

TRENDS

2020Q3 Quarterly Update

Wyoming Job Losses Continue in Third Quarter 2020

by: Michael Moore, Editor

This article provides an overview of Wyoming’s employment and wages in third quarter 2020, as job losses continued during 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.

Wyoming continued to lose jobs during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic during third quarter 2020 (2020Q3), though not quite at the same level seen in second quarter 2020 (2020Q2). Average monthly employment fell by more than 22,000 jobs (-7.8%) compared to the previous year, while total wages decreased by more than \$280 million (-8.2%; see Table 1).

This article shows the continued effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and declining oil & gas prices on employment and wages in Wyoming at the industry and county levels for 2020Q3 based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

In addition, this article incorporates weekly Unemployment Insurance (UI)

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2019Q3 and 2020Q3

	2020Q3	2019Q3	Change, 2019Q3-2020Q3	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	262,042	284,060	-22,018	-7.8
Total Wages	\$3.2 Billion	\$3.5 Billion	-\$284.4 Million	-8.2
Average Weekly Wage	\$939	\$943	-\$4	-0.4

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/26/21

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming is projected to lose approximately 6,000 jobs from first quarter 2020 to first quarter 2022, according to the most recent short-term industry and occupational employment projections. ... [page 15](#)
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from four in January 2021 to five in February 2021, an increase of 25.0%. ... [page 20](#)

(Text continued from page 1)

claims data to illustrate how many individuals filed for benefits during 2020Q3. Weekly and monthly UI claims data are available sooner than QCEW data, and provide some indication of job losses beyond 2020Q3.

Introduction

Wyoming’s average monthly employment in 2020Q3 was 262,042, up from 252,422 in 2020Q2 but down from 284,060 in 2019Q3 (-22,018, or -7.8%; see Table 2, page 4). Wyoming’s employment typically increases from second quarter to third quarter, with the addition of temporary jobs in industries such as construction and leisure & hospitality during the warm summer months. That trend continued in 2020, though employment levels were much lower than the four prior years (see Figure 1).

The state’s total wages were \$3.2 billion, down \$284.4 million (-8.2%) over the year. The average weekly wage was \$939, \$4 lower than the prior year.

The over-the-year job losses in 2020Q2 and 2020Q3 were greater than at any point over the last two decades, which included two periods of economic downturn. 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 (see Figure 2, page 5). Wyoming’s two most recent downturns occurred from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 (*2009 downturn*) and 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 (*2015 downturn*).

Both recent downturns were preceded by declining energy prices and job losses in Wyoming’s mining sector (Moore, 2019).

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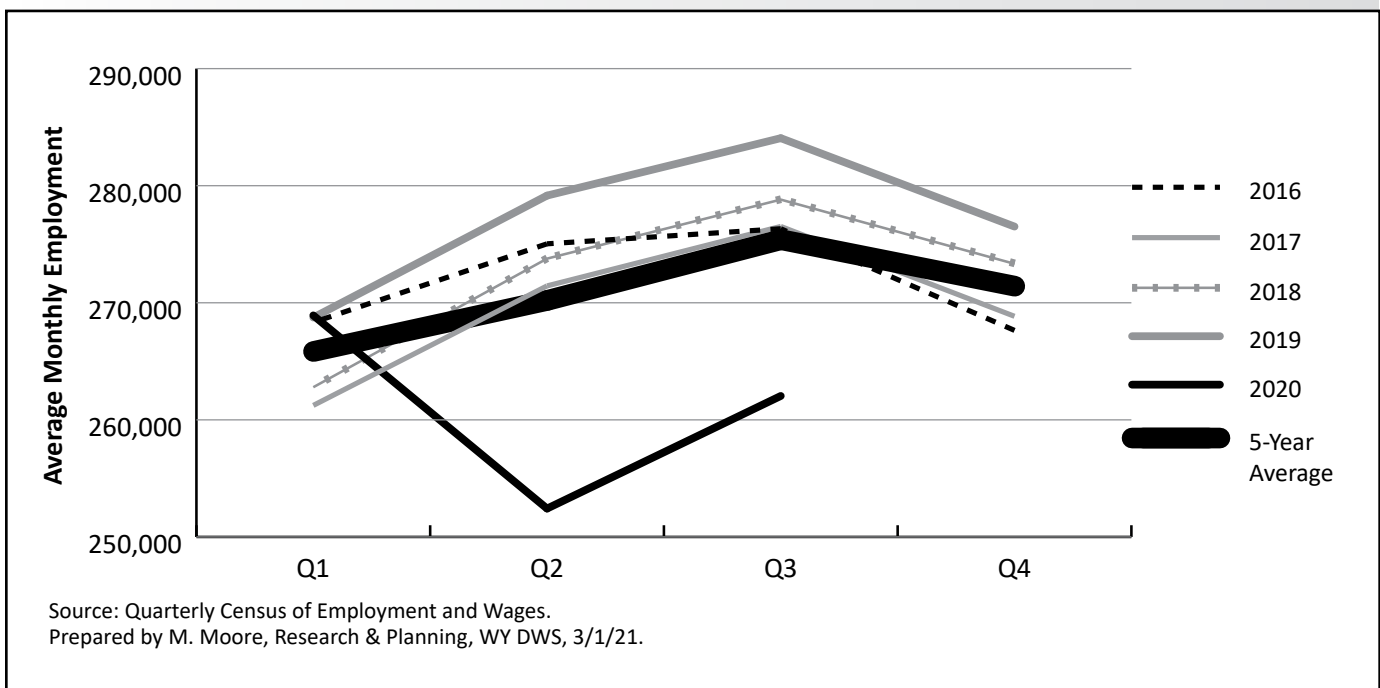


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by Year and Quarter, 2016-2020

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2010Q3-2020Q3

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	%		\$	%		\$	%
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	252,422	-26,733	-9.6	\$3,163.2	-\$216.5	-6.4	\$964	\$33	3.5
2020Q3(p)	262,042	-22,018	-7.8	\$3,198.2	-\$284.4	-8.2	\$939	-\$4	-0.4

Boxed area indicates period of economic downturn (2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 2021-present). 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, 3/2/21.

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

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

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

(Text continued from page 3)

Wyoming’s current job losses have been driven by both the COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for Wyoming’s energy resources.

The over-the-year job losses in 2020Q2 and 2020Q3 have been greater than at any other point during the last 20 years (see Figure 3). The previous over-the-year

record job losses occurred during the 2009 downturn in 2009Q4, when Wyoming lost 18,039 jobs, a decrease of 6.4% (Research & Planning, 2020a). During the 2015 downturn, the largest job losses were seen in 2016Q3 (-12,012, or -4.2%).

Industry

Industries are classified by the North

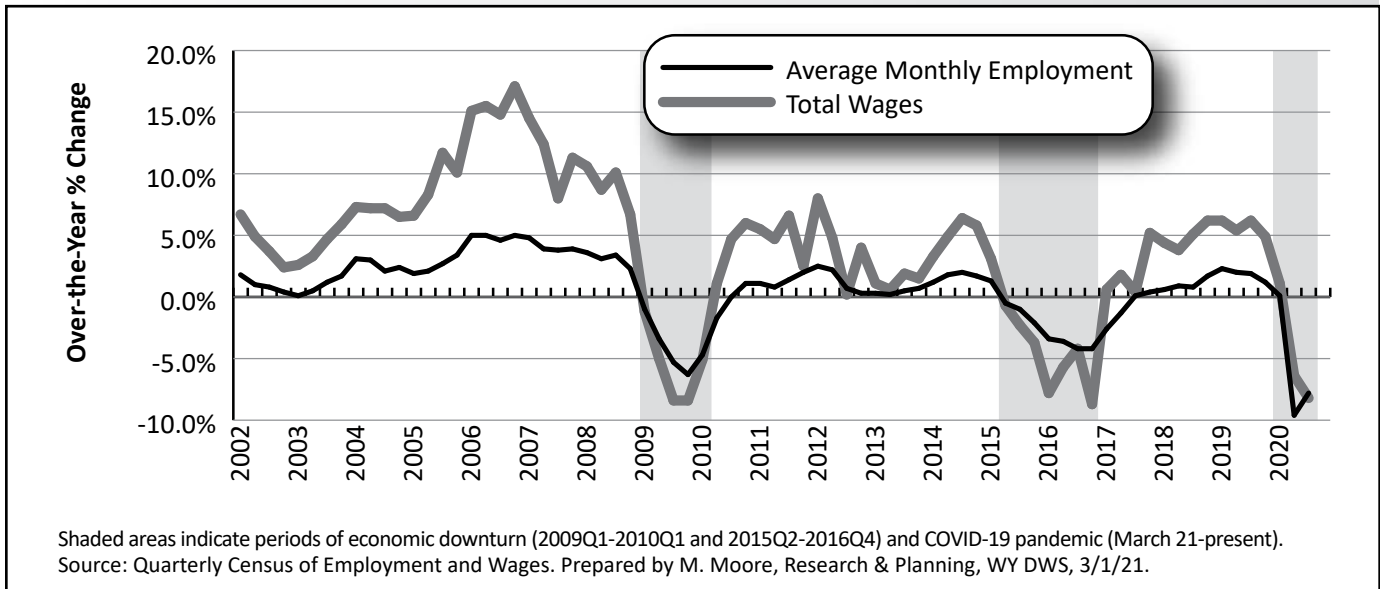


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2002Q1-2020Q3

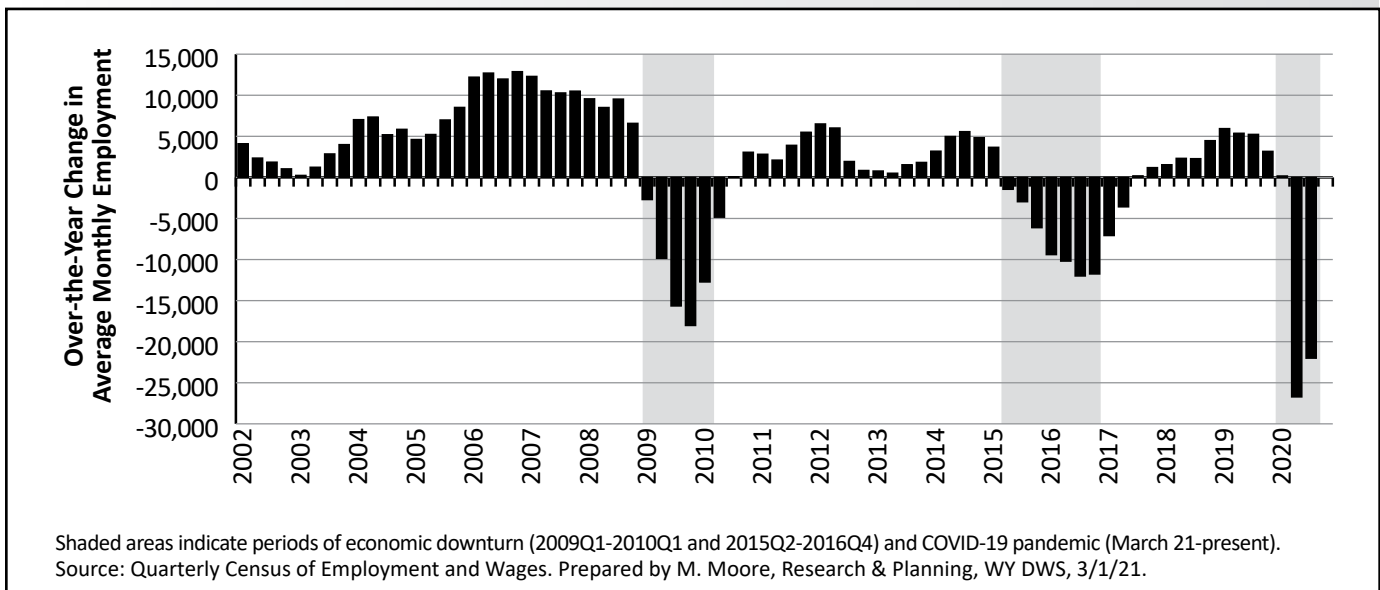


Figure 3: Over-the-Year Change in Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2002Q1-2020Q3

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 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; -6,158, or -14.6%) and mining, including oil & gas (NAICS 21; -5,995, or -29.0%). These two industries accounted for more than half of the state's total 22,018 jobs lost.

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 20,716 jobs (-9.4%) over the year. Besides mining and leisure & hospitality, other sectors that experienced notable job losses included construction (-2,727 or -11.0%), wholesale trade, transportation, warehousing, & utilities (-1,838, or -8.7%), and professional & business services (-1,426, or -7.1%). Minor job gains were seen in retail trade (55, or

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2019Q3 and 2020Q3

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q3	2019Q3	Change		2020Q3	2019Q3	Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
	Ownership - Total	262,042	284,060	-22,018	-7.8	\$3,198.2	\$3,482.6	-\$284.4	-8.2
	Ownership - Private	200,118	220,834	-20,716	-9.4	\$2,389.6	\$2,678.1	-\$288.6	-10.8
11	Agriculture	3,011	2,975	35	1.2	\$25.2	\$25.3	-\$0.1	-0.2
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14,666	20,661	-5,995	-29.0	\$311.1	\$460.7	-\$149.6	-32.5
23	Construction	22,062	24,790	-2,727	-11.0	\$316.8	\$366.9	-\$50.1	-13.6
31	Manufacturing	9,451	10,133	-683	-6.7	\$161.2	\$166.3	-\$5.1	-3.1
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,297	21,135	-1,838	-8.7	\$298.0	\$329.4	-\$31.3	-9.5
44-45	Retail Trade	29,604	29,549	55	0.2	\$229.0	\$220.9	\$8.0	3.6
51	Information	2,945	3,434	-490	-14.3	\$40.8	\$42.3	-\$1.5	-3.5
52-53	Financial Activities	10,837	11,297	-460	-4.1	\$159.4	\$172.2	-\$12.8	-7.4
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	18,646	20,072	-1,426	-7.1	\$260.0	\$273.9	-\$13.9	-5.1
61	Educational Services	1,498	1,641	-144	-8.8	\$16.0	\$15.3	\$0.7	4.8
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,270	25,622	-352	-1.4	\$292.6	\$288.3	\$4.3	1.5
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	35,912	42,070	-6,158	-14.6	\$210.7	\$244.1	-\$33.3	-13.6
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,777	7,400	-623	-8.4	\$65.9	\$71.7	-\$5.8	-8.1
99	Unclassified	143	54	89	163.8	\$2.8	\$1.0	\$1.9	197.8
	Total Government	61,924	63,226	-1,302	-2.1	\$808.6	\$804.5	\$4.2	0.5
	Federal Government	8,576	8,107	469	5.8	\$137.5	\$138.3	-\$0.8	-0.6
	State Government	12,641	12,637	4	0.0	\$181.6	\$180.8	\$0.8	0.5
	Local Government	40,707	42,482	-1,775	-4.2	\$489.5	\$485.3	\$4.2	0.9
61	Educational Services	18,220	18,892	-672	-3.6	\$199.5	\$197.4	\$2.1	1.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/26/21.

0.2%), and agriculture (35, or 1.2%).

Total government lost 1,302 jobs, a decrease of 2.1%. Local government lost 1,775 jobs (-4.2%) and state government remained largely unchanged (four jobs, or 0.0%), while federal government added 469 jobs (5.8%).

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

Employment in mining fell from 20,661

in 2019Q3 to 14,666 in 2020Q3 (-5,995, or -29.0%). Mining accounted for 5.6% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2020Q3 compared to 7.3% in 2019Q3.

Recent job losses in mining began prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and 2020Q3 marked the fifth consecutive quarter of over-the-year job losses in this industry (see Figure 4). The 29.0% decrease in average monthly employment in mining in 2020Q3

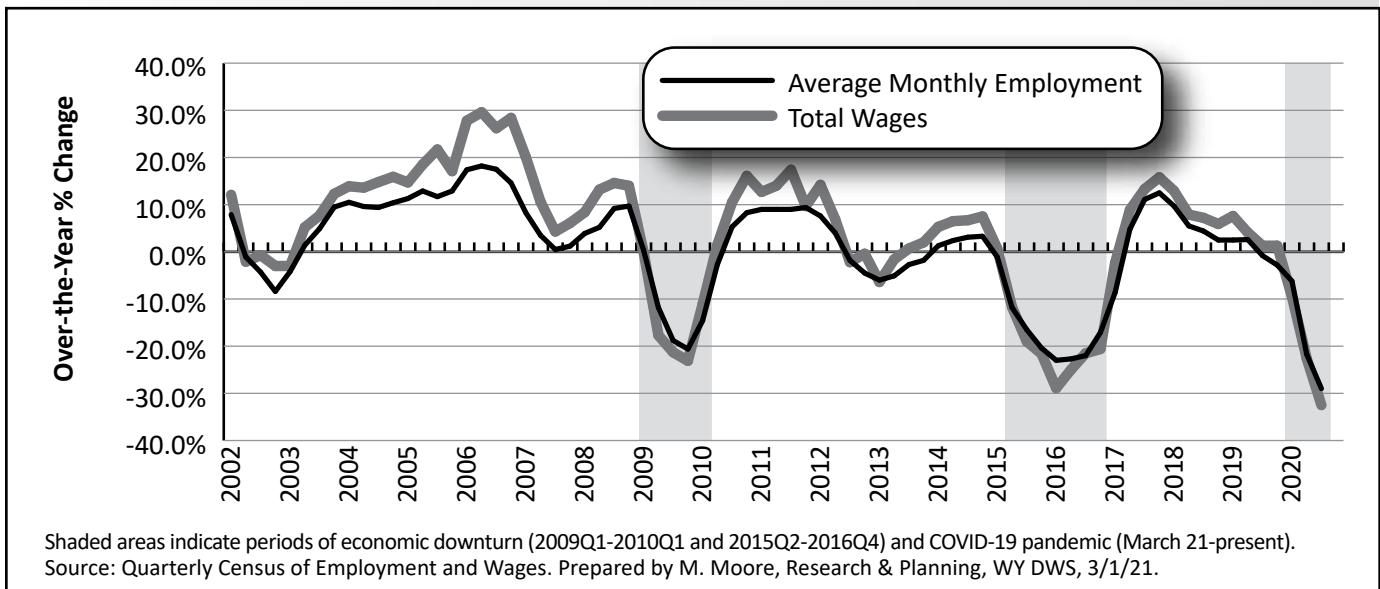


Figure 4: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining in Wyoming, 2002Q1-2020Q3

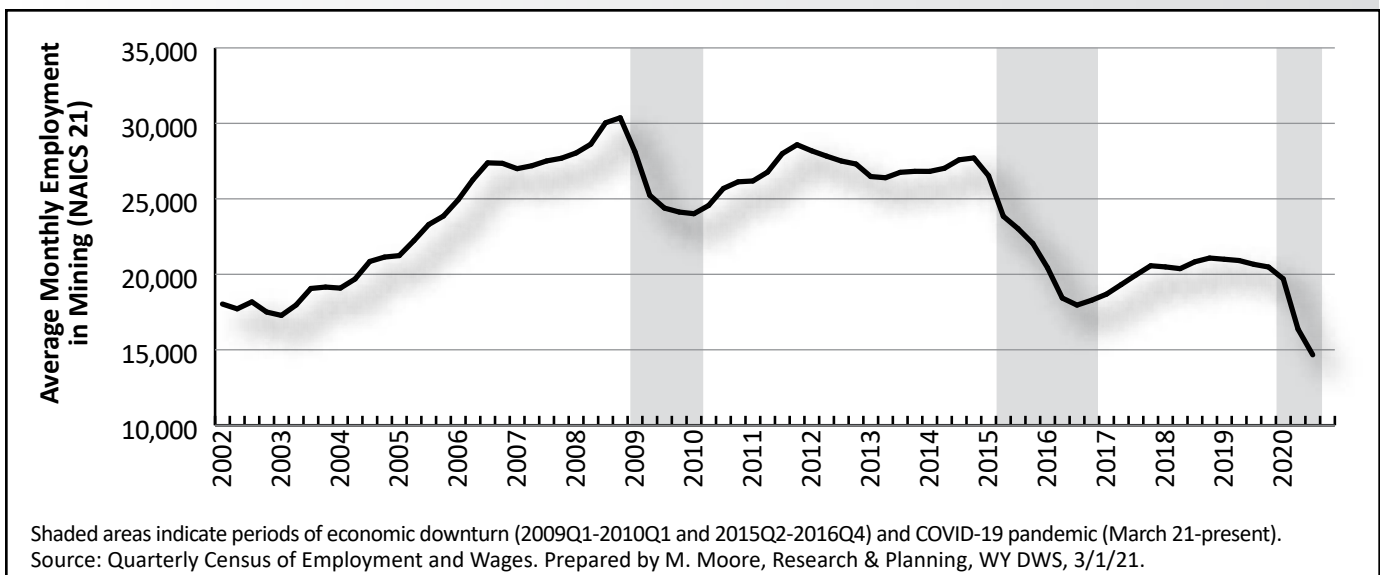


Figure 5: Average Monthly Employment in Mining in Wyoming, 2002Q1-2020Q3

was greater than declines seen during either of the recent economic downturns. The 14,666 total jobs in mining in 2020Q3 represented the lowest employment in the industry since at least 2002 (see Figure 5, page 7).

All three mining subsectors lost jobs in 2020Q3 (see Table 4). The vast majority of lost jobs (-5,455) 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 4,064 jobs (-50.7%) and drilling oil & gas wells (NAICS 213111) decreased by 1,335 jobs (-75.9%).

Employment in the mining, except oil & gas subsector (NAICS 212) decreased by 357 jobs (-4.7%). The majority of those job losses were seen in coal mining (NAICS

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), 2019Q3-2020Q3

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q3	2019Q3	N	%	2020Q3	2019Q3	\$	%
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14,666	20,661	-5,995	-29.0	\$311.1	\$460.7	-\$149.6	-32.5
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,711	2,894	-183	-6.3	\$69.2	\$75.6	-\$6.4	-8.4
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	1,368	1,640	-272	-16.6	\$33.1	\$39.0	-\$5.9	-15.2
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,343	1,254	89	7.1	\$36.1	\$36.5	-\$0.4	-1.2
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,282	7,639	-357	-4.7	\$164.1	\$175.2	-\$11.1	-6.3
2121	Coal Mining	4,583	4,870	-286	-5.9	\$104.1	\$109.4	-\$5.3	-4.8
2122	Metal Ore Mining	97	103	-6	-6.1	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$0.0	1.9
212291	Uranium-Radium-Vanadium Ore Mining	97	103	-6	-6.1	\$2.1	\$2.1	\$0.0	1.9
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,601	2,666	-65	-2.4	\$57.9	\$63.8	-\$5.9	-9.2
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	19	18	0	1.9	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	23.9
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	263	248	16	6.3	\$4.3	\$4.0	\$0.2	6.1
212325	Clay, Ceramic, & Refractory Minerals Mining	552	573	-22	-3.8	\$8.3	\$9.2	-\$0.9	-10.2
212391	Potash, Soda, & Borate Mineral Mining	1,653	1,705	-52	-3.0	\$43.4	\$48.5	-\$5.1	-10.5
213	Support Activities For Mining	4,673	10,128	-5,455	-53.9	\$77.7	\$209.9	-\$132.1	-63.0
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	424	1,760	-1,335	-75.9	\$8.2	\$41.2	-\$33.0	-80.1
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	3,958	8,022	-4,064	-50.7	\$64.3	\$162.7	-\$98.4	-60.5
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	143	196	-53	-27.1	\$2.1	\$3.0	-\$0.9	-30.0
213114	Support Activities For Metal Mining	64	76	-12	-15.9	\$1.3	\$1.7	-\$0.3	-20.9
213115	Support Activities For Nonmetallic Minerals	85	75	10	12.9	\$1.9	\$1.3	\$0.5	41.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/1/21.

2121; -286, or -5.9%), which has steadily decreased since the start of the 2015 downturn (Research & Planning, 2020b).

Employment in oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) decreased from 2,894 to 2,711 (-183, or -6.3%). Crude petroleum extraction (NAICS 211120) lost 272 jobs (-16.6%), while natural gas extraction (NAICS 211130) added 89 jobs (7.1%).

Total wages decreased from \$460.7 million in 2019Q3 to \$311.1 million in 2020Q2 (-\$149.6 million, or -32.5%). Total wages in mining accounted for 9.7% of the state’s total wages in 2020Q3, compared

to 13.2% a year earlier. As recently as 2012Q1, mining accounted for 20.6% of the state’s total wages, or \$1 of every \$5 (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; see Table 5). In 2020Q3, leisure & hospitality accounted for 13.7% of all jobs and 6.6% of total wages in Wyoming.

Average monthly employment in leisure

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2019Q3 & 2020Q3

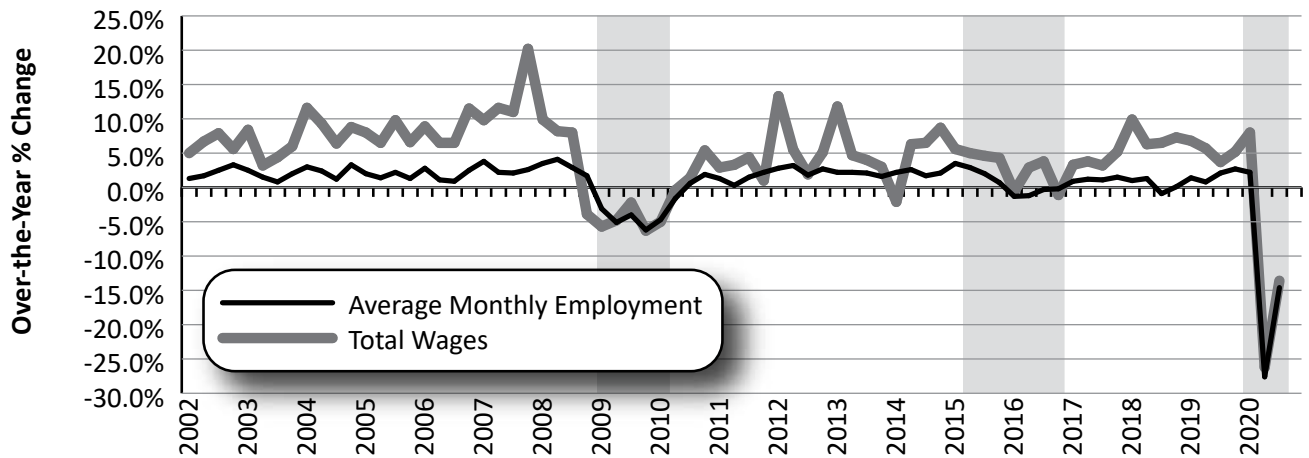
NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q3	2019Q3	Over-the-Year Change N	%	2020Q3	2019Q3	Over-the-Year Change \$	%
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	35,912	42,070	-6,158	-14.6	\$210.7	\$244.1	-\$33.3	-13.6
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,939	4,407	-468	-10.6	\$26.0	\$27.3	-\$1.3	-4.7
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	549	633	-84	-13.3	\$3.5	\$3.9	-\$0.4	-11.4
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	419	487	-68	-14.0	\$3.7	\$3.8	-\$0.1	-2.1
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	2,971	3,287	-316	-9.6	\$18.8	\$19.6	-\$0.8	-3.9
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	27	32	-5	-15.6	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	-19.6
7132	Gambling Industries	166	172	-6	-3.7	\$1.2	\$1.1	\$0.1	7.3
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,779	3,083	-304	-9.9	\$17.5	\$18.4	-\$0.8	-4.5
72	Accommodation & Food Services	31,973	37,663	-5,690	-15.1	\$184.8	\$216.8	-\$32.0	-14.8
721	Accommodation	11,125	15,442	-4,317	-28.0	\$82.1	\$109.5	-\$27.4	-25.0
7211	Traveler Accommodation	9,454	13,277	-3,824	-28.8	\$68.0	\$92.7	-\$24.8	-26.7
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	20,848	22,221	-1,373	-6.2	\$102.7	\$107.3	-\$4.6	-4.3
7223	Special Food Services	426	535	-109	-20.4	\$2.2	\$2.5	-\$0.3	-13.8
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,950	2,102	-152	-7.2	\$8.7	\$9.0	-\$0.3	-3.6
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	18,472	19,584	-1,112	-5.7	\$91.8	\$95.7	-\$3.9	-4.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/1/21.

& hospitality decreased from 42,070 in 2019Q3 to 35,912 in 2020Q3 (-6,158, or -14.6%), and total wages decreased from \$244.1 million to \$210.7 million (-\$33.3 million, or -13.6%). Substantial job losses were seen in accommodation (NAICS 721; -4,317, or -28.0%) and food services & drinking places (NAICS 722; -1,373, or -6.2%). Employment in

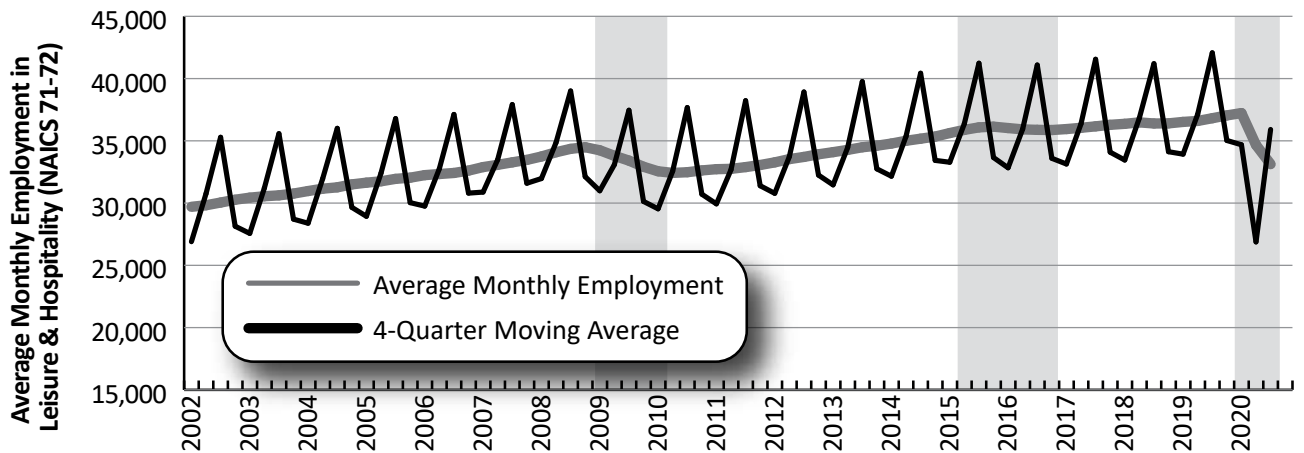
restaurants & other eating places (NAICS 7225) decreased from 19,584 in 2019Q3 to 18,472 in 2020Q3 (-1,112, or -5.7%), a much smaller over-the-year decline than the one seen in 2020Q2 (Moore, 2021).

Prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, Wyoming's leisure & hospitality industry had been somewhat immune to



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 21-present). Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/1/21.

Figure 6: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality in Wyoming, 2002Q1-2020Q3



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 21-present). Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/1/21.

Figure 7: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality in Wyoming, 2002Q1-2020Q3

the rapid increases and decreases seen in industries like mining (see Figure 6, page 10). Before 2020, leisure & hospitality had never experienced an over-the-year decline in employment of more than 6.2% in the last 20 years (2009Q4).

Wyoming’s leisure & hospitality industry has largely seen slow, steady growth in employment over the last decade, with relatively few job losses during the 2015 downturn (see Figure 7, page 10). In 2020Q3, average monthly employment in leisure & hospitality increased from the 26,881 in 2020Q2,

which had been the lowest employment in that industry in the last 20 years.

County

Over-the-year job losses were seen in each of Wyoming’s 23 counties except Crook County (see Table 6). The greatest job losses were seen in Teton (-3,817), Natrona (-3,468), Sweetwater (-2,739), and Campbell (-2,582) counties. These counties all have a large proportion of jobs in the leisure & hospitality or mining

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q3-2020Q3

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2020Q3	2019Q3	Change		2020Q3	2019Q3	Change	
			N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Total	262,042	284,060	-22,018	-7.8	\$3,198.2	\$3,482.6	-\$284.4	-8.2
Albany	15,476	15,707	-231	-1.5	\$172.1	\$167.7	\$4.4	2.6
Big Horn	4,192	4,275	-83	-1.9	\$43.5	\$42.8	\$0.7	1.6
Campbell	22,652	25,234	-2,582	-10.2	\$317.2	\$361.5	-\$44.3	-12.3
Carbon	7,419	7,585	-166	-2.2	\$91.3	\$90.5	\$0.8	0.9
Converse	5,664	7,644	-1,980	-25.9	\$84.6	\$114.4	-\$29.8	-26.0
Crook	2,524	2,516	8	0.3	\$28.2	\$29.4	-\$1.2	-3.9
Fremont	14,555	15,311	-756	-4.9	\$153.3	\$155.5	-\$2.1	-1.4
Goshen	3,960	4,078	-118	-2.9	\$38.7	\$39.5	-\$0.7	-1.9
Hot Springs	1,839	1,882	-43	-2.3	\$18.1	\$18.4	-\$0.2	-1.3
Johnson	3,107	3,367	-260	-7.7	\$29.9	\$32.0	-\$2.1	-6.5
Laramie	45,751	47,013	-1,262	-2.7	\$566.9	\$569.7	-\$2.8	-0.5
Lincoln	6,526	6,581	-55	-0.8	\$79.1	\$82.6	-\$3.4	-4.2
Natrona	36,010	39,478	-3,468	-8.8	\$435.3	\$503.2	-\$67.9	-13.5
Niobrara	811	858	-47	-5.5	\$7.6	\$8.1	-\$0.5	-5.6
Park	14,067	15,154	-1,087	-7.2	\$146.1	\$153.7	-\$7.6	-4.9
Platte	3,355	3,436	-81	-2.4	\$36.3	\$37.0	-\$0.8	-2.1
Sheridan	13,332	13,622	-290	-2.1	\$149.8	\$146.9	\$2.9	1.9
Sublette	3,678	4,147	-469	-11.3	\$46.9	\$56.2	-\$9.4	-16.6
Sweetwater	19,633	22,372	-2,739	-12.2	\$277.3	\$327.6	-\$50.3	-15.3
Teton	20,729	24,546	-3,817	-15.6	\$280.9	\$307.3	-\$26.3	-8.6
Uinta	7,878	8,324	-446	-5.4	\$80.8	\$87.0	-\$6.2	-7.1
Washakie	3,461	3,518	-57	-1.6	\$37.8	\$37.5	\$0.3	0.8
Weston	2,214	2,310	-96	-4.2	\$23.2	\$24.2	-\$1.0	-4.3
Nonclassified ^a	3,210	5,103	-1,893	-37.1	\$53.3	\$90.2	-\$36.9	-40.9

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/1/21.

sectors. Converse County experienced the greatest over-the-year percentage decrease in average monthly employment (-25.9%); this is likely a combination of ongoing job losses and the completion of pipeline projects that added temporary jobs in 2018 and 2019.

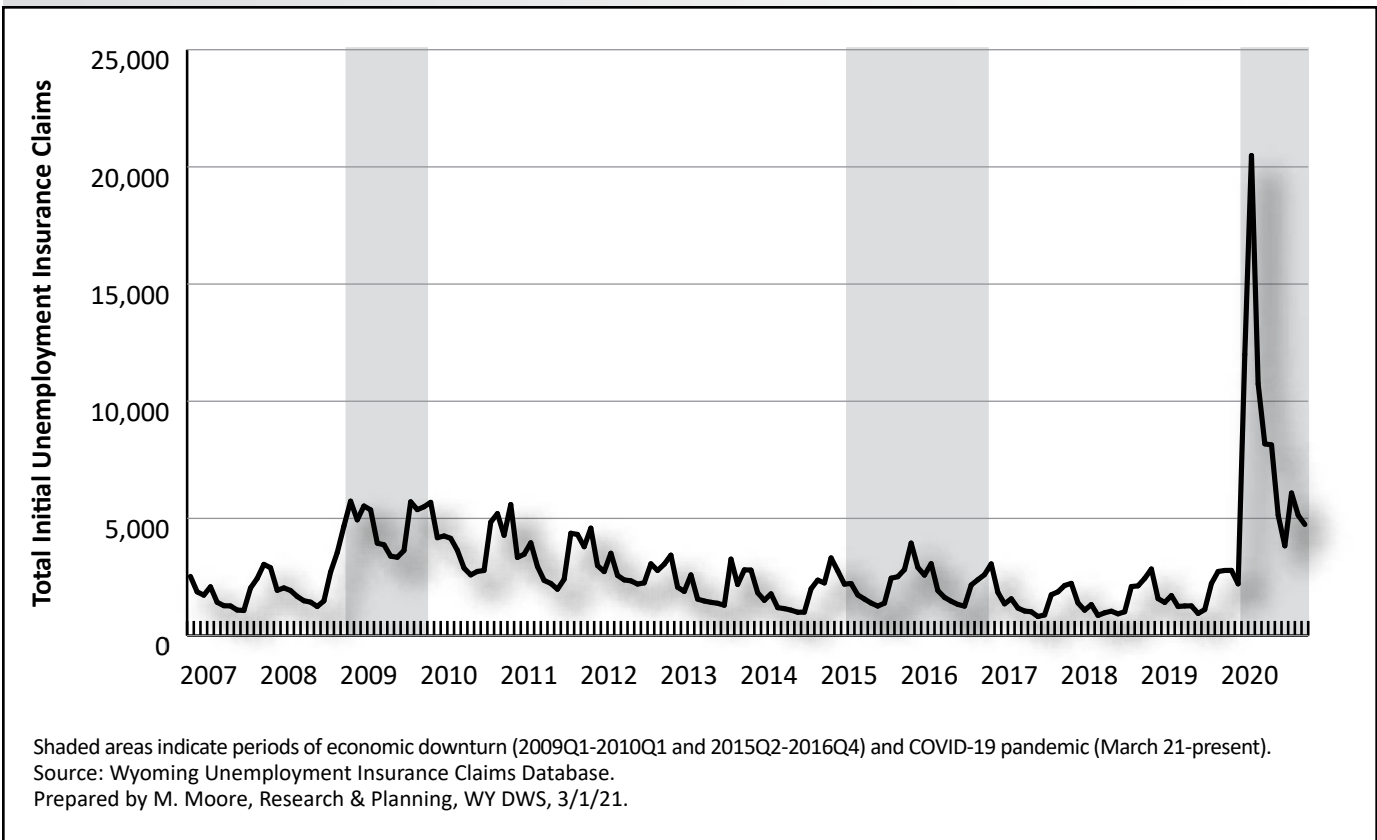
Unemployment Insurance Claims

During the first few months of the COVID-19 pandemic, Wyoming experienced a record number of Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims. Initial claims (see Box 2, page 13) peaked at a record 20,485 in April 2020. The number of claims largely decreased month by month over the year, but

remained higher than at any point in at least the last 20 years (see Figure 8). Prior to the pandemic, the one-month high for initial claims was 5,736 in January 2009.

The UI claims data indicate that job losses continued beyond 2020Q3. During October through December, initial UI claims followed their typical seasonal increases but at much greater levels compared to past years (see Figure 8). The 6,084 initial claims in October 2020 were greater than any one-month total during either of the previous downturns.

The total number of continued weeks claimed in Wyoming peaked at 95,769 in May 2020, noticeably higher than the previous high of 80,239 in January 2010 during the 2009 downturn (see



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 21-present). Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims Database. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/1/21.

Figure 8: Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims for Wyoming, 2002-2020

Figure 9). Total continued weeks claimed decreased substantially each month after May, but remained much higher than in recent years. In October 2020, the 35,565 continued weeks claimed were higher than all but two months during the 2015 downturn. The high level of continued weeks claimed may indicate that people who lost their job during the COVID-19 pandemic had difficulty returning to work, or may have taken advantage of extended benefits. Continued claims in mining in particular remained noticeably higher for an extended period throughout 2020 (Research & Planning, 2021).

substantial job losses in 2020Q3 as the COVID-19 pandemic continued. Overall, Wyoming lost more than 22,000 jobs over the year. The leisure & hospitality and

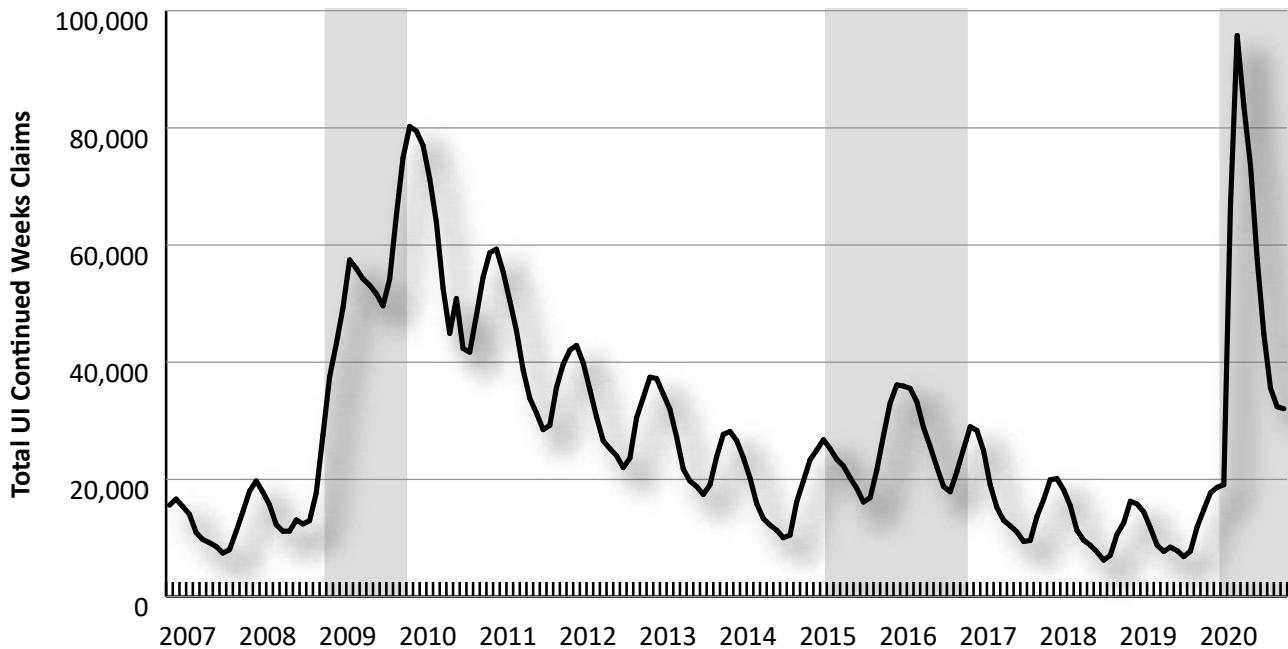
Box 2: Unemployment Insurance Claims Definitions

Initial Claim: An initial claim is filed by an unemployed individual after a separation from an employer. The claim requests a determination of basic eligibility for the Unemployment Insurance benefits.

Continued Weeks Claimed: The number of weeks of UI benefits claimed during the reference period. An unemployed individual who has already filed an initial claim and who has experienced a week of unemployment and then filed a continued claim to claim benefits for that week of unemployment.

Conclusion

Wyoming continued to experience



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 21-present). Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Claims Database. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/1/21.

Figure 9: Total Unemployment Insurance Continued Weeks Claimed for Wyoming, 2002-2020

mining sectors experienced the greatest losses in jobs and wages, as did the counties in which those two industries accounted for a large number of jobs.

Initial UI claims and total continued weeks claimed have decreased since peaking in mid-2020. However, both initial and continued claims levels remain much higher than normal, indicating that job losses in Wyoming have continued and that some people who lost jobs have had a difficult time finding work.

Quarterly employment and wage data for Wyoming from the QCEW are available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm, and data for 2020Q4 will be published in the July 2021 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*. Weekly, monthly, and annual UI claims data are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui.htm>.

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Find More Data Online

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data
<https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui.htm>

New Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections

by: *Laura Yetter, Senior Economist*

Wyoming is projected to lose approximately 6,000 jobs from first quarter 2020 (2020Q1) to first quarter 2022 (2022Q1), according to the most recent short-term industry and occupational projections from the Research & Planning (R&P)

section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This is a 2.2% decrease in the number of jobs in Wyoming. The COVID-19 pandemic and declining oil & gas prices contributed to this projected decrease.

Projections are based

Short-Term Projections, 2020-2022

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

on historical trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. The projections discussed in this article were prepared during a period of lower employment and wages for Wyoming. Projections cannot account for unforeseeable circumstances, such as the coronavirus pandemic. Businesses, schools, and public events were closed or cancelled in mid-March 2020. These projections were completed in February 2021, almost a year after the start of the coronavirus pandemic in the U.S. and Wyoming.

Table 1: Short-Term Industry Projections for Wyoming, 2020Q1-2022Q1

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Base 2020Q1	Projected 2022Q1	Change, 2020-2022	
				N	%
11	Agriculture	2,409	2,520	111	4.6
21	Mining	19,695	16,495	-3,200	-16.2
22	Utilities	2,411	2,412	1	0.0
23	Construction	20,694	20,048	-646	-3.1
31-33	Manufacturing	9,843	9,380	-463	-4.7
42	Wholesale Trade	8,236	7,541	-695	-8.4
44-45	Retail Trade	28,037	27,580	-457	-1.6
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,986	12,535	-451	-3.5
51	Information	3,240	3,071	-169	-5.2
52	Finance & Insurance	7,011	7,051	40	0.6
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,126	3,955	-171	-4.1
54	Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	9,605	9,616	11	0.1
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	756	731	-25	-3.3
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	7,649	7,226	-423	-5.5
61	Educational Services	29,267	29,578	311	1.1
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	33,583	34,741	1,158	3.4
71	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	3,166	3,289	123	3.9
72	Accommodation & Food Services	31,498	31,742	244	0.8
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,069	6,752	-317	-4.5
99	Government	29,443	28,629	-814	-2.8
Total Industries		270,724	264,892	-5,832	-2.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2020Q1-2022Q1.

Prepared by D. Bullard and L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/17/21.

Industry Projections

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Industry projections are developed at the three-digit NAICS subsector level and then summed to

the two-digit major industries. For more information on the NAICS structure, please see <https://www.census.gov/naics/>.

Short-term industry projections indicate that Wyoming's employment is expected to decrease by 2.2%, or 5,832 jobs, from 2020Q1 to 2022Q1 (see Table 1, page 15). At the two-digit sector level, the largest projected increase in employment is in health care & social assistance (3.4%), and the largest projected employment decrease is in mining (-16.2%).

Occupational Projections

Occupations are classified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Short-term occupational projections include growth and anticipated

openings due to individuals leaving the workforce (*exits*) and changing occupations (*transfers*). The total number of openings is the sum of projected growth or decline in the number of jobs in a given occupation, plus the number of exits and transfers.

Projected growth is a small component of total openings, which are largely dictated by the number of exits and transfers in a given occupation. Table 2 shows the 10 occupations with the greatest projected growth from 2020Q1 to 2022Q1. Personal care aides are projected to have 117 openings due to growth, while cooks, restaurant will add a projected 109.

Wyoming short-term industry and occupational projections for 2020 to 2022 are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/projections.htm>.

Table 2: Top 10 Occupations with the Greatest Projected Growth, 2020Q1-2022Q1

SOC ^a Code	Title	2020Q1	2022Q1	Type of Opening				
				Change		Exits	Transfers	Total
N	%							
39-9021	Personal Care Aides	2,564	2,681	117	4.6	388	343	848
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	3,061	3,170	109	3.6	331	551	991
29-1141	Registered Nurses	5,136	5,244	108	2.1	288	266	662
31-1014	Nursing Assistants	3,434	3,515	81	2.4	374	405	860
11-9013	Farmers, Ranchers, & Other Agricultural Managers	1,737	1,805	68	3.9	220	132	420
11-9111	Medical & Health Services Managers	906	963	57	6.3	46	102	205
25-9041	Teacher Assistants	3,630	3,678	48	1.3	388	382	818
43-6013	Medical Secretaries	1,518	1,562	44	2.9	158	187	389
45-2093	Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, & Aquacultural Animals	1,133	1,168	35	3.1	91	284	410
31-9092	Medical Assistants	686	719	33	4.8	55	100	188
Total, All Occupations		288,315	282,191	-6,124	-2.1	24,876	40,914	59,666

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Transfers are openings due to workers changing jobs.

Exits are openings due to individuals leaving the workforce.

Total openings = Change + Exits + Transfers.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2020Q1-2022Q1.

Prepared by D. Bullard, and L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/17/21

Wyoming Unemployment Increases to 5.3% in February 2021

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted¹ unemployment rate rose slightly from 5.1% in January to 5.3% in February. Despite this increase, Wyoming’s unemployment rate remains much lower than the U.S. unemployment rate of 6.2%.

From January to February, unemployment rates increased in 15 counties, remained unchanged in three counties, and decreased in five counties.

The largest increases occurred in Johnson County (up from 6.0% to 6.7%) and Weston County (up from 3.9% to 4.6%). Jobless rates fell slightly in Washakie (down from 5.6% to 5.4%), Sweetwater (down from 7.8% to 7.6%),

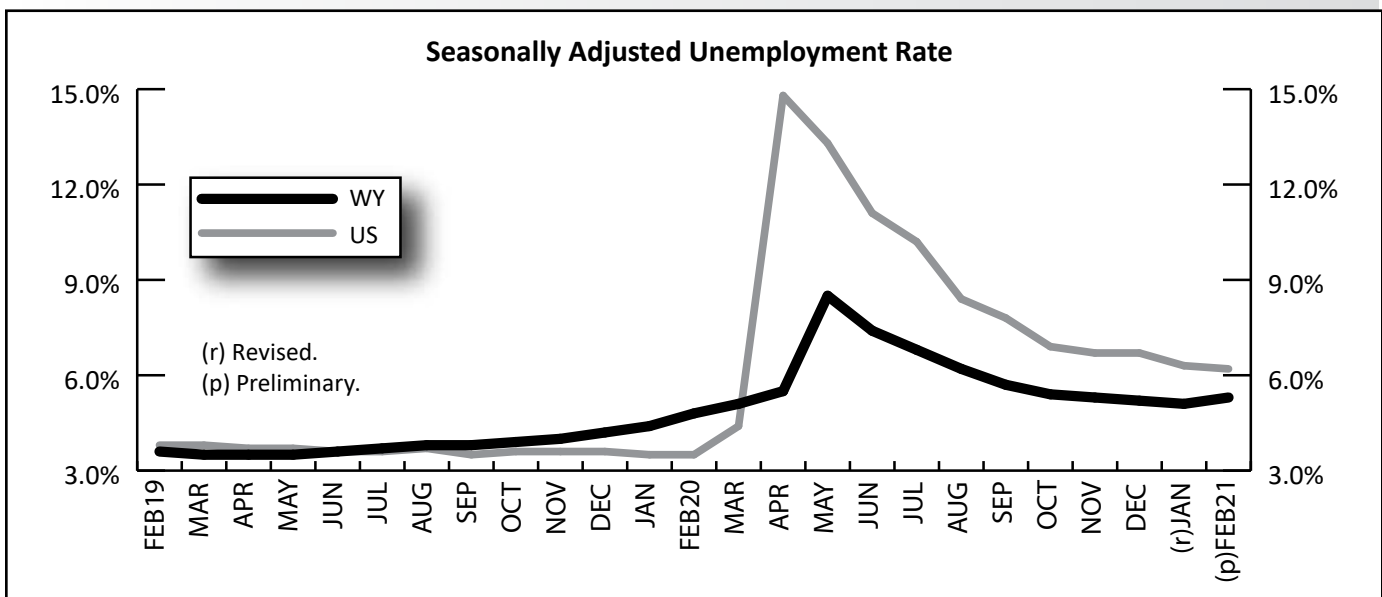
and Niobrara (down from 5.3% to 5.1%) counties.

Unemployment rates increased from year-ago levels in 22 of Wyoming’s 23 counties. The largest increases occurred in Converse (up from 3.7% to 7.4%), Natrona (up from 5.2% to 8.9%), Campbell (up from 4.4% to 7.5%), and Uinta (up from 5.0% to 7.1%) counties. Washakie County’s unemployment rate fell slightly, decreasing from 5.7% to 5.4%.

The highest unemployment rates in February were found in Natrona County at 8.9%, Sublette County at 8.8%, and Sweetwater County at 7.6%. The lowest rates were reported in Teton County at 4.4%, Albany County at 4.5%, and Crook County at 4.5%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) decreased from 281,800 in February 2020 to 266,400 in February 2021, a decline of 15,400 jobs (-5.5%).

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, February 2021

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

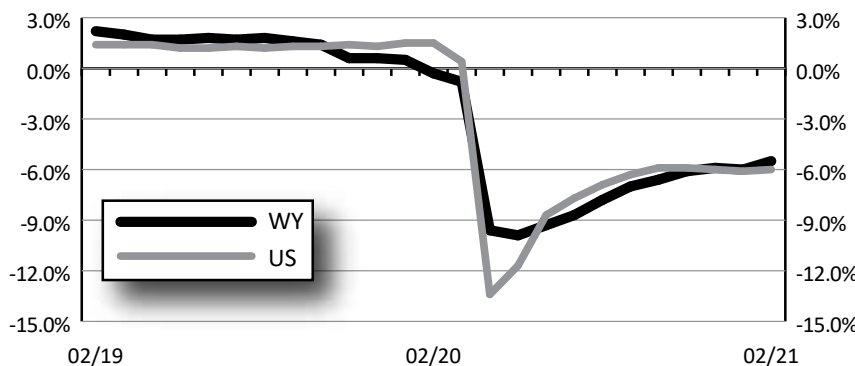
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	261,826	266,400	4,574	1.7%
Natural Resources & Mining	14,287	14,600	313	2.1%
Construction	17,774	17,400	-374	-2.1%
Manufacturing	8,915	9,300	385	4.1%
Wholesale Trade	7,179	7,200	21	0.3%
Retail Trade	27,571	28,500	929	3.3%
Transportation & Utilities	13,799	14,400	601	4.2%
Information	2,739	2,800	61	2.2%
Financial Activities	10,676	10,900	224	2.1%
Professional & Business Services	17,126	18,000	874	4.9%
Educational & Health Services	28,887	28,700	-187	-0.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	31,244	32,800	1,556	4.7%
Other Services	15,521	15,900	379	2.4%
Government	66,108	65,900	-208	-0.3%

Internal Estimates were run in February 2021 and based on QCEW data through September 2020.

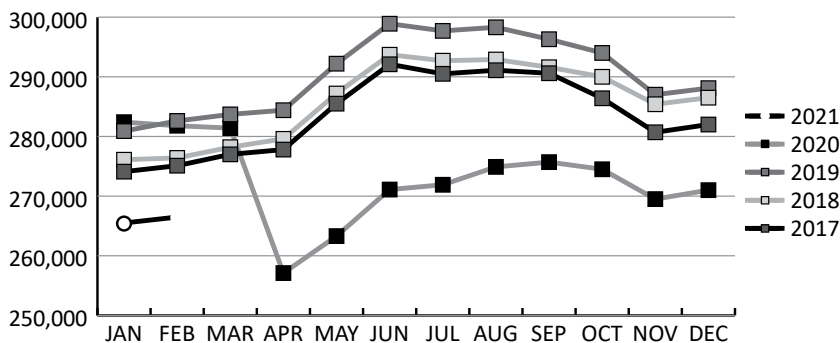
State Unemployment Rates February 2021 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Hawaii	9.2
Puerto Rico	9.2
New York	8.9
California	8.5
Connecticut	8.5
Nevada	8.3
New Mexico	8.3
District of Columbia	8.1
New Jersey	7.8
Louisiana	7.6
Illinois	7.4
Pennsylvania	7.3
Rhode Island	7.3
Massachusetts	7.1
Arizona	6.9
Texas	6.9
Alaska	6.6
Colorado	6.6
Delaware	6.3
Mississippi	6.3
Maryland	6.2
United States	6.2
West Virginia	6.2
Oregon	6.1
North Carolina	5.7
Washington	5.6
Wyoming	5.3
Kentucky	5.2
Michigan	5.2
South Carolina	5.2
Virginia	5.2
Ohio	5.0
Tennessee	4.9
Georgia	4.8
Maine	4.8
Florida	4.7
North Dakota	4.7
Arkansas	4.5
Oklahoma	4.4
Minnesota	4.3
Missouri	4.2
Alabama	4.0
Indiana	4.0
Montana	3.9
Wisconsin	3.8
Iowa	3.6
Idaho	3.3
New Hampshire	3.3
Kansas	3.2
Nebraska	3.1
Vermont	3.1
Utah	3.0
South Dakota	2.9

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 21	Jan 21	Feb 20	Feb 21	Feb 21
				Jan 21	Feb 20
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.5	22.5	25.4	0.0	-11.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	17.8	17.9	20.4	-0.6	-12.7
GOODS PRODUCING	6.5	6.5	8.3	0.0	-21.7
Natural Resources & Mining	4.5	4.5	5.9	0.0	-23.7
Construction	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.0	-16.7
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.0	16.0	17.1	0.0	-6.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.1	5.4	-2.0	-7.4
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	-12.5
Educational & Health Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.0	-8.7
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.7	4.6	5.0	2.2	-6.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 21	Jan 21	Feb 20	Feb 21	Feb 21
				Jan 21	Feb 20
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.6	20.6	21.8	0.0	-5.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.8	15.9	17.0	-0.6	-7.1
GOODS PRODUCING	5.8	5.8	6.6	0.0	-12.1
Natural Resources & Mining	3.5	3.5	4.0	0.0	-12.5
Construction	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.0	-15.4
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.8	14.8	15.2	0.0	-2.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.2	4.3	4.4	-2.3	-4.5
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	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	-10.0
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
GOVERNMENT	4.8	4.7	4.8	2.1	0.0

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	Feb 21	Jan 21	Feb 20	Feb 21	Feb 21
				Jan 21	Feb 20
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	18.0	18.2	20.4	-1.1	-11.8
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.4	15.7	17.7	-1.9	-13.0
GOODS PRODUCING	2.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	-4.3
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.8	16.0	18.1	-1.3	-12.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.3	2.4	2.5	-4.2	-8.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	5.9	6.1	7.9	-3.3	-25.3
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	-3.7

State Unemployment Rates February 2021 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
New York	9.6
Connecticut	8.5
Hawaii	8.5
California	8.4
New Mexico	8.2
Nevada	8.1
New Jersey	8.1
Pennsylvania	8.1
Rhode Island	7.9
Illinois	7.8
Puerto Rico	7.7
District of Columbia	7.6
Texas	7.5
Massachusetts	7.2
Alaska	7.1
Louisiana	7.1
Arizona	7.0
West Virginia	6.9
Colorado	6.8
Delaware	6.7
Oregon	6.7
United States	6.6
Wyoming	6.5
Washington	6.4
Maryland	6.1
Mississippi	6.1
Maine	5.6
North Carolina	5.6
Ohio	5.6
Virginia	5.4
Arkansas	5.3
North Dakota	5.3
South Carolina	5.2
Michigan	5.1
Oklahoma	5.1
Florida	5.0
Kentucky	5.0
Missouri	5.0
Montana	4.9
Tennessee	4.9
Wisconsin	4.8
Indiana	4.7
Iowa	4.6
Kansas	4.6
Minnesota	4.6
Georgia	4.4
Idaho	4.4
Alabama	3.7
Utah	3.6
Nebraska	3.5
South Dakota	3.4
New Hampshire	3.3
Vermont	3.3

Economic Indicators

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

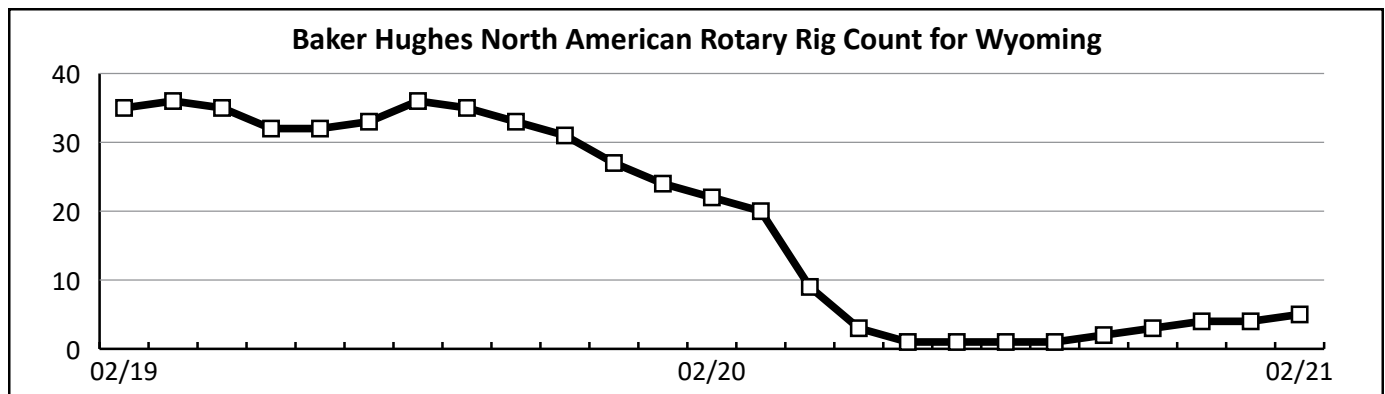
The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from four in January 2021 to five in February 2021, an increase of 25.0%.

	Feb 2021 (p)	Jan 2021 (r)	Feb 2020 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	266,400	265,400	281,800	0.4	-5.5
Wyoming State Government	12,800	12,700	14,200	0.8	-9.9
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	45,400	45,300	47,400	0.2	-4.2
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	35,700	35,900	39,000	-0.6	-8.5
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	6,787,000	6,535,000	8,181,000	3.9	-17.0
As a percent of all workers	4.5%	4.4%	5.2%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	529,000	638,000	421,000	-17.1	25.7
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	6,309,000	6,404,000	4,600,000	-1.5	37.2
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	22,208	21,396	15,858	3.8	40.0
Benefits Paid	\$9,363,097	\$9,016,117	\$6,539,708	3.8	43.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$421.61	\$421.39	\$412.39	0.1	2.2
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	263.0	261.6	258.7	0.5	1.7
Food & Beverages	270.7	270.3	261.5	0.2	3.5
Housing	275.1	274.3	270.3	0.3	1.8
Apparel	120.0	117.8	124.4	1.9	-3.6
Transportation	209.1	205.6	207.8	1.7	0.6
Medical Care	524.2	522.1	513.9	0.4	2.0
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	123.0	122.1	122.1	0.7	0.8
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	141.7	141.6	139.3	0.1	1.7
Other Goods & Services	469.9	468.0	460.1	0.4	2.1
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	208.5	204.3	196.7	2.1	6.0
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	146	184	103	-20.7	41.7
Valuation	\$74,250,000	\$53,627,000	\$29,402,000	38.5	152.5
Single Family Homes	140	114	85	22.8	64.7
Valuation	\$73,661,000	\$47,084,000	\$27,171,000	56.4	171.1
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	18	7	7	157.1	157.1
Valuation	\$2,765,000	\$1,887,000	\$897,000	46.5	208.2
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	55	76	44	-27.6	25.0
Valuation	\$11,444,000	\$10,723,000	\$7,572,000	6.7	51.1
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	5	4	22	25.0	-77.3

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

¹Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates.

²Metropolitan Statistical Area.



Wyoming County Unemployment Rates

by: *Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor*

From January to February, unemployment rates increased in 15 counties, remained unchanged in three counties, and decreased in five counties.

REGION County	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	Feb 2021	Jan 2021	Feb 2020	Feb 2021	Jan 2021	Feb 2020	Feb 2021	Jan 2021	Feb 2020	Feb 2021	Jan 2021	Feb 2020
	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	45,675	45,609	45,335	42,721	42,754	42,654	2,954	2,855	2,681	6.5	6.3	5.9
Big Horn	5,298	5,295	5,142	4,935	4,961	4,809	363	334	333	6.9	6.3	6.5
Fremont	19,340	19,239	19,306	18,059	17,989	18,133	1,281	1,250	1,173	6.6	6.5	6.1
Hot Springs	2,247	2,248	2,219	2,116	2,120	2,111	131	128	108	5.8	5.7	4.9
Park	14,803	14,784	14,689	13,838	13,866	13,849	965	918	840	6.5	6.2	5.7
Washakie	3,987	4,043	3,979	3,773	3,818	3,752	214	225	227	5.4	5.6	5.7
NORTHEAST	51,535	51,169	51,531	48,128	48,062	49,214	3,407	3,107	2,317	6.6	6.1	4.5
Campbell	23,276	23,183	23,853	21,532	21,546	22,798	1,744	1,637	1,055	7.5	7.1	4.4
Crook	3,894	3,881	3,745	3,720	3,726	3,608	174	155	137	4.5	4.0	3.7
Johnson	4,100	4,084	4,055	3,825	3,841	3,856	275	243	199	6.7	6.0	4.9
Sheridan	16,405	16,183	15,967	15,367	15,260	15,182	1,038	923	785	6.3	5.7	4.9
Weston	3,860	3,838	3,911	3,684	3,689	3,770	176	149	141	4.6	3.9	3.6
SOUTHWEST	57,840	57,970	59,359	54,133	54,317	56,380	3,707	3,653	2,979	6.4	6.3	5.0
Lincoln	9,453	9,436	9,246	8,947	8,936	8,818	506	500	428	5.4	5.3	4.6
Sublette	3,928	3,946	4,019	3,583	3,616	3,724	345	330	295	8.8	8.4	7.3
Sweetwater	20,457	20,521	21,221	18,901	18,928	19,895	1,556	1,593	1,326	7.6	7.8	6.2
Teton	14,769	14,899	15,695	14,123	14,263	15,227	646	636	468	4.4	4.3	3.0
Uinta	9,233	9,168	9,178	8,579	8,574	8,716	654	594	462	7.1	6.5	5.0
SOUTHEAST	83,422	82,809	83,902	79,079	78,510	80,295	4,343	4,299	3,607	5.2	5.2	4.3
Albany	19,919	19,384	20,626	19,019	18,506	19,887	900	878	739	4.5	4.5	3.6
Goshen	6,667	6,662	6,516	6,353	6,340	6,247	314	322	269	4.7	4.8	4.1
Laramie	50,863	50,766	50,954	48,057	47,999	48,652	2,806	2,767	2,302	5.5	5.5	4.5
Niobrara	1,284	1,284	1,245	1,218	1,216	1,195	66	68	50	5.1	5.3	4.0
Platte	4,689	4,713	4,561	4,432	4,449	4,314	257	264	247	5.5	5.6	5.4
CENTRAL	56,573	56,643	57,235	51,945	52,263	54,381	4,628	4,380	2,854	8.2	7.7	5.0
Carbon	8,057	8,109	7,566	7,613	7,664	7,162	444	445	404	5.5	5.5	5.3
Converse	7,893	7,858	8,777	7,309	7,320	8,450	584	538	327	7.4	6.8	3.7
Natrona	40,623	40,676	40,892	37,023	37,279	38,769	3,600	3,397	2,123	8.9	8.4	5.2
STATEWIDE	295,046	294,201	297,365	276,009	275,907	282,925	19,037	18,294	14,440	6.5	6.2	4.9
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										5.3	5.1	4.8
U.S.										6.6	6.8	3.8
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										6.2	6.3	3.5

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

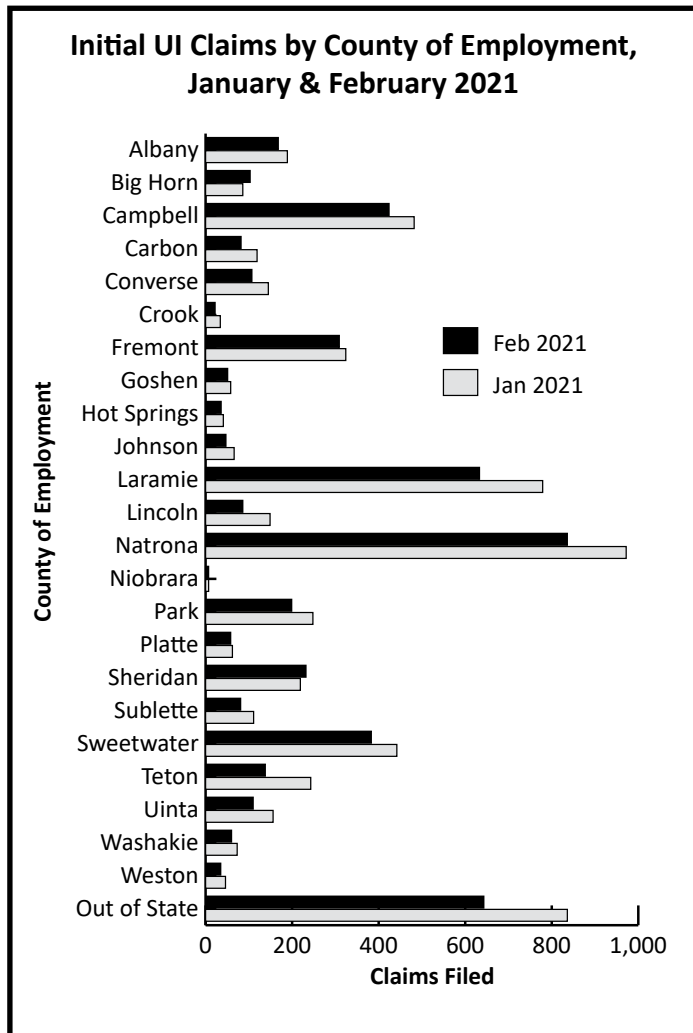
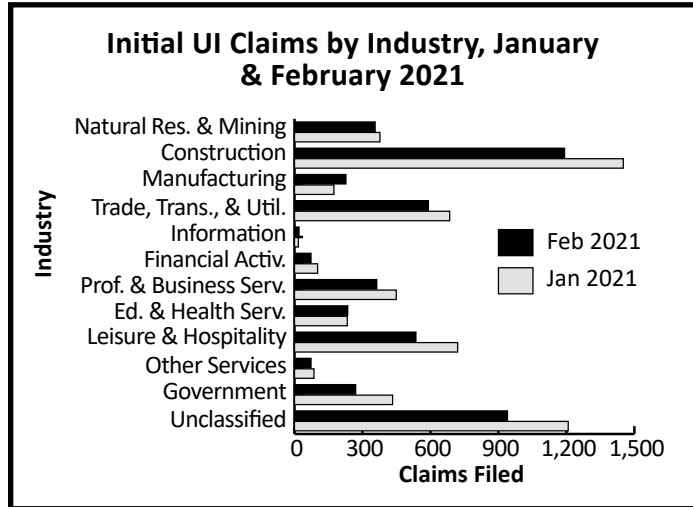
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

There were 4,883 initial claims in February, down from 5,940 in January (-1,057 claims, or -17.8%).



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Feb 21	Jan 21	Feb 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	4,883	5,940	2,206	-17.8	121.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,776	2,003	1,156	-11.3	53.6
Natural Resources & Mining	356	377	198	-5.6	79.8
Mining	336	337	193	-0.3	74.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	12	23	15	-47.8	-20.0
Construction	1,192	1,451	851	-17.8	40.1
Manufacturing	227	174	106	30.5	114.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,895	2,295	716	-17.4	164.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	591	685	257	-13.7	130.0
Wholesale Trade	74	95	33	-22.1	124.2
Retail Trade	305	325	101	-6.2	202.0
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	211	264	122	-20.1	73.0
Information	20	17	9	17.6	122.2
Financial Activities	73	102	37	-28.4	97.3
Professional & Business Services	363	449	184	-19.2	97.3
Educational & Health Services	235	233	68	0.9	245.6
Leisure & Hospitality	536	720	122	-25.6	339.3
Other Services, except Public Admin.	73	86	36	-15.1	102.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	270	433	94	-37.6	187.2
Federal Government	83	200	46	-58.5	80.4
State Government	40	50	14	-20.0	185.7
Local Government	147	181	33	-18.8	345.5
Local Education	49	69	11	-29.0	345.5
UNCLASSIFIED	940	1,208	239	-22.2	293.3
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	633	779	325	-18.7	94.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	205	244	138	-16.0	48.6
Construction	167	216	127	-22.7	31.5
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	272	339	141	-19.8	92.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	76	99	46	-23.2	65.2
Financial Activities	10	25	9	-60.0	11.1
Professional & Business Services	79	80	46	-1.3	71.7
Educational & Health Services	29	46	11	-37.0	163.6
Leisure & Hospitality	57	71	15	-19.7	280.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	37	42	8	-11.9	362.5
UNCLASSIFIED	116	152	36	-23.7	222.2
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	836	972	336	-14.0	148.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	303	337	192	-10.1	57.8
Construction	224	229	140	-2.2	60.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	360	430	114	-16.3	215.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	123	141	36	-12.8	241.7
Financial Activities	16	19	9	-15.8	77.8
Professional & Business Services	62	95	31	-34.7	100.0
Educational & Health Services	41	46	17	-10.9	141.2
Leisure & Hospitality	97	99	11	-2.0	781.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	28	42	4	-33.3	600.0
UNCLASSIFIED	145	161	24	-9.9	504.2

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

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

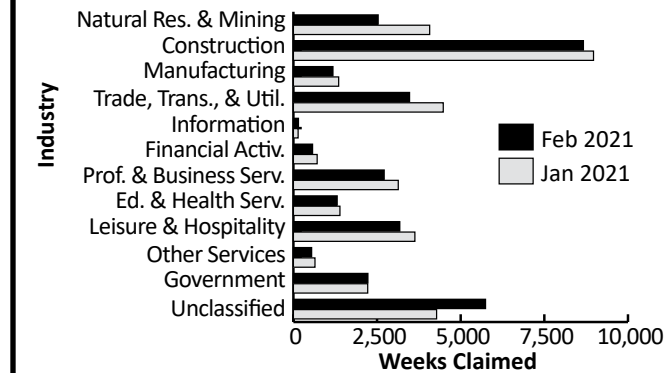
Continued weeks claimed decreased from 35,032 in January to 32,305 in February (-2,727, or -7.8%).

Continued Claims

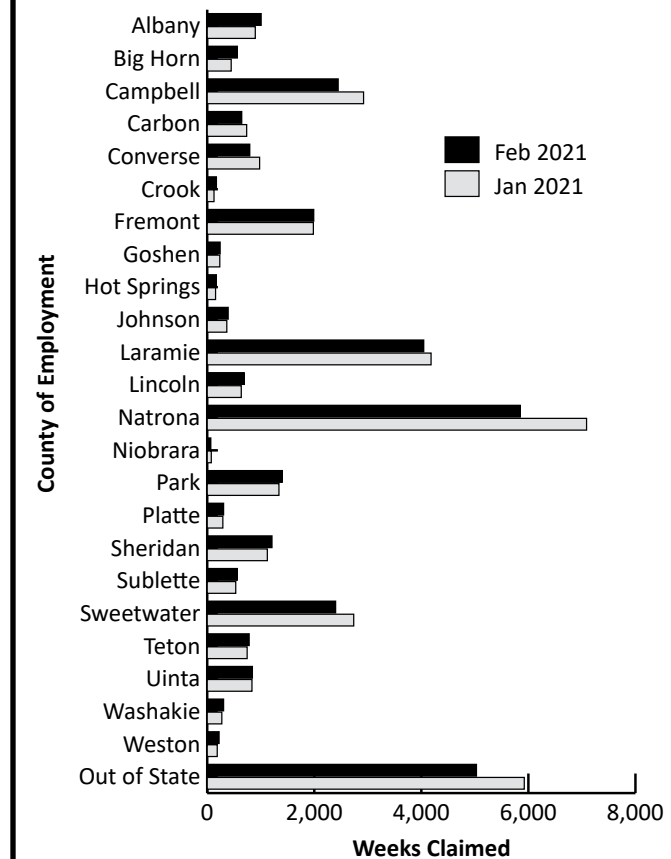
	Claims Filed			% Change	
	Feb 21	Jan 21	Feb 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	32,305	35,032	18,659	-7.8	73.1
Total Unique Claimants	9,727	11,450	5,784	-15.0	68.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	12,384	14,405	8,903	-14.0	39.1
Natural Resources & Mining	2,534	4,077	1,822	-37.8	39.1
Mining	2,343	3,846	1,664	-39.1	40.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	213	244	67	-12.7	217.9
Construction	8,668	8,975	6,343	-3.4	36.7
Manufacturing	1,182	1,353	737	-12.6	60.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	11,948	14,145	6,044	-15.5	97.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	3,472	4,479	1,768	-22.5	96.4
Wholesale Trade	725	1,193	268	-39.2	170.5
Retail Trade	1,464	1,805	773	-18.9	89.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Information	1,282	1,479	726	-13.3	76.6
Information	151	141	101	7.1	49.5
Financial Activities	573	710	307	-19.3	86.6
Professional & Business Services	2,714	3,138	1,798	-13.5	50.9
Educational & Health Services	1,309	1,395	528	-6.2	147.9
Leisure & Hospitality	3,180	3,635	1,303	-12.5	144.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	545	645	237	-15.5	130.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	2,227	2,221	1,519	0.3	46.6
Federal Government	1,014	926	794	9.5	27.7
State Government	270	267	145	1.1	86.2
Local Government	942	1,027	580	-8.3	62.4
Local Education	261	290	74	-10.0	252.7
UNCLASSIFIED	5,743	4,260	2,190	34.8	162.2
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	4,045	4,182	2,347	-3.3	72.3
Total Unique Claimants	1,229	1,354	757	-9.2	62.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,519	1,644	1,053	-7.6	44.3
Construction	1,270	1,321	962	-3.9	32.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,625	1,851	900	-12.2	80.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	476	527	250	-9.7	90.4
Financial Activities	94	107	53	-12.1	77.4
Professional & Business Services	428	427	346	0.2	23.7
Educational & Health Services	233	290	97	-19.7	140.2
Leisure & Hospitality	309	378	76	-18.3	306.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	211	215	121	-1.9	74.4
UNCLASSIFIED	688	471	272	46.1	152.9
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	5,849	7,087	2,557	-17.5	128.7
Total Unique Claimants	1,736	2,352	814	-26.2	113.3
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	2,142	2,736	1,343	-21.7	59.5
Construction	1,431	1,481	939	-3.4	52.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	2,653	3,481	907	-23.8	192.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	907	1,301	327	-30.3	177.4
Financial Activities	147	228	59	-35.5	149.2
Professional & Business Services	503	648	230	-22.4	118.7
Educational & Health Services	287	335	111	-14.3	158.6
Leisure & Hospitality	542	657	122	-17.5	344.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	202	187	64	8.0	215.6
UNCLASSIFIED	851	681	242	25.0	251.7

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

Continued UI Claims by Industry, January & February 2021



Continued UI Claims by County of Employment, January & February 2021



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

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