

# TRENDS

## Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 35 in 2020

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming rose from 32 in 2019 to 35 in 2020 (an increase of three deaths, or 9.4%; see Figure 1, page 3). Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. Workplace fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

In 2020, nine deaths were reported in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting (25.7%) and nine deaths occurred in transportation & warehousing (25.7%). There were four deaths in mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction (11.4%). Construction and retail trade each had three deaths (8.6%).

### Find More Online

#### Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

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

Across all industries, more than half of 2020 workplace deaths (57.1%) were the result of transportation incidents. Transportation incidents include highway crashes, pedestrian vehicular incidents, aircraft incidents, and water vehicle incidents.

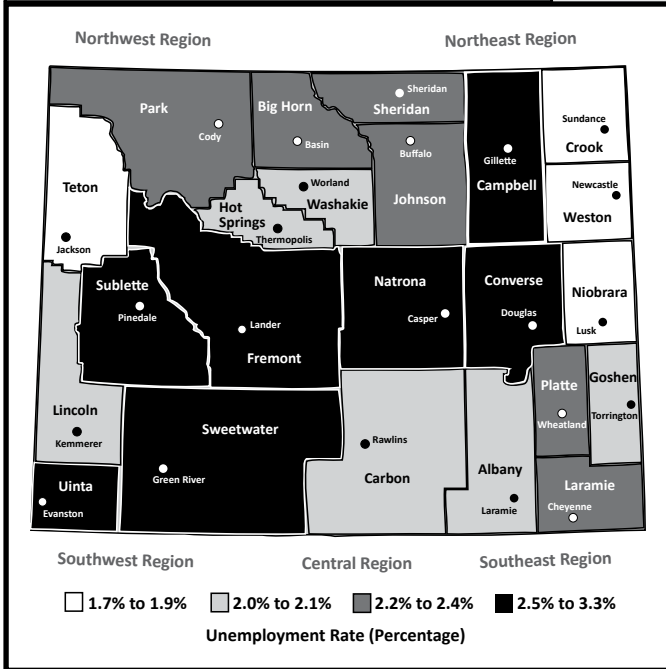
The fatality counts featured in this article are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of Research & Planning and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics) and may not match

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- A new article from Research & Planning looks at job openings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings in accommodation & food services in the United States. ... page 4
- October marked the eighth consecutive month of over-the-year decreases in initial Unemployment Insurance claims. There were 2,136 initial claims, down from 6,084 in October 2020 (-3,948 or -64.9%). ... page 14

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



**IN THIS ISSUE**

**Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 35 in 2020** ..... 1

**How Has the Labor Shortage Affected Employee Hours and Earnings in Accommodation & Food Services?** ..... 4

**Wyoming Labor Force Trends Articles from 2021** ..... 8

**Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.1% in October 2021** ..... 9

**Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning’s Internal Estimates, October 2021** ..... 10

**State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)** ..... 10

**Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment** ..... 11

**State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)** ..... 11

**Economic Indicators** ..... 12

**County Unemployment Rates** ..... 13

**Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims** ..... 14

**Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims** ..... 15

**Wyoming Labor Force Trends**



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

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(Text continued from page 1)

those from other programs, such as data published by Wyoming’s State Occupational Epidemiologist. One major reason for differences is that CFOI is a national program with data being collected for all 50 states. States routinely share information in order to obtain the most complete counts of workplace fatalities. The State Occupational Epidemiologist Program and the CFOI program complement each other with

their two different goals: the State-run program allows for a more detailed look at workplace deaths, while the CFOI program allows for the collection of national data across states.

Reports from the State Occupational Epidemiologist are available at <http://wyomingworkforce.org/data/epidemiology/>.

For official definitions used in the CFOI program, please visit <https://stats.bls.gov/iif/oshcdef.htm>.

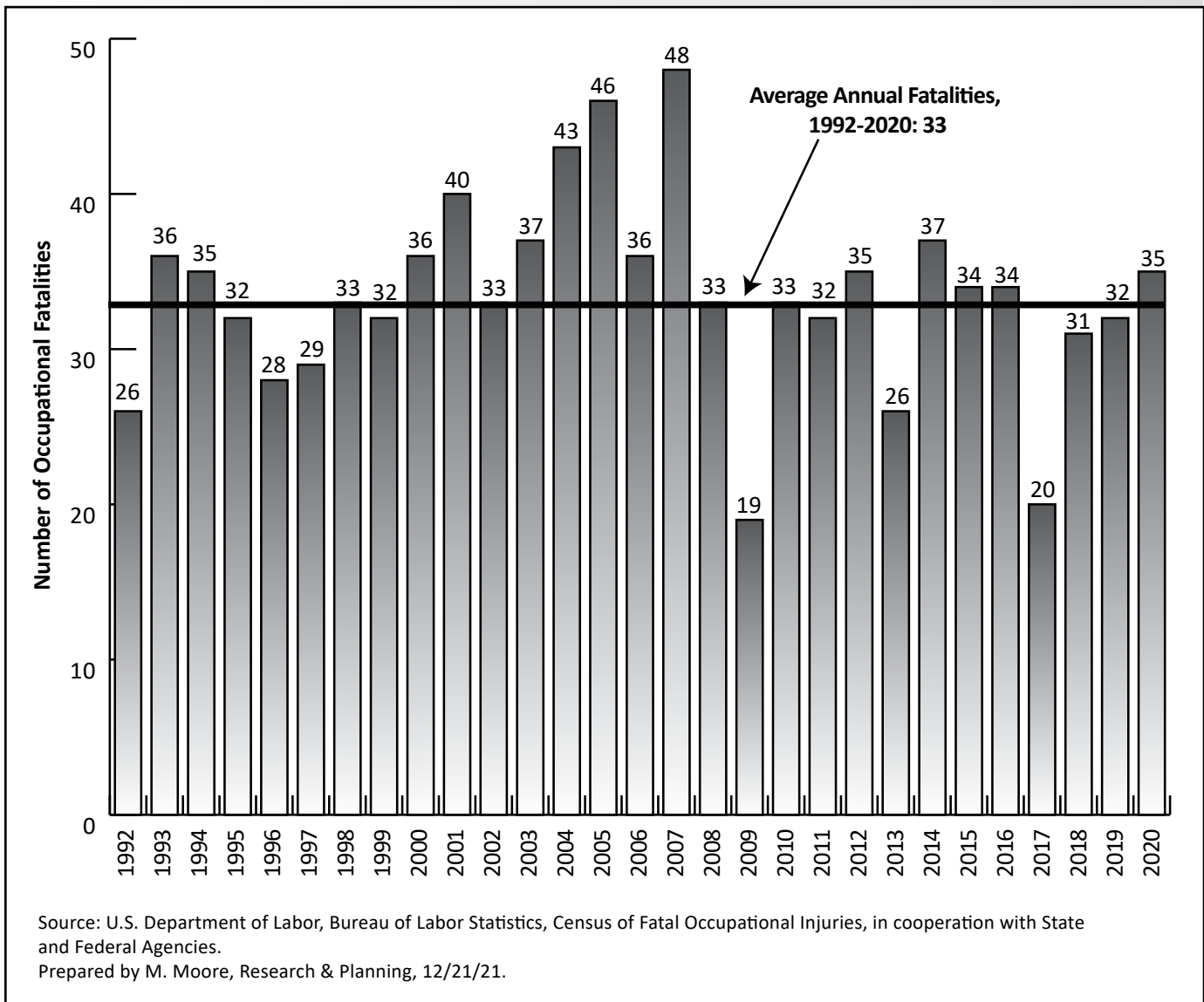


Figure 1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2020

## How Has the Labor Shortage Affected Employee Hours and Earnings in Accommodation & Food Services?

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

With all the news about labor shortages, one might expect that employers would increase worker hours in order to make up for the overall lack of workers and increase wages in order to attract and keep more workers. This article looks at job openings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings in accommodation & food services (North American Industry Classification System [NAICS] code 72) in the United States.

Recent data show that job openings are at record high levels in accommodation & food services. In recent months, average weekly hours in accommodation remained lower than levels that prevailed in 2006 and 2007, but hours in food services & drinking places reached record-high levels

in 2021. Hours and earnings appear to have increased the most at full-service restaurants.

Figure 1 shows the number of job openings in accommodation & food services. Openings ranged from a low of 173,000 in August 2009 in the aftermath of the Great Recession<sup>1</sup> to a high of 1.6 million in July 2021. The number of openings dropped abruptly from 807,000 in February 2020 to 295,000 in April 2020 as the COVID-19 pandemic affected the economy. Later, in 2021, as the economy recovered from the pandemic, job openings skyrocketed from 657,000 in January to 1.6 million in July.

<sup>1</sup> According to the National Bureau of Economic Research (2010), the national Great Recession lasted from December 2007 to June 2009.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.  
Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/7/21.

Figure 1: Job Openings in Accommodation & Food Services (NAICS 72), December 2000 to July 2021

Have employers given workers more hours as job openings have increased? Figure 2 shows that average weekly hours in accommodation & food services reached a record high of 26.9 in April 2021, and then decreased slightly to 26.7 in June. In July, average hours in accommodation & food services stood at 26.8, which was higher than at any time from 2006 to 2020. Differences of only 1/10th of an hour may not appear meaningful, but with 13 million jobs in this sector, 1/10th of one hour represents 1.3 million hours worked.

Job openings data come from the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS). JOLTS has a sample size of 16,000 U.S. business establishments (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2014). On the other hand, the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, which collects hours and earnings data, has a sample size of approximately 697,000 worksites (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021). Because the CES has a

much larger sample size, more detailed data on hours and earnings are available.

Figure 3 (see page 6) shows average weekly hours broken out separately for accommodation (NAICS 721) and for food services & drinking places (NAICS 722). Average hours in accommodation recovered from the pandemic much more gradually than hours in food services & drinking places. In food services & drinking places, average hours returned to pre-pandemic levels in May 2020, but in accommodation, hours remained lower than before the pandemic until June 2021. Additionally, in 2021, an interesting contrast emerged between average hours in food services & drinking places, which were near record high levels, and average hours in accommodation, which remained lower than 2006 and 2007 levels.

A more detailed view of average hours is

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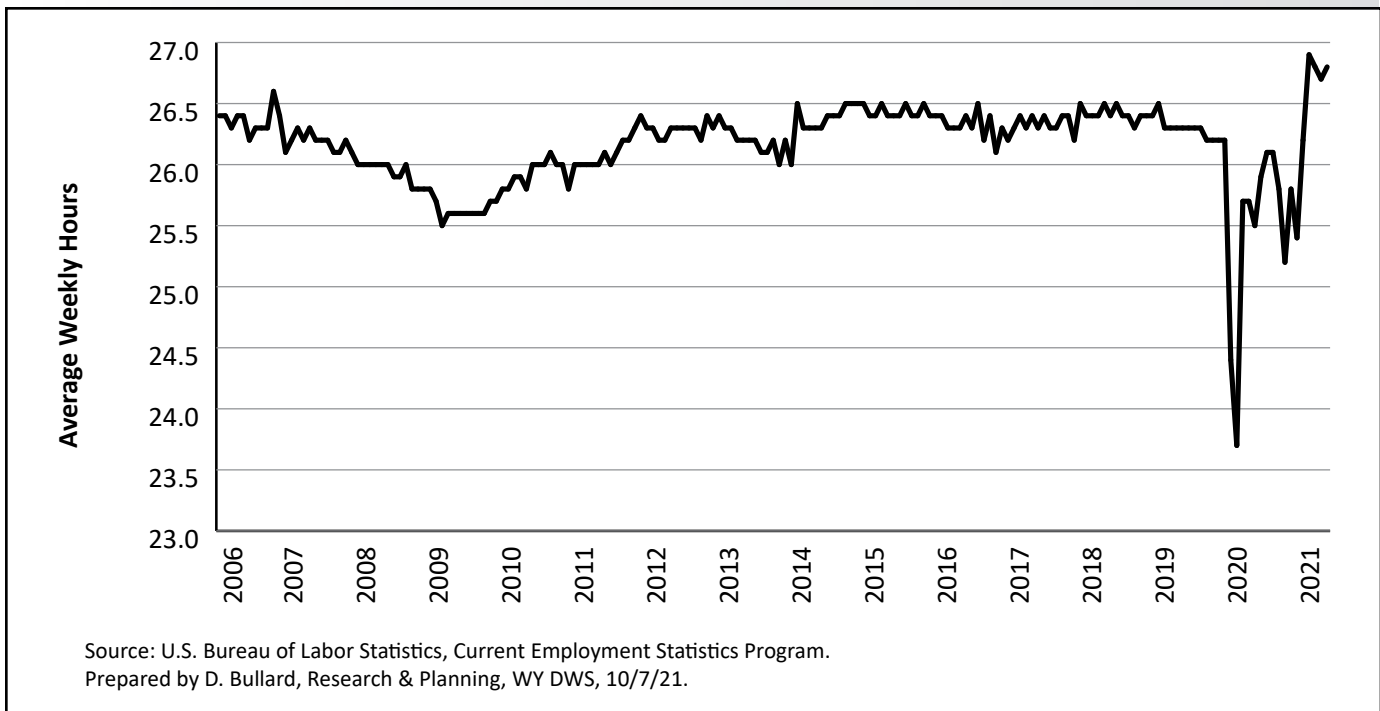
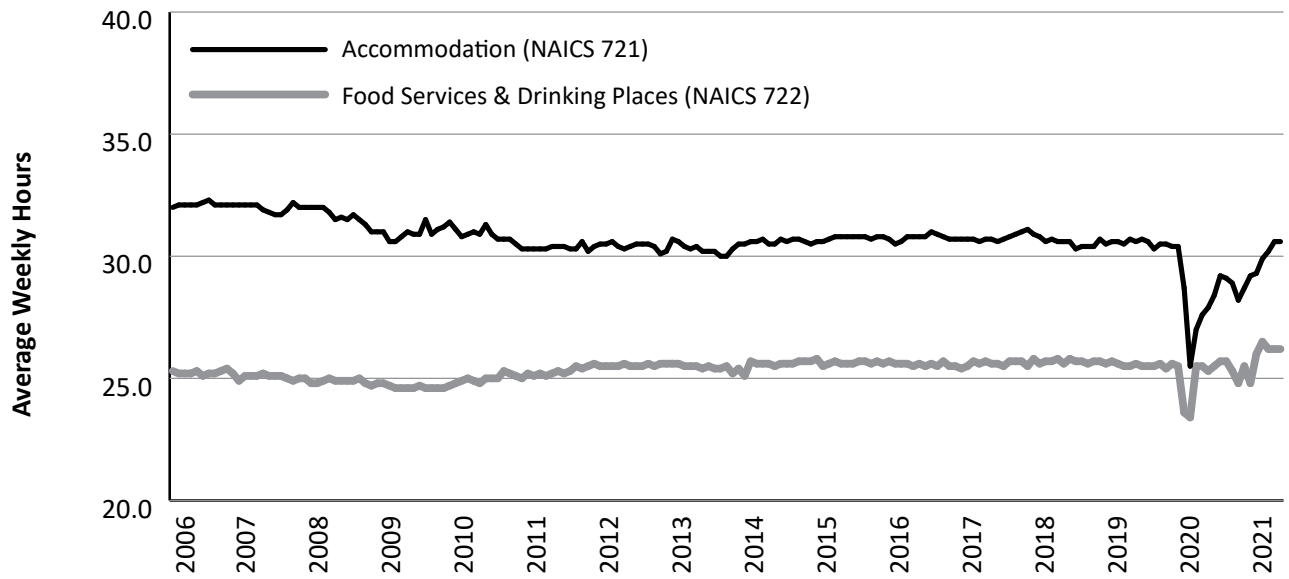
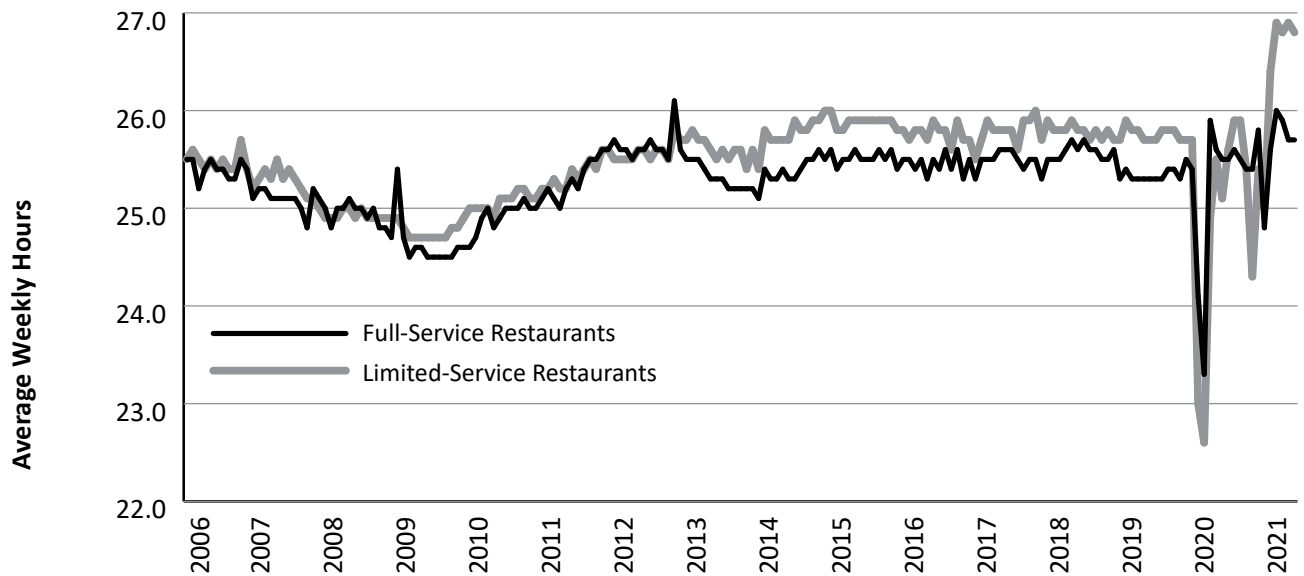


Figure 2: Average Weekly Hours in Accommodation & Food Services (NAICS 72), March 2006 to July 2021



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.  
 Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/7/21.

**Figure 3: Average Weekly Hours in Accommodation (NAICS 721) and Food Services & Drinking Places (NAICS 722), March 2006 to July 2021**



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics Program.  
 Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 10/7/21.

**Figure 4: Average Weekly Hours at Full-Service Restaurants and Limited-Service Restaurants, March 2006 to July 2021**



(Text continued from page 5)

shown in Figure 4 (see page 6). Typically, hours at full-service restaurants have tended to be higher than hours at limited-service restaurants, and differences between the two series historically have been rather small (less than 0.5 hours). In 2021, however, average hours at full-service restaurants rose much higher and faster than hours at limited-service restaurants. In July 2021, employees at full-service restaurants were putting in an average of 1.1 hours a week more than employees at limited-service restaurants.

Average hourly earnings have increased at both full-service restaurants and limited-service restaurants (see Figure 5). Full-service restaurants saw their average hourly earnings rise from \$16.76 in December 2020 to \$18.72 in July 2021, an increase of \$1.96, or 11.7%. Wage increases at limited-service restaurants were more modest, rising by \$1.10 per hour (7.8%) over the same period.

### Conclusion

It appears that labor shortages in accommodation & food services may have prompted employers to increase their average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. Wage and hour increases were especially strong at full-service restaurants.

### References

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2014, July 14). Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey: JOLTS Overview. Retrieved September 27, 2021, from <https://stats.bls.gov/jlt/jltover.htm#scope>

U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2021, October 8). Employment situation technical note. Retrieved September 27, 2021, from <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.tn.htm>

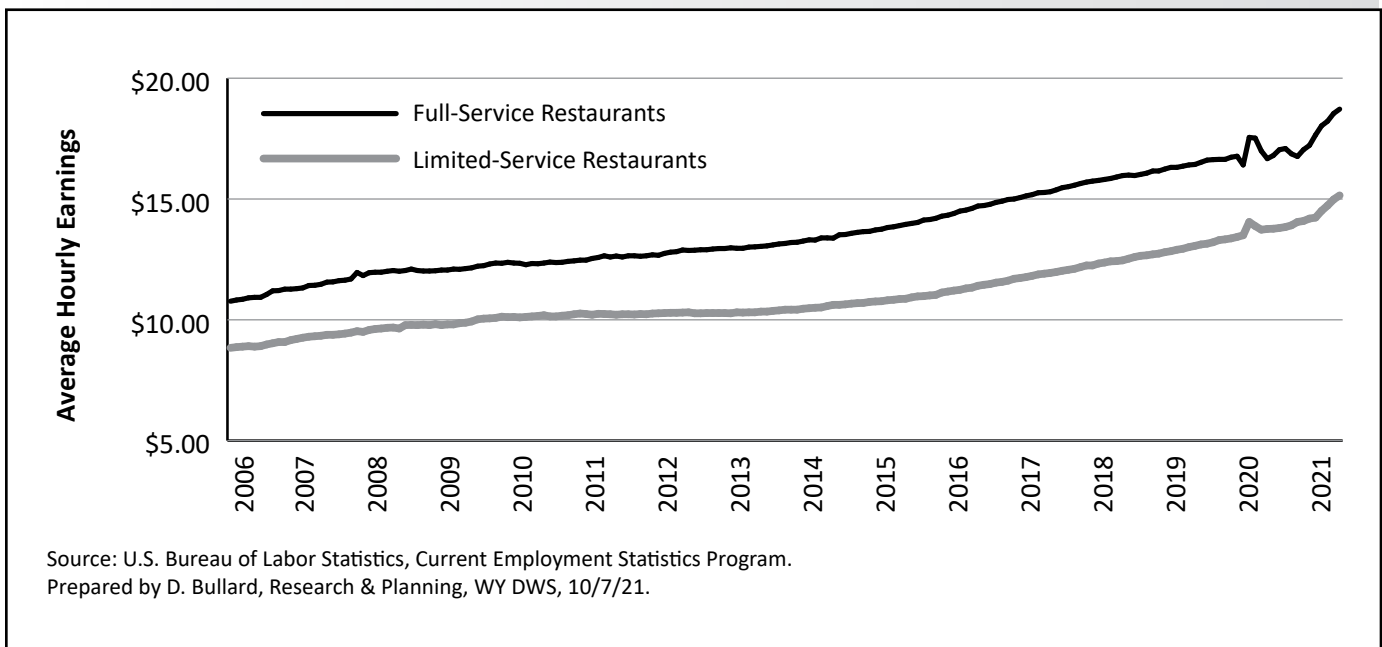


Figure 5: Average Hourly Earnings at Full-Service Restaurants and Limited-Service Restaurants, March 2006 to July 2021

## Wyoming Labor Force Trends Articles from 2021

*Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is a monthly publication produced by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. *Trends* is available in print or electronically free of charge. If you are interested in receiving *Trends*, please contact Michael Moore at (307) 473-3814 or michael.moore@wyo.gov. A limited number of back issues are available in print, and all back issues dating to 1993 are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/BACKISS.HTM>.

<i>Trends</i> Issue	Feature Articles
January	2020Q2 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Loses 27,000 Jobs in Second Quarter 2020; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 5.1% in November 2020
February	Key Findings from the 2018 New Hires Survey; Comparing New Hires Occupations Across Industries; Wyoming's Nonfatal Occupational Injury and Illness Incidence Rates for 2019; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.8% in December 2020
March	Examining Unemployment Insurance Claims by Occupation; Unemployment Rates for Selected Occupational Groups During the Coronavirus Pandemic; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 5.1% in January 2021
April	2020Q3 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Job Losses Continue in Third Quarter 2020; New Short-Term Occupational and Industry Projections; Wyoming Unemployment Increases to 5.3% in February 2021
May	UI Benefit Recipients, Payments Reach Historic High in 2020; Results from the 2019 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses; Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 5.3% in March 2021
June	Compensation for Education: A Comparison of Wages and Employment by Educational Requirement; New from R&P: 2021 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report; Wyoming Unemployment Rises to 5.4% in April 2021
July	2020Q4 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Job Losses Continue for Third Consecutive Quarter; Industry Spotlight: Couriers & Messengers in Wyoming; Table: Top 5 Industries by Total Covered Employment for Selected Wyoming Counties, 2020; Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2020; Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 5.4% in May 2021
August	Job Openings and Unemployment: A Comparison of Wyoming and Neighboring States; Wyoming Employers Add Nearly 100,000 New Hires in 2019; New from Research & Planning: Long-Term Substate Occupational Employment Projections, 2018-2028; Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 5.4% in June 2021
September	New Research Tracks High School Seniors into Post-secondary Education and the Labor Market; Millennials Continue to Leave Wyoming and its Labor Market; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 5.2% in July 2021
October	2021Q1 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Job Losses Continue Into First Quarter 2021; New from R&P: Growing and Declining Industries Report, 2021Q1; Industry Spotlight: Computer & Electronic Product Manufacturing; Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Fourth Quarter 2020; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.9% in August 2021
November	Wyoming New Business Formation in 2019 and 2020; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.5% in September 2021
December	Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Increase to 35 in 2020; How Has the Labor Shortage Affected Employee Hours and Earnings in Accommodation & Food Services?; Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.1% in October 2021

In addition to *Trends*, R&P produced a variety of reports, publications, datasets, presentations, and more in 2021. Many are available in print, and all may be found online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI>.



# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 4.1% in October 2021

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state's seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate fell from 4.5% in September to 4.1% in October. The recent decreases in Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate have been largely the result of unemployed individuals leaving the labor force. From October 2020 to October 2021, the number of unemployed people in Wyoming decreased by an estimated 3,955 individuals. Estimates suggest that just over one-third of those people (1,331 individuals) had found jobs and gone to work, while nearly two-thirds (2,624 individuals) had stopped looking for work and dropped out of the labor force. It appears that the COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect Wyoming's economy.

From September to October, unemployment rates fell in most counties. The largest decreases occurred in Niobrara (down from 2.4% to 1.9%), Sublette (down from 3.4% to 3.0%), Natrona (down from 3.7% to 3.3%),

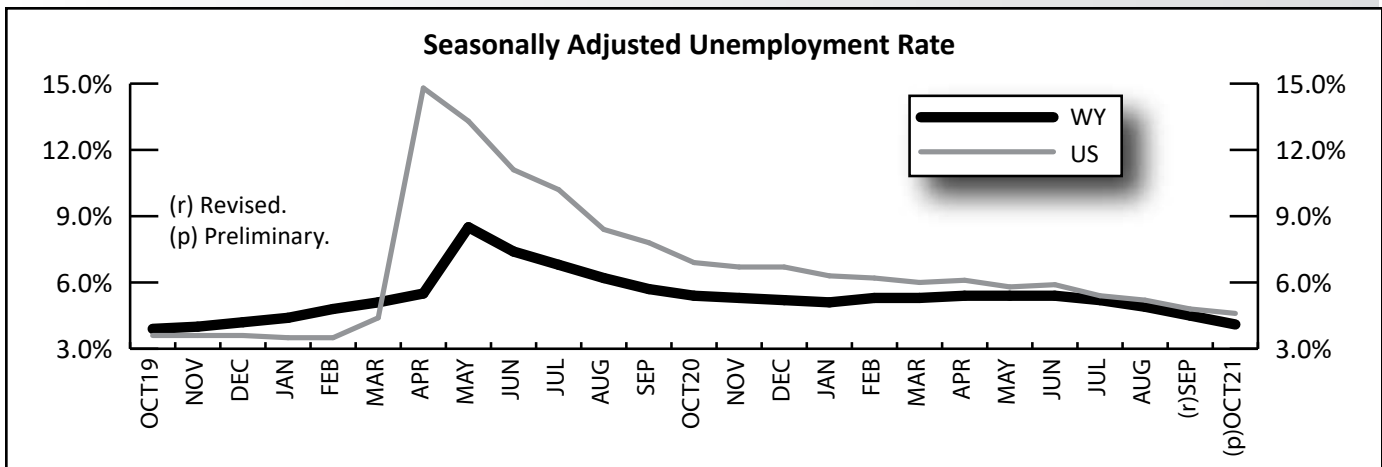
Hot Springs (down from 2.4% to 2.0%), and Campbell (down from 3.3% to 2.9%) counties.

From October 2020 to October 2021, jobless rates decreased in every county. Unemployment rates were unusually high in October 2020 because of the pandemic. The largest decreases were seen in Natrona (down from 6.6% to 3.3%), Converse (down from 5.5% to 2.5%), Campbell (down from 5.9% to 2.9%), and Sweetwater (down from 5.4% to 3.1%) counties.

Natrona County had the highest unemployment rate in October at 3.3%. It was followed by Sweetwater County at 3.1%, Sublette County at 3.0%, and Campbell County at 2.9%. The lowest rates were found in Weston County at 1.7%, Teton County at 1.8%, and Niobrara and Crook counties, each at 1.9%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 274,500 in October 2020 to 277,100 in October 2021, an increase of 2,600 jobs (0.9%). Employment was unusually low in October 2020 because of economic disruptions related to the pandemic.

<sup>1</sup> 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, October 2021

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

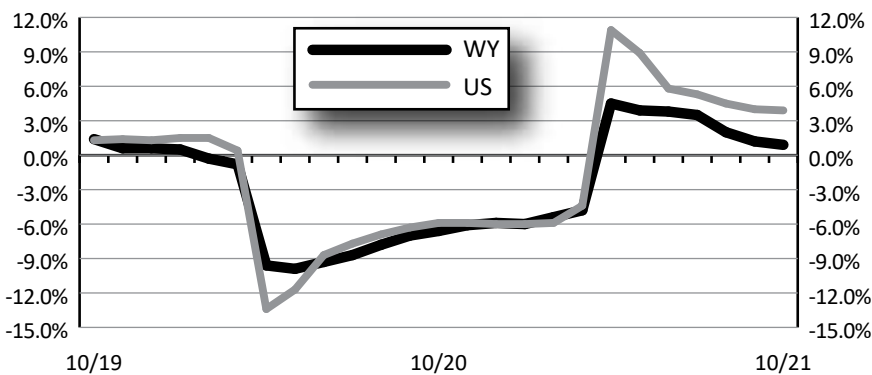
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>280,757</b>	<b>277,100</b>	<b>-3,657</b>	<b>-1.3%</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	14,974	15,800	826	5.2%
Construction	22,259	21,000	-1,259	-6.0%
Manufacturing	10,027	9,700	-327	-3.4%
Wholesale Trade	7,340	7,600	260	3.4%
Retail Trade	29,404	29,700	296	1.0%
Transportation & Utilities	13,996	14,400	404	2.8%
Information	2,907	2,700	-207	-7.7%
Financial Activities	11,071	11,100	29	0.3%
Professional & Business Services	19,829	19,600	-229	-1.2%
Educational & Health Services	29,006	28,200	-806	-2.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	36,219	35,400	-819	-2.3%
Other Services	16,067	16,000	-67	-0.4%
Government	67,658	65,900	-1,758	-2.7%

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

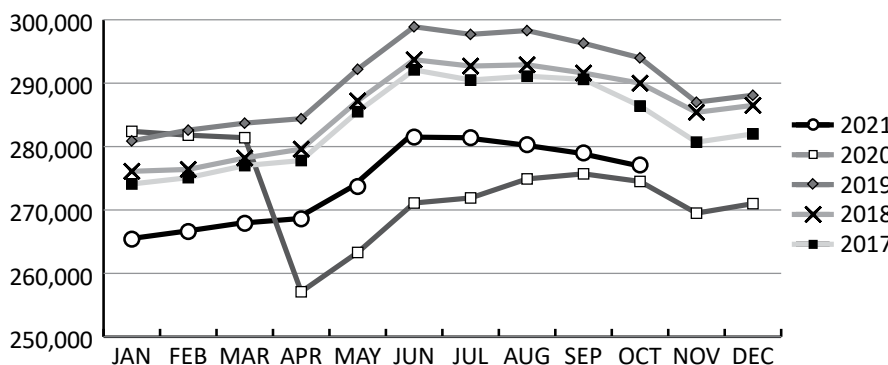
## State Unemployment Rates October 2021 (Seasonally Adjusted)

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.0
California	7.3
Nevada	7.3
New Jersey	7.0
New York	6.9
New Mexico	6.5
Connecticut	6.4
District of Columbia	6.3
Hawaii	6.3
Alaska	6.1
Michigan	6.1
Illinois	6.0
Pennsylvania	6.0
Maryland	5.7
Mississippi	5.5
Colorado	5.4
Louisiana	5.4
Rhode Island	5.4
Texas	5.4
Delaware	5.3
Massachusetts	5.3
Arizona	5.2
Ohio	5.1
Washington	5.0
Maine	4.9
Florida	4.6
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Oregon	4.4
West Virginia	4.3
Kentucky	4.2
Tennessee	4.2
North Carolina	4.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Iowa	3.9
Kansas	3.9
South Carolina	3.9
Arkansas	3.7
Missouri	3.7
Virginia	3.6
Minnesota	3.5
Indiana	3.3
North Dakota	3.3
Wisconsin	3.2
Alabama	3.1
Georgia	3.1
Montana	3.1
New Hampshire	2.9
Idaho	2.8
South Dakota	2.8
Vermont	2.8
Oklahoma	2.7
Utah	2.2
Nebraska	1.9

### Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



### Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

## State Unemployment Rates October 2021 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment in Thousands			% Change Total Employment	
	Oct 21	Sep 21	Oct 20	Oct 21 Sep 21	Oct 21 Oct 20
	Oct 21	Sep 21	Oct 20	Sep 21	Oct 21
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2
Construction	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	-3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
Natural Resources & Mining	3.3	3.3	3.4	0.0	-2.9
Construction	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
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	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
<b>TOTAL NONAG. WAGE &amp; SALARY EMPLOYMENT</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>-9.8</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<b>TOTAL PRIVATE</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>
<b>GOODS PRODUCING</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.5	2.6	2.3	-3.8	8.7
Manufacturing	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	50.0
<b>SERVICE PROVIDING</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>-10.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.4	2.7	2.5	-11.1	-4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.3	1.4	1.2	-7.1	8.3
Professional & Business Services	2.3	2.4	2.2	-4.2	4.5
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	7.6	9.1	6.3	-16.5	20.6
Other Services	0.5	0.6	0.5	-16.7	0.0
<b>GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>-3.4</b>	<b>3.7</b>

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.1
California	6.1
New York	6.0
Hawaii	5.8
Nevada	5.8
District of Columbia	5.6
New Jersey	5.5
Alaska	5.3
Connecticut	5.3
New Mexico	5.3
Maryland	5.1
Massachusetts	5.1
Illinois	5.0
Pennsylvania	4.9
Texas	4.8
Michigan	4.7
Colorado	4.5
Delaware	4.5
Washington	4.4
Louisiana	4.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Rhode Island	4.1
Florida	4.0
Maine	4.0
Mississippi	3.9
Ohio	3.8
Kentucky	3.7
Arizona	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
Oregon	3.4
Kansas	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
South Carolina	3.1
Virginia	3.0
Iowa	2.9
West Virginia	2.9
Missouri	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Indiana	2.5
Minnesota	2.5
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Arkansas	2.4
Georgia	2.4
North Dakota	2.3
South Dakota	2.3
Wisconsin	2.3
New Hampshire	2.2
Oklahoma	2.0
Idaho	1.9
Montana	1.9
Vermont	1.7
Nebraska	1.4
Utah	1.4

## Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

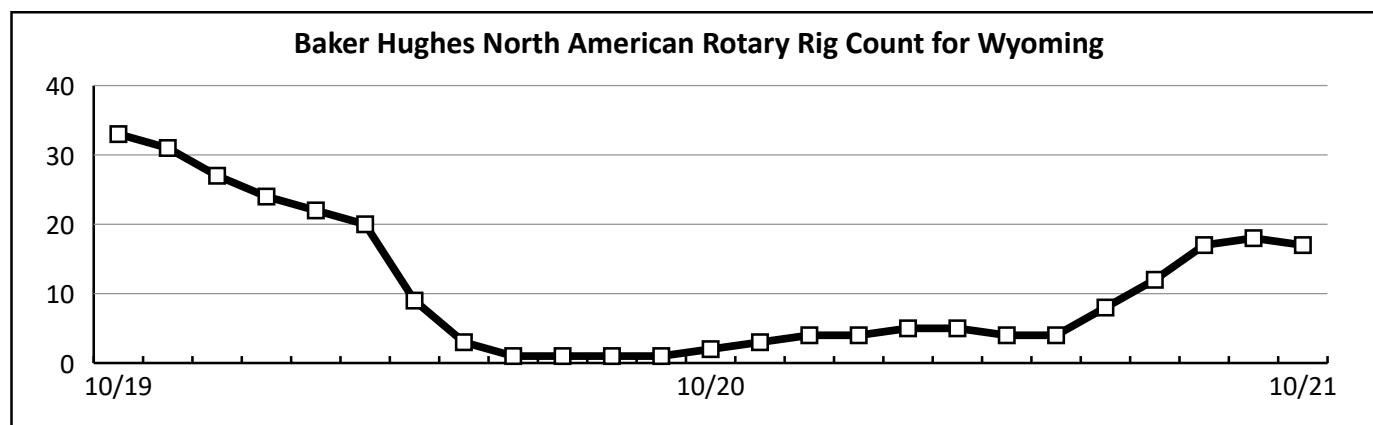
*The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for all items rose 6.2% from October 2020 to October 2021.*

	Oct 2021 (p)	Sep 2021 (r)	Oct 2020 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>277,100</b>	<b>279,000</b>	<b>274,500</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Wyoming State Government	12,300	12,500	13,300	-1.6	-7.5
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,300	47,200	46,700	0.2	1.3
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,900	37,500	36,900	1.1	2.7
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,166,000	7,032,000	6,866,000	1.9	4.4
As a percent of all workers	4.6%	4.6%	4.6%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	460,000	409,000	594,000	12.5	-22.6
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,094,000	4,130,000	6,338,000	-0.9	-35.4
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	5,485	5,677	23,461	-3.4	-76.6
Benefits Paid	\$2,290,995	\$2,312,715	\$10,040,276	-0.9	-77.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$417.68	\$407.38	\$427.96	2.5	-2.4
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	276.6	274.3	260.4	0.8	6.2
Food & Beverages	282.9	280.5	269.2	0.9	5.1
Housing	285.3	283.7	273.0	0.6	4.5
Apparel	124.3	123.4	119.2	0.7	4.3
Transportation	241.0	236.4	203.1	2.0	18.7
Medical Care	527.6	524.8	520.7	0.5	1.3
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	127.3	126.4	122.6	0.7	3.9
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	144.0	143.8	141.5	0.1	1.8
Other Goods & Services	483.6	479.5	463.9	0.8	4.2
<b>Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)</b>					
All Commodities	240.2	235.4	196.5	2.0	22.2
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	195	187	132	4.3	47.7
Valuation	\$53,703,000	\$68,221,000	\$41,107,000	-21.3	30.6
Single Family Homes	116	164	125	-29.3	-7.2
Valuation	\$44,274,000	\$65,791,000	\$40,048,000	-32.7	10.6
Casper MSA <sup>1</sup> Building Permits	20	16	13	25.0	53.8
Valuation	\$3,642,000	\$2,910,000	\$3,364,000	25.2	8.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	75	46	27	63.0	177.8
Valuation	\$11,934,000	\$8,570,000	\$5,932,000	39.3	101.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>					
	17	18	2	-5.6	750.0

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

<sup>1</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.

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



## Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

In October 2021, the lowest unemployment rates were found in Weston (1.7%), Teton (1.8%), Crook (1.9%), and Niobrara (1.9%) counties. Unemployment rates decreased in every county over the year.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Oct 2021 (p)	Sep 2021 (b)	Oct 2020 (b)	Oct 2021 (p)	Sep 2021 (b)	Oct 2020 (b)	Oct 2021 (p)	Sep 2021 (b)	Oct 2020 (b)	Oct 2021 (p)	Sep 2021 (b)	Oct 2020 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,001</b>	<b>47,573</b>	<b>46,714</b>	<b>45,895</b>	<b>46,353</b>	<b>44,887</b>	<b>1,106</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,827</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>
Big Horn	5,465	5,541	5,471	5,340	5,402	5,295	125	139	176	2.3	2.5	3.2
Fremont	19,405	19,361	19,328	18,921	18,822	18,438	484	539	890	2.5	2.8	4.6
Hot Springs	2,298	2,306	2,235	2,252	2,251	2,152	46	55	83	2.0	2.4	3.7
Park	15,758	16,308	15,683	15,394	15,920	15,138	364	388	545	2.3	2.4	3.5
Washakie	4,075	4,057	3,997	3,988	3,958	3,864	87	99	133	2.1	2.4	3.3
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>50,339</b>	<b>50,255</b>	<b>51,146</b>	<b>49,102</b>	<b>48,871</b>	<b>48,822</b>	<b>1,237</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>2,324</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Campbell	22,052	21,903	22,878	21,416	21,171	21,536	636	732	1,342	2.9	3.3	5.9
Crook	3,931	4,013	4,019	3,858	3,932	3,899	73	81	120	1.9	2.0	3.0
Johnson	4,313	4,357	4,218	4,218	4,259	4,053	95	98	165	2.2	2.2	3.9
Sheridan	16,211	16,173	16,188	15,844	15,774	15,603	367	399	585	2.3	2.5	3.6
Weston	3,832	3,809	3,843	3,766	3,735	3,731	66	74	112	1.7	1.9	2.9
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>58,809</b>	<b>59,702</b>	<b>58,165</b>	<b>57,342</b>	<b>58,144</b>	<b>55,549</b>	<b>1,467</b>	<b>1,558</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>
Lincoln	9,861	9,944	9,444	9,666	9,732	9,134	195	212	310	2.0	2.1	3.3
Sublette	4,021	4,104	4,035	3,901	3,966	3,832	120	138	203	3.0	3.4	5.0
Sweetwater	19,363	19,194	20,460	18,756	18,535	19,345	607	659	1,115	3.1	3.4	5.4
Teton	16,536	17,491	14,929	16,234	17,213	14,380	302	278	549	1.8	1.6	3.7
Uinta	9,028	8,969	9,297	8,785	8,698	8,858	243	271	439	2.7	3.0	4.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>81,052</b>	<b>80,790</b>	<b>82,216</b>	<b>79,286</b>	<b>78,797</b>	<b>79,338</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,993</b>	<b>2,878</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Albany	19,235	19,213	18,991	18,841	18,772	18,432	394	441	559	2.0	2.3	2.9
Goshen	6,576	6,632	6,730	6,445	6,483	6,515	131	149	215	2.0	2.2	3.2
Laramie	49,389	49,008	50,521	48,274	47,747	48,615	1,115	1,261	1,906	2.3	2.6	3.8
Niobrara	1,303	1,325	1,288	1,278	1,293	1,249	25	32	39	1.9	2.4	3.0
Platte	4,549	4,612	4,686	4,448	4,502	4,527	101	110	159	2.2	2.4	3.4
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>55,079</b>	<b>54,682</b>	<b>56,436</b>	<b>53,434</b>	<b>52,831</b>	<b>53,129</b>	<b>1,645</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Carbon	8,432	8,562	8,353	8,258	8,363	8,115	174	199	238	2.1	2.3	2.8
Converse	7,549	7,482	7,846	7,358	7,271	7,416	191	211	430	2.5	2.8	5.5
Natrona	39,098	38,638	40,237	37,818	37,197	37,598	1,280	1,441	2,639	3.3	3.7	6.6
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>292,278</b>	<b>292,998</b>	<b>294,677</b>	<b>285,057</b>	<b>284,994</b>	<b>281,723</b>	<b>7,221</b>	<b>8,004</b>	<b>12,954</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.1	4.5	5.4
U.S. ....										4.3	4.6	6.6
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										4.6	4.8	6.9

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2021 Run Date 11/2021.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

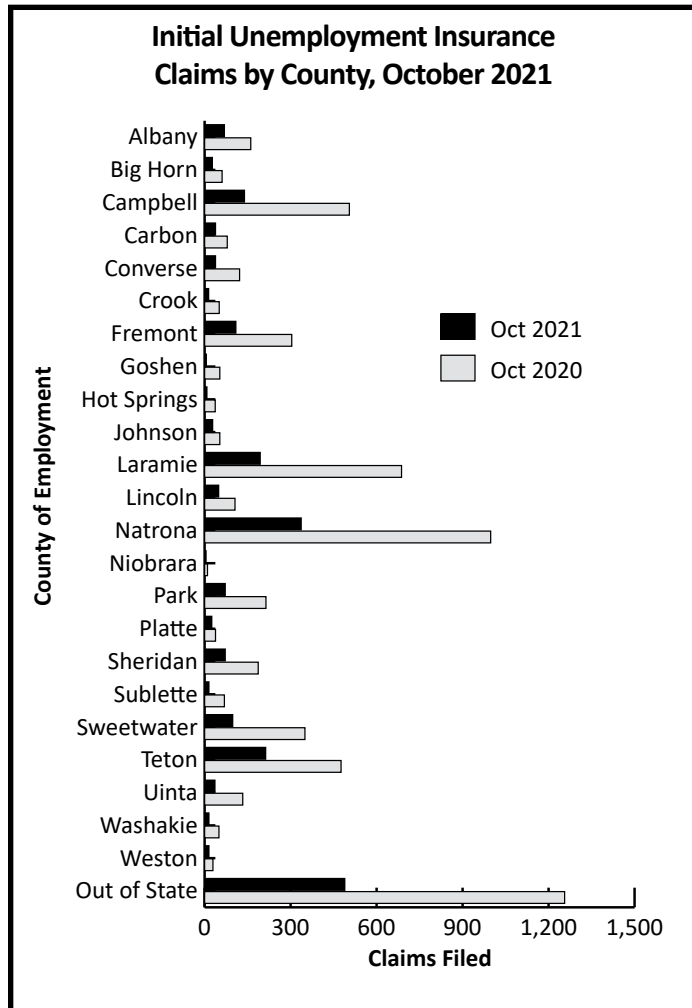
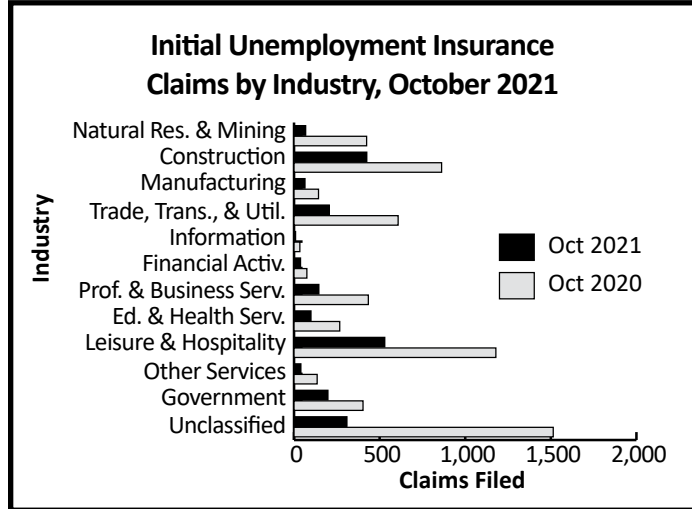
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.



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

by: Michael Moore, Editor

October marked the eighth consecutive month of over-the-year decreases in initial claims. There were 2,136 initial claims, down from 6,084 in October 2020 (-3,948 or -64.9%).



## Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Oct 21	Sep 21	Oct 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Claims Filed	2,136	1,286	6,084	66.1	-64.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	558	384	1,431	45.3	-61.0
Natural Resources & Mining	68	53	424	28.3	-84.0
Mining	56	46	410	21.7	-86.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	6	6	32	0.0	-81.3
Construction	425	273	862	55.7	-50.7
Manufacturing	64	57	143	12.3	-55.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,070	580	2,735	84.5	-60.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	206	198	608	4.0	-66.1
Wholesale Trade	21	26	106	-19.2	-80.2
Retail Trade	103	118	281	-12.7	-63.3
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	81	52	220	55.8	-63.2
Information	9	4	34	125.0	-73.5
Financial Activities	38	25	75	52.0	-49.3
Professional & Business Services	145	90	434	61.1	-66.6
Educational & Health Services	99	88	267	12.5	-62.9
Leisure & Hospitality	530	152	1,179	248.7	-55.0
Other Services, except Public Admin.	40	20	135	100.0	-70.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	198	108	403	83.3	-50.9
Federal Government	107	21	184	409.5	-41.8
State Government	19	11	32	72.7	-40.6
Local Government	71	75	187	-5.3	-62.0
Local Education	15	24	70	-37.5	-78.6
UNCLASSIFIED	309	213	1,514	45.1	-79.6
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	194	210	687	-7.6	-71.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	57	67	195	-14.9	-70.8
Construction	44	57	147	-22.8	-70.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	99	103	285	-3.9	-65.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	29	34	77	-14.7	-62.3
Financial Activities	6	4	9	50.0	-33.3
Professional & Business Services	24	30	64	-20.0	-62.5
Educational & Health Services	9	21	48	-57.1	-81.3
Leisure & Hospitality	23	7	58	228.6	-60.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	8	9	29	-11.1	-72.4
UNCLASSIFIED	29	30	176	-3.3	-83.5
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	337	214	998	57.5	-66.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	116	64	254	81.3	-54.3
Construction	101	42	167	140.5	-39.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	147	111	507	32.4	-71.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	45	43	148	4.7	-69.6
Financial Activities	5	6	19	-16.7	-73.7
Professional & Business Services	22	9	97	144.4	-77.3
Educational & Health Services	36	25	67	44.0	-46.3
Leisure & Hospitality	25	23	119	8.7	-79.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	15	9	36	66.7	-58.3
UNCLASSIFIED	58	29	199	100.0	-70.9

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

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

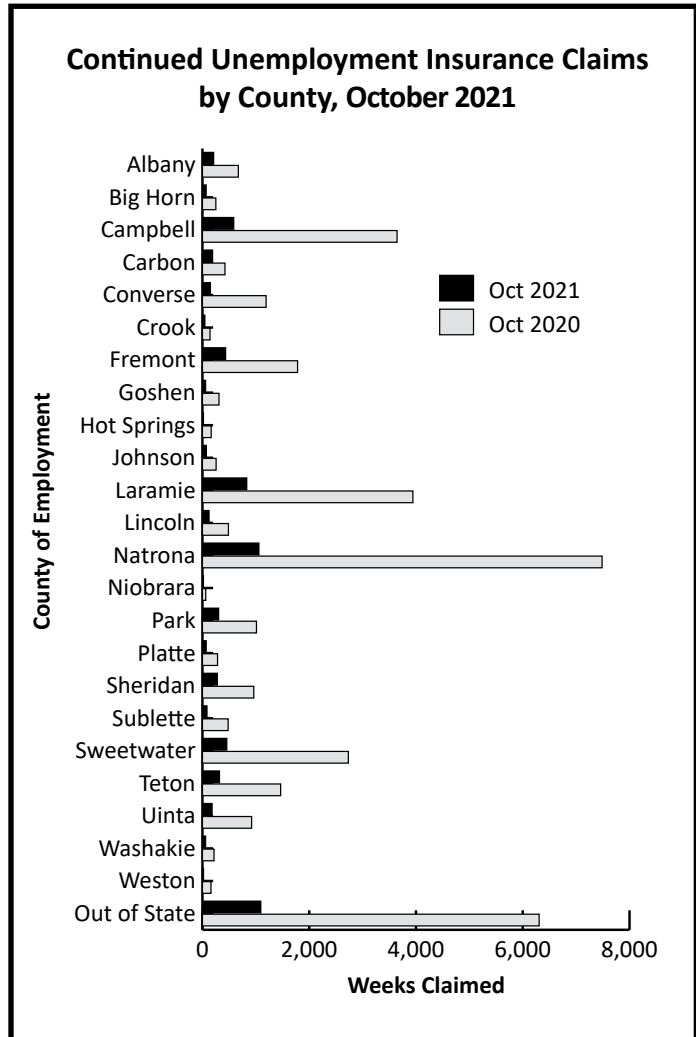
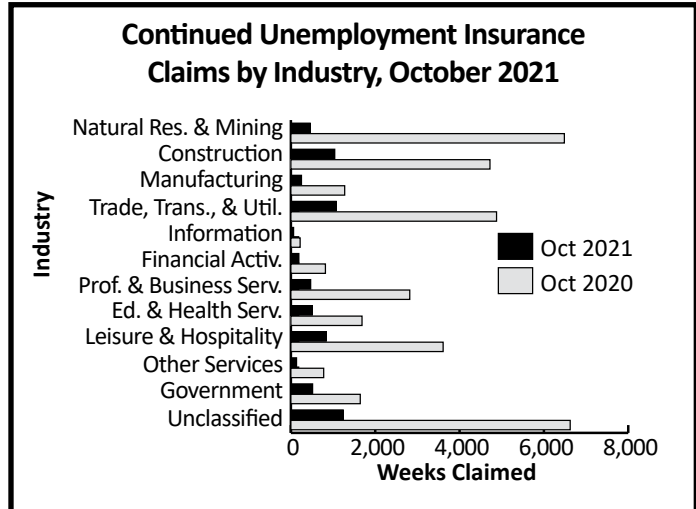
by: *Michael Moore, Editor*

The number of continued weeks claimed decreased from 35,565 in October 2020 to 6,782 in October 2021 (-28,783, or -80.9%).

## Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Oct 21	Sep 21	Oct 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	6,782	6,882	35,565	-1.5	-80.9
Total Unique Claimants	2,552	2,105	11,681	21.2	-78.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,749	1,758	12,483	-0.5	-86.0
Natural Resources & Mining	457	495	6,485	-7.7	-93.0
Mining	395	447	6,409	-11.6	-93.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	73	75	229	-2.7	-68.1
Construction	1,040	985	4,721	5.6	-78.0
Manufacturing	251	277	1,276	-9.4	-80.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,277	3,283	14,812	-0.2	-77.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,073	1,130	4,877	-5.0	-78.0
Wholesale Trade	234	268	1,649	-12.7	-85.8
Retail Trade	546	571	1,767	-4.4	-69.1
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	292	290	1,460	0.7	-80.0
Information	64	81	219	-21.0	-70.8
Financial Activities	189	245	819	-22.9	-76.9
Professional & Business Services	469	546	2,819	-14.1	-83.4
Educational & Health Services	506	609	1,687	-16.9	-70.0
Leisure & Hospitality	838	526	3,610	59.3	-76.8
Other Services, except Public Admin.	134	143	778	-6.3	-82.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	515	555	1,645	-7.2	-68.7
Federal Government	105	68	234	54.4	-55.1
State Government	56	47	261	19.1	-78.5
Local Government	353	439	1,148	-19.6	-69.3
Local Education	114	127	356	-10.2	-68.0
UNCLASSIFIED	1,240	1,285	6,623	-3.5	-81.3
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	830	1,014	3,942	-18.1	-78.9
Total Unique Claimants	306	326	1,275	-6.1	-76.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	207	194	909	6.7	-77.2
Construction	151	142	440	6.3	-65.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	439	542	1,923	-19.0	-77.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	175	191	596	-8.4	-70.6
Financial Activities	36	45	108	-20.0	-66.7
Professional & Business Services	93	125	378	-25.6	-75.4
Educational & Health Services	68	97	339	-29.9	-79.9
Leisure & Hospitality	36	47	365	-23.4	-90.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	38	52	277	-26.9	-86.3
UNCLASSIFIED	143	224	832	-36.2	-82.8
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,058	1,194	7,486	-11.4	-85.9
Total Unique Claimants	410	376	2,390	9.0	-82.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	222	250	2,582	-11.2	-91.4
Construction	152	131	719	16.0	-78.9
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	598	714	3,694	-16.2	-83.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	255	256	1,530	-0.4	-83.3
Financial Activities	32	51	286	-37.3	-88.8
Professional & Business Services	48	71	606	-32.4	-92.1
Educational & Health Services	137	148	343	-7.4	-60.1
Leisure & Hospitality	82	122	575	-32.8	-85.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	57	68	107	-16.2	-46.7
UNCLASSIFIED	179	161	1,101	11.2	-83.7

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



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