

TRENDS

Wyoming New Business Formation in 2019 and 2020

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

The number of new businesses in Wyoming in 2020 was nearly the same as the 2019 historical high, with only 10 fewer, or less than 1%. More than half of all major industries showed an increase in the number of new businesses compared to the prior year. This indicates that Wyoming new business formation in 2020 was not significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

New business formation and the rate of business formation are important indices of economic growth. They represent new sources of jobs, wages, and tax revenues for the state and local communities. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services has conducted new business formation research since 1995 (Yu, 1995). This article provides information on the number of new businesses that opened and the job opportunities they provided in Wyoming during past two years (2019 to 2020). The article also looks at the industries and locations of the new firms since they may represent directions of economic development. Finally, this article examines the business survival situation in the state.

For purposes of this research, a *new business* is defined as a business that did not previously exist, but now actively provides goods or services and hires employees and pays them wages. New branches of existing firms or the reopening of firms after temporarily closing are not considered new firms.

Wyoming's economy has been shaped by periods of economic growth and downturn over the last decade (see Figure 1, page 3). After an economic downturn that lasted from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to fourth quarter 2016 (2016Q4), Wyoming's economy saw moderate growth

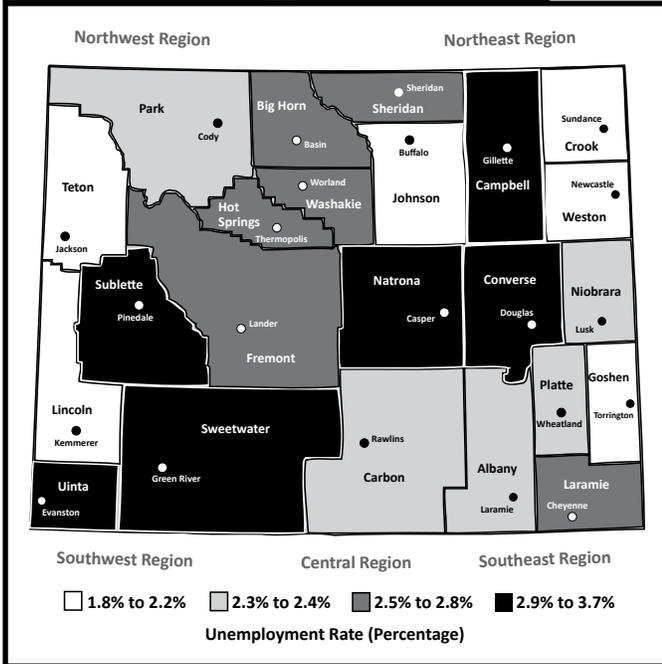
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New! Updated Education and Employment Outcomes

Employment outcomes of Wyoming community college and University of Wyoming graduates were updated by the Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services in October 2021.

New interactive Tableau graphics and data are available online at <https://tinyurl.com/bd55rdxk>.

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends



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(Text continued from page 1)

in 2018 and 2019, as average annual employment increased from prior years by 1.0% and 1.9%, respectively. In 2020, however, Wyoming’s average annual employment decreased by 5.9%, due in large part to the COVID-19 pandemic and rapidly declining energy prices. This marked the largest over-the-year decrease

in employment over the last two decades.

There were 2,581 new businesses in Wyoming in 2019, and 2,571 in 2020 (see Figure 1). These two years marked historically high levels, and the number of new businesses in 2020 declined by only 10 (0.4%) compared to 2019. The research presented in this article primarily focuses on 2020 data, and includes data from

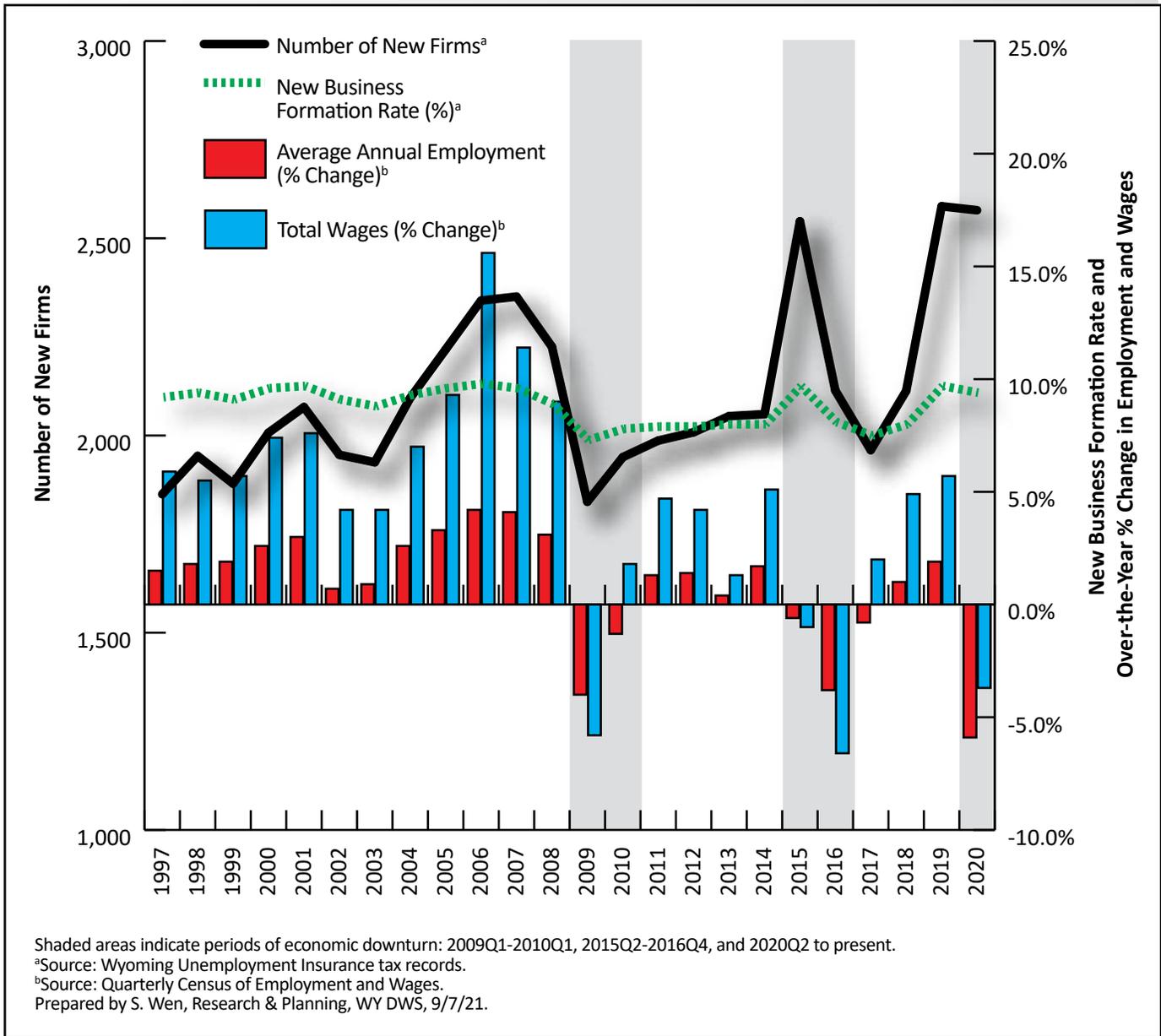


Figure 1: Number of New Businesses, New Business Formation Rate, and Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Annual Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 1997-2020

2019 for comparison purposes.

The statewide *new business formation rate* is calculated by dividing the number of new firms by the number of total firms. In 2020, the new business formation rate for Wyoming was 9.4%, down from

9.7% in 2019. Since 1997, Wyoming’s new business formation rate has ranged from a low of 7.3% in 2009 to a high of 9.8% in 2006.

New firms contributed 12,153 initial jobs in 2019, or 4.4% of the state’s total employment, and 8,283 (3.2%) in 2020. New firms contributed \$286.4 million (2.1% of the state’s total wages) in 2019 and \$256.2 million (1.9%) in 2020.

Average new firm size refers to the number of initial jobs a business provides. In 2019, the average firm size was 4.7 initial jobs, the second largest number in the

state’s history (see Table 1). In 2020, however, the average firm size for new businesses was 3.2 initial jobs. Historically, average new firm sizes have ranged from a low of 3.0 in 2015 to a high of 4.8 in 1999.

Region and County

Wyoming’s southeast region was the fastest growing in terms of new business formation for eight of the last nine years (see Figure 3, page 5). Prior to 2012, the southwest region was the fastest growing for more than a decade. Wyoming’s regions are

Table 1: Total Number of New Firms and Initial Jobs in Wyoming, 1993-2020

Year	New Firms	Initial Jobs	
		Total	Jobs Per Firm
1993	1,741	7,002	4.0
1994	1,758	6,804	3.9
1995	1,787	6,590	3.7
1996	1,667	7,474	4.5
1997	1,851	7,833	4.2
1998	1,948	7,956	4.1
1999	1,878	8,960	4.8
2000	2,007	8,207	4.1
2001	2,072	9,452	4.6
2002	1,951	8,560	4.4
2003	1,932	7,946	4.1
2004	2,095	7,701	3.7
2005	2,218	9,333	4.2
2006	2,342	9,676	4.1
2007	2,352	10,475	4.5
2008	2,225	8,478	3.8
2009	1,832	6,588	3.6
2010	1,945	7,801	4.0
2011	1,987	6,991	3.5
2012	2,008	8,283	4.1
2013	2,049	7,786	3.8
2014	2,054	7,974	3.9
2015	2,543	7,671	3.0
2016	2,114	7,474	3.5
2017	1,963	6,136	3.1
2018	2,113	7,114	3.4
2019	2,581	12,153	4.7
2020	2,571	8,283	3.2

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

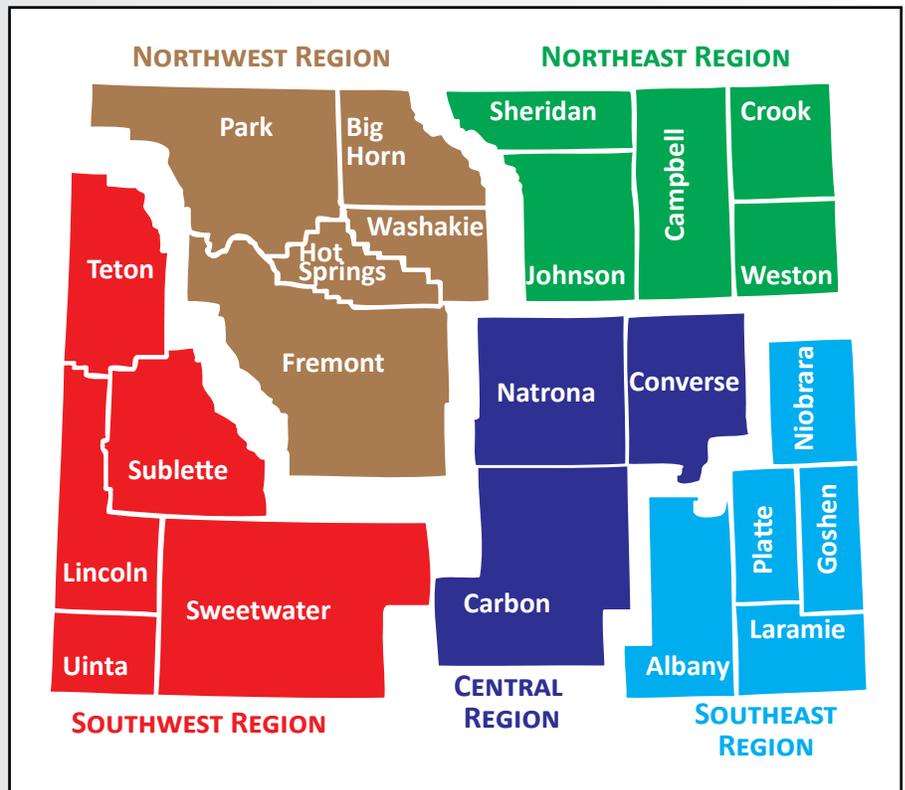


Figure 2: Map of Wyoming’s Substate Regions

defined in Figure 2 (see page 4) and Table 2 (see page 6).

The southeast region was responsible for more than one-fourth of all new businesses in 2020 (722, or 28.1%; see Table 2). The southwest region added the second largest number of new businesses (636, or 24.7%), followed by the central (416, or 16.2%), northwest (412, or 16.0%), and northeast (372, or 14.5%) regions.

At the county level, Laramie County added the largest number of new firms (496, or 19.3%) in 2020. Natrona (317) and Teton (316) counties each accounted for 12.3% of the state’s new firms. Laramie County also added the largest number of initial jobs associated with new businesses (1,490, or 18.0%), followed by Natrona (1,162, or 14.0%) and Teton (731, or 8.8%) counties. Teton County’s new firms contributed the most in wages with

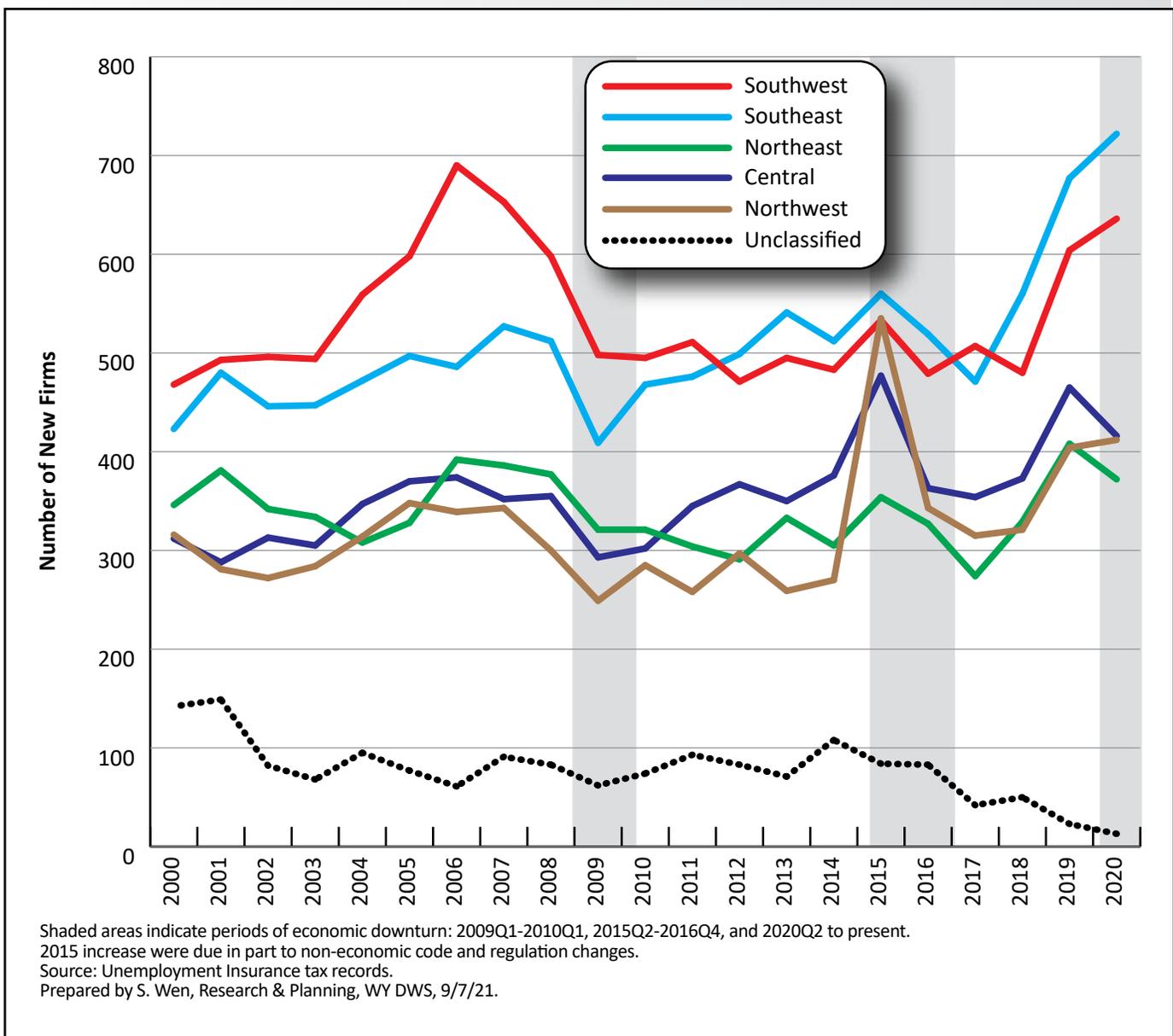


Figure 3: Number of New Firms in Wyoming by Substate Region, 2000-2020

\$61.4 million, which accounted for nearly one-fourth (24.0%) of all new total wages. Laramie County added \$38.7 million in new wages (15.1%), while Natrona County added \$27.2 million (10.6%). The smaller share of jobs but higher share of wages

could indicate that Teton County gained a larger proportion of higher paying jobs in 2020 than Laramie and Natrona counties. This business structure formation could change from year to year, even for the same county.

Table 2: New Firms, Initial Jobs, and Total Wages by Region and County in Wyoming, 2019-2020

Region and County	2019						2020					
	New Firms		Initial Jobs ^a		Total Wages (in Millions)		New Firms		Initial Jobs ^a		Total Wages (in Millions)	
	N	%	N	%	\$	%	N	%	N	%	\$	%
Northwest	404	15.7	1,498	12.3	\$33.6	11.7	412	16.0	1,307	15.8	\$22.7	8.9
Big Horn	48	1.9	183	1.5	\$2.3	0.8	45	1.8	169	2.0	\$1.6	0.6
Fremont	158	6.1	677	5.6	\$22.0	7.7	150	5.8	530	6.4	\$8.9	3.5
Hot Springs	28	1.1	88	0.7	\$1.0	0.3	16	0.6	67	0.8	\$0.7	0.3
Park	140	5.4	466	3.8	\$7.0	2.4	176	6.8	471	5.7	\$9.8	3.8
Washakie	30	1.2	84	0.7	\$1.4	0.5	25	1.0	70	0.8	\$1.8	0.7
Northeast	408	15.8	1,925	15.8	\$42.0	14.7	372	14.5	1,079	13.0	\$29.0	11.3
Campbell	171	6.6	1,313	10.8	\$28.6	10.0	140	5.4	435	5.3	\$9.1	3.6
Crook	33	1.3	88	0.7	\$2.9	1.0	23	0.9	57	0.7	\$1.6	0.6
Johnson	45	1.7	95	0.8	\$1.6	0.5	42	1.6	122	1.5	\$6.1	2.4
Sheridan	131	5.1	352	2.9	\$6.4	2.2	141	5.5	366	4.4	\$11.2	4.4
Weston	28	1.1	77	0.6	\$2.5	0.9	26	1.0	99	1.2	\$1.0	0.4
Southwest	604	23.4	2,429	20.0	\$64.5	22.5	636	24.7	1,638	19.8	\$89.2	34.8
Lincoln	95	3.7	513	4.2	\$14.0	4.9	97	3.8	249	3.0	\$11.2	4.4
Sublette	43	1.7	104	0.9	\$2.2	0.8	47	1.8	126	1.5	\$2.6	1.0
Sweetwater	130	5.0	781	6.4	\$19.3	6.7	127	4.9	333	4.0	\$8.9	3.5
Teton	277	10.7	893	7.3	\$25.6	8.9	316	12.3	731	8.8	\$61.4	24.0
Uinta	59	2.3	138	1.1	\$3.4	1.2	49	1.9	199	2.4	\$5.0	1.9
Southeast	677	26.2	2,247	18.5	\$62.8	21.9	722	28.1	2,112	25.5	\$51.3	20.0
Albany	156	6.0	520	4.3	\$9.7	3.4	149	5.8	362	4.4	\$9.2	3.6
Goshen	38	1.5	128	1.1	\$1.6	0.6	32	1.2	126	1.5	\$1.6	0.6
Laramie	444	17.2	1509	12.4	\$49.6	17.3	496	19.3	1,490	18.0	\$38.7	15.1
Niobrara	7	0.3	12	0.1	\$0.1	0.0	10	0.4	28	0.3	\$0.7	0.3
Platte	32	1.2	78	0.6	\$1.7	0.6	35	1.4	106	1.3	\$1.1	0.4
Central	465	18.0	2,336	19.2	\$58.9	20.6	416	16.2	1,558	18.8	\$37.1	14.5
Carbon	64	2.5	233	1.9	\$3.8	1.3	56	2.2	214	2.6	\$4.3	1.7
Converse	68	2.6	643	5.3	\$22.0	7.7	43	1.7	182	2.2	\$5.6	2.2
Natrona	333	12.9	1,460	12.0	\$33.0	11.5	317	12.3	1,162	14.0	\$27.2	10.6
Unclassified^b	23	0.9	1,718	14.1	\$24.7	8.6	13	0.5	589	7.1	\$26.9	10.5
Statewide	2,581	100.0	12,153	100.0	\$286.4	100.0	2,571	100.0	8,283	100.0	\$256.2	100.0

^aInitial Jobs represent the starting level employment, which is the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters a firm is in business.

^bUnclassified includes all firms missing county information, having more than one county location (multi-county firms), having foreign location, and out-of-state firms.

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

Industry

As shown in Table 3, three industries added more than 300 new firms in 2020: professional & technical services (469, or 18.2% of all new firms), construction (308, or 12.0%), and health care & social

assistance (301, or 11.7%). Administrative & waste services added 223 firms (8.7%).

New firms in accommodation & food services contributed the greatest number of initial jobs (1,405, or 17.0% of all new jobs), followed by construction (1,015, or 12.3%) and health care & social assistance (941, or 11.4%). Management of companies

Table 3: New Firms, Initial Jobs, and Annual Wages by Industry in Wyoming, 2019-2020

Major Industry	2019						2020					
	New Firms		Initial Jobs ^a		Total Wages (in Millions)		New Firms		Initial Jobs ^a		Total Wages (in Millions)	
	N	%	N	%	\$	%	N	%	N	%	\$	%
Agriculture	25	1.0	150	1.2	\$3.3	1.1	25	1.0	118	1.4	\$2.2	0.8
Mining	105	4.1	2,493	20.5	\$57.2	20.0	57	2.2	384	4.6	\$21.0	8.2
Utilities	3	0.1	184	1.5	\$7.4	2.6	3	0.1	7	0.1	\$0.2	0.1
Construction	363	14.1	1,880	15.5	\$56.7	19.8	308	12.0	1,015	12.3	\$32.2	12.6
Manufacturing	47	1.8	145	1.2	\$2.9	1.0	39	1.5	171	2.1	\$5.7	2.2
Wholesale Trade	89	3.4	163	1.3	\$6.8	2.4	111	4.3	216	2.6	\$12.4	4.8
Retail Trade	118	4.6	748	6.2	\$9.7	3.4	115	4.5	669	8.1	\$14.8	5.8
Transportation & Warehousing	134	5.2	630	5.2	\$18.6	6.5	102	4.0	461	5.6	\$13.9	5.4
Information	44	1.7	111	0.9	\$3.3	1.2	54	2.1	83	1.0	\$2.5	1.0
Finance & Insurance	94	3.6	167	1.4	\$7.4	2.6	123	4.8	200	2.4	\$9.6	3.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	84	3.3	179	1.5	\$5.3	1.9	72	2.8	115	1.4	\$3.8	1.5
Professional & Technical Services	432	16.7	837	6.9	\$32.8	11.4	469	18.2	795	9.6	\$34.3	13.4
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises	22	0.9	25	0.2	\$2.5	0.9	46	1.8	96	1.2	\$36.5	14.2
Admin. & Waste Services	210	8.1	465	3.8	\$14.8	5.2	223	8.7	542	6.5	\$10.9	4.3
Educational Services	47	1.8	115	0.9	\$2.1	0.7	62	2.4	105	1.3	\$3.2	1.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	339	13.1	877	7.2	\$14.0	4.9	301	11.7	941	11.4	\$18.9	7.4
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	43	1.7	205	1.7	\$1.5	0.5	48	1.9	310	3.7	\$4.4	1.7
Acc. & Food Services	153	5.9	2,012	16.6	\$13.6	4.8	151	5.9	1,405	17.0	\$12.9	5.1
Other Services	153	5.9	369	3.0	\$7.2	2.5	166	6.5	360	4.3	\$6.5	2.5
Government	7	0.3	306	2.5	\$15.0	5.2	5	0.2	136	1.6	\$2.8	1.1
Nonclassified	69	2.7	92	0.8	\$4.2	1.5	91	3.5	154	1.9	\$7.4	2.9
Total	2,581	100.0	12,153	100.0	\$286.4	100.0	2,571	100.0	8,283	100.0	\$256.2	100.0

^aInitial Jobs represent the starting level employment, which is the highest average quarterly employment during the first two quarters a firm is in business.

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

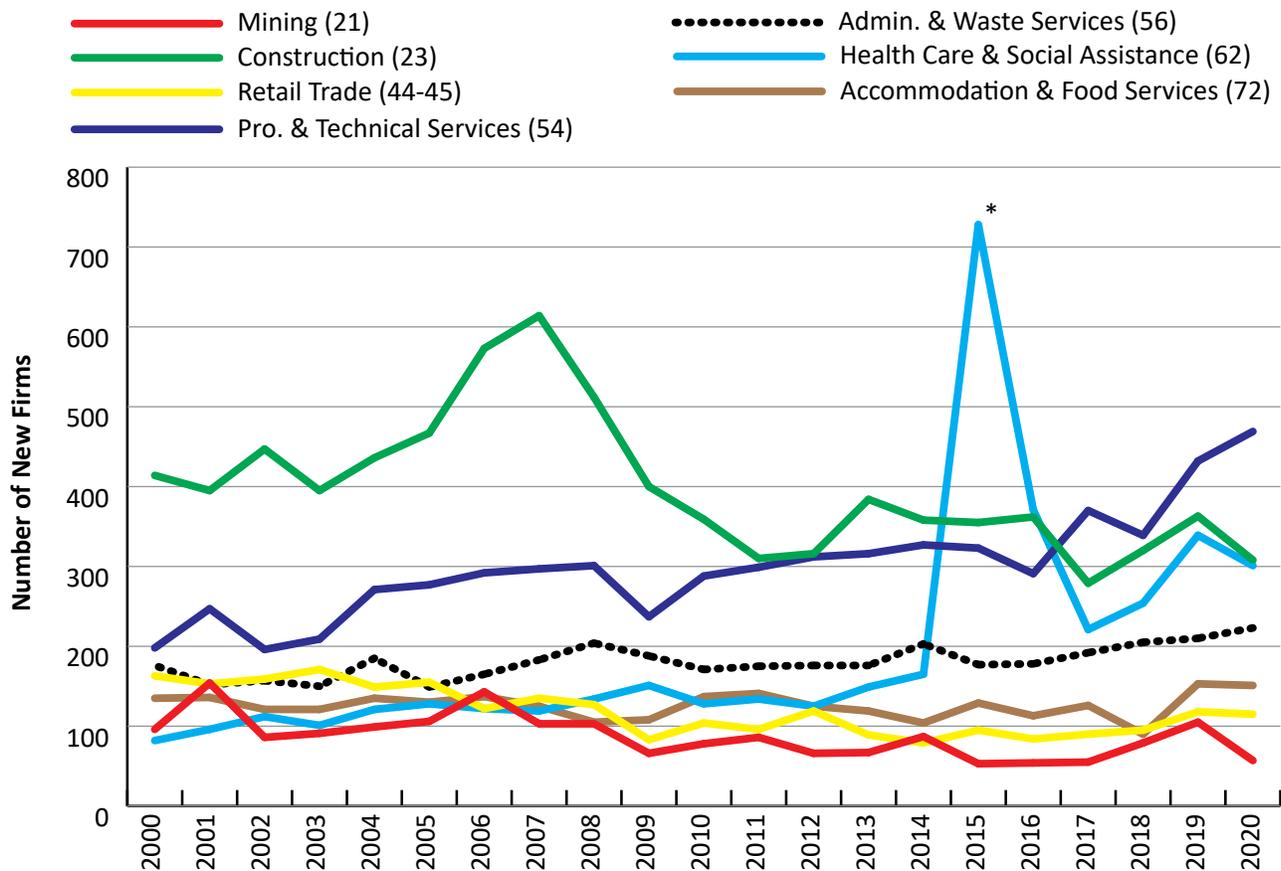
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& enterprises brought in only 46 new firms (1.8%) and 96 initial jobs (1.2%) in 2020, but contributed the greatest new wages of all industries (\$36.5 million, or 14.2%). Professional & technical services contributed the second highest new wages (\$34.3 million, or 13.4%) followed by construction (\$32.2 million, or 12.6%).

Construction led all industries in new business formation for 18 of the past 21 years (see Figure 4). New business formation in construction peaked with 614 new firms in 2007 and then declined for several years. After moderate growth for four years from 2013 to 2016, new business formation in construction fell to its historic low of 279

in 2017. Construction experienced some increases in new business formation with 320 in 2018 and 363 in 2019, but fell once again to 308 in 2020. This steep contraction has lasted for more than 12 years, and construction has never returned to new business formation levels seen prior to the national Great Recession that lasted from December 2007 to June 2009 (NBER, 2010).

Wyoming’s mining sector added 57 new firms in 2020, noticeably fewer than the 79 in 2018 and 105 in 2019. During the last 20 years, lower levels of new business formation were only seen from 2015 to 2017, a period of economic downturn that was influenced in large part by “substantial decline in



*2015 increases were due in part to non-economic code and regulation changes.
 Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.
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Figure 4: Number of New Firms in Wyoming by Industry, 2000-2020

the prices of oil, an extended period of low natural gas prices, and the erosion in the price of coal" (Gallagher, 2016). Likewise, the low new business formation level in 2020 was related to consistent lower energy prices during the last few years.

Although mining showed a substantial decrease in the number of new firms from 2019 to 2020 (-48, or -45.7%), more than half (12) of all industries showed an increase or a similar number of new firms. This indicates that the COVID-19 pandemic did not have a substantial impact on Wyoming's new business formation in 2020.

Region and Industry

Data from 2019 and 2020 were combined in order to provide more detailed information on the distribution of new firms by region and industry (see Table 4). This was necessary because of the relatively low numbers in certain regions and industries.

More than half (51.3%) of the 5,152 new firms established in 2019 and 2020 were located in two regions in the state: southeast

Table 4: Wyoming New Firms by Industry and Region in Wyoming, 2019 and 2020 (Combined)

Industry	Region Shares of Industry Total (Row)						Total Statewide	
	Northwest	Northeast	Southwest	Southeast	Central	Other ^a	N	Column %
Agriculture	32.0	22.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	0.0	50	1.0
Mining	6.8	25.9	16.7	13.0	35.8	1.9	162	3.1
Utilities	0.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	6	0.1
Construction	14.2	15.4	26.8	25.6	17.7	0.3	671	13.0
Manufacturing	24.4	12.8	15.1	29.1	18.6	0.0	86	1.7
Wholesale Trade	13.5	17.0	20.0	30.5	18.0	1.0	200	3.9
Retail Trade	16.7	18.0	27.9	18.5	16.7	2.1	233	4.5
Transportation & Warehousing	10.2	16.1	25.8	24.6	22.9	0.4	236	4.6
Information	10.2	10.2	29.6	35.7	13.3	1.0	98	1.9
Finance & Insurance	12.4	13.4	28.1	24.9	18.0	3.2	217	4.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	12.8	16.0	31.4	25.6	14.1	0.0	156	3.0
Professional & Technical Services	12.2	14.8	27.5	32.1	13.2	0.2	901	17.5
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises	5.9	20.6	52.9	16.2	4.4	0.0	68	1.3
Admin. & Waste Services	16.9	10.2	24.2	32.3	16.4	0.0	433	8.4
Educational Services	15.6	11.0	21.1	35.8	16.5	0.0	109	2.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	27.3	15.2	15.6	25.9	15.8	0.2	640	12.4
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	20.9	22.0	35.2	11.0	11.0	0.0	91	1.8
Acc. & Food Services	23.0	15.1	17.1	26.0	16.8	2.0	304	5.9
Other Services	11.9	13.8	27.0	27.9	19.1	0.3	319	6.2
Nonclassified	9.4	14.4	13.8	33.8	26.9	1.9	160	3.1
Government	41.7	8.3	0.0	33.3	8.3	8.3	12	0.2
Total	15.8	15.1	24.1	27.2	17.1	0.7	5,152	100.0

^aOther includes all firms missing county information, having more than one county location (multi-county firms), having foreign location, and out-of-state firms.

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

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(27.2%) and southwest (24.1%). However, the industry distribution was quite different for different regions of the state.

For example, more than one-third (35.8%) of the new firms in mining were located in the central region, and only 6.8% were located in the northwest region. In contrast, 27.3% of new businesses in health care & social assistance were located in the northwest region of Wyoming, while 15.8% were located in the central region. Approximately half of all new firms in utilities (50.0%) and management of companies & enterprises (52.9%) were located in the southwest region, while more than half of all new agriculture firms were located in the northwest

(32.0%) and northeast (22.0%).

Several factors contribute to the uneven industry distributions in the state's regions, including natural resources, transportation conditions, geographic locations and special projects such as the construction of pipelines, windmills, and highways.

Formation Rate by Industry

The formation rate by industry represents what proportion of an industry is new in the year. Some industries' formation rates fluctuated largely from year to year, such as mining with 13.6% in 2006 and only 5.0% in 2015, and educational services, which had a

Table 5: Wyoming New Business Formation Rates by Industry, 2006-2020 (Private Sector)

Industry	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Agriculture	8.6	7.0	7.2	8.4	6.7	8.9	5.7	8.6
Mining	13.6	9.3	9.0	5.8	6.9	7.6	6.0	6.1
Utilities	3.0	4.0	3.8	1.7	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.7
Construction	15.7	16.0	12.8	10.2	9.5	8.6	8.9	10.9
Manufacturing	8.6	8.5	5.0	5.7	5.0	6.6	6.6	8.0
Wholesale Trade	9.0	8.6	7.1	5.5	6.7	7.0	7.4	7.0
Retail Trade	4.5	5.1	4.8	3.2	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.6
Trans. & Warehousing	14.1	12.1	13.6	8.4	8.2	11.8	11.6	10.4
Information	7.8	5.8	6.7	6.3	5.8	7.5	5.7	7.9
Finance & Insurance	7.3	8.0	7.0	6.5	8.3	7.0	8.3	8.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	8.6	9.1	8.6	5.5	7.8	6.1	6.0	7.9
Professional & Tech. Services	13.4	12.9	12.6	9.7	11.5	11.6	11.7	11.7
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises	11.6	6.0	7.1	8.0	5.3	4.6	10.1	6.5
Admin. & Waste Services	13.4	14.4	15.3	13.8	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.0
Educational Services	15.1	17.6	9.8	15.1	17.1	13.9	9.5	12.6
Health Care & Social Assist.	7.7	7.3	7.9	8.6	7.0	7.2	6.5	7.0
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	4.5	6.4	7.5	6.0	5.1	7.6	8.3	8.3
Acc. & Food Services	7.6	7.0	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.5	6.5	6.2
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	10.6	11.0	10.9	8.2	11.1	11.8	11.7	9.8
Total	10.4	10.2	9.5	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.5

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

(Table continued on page 11)

formation rate of 20.1% in 2020 but only 9.5% in 2012 (see Table 5, pages 10-11).

In 2020, six industries had formation rates of greater than 10%: management of companies & enterprises (25.6%), educational services (20.1%), professional & technical services (15.0%), administrative & waste services (13.3%), information (12.6%), and arts, entertainment, & recreation (10.4%).

Initial Firm Size

Data from 2019 and 2020 were combined for this section discussing initial firm size. The majority (87.4%) of new firms started in 2019 and 2020 were small sized, with only

five employees or fewer (see Table 6, page 12). Some new firms (4.4% of statewide total) only hired temporary employees for the first two quarters in operation. These firms' average quarterly employment was zero for both beginning quarters, but their wage data shows that they paid someone during these two quarters. One in 10 (10.0%) new firms started at the middle size with six to 20 employees, and only 2.6% started with a large size of 21 or more employees. The similar distribution pattern of firm sizes has been consistent since 1993 (Yu, 1997) when this kind of research was first available.

Among private industries, only utilities (16.7%) and accommodation & food services (15.1%) had more than 15.0% of their new firms started at the large size in 2019 and 2020. Mining had 7.4% of its new

(Table continued from page 10)

Table 5: Wyoming New Business Formation Rates by Industry, 2006-2020 (Private Sector)

Industry	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Agriculture	4.1	6.2	7.3	3.4	5.4	5.0	5.0
Mining	8.0	5.0	5.6	5.8	8.4	10.9	6.1
Utilities	3.3	0.8	2.3	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.3
Construction	10.3	10.2	10.5	8.1	9.5	10.6	8.9
Manufacturing	8.9	4.7	4.0	5.7	6.3	7.7	6.3
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.8	6.7	8.0	6.2	6.9	8.6
Retail Trade	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.8	4.0	5.1	4.9
Trans. & Warehousing	12.7	10.0	8.7	9.2	11.2	12.6	9.4
Information	7.7	6.9	8.7	7.2	12.1	10.6	12.6
Finance & Insurance	5.4	6.8	7.6	6.9	8.1	7.9	9.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	7.8	6.0	6.1	6.6	6.0	7.5	6.5
Professional & Tech. Services	12.0	11.7	10.7	13.5	12.0	14.6	15.0
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises	7.1	8.8	7.5	5.2	10.7	13.5	25.6
Admin. & Waste Services	13.7	11.7	11.8	12.6	13.0	13.0	13.3
Educational Services	14.0	12.7	15.5	13.5	16.7	16.8	20.1
Health Care & Social Assist.	7.6	27.1	12.8	7.3	8.3	10.9	9.5
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	6.9	8.3	8.9	6.5	8.9	9.8	10.4
Acc. & Food Services	5.5	6.8	5.9	6.5	4.6	7.8	7.7
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	9.6	9.5	8.9	7.6	8.6	9.3	9.9
Total	8.6	10.3	8.6	8.0	8.4	9.9	9.6

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

firms started with 21 or more employees. More than one-third of accommodation & food services (38.8%) and utilities (33.3%) started at middle size with six or more employees. However, 16.1% of new firms in finance & insurance only used temporary or part-time employee(s) in the first two opening quarters.

Business Survival

Information about the prospects of a business surviving in a given industry and location may be helpful to individuals who are planning to open a business. This type of information may also help the Wyoming Business Council and other public and private funding sources for new ventures to develop practical strategies to ensure

greater return on investment when establishing a new firm.

Due to limited information on business transitions such as selling, merging, and dividing, only firm survival related to the original owners of a firm was included in this research. Some firms may still operate but have changed ownership; those firms are not included in these survival counts.

Many factors could impact a firm's survivability, such as the supply and demand situation for a specific product or service the firm provides, competition from similar businesses, government policies and regulations, supply of required labor, and location.

In this study, a firm still reporting its employment and wage information to the

Table 6: Percent of New Wyoming Firms by Industry and Firm Size, 2019 and 2020 (Combined)

Industry	Firm Size (%)				Total
	0 (Temporary)	1-5	6-20	>20	
Agriculture	0.0	78.0	18.0	4.0	100.0
Mining	2.5	64.8	25.3	7.4	100.0
Utilities	0.0	50.0	33.3	16.7	100.0
Construction	3.6	83.0	11.2	2.2	100.0
Manufacturing	5.8	75.6	16.3	2.3	100.0
Wholesale Trade	3.5	91.0	5.0	0.5	100.0
Retail Trade	0.9	76.8	15.5	6.9	100.0
Transportation & Warehousing	3.8	81.4	11.0	3.8	100.0
Information	1.0	94.9	3.1	1.0	100.0
Finance & Insurance	16.1	80.2	3.2	0.5	100.0
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3.8	90.4	5.8	0.0	100.0
Professional & Technical Services	3.9	91.9	3.3	0.9	100.0
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises	2.9	92.6	2.9	1.5	100.0
Administrative & Waste Services	7.6	84.1	7.4	0.9	100.0
Educational Services	7.3	86.2	5.5	0.9	100.0
Health Care & Social Assistance	2.2	90.5	6.1	1.3	100.0
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	9.9	65.9	19.8	4.4	100.0
Accommodation & Food Services	0.7	45.4	38.8	15.1	100.0
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	3.4	87.5	9.1	0.0	100.0
Government	0.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	100.0
Nonclassified	12.5	83.8	3.1	0.6	100.0
Total	4.4	83.0	10.0	2.6	100.0

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

Unemployment Insurance Tax Division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services one year after its opening is considered to have survived one year. The survival rate is calculated by dividing the number of survivals by the total number of firms. In order to obtain a general pattern of survival rates in Wyoming and avoid variation in individual years, all records since 1992Q4 that met the requirements for each survival rate were used.

More than two-thirds (69.6%) of new firms survived one year after opening, and more than one-third (34.7%) were still active after five years (see Table 7 and Figure 5, page 14). Survival rates get smaller as the years in business increase. Industries face different challenges in their operations, and their survival rates vary greatly. For example, among all private industries, 60.6% of new firms in agriculture were still in business

three years after opening, and only 37.1% in construction were still in operation. Construction showed the lowest survival rates across all years. This may directly relate to the large number of temporary projects such as roads, oil & gas pipelines, buildings, and others. More than half of all firms in agriculture (51.4%) and utilities (50.7%) survived five years after opening, followed by health care & social assistance (46.6%) and real estate & rental & leasing (45.5%). Approximately one-third of new firms in agriculture (35.5%), health care & social assistance (34.9%), and utilities (32.8%) were still active after 10 years in business.

A firm's location could be a very important factor to survivability. For example, 86.7% of firms in utilities survived two years in business in the northwest region, but only 40.0% survived

Table 7: Wyoming Business Survival Rate by Industry, 1992-2020

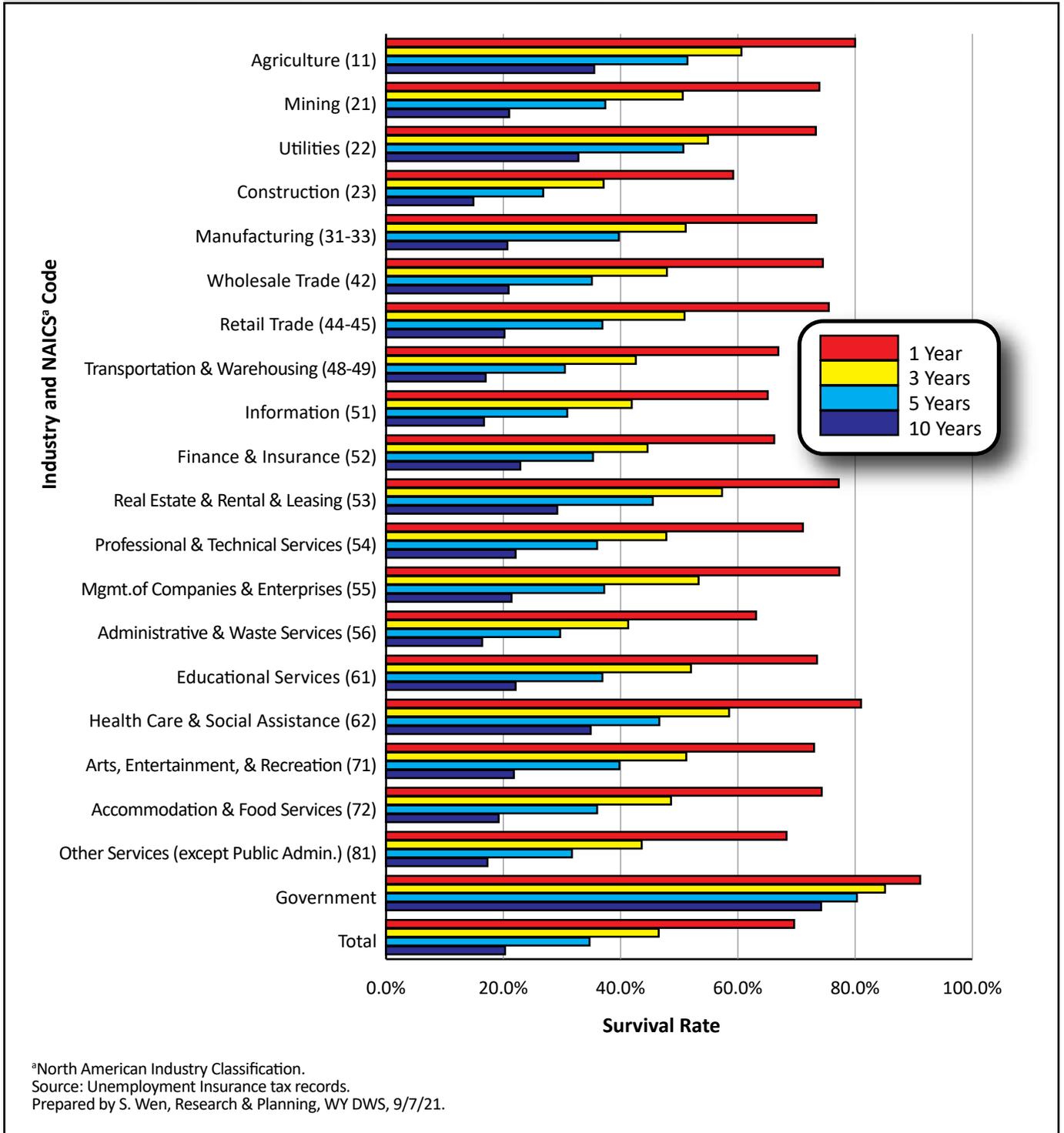
Industry	Number of Years					
	1	2	3	4	5	10
Agriculture	80.0	69.3	60.6	55.3	51.4	35.5
Mining	73.9	60.9	50.6	43.5	37.4	21.0
Utilities	73.3	58.3	54.9	50.0	50.7	32.8
Construction	59.2	45.4	37.1	30.7	26.8	14.9
Manufacturing	73.4	61.2	51.1	45.4	39.7	20.7
Wholesale Trade	74.5	58.0	47.9	40.8	35.1	20.9
Retail Trade	75.5	60.8	50.9	43.5	36.9	20.2
Transportation & Warehousing	66.9	52.6	42.6	35.3	30.5	17.0
Information	65.1	51.3	41.9	35.7	30.9	16.7
Finance & Insurance	66.2	54.2	44.6	39.2	35.3	22.9
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	77.2	65.2	57.3	50.2	45.5	29.2
Professional & Technical Services	71.1	57.1	47.8	41.5	36.0	22.1
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises	77.3	59.2	53.3	45.4	37.2	21.4
Administrative & Waste Services	63.1	50.1	41.3	34.6	29.7	16.4
Educational Services	73.5	62.3	52.0	43.1	36.9	22.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	81.0	67.4	58.5	51.7	46.6	34.9
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	73.0	60.2	51.2	44.9	39.8	21.8
Accommodation & Food Services	74.3	58.1	48.6	40.8	36.0	19.2
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	68.3	52.9	43.6	36.9	31.7	17.3
Government	91.1	88.8	85.1	81.3	80.3	74.2
Total	69.6	55.6	46.5	39.7	34.7	20.3

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

two years in the southeast region (see Table 8, page 15). On the other hand, firms in management of companies & enterprises had a two-year survival rate of

69.0% in the northeast region compared to only 48.7% in the northwest. Some industries had very similar two-year survival rates in all five regions of the



^aNorth American Industry Classification.
 Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.
 Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

Figure 5: Wyoming Business Survival Rates by Industry, 1992-2020

state, such as construction (which ranged from 44.5% to 46.9%) and health care & social assistance (62.3% to 69.8%).

New firms’ survival rates also varied by firm size. In general, larger-sized firms had higher survival rates than the middle- and small-sized firms (see Figure 6, page 16). Firms started with only temporary employees showed the lowest survival rates. For example, 84.5% of larger-sized firms were still in business after one year, and nearly half (49.1%) survived after five

years. In contrast, approximately one-third (32.2%) of initial temporary hiring firms survived after one year and 15.9% after five years. Larger firms may have prepared more sufficiently than other sized firms from the beginning and therefore lasted longer.

Summary

A total 2,571 new firms were started in

Table 8: Wyoming New Business Two-Year Survival Rate by Industry and Region, 1992-2020

Industry	Region						Statewide
	Northwest	Northeast	Southwest	Southeast	Central	Other ^a	
Agriculture	70.2	62.6	61.2	74.5	77.9	62.5	69.3
Mining	62.5	63.9	60.7	58.1	58.6	55.0	60.9
Utilities	86.7	56.3	55.6	40.0	53.3	60.0	58.3
Construction	46.9	45.9	46.0	44.5	46.8	34.0	45.4
Manufacturing	53.1	61.2	62.6	64.8	63.5	66.7	61.2
Wholesale Trade	57.4	58.9	56.3	58.4	60.6	55.4	58.0
Retail Trade	60.9	63.5	61.1	59.7	59.6	57.8	60.8
Transportation & Warehousing	55.4	57.2	51.0	51.1	51.3	47.7	52.6
Information	60.5	57.8	49.2	51.5	46.9	44.4	51.3
Finance & Insurance	60.7	57.7	55.5	56.6	60.5	21.9	54.2
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	65.2	66.3	63.5	64.4	68.2	63.0	65.2
Professional & Technical Services	56.3	57.0	60.2	56.3	58.7	40.6	57.1
Mgmt.of Companies & Enterprises	48.7	69.0	57.4	60.4	63.2	66.7	59.2
Administrative & Waste Services	51.7	50.3	52.5	51.1	48.2	42.9	50.1
Educational Services	57.0	62.0	68.9	64.4	58.2	50.0	62.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	67.7	69.8	69.6	68.0	62.3	74.2	67.4
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	62.3	59.6	59.5	59.3	63.1	42.1	60.2
Accommodation & Food Services	55.5	55.6	58.3	62.0	57.9	74.2	58.1
Other Services	50.4	55.0	57.9	47.8	53.4	52.4	52.9
Government	81.6	85.4	95.2	87.5	100.0	88.9	88.8
Total	47.7	47.5	47.0	45.6	47.4	36.6	55.6

^aOther includes all firms missing county information, having more than one county location (multi-county firms), having foreign location, and out-of-state firms.

Source: Unemployment Insurance tax records.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

Wyoming in 2020, down 0.4% from the 2,581 new firms in 2019, which was the highest since 2015. The southeast region of the state led all other regions in terms of new businesses in seven of the last eight years, with the exception of 2017, when the southwest region had the greatest number of new firms.

Construction, which historically had been the leading industry in terms of new business formation in Wyoming, has fallen behind professional & technical services since 2017. New business formation in mining finally showed a significant improvement in 2018 and 2019 from the historical lowest levels from 2015 to 2017, but decreased again in 2020.

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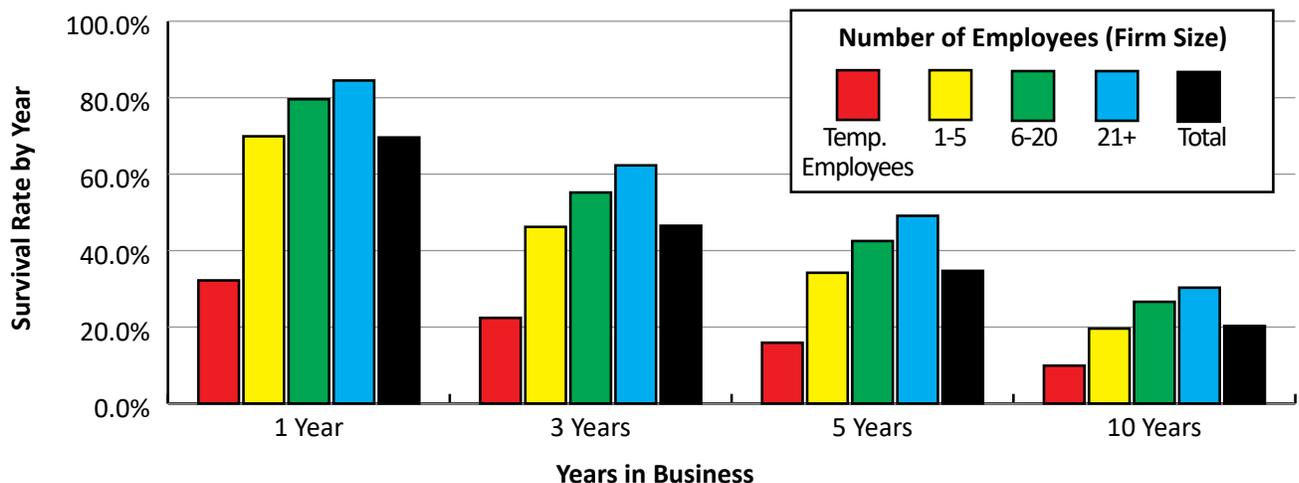
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Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance tax records.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

Figure 6: Survival Rates for New Wyoming Firms by Number of Employees (Firm Size), 1992-2020

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.5% in September 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 fell from 4.9% in August to 4.5% in September. In each of the past three months, unemployment has trended downward as individuals have dropped out of the labor force. Wyoming’s unemployment rate remained lower than the current U.S. rate of 4.8% and was much lower than its September 2020 level of 5.7%.

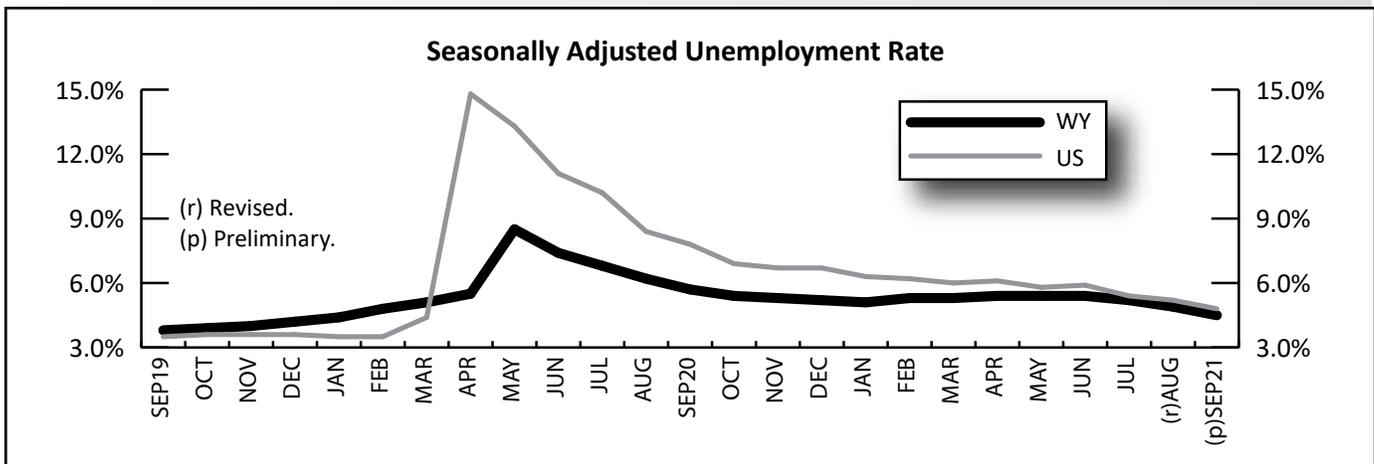
From August to September, unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell in every county. Unemployment sometimes decreases in September as schools and colleges staff up for the start of a new school year. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Sweetwater (down from 4.7% to 3.4%), Natrona (down from 5.0% to 3.7%), and Campbell (down from 4.6% to 3.4%) counties.

Compared to last year, unemployment rates decreased in all of Wyoming’s 23 counties. Unemployment rates were higher than normal in September 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The largest over-the-year decreases occurred in energy producing areas of the state. Natrona County’s unemployment rate fell from 8.5% to 3.7%, Campbell County’s rate fell from 7.5% to 3.4%, Converse County’s rate fell from 6.8% to 2.9%, and Sweetwater County’s rate fell from 7.2% to 3.4%.

In September, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Teton County at 1.8%, and Crook and Weston counties (both 2.0%). The highest rates were reported in Natrona County at 3.7%, and Campbell, Sublette, and Sweetwater counties (all 3.4%).

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 275,700 in September 2020 to 277,600 in September 2021, an increase of 1,900 jobs (0.7%). Employment was unusually low in September 2020 because of economic disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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



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

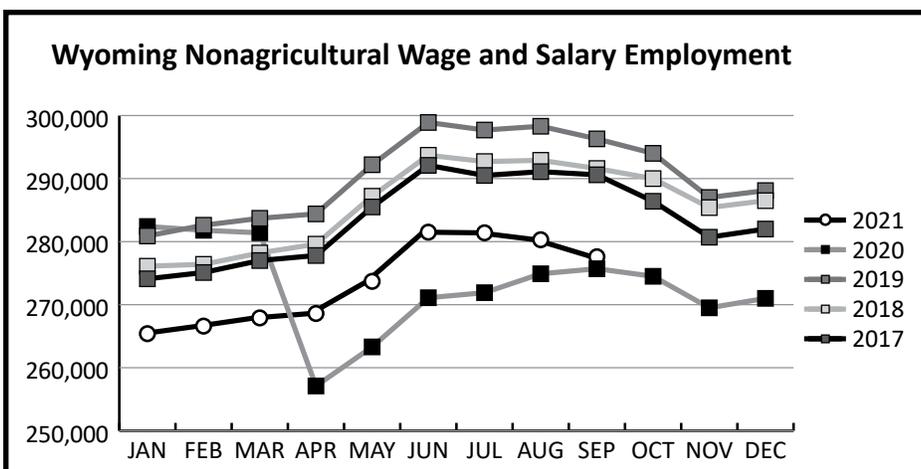
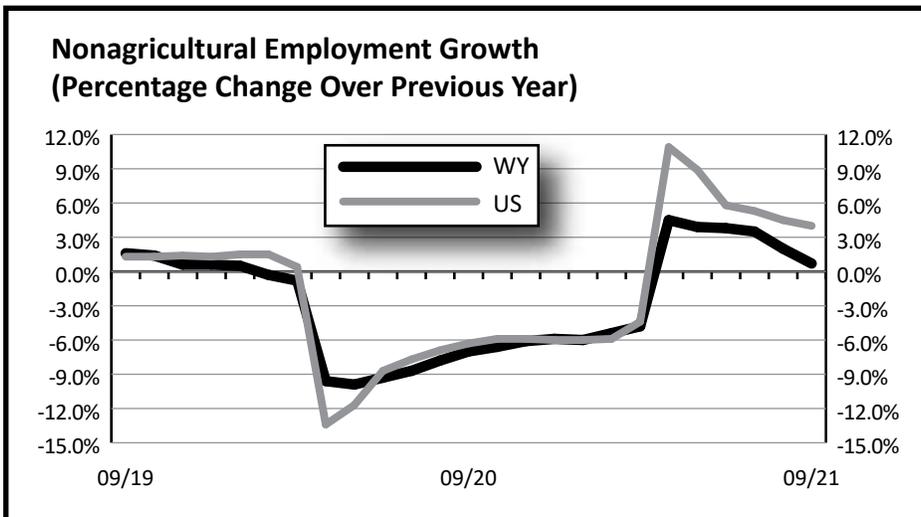
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	280,643	277,600	-3,043	-1.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	14,109	16,100	1,991	12.4%
Construction	22,247	20,700	-1,547	-7.5%
Manufacturing	9,585	9,800	215	2.2%
Wholesale Trade	7,085	7,400	315	4.3%
Retail Trade	30,320	29,300	-1,020	-3.5%
Transportation & Utilities	14,596	14,400	-196	-1.4%
Information	2,924	2,700	-224	-8.3%
Financial Activities	11,086	11,000	-86	-0.8%
Professional & Business Services	19,698	19,000	-698	-3.7%
Educational & Health Services	28,868	27,900	-968	-3.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	38,436	37,900	-536	-1.4%
Other Services	15,993	16,300	307	1.9%
Government	65,696	65,100	-596	-0.9%

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

State Unemployment Rates September 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.3
California	7.5
Nevada	7.5
New Jersey	7.1
New York	7.1
New Mexico	6.9
Connecticut	6.8
Illinois	6.8
Hawaii	6.6
District of Columbia	6.5
Alaska	6.3
Pennsylvania	6.2
Maryland	5.9
Louisiana	5.8
Mississippi	5.8
Arizona	5.7
Colorado	5.6
Texas	5.6
Ohio	5.4
Delaware	5.3
Massachusetts	5.2
Rhode Island	5.2
Florida	4.9
Washington	4.9
Maine	4.8
United States	4.8
Oregon	4.7
Michigan	4.6
West Virginia	4.6
Wyoming	4.5
Tennessee	4.4
Kentucky	4.3
North Carolina	4.2
South Carolina	4.1
Arkansas	4.0
Indiana	4.0
Iowa	4.0
Kansas	3.9
Wisconsin	3.9
Missouri	3.8
Virginia	3.8
Minnesota	3.7
North Dakota	3.5
Montana	3.3
Georgia	3.2
Alabama	3.1
Oklahoma	3.0
Idaho	2.9
New Hampshire	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Vermont	2.9
Utah	2.4
Nebraska	2.0



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

State Unemployment Rates September 2021 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Sep 21	Aug 21	Sep 20	Total Employment Sep 21 Aug 21	Sep 21 Sep 20
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.5	23.5	23.3	0.0	0.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.8	19.1	18.5	-1.6	1.6
GOODS PRODUCING	7.1	7.2	6.9	-1.4	2.9
Natural Resources & Mining	4.5	4.6	4.5	-2.2	0.0
Construction	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	10.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.4	16.3	16.4	0.6	0.0
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	0.6	0.7	0.7	-14.3	-14.3
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.6	1.4	-6.3	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	4.7	4.4	4.8	6.8	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Sep 21	Aug 21	Sep 20	Total Employment Sep 21 Aug 21	Sep 21 Sep 20
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.8	20.8	20.8	0.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.2	16.5	16.2	-1.8	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	-1.6
Natural Resources & Mining	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9
Construction	1.6	1.5	1.4	6.7	14.3
Manufacturing	1.2	1.3	1.3	-7.7	-7.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	14.8	14.7	0.0	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.4	4.2	-2.3	2.4
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	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.6	0.7	0.6	-14.3	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.3	4.6	7.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			% Change	
	Sep 21	Aug 21	Sep 20	Total Employment Sep 21 Aug 21	Sep 21 Sep 20
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.3	25.1	20.6	-7.2	13.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	20.5	22.6	17.9	-9.3	14.5
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	20.5	22.3	18.0	-8.1	13.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.8	3.1	2.7	-9.7	3.7
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Professional & Business Services	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	9.3	10.9	7.3	-14.7	27.4
Other Services	0.5	0.6	0.5	-16.7	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.8	2.5	2.7	12.0	3.7

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.9
California	6.4
Hawaii	6.4
Nevada	6.4
New York	6.3
New Jersey	6.2
District of Columbia	5.9
New Mexico	5.8
Illinois	5.5
Connecticut	5.4
Maryland	5.4
Pennsylvania	5.4
Massachusetts	5.3
Alaska	5.2
Delaware	4.9
Louisiana	4.9
Texas	4.9
Mississippi	4.7
Colorado	4.6
Ohio	4.6
United States	4.6
Rhode Island	4.4
Arizona	4.3
Florida	4.3
Oregon	4.1
Washington	4.1
Maine	4.0
Kentucky	3.9
Michigan	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Indiana	3.5
Kansas	3.5
Tennessee	3.5
South Carolina	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Virginia	3.2
West Virginia	3.2
Arkansas	3.1
Alabama	3.0
Iowa	2.9
Missouri	2.9
Minnesota	2.8
Wyoming	2.8
North Dakota	2.6
Georgia	2.5
New Hampshire	2.4
South Dakota	2.2
Idaho	2.1
Oklahoma	2.0
Vermont	2.0
Montana	1.9
Utah	1.6
Nebraska	1.4

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

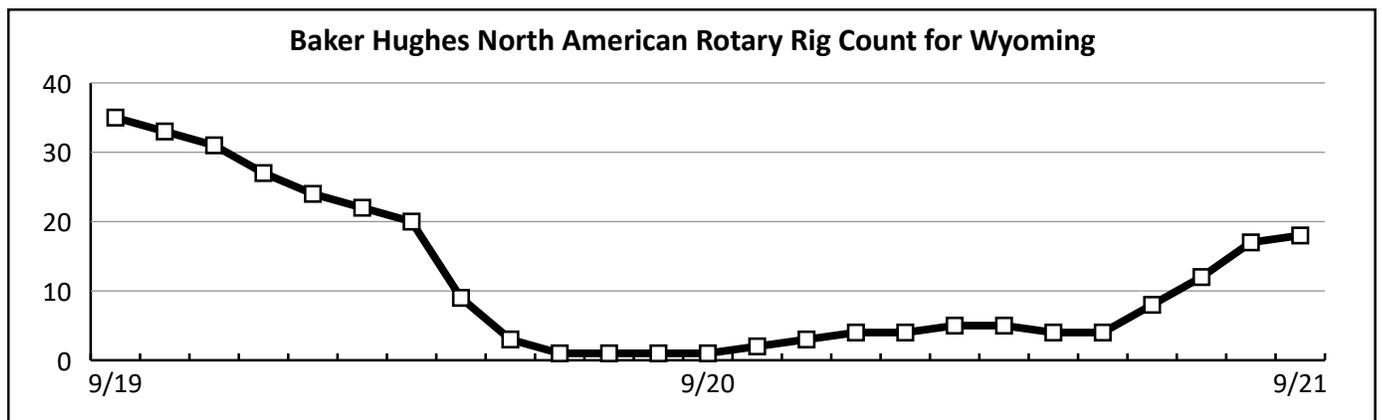
The number of people working part-time for economic reasons fell 30.6% from September 2020 to September 2021, suggesting continued improvement in labor markets.

	Sep 2021 (p)	Aug 2021 (r)	Sep 2020 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	277,600	280,300	275,700	-1.0	0.7
Wyoming State Government	12,500	12,200	13,400	2.5	-6.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,200	47,300	46,500	-0.2	1.5
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,400	37,300	36,600	0.3	2.2
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,032,000	6,783,000	6,482,000	3.7	8.5
As a percent of all workers	4.6%	4.4%	4.4%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	409,000	367,000	556,000	11.4	-26.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,130,000	4,385,000	5,955,000	-5.8	-30.6
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	5,677	8,309	37,145	-31.7	-84.7
Benefits Paid	\$2,312,715	\$3,350,863	\$15,774,640	-31.0	-85.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$407.38	\$403.28	\$424.68	1.0	-4.1
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	274.3	273.6	260.3	0.3	5.4
Food & Beverages	280.5	278.2	268.5	0.8	4.5
Housing	283.7	282.4	273.1	0.5	3.9
Apparel	123.4	121.2	119.4	1.8	3.4
Transportation	236.4	238.3	202.7	-0.8	16.6
Medical Care	524.8	525.2	522.5	-0.1	0.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	126.4	126.2	122.2	0.2	3.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.8	143.0	141.4	0.6	1.7
Other Goods & Services	479.5	479.0	463.7	0.1	3.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	235.4	232.9	195.5	1.1	20.4
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	187	277	196	-32.5	-4.6
Valuation	\$68,221,000	\$80,726,000	\$80,198,000	-15.5	-14.9
Single Family Homes	164	155	173	5.8	-5.2
Valuation	\$65,791,000	\$66,651,000	\$78,526,000	-1.3	-16.2
Casper MSA ¹ Building Permits	16	20	20	-20.0	-20.0
Valuation	\$2,910,000	\$4,655,000	\$4,003,000	-37.5	-27.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	46	142	47	-67.6	-2.1
Valuation	\$8,570,000	\$20,302,000	\$9,459,000	-57.8	-9.4
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	18	17	1	5.9	1,700.0

(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 August to September, unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and fell in every county.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Sep 2021 (p)	Aug 2021 (b)	Sep 2020 (b)									
NORTHWEST	47,778	48,482	47,873	46,545	46,808	45,560	1,233	1,674	2,313	2.6	3.5	4.8
Big Horn	5,691	5,743	5,590	5,550	5,552	5,360	141	191	230	2.5	3.3	4.1
Fremont	19,159	19,137	19,584	18,615	18,383	18,475	544	754	1,109	2.8	3.9	5.7
Hot Springs	2,282	2,298	2,282	2,226	2,227	2,172	56	71	110	2.5	3.1	4.8
Park	16,575	17,234	16,353	16,184	16,714	15,672	391	520	681	2.4	3.0	4.2
Washakie	4,071	4,070	4,064	3,970	3,932	3,881	101	138	183	2.5	3.4	4.5
NORTHEAST	49,936	50,455	51,422	48,537	48,562	48,553	1,399	1,893	2,869	2.8	3.8	5.6
Campbell	21,466	21,521	22,947	20,727	20,541	21,231	739	980	1,716	3.4	4.6	7.5
Crook	4,020	4,177	4,083	3,938	4,060	3,936	82	117	147	2.0	2.8	3.6
Johnson	4,485	4,601	4,342	4,385	4,458	4,123	100	143	219	2.2	3.1	5.0
Sheridan	16,122	16,388	16,214	15,719	15,836	15,566	403	552	648	2.5	3.4	4.0
Weston	3,843	3,768	3,836	3,768	3,667	3,697	75	101	139	2.0	2.7	3.6
SOUTHWEST	58,063	58,241	59,752	56,491	56,117	56,464	1,572	2,124	3,288	2.7	3.6	5.5
Lincoln	9,821	9,586	9,595	9,607	9,293	9,218	214	293	377	2.2	3.1	3.9
Sublette	4,059	4,184	4,187	3,919	3,999	3,921	140	185	266	3.4	4.4	6.4
Sweetwater	19,488	19,457	20,551	18,823	18,551	19,076	665	906	1,475	3.4	4.7	7.2
Teton	15,677	15,980	16,088	15,398	15,602	15,491	279	378	597	1.8	2.4	3.7
Uinta	9,018	9,034	9,331	8,744	8,672	8,758	274	362	573	3.0	4.0	6.1
SOUTHEAST	81,974	82,404	83,076	79,964	79,725	79,471	2,010	2,679	3,605	2.5	3.3	4.3
Albany	19,307	19,304	19,769	18,863	18,673	19,087	444	631	682	2.3	3.3	3.4
Goshen	6,666	6,806	6,801	6,517	6,612	6,530	149	194	271	2.2	2.9	4.0
Laramie	50,066	50,276	50,409	48,792	48,614	48,009	1,274	1,662	2,400	2.5	3.3	4.8
Niobrara	1,349	1,374	1,331	1,317	1,334	1,286	32	40	45	2.4	2.9	3.4
Platte	4,586	4,644	4,766	4,475	4,492	4,559	111	152	207	2.4	3.3	4.3
CENTRAL	55,052	55,293	56,541	53,184	52,746	52,295	1,868	2,547	4,246	3.4	4.6	7.5
Carbon	8,180	8,315	8,513	7,980	8,054	8,200	200	261	313	2.4	3.1	3.7
Converse	7,449	7,442	7,827	7,236	7,151	7,298	213	291	529	2.9	3.9	6.8
Natrona	39,423	39,536	40,201	37,968	37,541	36,797	1,455	1,995	3,404	3.7	5.0	8.5
STATEWIDE	292,802	294,877	298,662	284,720	283,960	282,342	8,082	10,917	16,320	2.8	3.7	5.5
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										4.5	4.9	5.7
U.S.										4.6	5.3	7.7
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.8	5.2	7.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2021 Run Date 10/2021.

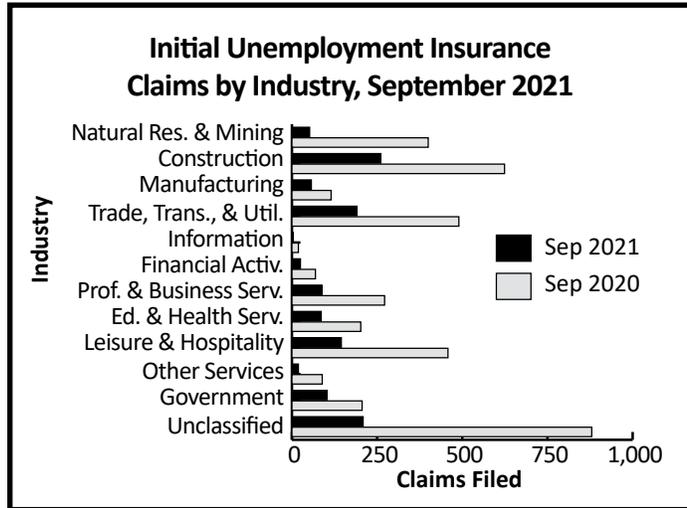
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

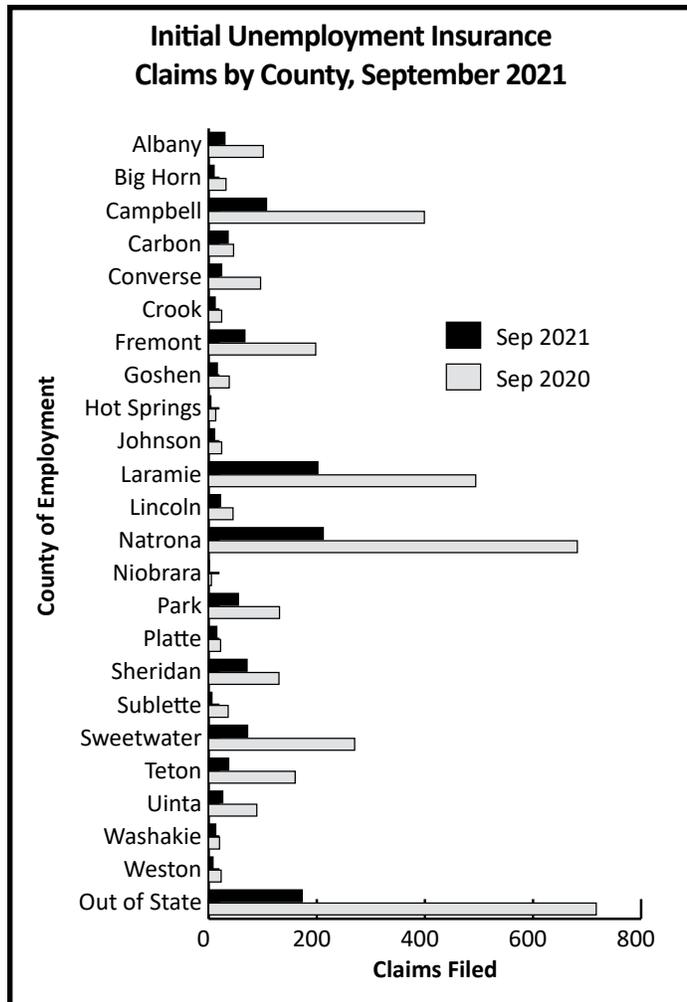
by: Michael Moore, Editor

There were 1,247 initial claims in September 2021, down from 3,829 in September 2020 (-2,582, or -67.4%).



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Sep 21	Aug 21	Sep 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,247	1,282	3,829	-2.7	-67.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	371	331	1,139	12.1	-67.4
Natural Resources & Mining	52	71	400	-26.8	-87.0
Mining	45	58	388	-22.4	-88.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	7	12	-14.3	-50.0
Construction	261	215	624	21.4	-58.2
Manufacturing	57	44	115	29.5	-50.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	562	664	1,602	-15.4	-64.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	191	210	490	-9.0	-61.0
Wholesale Trade	26	31	92	-16.1	-71.7
Retail Trade	112	122	226	-8.2	-50.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	51	56	170	-8.9	-70.0
Information	4	6	19	-33.3	-78.9
Financial Activities	25	27	69	-7.4	-63.8
Professional & Business Services	88	108	272	-18.5	-67.6
Educational & Health Services	86	125	202	-31.2	-57.4
Leisure & Hospitality	145	151	458	-4.0	-68.3
Other Services, except Public Admin.	19	35	89	-45.7	-78.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	103	93	206	10.8	-50.0
Federal Government	19	20	31	-5.0	-38.7
State Government	10	6	34	66.7	-70.6
Local Government	73	66	140	10.6	-47.9
Local Education	22	21	52	4.8	-57.7
UNCLASSIFIED	209	193	880	8.3	-76.3



Laramie County

Total Claims Filed	202	202	494	0.0	-59.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	64	45	122	42.2	-47.5
Construction	54	36	84	50.0	-35.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	99	116	245	-14.7	-59.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	32	29	76	10.3	-57.9
Financial Activities	4	6	14	-33.3	-71.4
Professional & Business Services	29	41	45	-29.3	-35.6
Educational & Health Services	21	18	38	16.7	-44.7
Leisure & Hospitality	7	16	55	-56.3	-87.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	15	28	-40.0	-67.9
UNCLASSIFIED	28	24	98	16.7	-71.4

Natrona County

Total Claims Filed	212	230	682	-7.8	-68.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	64	43	226	48.8	-71.7
Construction	42	24	124	75.0	-66.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	109	150	320	-27.3	-65.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	41	43	109	-4.7	-62.4
Financial Activities	6	3	16	100.0	-62.5
Professional & Business Services	9	17	42	-47.1	-78.6
Educational & Health Services	25	40	42	-37.5	-40.5
Leisure & Hospitality	22	35	70	-37.1	-68.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	4	19	125.0	-52.6
UNCLASSIFIED	29	32	116	-9.4	-75.0

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: *Michael Moore, Editor*

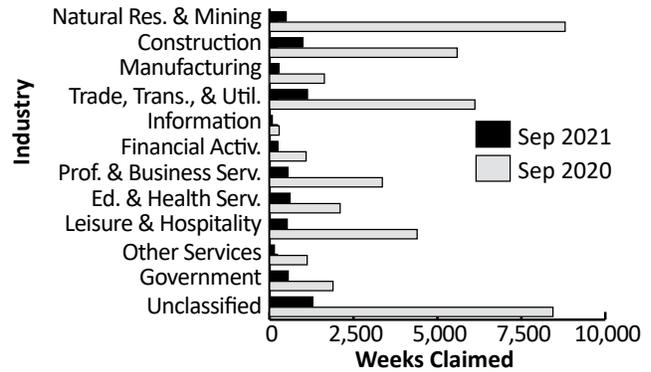
The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 44,823 in September 2020 to 6,882 in September 2021 (-37,941, or -84.6%).

Continued Claims

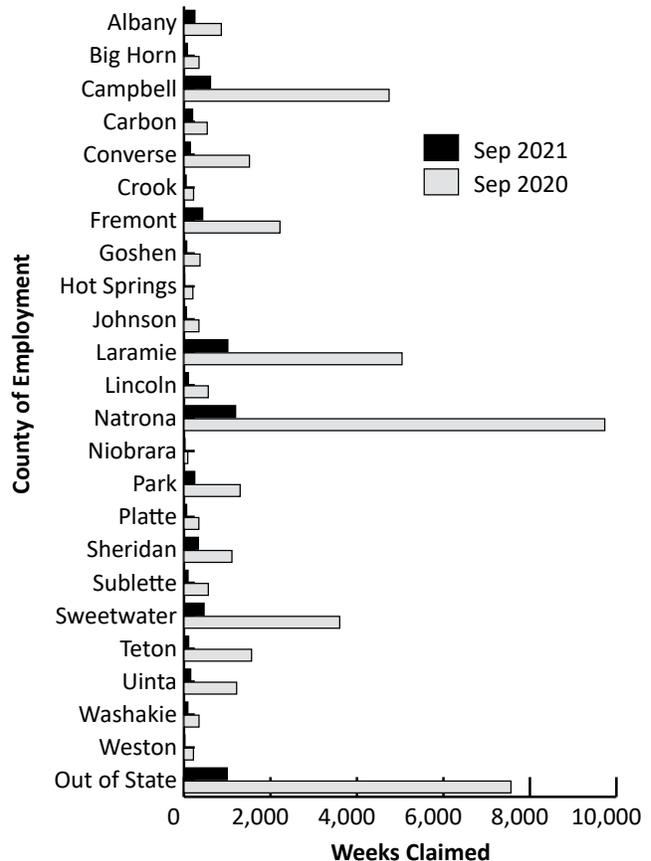
	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Sep 21	Aug 21	Sep 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	6,882	8,807	44,823	-21.9	-84.6
Total Unique Claimants	2,105	2,869	11,393	-26.6	-81.5
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,758	2,233	16,023	-21.3	-89.0
Natural Resources & Mining	495	657	8,803	-24.7	-94.4
Mining	447	610	8,719	-26.7	-94.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	75	85	264	-11.8	-71.6
Construction	985	1,224	5,587	-19.5	-82.4
Manufacturing	277	351	1,632	-21.1	-83.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,283	4,204	18,468	-21.9	-82.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,130	1,290	6,116	-12.4	-81.5
Wholesale Trade	268	294	2,049	-8.8	-86.9
Retail Trade	571	646	2,220	-11.6	-74.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	290	349	1,846	-16.9	-84.3
Information	81	88	285	-8.0	-71.6
Financial Activities	245	263	1,088	-6.8	-77.5
Professional & Business Services	546	649	3,358	-15.9	-83.7
Educational & Health Services	609	995	2,102	-38.8	-71.0
Leisure & Hospitality	526	741	4,395	-29.0	-88.0
Other Services, except Public Admin.	143	175	1,120	-18.3	-87.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	555	726	1,889	-23.6	-70.6
Federal Government	68	81	189	-16.0	-64.0
State Government	47	67	292	-29.9	-83.9
Local Government	439	578	1,407	-24.0	-68.8
Local Education	127	202	499	-37.1	-74.5
UNCLASSIFIED	1,285	1,643	8,441	-21.8	-84.8
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	202	255	1,009	-20.8	-80.0
Total Unique Claimants	31	58	124	-46.6	-75.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	24	44	72	-45.5	-66.7
Construction	125	148	498	-15.5	-74.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	40	44	139	-9.1	-71.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	9	8	15	12.5	-40.0
Financial Activities	25	21	87	19.0	-71.3
Professional & Business Services	22	36	96	-38.9	-77.1
Educational & Health Services	20	28	119	-28.6	-83.2
Leisure & Hospitality	9	20	62	-55.0	-85.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	35	27	323	29.6	-89.2
UNCLASSIFIED	224	230	1,059	-2.6	-78.8
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	243	316	1,428	-23.1	-83.0
Total Unique Claimants	53	92	339	-42.4	-84.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	20	53	124	-62.3	-83.9
Construction	130	185	755	-29.7	-82.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	54	68	259	-20.6	-79.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	6	6	53	0.0	-88.7
Financial Activities	22	32	87	-31.3	-74.7
Professional & Business Services	24	40	84	-40.0	-71.4
Educational & Health Services	18	28	172	-35.7	-89.5
Leisure & Hospitality	17	13	32	30.8	-46.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	42	25	300	68.0	-86.0
UNCLASSIFIED	161	188	1,483	-14.4	-89.1

^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, September 2021



Continued Unemployment Insurance Claims by County, September 2021



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

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