

# TRENDS

## 2019Q3 Quarterly Update

### Job Growth Continues, but Mining Loses Jobs in 2019Q3

by: Michael Moore, Editor

*This article provides the reader an overview of Wyoming’s employment and wages in 2019Q3, along with a discussion of recent trends at the industry and county of employment levels. The data presented 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 employment grew from prior-year levels for the ninth consecutive quarter in third

quarter 2019 (2019Q3), but mining lost jobs for the first time since second quarter 2017 (2017Q2). The state’s average monthly employment in 2019Q3 was 283,698, an over-the-year increase of 4,886 jobs, or 1.8% (see Table 1), according to data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Total wages exceeded \$3.5 billion, an increase of \$215.6 million, or 6.6%. The state’s average weekly wage was \$947, up \$43 over the year, or 4.7%.

**Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2018Q3 and 2019Q3**

	2019Q3	2018Q3	Change, 2018Q3-2019Q3	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	283,698	278,812	4,886	1.8
Total Wages	\$3.5 Billion	\$3.3 Billion	\$215.6 Million	6.6
Average Weekly Wage	\$947	\$904	\$43	4.7

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/6/20.

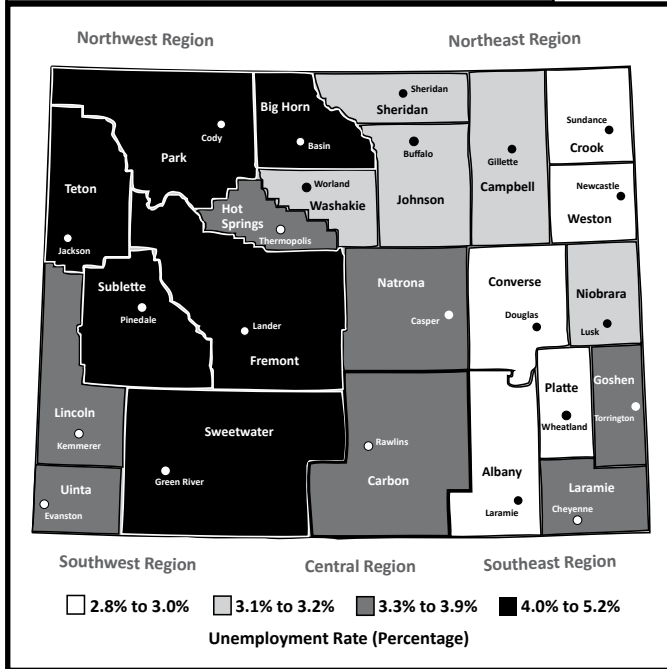
This article provides an overview of employment and wages by industry for

(Text continued on page 3)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 33 in October to 31 in November, a 6.1% decrease. ... [page 20](#)
- There were 2,715 initial Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims in November 2019, a 28.0% increase compared to November 2018. ... [page 22](#)
- Total UI continued weeks claimed increased by 11.6% over the year. ... [page 23](#)

**Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, November 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)**



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**Wyoming Labor Force Trends**



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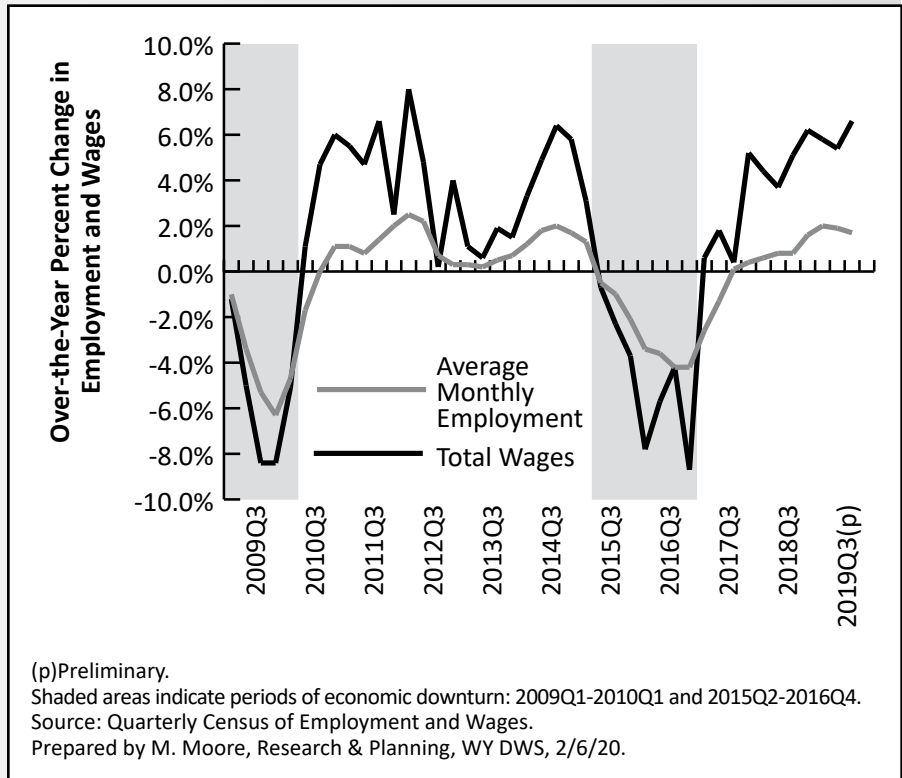
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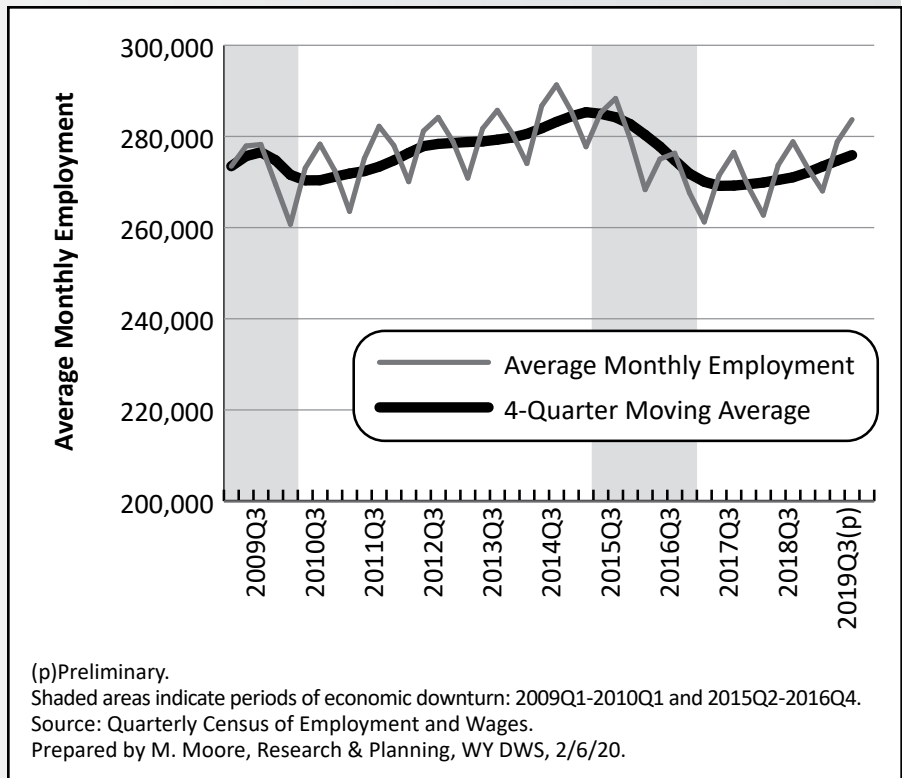
2019Q3, with a focus on mining, construction, and health care & social assistance. In addition, this article examines employment and wage changes by county of employment.

Wyoming experienced two periods of economic downturn over the last decade: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 (see Figure 1 and Table 2, page 4). An *economic downturn* 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. Both downturns were preceded by declining energy prices (Moore, 2019). As illustrated in Figure 2, although Wyoming’s average monthly employment has trended upward since the end of the most recent economic downturn, employment levels remain considerably lower compared to pre-downturn levels.

(Text continued on page 5)



**Figure 1: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages Across All Industries in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q3**



**Figure 2: Average Monthly Employment Across All Industries in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q3**

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2009Q3-2019Q3

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	%		\$	%		\$	%
2009Q3	278,234	-15,661	-5.3	\$2,736.1	-\$249.7	-8.4	\$756	-\$25	-3.2
2009Q4	269,439	-18,039	-6.3	\$2,911.6	-\$265.6	-8.4	\$831	-\$19	-2.2
2010Q1	260,726	-12,745	-4.7	\$2,627.6	-\$136.8	-4.9	\$774	-\$4	-0.5
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	\$792	\$36	4.8
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	\$34	4.4
2011Q2	275,169	2,125	0.8	\$2,933.5	\$130.6	4.7	\$820	\$30	3.8
2011Q3	282,231	2,802	1.0	\$3,053.9	\$187.2	6.5	\$832	\$40	5.1
2011Q4	278,015	5,504	2.0	\$3,165.7	\$78.7	2.5	\$876	\$5	0.6
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	\$32	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	0.5
2013Q3	285,726	1,546	0.5	\$3,119.2	\$59.1	1.9	\$840	\$12	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	\$25	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	\$37	4.0
2015Q1	277,691	3,641	1.3	\$3,218.2	\$94.0	3.0	\$892	\$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	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
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	\$28	3.3
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	\$43	4.8
2018Q1	262,736	1,512	0.6	\$3,121.5	\$132.7	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.9
2018Q2	273,712	1,983	0.7	\$3,204.7	\$112.5	3.6	\$901	\$26	3.0
2018Q3	278,812	2,311	0.8	\$3,277.9	\$159.6	5.1	\$904	\$36	4.1
2018Q4	273,307	4,516	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$202.0	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,560	5,824	2.2	\$3,314.4	\$192.9	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	278,822	5,110	1.9	\$3,376.4	\$171.7	5.4	\$932	\$31	3.5
2019Q3(p)	283,698	4,886	1.8	\$3,493.6	\$215.6	6.6	\$947	\$43	4.8

Boxed areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 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. Prepared by C. Toups, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/22/20.

#### Box: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Selected Levels for Construction (NAICS 23)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	23	Construction
Subsector (3-Digit)	237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction
Industry Group (4-Digit)	2371	Utility System Construction
Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	23711	Water & Sewer System Construction
Detailed Industry (5-Digit)	23712	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction
National Detailed Industry (6-Digit)	237120	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 3)

## Industry

Industries are classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure can be found in the box on page 4. Table 3 shows employment and wages at the two-digit sector level. In order to gain a better understanding of employment and wage changes in mining and construction, Tables 4 (see page 7) and 5 (see page 9) provide more detail, particularly at the subsector (three-digit), industry group

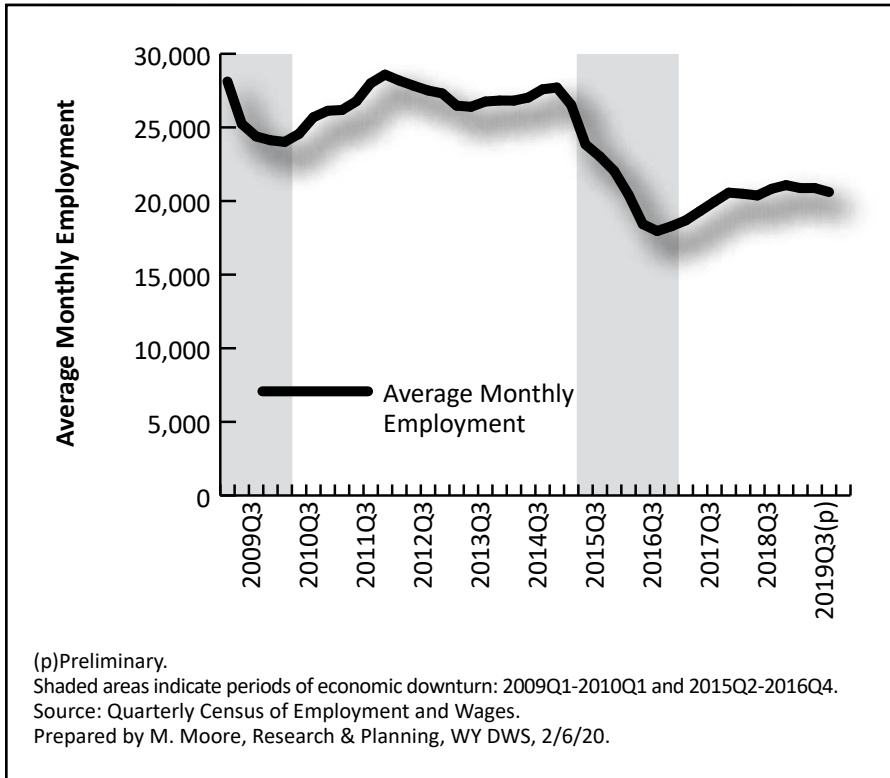
(four-digit), and detailed national industry (six-digit) levels. While the mining and construction tables only provide data for private industry ownership, Table 6 (see page 11) shows employment and wage data for health care & social assistance at the subsector level (three-digit NAICS) and by ownership: private industry, federal government, and local government.

Several industries experienced over-the-year job growth in 2019Q3 (see Table 3), with the greatest increases seen in construction (2,928 jobs, or 13.5%), leisure & hospitality (678, or 1.6%), and wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (592, or 2.9%). Notable job losses

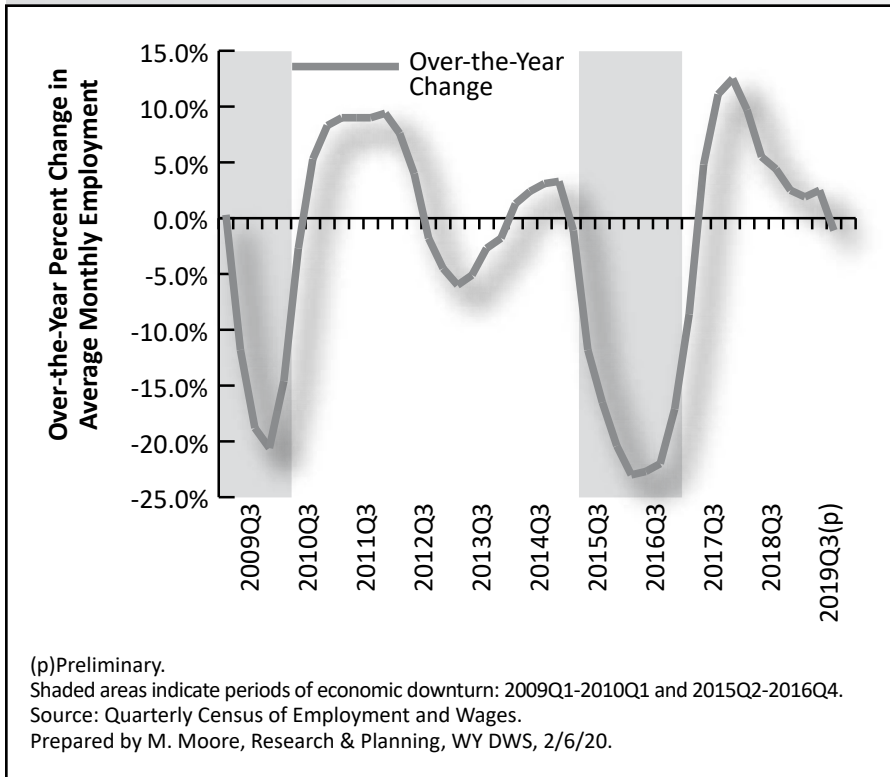
**Table 3: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS<sup>a</sup> Sector and Ownership, 2018Q3 and 2019Q3**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2019Q3	2018Q3	Over-the-Year Change N	%	2019Q3	2018Q3	Over-the-Year Change \$ (in Millions)	%
<b>Ownership - Total</b>		<b>283,698</b>	<b>278,812</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>\$3,493.6</b>	<b>\$3,277.9</b>	<b>\$215.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Ownership - Private</b>		<b>220,293</b>	<b>216,345</b>	<b>3,948</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>\$2,687.5</b>	<b>\$2,495.8</b>	<b>\$191.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>
11	Agriculture	3,000	3,080	-80	-2.6	\$25.4	\$25.9	-\$0.4	-1.6
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	20,609	20,830	-221	-1.1	\$460.1	\$454.6	\$5.5	1.2
23	Construction	24,666	21,738	2,928	13.5	\$363.9	\$292.6	\$71.3	24.4
31	Manufacturing	10,144	9,872	272	2.8	\$166.0	\$158.4	\$7.7	4.8
42, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	21,244	20,652	592	2.9	\$345.0	\$315.1	\$29.9	9.5
44-45	Retail Trade	29,480	30,171	-691	-2.3	\$220.5	\$217.0	\$3.5	1.6
51	Information	3,382	3,552	-170	-4.8	\$41.8	\$41.7	\$0.1	0.2
52-53	Financial Activities	11,272	11,289	-17	-0.1	\$171.9	\$150.9	\$21.0	13.9
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	20,013	19,663	350	1.8	\$273.8	\$249.1	\$24.7	9.9
61	Educational Services	1,629	1,538	91	5.9	\$15.2	\$13.3	\$1.8	13.9
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,531	25,297	234	0.9	\$288.2	\$273.6	\$14.6	5.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	41,874	41,196	678	1.6	\$243.0	\$235.5	\$7.6	3.2
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	7,392	7,457	-65	-0.9	\$71.6	\$67.9	\$3.7	5.5
<b>Total Government</b>		<b>63,405</b>	<b>62,467</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>\$806.0</b>	<b>\$782.2</b>	<b>\$23.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Federal Government		8,101	8,164	-64	-0.8	\$138.8	\$137.3	\$1.5	1.1
State Government		12,927	12,857	71	0.5	\$182.8	\$177.0	\$5.8	3.3
Local Government		42,377	41,446	931	2.2	\$484.4	\$467.9	\$16.5	3.5

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/6/20.



**Figure 3: Average Monthly Employment in Private Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q3**



**Figure 4: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in Private Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q3**

were seen in retail trade (-691, or -2.3%), mining (-221, or -1.1%), and information (-170, or -4.8%), among others.

Overall, average monthly employment in private industry increased by 1.8%, while total government increased by 1.5%. Job growth was seen in local (2.2%) and state government (0.5%), while employment dipped in federal government (-0.8%).

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

Average monthly employment in mining, including oil & gas was 20,609 in 2019Q3, down from 20,830 in 2018Q3 (-221 jobs, or -1.1%; see Table 4, page 7). Figure 3 shows that mining employment had trended upward since the end of the most recent economic downturn, but remained substantially lower than pre-downturn levels. As previously mentioned, 2019Q3 marked the first over-the-year decrease in mining employment since 2017Q2 (see Figure 4).

Wyoming’s coal mining industry (NAICS 2121) lost 504 jobs (-9.4%) over the year. In July 2019, two of the state’s largest coal mines — the Belle Ayr and

Eagle Butte mines — temporarily closed when owner Blackjewel LLC declared bankruptcy (Erickson, 2019). Since 2016, six Wyoming coal companies have filed for bankruptcy. Employment in coal mining has decreased from prior-year levels for six consecutive quarters, dating back to 2018Q2.

Employment in oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) decreased from 3,076 to 2,893 (-183, or -5.9%). Employment in this subsector has largely trended downward over the last several years, with moderate over-the-year growth in 2018Q4 and 2019Q1.

Support activities for mining (NAICS 213) added 445 jobs (4.6%) as employment increased from 9,663 to 10,108. Since

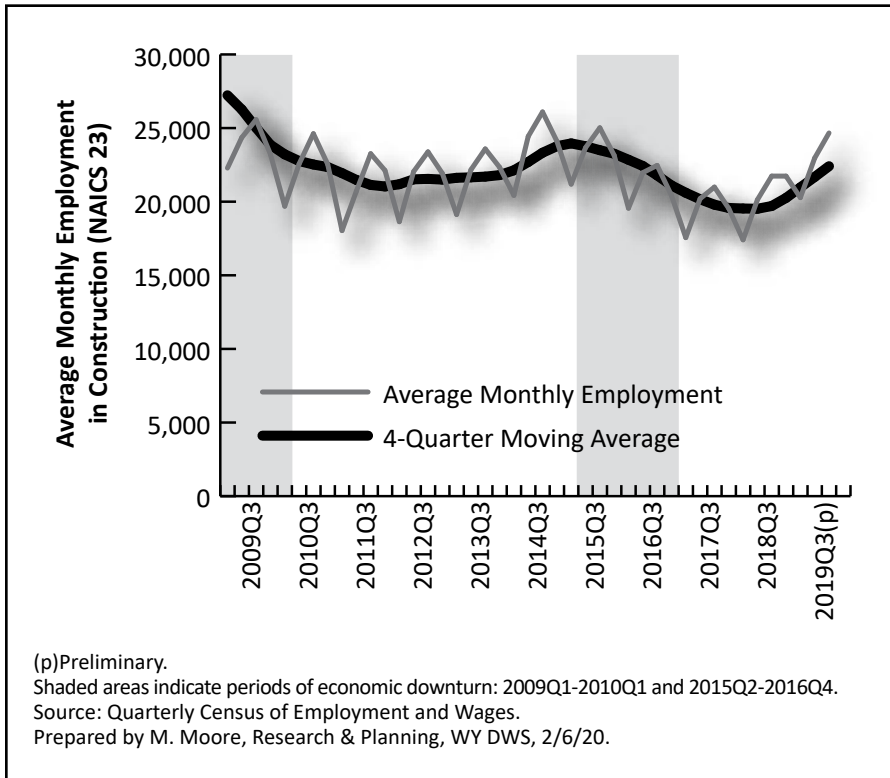
the end of the most recent economic downturn, job growth in mining, including oil & gas has largely been driven by the support activities for mining subsector, which includes drilling oil & gas wells, along with support activities for oil & gas, coal, metal, and nonmetallic minerals mining.

Total wages in mining increased by \$5.5 million, or 1.2%. At the subsector level, total wages decreased by \$4.1 million (-5.1%) in oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) and by \$5.7 million (-3.2%) in mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212); this included a decrease in total wages of \$7.4 million (-6.4%) in coal mining (NAICS 2121). The overall increase in total wages in mining was driven by a \$15.3 million (7.9%) increase in support activities for mining (NAICS 213).

**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), 2018Q3-2019Q3**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2019Q3	2018Q3	N	%	2019Q3	2018Q3	\$	%
<b>21</b>	<b>Mining, Including Oil &amp; Gas</b>	<b>20,609</b>	<b>20,830</b>	<b>-221</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>\$460.1</b>	<b>\$454.6</b>	<b>\$5.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,893	3,076	-183	-5.9	\$75.5	\$79.6	-\$4.1	-5.1
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	1,639	1,721	-82	-4.7	\$39.0	\$43.7	-\$4.6	-10.6
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,254	1,355	-101	-7.5	\$36.5	\$36.0	\$0.5	1.5
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,609	8,091	-483	-6.0	\$175.2	\$180.9	-\$5.7	-3.2
2121	Coal Mining	4,839	5,343	-504	-9.4	\$109.4	\$116.8	-\$7.4	-6.4
2122	Metal Ore Mining	103	122	-18	-15.1	\$2.1	\$3.4	-\$1.3	-38.5
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,666	2,627	39	1.5	\$63.8	\$60.7	\$3.0	5.0
213	Support Activities For Mining	10,108	9,663	445	4.6	\$209.3	\$194.0	\$15.3	7.9
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	1,766	1,647	119	7.2	\$41.0	\$38.0	\$3.1	8.1
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	7,990	7,649	341	4.5	\$162.3	\$150.3	\$12.1	8.0
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	202	224	-22	-10.0	\$3.0	\$3.2	-\$0.2	-7.0
213114	Support Activities For Metal Mining	76	86	-10	-12.0	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$0.0	1.1
213115	Support Activities For Nonmetallic Minerals	75	57	18	32.3	\$1.3	\$1.0	\$0.4	39.7

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/6/20.

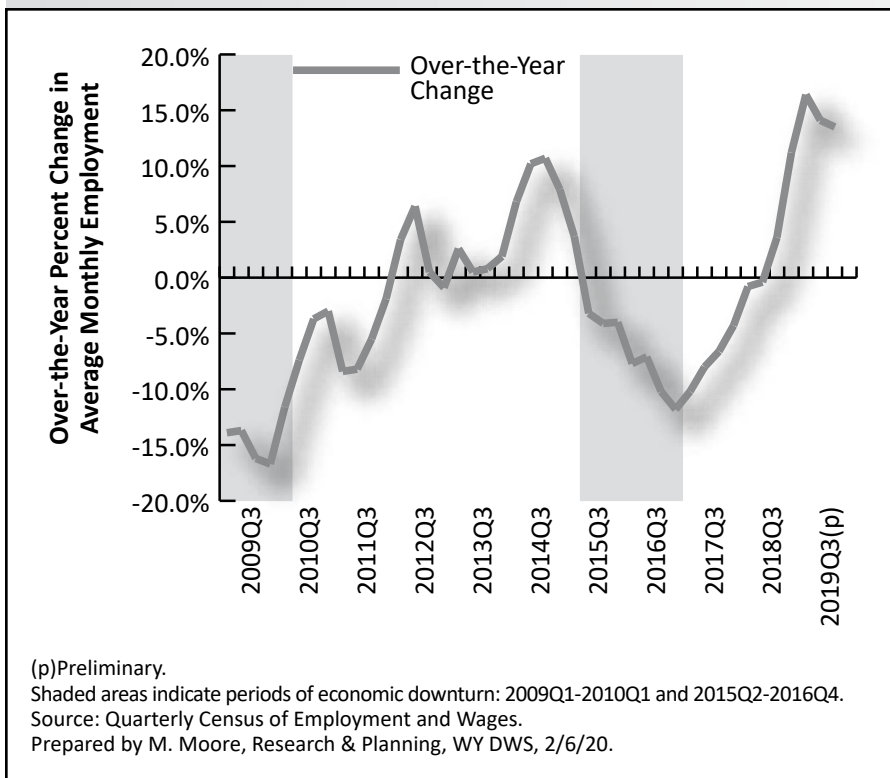


**Figure 5: Average Monthly Employment in Private Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q3**

**Construction (NAICS 23)**

Wyoming’s construction sector experienced the greatest over-the-year growth in average monthly employment of all sectors, increasing from 21,738 in 2018Q3 to 24,666 in 2019Q3 (2,928 jobs, or 13.5%). As illustrated in Figures 5 and 6, construction experienced a prolonged period of over-the-year job loss for 13 quarters from 2015Q2 to 2018Q2. Employment then increased from prior-year levels during each quarter from 2018Q3 to 2019Q3.

In order to provide a better understanding of construction growth, Table 5 (see page 9) breaks down the construction sector by selected subsector (three-digit), industry group (four-digit), and detailed industry (six-digit). Heavy & civil engineering construction (NAICS 237) added the greatest number of jobs over the year, as average monthly employment increased from 6,114 to 8,414 (2,300, or 37.6%). Recent construction growth has been driven by oil & gas pipeline construction (NAICS 237120), which added 2,027 jobs (78.6%) over the year in 2019Q3. It should be noted that some jobs associated with



**Figure 6: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in Private Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2009Q1-2019Q3**



pipeline construction may be temporary, and employers may rely on workers to commute from another county or state of residence.

Growth was also seen in the construction of buildings (NAICS 236) and specialty trade contractors (NAICS 238) subsectors.

**Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Construction (NAICS 23) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit), 2018Q3-2019Q3**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2019Q3	2018Q3	Over-the-Year Change N	%	2019Q3	2018Q3	Over-the-Year Change \$	%
<b>23</b>	<b>Construction</b>	<b>24,666</b>	<b>21,738</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>\$363.9</b>	<b>\$292.6</b>	<b>\$71.3</b>	<b>24.4</b>
236	Construction of Buildings	4,076	3,993	83	2.1	\$50.0	\$46.3	\$3.7	7.9
2361	Residential Building Construction	2,764	2,636	128	4.9	\$30.4	\$27.5	\$2.9	10.6
236115	New Single-Family General Contractors	1,619	1,582	37	2.3	\$19.7	\$18.1	\$1.6	8.7
236118	Residential Remodelers	996	936	60	6.4	\$9.1	\$8.1	\$1.0	12.5
2362	Nonres. Building Construction	1,312	1,357	-45	-3.3	\$19.6	\$18.8	\$0.7	3.9
236210	Industrial Building Construction	128	160	-32	-20.2	\$2.3	\$2.4	-\$0.1	-3.5
236220	Commercial Building Construction	1,184	1,197	-13	-1.1	\$17.3	\$16.5	\$0.8	4.9
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	8,414	6,114	2,300	37.6	\$151.4	\$100.2	\$51.1	51.0
2371	Utility System Construction	6,077	3,892	2,186	56.2	\$114.1	\$66.7	\$47.4	71.1
237110	Water & Sewer System Construction	408	421	-13	-3.1	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$0.0	0.6
237120	Oil & Gas Pipeline Construction	4,604	2,577	2,027	78.6	\$88.8	\$45.0	\$43.7	97.2
237130	Power & Communication System Construction	1,066	894	172	19.2	\$19.7	\$16.0	\$3.6	22.7
2372	Land Subdivision	70	77	-7	-9.1	\$0.4	\$0.6	-\$0.1	-26.1
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,944	1,829	116	6.3	\$31.1	\$28.3	\$2.8	9.8
2379	Other Heavy Construction	322	317	5	1.7	\$5.7	\$4.7	\$1.1	23.0
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	12,176	11,631	545	4.7	\$162.5	\$146.0	\$16.5	11.3
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,738	2,550	188	7.4	\$33.6	\$29.0	\$4.6	15.7
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	4,952	4,600	352	7.7	\$72.6	\$61.0	\$11.6	19.1
238211	Residential Electrical Contractors	634	632	2	0.4	\$8.1	\$7.4	\$0.6	8.7
238212	Nonres. Electrical Contractors	1,883	1,555	328	21.1	\$33.1	\$23.6	\$9.5	40.2
238221	Residential Plumbing & HVAC Contractors	1,077	1,026	51	5.0	\$11.9	\$10.6	\$1.3	12.7
238222	Nonresidential Plumbing & HVAC Contractors	948	972	-25	-2.5	\$13.3	\$13.3	-\$0.1	-0.6
238291	Other Residential Equipment Contractors	18	14	4	26.2	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	12.0
238292	Other Nonresidential Equipment Contractors	393	401	-8	-2.0	\$6.1	\$5.9	\$0.2	3.6
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,409	1,450	-42	-2.9	\$13.8	\$13.7	\$0.1	0.6
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	3,077	3,030	47	1.5	\$42.5	\$42.3	\$0.2	0.5

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/6/20.

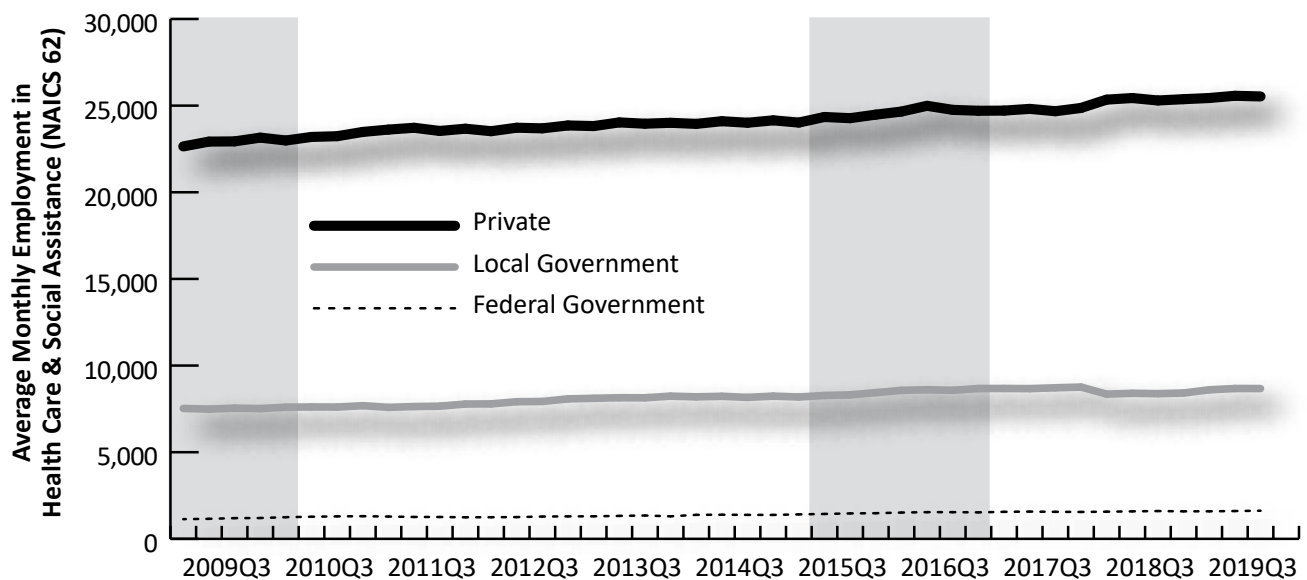
## Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)

While employment in sectors like mining and construction has risen and fallen during different periods over the last decade, health care & social assistance has largely maintained slow, steady job growth over the decade. Figure 7 and Table 6 (see page 11) show employment in health care & social assistance by ownership. The greatest number of jobs in this sector are in private ownership, followed by local government and federal government. State government ownership is excluded from Figure 7 and Table 6 due to confidentiality requirements in some quarters, but employment in that

subsector has mostly trended downward, with 856 jobs in 2019Q3.

In private health care & social assistance, average monthly employment increased from 25,297 in 2018Q3 to 25,531 in 2019Q3 (234 jobs, or 0.9%). At the subsector level, the greatest number of jobs was found in ambulatory health care services (NAICS 621; 10,169 jobs). According to the NAICS website (BLS, 2020):

“Industries in the ambulatory health care services subsector provide health care services directly or indirectly to ambulatory patients and do not usually provide inpatient services. Health practitioners in this subsector provide outpatient



(p) Preliminary.

Note: State government health care & social assistance data are not included in this table due to confidentiality issues.

Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/6/20.

Figure 7: Average Monthly Employment in Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62) in Wyoming by Ownership, 2009Q1-2019Q3

services, with the facilities and equipment not usually being the most significant part of the production process.”

Private social assistance (NAICS 624) experienced the greatest increase in employment (142 jobs), followed by ambulatory health care services (83 jobs, or 0.8%).

Within federal government ownership, hospitals had the largest number of jobs in 2019Q3 (1,501), an increase of 25 jobs, or 1.7%.

Hospitals accounted for the greatest average monthly employment in local government health care & social

assistance, increasing from 7,297 to 7,414 (117 jobs, or 1.6%). Increases were also seen in ambulatory health care services (191 jobs, or 51.9%) .

**Average Weekly Wage**

Figure 8 (see page 12) shows the average weekly wage for Wyoming by industry in 2019Q3. Several industries had a higher average wage than the statewide average of \$947, such as mining, including oil & gas (\$1,717), manufacturing (\$1,259), wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (\$1,249), financial activities (\$1,173), construction (\$1,135), and professional & business services (\$1,052). The lowest average weekly wages were seen in leisure

**Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62) by Ownership and Subsector in Wyoming, 2018Q3 & 2019Q3**

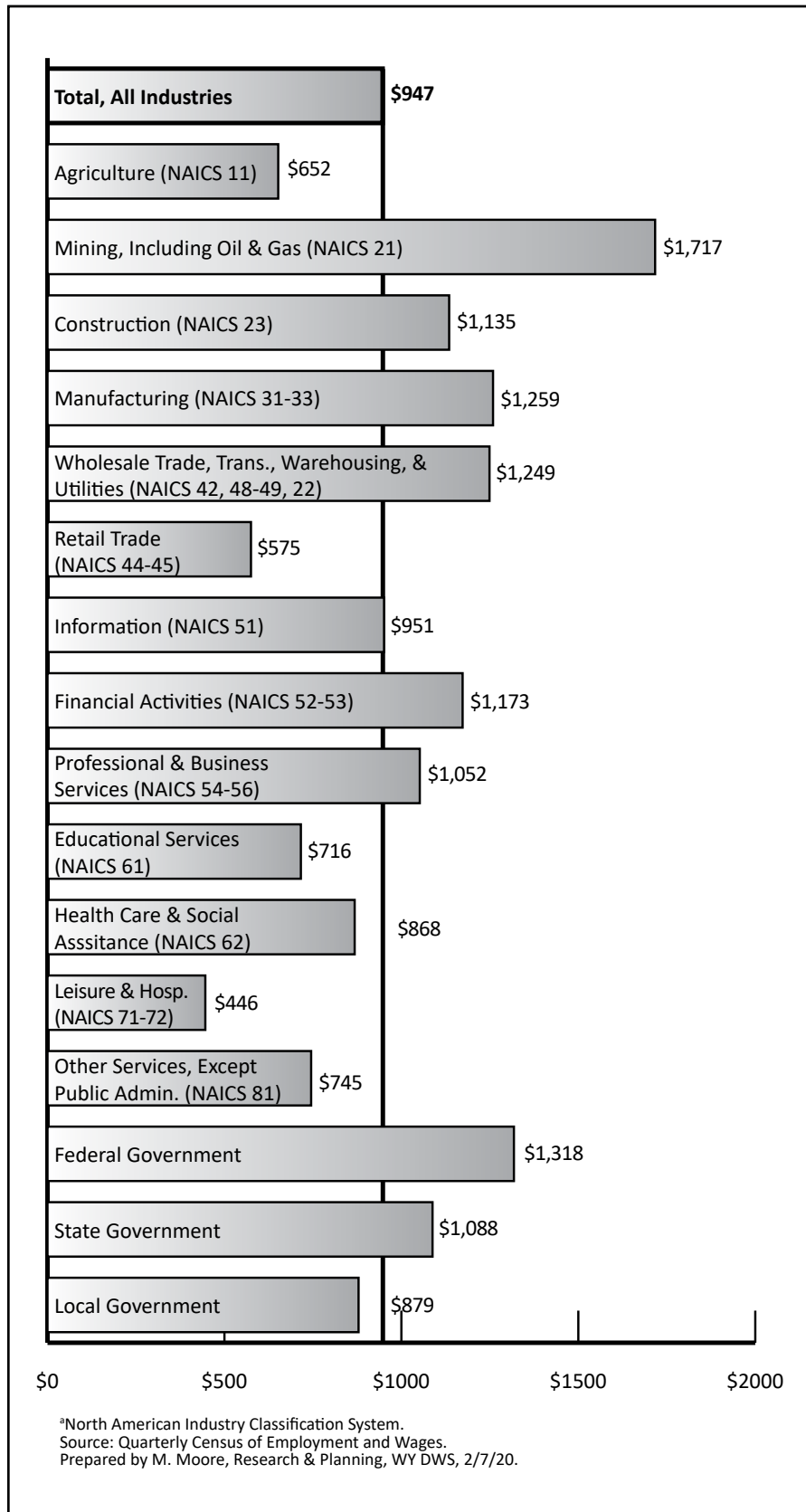
NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages			
		2019Q3	2018Q3	Over-the-Year Change		2019Q3	2018Q3	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$		\$	%
<b>62</b>	<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance - Private</b>	<b>25,531</b>	<b>25,297</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>\$288.2</b>	<b>\$273.6</b>	<b>\$14.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>
621	Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	10,252	10,169	83	0.8	\$153.3	\$143.1	\$10.3	7.2
622	Hospitals	3,465	3,447	17	0.5	\$53.8	\$52.1	\$1.6	3.1
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	4,404	4,412	-8	-0.2	\$37.8	\$36.7	\$1.2	3.2
624	Social Assistance	7,410	7,269	142	1.9	\$43.3	\$41.8	\$1.5	3.6
<b>62</b>	<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance - Federal Government</b>	<b>1,622</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>\$27.6</b>	<b>\$25.9</b>	<b>\$1.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>
621	Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	48	43	5	11.6	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$0.1	14.7
622	Hospitals	1,526	1,501	25	1.7	\$26.4	\$24.6	\$1.7	7.0
624	Social Assistance	48	60	-12	-19.9	\$0.3	\$0.4	-\$0.1	-21.0
<b>62</b>	<b>Health Care &amp; Social Assistance - Local Government</b>	<b>8,673</b>	<b>8,379</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>\$138.3</b>	<b>\$131.4</b>	<b>\$6.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>
621	Ambulatory Health Care Svcs.	559	368	191	51.9	\$7.3	\$4.8	\$2.5	52.7
622	Hospitals	7,414	7,297	117	1.6	\$125.3	\$120.6	\$4.7	3.9
623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	413	430	-17	-4.0	\$4.0	\$4.4	-\$0.4	-9.2
624	Social Assistance	287	284	3	1.2	\$1.7	\$1.6	\$0.1	4.8

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

Note: State government health care & social assistance data are not included in this table due to confidentiality issues.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/6/20.



**Figure 8: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS), 2019Q3**

& hospitality (\$446), retail trade (\$575), agriculture (\$652), and educational services (\$716).

### County

Table 7 (see page 13) shows employment and total wages in Wyoming by county in 2018Q3 and 2019Q3. Over-the-year job growth was seen in several counties, including Converse (1,666, or 28.0%), Natrona (775, or 2.0%), Laramie (611, or 1.3%), Campbell (420, or 1.7%), and Albany (419, or 2.7%). Counties that lost jobs included Platte (-258, or -7.0%), Goshen (-158, or -3.7%), Washakie (-139, or -3.8%), and Fremont (-134, or -0.9%).

As previously mentioned, mining had one of the highest average weekly wages in 2019Q3. This can also be seen at the county level, as counties with a large concentration of mining jobs tend to have the highest wages (see Figure 9, page 14). For example, Sweetwater County had the highest average weekly wage (\$1,174), and mining accounted for 20.0% of all jobs. Other counties with high wages and a high percentage of mining

jobs included Converse (\$1,150, 18.9%), Campbell (\$1,102, 22.7%), and Sublette (\$1,047, 19.4%) counties (see Figure 9, page 14). The lowest average weekly wages were found in some of Wyoming’s least populous counties, such as Niobrara (\$723), Johnson (\$731), Hot Springs (\$750), and Big Horn (\$772) counties.

Converse County’s rapid economic expansion continued in 2019Q3 with an average monthly employment of 7,614, the highest at any point dating back to at least 2001. Prior to the current job growth that began in 2017Q4, Converse County’s previous employment peak was 6,608

in 2015Q2. During each quarter since 2018Q4, Converse County has experienced historic over-the-year growth (13.9%, 21.6%, 24.3%, and 28.0%, respectively; see Figure 10, page 16). Since 2002Q1, the previous high in over-the-year growth was 11.7% in 2008Q1.

Construction has accounted for most of the job growth in Converse County. Of the 1,666 new jobs in Converse County in 2019Q3, 1,159 (70.0%) were in construction (see Table 8, page 15). In particular, most of these new jobs were in the heavy & civil engineering construction subsector, which added 1,132 jobs over the

**Table 7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2018Q3-2019Q3**

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2019Q3	2018Q3	Change		2019Q3	2018Q3	Change	
			N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>283,698</b>	<b>278,812</b>	<b>4,886</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>\$3,493.6</b>	<b>\$3,277.9</b>	<b>\$215.6</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Albany	15,929	15,511	419	2.7	\$169.2	\$162.0	\$7.2	4.5
Big Horn	4,260	4,152	108	2.6	\$42.8	\$41.4	\$1.3	3.2
Campbell	25,228	24,808	420	1.7	\$361.5	\$346.7	\$14.8	4.3
Carbon	7,564	7,264	301	4.1	\$90.4	\$86.7	\$3.7	4.3
Converse	7,614	5,949	1,666	28.0	\$113.9	\$77.9	\$36.0	46.2
Crook	2,505	2,508	-3	-0.1	\$29.3	\$27.7	\$1.6	5.7
Fremont	15,227	15,362	-134	-0.9	\$154.6	\$151.0	\$3.6	2.4
Goshen	4,058	4,216	-158	-3.7	\$39.5	\$39.5	\$0.0	0.0
Hot Springs	1,883	1,893	-11	-0.6	\$18.4	\$17.8	\$0.6	3.4
Johnson	3,355	3,423	-67	-2.0	\$31.9	\$31.7	\$0.2	0.6
Laramie	46,969	46,358	611	1.3	\$569.5	\$539.1	\$30.4	5.6
Lincoln	6,531	6,383	148	2.3	\$82.5	\$74.2	\$8.3	11.3
Natrona	39,444	38,669	775	2.0	\$503.0	\$480.0	\$23.0	4.8
Niobrara	852	880	-28	-3.2	\$8.0	\$7.6	\$0.4	5.7
Park	15,122	15,184	-62	-0.4	\$153.5	\$149.5	\$3.9	2.6
Platte	3,409	3,667	-258	-7.0	\$36.7	\$43.9	-\$7.2	-16.4
Sheridan	13,543	13,501	42	0.3	\$146.4	\$137.6	\$8.8	6.4
Sublette	4,110	4,189	-79	-1.9	\$56.0	\$56.9	-\$1.0	-1.7
Sweetwater	22,329	22,190	139	0.6	\$340.8	\$316.3	\$24.4	7.7
Teton	24,511	24,162	349	1.4	\$306.3	\$282.6	\$23.7	8.4
Uinta	8,352	8,272	80	1.0	\$87.4	\$81.4	\$6.0	7.3
Washakie	3,513	3,652	-139	-3.8	\$37.3	\$37.8	-\$0.5	-1.3
Weston	2,299	2,251	48	2.1	\$24.2	\$21.9	\$2.3	10.4
Nonclassified	5,090	4,372	719	16.4	\$90.7	\$66.9	\$23.8	35.7

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/2/20.

a year, a 414.7% increase.

Other sectors that experienced growth in Converse County were mining, including oil & gas (211, or 17.1%), transportation & warehousing (94, or 41.4%), professional & technical services (63, or 49.9%), and administrative & waste services (57, or 21.8%). Total government employment increased by 80 jobs (5.7%).

increased by \$36.0 million, or 46.2%. Of the \$113.9 million in total wages in 2019Q3, half (50.3%) were in mining (\$27.0 million) and construction (\$30.3 million).

**Conclusion**

Wyoming's average monthly employment increased from prior-year

Total wages in Converse County

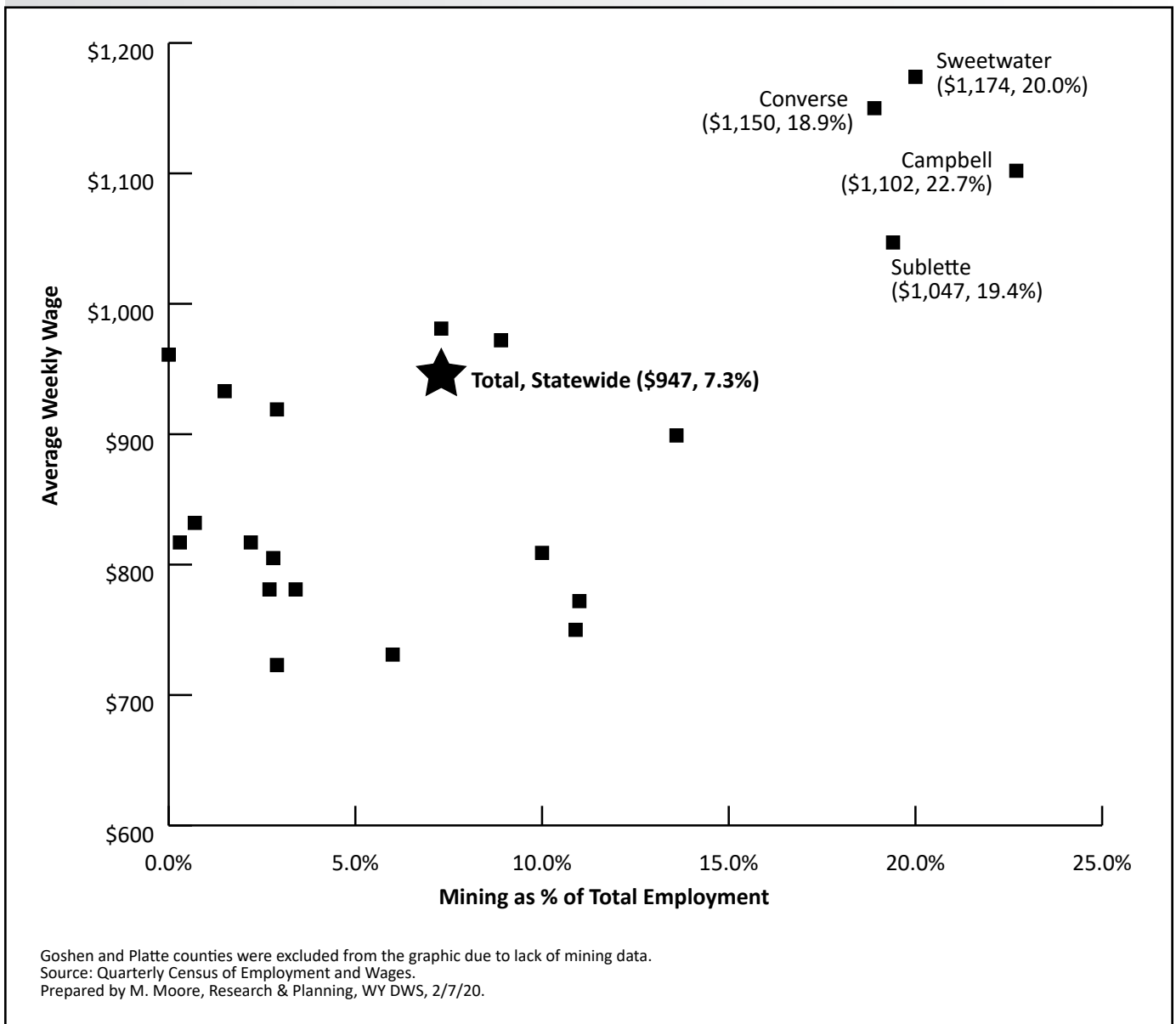


Figure 9: Average Weekly Wage and Mining as a Percent of Total Employment in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q3

levels for the ninth consecutive quarter in 2019Q3, as the state added nearly 5,000 new jobs and over \$200 million in total wages. However, it is important to consider that although QCEW data show over-the-year growth in 2019Q3, 2019Q4 could be quite different. Data from the Current Employment Statistics

(CES) from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that Wyoming lost jobs during the last two months of 2019. Total nonfarm employment decreased from an estimated 286,000 in December 2018 to 282,500 in December 2019, a loss of approximately 3,500 jobs, or -1.2% (see Table 9, page 16). These negative changes

**Table 8: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Converse County by Industry Sector and Selected Subsector, 2018Q3 and 2019Q3**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Title	Employment				Total Wages			
		2019Q3	2018Q3	Over-the-Year Change		2019Q3	2018Q3	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
	<b>Ownership - Total</b>	<b>7,614</b>	<b>5,949</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>\$113.9</b>	<b>\$77.9</b>	<b>\$36.0</b>	<b>46.2</b>
	<b>Ownership - Private</b>	<b>6,139</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>\$92.8</b>	<b>\$59.1</b>	<b>\$33.7</b>	<b>57.1</b>
11	Agriculture	160	161	-1	-0.6	\$1.7	\$1.5	\$0.2	10.3
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	1,442	1,231	211	17.1	\$27.0	\$22.9	\$4.1	18.0
213	Support Activities for Mining	727	565	163	28.8	\$13.6	\$9.6	\$4.0	41.1
23	Construction	1,631	472	1,159	245.6	\$30.3	\$7.0	\$23.3	331.3
236	Construction of Buildings	51	56	-5	-9.5	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.0	4.4
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	1,405	273	1,132	414.7	\$27.6	\$5.0	\$22.6	456.7
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	175	143	32	22.7	\$2.2	\$1.5	\$0.6	41.7
31-33	Manufacturing	122	122	0	0.3	\$1.5	\$1.6	-\$0.1	-8.3
42	Wholesale Trade	50	44	7	15.3	\$0.8	\$0.6	\$0.2	31.2
44-45	Retail Trade	471	452	19	4.1	\$3.0	\$2.8	\$0.2	7.0
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	322	228	94	41.4	\$5.7	\$3.8	\$1.9	49.7
51	Information	49	48	1	2.1	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.0	0.9
52	Finance & Insurance	125	122	3	2.2	\$1.5	\$1.4	\$0.1	5.2
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	60	65	-5	-7.7	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$0.0	1.4
54	Professional & Technical Services	190	127	63	49.9	\$4.1	\$1.7	\$2.4	137.7
56	Administrative & Waste Services	316	260	57	21.8	\$4.9	\$3.7	\$1.2	32.7
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	286	289	-3	-1.0	\$2.5	\$2.1	\$0.4	18.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	47	57	-10	-18.0	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.0	-16.1
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs.	497	475	23	4.8	\$2.2	\$2.0	\$0.3	14.4
81	Other Services, Except Public Admin.	137	163	-26	-16.0	\$1.2	\$1.6	-\$0.3	-21.5
	<b>Total Government</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,395</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>\$21.1</b>	<b>\$18.8</b>	<b>\$2.3</b>	<b>12.1</b>
	Federal	68	70	-3	-3.8	\$1.1	\$1.2	-\$0.1	-9.9
	State	136	132	4	3.3	\$1.8	\$1.8	\$0.1	4.9
	Local	1,271	1,193	78	6.6	\$18.2	\$15.9	\$2.3	14.5

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/7/20.

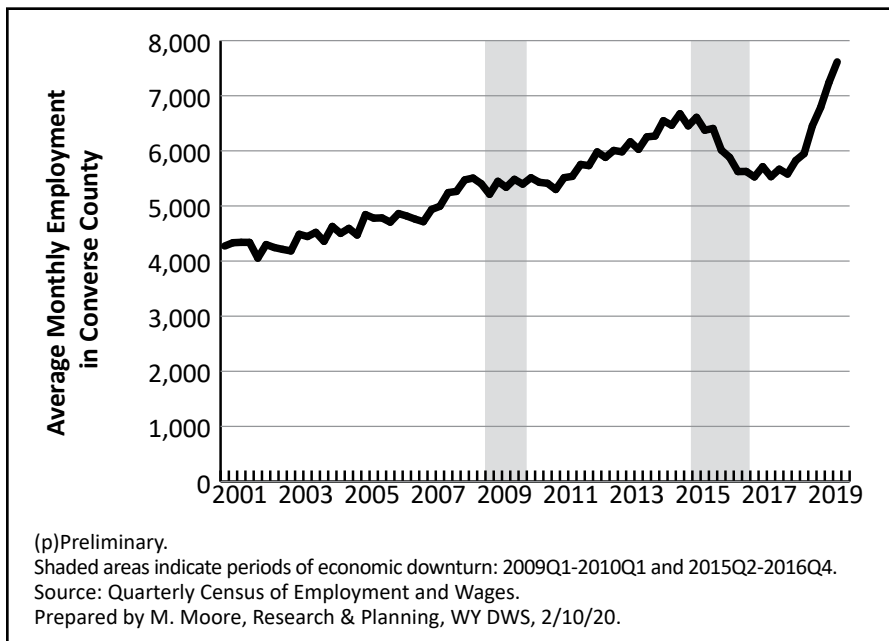


Figure 10: Average Monthly Employment in Converse County, 2001Q1-2019Q3

Table 9: Total Nonfarm Covered Employment in Wyoming, January 2018 to December 2019 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Month	N (in Thousands)	Over-the-Year Change	
		N (in Thousands)	%
January 2018	276.1	2.0	0.7
February	276.4	1.3	0.5
March	278.2	1.2	0.4
April	279.4	1.6	0.6
May	286.5	1.0	0.4
June	293.0	0.9	0.3
July	292.6	2.1	0.7
August	292.5	1.4	0.5
September	291.4	0.8	0.3
October	289.0	2.6	0.9
November	285.0	4.3	1.5
December	286.0	4.0	1.4
January 2019	281.2	5.1	1.8
February	281.9	5.5	2.0
March	283.6	5.4	1.9
April	283.3	3.9	1.4
May	290.8	4.3	1.5
June	298.7	5.7	1.9
July	298.5	5.9	2.0
August	296.8	4.3	1.5
September	294.1	2.7	0.9
October	288.9	-0.1	0.0
November	282.8	-2.2	-0.8
December	282.5	-3.5	-1.2

Source: Current Employment Statistics, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.  
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/10/20.

will likely appear in QCEW data for 2019Q4, which will be published in the April 2019 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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# Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.7% in November 2019

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 slightly from 3.8% in October to 3.7% in November. Wyoming's unemployment rate was lower than its November 2018 level of 4.1%, but slightly higher than the current U.S. rate of 3.5%. From October to November, seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents increased, rising by an estimated 1,309 individuals (0.5%).

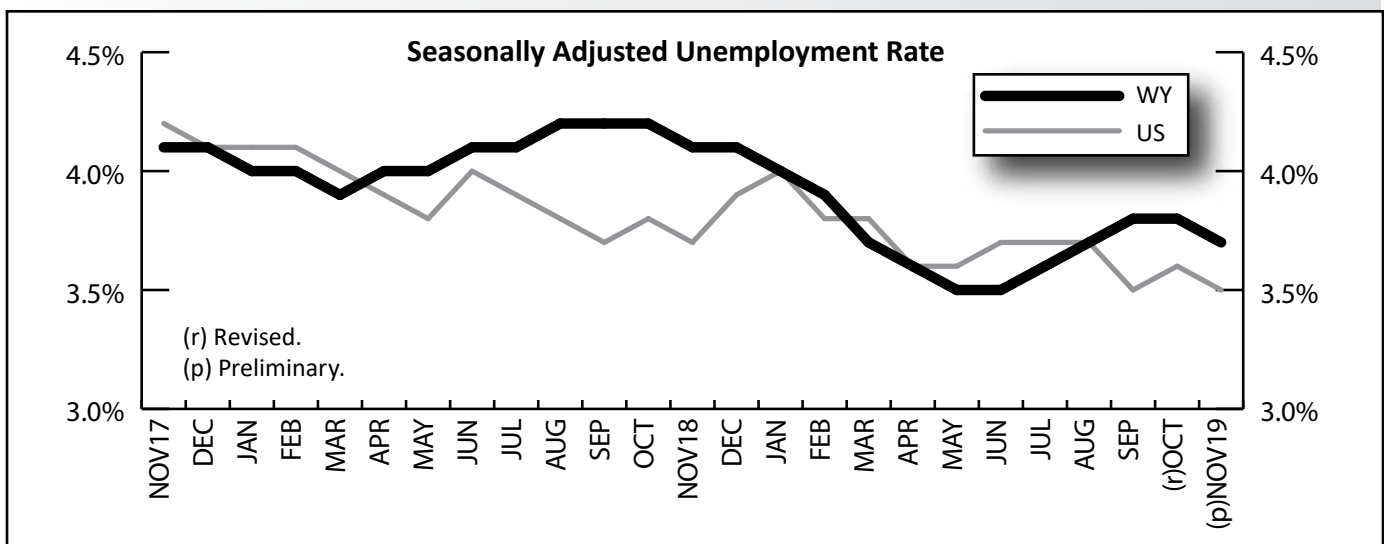
From November 2018 to November 2019, unemployment rates fell in 17 counties, rose in three counties, and remained unchanged in three counties. The largest decreases occurred in Teton (down from 6.2% to 5.2%), Weston (down from 3.1% to 2.3%), Fremont (down from 4.8% to 4.1%), and Campbell (down from 3.8% to 3.1%) counties. Slight increases were seen in Goshen (up from 2.8% to 3.6%), Niobrara (up from 2.5% to 3.1%), and Sublette (up from 4.2% to 4.7%) counties.

Most county unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and increased from October to November. Unemployment often rises in November as colder weather brings seasonal job losses in leisure & hospitality, construction, and professional & business services. The largest increases in unemployment were seen in Teton (up from 2.7% to 5.2%), Park (up from 3.5% to 4.2%), and Sweetwater (up from 3.3% to 4.0%) counties. Unemployment rates fell slightly in Campbell (down from 3.4% to 3.1%), Washakie (down from 3.4% to 3.2%), and Weston (down from 2.4% to 2.3%) counties.

Teton County reported the highest unemployment rate in November at 5.2%. It was followed by Sublette County at 4.7% and Park County at 4.2%. The lowest unemployment rates were found in Weston County at 2.3%, Converse County at 2.8%, and Albany County at 2.8%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) decreased from 285,000 in November 2018 to 283,900 in November 2019, a decline of 1,100 jobs (-0.4%).

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 2019

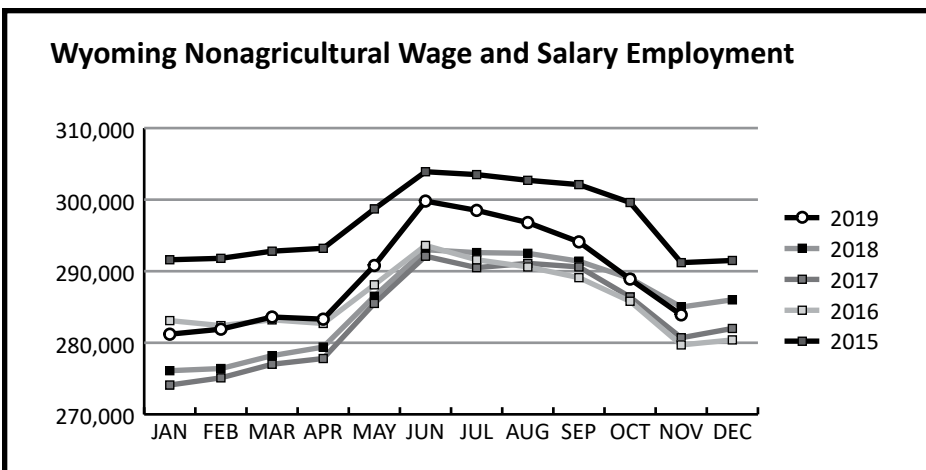
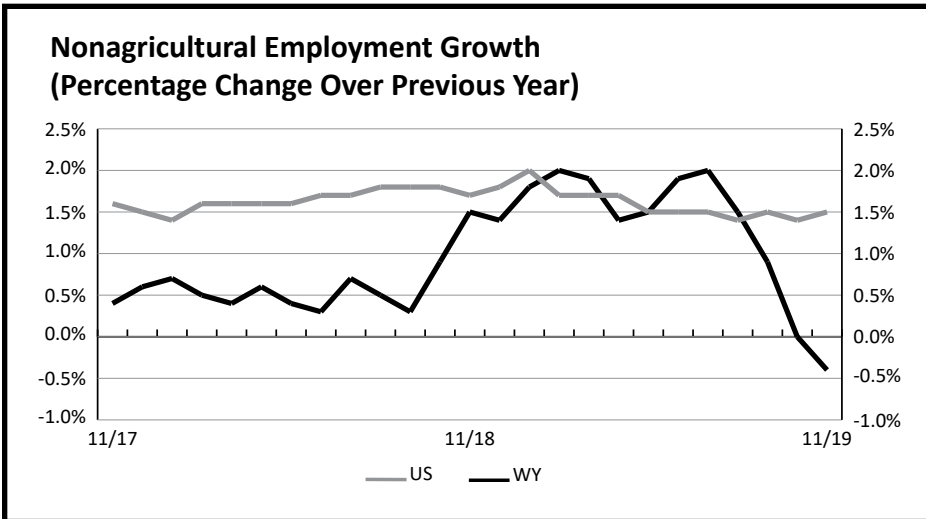
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	287,660	283,900	-3,760	-1.3%
Natural Resources & Mining	21,406	20,100	-1,306	-6.5%
Construction	22,961	20,600	-2,361	-11.5%
Manufacturing	10,417	10,400	-17	-0.2%
Wholesale Trade	8,434	8,300	-134	-1.6%
Retail Trade	28,876	30,000	1,124	3.7%
Transportation & Utilities	14,873	15,200	327	2.2%
Information	3,322	3,500	178	5.1%
Financial Activities	11,036	11,200	164	1.5%
Professional & Business Services	19,250	18,300	-950	-5.2%
Educational & Health Services	28,922	27,600	-1,322	-4.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	32,639	31,800	-839	-2.6%
Other Services	16,251	17,300	1,049	6.1%
Government	69,273	69,600	327	0.5%

Projections were run in November 2019 and based on QCEW data through June 2019.

## State Unemployment Rates November 2019 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	7.9
Alaska	6.1
Mississippi	5.6
District of Columbia	5.3
West Virginia	4.9
New Mexico	4.8
Arizona	4.7
Louisiana	4.7
Kentucky	4.4
Washington	4.4
Pennsylvania	4.3
Ohio	4.2
Michigan	4.0
Nevada	4.0
New York	4.0
California	3.9
Oregon	3.9
Delaware	3.8
Illinois	3.8
North Carolina	3.8
Connecticut	3.7
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Arkansas	3.6
Maryland	3.6
Rhode Island	3.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Montana	3.4
New Jersey	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Texas	3.4
Georgia	3.3
Minnesota	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Wisconsin	3.3
Indiana	3.2
Florida	3.1
Kansas	3.1
Missouri	3.1
Nebraska	3.1
South Dakota	3.1
Idaho	2.9
Massachusetts	2.9
Maine	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Colorado	2.6
Hawaii	2.6
Iowa	2.6
New Hampshire	2.6
Virginia	2.6
North Dakota	2.5
South Carolina	2.4
Utah	2.4
Vermont	2.3



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Nov 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2018
	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Nov 2018	Nov 2019	Nov 2019
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	26.4	25.9	25.7	1.9	2.7
TOTAL PRIVATE	21.2	20.7	20.6	2.4	2.9
GOODS PRODUCING	8.9	8.4	8.5	6.0	4.7
Natural Resources & Mining	6.2	5.6	6.0	10.7	3.3
Construction	2.1	2.2	2.0	-4.5	5.0
Manufacturing	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	17.5	17.5	17.2	0.0	1.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.3	0.0	3.8
Information	0.3	0.2	0.3	50.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
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	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Nov 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2018
	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Nov 2018	Nov 2019	Nov 2019
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.4	23.6	23.4	-0.8	0.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.7	18.9	18.6	-1.1	0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7.8	7.9	7.4	-1.3	5.4
Natural Resources & Mining	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	2.2
Construction	1.9	2.0	1.6	-5.0	18.8
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.6	15.7	16.0	-0.6	-2.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.7	4.6	4.6	2.2	2.2
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.2	1.4	-8.3	-21.4
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.4	2.4	-4.2	-4.2
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.0	-2.1

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Nov 2018	Oct 2019	Nov 2018
	Nov 2019	Oct 2019	Nov 2018	Nov 2019	Nov 2019
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	17.9	20.9	17.3	-14.4	3.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.3	18.2	14.8	-15.9	3.4
GOODS PRODUCING	2.3	2.4	2.3	-4.2	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.1	2.2	2.1	-4.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.6	18.5	15.0	-15.7	4.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.6	2.8	2.5	-7.1	4.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.0	10.0
Professional & Business Services	2.0	2.1	1.9	-4.8	5.3
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.4	7.9	5.2	-31.6	3.8
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0

## State Unemployment Rates November 2019 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.5
Alaska	6.0
Mississippi	5.5
District of Columbia	5.0
Louisiana	4.8
West Virginia	4.8
New Mexico	4.6
Arizona	4.3
Pennsylvania	4.3
Washington	4.0
Kentucky	3.8
Ohio	3.8
California	3.7
Delaware	3.7
New York	3.6
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>3.6</b>
Nevada	3.5
Illinois	3.4
Montana	3.4
North Carolina	3.4
Oklahoma	3.4
Connecticut	3.3
New Jersey	3.3
Texas	3.3
<b>United States</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Arkansas	3.2
Indiana	3.2
Maryland	3.2
Michigan	3.2
Rhode Island	3.2
South Dakota	3.2
Oregon	3.1
Tennessee	3.1
Missouri	3.0
Minnesota	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Idaho	2.8
Kansas	2.8
Nebraska	2.8
Florida	2.7
Georgia	2.7
Maine	2.7
Alabama	2.5
Colorado	2.5
Hawaii	2.5
Virginia	2.5
Iowa	2.3
Massachusetts	2.3
New Hampshire	2.3
Vermont	2.2
North Dakota	2.1
South Carolina	2.1
Utah	1.9

## Economic Indicators

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

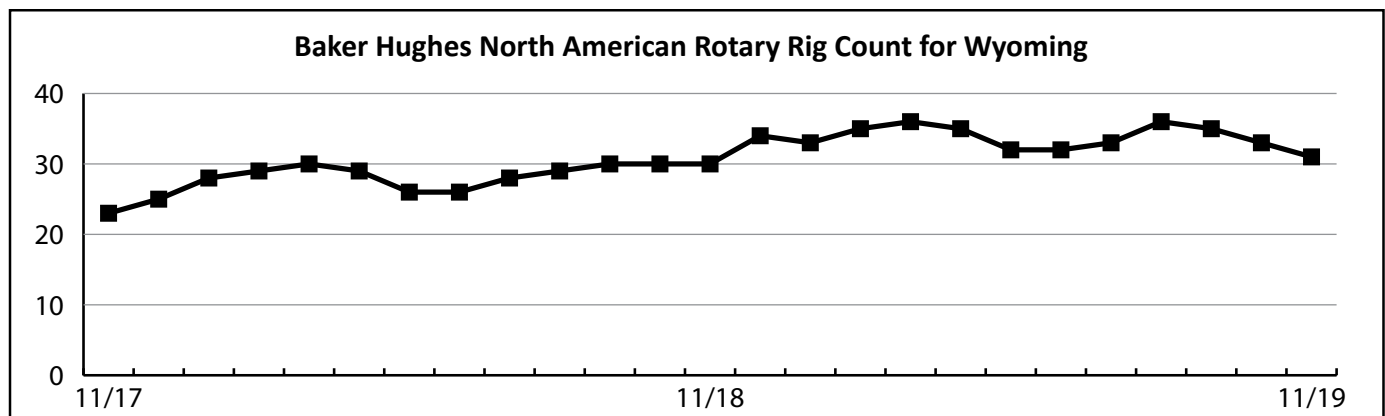
*The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming fell from 33 in October to 31 in November, a 6.1% decrease.*

	Nov 2019 (p)	Oct 2019 (r)	Nov 2018 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>283,900</b>	<b>288,900</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
Wyoming State Government	14,600	14,900	15,300	-2.0	-4.6
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,200	47,600	46,800	-0.8	0.9
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	39,300	39,600	39,100	-0.8	0.5
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	8,279,000	8,351,000	7,934,000	-0.9	4.3
As a percent of all workers	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	325,000	341,000	453,000	-4.7	-28.3
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,110,000	4,046,000	4,558,000	1.6	-9.8
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	9,804	7,831	8,895	25.2	10.2
Benefits Paid	\$3,927,850	\$3,171,074	\$3,250,379	23.9	20.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$400.64	\$404.94	\$365.42	-1.1	9.6
State Insured Covered Jobs <sup>1</sup>	262,503	266,910	259,053	-1.7	1.3
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	257.2	257.3	252.0	-0.1	2.1
Food & Beverages	259.1	259.3	254.3	-0.1	1.9
Housing	267.9	267.8	260.5	0.0	2.9
Apparel	123.0	126.2	124.9	-2.5	-1.6
Transportation	209.8	210.5	209.9	-0.3	-0.1
Medical Care	507.5	506.1	486.9	0.3	4.2
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	121.4	121.0	119.1	0.3	1.9
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	138.9	138.5	137.0	0.3	1.4
Other Goods & Services	456.3	455.2	445.5	0.2	2.4
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	199.0	198.5	202.3	0.3	-1.6
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	113	162	133	-30.2	-15.0
Valuation	\$28,196,000	\$41,914,000	\$31,166,000	-32.7	-9.5
Single Family Homes	111	146	111	-24.0	0.0
Valuation	\$27,573,000	\$39,743,000	\$28,841,000	-30.6	-4.4
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	11	20	9	-45.0	22.2
Valuation	\$2,512,000	\$4,497,000	\$1,603,000	-44.1	56.7
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	29	41	44	-29.3	-34.1
Valuation	\$5,488,000	\$7,672,000	\$6,698,000	-28.5	-18.1
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>3.3</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 2018 to November 2019, unemployment increased slightly in Goshen, Niobrara, and Sublette counties.*

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Nov 2019 (p)	Oct 2019 (r)	Nov 2018 (b)	Nov 2019 (p)	Oct 2019 (r)	Nov 2018 (b)	Nov 2019 (p)	Oct 2019 (r)	Nov 2018 (b)	Nov 2019 (p)	Oct 2019 (r)	Nov 2018 (b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>45,762</b>	<b>45,886</b>	<b>45,547</b>	<b>43,930</b>	<b>44,211</b>	<b>43,470</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>2,077</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Big Horn	5,410	5,397	5,333	5,196	5,205	5,101	214	192	232	4.0	3.6	4.4
Fremont	19,033	18,850	18,965	18,256	18,115	18,049	777	735	916	4.1	3.9	4.8
Hot Springs	2,163	2,146	2,145	2,089	2,073	2,071	74	73	74	3.4	3.4	3.4
Park	15,086	15,451	15,021	14,451	14,913	14,312	635	538	709	4.2	3.5	4.7
Washakie	4,070	4,042	4,083	3,938	3,905	3,937	132	137	146	3.2	3.4	3.6
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>51,538</b>	<b>50,583</b>	<b>50,081</b>	<b>49,944</b>	<b>49,032</b>	<b>48,248</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Campbell	23,795	23,141	22,818	23,048	22,346	21,940	747	795	878	3.1	3.4	3.8
Crook	3,788	3,712	3,738	3,674	3,613	3,626	114	99	112	3.0	2.7	3.0
Johnson	4,241	4,252	4,229	4,104	4,131	4,073	137	121	156	3.2	2.8	3.7
Sheridan	15,851	15,673	15,517	15,344	15,229	14,948	507	444	569	3.2	2.8	3.7
Weston	3,863	3,805	3,779	3,774	3,713	3,661	89	92	118	2.3	2.4	3.1
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>58,349</b>	<b>59,317</b>	<b>56,675</b>	<b>55,908</b>	<b>57,423</b>	<b>54,087</b>	<b>2,441</b>	<b>1,894</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Lincoln	8,809	8,981	8,501	8,521	8,716	8,176	288	265	325	3.3	3.0	3.8
Sublette	4,248	4,227	4,328	4,048	4,048	4,146	200	179	182	4.7	4.2	4.2
Sweetwater	21,992	21,582	21,261	21,116	20,863	20,413	876	719	848	4.0	3.3	4.0
Teton	13,933	15,238	13,701	13,203	14,828	12,849	730	410	852	5.2	2.7	6.2
Uinta	9,367	9,289	8,884	9,020	8,968	8,503	347	321	381	3.7	3.5	4.3
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>82,108</b>	<b>81,339</b>	<b>82,087</b>	<b>79,500</b>	<b>78,791</b>	<b>79,260</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Albany	20,811	20,609	21,360	20,232	20,039	20,693	579	570	667	2.8	2.8	3.1
Goshen	6,820	6,644	7,052	6,576	6,410	6,854	244	234	198	3.6	3.5	2.8
Laramie	48,555	48,206	47,773	46,946	46,629	45,989	1,609	1,577	1,784	3.3	3.3	3.7
Niobrara	1,273	1,259	1,276	1,234	1,227	1,244	39	32	32	3.1	2.5	2.5
Platte	4,649	4,621	4,626	4,512	4,486	4,480	137	135	146	2.9	2.9	3.2
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,572</b>	<b>56,112</b>	<b>54,700</b>	<b>54,523</b>	<b>54,200</b>	<b>52,437</b>	<b>2,049</b>	<b>1,912</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Carbon	8,121	8,162	7,794	7,856	7,931	7,507	265	231	287	3.3	2.8	3.7
Converse	8,764	8,659	7,759	8,515	8,425	7,502	249	234	257	2.8	2.7	3.3
Natrona	39,687	39,291	39,147	38,152	37,844	37,428	1,535	1,447	1,719	3.9	3.7	4.4
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>294,329</b>	<b>293,236</b>	<b>289,088</b>	<b>283,805</b>	<b>283,656</b>	<b>277,501</b>	<b>10,524</b>	<b>9,580</b>	<b>11,587</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.7	3.8	4.1
U.S. ....										3.3	3.3	3.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										3.5	3.6	3.7

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2019. Run Date 12/2019.

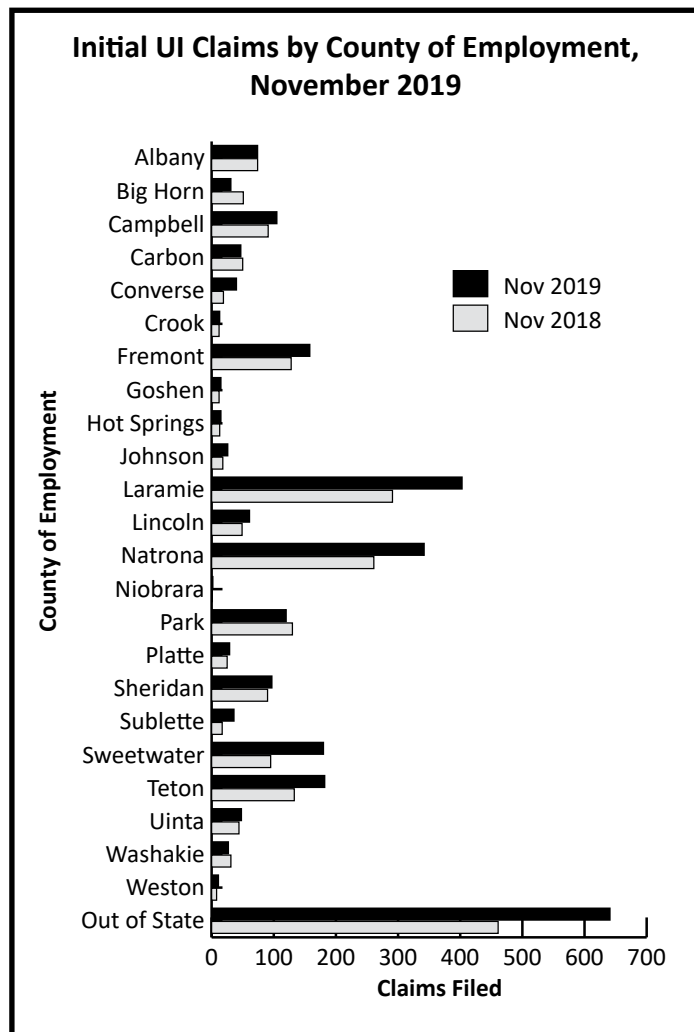
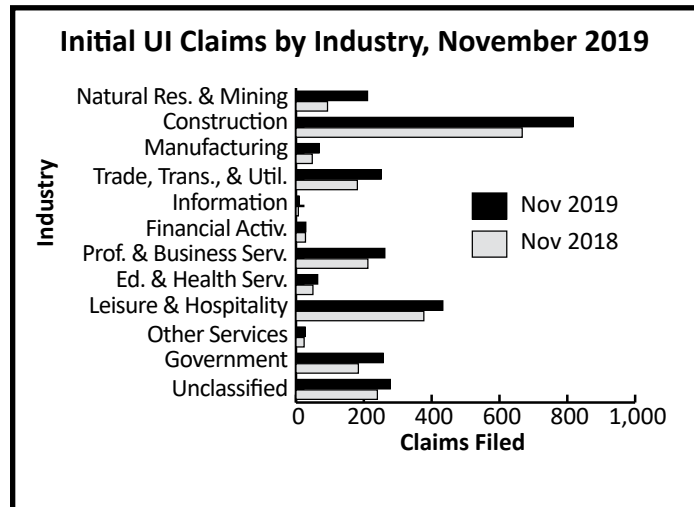
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: *Patrick Manning, Principal Economist*

*There were 2,715 initial claims in November 2019, a 28.0% increase compared to November 2018.*



INITIAL CLAIMS	Claims Filed		% Change		Nov 19 Nov 18
	Nov 19	Oct 19 Nov 18	Nov 19	Nov 18	
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>2,223</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>28.0</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>1,097</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>810</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>35.4</b>
Natural Res. & Mining	211	166	93	27.1	126.9
Mining	190	159	63	19.5	201.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	16	5	7	220.0	128.6
Construction	817	516	667	58.3	22.5
Manufacturing	68	43	48	58.1	41.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>1,082</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>22.1</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	251	180	181	39.4	38.7
Wholesale Trade	36	25	21	44.0	71.4
Retail Trade	102	71	100	43.7	2.0
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	113	84	60	34.5	88.3
Information	9	5	7	80.0	28.6
Financial Activities	29	22	28	31.8	3.6
Prof. & Business Svcs.	262	162	212	61.7	23.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	64	54	50	18.5	28.0
Leisure & Hospitality	433	600	377	-27.8	14.9
Other Svcs., exc. Public Admin.	27	29	24	-6.9	12.5
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>39.7</b>
Federal Government	166	121	122	37.2	36.1
State Government	15	11	5	36.4	200.0
Local Government	75	68	56	10.3	33.9
Local Education	14	7	12	100.0	16.7
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>

Laramie County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>80.3</b>	<b>38.1</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Construction	169	96	140	76.0	20.7
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	49	24	21	104.2	133.3
Financial Activities	5	2	2	150.0	150.0
Prof. & Business Svcs.	64	32	37	100.0	73.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	15	8	10	87.5	50.0
Leisure & Hospitality	11	7	14	57.1	-21.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>70.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Natrona County					
<b>TOTAL CLAIMS FILED</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>31.5</b>
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>46.8</b>
Construction	137	116	106	18.1	29.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	47	29	30	62.1	56.7
Financial Activities	2	1	3	100.0	-33.3
Prof. & Business Svcs.	44	24	35	83.3	25.7
Educational & Health Svcs.	10	11	12	-9.1	-16.7
Leisure & Hospitality	18	10	26	80.0	-30.8
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>UNCLASSIFIED</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>-20.0</b>	<b>66.7</b>

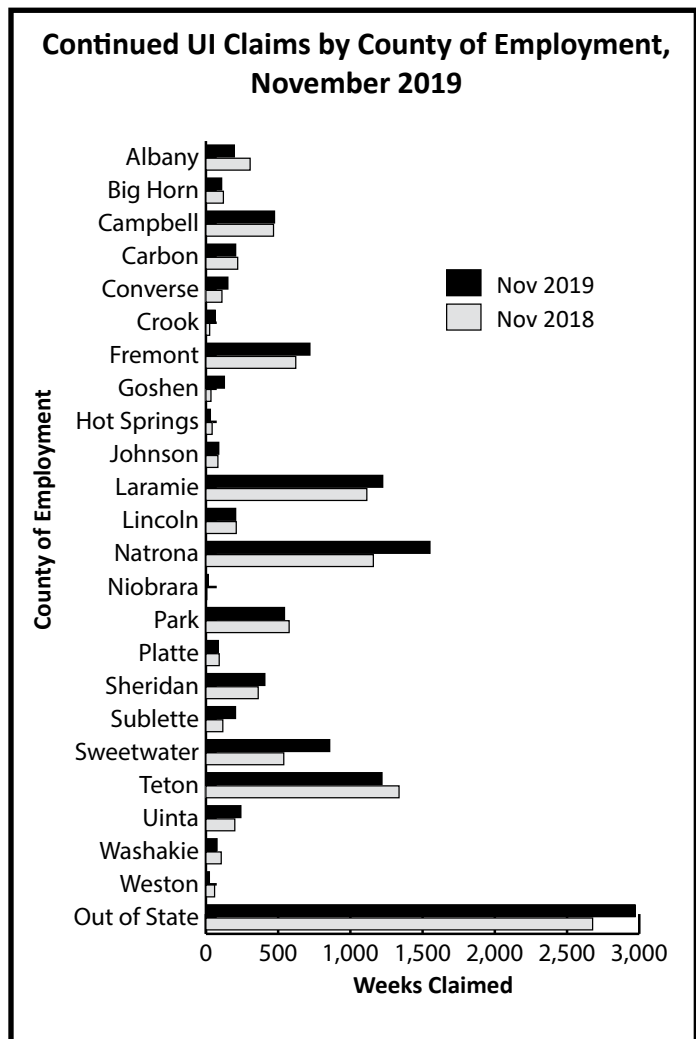
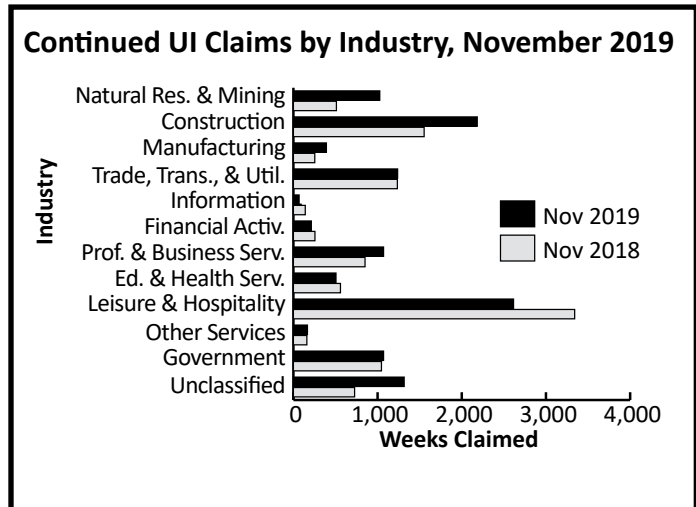
<sup>a</sup>An average month is considered 4.33 weeks. If a month has four weeks, the normalization factor is 1.0825. If the month has five weeks, the normalization factor is 0.866. The number of raw claims is multiplied by the normalization factor to achieve the normalized claims counts.

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

by: *Patrick Manning, Principal Economist*

Total continued weeks claimed increased from 10,644 to 11,878 (1,234 weeks, or 11.6%).

CONTINUED CLAIMS	% Change Weeks Claimed				
	Continued Weeks Claimed		Nov 19 Nov 19		
	Nov 19	Oct 19	Nov 18	Oct 19	Nov 18
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	11,878	7,758	10,644	53.1	11.6
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	3,850	2,261	3,354	70.3	14.8
Benefit Exhaustions	348	256	390	35.9	-10.8
Benefit Exhaustion Rates	9.0%	11.3%	11.6%	-2.3%	-2.6%
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Natural Res. & Mining	1,026	861	511	19.2	100.8
Mining	963	821	401	17.3	140.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	48	40	59	20.0	-18.6
Construction	2,184	1,285	1,553	70.0	40.6
Manufacturing	392	362	254	8.3	54.3
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	1,238	986	1,235	25.6	0.2
Wholesale Trade	216	186	197	16.1	9.6
Retail Trade	533	496	609	7.5	-12.5
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	489	304	429	60.9	14.0
Information	68	57	141	19.3	-51.8
Financial Activities	213	197	256	8.1	-16.8
Prof. & Business Services	1,071	731	851	46.5	25.9
Educational & Health Svcs.	506	460	559	10.0	-9.5
Leisure & Hospitality	2,615	1,058	3,341	147.2	-21.7
Other Svcs., exc. Public Adm.	167	150	160	11.3	4.4
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>					
Federal Government	461	109	479	322.9	-3.8
State Government	96	81	88	18.5	9.1
Local Government	514	458	478	12.2	7.5
Local Education	86	105	158	-18.1	-45.6
UNCLASSIFIED	1,316	953	727	38.1	81.0
<b>Laramie County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,224	962	1,113	27.2	10.0
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	464	271	372	71.2	24.7
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Construction	322	161	287	100.0	12.2
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	232	162	175	43.2	32.6
Financial Activities	60	63	58	-4.8	3.4
Prof. & Business Svcs.	169	149	181	13.4	-6.6
Educational & Health Svcs.	84	79	87	6.3	-3.4
Leisure & Hospitality	58	49	84	18.4	-31.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	87	96	61	-9.4	42.6
UNCLASSIFIED	106	107	54	-0.9	96.3
<b>Natrona County</b>					
TOTAL WEEKS CLAIMED	1,551	1,127	1,159	37.6	33.8
TOTAL UNIQUE CLAIMANTS	516	312	382	65.4	35.1
<b>TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING</b>					
Construction	386	204	220	89.2	75.5
<b>TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING</b>					
Trade, Transp., & Utilities	177	174	184	1.7	-3.8
Financial Activities	20	21	63	-4.8	-68.3
Professional & Business Svcs.	199	124	100	60.5	99.0
Educational & Health Svcs.	110	108	137	1.9	-19.7
Leisure & Hospitality	90	60	219	50.0	-58.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	55	41	21	34.1	161.9
UNCLASSIFIED	155	115	46	34.8	237.0



<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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