

TRENDS

2021Q2 Quarterly Update

Employment and Wages Increase from Prior Year

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

This article provides an overview of Wyoming's employment and wages in second quarter 2021, as the state saw over-the-year increases in employment and wages for the first time since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. The data presented in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm.

After four consecutive quarters of job losses and declines in total wages, Wyoming added 14,152 jobs and \$254.8 million in total wages from second quarter 2020 (2020Q2) to second quarter 2021 (2021Q2). Despite these gains, employment levels remained substantially lower than pre-pandemic levels.

This article compares data from 2021Q1 at the industry and county levels to data from the prior year. In addition, this article also compares current employment and wages to pre-pandemic years. This analysis helps provide a better understanding of how different industries and counties are recovering from economic disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The data in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2020Q2 and 2021Q2

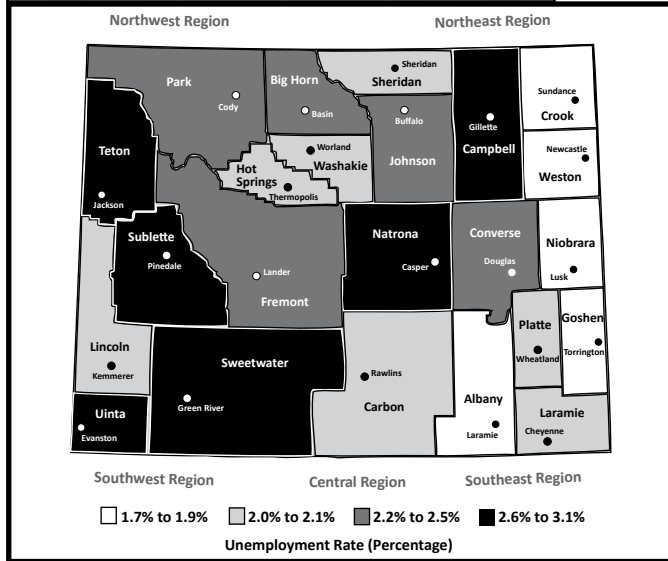
	2021Q2	2020Q2	Change, 2020Q2-2021Q2	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	266,481	252,329	14,152	5.6
Total Wages	\$3.4 Billion	\$3.2 Billion	\$254.8 Million	8.1
Average Weekly Wage	\$987	\$965	\$22	2.3

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming's private social assistance industry showed steady, moderate job growth over the last 20 years as employment increased by 77.7%. ... [page 21](#)
- The turnover rate for Wyoming's mining industry in 2021Q1 was 43.5%, the highest turnover rate for this industry since at least 1992. ... [page 24](#)

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



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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Robin Sessions Cooley,
Director

Research & Planning
P.O. Box 2760

Casper, WY 82602-2760
dws-researchplanning@wyo.gov
307-473-3807

Tony Glover, Manager

Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor

Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Editorial Committee: David Bullard, Matthew Halama, Lisa Knapp, Aubrey Kofoed, Chris McGrath, Michael Moore, and Laura Yetter

Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month:
David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Aubrey Kofoed, Michael Moore,
and Carol Toups

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Introduction

Wyoming's average monthly employment in 2021Q2 was 266,481, up from the more than 20-year low of 252,329 in 2020Q2 at the start of the pandemic (14,152, or 5.6%; see Table 2, page 4). The state's total wages were \$3.4 billion, up \$254.8 million (8.1%) from the \$3.2 billion in 2020Q2. Wyoming's average weekly wage in 2021Q2 was \$987, compared to \$965 the prior year (\$22, or 2.3%).

Since 2009, Wyoming has endured three periods of *economic downturn*, which

is defined by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages based on data from the QCEW (see Figure 1 and Figure 2, page 5). The two prior downturns occurred from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and declining energy prices preceded both downturns (Moore, 2019a).

Wyoming's most recent downturn was driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for the state's energy resources, and appears

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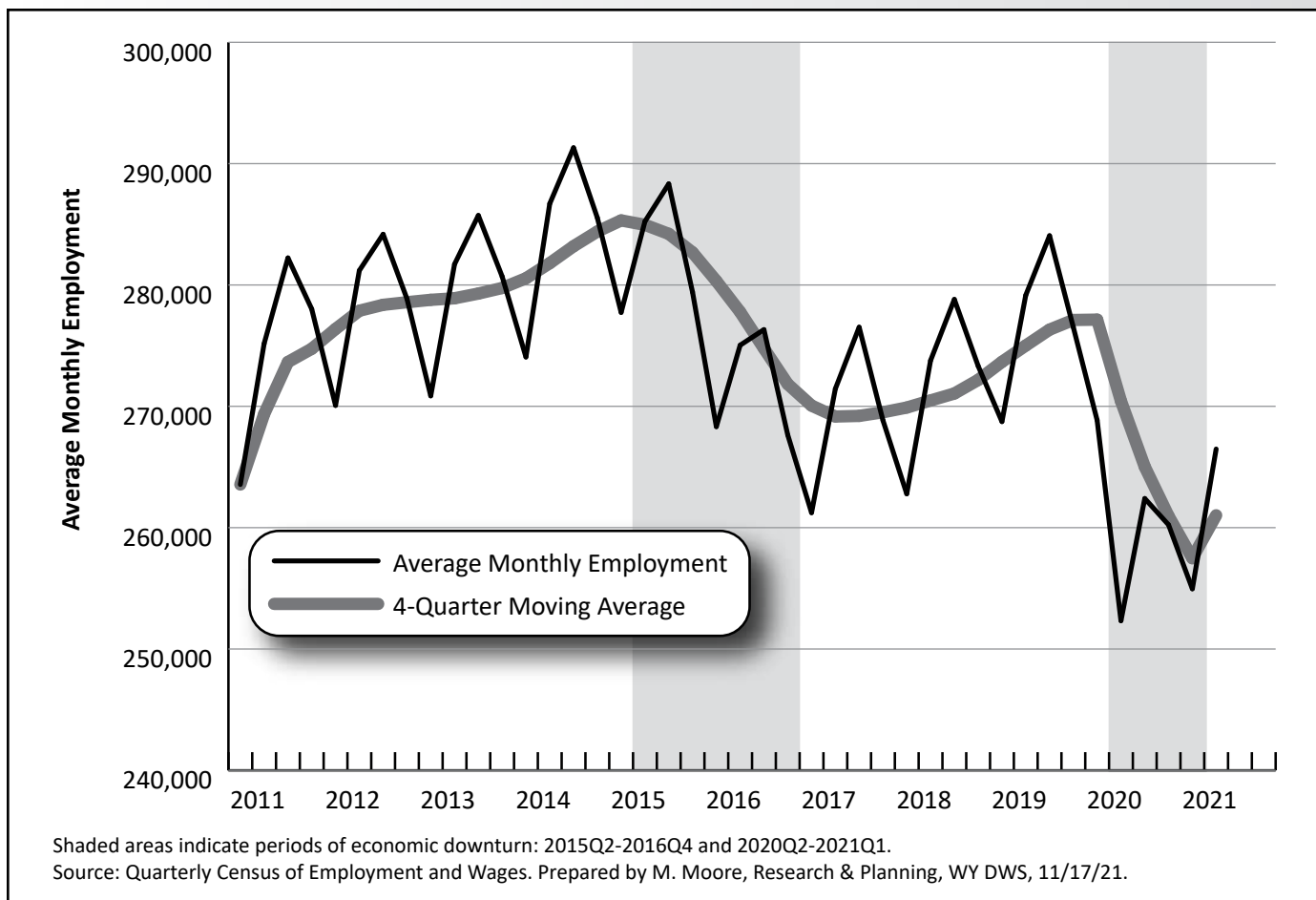


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2011Q2-2021Q2

Year/ Quarter	Average Monthly Employment	Over-the-Year Change		Total Wages (in Millions)	Over-the-Year Change		Average Weekly Wage	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%		\$	%		\$	%
2011Q2	275,169	2,125	0.8	\$2,933.5	\$130.6	4.7	\$820	\$30	3.9
2011Q3	282,231	2,802	1.0	\$3,053.9	\$187.2	6.5	\$832	\$43	5.5
2011Q4	278,015	5,504	2.0	\$3,165.7	\$78.7	2.5	\$876	\$5	0.5
2012Q1	270,073	6,515	2.5	\$2,991.2	\$222.2	8.0	\$852	\$44	5.4
2012Q2	281,192	6,023	2.2	\$3,074.2	\$140.7	4.8	\$841	\$21	2.6
2012Q3	284,180	1,949	0.7	\$3,060.1	\$6.2	0.2	\$828	-\$4	-0.5
2012Q4	278,934	919	0.3	\$3,294.1	\$128.3	4.1	\$908	\$33	3.7
2013Q1	270,881	808	0.3	\$3,024.2	\$33.0	1.1	\$859	\$7	0.8
2013Q2	281,707	515	0.2	\$3,093.1	\$18.9	0.6	\$845	\$4	0.4
2013Q3	285,726	1,546	0.5	\$3,119.2	\$59.1	1.9	\$840	\$11	1.4
2013Q4	280,701	1,767	0.6	\$3,344.4	\$50.3	1.5	\$916	\$8	0.9
2014Q1	274,050	3,169	1.2	\$3,124.2	\$99.9	3.3	\$877	\$18	2.1
2014Q2	286,669	4,962	1.8	\$3,243.4	\$150.3	4.9	\$870	\$26	3.0
2014Q3	291,299	5,573	2.0	\$3,317.5	\$198.2	6.4	\$876	\$36	4.3
2014Q4	285,540	4,839	1.7	\$3,536.9	\$192.5	5.8	\$953	\$36	4.0
2015Q1	277,691	3,641	1.3	\$3,218.2	\$94.0	3.0	\$891	\$15	1.7
2015Q2	285,186	-1,483	-0.5	\$3,219.0	-\$24.4	-0.8	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015Q3	288,316	-2,983	-1.0	\$3,242.0	-\$75.4	-2.3	\$865	-\$11	-1.3
2015Q4	279,408	-6,132	-2.1	\$3,406.8	-\$130.0	-3.7	\$938	-\$15	-1.6
2016Q1	268,324	-9,367	-3.4	\$2,974.7	-\$243.5	-7.6	\$853	-\$39	-4.3
2016Q2	275,018	-10,168	-3.6	\$3,035.5	-\$183.5	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,309	-12,007	-4.2	\$3,107.0	-\$135.0	-4.2	\$865	\$0	0.0
2016Q4	267,641	-11,767	-4.2	\$3,111.4	-\$295.4	-8.7	\$894	-\$44	-4.7
2017Q1	261,224	-7,100	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$14.1	0.5	\$880	\$27	3.2
2017Q2	271,729	-3,289	-1.2	\$3,092.2	\$56.7	1.9	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,521	212	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.5	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,791	1,150	0.4	\$3,273.2	\$161.9	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.8
2018Q1	262,736	1,512	0.6	\$3,121.5	\$132.7	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,712	1,983	0.7	\$3,204.7	\$112.5	3.6	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,832	2,311	0.8	\$3,278.1	\$159.6	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,307	4,516	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$202.0	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	6,003	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.5	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,443	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$175.0	5.5	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,228	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.5	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,201	1.2	\$3,646.3	\$171.0	4.9	\$1,014	\$36	3.7
2020Q1	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,825	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$34	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1	254,960	-13,889	-5.2	\$3,158.6	-\$192.6	-5.7	\$953	-\$6	-0.6
2021Q2(p)	266,481	14,152	5.6	\$3,418.8	\$254.8	8.1	\$987	\$22	2.3

(p)Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by C. Toups, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/15/21.

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

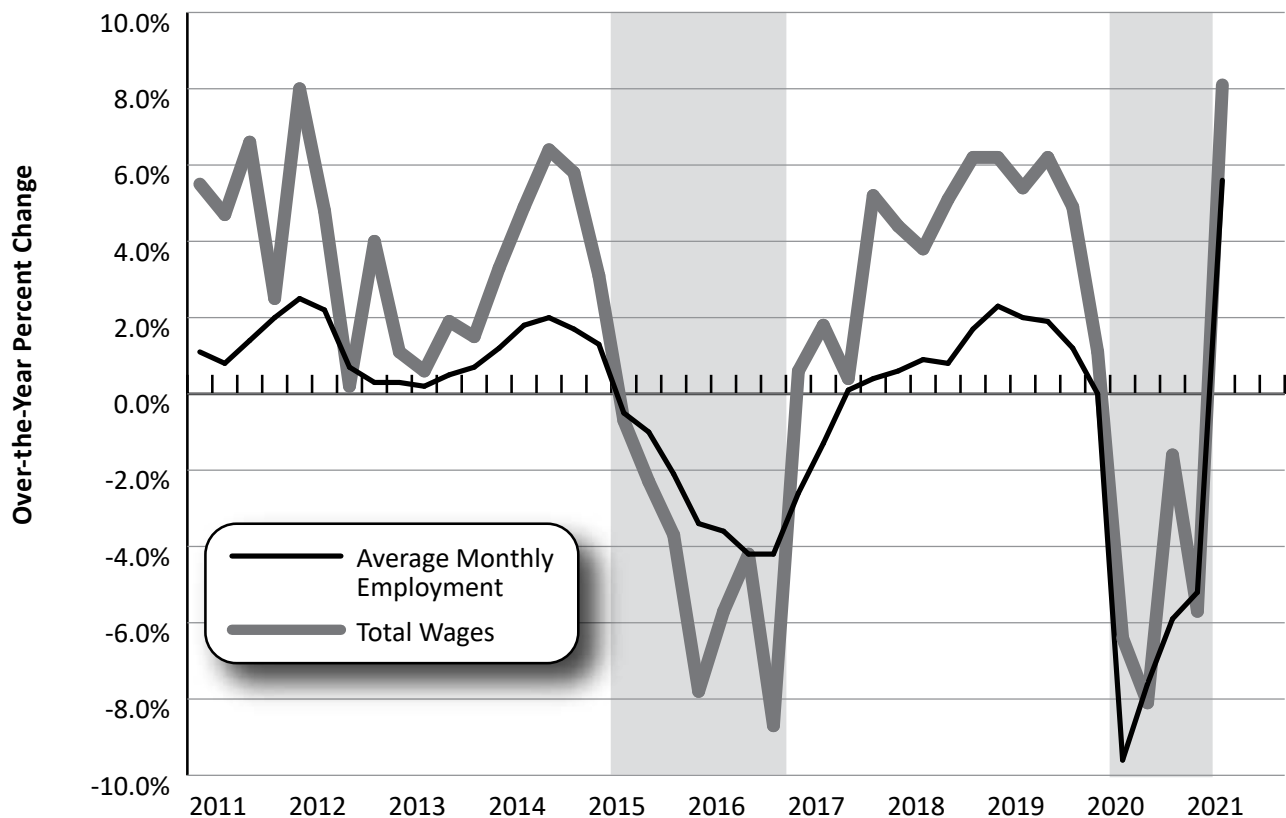
Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	21	Mining
Subsector (3-Digit)	212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas
Industry Group (4-Digit)	2121	Coal Mining
Detailed Industry (4-Digit)	2122	Metal Ore Mining
National Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	21229	Other Metal Ore Mining
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	212291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

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 3)

to have lasted from 2020Q2 (the pandemic started in March 2020, just prior to second quarter) to 2021Q1. The current QCEW data show an over-the-year increase in employment and total wages for Wyoming in 2021Q2, which ended four quarters of declines. Based on R&P's definition of an economic downturn, the most recent one appears to have ended after four quarters. The over-the-year increase in employment (5.6%) was the greatest since at least 2000, and the increase in total wages (8.1%) was the highest since Wyoming's rapid expansion during the mid-2000s (Research & Planning, 2021).

Wyoming's economic downturns have historically ended with an over-the-year increase in total wages at least one quarter prior to an increase in employment. As noted by Mohondro (2017), employers typically increase hours near the end of an economic downturn before adding new workers. In the case of the most recent downturn, however, employment and total wages increased from prior-year levels during the same quarter (2021Q2). This is likely indicative of the unique circumstances of the COVID-19 pandemic, as many businesses temporarily closed and laid off employees during the pandemic before reopening and rehiring those workers.



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/17/21.

Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2

Industry

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

Employment and wages at the two-digit sector level are shown in Table 3. Substantial over-the-year job gains were seen in most industries, with the greatest increases found in leisure & hospitality (9,029, or 33.7%), retail trade (1,908, or 6.9%), professional & business services (1,389, or 7.7%), and

health care & social assistance (929, or 3.8%), among others. Job losses were seen in mining, including oil & gas (-1,951, or -11.9%), wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (-185, or -0.9%), agriculture (-158, or -5.3%), and construction (-33, or -0.2%).

Total government employment increased from 63,782 to 65,662 (1,881, or 2.9%). The largest increase was seen in local government, which added 2,064 jobs (4.8%). Federal government added 62 jobs (0.8%) while employment in state government declined by 245 jobs (-1.9%).

Employment and wages for selected

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2020Q2-2021Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q2	2020Q2	Change		2021Q2	2020Q2	Change	
				N	%			\$	%
	Ownership - Total	266,481	252,329	14,152	5.6	\$3,418.8	\$3,164.0	\$254.8	8.1
	Ownership - Private	200,819	188,548	12,271	6.5	\$2,507.4	\$2,276.2	\$231.2	10.2
11	Agriculture	2,796	2,954	-158	-5.3	\$24.8	\$24.8	-\$0.1	-0.3
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14,421	16,372	-1,951	-11.9	\$325.1	\$358.4	-\$33.3	-9.3
23	Construction	21,253	21,286	-33	-0.2	\$296.3	\$285.5	\$10.8	3.8
31	Manufacturing	9,633	9,375	257	2.7	\$165.0	\$157.7	\$7.3	4.6
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,601	19,786	-185	-0.9	\$312.0	\$302.5	\$9.5	3.1
44-45	Retail Trade	29,387	27,479	1,908	6.9	\$244.7	\$218.6	\$26.1	11.9
51	Information	2,920	2,886	34	1.2	\$40.8	\$38.2	\$2.6	6.7
52-53	Financial Activities	11,043	10,754	289	2.7	\$189.1	\$160.4	\$28.8	17.9
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	19,542	18,153	1,389	7.7	\$306.0	\$238.2	\$67.7	28.4
61	Educational Services	1,796	1,515	281	18.6	\$16.4	\$15.5	\$1.0	6.1
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,539	24,610	929	3.8	\$299.5	\$271.3	\$28.2	10.4
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	35,845	26,816	9,029	33.7	\$206.7	\$139.3	\$67.4	48.4
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,911	6,461	451	7.0	\$70.0	\$63.6	\$6.4	10.0
99	Unclassified	131	101	30	30.0	\$11.0	\$2.1	\$8.9	413.5
	Total Government	65,662	63,782	1,881	2.9	\$911.4	\$887.8	\$23.6	2.7
	Federal Government	7,834	7,772	62	0.8	\$147.7	\$141.9	\$5.8	4.1
	State Government	12,436	12,681	-245	-1.9	\$181.3	\$183.4	-\$2.1	-1.2
	Local Government	45,392	43,328	2,064	4.8	\$582.4	\$562.5	\$19.9	3.5
61	Educational Services	22,919	21,503	1,416	6.6	\$290.1	\$283.3	\$6.7	2.4
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,824	8,717	106	1.2	\$149.3	\$138.6	\$10.7	7.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

industries are also discussed more thoroughly in this section, with industry-specific tables that include data for selected subsectors (three-digit), industry groups (four-digit), and detailed national industries (six-digit). The industries chosen for this article were mining, retail trade, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality. The mining industry drives Wyoming's overall economy and has endured unprecedented job losses over the last decade, while the other three industries showed the greatest over-the-year increases in employment.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Employment in mining fell from 16,372 in 2020Q2 to 14,421 in 2021Q2 (-1,951, or -11.9%; see Table 4). Employment was up slightly from the prior quarter, which marked the lowest level of employment in Wyoming's mining sector at any time since at least 2000Q1 (Research & Planning, 2021; see Figure 3, page 8). Mining accounted for 5.4% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2021Q2, compared to 6.5% in 2020Q1.

Recent over-the-year job losses in

Table 4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2020Q2 and 2021Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q2	2020Q2	N	%	2021Q2	2020Q2	\$	%
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14,421	16,372	-1,951	-11.9	\$325.1	\$358.4	-\$33.3	-9.3
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,205	2,761	-557	-20.2	\$59.3	\$70.5	-\$11.2	-15.9
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	950	1,423	-472	-33.2	\$23.6	\$32.5	-\$8.9	-27.2
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,254	1,339	-84	-6.3	\$35.6	\$38.0	-\$2.3	-6.1
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,063	7,618	-555	-7.3	\$170.8	\$172.2	-\$1.4	-0.8
2121	Coal Mining	4,306	4,893	-587	-12.0	\$99.5	\$110.7	-\$11.2	-10.1
2122	Metal Ore Mining	97	97	0	-0.3	\$2.7	\$2.7	\$0.0	1.6
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,660	2,628	32	1.2	\$68.5	\$58.8	\$9.8	16.6
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	17	20	-3	-15.3	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	-8.7
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	263	258	5	2.1	\$4.1	\$3.9	\$0.2	5.7
212325	Clay, Ceramic, & Refractory Minerals Mining	593	573	20	3.5	\$9.8	\$8.2	\$1.6	19.6
212391	Potash, Soda, & Borate Mineral Mining	1,688	1,662	26	1.5	\$53.1	\$45.0	\$8.1	18.1
213	Support Activities for Mining	5,153	5,993	-839	-14.0	\$95.0	\$115.7	-\$20.7	-17.9
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	567	698	-131	-18.8	\$12.7	\$16.4	-\$3.7	-22.5
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	4,318	5,032	-714	-14.2	\$77.5	\$95.1	-\$17.6	-18.5
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	142	134	7	5.5	\$2.0	\$1.9	\$0.1	3.8
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	46	65	-19	-28.9	\$1.6	\$1.4	\$0.3	19.9
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals	81	64	17	26.6	\$1.2	\$0.9	\$0.3	31.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

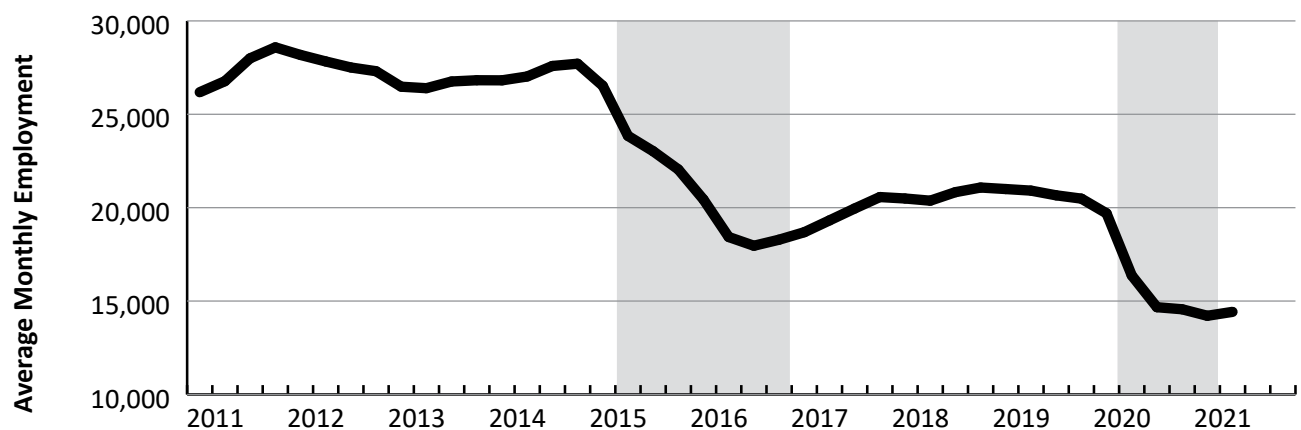
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

mining began in 2019Q3, three quarters prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting economic downturn, and 2021Q2 marked the eighth consecutive quarter of over-the-year job losses in this industry (see Figure 4).

All three mining subsectors lost jobs from the prior year in 2021Q2 (see Table 4). Employment in oil & gas extraction declined

by 557 jobs (-20.2%), with similar job losses seen in mining, except oil & gas (-555, or -7.3%). Support activities for mining — which includes drilling oil & gas wells, along with support activities for oil & gas, coal, metal, and nonmetallic minerals mining — lost 839 jobs (-14.0%).

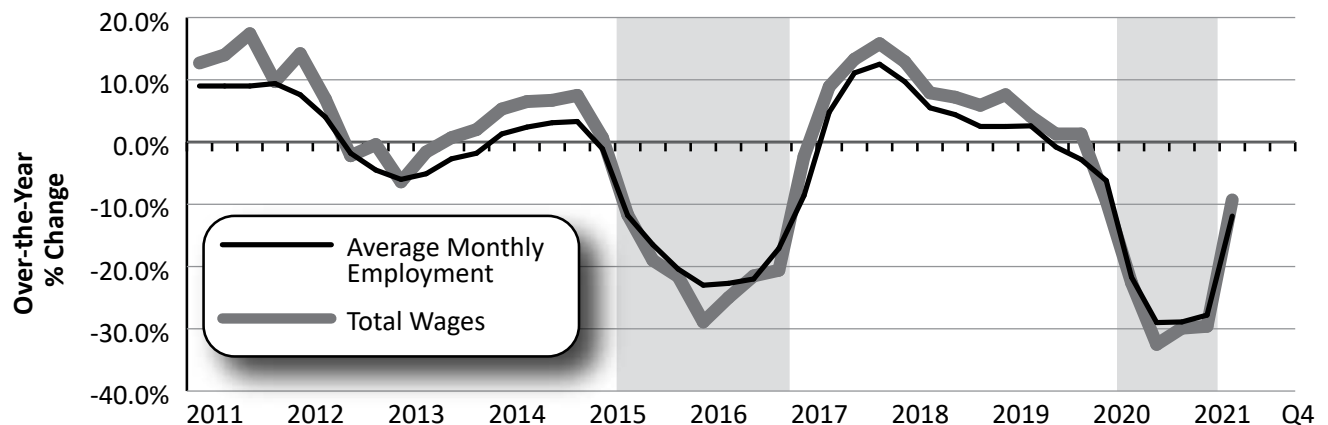
Total wages in mining decreased from \$358.4 million in 2020Q2 to \$325.1



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

Figure 3: Average Monthly Employment in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

Figure 4: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2

million in 2021Q2 (-\$33.3 million, or -9.3%). Mining accounted for 9.5% of the state's total wages in 2021Q2, compared to 10.4% in 2020Q2. In comparison, mining contributed 19.0% of Wyoming's total wages in 2015Q1, just prior to the start of the previous economic downturn (2015Q2-2016Q4). In other words, mining accounted for nearly \$1 of every \$5 in total payroll in 2015Q1, compared to less than \$1 of every \$10 in 2021Q2 (Research & Planning, 2021).

Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)

Average monthly employment in retail trade grew from 27,479 in 2020Q2 to 29,387 in 2021Q2 (1,908, or 6.9%; see Table 5). Retail trade accounted for 11.0% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2021Q2,

essentially unchanged from 10.9% in 2020Q1 (Research & Planning, 2021).

Retail trade showed over-the-year job growth for the third consecutive quarter in 2021Q2 (see Figures 5 and 6, page 10). Prior to the recent growth, retail trade experienced 17 quarters (more than four years) of over-the-year job losses from 2016Q2 to 2020Q2.

Job growth was seen in nearly all sectors of retail trade, led by clothing & clothing accessories stores (438, or 54.5%), sports, hobby, music instrument, & book stores (336, or 29.5%), gasoline stations (300, or 8.3%), motor vehicle & parts dealers (195, or 4.8%), building material & garden supply stores (171, or 4.6%), and miscellaneous store retailers (169, or

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) by Subsector (3-Digit) in Wyoming, 2020Q2 & 2021Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q2	2020Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q2	2020Q2	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%			\$	%
44	Retail Trade	29,387	27,479	1,908	6.9	\$244.7	\$218.6	\$26.1	11.9
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,277	4,082	195	4.8	\$58.6	\$48.1	\$10.4	21.7
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	667	595	71	12.0	\$6.5	\$5.3	\$1.2	22.2
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	640	622	18	2.9	\$6.7	\$6.1	\$0.5	8.3
444	Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	3,873	3,702	171	4.6	\$31.3	\$29.0	\$2.4	8.2
445	Food & Beverage Stores	4,859	4,845	14	0.3	\$34.6	\$35.8	-\$1.3	-3.5
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	919	818	101	12.3	\$8.5	\$7.7	\$0.7	9.3
447	Gasoline Stations	3,909	3,608	300	8.3	\$25.6	\$23.6	\$2.0	8.3
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1,241	803	438	54.5	\$7.3	\$5.0	\$2.3	45.5
451	Sports, Hobby, Music Instrument, Book Stores	1,474	1,138	336	29.5	\$8.0	\$6.3	\$1.7	26.3
452	General Merchandise Stores	5,447	5,350	97	1.8	\$38.5	\$36.8	\$1.7	4.6
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1,481	1,311	169	12.9	\$10.0	\$8.0	\$2.0	25.2
454	Nonstore Retailers	601	604	-3	-0.6	\$9.3	\$6.8	\$2.5	36.7

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

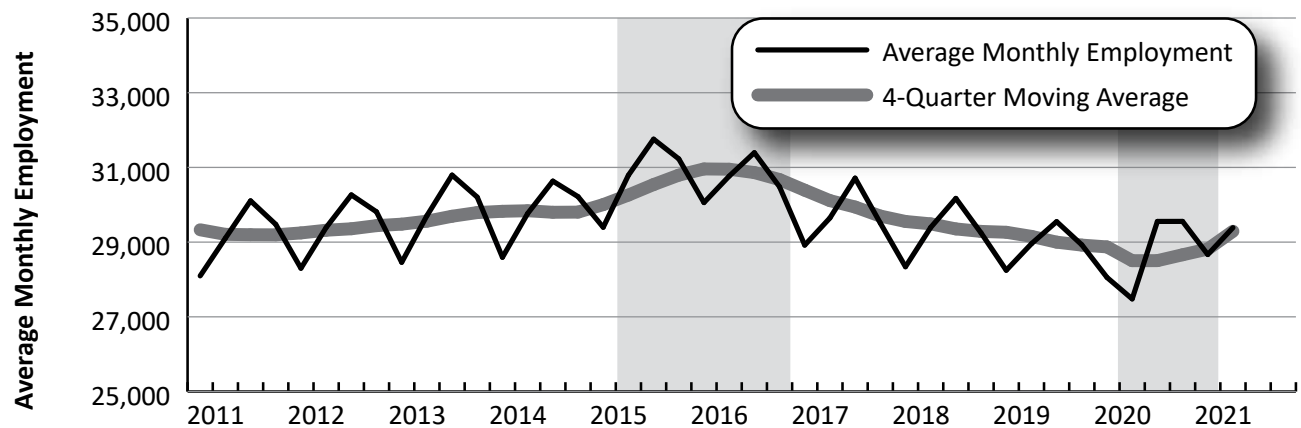
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

12.9%). The only retail trade subsector that showed a decrease in employment was nonstore retailers (-3, or -0.6%).

Total wages in retail trade increased from \$218.6 million in 2020Q2 to \$244.7 million in 2021Q2 (\$26.1 million, or 11.9%). Retail trade accounted for 6.9% of the state's total wages in 2021Q2, unchanged from 2020Q2.

Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56)

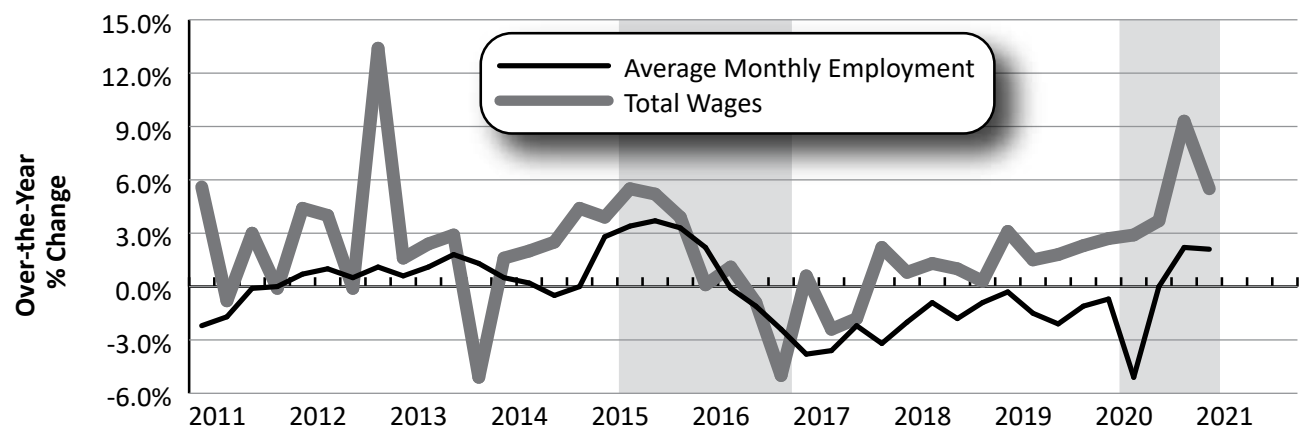
Professional & business services is a supersector comprised of three sectors: professional & technical services (NAICS 54), management of companies & enterprises (NAICS 55), and administrative & waste services (NAICS 56).



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

Figure 5: Average Monthly Employment in Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-present.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 9/7/21.

Figure 6: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2

Average monthly employment increased from 18,153 in 2020Q2 to 19,542 in 2021Q2 (1,389, or 7.7%; see Table 6). Professional & business services accounted for 7.3% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2021Q2, up slightly from 7.2% of all jobs in 2020Q2.

Job growth was seen in all three sectors. Administrative & waste services added 897 jobs (11.1%), while professional & technical services added 406 (4.3%). Finally, management of companies & enterprises added 87 jobs (12.2%).

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2020Q2 & 2021Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q2	2020Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q2	2020Q2	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%			\$	%
54-46	Professional & Business Services	19,542	18,153	1,389	7.7	\$306.0	\$238.2	\$67.7	28.4
54	Professional & Technical Services	9,776	9,370	406	4.3	\$173.7	\$150.0	\$23.7	15.8
5411	Legal Services	1,402	1,381	21	1.5	\$21.1	\$19.8	\$1.4	6.8
5412	Accounting & Bookkeeping Services	1,327	1,251	76	6.0	\$19.6	\$15.7	\$3.8	24.4
5413	Architect. & Engineering Svcs.	2,214	2,205	9	0.4	\$37.8	\$38.3	-\$0.5	-1.3
5414	Specialized Design Services	128	102	26	25.2	\$2.0	\$1.5	\$0.5	34.2
5415	Computer Systems Design & Related Services	1,079	861	218	25.3	\$32.9	\$20.8	\$12.1	58.2
5416	Management & Technical Consulting Services	1,714	1,684	30	1.8	\$35.7	\$30.4	\$5.2	17.1
5417	Scientific Research & Development Services	301	252	49	19.6	\$5.8	\$4.4	\$1.5	33.2
5418	Advertising, PR, & Related Svcs.	284	308	-24	-7.9	\$3.6	\$3.3	\$0.3	10.4
5419	Other Professional & Tech. Svcs.	1,328	1,326	2	0.1	\$15.1	\$15.7	-\$0.6	-3.9
55	Management of Companies & Enterprises	796	709	87	12.2	\$36.0	\$16.1	\$19.9	123.5
56	Administrative & Waste Services	8,970	8,074	897	11.1	\$96.3	\$72.1	\$24.2	33.5
561	Admin. & Support Services	8,247	7,328	919	12.5	\$87.3	\$63.3	\$24.1	38.1
5611	Office Administrative Services	369	325	43	13.3	\$17.6	\$6.1	\$11.4	186.1
5612	Facilities Support Services	110	233	-123	-52.9	\$0.9	\$1.9	-\$1.0	-54.0
5613	Employment Services	2,501	1,721	779	45.3	\$24.9	\$16.1	\$8.8	54.4
5614	Business Support Services	512	393	118	30.1	\$5.3	\$3.9	\$1.4	35.8
5615	Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services	98	95	3	3.1	\$1.1	\$1.0	\$0.1	7.4
5616	Investigation & Security Svcs.	648	598	50	8.3	\$6.6	\$5.5	\$1.1	19.6
5617	Svcs. To Buildings & Dwellings	3,471	3,411	60	1.8	\$26.1	\$24.2	\$1.9	7.9
5619	Other Support Services	540	551	-11	-2.1	\$4.9	\$4.4	\$0.4	9.6
562	Waste Management & Remediation Services	723	745	-22	-3.0	\$9.0	\$8.9	\$0.1	1.2
5621	Waste Collection	356	360	-4	-1.0	\$4.2	\$4.0	\$0.2	6.2
5622	Waste Treatment & Disposal	94	113	-19	-16.9	\$1.4	\$1.6	-\$0.2	-13.5
5629	Remediation & Other Waste Services	273	273	0	0.1	\$3.4	\$3.3	\$0.1	2.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

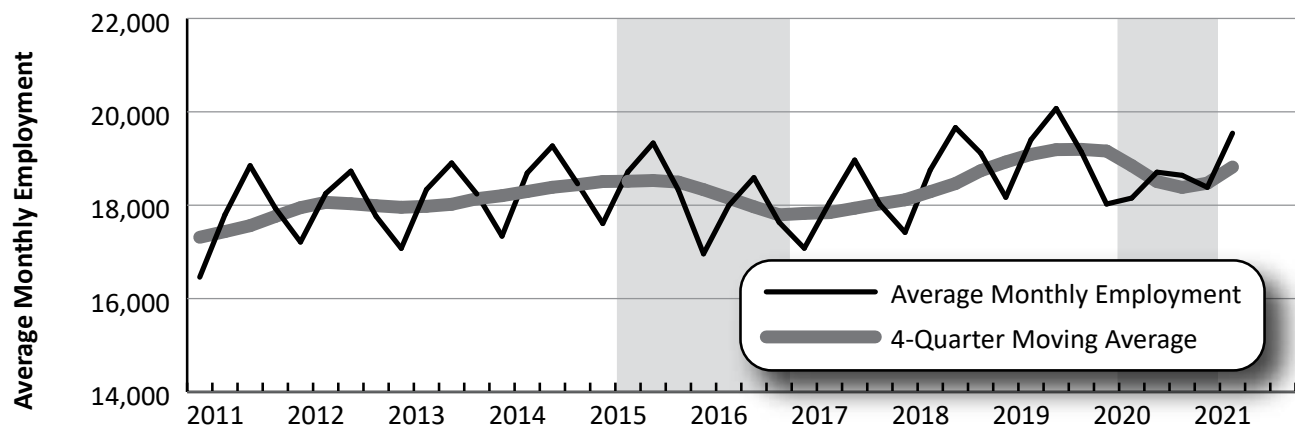
Professional & business services showed the greatest over-the-year increase in total wages of all industries in 2021Q2 (\$67.7 million, or 28.4%). Professional & business services contributed 8.9% of the state's total wages in 2021Q2, up from 7.5% in 2020Q2.

As noted by Wen (2021), professional & technical services (NAICS 54) added more

new businesses than any other industry during each year from 2017 to 2020.

Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72)

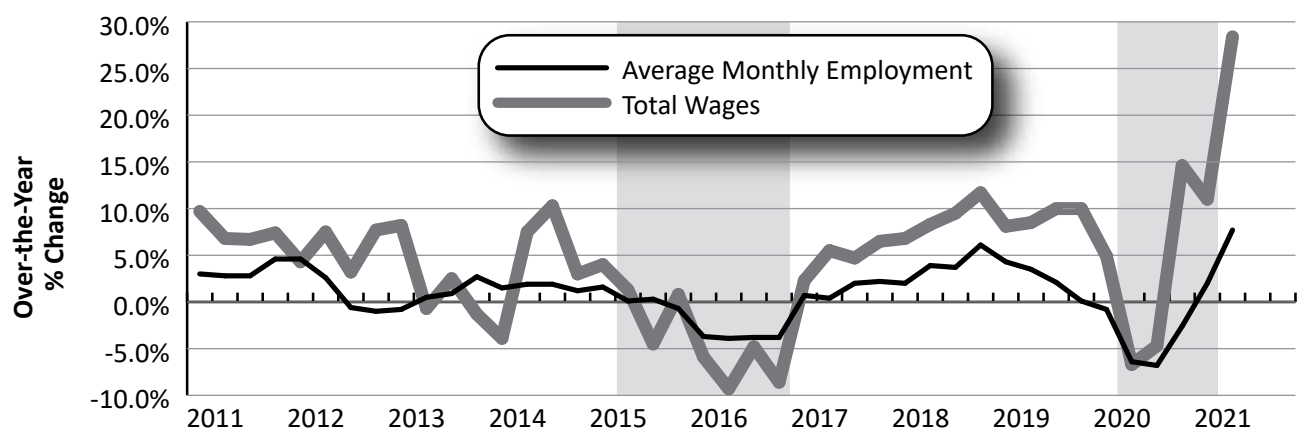
The leisure & hospitality supersector is comprised of two sectors: arts, entertainment, & recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation & food services



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

Figure 7: Average Monthly Employment in Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

Figure 8: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2

(NAICS 72; see Table 7). In 2021Q2, leisure & hospitality accounted for 13.5% of all jobs in Wyoming, compared to 10.6% in 2020Q2 (Research & Planning, 2021).

Wyoming's leisure & hospitality sector was hit harder than any other industry at the start of the pandemic (see Figures 9 and 10, page 14), with average monthly employment dropping to a 20-year low in 2020Q2 (Moore, 2021). Over-the-year job losses continued through 2021Q1, but in 2021Q2, leisure & hospitality added more jobs (9,029, or 33.7%) than any other industry.

Within leisure & hospitality, the greatest increase in employment was seen in food services & drinking places, which increased from 16,587 in 2020Q2 to 21,033 in 2021Q2 (4,446, or 26.8%). In addition, employment in accommodation increased from 7,529 to 11,062 (3,532, or 46.9%), and in amusements, gambling, & recreation from 2,017 to 2,849 (832, or 41.2%).

Total wages in leisure & hospitality increased from \$139.3 million in 2020Q2 to \$206.7 million in 2021Q2 (\$67.4 million, or 48.4%). Leisure & hospitality accounted

Table 7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2020Q2 & 2021Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q2	2020Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q2	2020Q2	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%			\$	%
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	35,845	26,816	9,029	33.7	\$206.7	\$139.3	\$67.4	48.4
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,750	2,700	1,050	38.9	\$22.0	\$17.0	\$5.0	29.2
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	525	303	221	73.0	\$2.9	\$3.2	-\$0.3	-9.0
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	377	379	-3	-0.7	\$3.0	\$3.2	-\$0.1	-3.6
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	2,849	2,017	832	41.2	\$16.0	\$10.7	\$5.4	50.3
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	29	11	17	153.0	\$0.1	\$0.0	\$0.1	212.1
7132	Gambling Industries	195	158	37	23.5	\$1.2	\$0.8	\$0.4	53.3
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,625	1,848	777	42.1	\$14.7	\$9.8	\$4.9	49.7
72	Accommodation & Food Services	32,095	24,117	7,978	33.1	\$184.7	\$122.3	\$62.4	51.1
721	Accommodation	11,062	7,529	3,532	46.9	\$79.3	\$48.3	\$31.0	64.1
7211	Traveler Accommodation	9,537	6,464	3,072	47.5	\$66.3	\$39.8	\$26.6	66.8
7212	Rv Parks & Recreational Camps	1,376	915	461	50.4	\$9.6	\$6.7	\$2.9	42.9
7213	Rooming & Boarding Houses	149	150	-1	-0.9	\$3.4	\$1.8	\$1.6	84.5
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	21,033	16,587	4,446	26.8	\$105.3	\$73.9	\$31.4	42.5
7223	Special Food Services	435	280	156	55.7	\$2.7	\$1.8	\$0.9	47.2
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,997	1,490	507	34.0	\$9.3	\$6.2	\$3.1	50.9
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	18,601	14,818	3,783	25.5	\$93.3	\$65.9	\$27.4	41.6

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

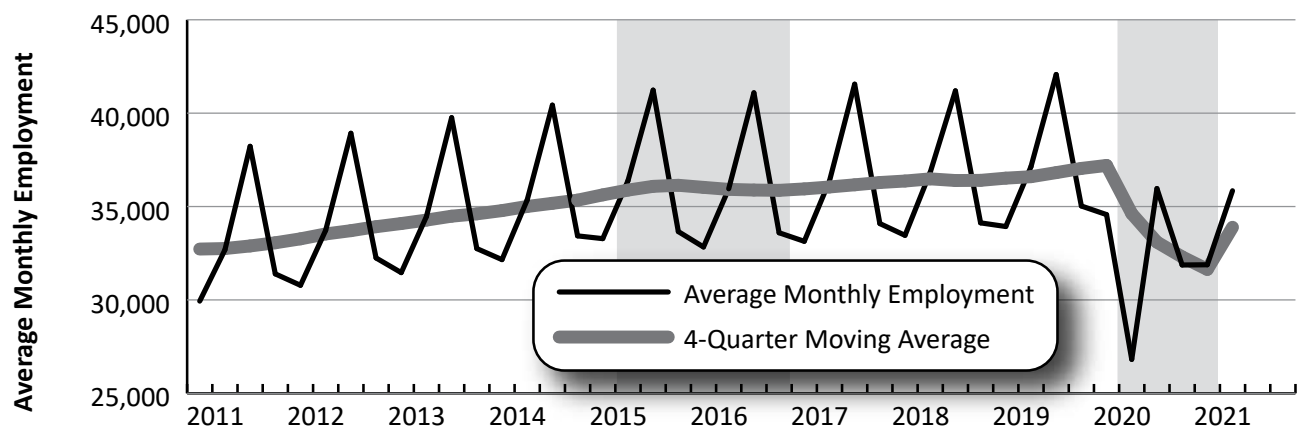
for 6.0% of the state's total wages in 2021Q2, compared to 4.4% in 2020Q2.

County

Most counties experienced over the-year job gains in 2021Q2, with the greatest increases found in Teton (4,197, or 25.5%),

Laramie (2,071, or 4.7%), Natrona (1,649, or 4.7%), Park (1,606, or 12.9%), and Albany (1,082, or 7.3%) counties (see Table 9, page 15). Job losses were seen in Converse (-299, or -4.9%) and Campbell (-165, or -0.7%) counties.

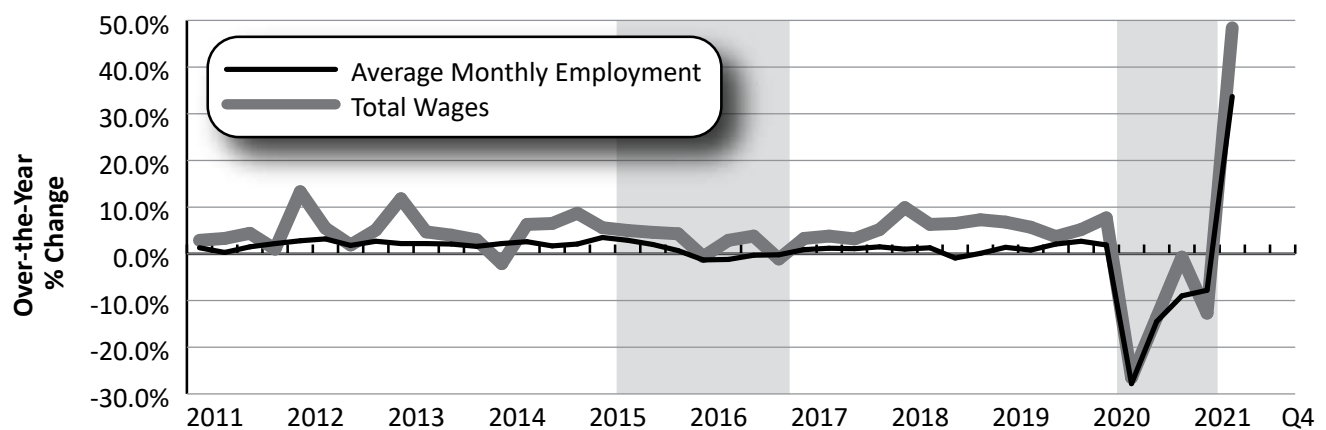
Most counties also saw an increase in total wages over the year, including Teton (\$104.6 million, or 46.0%), Laramie (\$46.2



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-2021Q1.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

Figure 9: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4 and 2020Q2-present.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

Figure 10: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q2

million, or 8.4%), Lincoln (\$18.4 million, or 23.2%), and Natrona (\$17.2 million, or 3.9%) counties. Some counties with a large presence of mining jobs continued to show over-the-year decreases in total wages, including Campbell (-\$7.8 million, or -2.4%), Converse (-\$1.1 million, or -1.2%), and Sublette (-\$0.4 million, or -0.8%) counties.

It is important to note that the large decline in employment and wages in Converse County mostly can be attributed to the completion of large scale oil & gas pipeline construction projects, which

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

Return to Pre-Pandemic Levels?

For this section, current employment levels (2021Q2) were compared to pandemic (2020Q2) and pre-pandemic (2019Q2) levels. As previously mentioned, over-the-year job growth was substantial in 2021Q2, but Wyoming employment has

Table 9: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2020Q2 & 2021Q2

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2021Q2	2020Q2	Change		2021Q2	20120Q2	Change	
			N	%			\$	%
Total	266,481	252,329	14,152	5.6	\$3,418.8	\$3,164.0	\$254.8	8.1
Albany	15,882	14,801	1,082	7.3	\$181.5	\$167.7	\$13.8	8.2
Big Horn	4,255	4,117	139	3.4	\$47.2	\$44.2	\$3.0	6.9
Campbell	22,886	23,051	-165	-0.7	\$323.7	\$331.5	-\$7.8	-2.4
Carbon	7,225	6,722	503	7.5	\$97.2	\$86.0	\$11.2	13.0
Converse	5,810	6,109	-299	-4.9	\$85.1	\$86.2	-\$1.1	-1.2
Crook	2,555	2,498	58	2.3	\$30.3	\$30.1	\$0.2	0.5
Fremont	15,080	14,352	728	5.1	\$167.6	\$158.9	\$8.7	5.5
Goshen	4,098	3,989	109	2.7	\$42.2	\$40.7	\$1.5	3.6
Hot Springs	1,933	1,770	164	9.2	\$19.0	\$16.9	\$2.2	13.0
Johnson	3,233	2,987	245	8.2	\$34.2	\$30.6	\$3.6	11.8
Laramie	46,122	44,052	2,071	4.7	\$597.0	\$550.8	\$46.2	8.4
Lincoln	6,997	6,495	502	7.7	\$97.5	\$79.2	\$18.4	23.2
Natrona	36,816	35,168	1,649	4.7	\$455.4	\$438.2	\$17.2	3.9
Niobrara	876	864	13	1.5	\$9.2	\$8.8	\$0.4	5.0
Park	14,067	12,461	1,606	12.9	\$147.1	\$135.0	\$12.1	9.0
Platte	3,473	3,417	55	1.6	\$39.4	\$39.7	-\$0.3	-0.7
Sheridan	13,636	13,042	595	4.6	\$159.4	\$147.3	\$12.1	8.2
Sublette	3,682	3,552	130	3.7	\$47.6	\$48.0	-\$0.4	-0.8
Sweetwater	19,878	19,676	202	1.0	\$298.2	\$291.5	\$6.6	2.3
Teton	20,642	16,444	4,197	25.5	\$332.0	\$227.5	\$104.6	46.0
Uinta	8,024	7,563	461	6.1	\$85.9	\$82.0	\$3.9	4.7
Washakie	3,607	3,390	217	6.4	\$40.5	\$37.1	\$3.4	9.0
Weston	2,314	2,202	111	5.1	\$25.5	\$25.6	-\$0.2	-0.6
Nonclassified ^a	3,388	3,608	-220	-6.1	\$55.9	\$60.3	-\$4.4	-7.2

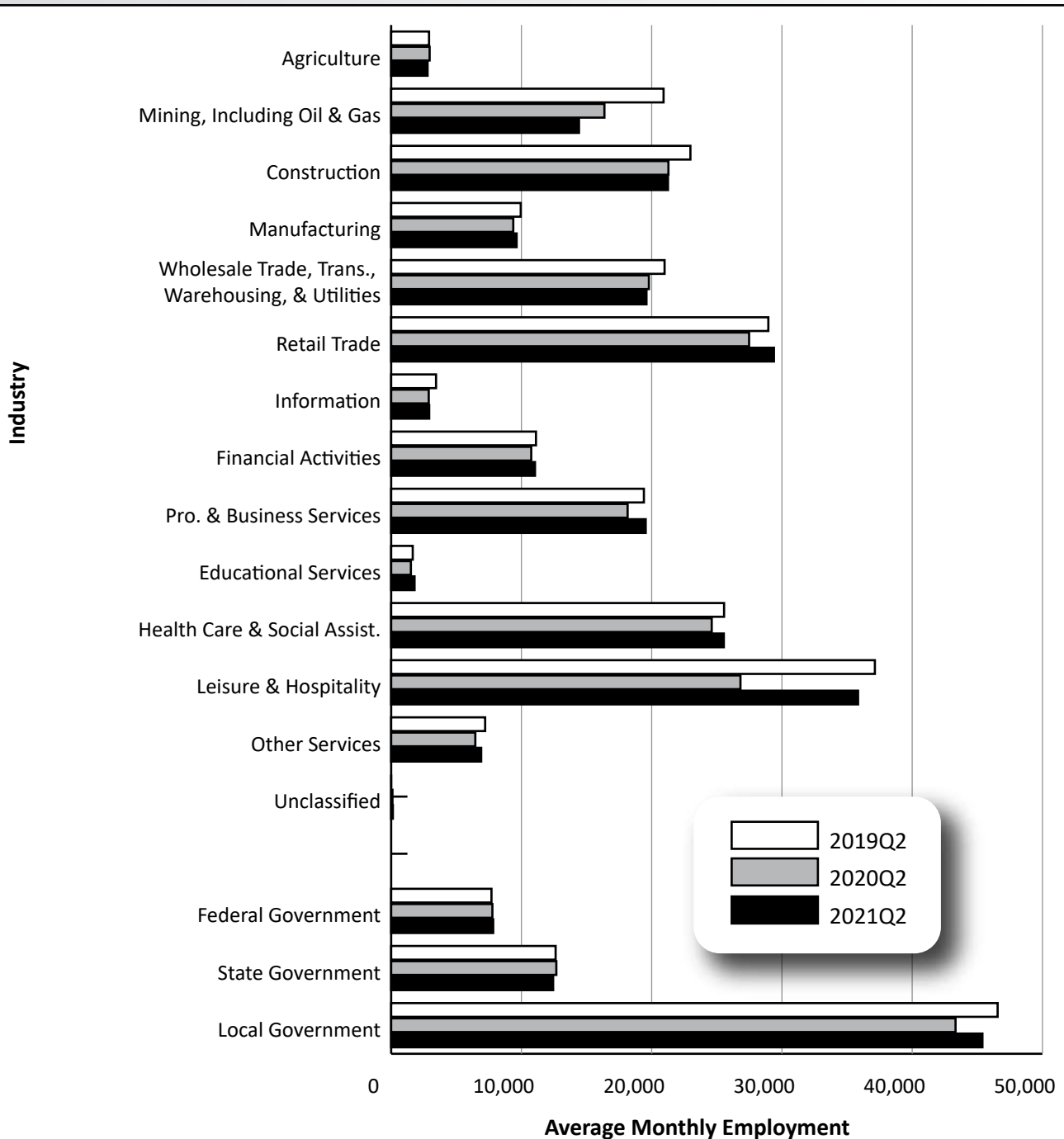
^aThe employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

not returned to pre-pandemic levels. Total employment increased from 252,329 to 266,481, but remained noticeably lower than the 2019Q2 total of 279,155 (-12,673,

or -4.5%). Job growth varied by industry, and four industries returned to or exceeded pre-pandemic levels in 2021Q2: health care & social assistance, professional &



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/9/21.

Figure 11: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by Industry, 2019Q2, 2020Q2, and 2021Q2

business services, retail trade, and educational services (see Figure 11, page

16). All industries returned to at least 90% of their pre-pandemic employment, with

the exception of information (84.7%) and mining, including oil & gas (69.0%). In other words, mining lost approximately one of every three jobs from 2019Q2 to 2021Q2.

Eight counties returned to or exceeded pre-pandemic levels in 2021Q2: Albany, Big Horn, Carbon, Crook, Hot Springs, Lincoln, Sheridan, and Washakie (see Figure 12). Counties with a large presence of mining jobs tended to be noticeably lower than pre-pandemic employment levels compared to other counties. For example, Sweetwater County employment in 2021Q2 was only 87.7% of its 2019Q2 level.

Conclusion

After four consecutive quarters of job losses, Wyoming saw increases in average monthly employment (14,152 jobs, or 5.6%) and total wages (\$254.8 million, or 8.1%). Overall, employment and wages remain substantially lower compared to pre-pandemic levels.

Quarterly employment and wage data for Wyoming from the QCEW are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/>

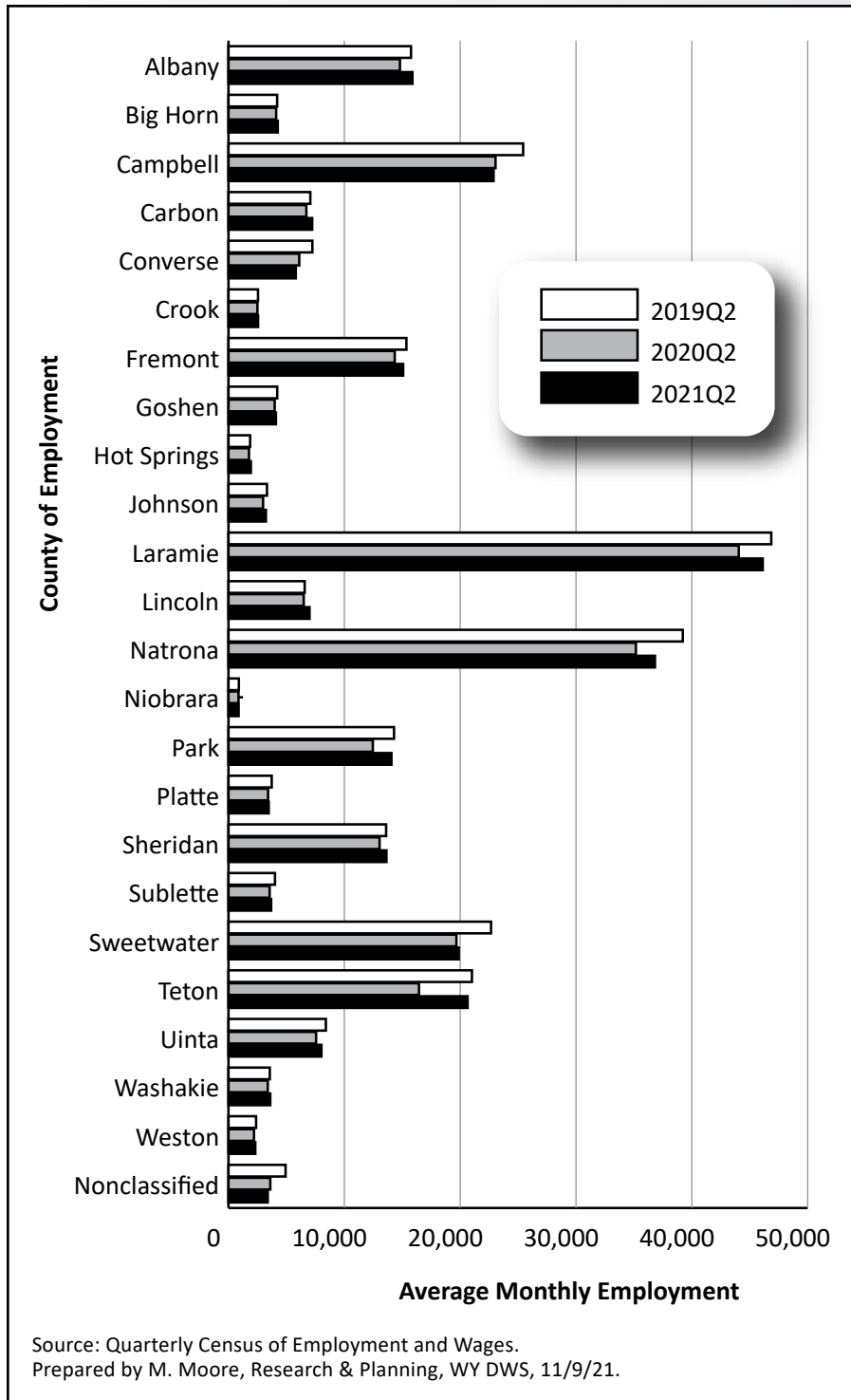


Figure 12: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q2, 2020Q2, and 2021Q2

LMI/toc_202.htm. Data for 2021Q3 will be published in the April 2022 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2021Q2

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes quarterly reports on growing and declining industries in Wyoming online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm. At the time of this publication, data were available from second quarter 2001 (2001Q2) to second quarter 2021 (2021Q2).

A *growing* or *declining* industry is defined as an industry's employment level

increasing or decreasing for two quarters by 5% or more over the year based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. For example, all industries that grew or declined in employment by at least 5% from 2020Q1 to 2021Q1 and subsequently from 2020Q2 to 2021Q2 were included in the respective tables in this article. Only subsectors with employment of 100 or more are included in the growing and declining industries for Wyoming.

Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For this research, growing and declining industries are determined at the three-digit subsector level.

Overall, Wyoming had nine growing industries in 2021Q2 (see Table 1). Food manufacturing (NAICS 311) had the highest average over-the-year growth rate for 2021Q1 and 2021Q2 with 33.9%, adding an average of 186 jobs per quarter. Other growing industries included ISPs, search portals, & data processing (15.5%), couriers & messengers (14.5%), and administrative & support services (10.1%).

Wyoming's nine growing industries accounted for 10.6% of all industries and 6.9% of total employment, and had an

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https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_21Q2.pdf

average weekly wage of \$938 (see Table 2, page 20).

Wyoming also had nine declining industries in 2021Q1, which made up 10.6% of all industries and 12.0% of the state's total employment. Declining industries included support activities for mining (-29.7% average change), heavy & civil engineering construction (-26.0%), oil & gas extraction (-20.8%), petroleum & coal products manufacturing (-11.7%),

Table 1: Growing Industries for Wyoming, Second Quarter 2021

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Average Jobs Added, 2021Q1 & 2021Q2		
		N	% ^c	Average Weekly Wage ^d
Construction of Buildings (236)	Construction (23)	312	8.0	\$977
Food Manufacturing (311)	Manufacturing (31-33)	186	33.9	\$628
Wood Product Manufacturing (321)	Manufacturing (31-33)	43	9.7	\$1,027
Primary Metal Manufacturing (331)	Manufacturing (31-33)	9	8.5	\$3,551
Pipeline Transportation (486)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	54	6.9	\$1,796
Couriers & Messengers (492)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	165	14.5	\$1,018
Warehousing & Storage (493)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	155	8.1	\$852
ISPs, Search Portals, & Data Processing (518)	Information (51)	22	15.5	\$1,535
Administrative & Support Services (561)	Administrative & Waste Services (56)	727	10.1	\$816
Total	Total	1,671	10.3	\$938

^aIncludes both public and privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

^cThe percentage for average change is the employment-weighted average percentage change of the current and prior quarters (employment change current quarter + employment change prior quarter) divided by the employment for the current and prior quarters (employment current quarter + employment prior quarter), 2021Q1 and 2021Q2.

^dThe average weekly wage is calculated by dividing the total wage for the industry group by the total number of jobs for the industry group and the number of weeks in the observed quarter. Please be aware that average weekly wages at the industry group level are susceptible to wage bias due to sample size, occupational distributions, seasonal pay and bonuses, and keying error.

The average weekly wage for all growing industries in 2021Q2 was \$938.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/20/21.

and merchant wholesalers, durable goods (-11.3%), among others (see Table 3).

Extensive job losses especially were seen in the state's mining and

construction sectors. For example, support activities for mining lost an average of 2,449 jobs each quarter in 2021Q1 and 2021Q2, and heavy & civil engineering lost an average 1,651 jobs per quarter.

Table 2: Distribution of Sectors and Employment by Growing/Declining Status in Wyoming, 2021Q2

Status	Subsectors (3-Digit NAICS)		Employment		Average Weekly Wage
	N	%	N	%	
Growing	9	10.6	18,275	6.9	\$938
Declining	9	10.6	32,055	12.0	\$1,433
Stable	67	78.8	215,745	81.1	\$921
Total	85	100.0	266,075	100.0	\$984

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS,
10/20/21.

The nine declining industries had noticeably higher wages compared to most of the nine growing industries. The average weekly wage for declining industries was \$1,433, compared to \$938 for growing industries.

The Wyoming growing and declining industry report for 2021Q2 is available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_21Q2.pdf.

Table 3: Declining Industries for Wyoming, Second Quarter 2021

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Average Jobs Lost, 2021Q1 & 2021Q2		
		N	% ^c	Average Weekly Wage ^d
Oil & Gas Extraction (211)	Mining (21)	-585	-20.8	\$2,068
Mining, Except Oil & Gas (212)	Mining (21)	-685	-8.8	\$1,860
Support Activities For Mining (213)	Mining (21)	-2,449	-29.7	\$1,418
Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction (237)	Construction (23)	-1,651	-26.0	\$1,327
Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing (324)	Manufacturing (31-33)	-155	-11.7	\$2,171
Merchant Wholesalers, Durable Goods (423)	Wholesale Trade (42)	-581	-11.3	\$1,317
Support Activities for Transportation (488)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	-94	-5.4	\$1,100
Broadcasting, Except Internet (515)	Information (51)	-34	-9.6	\$709
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (623)	Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	-367	-7.0	\$726
Total	Total	-6,598	-17.1	\$1,433

^aIncludes both public and privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

^cThe percentage for average change is the employment-weighted average percentage change of the current and prior quarters (employment change current quarter + employment change prior quarter) divided by the employment for the current and prior quarters (employment current quarter + employment prior quarter), 2021Q1 and 2021Q2.

^dThe average weekly wage is calculated by dividing the total wage for the industry group by the total number of jobs for the industry group and the number of weeks in the observed quarter. Please be aware that average weekly wages at the industry group level are susceptible to wage bias due to sample size, occupational distributions, seasonal pay and bonuses, and keying error.

The average weekly wage for all declining industries in 2021Q1 was \$1,433.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/20/21.

Industry Spotlight: Social Assistance

by: *Aubrey Kofoed, Research Analyst*

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

the oldest available data to the most recent quarter available. The data discussed in this article are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm.

The quarterly data discussed in this article are for private total payroll, average monthly employment, and average weekly wage in social assistance (NAICS 624). Business activity in this subsector

Table 1: Total Payroll, Average Monthly Employment, Average Weekly Wage, and Number of Businesses for Private Social Assistance (NAICS^a 624) in Wyoming, 2001Q2-2021Q2

Year/ Quarter	Average Monthly Employment			Total Wages			Average Weekly Wage			Number of Business Locations ^c		
	Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change			Over-the-Year Change		
	\$	\$	%	N	N	%	\$	\$	%	N	N	%
2001Q2	4,167			\$14,992,651			\$277			329		
2002Q2	4,408	241	5.8	\$16,583,770	\$1,591,119	10.6	\$289	\$12	4.3	326	-3	-0.9
2003Q2	4,795	387	8.8	\$19,873,909	\$3,290,139	19.8	\$319	\$30	10.4	345	19	5.8
2004Q2	5,034	239	5.0	\$21,038,493	\$1,164,584	5.9	\$321	\$2	0.6	389	44	12.8
2005Q2	5,173	139	2.8	\$22,996,183	\$1,957,690	9.3	\$342	\$21	6.5	421	32	8.2
2006Q2	5,237	64	1.2	\$23,222,019	\$225,836	1.0	\$341	-\$1	-0.3	423	2	0.5
2007Q2	5,599	362	6.9	\$26,795,378	\$3,573,359	15.4	\$368	\$27	7.9	459	36	8.5
2008Q2	6,120	521	9.3	\$30,902,789	\$4,107,411	15.3	\$388	\$20	5.4	477	18	3.9
2009Q2	6,621	501	8.2	\$33,664,636	\$2,761,847	8.9	\$391	\$3	0.8	498	21	4.4
2010Q2	6,679	58	0.9	\$33,482,106	-\$182,530	-0.5	\$386	-\$5	-1.3	541	43	8.6
2011Q2	6,831	152	2.3	\$35,209,617	\$1,727,511	5.2	\$397	\$11	2.8	543	2	0.4
2012Q2	6,805	-26	-0.4	\$36,028,601	\$818,984	2.3	\$407	\$10	2.5	551	8	1.5
2013Q2	7,002	197	2.9	\$37,206,311	\$1,177,710	3.3	\$409	\$2	0.5	769	218	39.6
2014Q2	6,932	-70	-1.0	\$37,774,678	\$568,367	1.5	\$419	\$10	2.4	776	7	0.9
2015Q2	7,036	104	1.5	\$38,645,158	\$870,480	2.3	\$422	\$3	0.7	1,270	494	63.7
2016Q2	7,435	399	5.7	\$41,272,116	\$2,626,958	6.8	\$427	\$5	1.2	1,487	217	17.1
2017Q2	7,324	-111	-1.5	\$40,669,216	-\$602,900	-1.5	\$429	\$2	0.5	1,576	89	6.0
2018Q2	7,357	33	0.5	\$41,930,295	\$1,261,079	3.1	\$438	\$9	2.1	1,676	100	6.3
2019Q2	7,494	137	1.9	\$44,143,046	\$2,212,751	5.3	\$453	\$15	3.4	1,661	-15	-0.9
2020Q2	6,943	-551	-7.4	\$43,812,851	-\$330,195	-0.7	\$485	\$32	7.1	1,679	18	1.1
2021Q2 ^b	7,403	460	6.6	\$46,587,507	\$2,774,656	6.3	\$484	-\$1	-0.2	1,716	37	2.2
Change, 2001Q1- 2021Q1	3,236	77.7		\$31,594,856	210.7		\$207	74.7		1,387	421.6	

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

^bPreliminary data.

^cThe 2015 increase in the number of business locations was the result of non-economic code changes in the way some businesses were classified.

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

Prepared by A. Kofoed, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/21/21.

includes senior centers, support groups, adoption agencies, self-help organizations, vocational rehabilitation, child day care services, and other nonresidential social assistance services (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistis, 2017).

The scope of the article includes data from second quarter 2001 (2001Q2) to second quarter 2021 (2021Q2).

Employment

Overall, private social assistance showed steady, moderate job growth over the last 20 years (see Table 1, page 21, and Figure 1). Average monthly employment increased from 4,167 in 2001Q2 to 7,403 in 2021Q2 (3,236, or 77.7%).

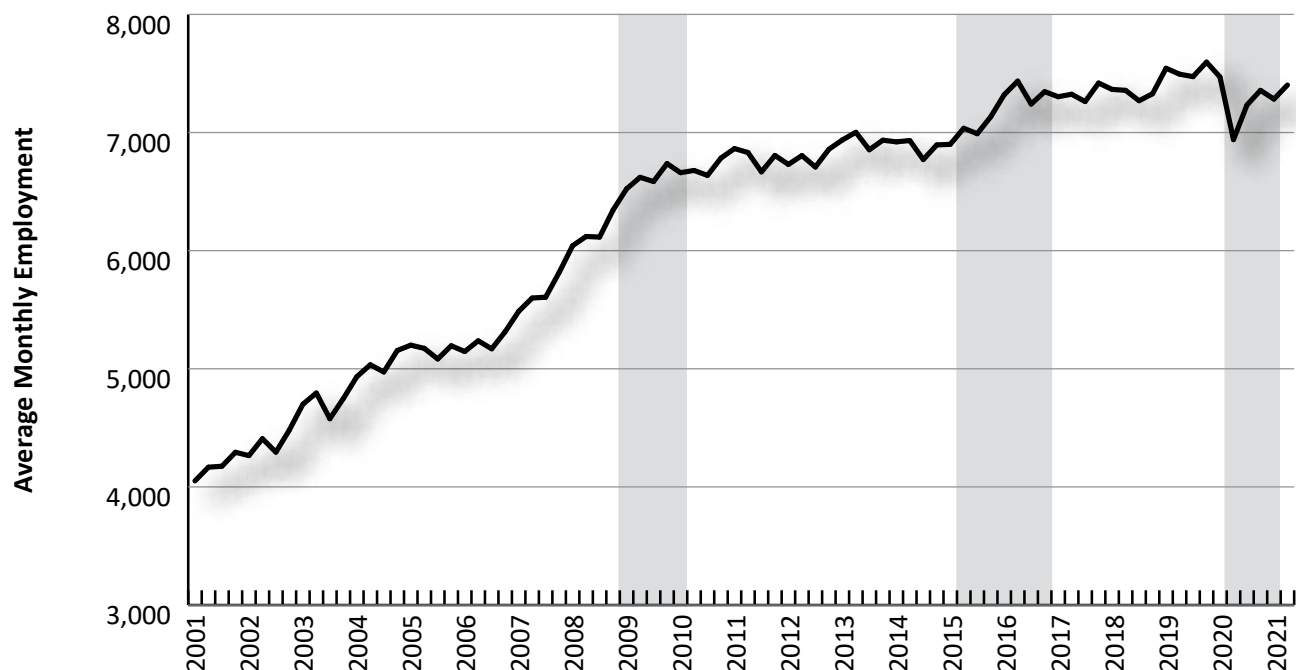
As discussed in the related article on

page 1, Wyoming endured three periods of substantial losses in employment and wages (*economic downturns*) over the past 20 years. For the most part, social assistance did not suffer the types of job losses seen in other industries. For example, Wyoming lost nearly 10,000 jobs from 2008Q2 to 2009Q2, a 3.4% decrease. During that same period, social assistance added 501 jobs, an increase of 8.2.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, social assistance lost 551 jobs from 2019Q2 to 2020Q2 (see Table 1, page 19). From 2020Q2 to 2021Q2, however, social assistance added 460, essentially returning to pre-pandemic levels.

Total Wages

Social assistance showed the same



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/19/21.

Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Private Social Assistance (NAICS 624) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2021Q2

upward trend in total wages as discussed in average monthly employment (see Figure 2). Total wages increased from \$15.0 million in 2001Q2 to \$46.6 million in 2021Q2 (\$31.6 million, or 210.7%). Total wages increased at an average rate of 6.0% during this 20-year period.

The rate of increase in total wages (210.7%) was substantially greater than the rate of increase in employment (77.7%), perhaps suggesting that newer employees are making more than their predecessors did 20 years ago.

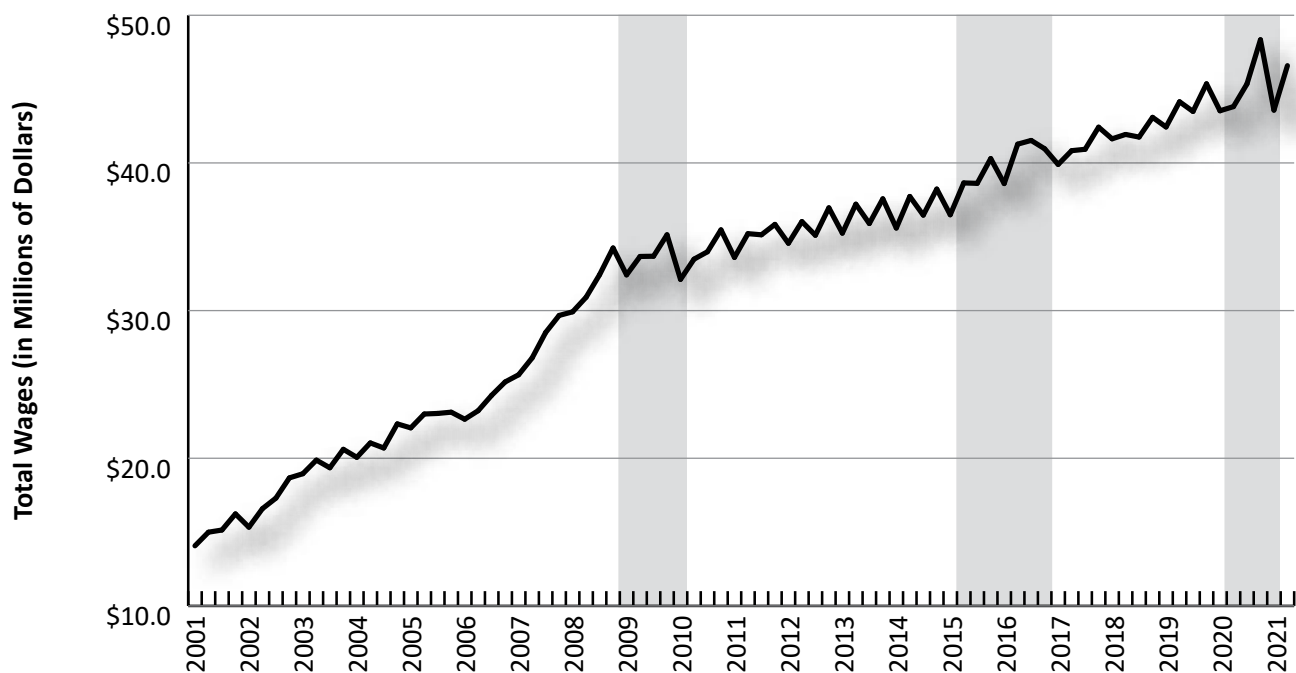
Average Weekly Wage

The average weekly wage for social assistance increased from \$277 in 2001Q2

to \$484 in 2021Q2 (\$207, or 74.7%). Despite this growth, the average weekly wage for social assistance was much lower than the statewide average of \$987 (see related article on page 1).

Conclusion

The social assistance industry grew substantially from 2001Q2 to 2021Q2 in total wages and average monthly employment. In addition, this industry did not suffer the types of declines in employment or wages seen by other industries during recent periods of economic downturn. And while social assistance lost jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic, the subsector essentially returned to pre-pandemic employment levels by 2021Q2.



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/19/21.

Figure 2: Total Wages in Private Social Assistance (NAICS 624) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2021Q2

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, First Quarter 2021

The industries with the greatest turnover rates in 2021Q1 were leisure & hospitality (37.7%), professional & business services (31.4%), and construction (29.3%).

			(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+ B+C)	Turnover	
	Major Industry		Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Con- tinuous Employ- ment	Total	Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	314	402	88	204	292	2,203	2,809	21.6	2.2
		Rates	11.2	14.3	3.1	7.3	10.4	78.4	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,394	2,118	724	1,049	1,773	12,157	15,324	20.7	-1.6
		Rates	9.1	13.8	4.7	6.8	11.6	79.3	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	2,924	4,076	1,152	2,477	3,629	15,848	22,401	29.3	-8.6
		Rates	13.1	18.2	5.1	11.1	16.2	70.7	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	963	1,241	278	867	1,145	8,569	10,677	19.7	-2.8
		Rates	9.0	11.6	2.6	8.1	10.7	80.3	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,239	2,946	707	2,057	2,764	17,865	22,868	21.9	-1.6
		Rates	9.8	12.9	3.1	9.0	12.1	78.1	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	3,776	5,077	1,301	4,205	5,506	24,721	34,003	27.3	-4.1
		Rates	11.1	14.9	3.8	12.4	16.2	72.7	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	267	343	76	268	344	3,083	3,694	16.5	-4.8
		Rates	7.2	9.3	2.1	7.3	9.3	83.5	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,131	1,441	310	1,005	1,315	9,736	12,182	20.1	-0.2
		Rates	9.3	11.8	2.5	8.2	10.8	79.9	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,184	4,492	1,308	2,513	3,821	15,322	22,327	31.4	-3.0
		Rates	14.3	20.1	5.9	11.3	17.1	68.6	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	1,725	2,308	583	1,321	1,904	25,263	28,892	12.6	-4.3
		Rates	6.0	8.0	2.0	4.6	6.6	87.4	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	3,590	4,564	974	3,201	4,175	32,474	40,239	19.3	-1.8
		Rates	8.9	11.3	2.4	8.0	10.4	80.7	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	6,319	9,281	2,962	5,688	8,650	24,711	39,680	37.7	-8.4
		Rates	15.9	23.4	7.5	14.3	21.8	62.3	100.0		
	Other Services	Transactions	737	1,017	280	680	960	5,886	7,583	22.4	-6.8
		Rates	9.7	13.4	3.7	9.0	12.7	77.6	100.0		
Public Admin.	Transactions	993	1,215	222	1,023	1,245	17,553	19,791	11.3	-1.3	
	Rates	5.0	6.1	1.1	5.2	6.3	88.7	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	129	236	107	30	137	122	388	68.6	0.7	
	Rates	33.2	60.8	27.6	7.7	35.3	31.4	100.0			
Total	Transactions	29,685	40,757	11,072	26,588	37,660	215,513	282,858	23.8	-4.1	
	Rates	10.5	14.4	3.9	9.4	13.3	76.2	100.0			

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

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

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

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/7/22.

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.7% in November 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 4.1% in October to 3.7% in November. Wyoming's unemployment rate has decreased in each of the past five months and is lower than the current U.S. rate of 4.2% and much lower than its November 2020 level of 5.3%.

From October to November, unemployment rates fell in 16 counties, rose in four counties, and remained unchanged in three counties. Teton County's unemployment rate increased from 1.9% in October to 2.9% in November. Unemployment often rises in Teton County in November as tourist activity slows between the summer and winter seasons.

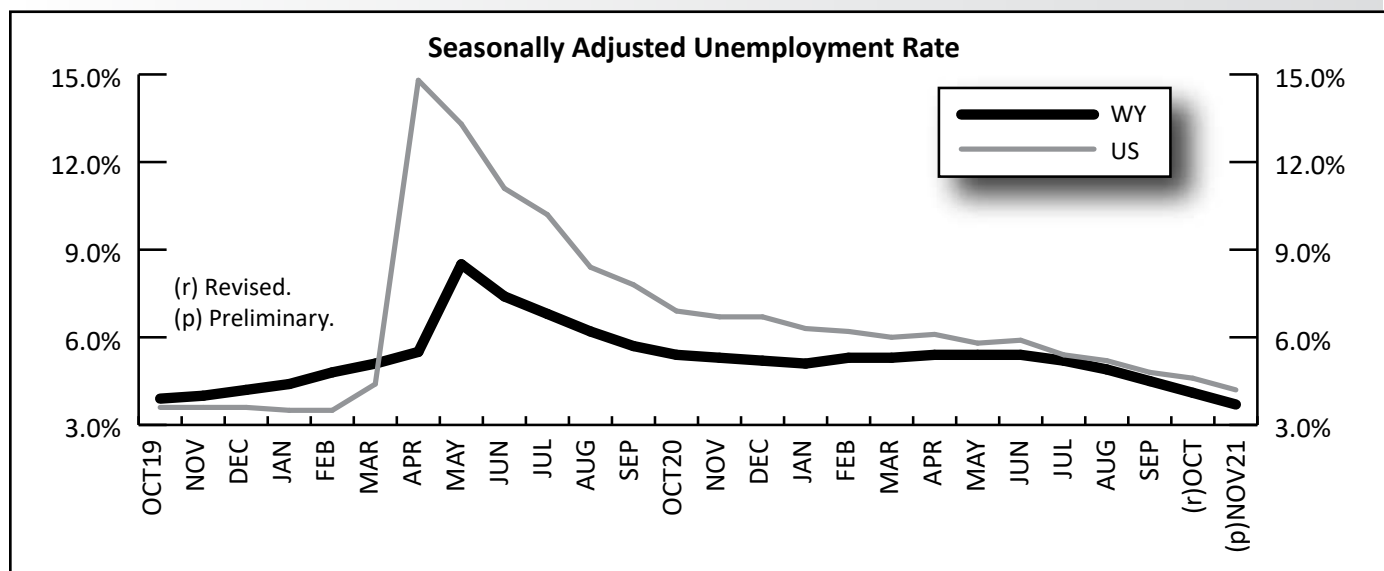
Unemployment rates fell in every county from November 2020 to November

2021. Jobless rates were elevated in November 2020 because of the pandemic, and decreases in 2021 represent a return to more normal levels. The largest decreases occurred in Natrona (down from 6.7% to 3.1%), Teton (down from 6.2% to 2.9%), and Converse (down from 5.7% to 2.4%) counties.

At 1.7%, Albany County and Weston County tied for the lowest unemployment rate in November. The next lowest rates were found in Goshen County at 1.8% and Niobrara and Crook counties, each at 1.9%. The highest unemployment rates were reported in Natrona County at 3.1%, Teton County at 2.9%, and Sublette and Sweetwater counties, each at 2.8%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 269,500 in November 2020 to 272,200 in November 2021, an increase of 2,700 jobs (1.0%). Employment was unusually low in November 2020 because of economic disruptions related to the pandemic.

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



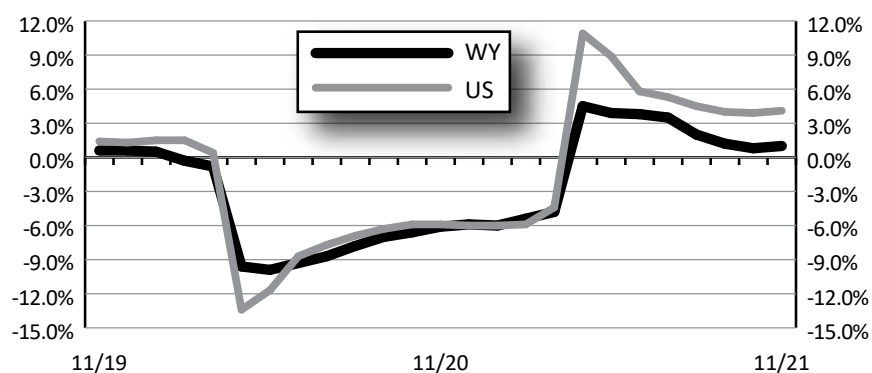
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, November 2021

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

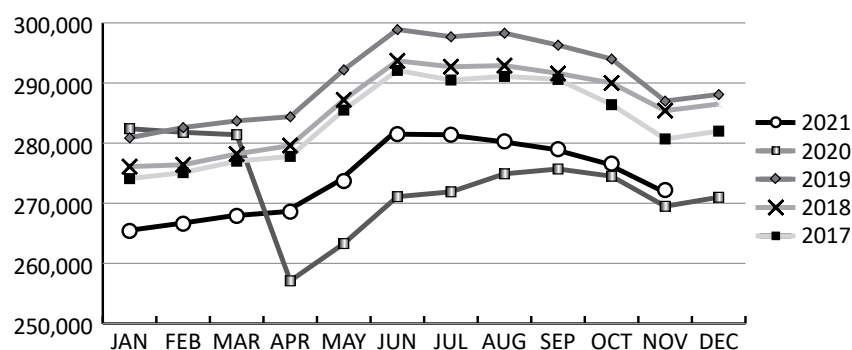
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	275,074	272,200	-2,874	-1.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	14,968	16,000	1,032	6.5%
Construction	21,285	20,300	-985	-4.9%
Manufacturing	9,951	9,700	-251	-2.6%
Wholesale Trade	7,341	7,800	459	5.9%
Retail Trade	29,470	29,900	430	1.4%
Transportation & Utilities	14,045	14,600	555	3.8%
Information	2,920	2,800	-120	-4.3%
Financial Activities	11,024	11,000	-24	-0.2%
Professional & Business Services	19,425	18,700	-725	-3.9%
Educational & Health Services	28,992	28,300	-692	-2.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	32,079	32,000	-79	-0.2%
Other Services	16,010	15,800	-210	-1.3%
Government	67,564	65,300	-2,264	-3.5%

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

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates November 2021 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.8
California	6.9
Nevada	6.8
New Jersey	6.6
New York	6.6
New Mexico	6.2
Alaska	6.0
Connecticut	6.0
District of Columbia	6.0
Hawaii	6.0
Michigan	5.9
Illinois	5.7
Pennsylvania	5.7
Maryland	5.4
Massachusetts	5.4
Texas	5.2
Colorado	5.1
Delaware	5.1
Louisiana	5.1
Rhode Island	5.1
Mississippi	5.0
Maine	4.8
Ohio	4.8
Arizona	4.7
Washington	4.7
Florida	4.5
Oregon	4.2
United States	4.2
Kentucky	4.1
Tennessee	4.0
West Virginia	4.0
North Carolina	3.9
Iowa	3.7
South Carolina	3.7
Wyoming	3.7
Kansas	3.6
Missouri	3.5
Arkansas	3.4
Virginia	3.4
Minnesota	3.3
North Dakota	3.2
Alabama	3.1
Indiana	3.0
Wisconsin	3.0
Georgia	2.8
Montana	2.8
New Hampshire	2.7
South Dakota	2.7
Idaho	2.6
Vermont	2.6
Oklahoma	2.5
Utah	2.1
Nebraska	1.8

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 21	Oct 21	Nov 20	Nov 21	Nov 21
				Oct 21	Nov 20
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.5	23.8	23.5	-1.3	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.7	19.0	18.7	-1.6	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	6.9	7.1	6.9	-2.8	0.0
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.8	2.0	1.8	-10.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.6	16.7	16.6	-0.6	0.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.1	5.0	5.2	2.0	-1.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 21	Oct 21	Nov 20	Nov 21	Nov 21
				Oct 21	Nov 20
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.6	20.8	20.6	-1.0	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.0	16.1	16.0	-0.6	0.0
GOODS PRODUCING	5.8	5.9	5.9	-1.7	-1.7
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0
Construction	1.3	1.4	1.3	-7.1	0.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	14.9	14.7	-0.7	0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	4.5
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 21	Oct 21	Nov 20	Nov 21	Nov 21
				Oct 21	Nov 20
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	18.3	21.1	17.1	-13.3	7.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.6	18.3	14.5	-14.8	7.6
GOODS PRODUCING	2.7	2.8	2.5	-3.6	8.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.5	2.5	2.3	0.0	8.7
Manufacturing	0.2	0.3	0.2	-33.3	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.6	18.3	14.6	-14.8	6.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.2	2.4	2.3	-8.3	-4.3
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	2.2	2.3	2.1	-4.3	4.8
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	5.3	7.6	4.6	-30.3	15.2
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.7	2.8	2.6	-3.6	3.8

State Unemployment Rates November 2021 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.2
New York	5.5
Alaska	5.4
California	5.4
Hawaii	5.4
Nevada	5.4
New Jersey	5.3
District of Columbia	5.2
New Mexico	5.2
Connecticut	4.8
Massachusetts	4.8
Maryland	4.6
Illinois	4.5
Texas	4.5
Colorado	4.4
Maine	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
Michigan	4.2
Louisiana	4.1
Rhode Island	4.1
Delaware	4.0
United States	3.9
Florida	3.6
Ohio	3.5
North Carolina	3.4
Oregon	3.4
Washington	3.4
Arizona	3.2
Tennessee	3.1
Alabama	3.0
Kentucky	3.0
Mississippi	3.0
South Carolina	3.0
Virginia	2.7
Iowa	2.6
Kansas	2.6
Missouri	2.6
West Virginia	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
Wyoming	2.4
Arkansas	2.2
Georgia	2.2
Minnesota	2.2
Indiana	2.1
South Dakota	2.1
New Hampshire	2.0
Idaho	1.9
Montana	1.9
Oklahoma	1.9
Wisconsin	1.9
Vermont	1.8
Utah	1.4
Nebraska	1.2

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

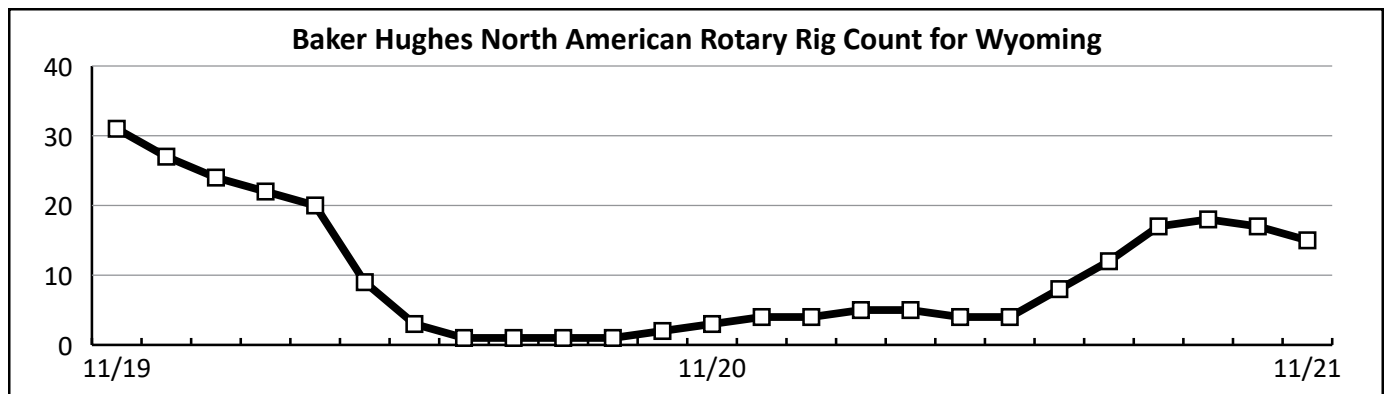
The Producer Price Index for all commodities rose 22.8% from November 2020 to November 2021.

	Nov 2021 (p)	Oct 2021 (r)	Nov 2020 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	272,200	276,600	269,500	-1.6	1.0
Wyoming State Government	12,200	12,300	13,200	-0.8	-7.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,200	47,300	46,000	-0.2	2.6
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,400	37,800	37,100	-1.1	0.8
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,180,000	7,166,000	6,690,000	0.2	7.3
As a percent of all workers	4.6%	4.6%	4.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	471,000	460,000	674,000	2.4	-30.1
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,163,000	4,094,000	6,492,000	1.7	-35.9
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	8,504	5,485	20,277	55.0	-58.1
Benefits Paid	\$3,546,579	\$2,290,995	\$8,592,090	54.8	-58.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$417.05	\$417.68	\$423.74	-0.2	-1.6
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	277.9	276.6	260.2	0.5	6.8
Food & Beverages	284.2	282.9	268.5	0.4	5.8
Housing	286.3	285.3	273.3	0.3	4.8
Apparel	122.4	124.3	116.6	-1.6	5.0
Transportation	245.5	241.0	202.8	1.9	21.1
Medical Care	528.9	527.6	519.8	0.2	1.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	127.0	127.3	123.0	-0.3	3.2
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.9	144.0	141.5	-0.1	1.7
Other Goods & Services	484.7	483.6	464.2	0.2	4.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	243.6	240.2	198.3	1.4	22.8
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	188	195	144	-3.6	30.6
Valuation	\$55,638,000	\$53,703,000	\$42,826,000	3.6	29.9
Single Family Homes	151	116	137	30.2	10.2
Valuation	\$51,856,000	\$44,274,000	\$41,706,000	17.1	24.3
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	22	20	14	10.0	57.1
Valuation	\$4,179,000	\$3,642,000	\$4,655,000	14.7	-10.2
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	57	75	40	-24.0	42.5
Valuation	\$9,737,000	\$11,934,000	\$7,793,000	-18.4	24.9
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	15	17	3	-11.8	400.0

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Teton County's unemployment rate increased from 1.9% in October to 2.9% in November. Unemployment often rises in Teton County in November as tourist activity slows between the summer and winter seasons.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2020	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2020	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2020	Nov 2021	Oct 2021	Nov 2020
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	45,507	46,634	46,057	44,435	45,516	43,956	1,072	1,118	2,101	2.4	2.4	4.6
Big Horn	5,295	5,423	5,389	5,165	5,296	5,192	130	127	197	2.5	2.3	3.7
Fremont	19,209	19,253	19,478	18,755	18,765	18,500	454	488	978	2.4	2.5	5.0
Hot Springs	2,303	2,282	2,268	2,257	2,234	2,174	46	48	94	2.0	2.1	4.1
Park	14,682	15,633	14,867	14,326	15,266	14,212	356	367	655	2.4	2.3	4.4
Washakie	4,018	4,043	4,055	3,932	3,955	3,878	86	88	177	2.1	2.2	4.4
NORTHEAST	49,955	49,943	51,488	48,792	48,698	49,095	1,163	1,245	2,393	2.3	2.5	4.6
Campbell	22,168	21,880	23,236	21,575	21,240	21,895	593	640	1,341	2.7	2.9	5.8
Crook	3,732	3,899	3,914	3,662	3,826	3,793	70	73	121	1.9	1.9	3.1
Johnson	4,164	4,278	4,148	4,069	4,183	3,973	95	95	175	2.3	2.2	4.2
Sheridan	16,062	16,084	16,301	15,723	15,714	15,667	339	370	634	2.1	2.3	3.9
Weston	3,829	3,802	3,889	3,763	3,735	3,767	66	67	122	1.7	1.8	3.1
SOUTHWEST	56,995	58,351	56,731	55,480	56,869	53,636	1,515	1,482	3,095	2.7	2.5	5.5
Lincoln	9,656	9,785	9,299	9,463	9,587	8,945	193	198	354	2.0	2.0	3.8
Sublette	3,885	3,990	3,986	3,775	3,869	3,772	110	121	214	2.8	3.0	5.4
Sweetwater	19,458	19,214	20,888	18,904	18,600	19,648	554	614	1,240	2.8	3.2	5.9
Teton	14,930	16,405	13,091	14,504	16,100	12,279	426	305	812	2.9	1.9	6.2
Uinta	9,066	8,957	9,467	8,834	8,713	8,992	232	244	475	2.6	2.7	5.0
SOUTHEAST	83,823	82,765	83,182	82,179	80,987	80,029	1,644	1,778	3,153	2.0	2.1	3.8
Albany	21,813	21,366	19,447	21,438	20,970	18,796	375	396	651	1.7	1.9	3.3
Goshen	6,412	6,523	6,745	6,295	6,391	6,491	117	132	254	1.8	2.0	3.8
Laramie	49,930	49,069	51,064	48,896	47,947	49,041	1,034	1,122	2,023	2.1	2.3	4.0
Niobrara	1,243	1,293	1,261	1,220	1,268	1,221	23	25	40	1.9	1.9	3.2
Platte	4,425	4,514	4,665	4,330	4,411	4,480	95	103	185	2.1	2.3	4.0
CENTRAL	54,925	54,599	57,363	53,371	52,940	53,870	1,554	1,659	3,493	2.8	3.0	6.1
Carbon	8,141	8,365	8,237	7,975	8,190	7,949	166	175	288	2.0	2.1	3.5
Converse	7,515	7,489	7,938	7,334	7,296	7,486	181	193	452	2.4	2.6	5.7
Natrona	39,269	38,745	41,188	38,062	37,454	38,435	1,207	1,291	2,753	3.1	3.3	6.7
STATEWIDE	291,205	292,291	294,827	284,257	285,009	280,589	6,948	7,282	14,238	2.4	2.5	4.8
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.7	4.1	5.3
U.S.										3.9	4.3	6.4
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										4.2	4.6	6.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2021 Run Date 12/2021.

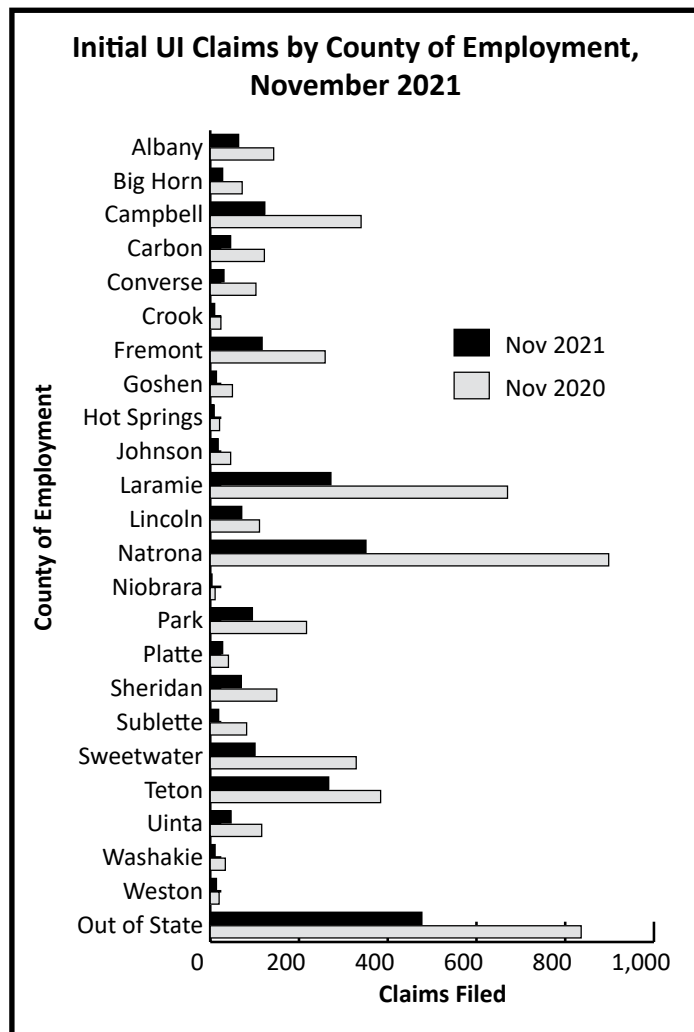
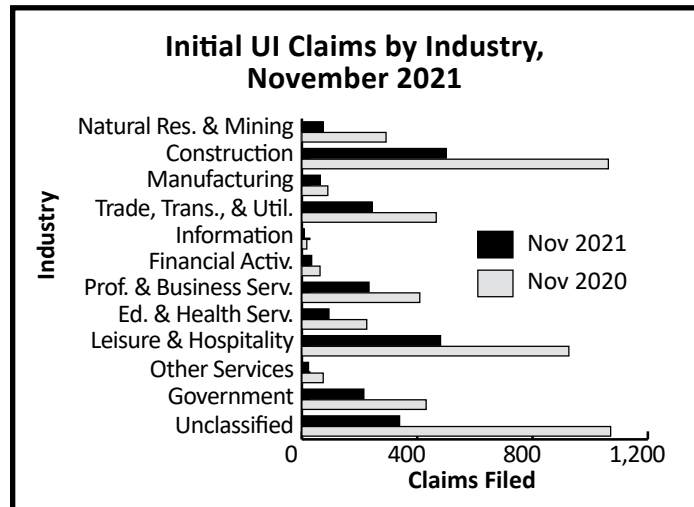
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: **Michael Moore, Editor**

There were 2,317 initial claims in November 2021, down from 5,133 in November 2020 (-2,816 or -54.9%).



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Nov 21	Oct 21	Nov 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	2,317	2,136	5,133	8.5	-54.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	640	558	1,446	14.7	-55.7
Natural Resources & Mining	74	68	292	8.8	-74.7
Mining	64	56	255	14.3	-74.9
Oil & Gas Extraction	7	6	16	16.7	-56.3
Construction	501	425	1,063	17.9	-52.9
Manufacturing	64	64	90	0.0	-28.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,121	1,070	2,183	4.8	-48.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	244	206	466	18.4	-47.6
Wholesale Trade	41	21	61	95.2	-32.8
Retail Trade	119	103	247	15.5	-51.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	84	81	156	3.7	-46.2
Information	8	9	17	-11.1	-52.9
Financial Activities	34	38	63	-10.5	-46.0
Professional & Business Services	233	145	409	60.7	-43.0
Educational & Health Services	94	99	225	-5.1	-58.2
Leisure & Hospitality	481	530	926	-9.2	-48.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	23	40	74	-42.5	-68.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	215	198	431	8.6	-50.1
Federal Government	138	107	257	29.0	-46.3
State Government	16	19	30	-15.8	-46.7
Local Government	60	71	143	-15.5	-58.0
Local Education	9	15	42	-40.0	-78.6
UNCLASSIFIED	339	309	1071	9.7	-68.3
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	272	194	670	40.2	-59.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	97	57	215	70.2	-54.9
Construction	81	44	186	84.1	-56.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	119	99	276	20.2	-56.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	38	29	74	31.0	-48.6
Financial Activities	6	6	5	0.0	20.0
Professional & Business Services	42	24	79	75.0	-46.8
Educational & Health Services	11	9	37	22.2	-70.3
Leisure & Hospitality	15	23	66	-34.8	-77.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	8	28	0.0	-71.4
UNCLASSIFIED	47	29	150	62.1	-68.7
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	351	337	898	4.2	-60.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	113	116	274	-2.6	-58.8
Construction	85	101	215	-15.8	-60.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	184	147	399	25.2	-53.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	59	45	107	31.1	-44.9
Financial Activities	12	5	15	140.0	-20.0
Professional & Business Services	43	22	72	95.5	-40.3
Educational & Health Services	28	36	56	-22.2	-50.0
Leisure & Hospitality	36	25	119	44.0	-69.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	15	31	-40.0	-71.0
UNCLASSIFIED	44	58	192	-24.1	-77.1

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**

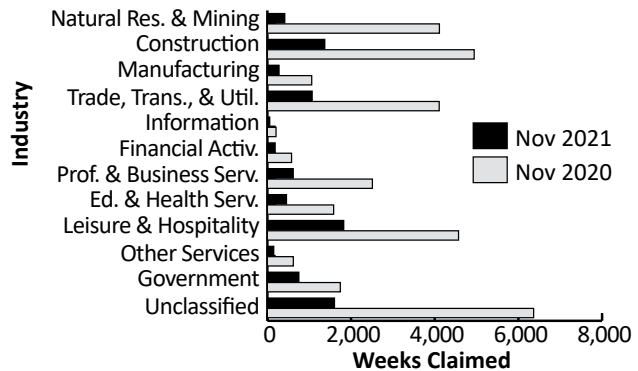
Continued claims declined from prior-year levels for the eighth consecutive month from 32,402 in November 2020 to 8,795 in November 2021 (-23,607, or -72.9%).

Continued Claims

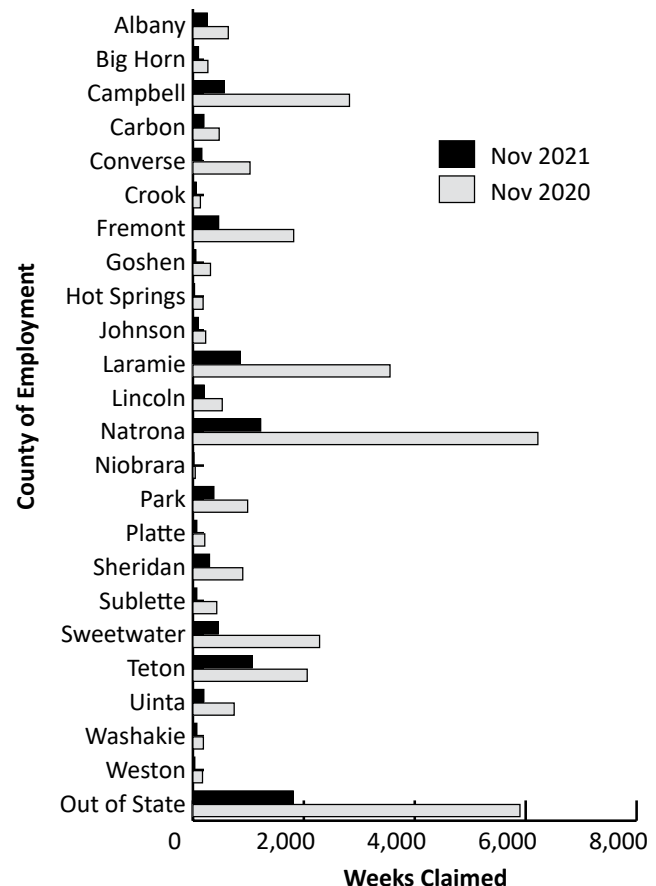
	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Nov 21	Oct 21	Nov 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	8,795	6,782	32,402	29.7	-72.9
Total Unique Claimants	3,168	2,552	10,558	24.1	-70.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,068	1,749	10,117	18.2	-79.6
Natural Resources & Mining	416	457	4,112	-9.0	-89.9
Mining	339	395	4,008	-14.2	-91.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	76	73	193	4.1	-60.6
Construction	1,372	1,040	4,943	31.9	-72.2
Manufacturing	279	251	1,060	11.2	-73.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	4,368	3,277	14,177	33.3	-69.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,071	1,073	4,107	-0.2	-73.9
Wholesale Trade	256	234	1,290	9.4	-80.2
Retail Trade	531	546	1,530	-2.7	-65.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	283	292	1,286	-3.1	-78.0
Information	56	64	207	-12.5	-72.9
Financial Activities	186	189	578	-1.6	-67.8
Professional & Business Services	619	469	2,510	32.0	-75.3
Educational & Health Services	457	506	1,584	-9.7	-71.1
Leisure & Hospitality	1,825	838	4,569	117.8	-60.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	152	134	620	13.4	-75.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	753	515	1,743	46.2	-56.8
Federal Government	346	105	401	229.5	-13.7
State Government	76	56	237	35.7	-67.9
Local Government	330	353	1,105	-6.5	-70.1
Local Education	94	114	308	-17.5	-69.5
UNCLASSIFIED	1,604	1,240	6,364	29.4	-74.8
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	853	830	3,554	2.8	-76.0
Total Unique Claimants	329	306	1,185	7.5	-72.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	225	207	898	8.7	-74.9
Construction	181	151	556	19.9	-67.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	412	439	1,681	-6.2	-75.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	149	175	503	-14.9	-70.4
Financial Activities	33	36	68	-8.3	-51.5
Professional & Business Services	127	93	381	36.6	-66.7
Educational & Health Services	43	68	306	-36.8	-85.9
Leisure & Hospitality	22	36	320	-38.9	-93.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49	38	205	28.9	-76.1
UNCLASSIFIED	165	143	769	15.4	-78.5
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,222	1,058	6,220	15.5	-80.4
Total Unique Claimants	464	410	2,043	13.2	-77.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	292	222	2,062	31.5	-85.8
Construction	215	152	785	41.4	-72.6
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	624	598	3,020	4.3	-79.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	250	255	1,211	-2.0	-79.4
Financial Activities	28	32	210	-12.5	-86.7
Professional & Business Services	80	48	444	66.7	-82.0
Educational & Health Services	127	137	379	-7.3	-66.5
Leisure & Hospitality	103	82	484	25.6	-78.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	63	57	107	10.5	-41.1
UNCLASSIFIED	241	179	1,030	34.6	-76.6

^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 UI Claims by Industry, November 2021



Continued UI Claims by County of Employment, November 2021



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
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