. From 2017 to 2019, Wyoming job growth was driven by temporary jobs in the construction industry, particularly oil & gas pipeline construction (Moore, 2020). Employers in Wyoming's construction sector historically have relied on nonresident workers to fill jobs during times of large products and rapid expansion.

The departure of younger millennials from Wyoming and its labor force in recent years also may have contributed to the need for nonresident workers in 2018 and 2019. With fewer younger resident workers to fill jobs in growing industries such as construction, Wyoming employers may have turned to out-of-state workers to fill their employment needs.



Shaded areas represent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2020Q4.
Generation definitions: Pew Research Center. See Box 1, page X.
[a]Nonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.
Data source: Wyoming Wage Records.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 7/26/21.

Figure 7: Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Generation, 2010-2020

Conclusion and Future Research

From 2014 to 2020, Wyoming's millennial population decreased by 6.0%, one of the greatest declines in the nation. In addition, the number of millennials working in Wyoming during that period decreased by nearly 20,000 workers (-16.0%).

The exit of youth from Wyoming and the state's labor force has been well researched and documented by R&P (see Selected Bibliography, page 16). The related article on page 1 of this publication follows Wyoming high school seniors into post-secondary education and into the labor market. Forthcoming research from R&P will examine changes in the labor market from 2019 to 2020; in particular, which segments of the population left or lost their jobs and did not return to work in Wyoming.

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Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 5.2% in July 2021

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted[1] unemployment rate fell from 5.4% in June to 5.2% in July. The slight decrease in unemployment was largely due to unemployed individuals dropping out of the labor force. Wyoming's unemployment rate is much lower than its July 2020 level of 6.8% and slightly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.4%.

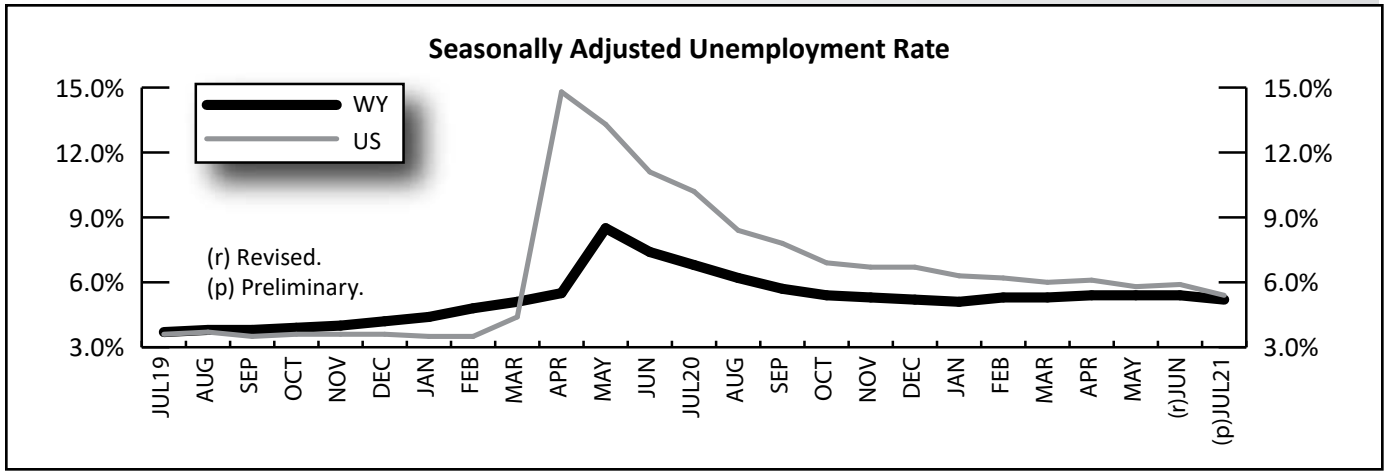
From June to July, unemployment rates fell in every county. Unemployment often decreases in July as employment grows in leisure & hospitality, construction, and other sectors. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Sublette (down from 6.9% to 5.2%), Uinta (down from 6.5% to 4.9%), Natrona (down from 7.4% to 5.8%), Sweetwater (down from 7.2% to 5.8%), and Campbell (down from 6.9% to 5.5%) counties.

From July 2020 to July 2021, unemployment rates decreased in all of Wyoming's 23 counties. Unemployment rates were unusually high in July 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The largest over-the-year decreases occurred in Natrona County (down from 9.9% to 5.8%), Campbell County (down from 9.2% to 5.5%), Sweetwater County (down from 9.4% to 5.8%), and Converse County (down from 8.3% to 5.0%).

The lowest unemployment rates in July were reported in Teton County at 2.8%, Weston County at 3.1%, and Crook County at 3.2%. The highest rates were found in Natrona and Sweetwater counties, both at 5.8%. The next highest rates occurred in Campbell County at 5.5%, Sublette County at 5.2%, and Converse County at 5.0%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 271,900 in July 2020 to 282,100 in July 2021, an increase of 10,200 jobs (3.8%). Nonfarm employment was unusually low in July 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.



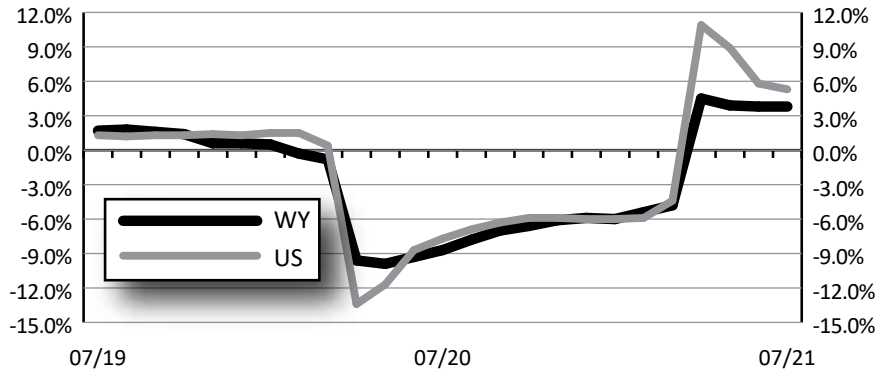
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Esimates, July 2021

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

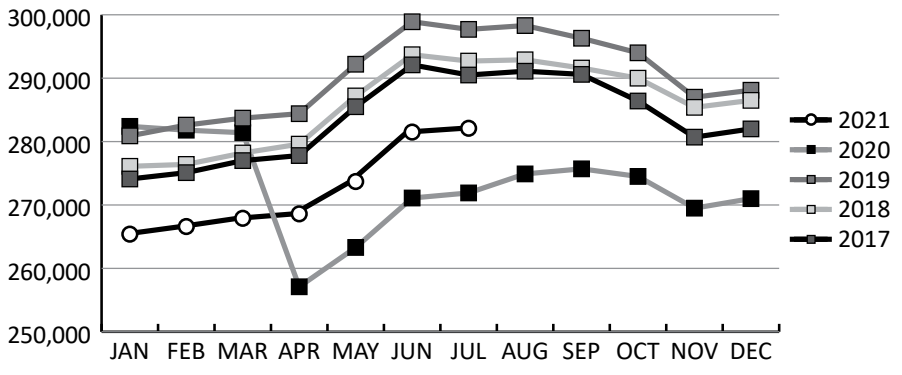
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	**280,994**	**282,100**	**1,106**	**0.4%**
Natural Resources & Mining	13,441	15,200	1,759	11.6%
Construction	22,191	21,600	-591	-2.7%
Manufacturing	9,413	10,000	587	5.9%
Wholesale Trade	7,120	7,400	280	3.8%
Retail Trade	30,851	30,000	-851	-2.8%
Transportation & Utilities	14,130	14,400	270	1.9%
Information	2,896	2,800	-96	-3.4%
Financial Activities	11,129	11,000	-129	-1.2%
Professional & Business Services	19,634	19,700	66	0.3%
Educational & Health Services	27,861	27,300	-561	-2.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	42,679	42,200	-479	-1.1%
Other Services	16,231	17,000	769	4.5%
Government	63,418	63,500	82	0.1%

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
July 2021
(Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.2
Nevada	7.7
California	7.6
New Mexico	7.6
New York	7.6
Connecticut	7.3
Hawaii	7.3
New Jersey	7.3
Illinois	7.1
District of Columbia	6.7
Alaska	6.6
Arizona	6.6
Louisiana	6.6
Pennsylvania	6.6
Texas	6.2
Colorado	6.1
Mississippi	6.1
Maryland	6.0
Rhode Island	5.8
Delaware	5.6
Ohio	5.4
United States	**5.4**
Oregon	5.2
Wyoming	**5.2**
Florida	5.1
Washington	5.1
West Virginia	5.0
Maine	4.9
Massachusetts	4.9
Michigan	4.8
Tennessee	4.7
Kentucky	4.4
North Carolina	4.4
Arkansas	4.3
South Carolina	4.3
Missouri	4.2
Virginia	4.2
Indiana	4.1
Iowa	4.1
Minnesota	3.9
North Dakota	3.9
Wisconsin	3.9
Kansas	3.8
Georgia	3.7
Montana	3.6
Oklahoma	3.5
Alabama	3.2
Idaho	3.0
Vermont	3.0
New Hampshire	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Utah	2.6
Nebraska	2.3

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 21	Jun 21	Jul 20	Jul 21 Jun 21	Jul 21 Jul 20
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**23.2**	**23.3**	**22.9**	**-0.4**	**1.3**
TOTAL PRIVATE	19.0	18.8	18.6	1.1	2.2
GOODS PRODUCING	7.2	7.1	7.0	1.4	2.9
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	2.1	2.0	1.9	5.0	10.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.0	16.2	15.9	-1.2	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	0.6	0.7	16.7	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
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	4.2	4.5	4.3	-6.7	-2.3

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 21	Jun 21	Jul 20	Jul 21 Jun 21	Jul 21 Jul 20
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**20.0**	**20.7**	**19.7**	**-3.4**	**1.5**
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.3	16.3	16.2	0.0	0.6
GOODS PRODUCING	5.9	5.9	6.0	0.0	-1.7
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9
Construction	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.1	14.8	13.7	-4.7	2.9
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	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Other Services	0.6	0.7	0.6	-14.3	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.7	4.4	3.5	-15.9	5.7

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Jul 21	Jun 21	Jul 20	Jul 21 Jun 21	Jul 21 Jul 20
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	**25.4**	**24.3**	**20.6**	**4.5**	**23.3**
TOTAL PRIVATE	23.0	21.5	18.3	7.0	25.7
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	22.6	21.5	18.0	5.1	25.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3.2	3.0	2.8	6.7	14.3
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	11.2	10.0	7.6	12.0	47.4
Other Services	0.6	0.5	0.5	20.0	20.0
GOVERNMENT	2.4	2.8	2.3	-14.3	4.3

State Unemployment Rates
July 2021
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	9.2
Nevada	8.2
California	7.9
New Mexico	7.7
New Jersey	7.6
New York	7.4
Illinois	7.0
Connecticut	6.9
Hawaii	6.9
Mississippi	6.7
Pennsylvania	6.7
District of Columbia	6.6
Arizona	6.4
Louisiana	6.3
Texas	6.0
Alaska	5.9
Colorado	5.9
Ohio	5.9
Maryland	5.8
Rhode Island	5.8
Massachusetts	5.7
United States	**5.7**
Delaware	5.5
Florida	5.1
Maine	5.0
Michigan	5.0
Washington	5.0
Oregon	4.8
Kansas	4.7
Kentucky	4.7
Tennessee	4.7
Arkansas	4.6
North Carolina	4.6
West Virginia	4.5
Wyoming	**4.4**
South Carolina	4.3
Indiana	4.2
Virginia	4.1
Wisconsin	4.1
Iowa	4.0
Missouri	3.9
North Dakota	3.6
Alabama	3.4
Minnesota	3.4
New Hampshire	3.4
Georgia	3.2
Montana	3.2
Vermont	3.2
Oklahoma	3.0
Idaho	2.9
South Dakota	2.7
Utah	2.7
Nebraska	2.1

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

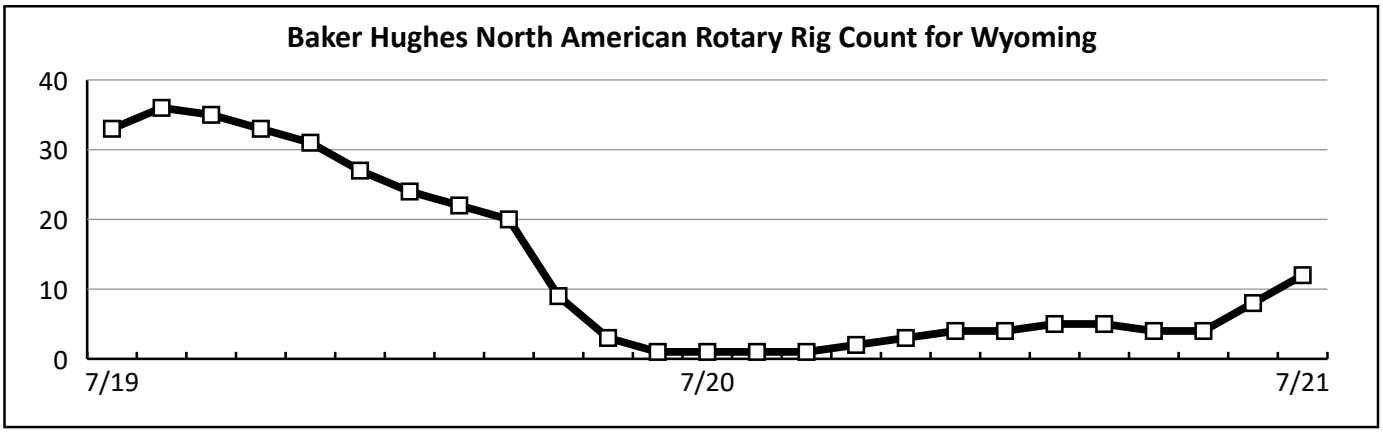
The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from eight in June 2021 to 12 in July 2021, an increase of 50.0%.

	Jul 2021 (p)	Jun 2021 (r)	Jul 2020 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	**282,100**	**281,500**	**271,900**	**0.2**	**3.8**
Wyoming State Government	12,300	12,400	13,200	-0.8	-6.8
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,400	47,500	46,400	-0.2	2.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,700	37,600	36,300	0.3	3.9
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,013,000	6,987,000	6,569,000	0.4	6.8
As a percent of all workers	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	539,000	631,000	701,000	-14.6	-23.1
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,605,000	4,837,000	8,572,000	-4.8	-46.3
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	8,374	11,987	55,699	-30.1	-85.0
Benefits Paid	$3,303,967	$4,788,176	$22,236,311	-31.0	-85.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$394.55	$399.45	$399.22	-1.2	-1.2
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers					
(1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	273.0	271.7	259.1	0.5	5.4
Food & Beverages	277.2	275.4	268.1	0.7	3.4
Housing	281.6	280.4	272.4	0.4	3.4
Apparel	119.1	120.3	114.3	-1.0	4.2
Transportation	239.7	237.7	200.8	0.9	19.4
Medical Care	524.2	523.0	522.7	0.2	0.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	125.6	124.9	121.3	0.6	3.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	142.4	142.2	140.8	0.1	1.1
Other Goods & Services	477.1	473.7	463.7	0.7	2.9
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	231.2	228.5	193.0	1.2	19.8
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	247	283	231	-12.7	6.9
Valuation	$122,917,000	$146,877,000	$96,766,000	-16.3	27.0
Single Family Homes	233	202	181	15.3	28.7
Valuation	$117,948,000	$133,869,000	$86,082,000	-11.9	37.0
Casper MSA[1] Building Permits	19	87	21	-78.2	-9.5
Valuation	$5,064,000	$15,457,000	$3,337,000	-67.2	51.8
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	68	44	46	54.5	47.8
Valuation	$6,321,000	$11,253,000	$8,981,000	-43.8	-29.6
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	12	8	1	50.0	1,100.0

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

[1]Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

The lowest unemployment rates in July were in Teton County at 2.8%, Weston County at 3.1%, and Crook County at 3.2%.

	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
REGION	Jul 2021	Jun 2021	Jul 2020	Jul 2021	Jun 2021	Jul 2020	Jul 2021	Jun 2021	Jul 2020	Jul 2021	Jun 2021	Jul 2020
County	(p)	(b)	(b)	(p)	(b)	(b)	(p)	(b)	(b)	(p)	(b)	(b)
NORTHWEST	**48,771**	**48,729**	**48,005**	**46,731**	**46,144**	**45,111**	**2,040**	**2,585**	**2,894**	**4.2**	**5.3**	**6.0**
Big Horn	5,853	5,826	5,707	5,617	5,521	5,422	236	305	285	4.0	5.2	5.0
Fremont	18,918	19,231	19,091	18,002	18,061	17,717	916	1,170	1,374	4.8	6.1	7.2
Hot Springs	2,351	2,343	2,318	2,255	2,222	2,181	96	121	137	4.1	5.2	5.9
Park	17,505	17,206	16,782	16,881	16,425	15,933	624	781	849	3.6	4.5	5.1
Washakie	4,144	4,123	4,107	3,976	3,915	3,858	168	208	249	4.1	5.0	6.1
NORTHEAST	**50,824**	**51,915**	**52,263**	**48,556**	**48,969**	**48,633**	**2,268**	**2,946**	**3,630**	**4.5**	**5.7**	**6.9**
Campbell	21,602	22,317	23,246	20,419	20,782	21,096	1,183	1,535	2,150	5.5	6.9	9.2
Crook	4,220	4,258	4,155	4,085	4,071	3,974	135	187	181	3.2	4.4	4.4
Johnson	4,683	4,653	4,448	4,522	4,435	4,178	161	218	270	3.4	4.7	6.1
Sheridan	16,561	16,749	16,660	15,889	15,894	15,808	672	855	852	4.1	5.1	5.1
Weston	3,758	3,938	3,754	3,641	3,787	3,577	117	151	177	3.1	3.8	4.7
SOUTHWEST	**57,935**	**57,888**	**59,851**	**55,371**	**54,532**	**55,576**	**2,564**	**3,356**	**4,275**	**4.4**	**5.8**	**7.1**
Lincoln	9,653	9,931	9,487	9,303	9,483	8,996	350	448	491	3.6	4.5	5.2
Sublette	4,241	4,218	4,288	4,022	3,926	3,963	219	292	325	5.2	6.9	7.6
Sweetwater	19,237	20,142	20,179	18,121	18,700	18,284	1,116	1,442	1,895	5.8	7.2	9.4
Teton	15,785	14,330	16,508	15,349	13,762	15,678	436	568	830	2.8	4.0	5.0
Uinta	9,019	9,267	9,389	8,576	8,661	8,655	443	606	734	4.9	6.5	7.8
SOUTHEAST	**83,168**	**83,996**	**83,357**	**79,892**	**79,865**	**78,942**	**3,276**	**4,131**	**4,415**	**3.9**	**4.9**	**5.3**
Albany	19,338	19,587	19,226	18,582	18,630	18,356	756	957	870	3.9	4.9	4.5
Goshen	6,836	6,682	6,813	6,598	6,377	6,486	238	305	327	3.5	4.6	4.8
Laramie	50,910	51,444	51,335	48,876	48,869	48,443	2,034	2,575	2,892	4.0	5.0	5.6
Niobrara	1,398	1,388	1,292	1,342	1,324	1,236	56	64	56	4.0	4.6	4.3
Platte	4,686	4,895	4,691	4,494	4,665	4,421	192	230	270	4.1	4.7	5.8
CENTRAL	**56,319**	**57,083**	**57,783**	**53,278**	**53,239**	**52,658**	**3,041**	**3,844**	**5,125**	**5.4**	**6.7**	**8.9**
Carbon	8,375	8,459	8,727	8,065	8,089	8,352	310	370	375	3.7	4.4	4.3
Converse	7,484	7,802	7,875	7,111	7,331	7,221	373	471	654	5.0	6.0	8.3
Natrona	40,460	40,822	41,181	38,102	37,819	37,085	2,358	3,003	4,096	5.8	7.4	9.9
STATEWIDE	**297,016**	**299,609**	**301,260**	**283,827**	**282,749**	**280,920**	**13,189**	**16,860**	**20,340**	**4.4**	**5.6**	**6.8**
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										5.2	5.4	6.8
U.S.										5.7	6.1	10.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										5.4	5.9	10.2

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2021 Run Date 08/2021.

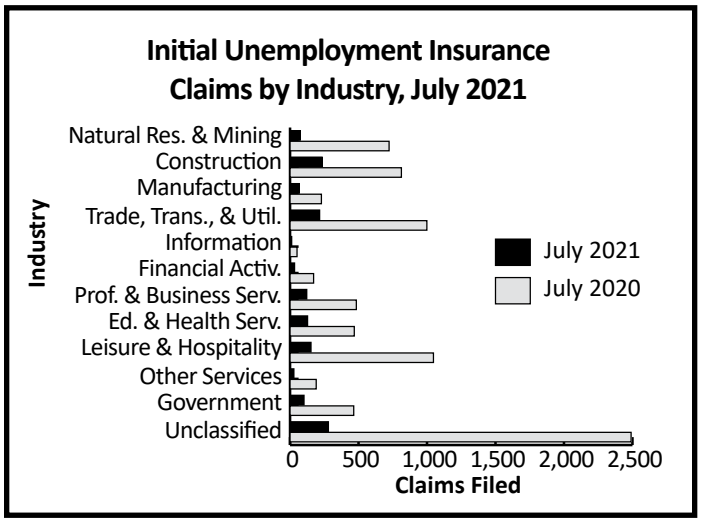
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

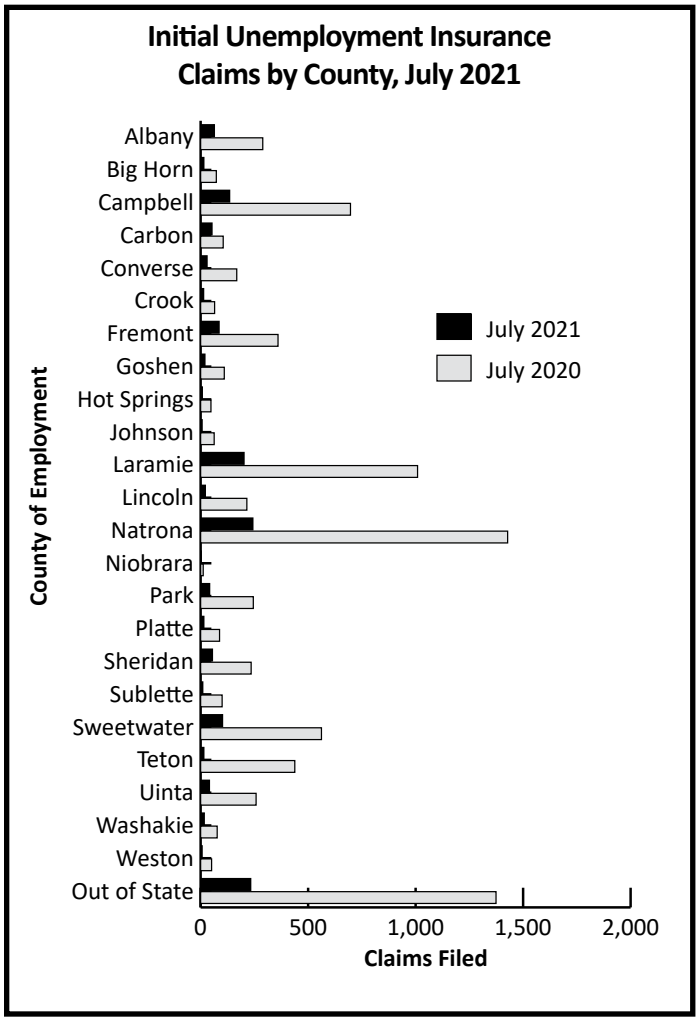
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

July marked the fifth consecutive month of over-the-year decreases in initial claims, falling to 1,457 from 8,138 in July 2020 (-6,681, or -82.1%).





Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 21	Jun 21	Jul 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	**1,457**	**1,827**	**8,138**	**-20.3**	**-82.1**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	377	511	1,766	-26.2	-78.7
Natural Resources & Mining	74	120	723	-38.3	-89.8
Mining	63	110	707	-42.7	-91.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	10	10	19	0.0	-47.4
Construction	234	329	813	-28.9	-71.2
Manufacturing	68	61	229	11.5	-70.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	696	927	3,415	-24.9	-79.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	216	265	999	-18.5	-78.4
Wholesale Trade	41	54	275	-24.1	-85.1
Retail Trade	115	135	400	-14.8	-71.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	59	76	323	-22.4	-81.7
Information	12	9	51	33.3	-76.5
Financial Activities	33	37	172	-10.8	-80.8
Professional & Business Services	122	152	484	-19.7	-74.8
Educational & Health Services	128	250	469	-48.8	-72.7
Leisure & Hospitality	153	176	1,047	-13.1	-85.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	28	35	191	-20.0	-85.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	102	169	465	-39.6	-78.1
Federal Government	12	20	44	-40.0	-72.7
State Government	8	15	80	-46.7	-90.0
Local Government	81	133	341	-39.1	-76.2
Local Education	24	71	158	-66.2	-84.8
UNCLASSIFIED	280	218	2,490	28.4	-88.8
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	**202**	**255**	**1,009**	**-20.8**	**-80.0**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	31	58	124	-46.6	-75.0
Construction	24	44	72	-45.5	-66.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	125	148	498	-15.5	-74.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	40	44	139	-9.1	-71.2
Financial Activities	9	8	15	12.5	-40.0
Professional & Business Services	25	21	87	19.0	-71.3
Educational & Health Services	22	36	96	-38.9	-77.1
Leisure & Hospitality	20	28	119	-28.6	-83.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	20	62	-55.0	-85.5
UNCLASSIFIED	35	27	323	29.6	-89.2
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	**243**	**316**	**1,428**	**-23.1**	**-83.0**
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	53	92	339	-42.4	-84.4
Construction	20	53	124	-62.3	-83.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	130	185	755	-29.7	-82.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	54	68	259	-20.6	-79.2
Financial Activities	6	6	53	0.0	-88.7
Professional & Business Services	22	32	87	-31.3	-74.7
Educational & Health Services	24	40	84	-40.0	-71.4
Leisure & Hospitality	18	28	172	-35.7	-89.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17	13	32	30.8	-46.9
UNCLASSIFIED	42	25	300	68.0	-86.0

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

[a]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.

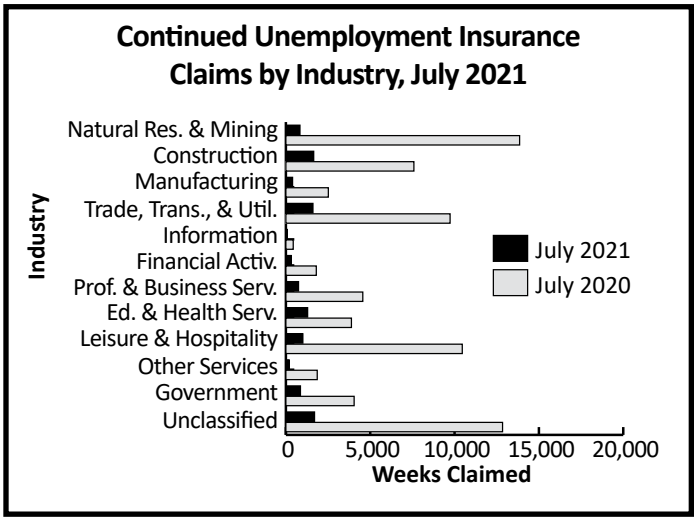
Wyoming Normalized[a] Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

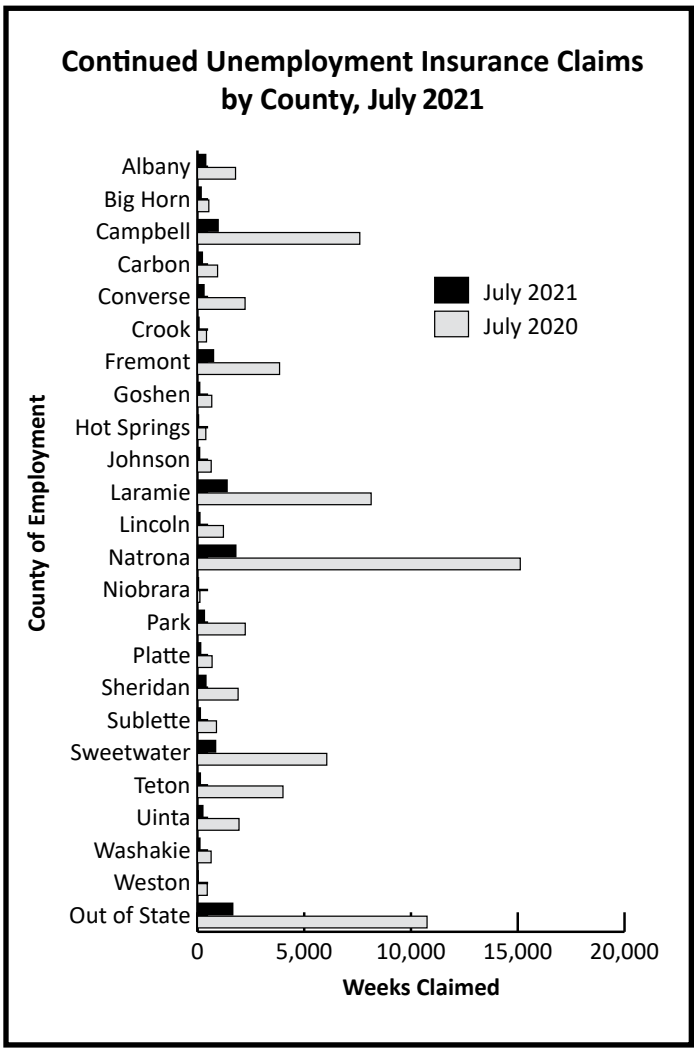
by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 73,590 in July 2020 to 10,691 in July 2021 (-62,899, or -85.5%).

Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Jul 21	Jun 21	Jul 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	10,691	14,561	73,590	-26.6	-85.5
Total Unique Claimants	3,506	4,692	18,097	-25.3	-80.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,883	4,182	23,963	-31.1	-88.0
Natural Resources & Mining	835	1,167	13,856	-28.4	-94.0
Mining	811	1,089	13,712	-25.5	-94.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	103	158	386	-34.8	-73.3
Construction	1,650	2,429	7,589	-32.1	-78.3
Manufacturing	397	585	2,517	-32.1	-84.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	5,243	6,759	32,736	-22.4	-84.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,605	2,059	9,735	-22.0	-83.5
Wholesale Trade	401	413	2,986	-2.9	-86.6
Retail Trade	773	1,034	3,733	-25.2	-79.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	429	611	3,015	-29.8	-85.8
Information	84	99	435	-15.2	-80.7
Financial Activities	312	342	1,803	-8.8	-82.7
Professional & Business Services	750	995	4,560	-24.6	-83.6
Educational & Health Services	1,290	1,425	3,886	-9.5	-66.8
Leisure & Hospitality	1,007	1,540	10,456	-34.6	-90.4
Other Services, except Public Admin.	192	295	1,858	-34.9	-89.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	864	1,053	4,045	-17.9	-78.6
Federal Government	76	143	268	-46.9	-71.6
State Government	116	116	381	0.0	-69.6
Local Government	671	794	3,396	-15.5	-80.2
Local Education	246	285	1,948	-13.7	-87.4
UNCLASSIFIED	1,699	2,565	12,845	-33.8	-86.8
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,392	1,922	8,135	-27.6	-82.9
Total Unique Claimants	453	602	2,035	-24.8	-77.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	241	428	1,694	-43.7	-85.8
Construction	155	290	699	-46.6	-77.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	809	1,033	4,427	-21.7	-81.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	260	339	1,273	-23.3	-79.6
Financial Activities	53	64	229	-17.2	-76.9
Professional & Business Services	126	206	600	-38.8	-79.0
Educational & Health Services	184	188	591	-2.1	-68.9
Leisure & Hospitality	128	174	1,364	-26.4	-90.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	107	143	486	-25.2	-78.0
UNCLASSIFIED	233	316	1,525	-26.3	-84.7
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,801	2,380	15,118	-24.3	-88.1
Total Unique Claimants	599	812	3,638	-26.2	-83.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	410	564	4,734	-27.3	-91.3
Construction	210	323	1,189	-35.0	-82.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,078	1,339	7,799	-19.5	-86.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	402	538	2,854	-25.3	-85.9
Financial Activities	58	60	582	-3.3	-90.0
Professional & Business Services	138	176	991	-21.6	-86.1
Educational & Health Services	233	245	762	-4.9	-69.4
Leisure & Hospitality	185	226	1,811	-18.1	-89.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	97	87	372	11.5	-73.9
UNCLASSIFIED	215	388	2,212	-44.6	-90.3

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





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