

# TRENDS

## 2020Q2 Quarterly Update

# COVID-19 Pandemic Forces Historic Job Losses in 2020Q2

by: *Michael Moore, Editor*

*This article provides an overview of Wyoming’s employment and wages in second quarter 2020, during 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](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm).*

Wyoming lost more than 27,000 jobs over the year in second quarter 2020 (2020Q2) as the COVID-19 pandemic forced businesses to close and lay off some employees. In addition, total wages fell by \$216.5 million over the year (see Table 1). Leisure & hospitality suffered the greatest losses of all industries, including more than 10,000 jobs and nearly \$50 million in total wages.

This article shows the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment and wages in Wyoming at the industry and county levels for 2020Q2 based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

**Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2019Q2 and 2020Q2**

	2020Q2	2019Q2	Change, 2019Q2-2020Q2	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	252,422	279,155	-26,733	-9.6
Total Wages	\$3.2 Billion	\$3.4 Billion	-\$216.5 Million	-6.4
Average Weekly Wage	\$964	\$931	\$33	3.5

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- From November 2019 to November 2020, unemployment rates rose in almost every county in Wyoming. ... *page 21*
- Continued Unemployment Insurance claims in natural resources & mining decreased by more than one-third from October to November (-2,365, or -36.7%). ... *page 23*



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## Introduction

Wyoming’s average monthly employment in 2020Q2 was 252,422, a decrease of 26,733 jobs (-9.6%) compared to 2019Q2 (see Table 2, page 4). The state’s total wages were \$3.2 billion, down \$216.5 million (-6.4%) over the year. The average weekly wage was \$964, \$33 higher than the prior year. A key reason for the increase in the average weekly wage is that during economic downturns, employers tend to retain older, more experienced workers who likely have higher wages and

let go of younger, less experienced workers with lower wages (U.S. BLS, 2016).

The over-the-year job losses in 2020Q2 were unprecedented, both in terms of volume and percentage change (see Figure 1). The previous record job losses and percentage change occurred in 2009Q4, when Wyoming lost 18,039 jobs from the prior year, a decrease of 6.4% (Research & Planning, 2020a). Those job losses occurred during the first of two recent periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4. An *economic downturn* is defined by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services

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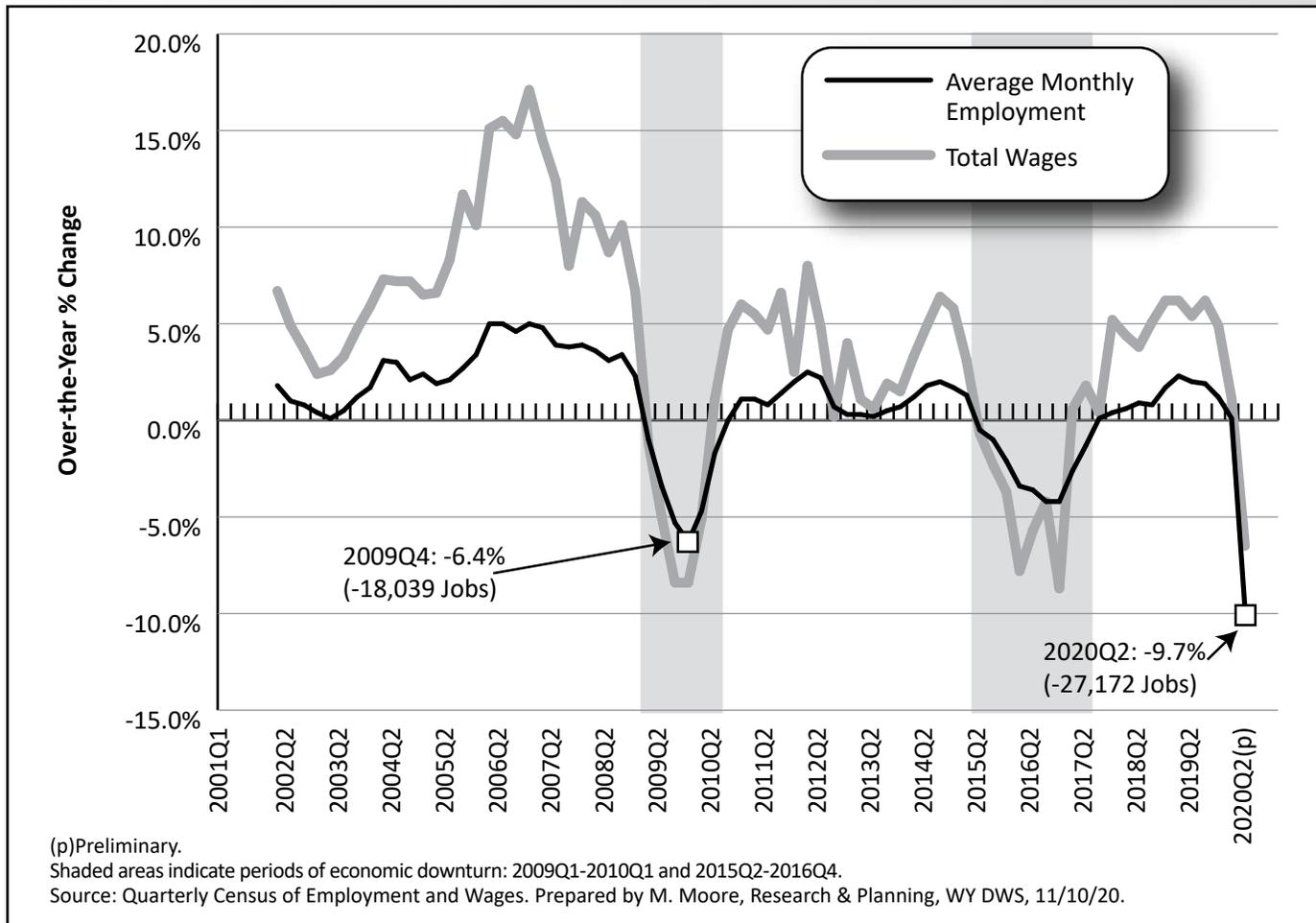


Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2002Q1-2020Q2

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2010Q2-2020Q2

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	%		\$	%		\$	%
2010Q2	273,044	-4,853	-1.7	\$2,802.8	\$29.7	1.1	\$790	\$22	2.9
2010Q3	279,429	1,195	0.4	\$2,866.7	\$130.6	4.8	\$789	\$33	4.3
2010Q4	272,511	3,072	1.1	\$3,087.1	\$175.5	6.0	\$871	\$40	4.8
2011Q1	263,558	2,832	1.1	\$2,769.1	\$141.5	5.4	\$808	\$33	4.3
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	268,924	185	0.1	\$3,351.3	\$37.3	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2(p)	252,422	-26,733	-9.6	\$3,163.2	-\$216.5	-6.4	\$964	\$33	3.5

Boxed area indicates period of economic downturn: 2015Q2-2016Q4. An economic downturn is defined as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decrease in average monthly employment and total wages.

(p)Preliminary. Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Revised by C. Touts, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.

#### Box: 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).

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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.

Both recent downturns were preceded by declining energy prices and job losses in Wyoming’s mining sector (Moore, 2019). Similarly, Wyoming experienced three consecutive quarters of job losses in mining from 2019Q3 to 2020Q1, even before the onset of the pandemic (see Figures 4 and 5, pages 7 and 8).

The job losses brought on by the pandemic lowered Wyoming’s average monthly employment to a level not seen since 2004 (see Figure 2).

were not available for comparison purposes at the time this article was written.

### Industry

Industries are classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure for mining (NAICS 21) can be found in the box on page 4. Table 3 (see page 6) shows employment and wages at the two-digit sector level. Substantial over-the-year job losses occurred in nearly every industry, with the greatest losses seen in leisure & hospitality (NAICS 71-72; -10,255, or -27.6%) and mining, including oil & gas (NAICS 21; -4,541, or -21.7%). These two industries accounted for more than half of the state’s total 26,733 jobs lost.

Please note that national data for 2020Q2

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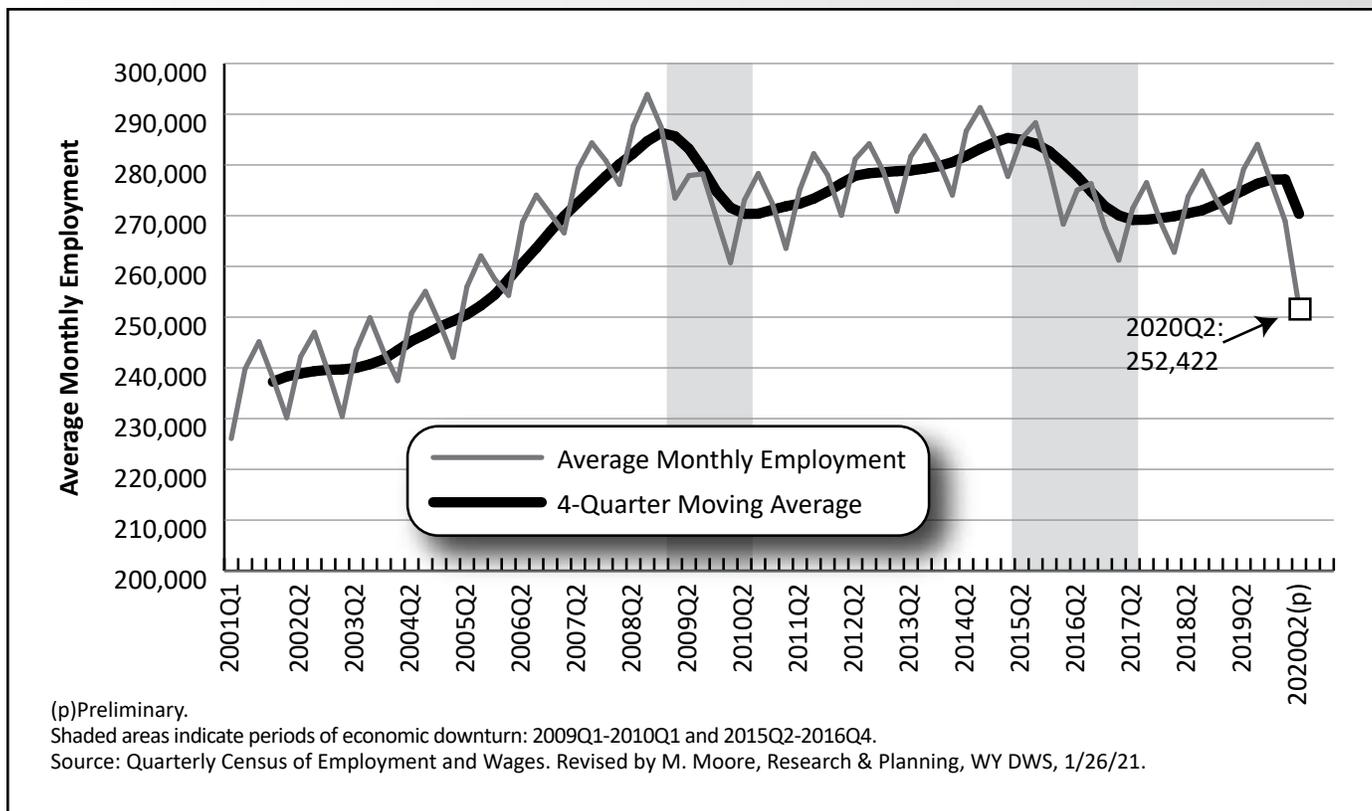


Figure 2: Average Monthly Employment Across All Industries in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2020Q2

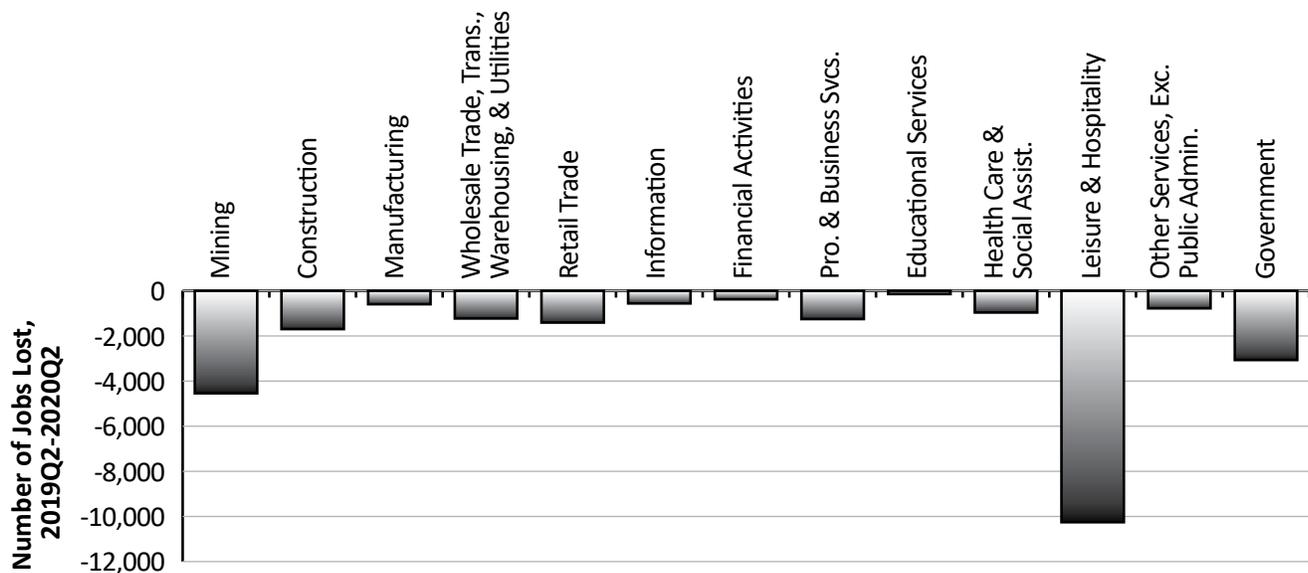
**Table 3: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS<sup>a</sup> Sector and Ownership, 2019Q2 and 2020Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q2	2019Q2	Change N	Change %	2020Q2	2019Q2	Change \$	Change %
	<b>Ownership - Total</b>	<b>252,422</b>	<b>279,155</b>	<b>-26,733</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>\$3,163.2</b>	<b>\$3,379.7</b>	<b>-\$216.5</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
	<b>Ownership - Private</b>	<b>188,600</b>	<b>212,267</b>	<b>-23,667</b>	<b>-11.1</b>	<b>\$2,275.4</b>	<b>\$2,515.4</b>	<b>-\$240.0</b>	<b>-9.5</b>
11	Agriculture	2,954	2,909	45	1.6	\$24.8	\$23.8	\$1.0	4.4
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	16,372	20,913	-4,541	-21.7	\$358.4	\$463.0	-\$104.6	-22.6
23	Construction	21,278	22,974	-1,695	-7.4	\$285.4	\$314.7	-\$29.3	-9.3
31	Manufacturing	9,355	9,948	-593	-6.0	\$157.5	\$165.3	-\$7.7	-4.7
42, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,767	20,991	-1,224	-5.8	\$302.5	\$330.9	-\$28.4	-8.6
44-45	Retail Trade	27,550	28,956	-1,406	-4.9	\$218.4	\$212.6	\$5.8	2.7
51	Information	2,888	3,446	-557	-16.2	\$38.3	\$41.5	-\$3.2	-7.8
52-53	Financial Activities	10,743	11,118	-375	-3.4	\$160.2	\$156.0	\$4.2	2.7
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	18,152	19,403	-1,251	-6.4	\$237.6	\$255.4	-\$17.8	-7.0
61	Educational Services	1,515	1,657	-142	-8.6	\$15.5	\$14.1	\$1.4	9.6
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	24,599	25,558	-960	-3.8	\$271.2	\$278.2	-\$7.0	-2.5
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	26,881	37,136	-10,255	-27.6	\$139.8	\$189.5	-\$49.7	-26.2
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,441	7,216	-775	-10.7	\$63.6	\$69.6	-\$6.0	-8.6
	<b>Total Government</b>	<b>63,822</b>	<b>66,888</b>	<b>-3,066</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>\$887.8</b>	<b>\$864.4</b>	<b>\$23.5</b>	<b>2.7</b>
	Federal Government	7,772	7,702	70	0.9	\$141.9	\$127.5	\$14.4	11.3
	State Government	12,681	12,626	55	0.4	\$183.4	\$178.0	\$5.4	3.1
	Local Government	43,368	46,559	-3,191	-6.9	\$562.5	\$558.9	\$3.6	0.6
61	Educational Services	21,508	23,645	-2,137	-9.0	\$283.3	\$283.7	-\$0.4	-0.1

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.



Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/10/20.

**Figure 3: Total Number of Jobs Lost in Wyoming by Industry, 2019Q2-2020Q2**

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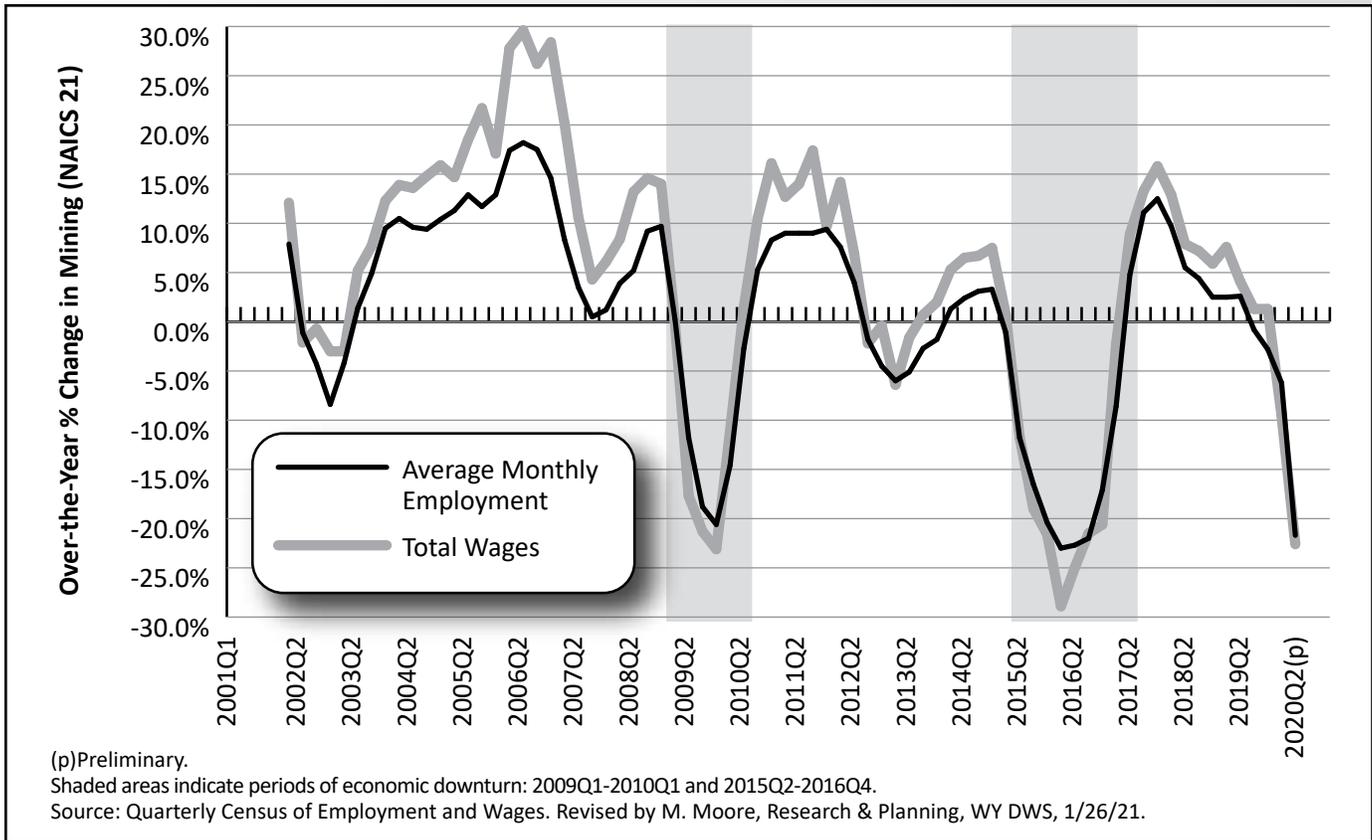
Tables and figures showing more detail for the mining and leisure & hospitality industries are provided in this article as well; those industry-specific tables include data for selected subsectors (three-digit), industry groups (four-digit), and detailed national industries (six-digit).

Employment in Wyoming’s private sector decreased by 23,667 jobs (-11.1%) over the year. Besides mining and leisure & hospitality, other sectors that experienced notable job losses included construction (-1,695, or -7.4%), retail trade (-1,406, or -4.9%), professional & business services (-1,251, or -6.4%), and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (-1,224, or -5.8%). Agriculture added 45 jobs, an increase of 1.6%.

Total government lost 3,066 jobs, a decrease of 4.6%. Those job losses were concentrated in local government (-3,191, or -6.9%), which includes educational services (-2,137, or -9.0%). Minor growth was seen in federal (70 jobs, or 0.9%) and state (55, or 0.4%) governments experienced minor growth over the year.

**Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)**

Employment in mining fell from 20,913 in 2019Q2 to 16,372 in 2020Q2 (-4,541, or -21.7%). Mining contributed 6.5% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2020Q2. As previously mentioned, recent job losses in mining began before the COVID-19 pandemic, as 2020Q2 marked the fourth consecutive quarter of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment (see Figure 4). The 21.7% decrease in



**Figure 4: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2020Q2**

average monthly employment in mining was similar to declines seen in 2015 and 2016 during the most recent economic downturn.

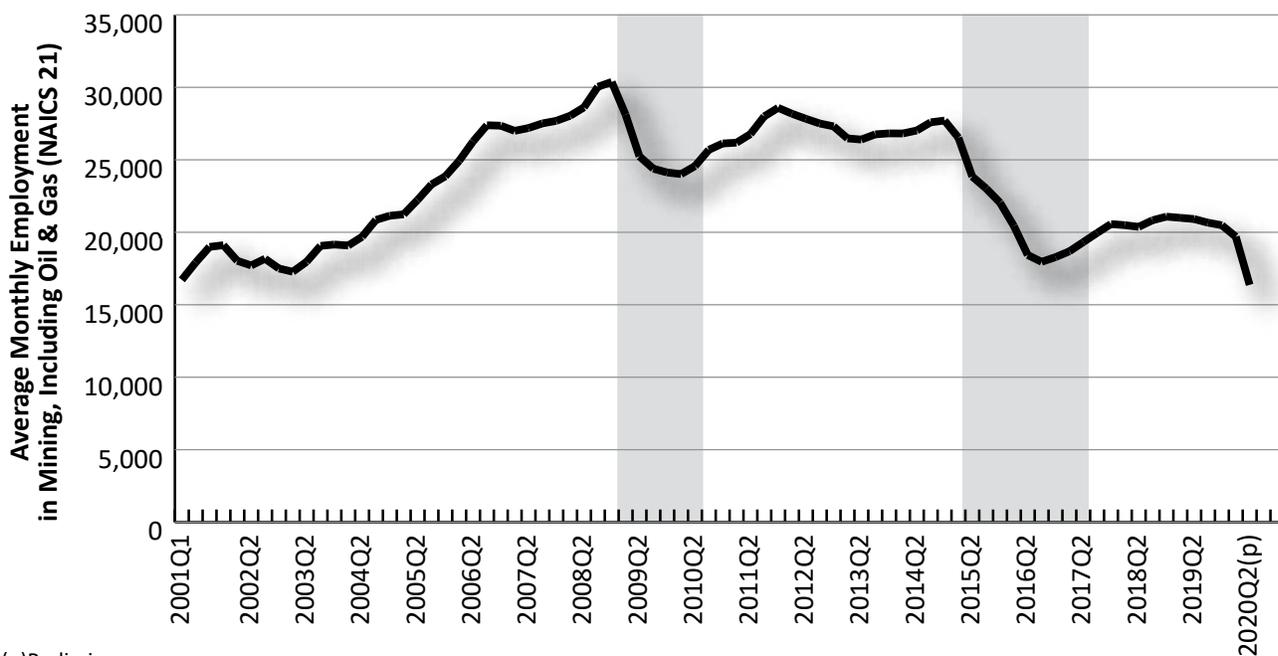
Figure 5 illustrates average monthly employment in mining dating back to 2001Q1. The 16,372 total jobs in mining in 2020Q1 represented the lowest employment in the industry since at least 2001.

All three mining subsectors lost jobs in 2020Q2 (see Table 4, page 9). The vast majority of lost jobs (-3,994) were in support activities for mining (NAICS 213), which includes drilling oil & gas wells, along with support activities for oil & gas, coal, metal, and nonmetallic minerals mining. Within this subsector, employment in support activities for oil & gas operations (NAICS 213112) decreased

by 2,948 jobs (-36.9%) and employment in drilling oil & gas wells (NAICS 213111) decreased by 988 jobs (-58.6%).

Employment in the mining, except oil & gas subsector (NAICS 212) decreased by 350 jobs (-4.4%). The majority of those job losses were seen in coal mining (NAICS 2121; -344, or -6.6%), which has steadily decreased since the start of the most recent economic downturn in 2015 (Research & Planning, 2020b). As noted by Moore (2020), one in every four jobs in coal mining in 2010Q1 was lost over the next decade.

Employment in oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) decreased from 2,959 to 2,761 (-198, or -6.7%). Crude petroleum extraction (NAICS 211120) lost 260 jobs (-15.5%), while natural gas extraction (NAICS 211130) added 63 jobs (4.9%).



(p) Preliminary. Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4. Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.

Figure 5: Average Monthly Employment in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2020Q2

Total wages decreased from \$463.0 million in 2019Q2 to \$358.4 million in 2020Q2 (-\$104.6 million, or -22.6%). Total wages in mining accounted for 11.3% of the state’s total wages in 2020Q1. By comparison, a decade ago in 2010Q2, mining contributed 16.0% of the state’s total wages (Research & Planning, 2020c).

**Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72)**

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

and accommodation & food services (NAICS 72). In 2020Q1, leisure & hospitality accounted for 10.6% of all jobs and 4.4% of total wages in Wyoming.

As previously discussed, leisure & hospitality lost 10,255 jobs over the year, substantially more than any other industry. On March 20, a state health order called for the closure of “schools, theaters, bars, nightclubs, coffee shops, employee cafeterias, self-serve buffets, salad bars, unpackaged self-serve food services, gyms, conference rooms and

**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), 2019Q2-2020Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q2	2019Q2	N	%	2020Q2	2019Q2	\$	%
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	16,372	20,913	-4,541	-21.7	\$358.4	\$463.0	-\$104.6	-22.6
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,761	2,959	-198	-6.7	\$70.5	\$77.5	-\$7.0	-9.1
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	1,423	1,683	-260	-15.5	\$32.5	\$40.2	-\$7.7	-19.2
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,339	1,276	63	4.9	\$38.0	\$37.2	\$0.7	1.9
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,617	7,967	-350	-4.4	\$172.2	\$183.8	-\$11.6	-6.3
2121	Coal Mining	4,893	5,237	-344	-6.6	\$110.7	\$118.2	-\$7.5	-6.3
2122	Metal Ore Mining	96	105	-9	-8.5	\$2.7	\$2.9	-\$0.2	-6.1
212291	Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ore Mining	96	105	-9	-8.5	\$2.7	\$2.9	-\$0.2	-6.1
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	20	20	0	0.0	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	-2.8
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	258	228	30	13.2	\$3.9	\$3.4	\$0.5	14.0
212325	Clay, Ceramic, & Refractory Minerals Mining	573	603	-30	-5.0	\$8.2	\$8.9	-\$0.7	-8.0
212391	Potash, Soda, & Borate Mineral Mining	1,662	1,657	5	0.3	\$45.0	\$48.6	-\$3.6	-7.4
213	Support Activities For Mining	5,994	9,987	-3,994	-40.0	\$115.7	\$201.7	-\$86.0	-42.6
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	698	1,686	-988	-58.6	\$16.4	\$36.9	-\$20.5	-55.4
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	5,033	7,980	-2,948	-36.9	\$95.1	\$159.5	-\$64.4	-40.4
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	134	187	-53	-28.2	\$1.9	\$2.7	-\$0.8	-28.8
213114	Support Activities For Metal Mining	65	76	-12	-15.3	\$1.4	\$1.8	-\$0.5	-26.4
213115	Support Activities For Nonmetallic Minerals	64	58	6	11.0	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.1	12.3

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.

museums” through April 3, which was then extended through April 30. Many of these types of businesses are classified in the leisure & hospitality supersector.

Total wages in leisure & hospitality

decreased by \$49.7 million (-26.2%).

Table 5 shows employment and wages for leisure & hospitality by three-digit subsector and four-digit industry. Substantial job losses were seen in

**Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2019Q2 & 2020Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q2	2019Q2	Over-the-Year Change		2020Q2	2019Q2	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>71-72</b>	<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</b>	<b>26,881</b>	<b>37,136</b>	<b>-10,255</b>	<b>-27.6</b>	<b>\$139.8</b>	<b>\$189.5</b>	<b>-\$49.7</b>	<b>-26.2</b>
<b>71</b>	<b>Arts, Entertainment, &amp; Recreation</b>	<b>2,698</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>-1,012</b>	<b>-27.3</b>	<b>\$17.0</b>	<b>\$20.5</b>	<b>-\$3.4</b>	<b>-16.8</b>
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	303	536	-233	-43.4	\$3.2	\$3.5	-\$0.3	-8.3
7111	Performing Arts Companies	90	131	-41	-31.0	\$1.1	\$0.6	\$0.4	68.2
7112	Spectator Sports	37	37	0	0.0	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	3.8
7113	Promoters Of Performing Arts & Sports	91	274	-183	-66.8	\$0.9	\$1.3	-\$0.4	-30.9
7114	Agents & Managers For Public Figures	5	5	0	0.0	\$0.3	\$0.7	-\$0.4	-58.7
7115	Independent Artists, Writers, & Performers	80	90	-9	-10.4	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$0.1	8.5
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	379	434	-55	-12.7	\$3.2	\$3.4	-\$0.2	-7.0
7121	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	379	434	-55	-12.7	\$3.2	\$3.4	-\$0.2	-7.0
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	2,015	2,739	-724	-26.4	\$10.7	\$13.6	-\$2.9	-21.5
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	11	27	-17	-61.0	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.0	-53.9
7132	Gambling Industries	158	167	-9	-5.4	\$0.8	\$0.9	-\$0.1	-11.3
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	1,847	2,545	-698	-27.4	\$9.8	\$12.6	-\$2.8	-22.1
<b>72</b>	<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	<b>24,183</b>	<b>33,426</b>	<b>-9,243</b>	<b>-27.7</b>	<b>\$122.8</b>	<b>\$169.0</b>	<b>-\$46.3</b>	<b>-27.4</b>
721	Accommodation	7,526	12,581	-5,055	-40.2	\$48.3	\$76.8	-\$28.5	-37.1
7211	Traveler Accommodation	6,464	11,182	-4,717	-42.2	\$39.8	\$67.4	-\$27.6	-41.0
7212	RV Parks & Recreational Camps	912	1,233	-321	-26.0	\$6.7	\$7.7	-\$1.0	-12.7
7213	Rooming & Boarding Houses	150	167	-17	-10.0	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$0.1	5.3
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	16,657	20,845	-4,188	-20.1	\$74.5	\$92.2	-\$17.8	-19.3
7223	Special Food Services	280	431	-151	-35.1	\$1.8	\$2.6	-\$0.7	-28.3
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,483	1,989	-506	-25.4	\$6.1	\$7.9	-\$1.8	-22.5
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	14,895	18,425	-3,530	-19.2	\$66.5	\$81.7	-\$15.3	-18.7

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.

accommodation (NAICS 721; -5,055, or -40.2%) and food services & drinking places (NAICS 722; -4,188, or -20.1%). Employment in restaurants & other eating places (NAICS 7225) decreased from 18,425 in 2019Q2 to 14,895 in 2020Q2 (-3,530, or -19.2%). In other words, the restaurants & other eating places subsector lost nearly one in every five jobs over the year.

All other subsectors in leisure & hospitality lost jobs as well, including performing arts & spectator sports (NAICS 711; -233, or -43.4%), museums, historical sites, zoos, & parks (NAICS 712; -55, or -12.7%), and amusements, gambling, & recreation (NAICS 713; -724, or -26.4%).

Leisure & hospitality in Wyoming

historically has been somewhat immune to the sizeable increases and decreases in employment seen during periods of rapid growth and contraction in industries such as mining and construction. Prior to the onset of the pandemic in 2020Q2, leisure & hospitality had never experienced an over-the-year decline in employment of more than 6.2% in the last 20 years (2009Q4; see Figure 6).

Wyoming’s leisure & hospitality industry has largely seen slow, steady growth in employment over the last decade, with relatively few job losses during the 2015Q2-2016Q4 economic downturn (see Figure 7, page 12). Leisure & hospitality’s average monthly employment of 26,881 represented the fewest jobs in that industry since 2001Q1.

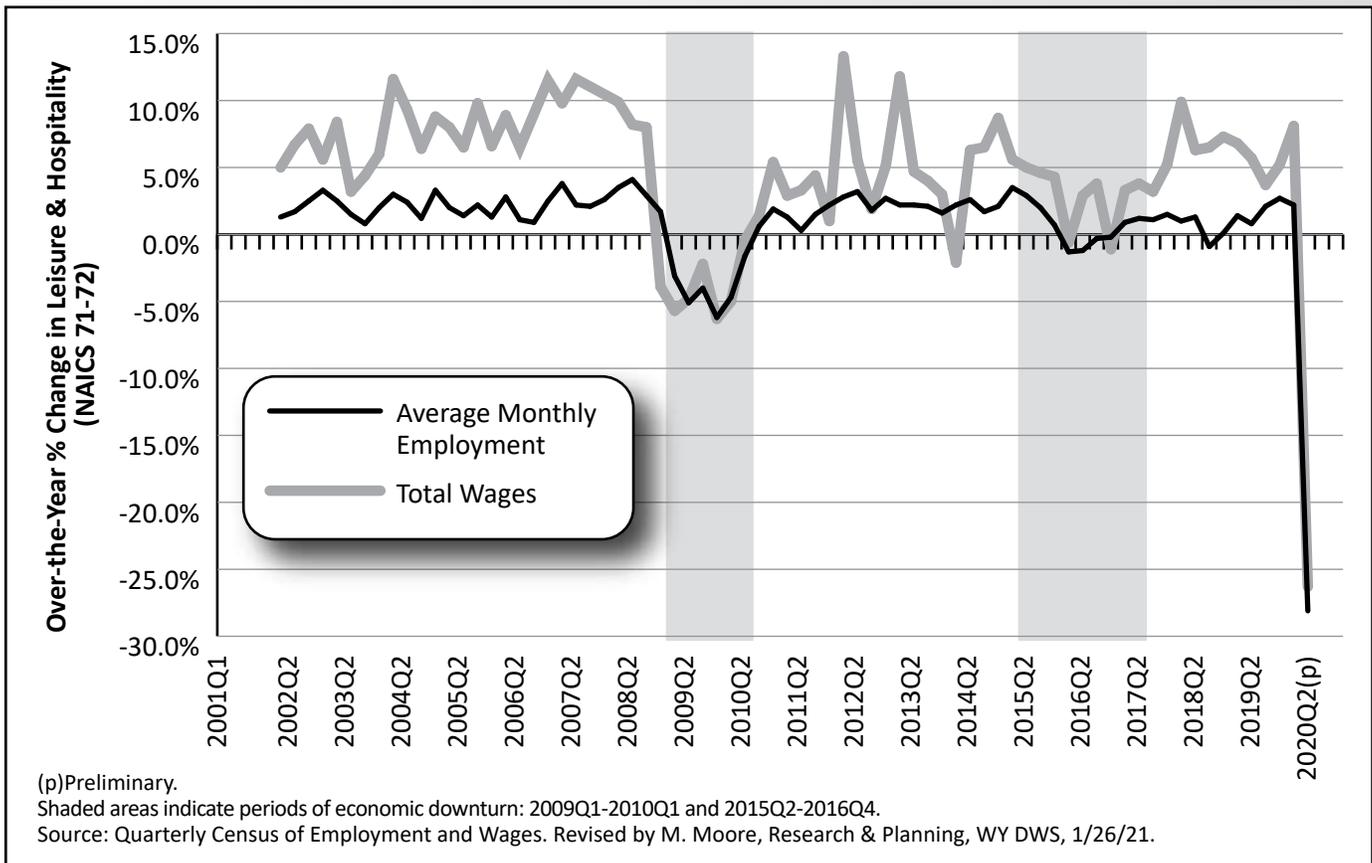


Figure 6: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2020Q2

**County**

Over-the-year job losses were seen in each of Wyoming’s 23 counties (see Table 6 and Figure 8, page 13). The greatest job losses were seen in Teton (-4,587), Natrona (-4,079), Sweetwater (-2,994), Laramie (-2,692), and Campbell (-2,365) counties. The counties that saw the greatest percentage decreases in average monthly employment were nonclassified<sup>1</sup> (-27.2%), Teton (-21.8%), Converse (-15.6%), Sweetwater (-13.2%), and Park (-12.7%).

As previously mentioned, leisure & hospitality and mining lost the most jobs over the year, and counties with large

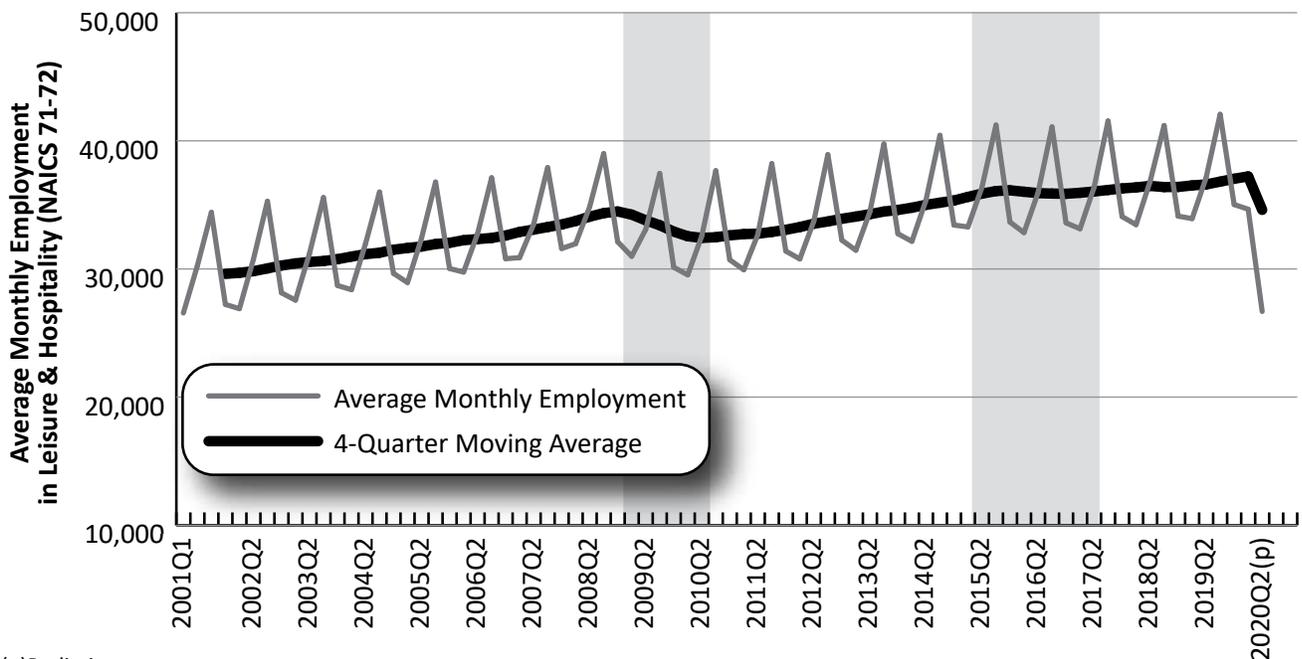
numbers of jobs in those industries were hardest hit by the pandemic. This section provides industry level data for Natrona and Teton counties, the two counties that lost the greatest number of jobs over the year.

**Natrona County**

Natrona County lost jobs in nearly all sectors (see Table 7, page 14), with the greatest job losses seen in leisure & hospitality (-1,183 and mining (-941). Over the year, Natrona County lost approximately one in three jobs in mining (-32.8%) and one in four jobs in leisure & hospitality (-25.1%). Other notable job losses were seen in professional & business services (-354, or -12.2%), wholesale trade, transportation,

1 The employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

(Text continued on page 14)



(p) Preliminary. Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4. Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.

Figure 7: Average Monthly Employment in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2001Q1-2020Q2

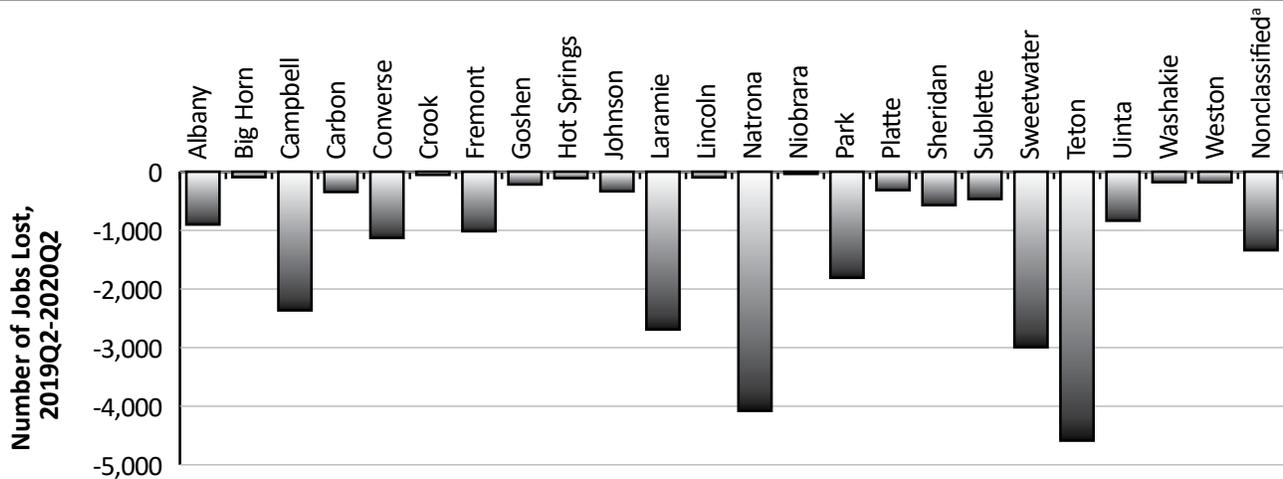
**Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q2-2020Q2**

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2020Q2	2019Q2	Change		2020Q2	2019Q2	Change	
			N	%			\$	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>252,422</b>	<b>279,155</b>	<b>-26,733</b>	<b>-9.6</b>	<b>\$3,163.2</b>	<b>\$3,379.7</b>	<b>-\$216.5</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
Albany	14,858	15,757	-900	-5.7	\$167.9	\$163.7	\$4.2	2.6
Big Horn	4,110	4,201	-92	-2.2	\$44.1	\$42.7	\$1.4	3.3
Campbell	23,070	25,435	-2,365	-9.3	\$331.6	\$365.8	-\$34.3	-9.4
Carbon	6,720	7,065	-345	-4.9	\$85.9	\$83.8	\$2.1	2.5
Converse	6,112	7,241	-1,129	-15.6	\$86.2	\$101.9	-\$15.7	-15.4
Crook	2,496	2,549	-53	-2.1	\$30.1	\$29.4	\$0.7	2.5
Fremont	14,343	15,358	-1,015	-6.6	\$158.8	\$161.9	-\$3.1	-1.9
Goshen	3,990	4,207	-217	-5.2	\$40.7	\$40.4	\$0.3	0.9
Hot Springs	1,759	1,868	-109	-5.8	\$16.8	\$16.9	-\$0.1	-0.7
Johnson	2,989	3,323	-334	-10.0	\$30.6	\$31.5	-\$0.9	-2.9
Laramie	44,164	46,856	-2,692	-5.7	\$551.1	\$559.4	-\$8.3	-1.5
Lincoln	6,482	6,578	-96	-1.5	\$79.1	\$76.5	\$2.6	3.4
Natrona	35,139	39,218	-4,079	-10.4	\$438.0	\$496.6	-\$58.5	-11.8
Niobrara	858	894	-36	-4.1	\$8.8	\$8.5	\$0.3	3.4
Park	12,481	14,290	-1,809	-12.7	\$135.2	\$140.7	-\$5.5	-3.9
Platte	3,417	3,731	-314	-8.4	\$39.7	\$46.1	-\$6.4	-13.9
Sheridan	13,039	13,609	-570	-4.2	\$147.3	\$146.5	\$0.8	0.5
Sublette	3,549	4,015	-466	-11.6	\$48.0	\$54.8	-\$6.8	-12.4
Sweetwater	19,672	22,665	-2,994	-13.2	\$291.4	\$344.5	-\$53.1	-15.4
Teton	16,429	21,015	-4,587	-21.8	\$226.9	\$240.5	-\$13.6	-5.7
Uinta	7,570	8,405	-835	-9.9	\$82.0	\$86.7	-\$4.8	-5.5
Washakie	3,387	3,565	-178	-5.0	\$37.1	\$36.4	\$0.7	1.9
Weston	2,201	2,382	-180	-7.6	\$25.6	\$25.6	\$0.0	0.0
Nonclassified <sup>a</sup>	3,589	4,928	-1,339	-27.2	\$60.2	\$78.9	-\$18.7	-23.7

<sup>a</sup>The employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.



<sup>a</sup>The employer may be located statewide or in more than one county.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.

**Figure 8: Total Number of Jobs Lost in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q2-2020Q2**

(Text continued from page 12)

warehousing, & utilities (-350, or -8.3%), and construction (-245, or -8.7%). Total wages in Natrona County decreased by \$58.5 million (-11.8%).

## Teton County

Teton County lost large proportions of jobs in several industries. Most notably, the 3,631 jobs lost in leisure & hospitality represented nearly half (45.6%) of all jobs in that industry a year ago (see Table 8, page 15). In addition, Teton County lost more than one in three jobs in transportation & warehousing (-33.8%) and more than one in five jobs each

in retail trade (-22.9%) and manufacturing (-22.2%). Construction showed notable growth, increasing from 2,094 to 2,280 (186, or 8.9%). Total wages in Teton County decreased by \$13.6 million (-5.7%).

## Conclusion

Wyoming experienced unprecedented job loss in 2020Q2. Businesses and schools were forced to close due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in nearly 27,000 lost jobs.

Job losses likely continued in the

**Table 7: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Natrona County, Wyoming, by 2-Digit NAICS<sup>a</sup> Sector and Ownership, 2019Q2 and 2020Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q2	2019Q2	N	%	2020Q2	2019Q2	\$	%
	<b>Ownership - Total</b>	<b>35,139</b>	<b>39,218</b>	<b>-4,079</b>	<b>-10.4</b>	<b>\$438.0</b>	<b>\$496.6</b>	<b>-\$58.5</b>	<b>-11.8</b>
	<b>Ownership - Private</b>	<b>29,684</b>	<b>33,652</b>	<b>-3,968</b>	<b>-11.8</b>	<b>\$362.1</b>	<b>\$421.8</b>	<b>-\$59.7</b>	<b>-14.2</b>
11	Agriculture	128	116	12	10.0	\$1.0	\$0.9	\$0.1	11.8
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	1,926	2,867	-941	-32.8	\$44.5	\$64.9	-\$20.4	-31.5
23	Construction	2,568	2,813	-245	-8.7	\$32.6	\$40.2	-\$7.6	-18.8
31-33	Manufacturing	1,591	1,785	-194	-10.9	\$23.1	\$25.5	-\$2.4	-9.4
42, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	3,850	4,200	-350	-8.3	\$59.7	\$69.3	-\$9.6	-13.8
44-45	Retail Trade	4,323	4,435	-112	-2.5	\$35.1	\$34.6	\$0.5	1.5
51	Information	298	393	-96	-24.3	\$3.4	\$3.8	-\$0.4	-9.5
52-53	Financial Activities	1,850	1,989	-139	-7.0	\$27.1	\$28.5	-\$1.4	-4.9
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	2,555	2,909	-354	-12.2	\$31.7	\$37.3	-\$5.7	-15.2
61	Educational Services	170	180	-11	-5.9	\$1.2	\$1.1	\$0.1	12.0
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	5,690	5,801	-110	-1.9	\$73.3	\$76.6	-\$3.3	-4.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	3,535	4,718	-1,183	-25.1	\$16.1	\$22.2	-\$6.1	-27.6
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	1,186	1,437	-250	-17.4	\$12.9	\$16.7	-\$3.8	-22.8
	<b>Total Government</b>	<b>5,455</b>	<b>5,566</b>	<b>-112</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>\$75.9</b>	<b>\$74.7</b>	<b>\$1.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>
	Federal Government	691	625	66	10.6	\$13.6	\$11.4	\$2.1	18.8
	State Government	711	706	5	0.7	\$10.4	\$10.2	\$0.2	1.9
	Local Government	4,052	4,235	-183	-4.3	\$51.9	\$53.1	-\$1.1	-2.2

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Revised by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/26/21.

following quarter, but at a much slower rate. Weekly Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims data showed that initial claims peaked in April and then declined substantially, generally trending downward each week (see Figure 9, page 16). Employment and wage data for 2020Q3 will be published in the April 2021 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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

LMI/toc\_202.htm. Weekly and monthly Unemployment Insurance claims data for Wyoming can be found at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/UI.htm>.

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**Table 8: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Teton County, Wyoming, by 2-Digit NAICS<sup>a</sup> Sector and Ownership, 2019Q2 and 2020Q2**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q2	2019Q2	N	%	2020Q2	2019Q2	\$	%
	<b>Ownership - Total</b>	<b>16,429</b>	<b>21,015</b>	<b>-4,587</b>	<b>-21.8</b>	<b>\$226.9</b>	<b>\$240.5</b>	<b>-\$13.6</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
	<b>Ownership - Private</b>	<b>13,950</b>	<b>18,403</b>	<b>-4,453</b>	<b>-24.2</b>	<b>\$180.7</b>	<b>\$203.5</b>	<b>-\$22.7</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	91	93	-1	-1.4	\$0.8	\$0.7	\$0.0	6.5
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	8	8	0	0.0	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.0	-6.3
23	Construction	2,280	2,094	186	8.9	\$32.3	\$29.7	\$2.5	8.6
31-33	Manufacturing	156	200	-44	-22.2	\$1.7	\$1.8	-\$0.1	-4.6
42	Wholesale Trade	145	161	-16	-9.9	\$3.0	\$3.0	\$0.0	0.1
44	Retail Trade	1,721	2,233	-512	-22.9	\$18.4	\$20.1	-\$1.7	-8.5
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	273	413	-140	-33.8	\$3.5	\$3.9	-\$0.5	-11.5
51	Information	158	182	-24	-13.2	\$2.6	\$3.3	-\$0.7	-20.5
52-53	Financial Activities	1,111	1,090	21	2.0	\$25.4	\$21.8	\$3.6	16.4
54-56	Professional & Business Services	2,033	2,072	-39	-1.9	\$33.7	\$36.8	-\$3.1	-8.4
61	Educational Services	279	342	-63	-18.4	\$3.9	\$3.6	\$0.3	7.7
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	794	858	-64	-7.5	\$10.7	\$11.0	-\$0.3	-3.1
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	4,339	7,970	-3,631	-45.6	\$37.1	\$59.3	-\$22.2	-37.4
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	520	643	-123	-19.1	\$6.3	\$6.9	-\$0.6	-9.0
	<b>Total Government</b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>-134</b>	<b>-5.1</b>	<b>\$46.1</b>	<b>\$37.0</b>	<b>\$9.1</b>	<b>24.6</b>
	Federal Government	382	435	-52	-12.0	\$6.3	\$5.6	\$0.7	12.0
	State Government	101	89	12	13.5	\$1.9	\$1.3	\$0.6	45.9
	Local Government	1,996	2,089	-93	-4.5	\$38.0	\$30.2	\$7.8	26.0

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
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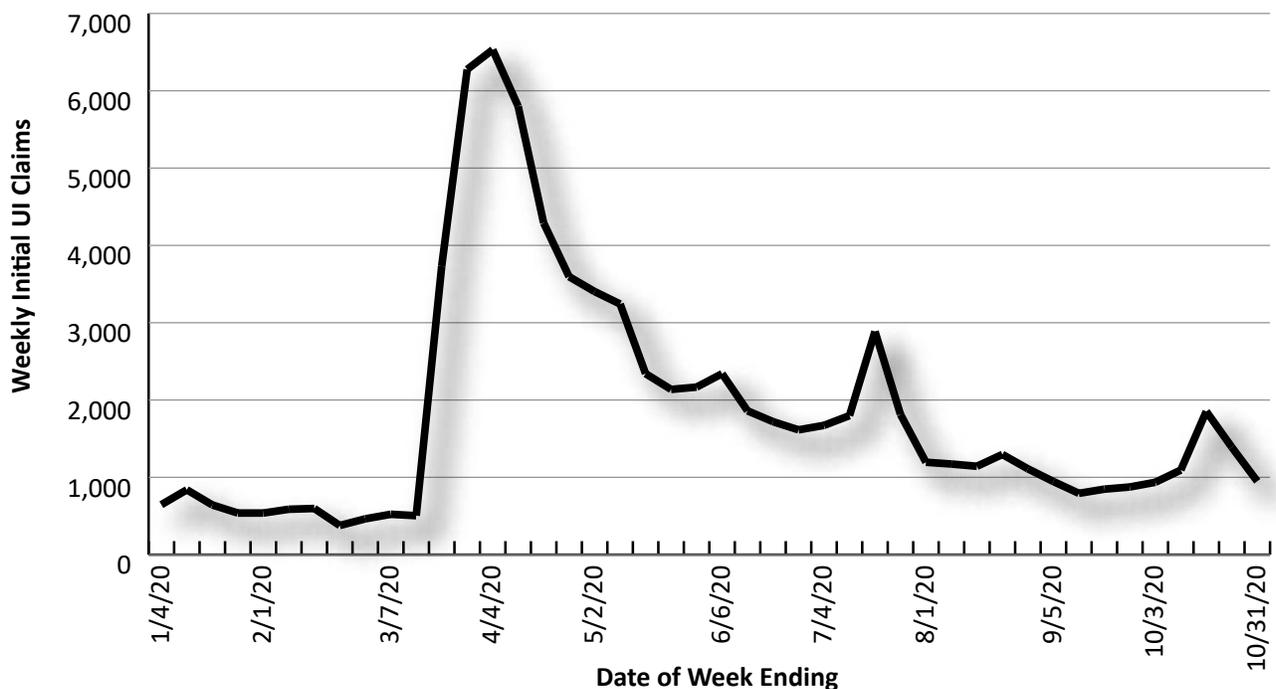
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Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance claims database. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/12/20.

Figure 9: Total Number of Initial Weekly Unemployment Insurance Claims in Wyoming, January to October 2020

# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 5.1% in November 2020

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 5.5% in October to 5.1% in November. Wyoming’s unemployment rate fell from 5.5% in October to 5.1% in November. Wyoming’s unemployment rate has been steadily decreasing since its peak of 9.6% in April and is currently much lower than the U.S. rate of 6.7%. It appears that the state’s economy is recovering from the pandemic related closures seen earlier in the year and that many individuals have returned to work. Wyoming’s jobless rate is considerably higher than its November 2019 level of 3.7%.

From October to November, unemployment rates increased in seven counties, decreased in 11 counties and remained unchanged in five counties. Teton County posted the largest increase, rising from 4.4% to 5.8%. Unemployment often increases in Teton County in

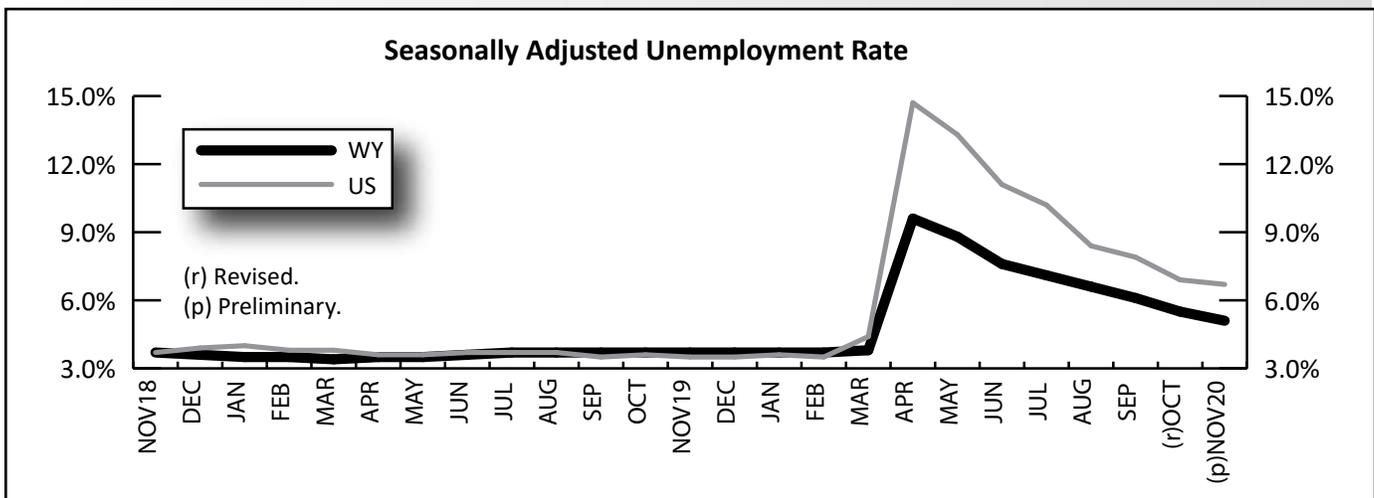
November as the summer tourist season has ended and the ski season has not begun. Unemployment rates fell sharply in Campbell (down from 6.5% to 5.8%) and Natrona (down from 7.7% to 7.0%) counties.

From November 2019 to November 2020, unemployment rates rose in almost every county. The largest increases occurred in Natrona (up from 4.0% to 7.0%), Campbell (up from 3.2% to 5.8%), Converse (up from 2.8% to 5.1%), and Sweetwater (up from 4.2% to 6.0%) counties. Big Horn County’s unemployment rate fell from 4.0% to 3.8%.

Albany County reported the lowest unemployment rate in the state at 3.0% in November. It was followed by Weston and Crook counties, each at 3.3%, and Niobrara County at 3.4%. The highest rates were found in Natrona County at 7.0%, Sweetwater County at 6.0%, and Campbell and Teton counties, each at 5.8%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) decreased from 285,300 in November 2019 to 271,300 in November 2020, a decline of 14,000 jobs (-4.9%).

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 2020

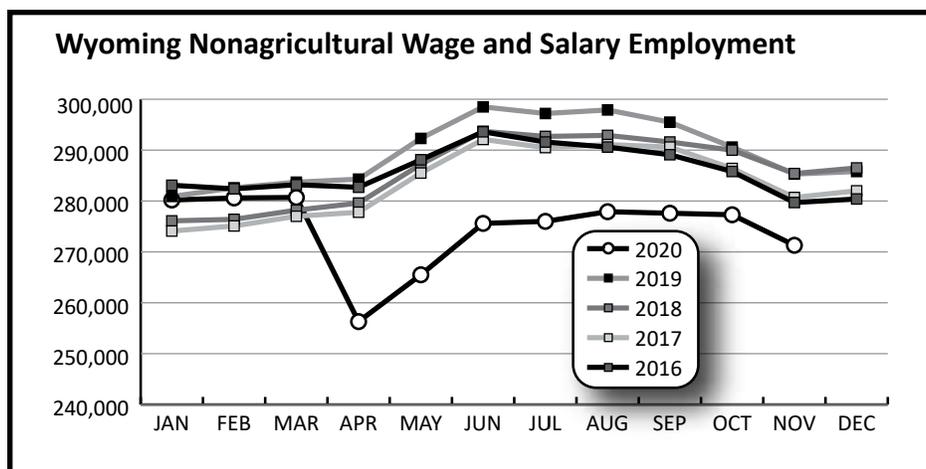
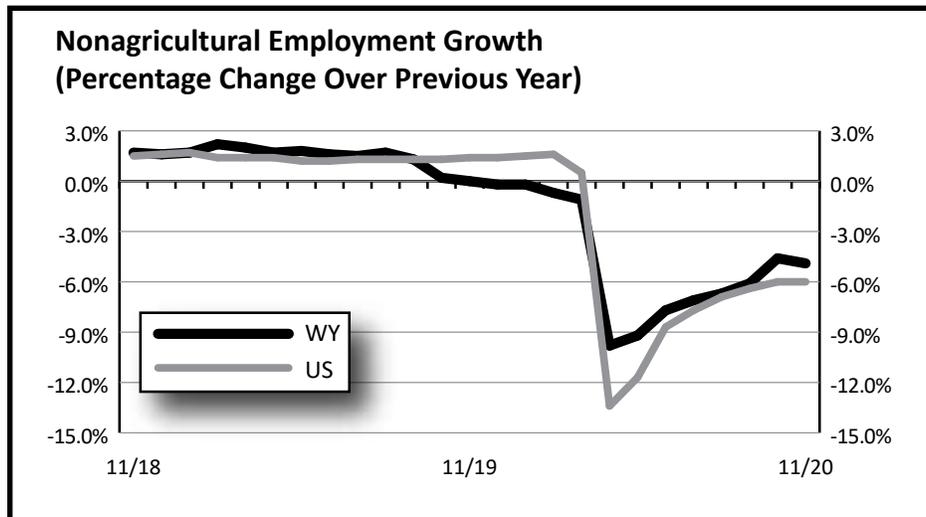
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	259,505	271,300	11,795	4.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	11,846	14,900	3,054	20.5%
Construction	21,003	23,100	2,097	9.1%
Manufacturing	9,733	10,300	567	5.5%
Wholesale Trade	6,674	7,500	826	11.0%
Retail Trade	28,609	30,200	1,591	5.3%
Transportation & Utilities	14,093	14,700	607	4.1%
Information	2,894	2,800	-94	-3.4%
Financial Activities	10,617	10,400	-217	-2.1%
Professional & Business Services	17,905	17,300	-605	-3.5%
Educational & Health Services	27,977	28,700	723	2.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	27,542	29,700	2,158	7.3%
Other Services	15,356	14,800	-556	-3.8%
Government	65,256	66,900	1,644	2.5%

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

## State Unemployment Rates November 2020 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
New Jersey	10.2
Hawaii	10.1
Nevada	10.1
Puerto Rico	8.5
New York	8.4
Louisiana	8.3
California	8.2
Connecticut	8.2
Alaska	8.1
Texas	8.1
Arizona	7.8
District of Columbia	7.5
New Mexico	7.5
Rhode Island	7.3
Illinois	6.9
Michigan	6.9
Maryland	6.8
Massachusetts	6.7
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.7</b>
Pennsylvania	6.6
Colorado	6.4
Florida	6.4
Mississippi	6.4
Arkansas	6.2
North Carolina	6.2
West Virginia	6.2
Oregon	6.0
Washington	6.0
Oklahoma	5.9
Georgia	5.7
Ohio	5.7
Kansas	5.6
Kentucky	5.6
Tennessee	5.3
Delaware	5.1
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Indiana	5.0
Maine	5.0
Wisconsin	5.0
Montana	4.9
Virginia	4.9
Idaho	4.8
North Dakota	4.5
Alabama	4.4
Minnesota	4.4
Missouri	4.4
South Carolina	4.4
Utah	4.3
New Hampshire	3.8
Iowa	3.6
South Dakota	3.5
Nebraska	3.1
Vermont	3.1



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Nov 20	Nov 20
				Oct 20	Nov 19
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.6	22.9	25.9	-1.3	-12.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.8	18.0	20.9	-1.1	-14.8
GOODS PRODUCING	6.2	6.4	8.6	-3.1	-27.9
Natural Resources & Mining	3.7	3.8	6.0	-2.6	-38.3
Construction	2.0	2.1	2.0	-4.8	0.0
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.4	16.5	17.3	-0.6	-5.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.2	5.2	5.5	0.0	-5.5
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	1.6	0.0	-6.3
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	-12.5
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.9	5.0	-2.0	-4.0
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.2	20.5	22.6	-1.5	-10.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.7	16.0	17.8	-1.9	-11.8
GOODS PRODUCING	5.7	5.9	7.0	-3.4	-18.6
Natural Resources & Mining	3.1	3.1	4.1	0.0	-24.4
Construction	1.4	1.5	1.6	-6.7	-12.5
Manufacturing	1.2	1.3	1.3	-7.7	-7.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.5	14.6	15.6	-0.7	-7.1
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.4	4.4	4.6	0.0	-4.3
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	-9.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.0	2.1	2.4	-4.8	-16.7
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.5	4.8	0.0	-6.3
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	14.5	16.0	17.6	-9.4	-17.6
TOTAL PRIVATE	12.0	13.4	15.0	-10.4	-20.0
GOODS PRODUCING	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.8	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	12.0	13.4	15.1	-10.4	-20.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1.9	2.0	2.5	-5.0	-24.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-8.3
Leisure & Hospitality	2.8	3.9	5.1	-28.2	-45.1
Other Services	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-20.0
GOVERNMENT	2.5	2.6	2.6	-3.8	-3.8

## State Unemployment Rates November 2020 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Hawaii	10.1
Nevada	9.9
New Jersey	9.9
Puerto Rico	9.4
Alaska	8.1
Louisiana	8.1
New York	8.1
Texas	8.0
California	7.9
Connecticut	7.7
Arizona	7.6
District of Columbia	7.3
New Mexico	7.3
Rhode Island	7.0
Maryland	6.6
Illinois	6.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Florida	6.3
Michigan	6.3
Colorado	6.2
Massachusetts	6.2
North Carolina	6.1
Pennsylvania	6.1
Mississippi	6.0
Washington	5.9
Oklahoma	5.8
Arkansas	5.7
West Virginia	5.7
Oregon	5.5
Georgia	5.4
Kansas	5.3
Ohio	5.2
Kentucky	5.1
Tennessee	5.0
Indiana	4.9
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Idaho	4.8
Delaware	4.7
Maine	4.7
Virginia	4.6
Wisconsin	4.5
Montana	4.3
North Dakota	4.1
South Carolina	4.1
Alabama	4.0
Minnesota	3.9
Missouri	3.9
Utah	3.9
New Hampshire	3.5
South Dakota	3.3
Iowa	3.1
Vermont	2.8
Nebraska	2.7

## Economic Indicators

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

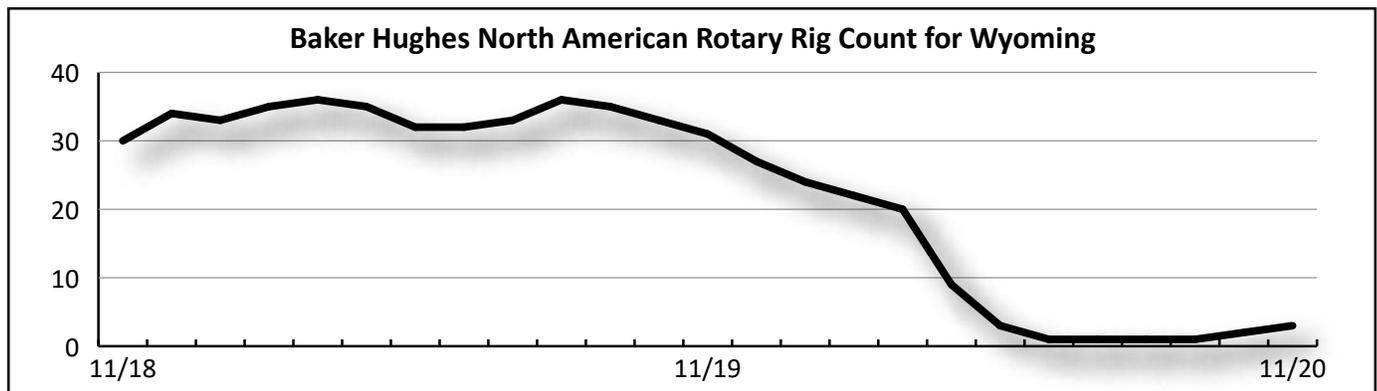
*The average weekly benefit paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance rose 5.8% from November 2019 to November 2020.*

	Nov 2020 (p)	Oct 2020 (r)	Nov 2019 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>271,300</b>	<b>277,300</b>	<b>285,300</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-4.9</b>
Wyoming State Government	13,300	13,400	14,800	-0.7	-10.1
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,600	46,100	47,500	-1.1	-4.0
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,300	37,100	39,500	0.5	-5.6
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,690,000	6,866,000	8,279,000	-2.6	-19.2
As a percent of all workers	4.5%	4.6%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	674,000	594,000	325,000	13.5	107.4
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	6,492,000	6,338,000	4,110,000	2.4	58.0
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	20,277	23,461	9,804	-13.6	106.8
Benefits Paid	\$8,592,090	\$10,040,276	\$3,927,850	-14.4	118.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$423.74	\$427.96	\$400.64	-1.0	5.8
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	266,355	270,722	263,029	-1.6	1.3
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	260.2	260.4	257.2	-0.1	1.2
Food & Beverages	268.5	269.2	259.1	-0.2	3.7
Housing	273.3	273.0	267.9	0.1	2.0
Apparel	116.6	119.2	123.0	-2.2	-5.2
Transportation	202.8	203.1	209.8	-0.1	-3.3
Medical Care	519.8	520.7	507.5	-0.2	2.4
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	123.0	122.6	121.4	0.4	1.3
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	141.5	141.5	138.9	0.0	1.9
Other Goods & Services	464.2	463.9	456.3	0.1	1.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	198.2	195.9	199.0	1.2	-0.4
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	144	132	113	9.1	27.4
Valuation	\$42,826,000	\$41,107,000	\$28,196,000	4.2	51.9
Single Family Homes	137	125	111	9.6	23.4
Valuation	\$41,706,000	\$40,048,000	\$27,573,000	4.1	51.3
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	14	13	11	7.7	27.3
Valuation	\$4,655,000	\$3,364,000	\$2,512,000	38.4	85.3
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	40	27	29	48.1	37.9
Valuation	\$7,793,000	\$5,932,000	\$5,488,000	31.4	42.0
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>-90.3</b>

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

<sup>1</sup>Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

<sup>2</sup>Metropolitan Statistical Area.



# Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

*From November 2019 to November 2020, unemployment rates rose in almost every county in Wyoming.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2019	Nov 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2019	Nov 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2019	Nov 2020	Oct 2020	Nov 2019
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,341</b>	<b>45,911</b>	<b>45,334</b>	<b>43,181</b>	<b>43,792</b>	<b>43,471</b>	<b>2,160</b>	<b>2,119</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Big Horn	5,259	5,364	5,410	5,058	5,160	5,193	201	204	217	3.8	3.8	4.0
Fremont	19,079	19,296	18,906	18,072	18,265	18,115	1,007	1,031	791	5.3	5.3	4.2
Hot Springs	2,211	2,234	2,137	2,114	2,136	2,062	97	98	75	4.4	4.4	3.5
Park	14,914	15,112	14,907	14,242	14,480	14,261	672	632	646	4.5	4.2	4.3
Washakie	3,878	3,905	3,974	3,695	3,751	3,840	183	154	134	4.7	3.9	3.4
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>51,168</b>	<b>52,054</b>	<b>51,175</b>	<b>48,721</b>	<b>49,369</b>	<b>49,546</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>1,629</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Campbell	23,609	23,975	23,713	22,241	22,423	22,950	1,368	1,552	763	5.8	6.5	3.2
Crook	3,732	3,866	3,768	3,607	3,728	3,652	125	138	116	3.3	3.6	3.1
Johnson	4,117	4,206	4,149	3,935	4,015	4,009	182	191	140	4.4	4.5	3.4
Sheridan	15,884	16,130	15,700	15,237	15,455	15,183	647	675	517	4.1	4.2	3.3
Weston	3,826	3,877	3,845	3,701	3,748	3,752	125	129	93	3.3	3.3	2.4
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>57,182</b>	<b>57,563</b>	<b>57,196</b>	<b>54,027</b>	<b>54,545</b>	<b>54,698</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>3,018</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>
Lincoln	8,828	8,901	8,691	8,471	8,546	8,394	357	355	297	4.0	4.0	3.4
Sublette	4,018	4,139	4,204	3,800	3,904	4,000	218	235	204	5.4	5.7	4.9
Sweetwater	21,155	21,300	21,418	19,882	20,006	20,527	1,273	1,294	891	6.0	6.1	4.2
Teton	14,191	14,147	13,871	13,371	13,521	13,123	820	626	748	5.8	4.4	5.4
Uinta	8,990	9,076	9,012	8,503	8,568	8,654	487	508	358	5.4	5.6	4.0
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>83,197</b>	<b>83,723</b>	<b>82,272</b>	<b>79,989</b>	<b>80,410</b>	<b>79,586</b>	<b>3,208</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Albany	21,736	21,896	20,984	21,081	21,252	20,388	655	644	596	3.0	2.9	2.8
Goshen	6,586	6,749	6,787	6,326	6,501	6,535	260	248	252	3.9	3.7	3.7
Laramie	48,870	48,929	48,745	46,811	46,740	47,086	2,059	2,189	1,659	4.2	4.5	3.4
Niobrara	1,243	1,285	1,241	1,201	1,240	1,202	42	45	39	3.4	3.5	3.1
Platte	4,762	4,864	4,515	4,570	4,677	4,375	192	187	140	4.0	3.8	3.1
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,809</b>	<b>56,711</b>	<b>56,745</b>	<b>53,247</b>	<b>52,896</b>	<b>54,652</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>3,815</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Carbon	7,728	7,836	8,070	7,434	7,561	7,803	294	275	267	3.8	3.5	3.3
Converse	9,131	9,246	9,024	8,668	8,749	8,768	463	497	256	5.1	5.4	2.8
Natrona	39,950	39,629	39,651	37,145	36,586	38,081	2,805	3,043	1,570	7.0	7.7	4.0
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>293,696</b>	<b>295,966</b>	<b>292,723</b>	<b>279,164</b>	<b>281,013</b>	<b>281,952</b>	<b>14,532</b>	<b>14,953</b>	<b>10,771</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.1	5.5	3.7
U.S. ....										6.4	6.6	3.3
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										6.7	6.9	3.5

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2020 Run Date 12/2020.

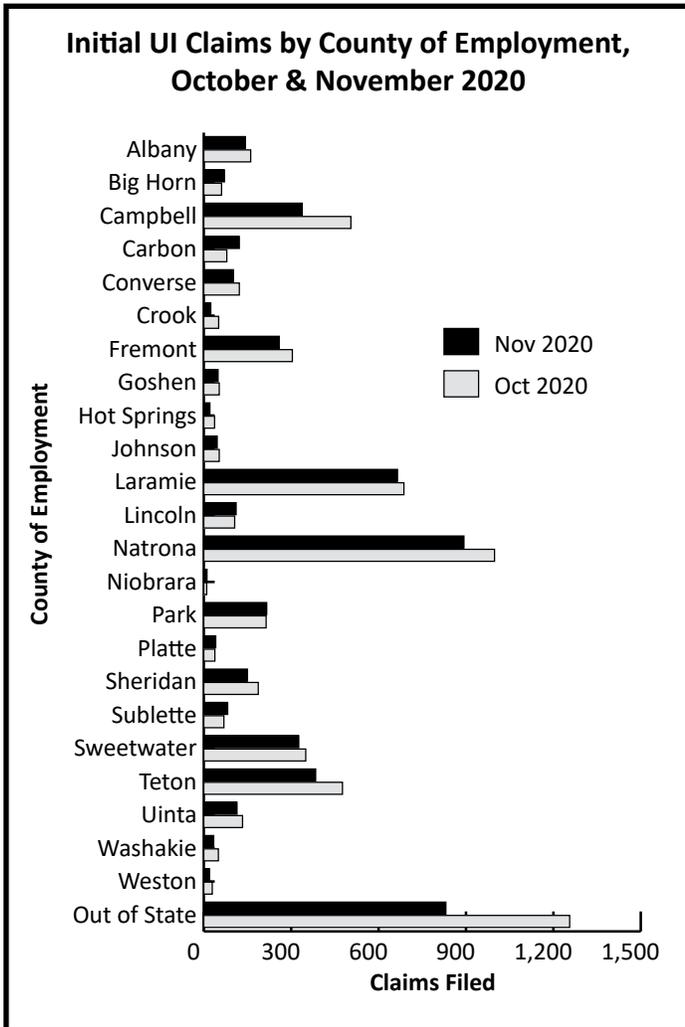
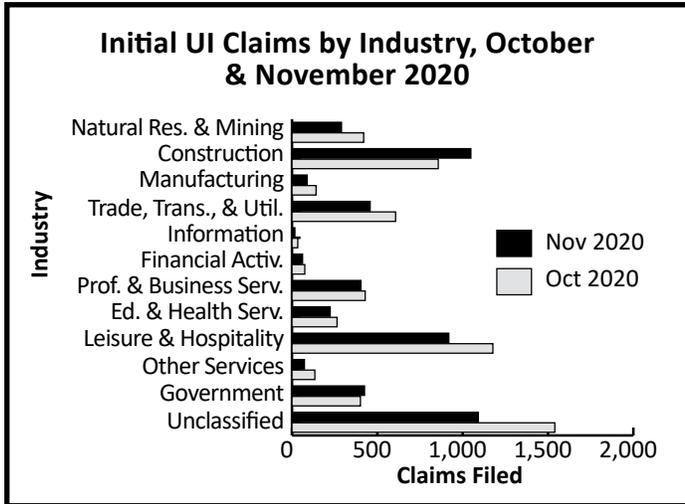
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Initial claims decreased by 16.1% over the month and increased by 133.4% over the year.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	5,107	6,084	2,188	-16.1	133.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,428	1,419	891	0.6	60.3
Natural Resources & Mining	290	420	174	-31.0	66.7
Mining	253	407	157	-37.8	61.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	16	32	13	-50.0	23.1
Construction	1,048	857	661	22.3	58.5
Manufacturing	89	141	54	-36.9	64.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,160	2,723	878	-20.7	146.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	458	607	203	-24.5	125.6
Wholesale Trade	59	106	29	-44.3	103.4
Retail Trade	244	281	82	-13.2	197.6
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	154	219	91	-29.7	69.2
Information	17	34	7	-50.0	142.9
Financial Activities	62	75	24	-17.3	158.3
Professional & Business Services	404	429	217	-5.8	86.2
Educational & Health Services	224	264	53	-15.2	322.6
Leisure & Hospitality	919	1,177	348	-21.9	164.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	73	134	23	-45.5	217.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	425	401	208	6.0	104.3
Federal Government	254	182	135	39.6	88.1
State Government	30	32	12	-6.3	150.0
Local Government	140	186	61	-24.7	129.5
Local Education	42	70	11	-40.0	281.8
UNCLASSIFIED	1,092	1,540	209	-29.1	422.5
<b>Laramie County</b>					
<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	665	687	324	-3.2	105.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	215	194	153	10.8	40.5
Construction	186	147	138	26.5	34.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	273	283	129	-3.5	111.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	74	77	41	-3.9	80.5
Financial Activities	5	9	4	-44.4	25.0
Professional & Business Services	79	62	51	27.4	54.9
Educational & Health Services	37	48	12	-22.9	208.3
Leisure & Hospitality	64	58	9	10.3	611.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	28	29	14	-3.4	100.0
UNCLASSIFIED	148	179	27	-17.3	448.1
<b>Natrona County</b>					
<b>Total Claims Filed</b>	893	998	275	-10.5	224.7
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	267	253	147	5.5	81.6
Construction	208	167	109	24.6	90.8
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	392	505	104	-22.4	276.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	102	147	38	-30.6	168.4
Financial Activities	15	19	1	-21.1	1,400.0
Professional & Business Services	71	97	37	-26.8	91.9
Educational & Health Services	56	67	8	-16.4	600.0
Leisure & Hospitality	117	119	14	-1.7	735.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	31	36	7	-13.9	342.9
UNCLASSIFIED	201	202	15	-0.5	1,240.0

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

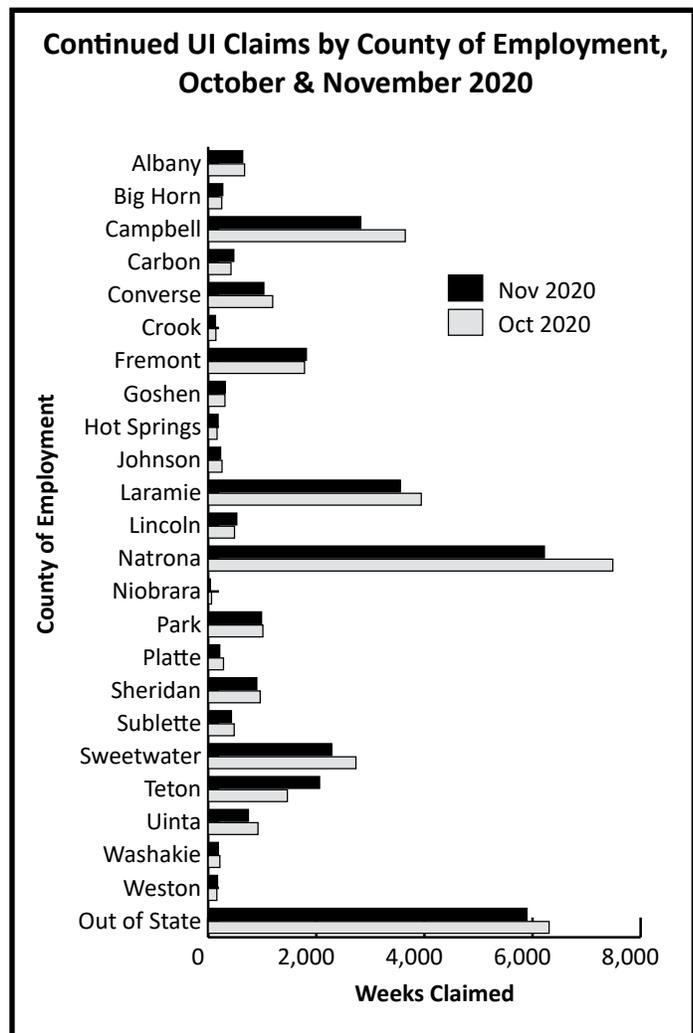
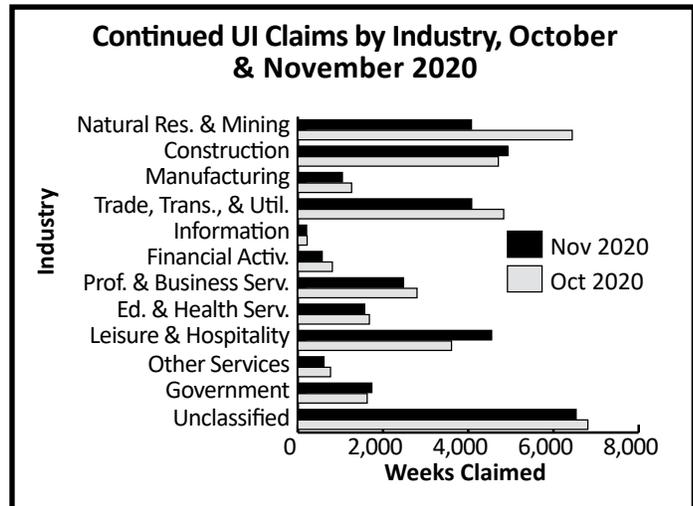
by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

Continued claims in natural resources & mining decreased by more than one-third (-2,365, or -36.7%).

## Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Nov 20	Oct 20	Nov 19	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	32,402	35,565	9,502	-8.9	241.0
Total Unique Claimants	10,558	11,681	3,370	-9.6	213.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	10,052	12,410	2,895	-19.0	247.2
Natural Resources & Mining	4,075	6,440	828	-36.7	392.1
Mining	3,971	6,365	777	-37.6	411.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	186	222	39	-16.2	376.9
Construction	4,928	4,706	1,752	4.7	181.3
Manufacturing	1,047	1,263	314	-17.1	233.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	14,086	14,724	4,740	-4.3	197.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4,081	4,836	998	-15.6	308.9
Wholesale Trade	1,278	1,624	175	-21.3	630.3
Retail Trade	1,521	1,759	430	-13.5	253.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Information	207	219	54	-5.5	283.3
Financial Activities	573	811	174	-29.3	229.3
Professional & Business Services	2,486	2,799	864	-11.2	187.7
Educational & Health Services	1,572	1,680	417	-6.4	277.0
Leisure & Hospitality	4,549	3,607	2,095	26.1	117.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	614	768	135	-20.1	354.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,738	1,628	859	6.8	102.3
Federal Government	400	234	368	70.9	8.7
State Government	232	244	77	-4.9	201.3
Local Government	1,105	1,148	413	-3.7	167.6
Local Education	308	356	69	-13.5	346.4
UNCLASSIFIED	6,525	6,802	1,006	-4.1	548.6
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	3,554	3,942	979	-9.8	263.0
Total Unique Claimants	1,185	1,275	403	-7.1	194.0
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	885	899	283	-1.6	212.7
Construction	556	440	258	26.4	115.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,668	1,908	541	-12.6	208.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	503	596	187	-15.6	169.0
Financial Activities	63	103	49	-38.8	28.6
Professional & Business Services	372	370	135	0.5	175.6
Educational & Health Services	306	339	67	-9.7	356.7
Leisure & Hospitality	320	364	47	-12.1	580.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	205	277	70	-26.0	192.9
UNCLASSIFIED	795	857	84	-7.2	846.4
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	6,220	7,486	1,240	-16.9	401.6
Total Unique Claimants	2,043	2,390	462	-14.5	342.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,056	2,567	535	-19.9	284.3
Construction	785	719	309	9.2	154.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,008	3,666	543	-17.9	454.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,204	1,511	145	-20.3	730.3
Financial Activities	210	286	19	-26.6	1,005.3
Professional & Business Services	444	606	160	-26.7	177.5
Educational & Health Services	379	343	88	10.5	330.7
Leisure & Hospitality	484	575	72	-15.8	572.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	107	107	44	0.0	143.2
UNCLASSIFIED	1,047	1,145	117	-8.6	794.9

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

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