

# TRENDS

## 2020Q4 Quarterly Update

### Wyoming Job Losses Continue for Third Consecutive Quarter

by: *Michael Moore, Editor*

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

Wyoming once again experienced over-the-year job losses during fourth quarter 2020 (2020Q4) as the COVID-19 pandemic continued. Average monthly employment fell by more than 16,000 jobs (-6.0%) and total wages decreased by \$63.3 million (-1.7%; see Table 1). The state’s average weekly wage increased by \$46 (4.5%), perhaps suggesting a loss of more lower-paying jobs (Kofoed, in press).

This article provides information on employment and wages for 2020Q4 at the industry and county levels in order to provide a better understanding of how Wyoming’s labor force was impacted by the pandemic and continued job losses in mining. The data presented in this

article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

(Text continued on page 3)

**Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2019Q4 and 2020Q4**

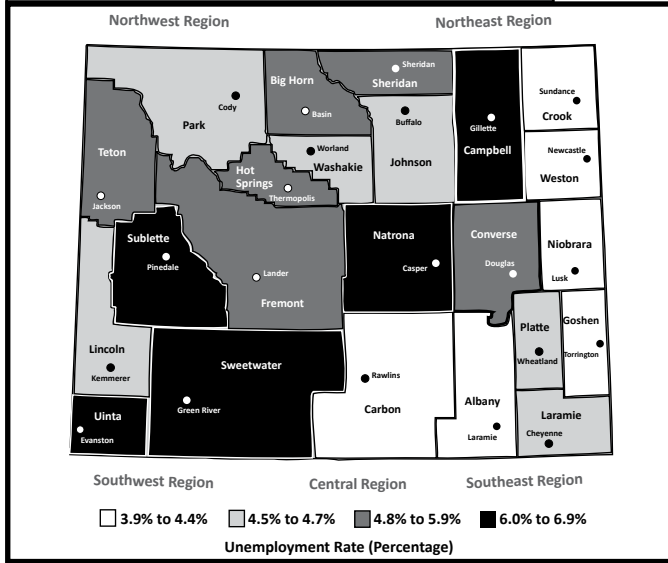
	2020Q4	2019Q4	Change, 2019Q4-2020Q4	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	259,938	276,508	-16,570	-6.0
Total Wages	\$3.6 Billion	\$3.6 Billion	-\$63.3 Million	-1.7
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,060	\$1,014	\$46	4.5

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming’s couriers & messengers industry showed slow, steady increases in employment and wages during the 20-year period from 2000Q2 to 2020Q2, particularly during the last decade, even during periods of economic downturn. ... *page 16*
- The total number of Unemployment Insurance continued weeks claimed decreased from a record high 95,769 in May 2020 to 19,205 in May 2021 (-76,564, or -79.9%). ... *page 27*

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



**IN THIS ISSUE**

**2020Q4 Quarterly Update: Wyoming Job Losses Continue for Third Consecutive Quarter** ..... 1

**Industry Spotlight: Couriers & Messengers in Wyoming** ..... 16

**Table: Top 5 Industries by Total Covered Employment for Selected Wyoming Counties, 2020** ..... 19

**Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2020** ..... 20

**Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 5.4% in May 2021** ..... 21

**Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning’s Internal Estimates, May 2021** ..... 22

**State Unemployment Rates (Seasonally Adjusted)** ..... 22

**Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment** ..... 23

**State Unemployment Rates (Not Seasonally Adjusted)** ..... 23

**Economic Indicators** ..... 24

**County Unemployment Rates** ..... 25

**Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims** ..... 26

**Wyoming Normalized Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Continued Claims** ..... 27

**Wyoming Labor Force Trends**

A monthly publication of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services,

**Robin Sessions Cooley, Director**

**Research & Planning  
P.O. Box 2760**

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

**Tony Glover, Manager**

**Carola Cowan, Bureau of Labor Statistics Programs Supervisor**

**Michael Moore, Editor**

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



Contributors to *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* this month: David Bullard, Carola Cowan, Tony Glover, Michael Moore, Carol Toups, and Sherry Wen

Print copies available free of charge.

© Copyright 2021 by the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning.

Material contained in this publication is in the public domain and may be reproduced without special permission provided that source credit is given to: **Wyoming Labor Force Trends**, Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, Research & Planning

This workforce product was funded by a grant awarded by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Employment and Training Administration. The product was created by the recipient and does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Labor. The U.S. Department of Labor makes no guarantees, warranties, or assurances of any kind, express or implied, with respect to such information, including any information on linked sites and including, but not limited to, accuracy of the information or its completeness, timeliness, usefulness, adequacy, continued availability, or ownership. This product is copyrighted by the institution that created it. Internal use by an organization and/or personal use by an individual for non-commercial purposes is permissible. All other uses require the prior authorization of the copyright owner.

**Department of Workforce Services Nondiscrimination Statement**

The Department of Workforce Services does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, or disability. It is our intention that all individuals seeking services from our agency be given equal opportunity and that eligibility decisions be based upon applicable statutes, rules, and regulations.

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

ISSN 0512-4409

(Text continued from page 1)

## Introduction

Wyoming’s average monthly employment in 2020Q4 was 259,938, down from 276,508 in 2019Q4 prior to the pandemic (-16,570, or -6.0%; see Table 2, page 4). Wyoming’s employment followed its usual seasonal trends, decreasing from 2020Q3 to 2020Q4. However, employment levels remained substantially lower compared to the previous four years and the five-year average (see Figure 1).

The state’s total wages were \$3.6 billion, down \$63.3 million (-1.7%) over the year. While total wages were down over the year, the decrease was notably less than the 6.4% and 8.1% declines in 2020Q2 and 2020Q3, respectively (see Table 2, page 4).

Wyoming is in the midst of its third economic downturn in recent years. 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. Wyoming’s two most recent downturns occurred from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 (see Figures 2 and 3, page 5). Both recent downturns were preceded by declining energy prices and job losses in Wyoming’s mining sector (Moore, 2019).

Wyoming’s current job losses have been driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for Wyoming’s energy resources. The state’s average monthly employment of 259,938 in 2020Q4 was lower than at any point over the last decade (see Figure 2, page 5), and lower than any point since 2005Q4 (Research & Planning, 2021).

(Text continued on page 5)

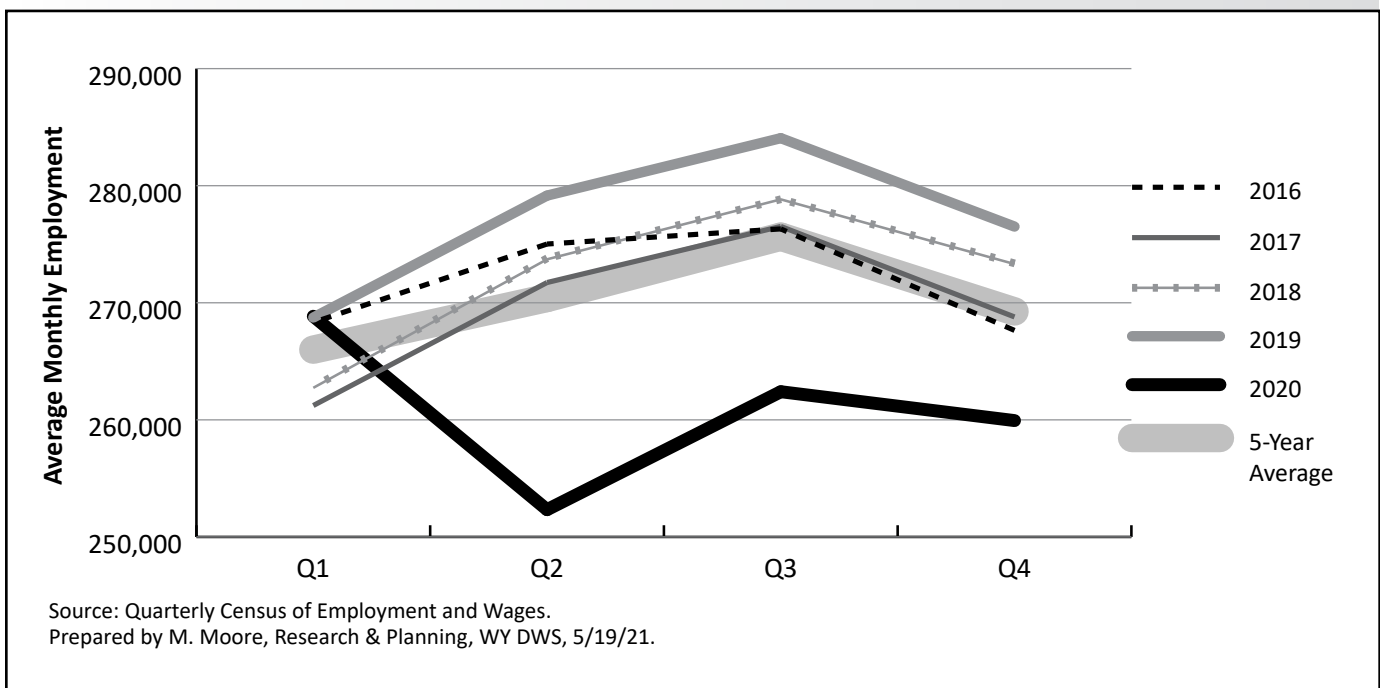


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by Year and Quarter, 2016-2020

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2010Q4-2020Q4

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	%		\$	%		\$	%
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	268,850	111	0.0	\$3,351.2	\$37.2	1.1	\$959	\$10	1.1
2020Q2	252,329	-26,826	-9.6	\$3,164.0	-\$215.8	-6.4	\$965	\$33	3.6
2020Q3	262,404	-21,656	-7.6	\$3,201.3	-\$281.3	-8.1	\$938	-\$5	-0.5
2020Q4(p)	259,938	-16,570	-6.0	\$3,582.9	-\$63.3	-1.7	\$1,060	\$46	4.5

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, 5/19/21.

### 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)

## Industry

Industries are classified by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchal structure for mining (NAICS 21) can be found in Box 1 on page 4. Table 3 (see page 6) shows employment and wages

at the two-digit sector level. Substantial over-the-year job losses occurred in nearly every industry, with the greatest losses found in mining (-5,930, or -28.9%), leisure & hospitality (-3,322, or -9.5%), and construction (-2,749, or -11.7%). Conversely, Wyoming’s retail trade sector added 690 jobs (2.4%) over the year. Employment and wages for these four industries are discussed more thoroughly in this article, with industry-specific tables

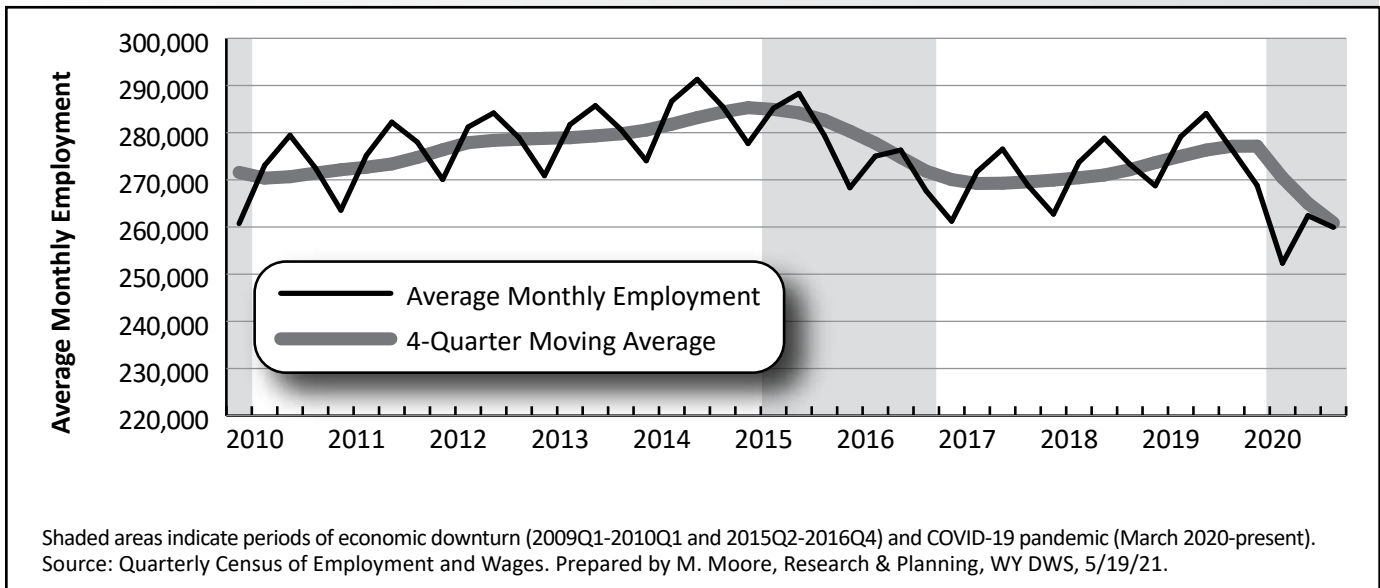


Figure 2: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4

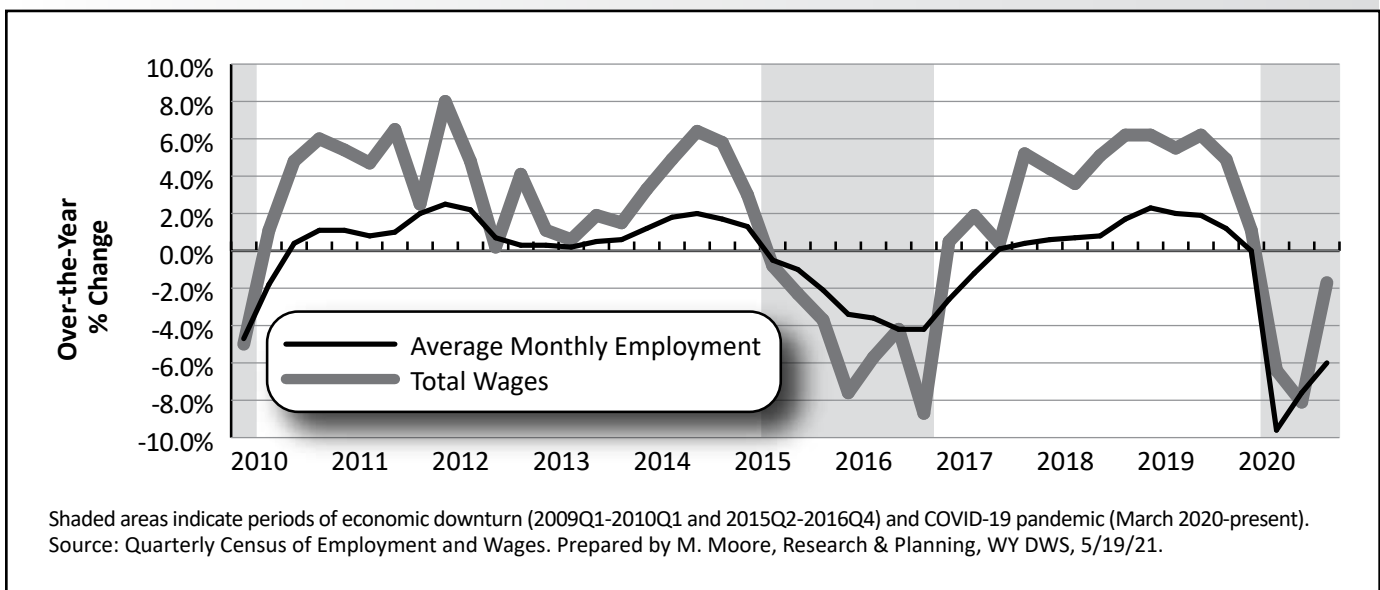


Figure 3: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4

that include data for selected subsectors (three-digit), industry groups (four-digit), and detailed national industries (six-digit).

Total government employment decreased by 1,032 jobs (-1.6%) over the year. Job losses were seen in local (-1,262, or -2.7%) and state (-53, or -0.4%) government, while federal government added 283 jobs (3.9%).

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

Employment in mining fell from 20,484 in 2019Q4 to 14,554 in 2020Q4 (-5,930, or -28.9%), the lowest point at any time since

at least 2000Q1. (Research & Planning, 2021; see Figure 4, page 8).

Mining accounted for 5.6% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2020Q4, compared to 7.4% in 2019Q4. In 2010Q4, mining contributed 9.6% of all jobs to the statewide total.

Recent job losses in mining began prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and 2020Q4 marked the sixth consecutive quarter of over-the-year job losses in this industry (see Figure 5, page 8).

All three mining subsectors lost jobs

**Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS<sup>a</sup> Sector and Ownership, 2019Q4 and 2020Q4**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q4	2019Q4	N	%	2020Q4	2019Q4	\$	%
<b>Ownership - Total</b>		<b>259,937</b>	<b>276,508</b>	<b>-16,571</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>\$3,582.9</b>	<b>\$3,646.3</b>	<b>-\$63.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>Ownership - Private</b>		<b>194,779</b>	<b>210,318</b>	<b>-15,539</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>\$2,685.6</b>	<b>\$2,784.3</b>	<b>-\$98.7</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
11	Agriculture	2,686	2,654	32	1.2	\$30.0	\$28.8	\$1.2	4.2
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14,554	20,484	-5,930	-28.9	\$345.4	\$492.8	-\$147.4	-29.9
23	Construction	20,705	23,454	-2,749	-11.7	\$323.4	\$369.2	-\$45.9	-12.4
31	Manufacturing	9,605	10,106	-501	-5.0	\$175.1	\$179.0	-\$3.9	-2.2
42, 48- 49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,587	21,057	-1,470	-7.0	\$336.5	\$356.4	-\$19.9	-5.6
44-45	Retail Trade	29,618	28,928	690	2.4	\$248.9	\$228.0	\$21.0	9.2
51	Information	2,926	3,385	-458	-13.5	\$43.5	\$42.2	\$1.3	3.1
52-53	Financial Activities	10,882	11,239	-357	-3.2	\$209.3	\$184.5	\$24.8	13.4
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	18,529	19,141	-612	-3.2	\$353.4	\$310.5	\$42.9	13.8
61	Educational Services	1,668	1,795	-127	-7.1	\$18.4	\$15.5	\$2.9	18.8
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,453	25,839	-387	-1.5	\$334.8	\$309.2	\$25.6	8.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	31,707	35,029	-3,322	-9.5	\$190.1	\$192.3	-\$2.2	-1.1
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,707	7,135	-428	-6.0	\$73.1	\$74.1	-\$1.0	-1.4
99	Unclassified	152	72	80	111.6	\$3.7	\$1.8	\$1.9	107.1
<b>Total Government</b>		<b>65,159</b>	<b>66,190</b>	<b>-1,032</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>\$897.4</b>	<b>\$862.0</b>	<b>\$35.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Federal Government		7,618	7,334	283	3.9	\$149.6	\$135.0	\$14.6	10.8
State Government		12,293	12,345	-53	-0.4	\$178.5	\$179.4	-\$1.0	-0.5
Local Government		45,248	46,511	-1,262	-2.7	\$569.3	\$547.5	\$21.8	4.0
61	Educational Services	23,179	24,139	-960	-4.0	\$257.7	\$256.4	\$1.3	4.0
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,981	8,795	185	2.1	\$161.7	\$145.5	\$16.2	4.0

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

in 2020Q4 (see Table 4). Of the 5,930 jobs lost in mining over the year, 5,193 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.

Employment in oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211) declined by 165 jobs (-5.8%). Within this subsector, crude petroleum extraction (NAICS 211120) lost 253 jobs (-15.5%), while natural gas extraction (NAICS 211130) added 88 jobs (7.1%).

Mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212) lost 572 jobs (-7.3%). The majority of

those job losses were seen in coal mining (NAICS 2121; -536, or -10.6%), which has steadily decreased since the start of the 2015 downturn (Research & Planning, 2020). Minor job growth was seen in construction sand & gravel mining (NAICS 212321; 15, or 6.7%) and clay, ceramic, & refractory minerals mining (14, or 2.4%).

Total wages in mining decreased from \$492.8 million in 2019Q4 to \$345.4 million in 2020Q4 (-\$147.4 million, or -29.9%). Total wages in mining accounted for 9.6% of the state’s total wages in 2020Q4, compared to 13.5% in 2019Q4.

**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), 2019Q4-2020Q4**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q4	2019Q4	N	%	2020Q4	2019Q4	\$	%
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	14,554	20,484	-5,930	-28.9	\$345.4	\$492.8	-\$147.4	-29.9
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,704	2,869	-165	-5.8	\$81.5	\$84.9	-\$3.4	-4.0
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	1,382	1,635	-253	-15.5	\$41.0	\$49.5	-\$8.5	-17.2
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,322	1,234	88	7.1	\$40.5	\$35.4	\$5.1	14.4
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,212	7,784	-572	-7.3	\$175.1	\$192.2	-\$17.1	-8.9
2121	Coal Mining	4,494	5,030	-536	-10.6	\$104.3	\$124.9	-\$20.7	-16.5
2122	Metal Ore Mining	97	99	-2	-2.4	\$2.1	\$2.3	-\$0.2	-8.1
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,621	2,655	-34	-1.3	\$68.7	\$65.0	\$3.7	5.7
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	19	19	0	0.0	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	2.7
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	245	229	15	6.7	\$7.0	\$3.7	\$3.3	88.1
212325	Clay, Ceramic, & Refractory Minerals Mining	592	578	14	2.4	\$10.1	\$9.3	\$0.8	8.5
212391	Potash, Soda, & Borate Mineral Mining	1,656	1,709	-52	-3.1	\$49.7	\$50.1	-\$0.4	-0.9
213	Support Activities For Mining	4,638	9,831	-5,193	-52.8	\$88.8	\$215.7	-\$126.9	-58.8
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	491	1,571	-1,080	-68.7	\$11.0	\$37.9	-\$26.8	-70.8
213112	Support Activities For Oil & Gas Operations	3,854	7,935	-4,080	-51.4	\$72.3	\$172.1	-\$99.9	-58.0
213113	Support Activities For Coal Mining	159	185	-26	-13.9	\$2.5	\$2.7	-\$0.2	-8.2

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

A decade earlier in 2010Q4, mining accounted for 17.3% of Wyoming’s total wages (Research & Planning, 2021).

**Construction (NAICS 23)**

Employment in construction fell from 23,454 in 2019Q4 to 20,705 in 2020Q4 (-2,749, or -11.7%; see Table 5, page 9). Construction accounted for 8.0% of all

jobs in Wyoming in 2020Q4.

From 2018 to 2019, Wyoming’s overall job growth was largely driven by substantial employment increases in the construction industry (see Figures 6 and 7, page 10), with employers adding temporary jobs for large pipeline construction projects (Moore, 2020). As those projects were completed, employment

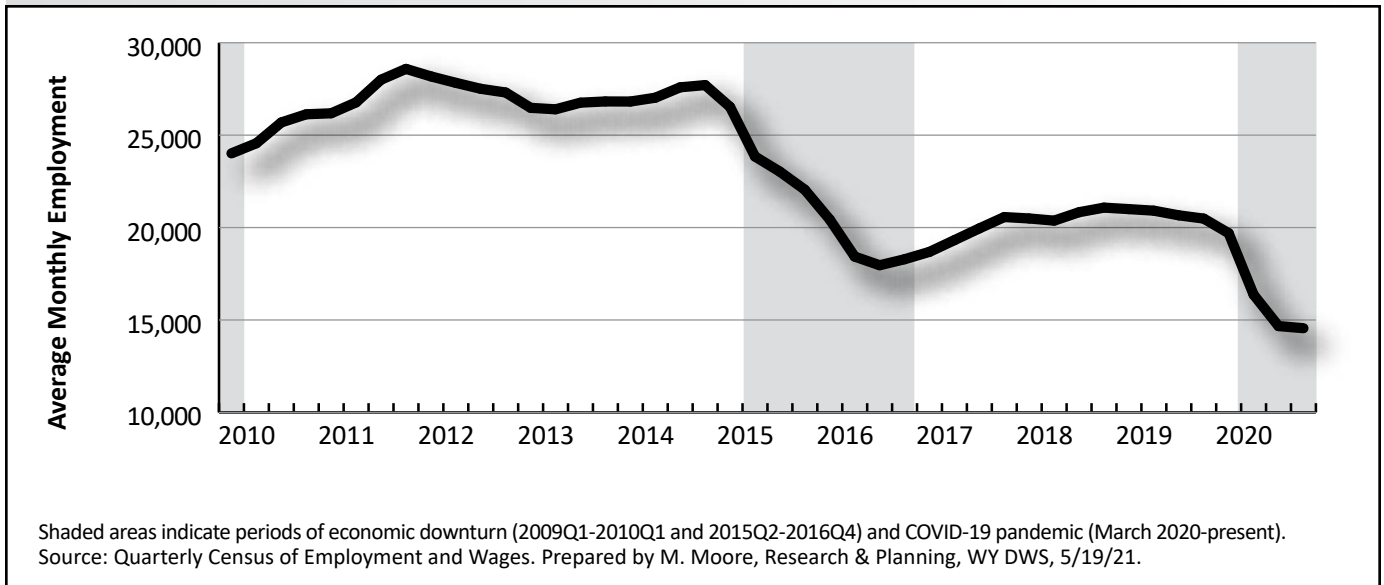


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4

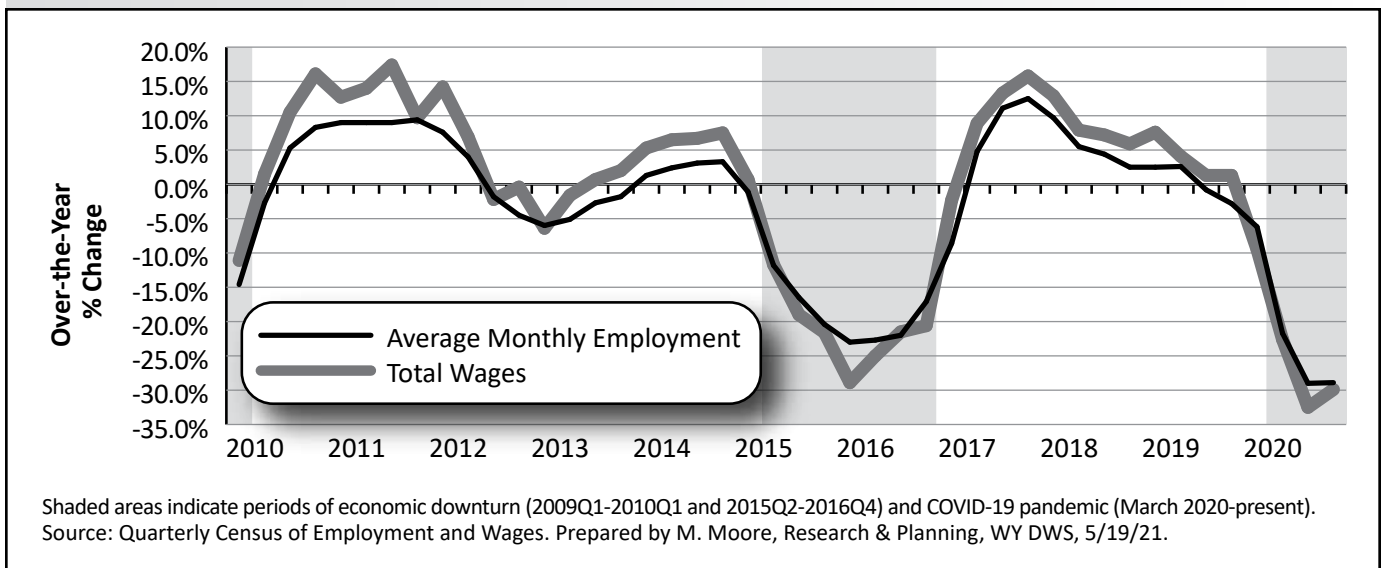


Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4



in construction declined. In 2020Q4, average monthly employment in heavy & civil engineering (NAICS 237) decreased by 2,191 (-29.0%).

The specialty trade contractors subsector (NAICS 238) lost 741 jobs (-6.2%) over the year, while construction of buildings (NAICS 236) added 183 jobs (4.6%).

Total wages in construction decreased from \$369.2 million in 2019Q4 to \$323.4 million in 2020Q4 (-\$45.9 million, or -12.4%). Construction accounted for 9.0% of the state’s total wages in 2020Q4, down from 10.1% a year earlier. In 2010Q4, construction made up 9.8% of the state’s total wages (Research & Planning, 2021).

**Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)**

Retail trade experienced the greatest job growth of any industry in 2020Q4 and at any time during the pandemic. Average monthly employment grew from 28,928 in 2019Q4 to 29,618 in 2020Q4 (690, or 2.4%; see Table 6, page 11). Retail trade accounted for 11.4% of all jobs in Wyoming in 2020Q4, compared to 10.5% in 2019Q4 and 10.8% in 2010Q4 (Research & Planning, 2021).

Retail trade experienced 17 quarters (more than four years) of over-the-year job losses from 2016Q2 to 2020Q2 before employment remained unchanged in 2020Q3 and increased in 2020Q4 (see Figures 8 and 9, page 12).

**Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Industry Construction (NAICS 23) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit), 2019Q4-2020Q4**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q4	2019Q4	Over-the-Year Change N	Over-the-Year Change %	2020Q4	2019Q4	Over-the-Year Change \$	Over-the-Year Change %
23	Construction	20,705	23,454	-2,749	-11.7	\$323.4	\$369.2	-\$45.9	-12.4
236	Construction of Buildings	4,120	3,937	183	4.6	\$62.3	\$56.0	\$6.4	11.4
2361	Residential Building Construction	2,970	2,683	287	10.7	\$40.9	\$35.0	\$5.9	16.8
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,150	1,254	-104	-8.3	\$21.4	\$20.9	\$0.5	2.3
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	5,355	7,546	-2,191	-29.0	\$93.9	\$137.2	-\$43.2	-31.5
2371	Utility System Construction	3,422	5,673	-2,251	-39.7	\$61.1	\$106.8	-\$45.7	-42.8
2372	Land Subdivision	34	33	1	2.0	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.1	32.4
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,635	1,584	52	3.3	\$27.7	\$25.5	\$2.1	8.4
2379	Other Heavy Construction	264	256	8	3.0	\$4.7	\$4.5	\$0.2	4.7
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	11,230	11,971	-741	-6.2	\$167.1	\$176.1	-\$9.0	-5.1
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,525	2,730	-205	-7.5	\$37.3	\$39.1	-\$1.8	-4.6
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	4,786	4,989	-204	-4.1	\$76.0	\$80.5	-\$4.6	-5.7
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,372	1,292	80	6.2	\$15.2	\$13.4	\$1.8	13.3
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,548	2,960	-412	-13.9	\$38.6	\$43.0	-\$4.4	-10.2

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

The greatest job growth was seen in general merchandise stores (NAICS 452; 520, or 9.8%), building material & garden supply stores (NAICS 444; 291, or 8.6%), and food & beverage stores (NAICS 445; 250, or 5.3%). Job growth in these subsectors was somewhat offset by job losses in subsectors such as motor vehicle & parts dealers (NAICS 441; -125,

or -2.9%), miscellaneous store retailers (NAICS 453; -116, or -7.8%), and clothing & clothing accessories stores (NAICS 448; -75, or -5.6%).

Baker (2020) noted a surge in home improvement projects nationally during the pandemic, which could explain some of the job growth in Wyoming's retail trade sector.

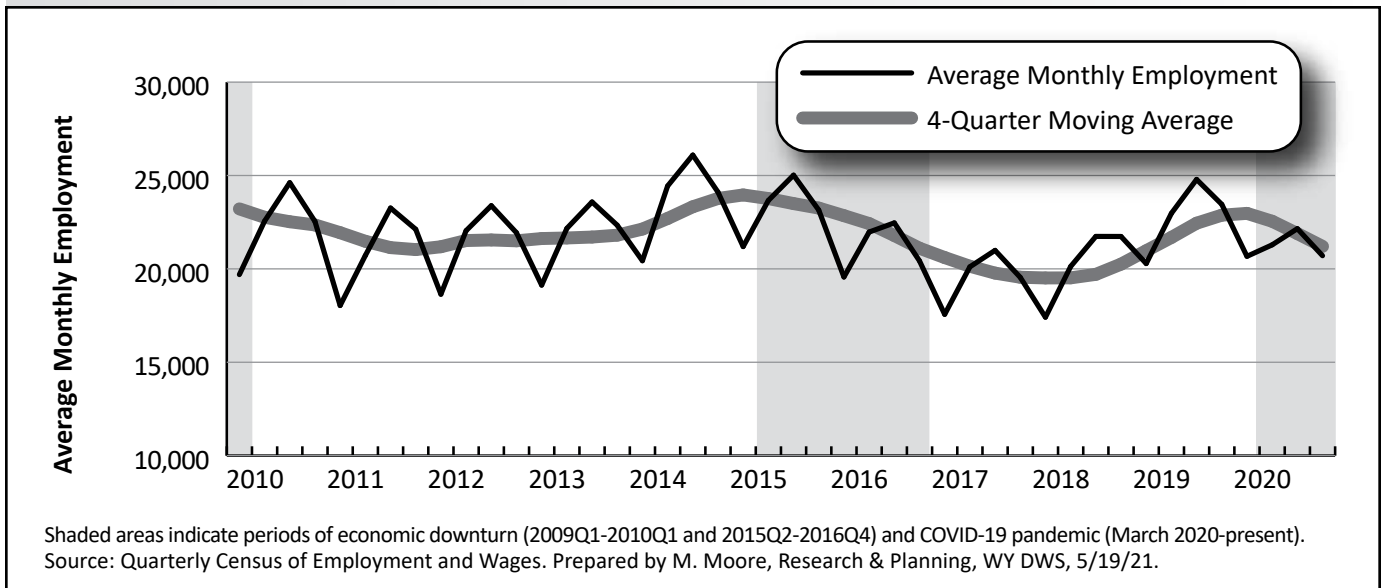


Figure 6: Average Monthly Employment in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4

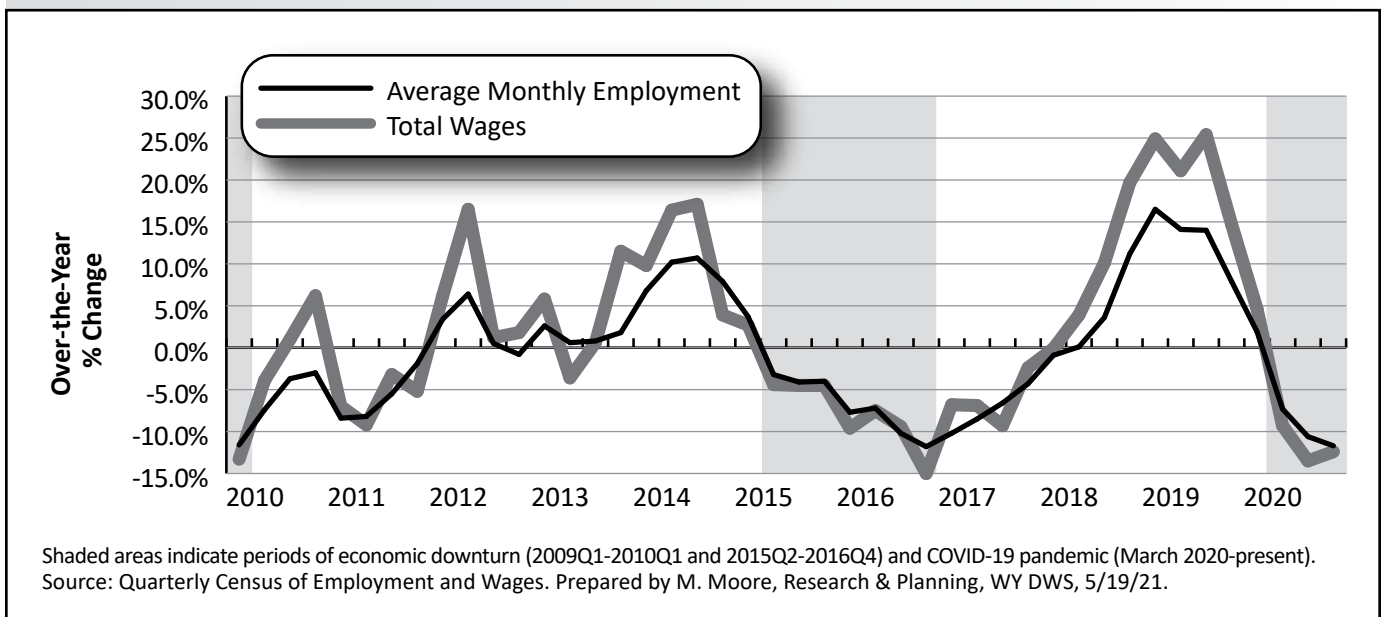


Figure 7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4

Total wages in retail trade increased from \$228.0 million in 2019Q4 to \$248.9 million in 2020Q4 (\$21.0 million, or 9.2%). Retail trade accounted for 6.9% of the state’s total wages.

**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 7, page 13). In 2020Q4, leisure & hospitality accounted for 12.2% of all jobs in Wyoming, compared to 12.7% in 2019Q4 and 11.3% in 2010Q4 (Research & Planning, 2021).

Wyoming’s leisure & hospitality sector was hit harder than any other industry at the

start of the pandemic, with average monthly employment dropping to a 20-year low in 2020Q2 (Moore, 2021). Job losses continued in 2020Q4 as average monthly employment fell from 35,029 to 31,707 (-3,322, or -9.5%). These job losses were not nearly as severe as the previous two quarters, as employment fell by 27.8% in 2020Q2 and 14.5% in 2020Q3 (see Figures 10 and 11, page 14).

The greatest job losses were seen in accommodation (NAICS 721; -2,154, or -19.8%) and food services & drinking places (NAICS 722; -1,074, or -5.1%).

Total wages in leisure & hospitality decreased from \$192.3 million in 2019Q4 to \$190.1 million in 2020Q4. Leisure & hospitality accounted for 5.3% of the state’s total wages.

**Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) in Wyoming, 2019Q4 & 2020Q4**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q4	2019Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2020Q4	2019Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>44</b>	<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>29,618</b>	<b>28,928</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>\$248.9</b>	<b>\$228.0</b>	<b>\$21.0</b>	<b>9.2</b>
441	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	4,241	4,366	-125	-2.9	\$55.5	\$53.4	\$2.1	4.0
442	Furniture & Home Furnishings Stores	664	682	-18	-2.7	\$6.9	\$6.3	\$0.7	10.9
443	Electronics & Appliance Stores	658	698	-40	-5.8	\$6.8	\$6.7	\$0.2	2.3
444	Building Material & Garden Supply Stores	3,688	3,397	291	8.6	\$32.2	\$27.1	\$5.1	18.9
445	Food & Beverage Stores	4,984	4,734	250	5.3	\$37.1	\$31.9	\$5.3	16.5
446	Health & Personal Care Stores	954	900	54	6.0	\$9.6	\$8.5	\$1.1	13.5
447	Gasoline Stations	3,868	3,932	-63	-1.6	\$26.2	\$25.7	\$0.5	1.8
448	Clothing & Clothing Accessories Stores	1,267	1,342	-75	-5.6	\$8.3	\$7.7	\$0.5	7.1
451	Sports, Hobby, Music Instrument, Book Stores	1,453	1,418	35	2.5	\$8.4	\$7.3	\$1.1	15.1
452	General Merchandise Stores	5,837	5,316	520	9.8	\$39.9	\$36.1	\$3.8	10.4
453	Miscellaneous Store Retailers	1,377	1,492	-116	-7.8	\$10.0	\$9.9	\$0.1	0.9
454	Nonstore Retailers	628	650	-22	-3.4	\$7.9	\$7.4	\$0.5	6.5

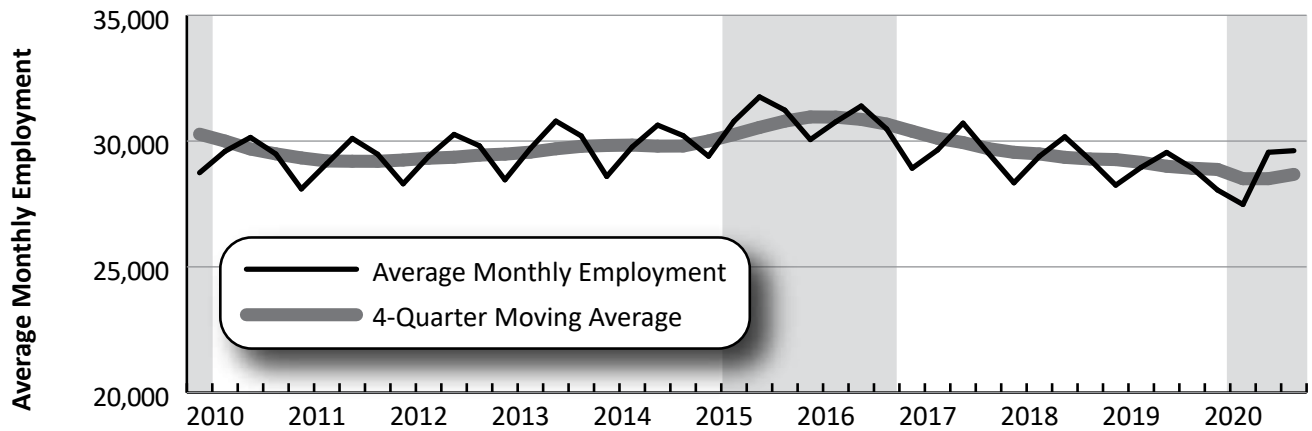
<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System.  
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.  
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

**County**

Most counties experienced over-the-year job losses in 2020Q4, with the greatest job losses found in Natrona (-3,392, or -8.6%), Campbell (-2,587, or -10.2%), Converse (-2,034, or -26.4%), and Sweetwater (-2,001, or -9.1%) counties (see Table 8, page 15). The counties

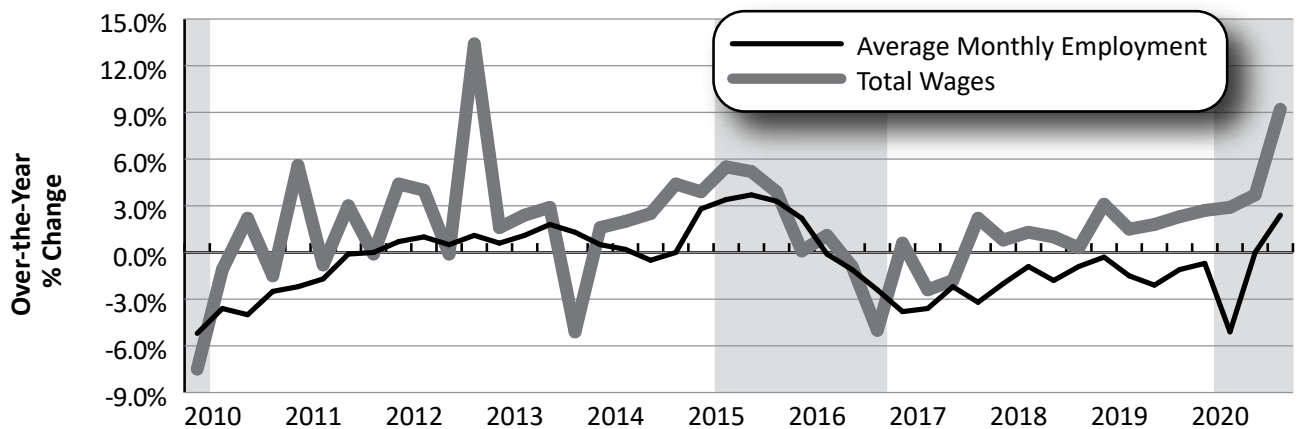
with the greatest job losses were those with a large presence of natural resources & mining jobs. For example, in Campbell County, mining accounted for nearly one in four (23.2%) jobs in 2019Q4, and more than half (52.3%) of all jobs lost over the year.

Many of these same counties also experienced the greatest decreases in total wages, including Campbell (-\$55.0 million),



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020-present). Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

**Figure 8: Average Monthly Employment in Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4**



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020-present). Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

**Figure 9: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45) Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4**

Natrona (-\$53.8 million), Converse (-\$39.6 million), and Sweetwater (-\$34.8 million) counties.

## Conclusion

Over-the-year job losses continued in 2020Q4, but were not as severe as those seen in the two previous quarters. Wyoming lost 16,570 jobs in 2020Q4 (-6.0%), compared to 21,656 (-7.6%) and 28,826 (-9.6%) in 2020Q2 and 2020Q3, respectively.

Quarterly employment and wage data for Wyoming from the QCEW can be found online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc\\_202.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm). An article discussing annual employment and wage data recently was published in the *2021 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*, which is available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2021/Annual\\_Report\\_2021.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2021/Annual_Report_2021.pdf).

Data for 2021Q1 will be published in the October 2021 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

**Table 7: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2019Q4 & 2020Q4**

NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2020Q4	2019Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2020Q4	2019Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>71-72</b>	<b>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</b>	<b>31,707</b>	<b>35,029</b>	<b>-3,322</b>	<b>-9.5</b>	<b>\$190.1</b>	<b>\$192.3</b>	<b>-\$2.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>
<b>71</b>	<b>Arts, Entertainment, &amp; Recreation</b>	<b>3,174</b>	<b>3,267</b>	<b>-93</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>\$22.4</b>	<b>\$20.3</b>	<b>\$2.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	391	466	-75	-16.2	\$4.6	\$4.0	\$0.7	17.3
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	366	381	-15	-3.9	\$3.5	\$3.1	\$0.4	12.2
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	2,417	2,420	-3	-0.1	\$14.3	\$13.2	\$1.1	8.2
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	26	30	-4	-14.3	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	-3.2
7132	Gambling Industries	165	175	-10	-5.5	\$1.2	\$1.0	\$0.2	21.6
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,226	2,215	11	0.5	\$13.0	\$12.1	\$0.9	7.1
<b>72</b>	<b>Accommodation &amp; Food Services</b>	<b>28,534</b>	<b>31,762</b>	<b>-3,228</b>	<b>-10.2</b>	<b>\$167.7</b>	<b>\$172.0</b>	<b>-\$4.3</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
721	Accommodation	8,723	10,877	-2,154	-19.8	\$71.1	\$76.5	-\$5.4	-7.1
7211	Traveler Accommodation	7,769	9,810	-2,041	-20.8	\$56.0	\$64.4	-\$8.5	-13.1
7212	Rv Parks & Recreational Camps	818	893	-74	-8.3	\$8.3	\$9.3	-\$1.0	-10.9
7213	Rooming & Boarding Houses	135	174	-39	-22.2	\$6.8	\$2.7	\$4.1	148.0
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	19,811	20,885	-1,074	-5.1	\$96.6	\$95.5	\$1.1	1.1
7223	Special Food Services	391	465	-74	-15.8	\$2.8	\$2.8	-\$0.1	-2.8
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,894	1,971	-77	-3.9	\$8.5	\$8.3	\$0.2	2.6
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	17,526	18,450	-924	-5.0	\$85.4	\$84.4	\$1.0	1.1

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

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

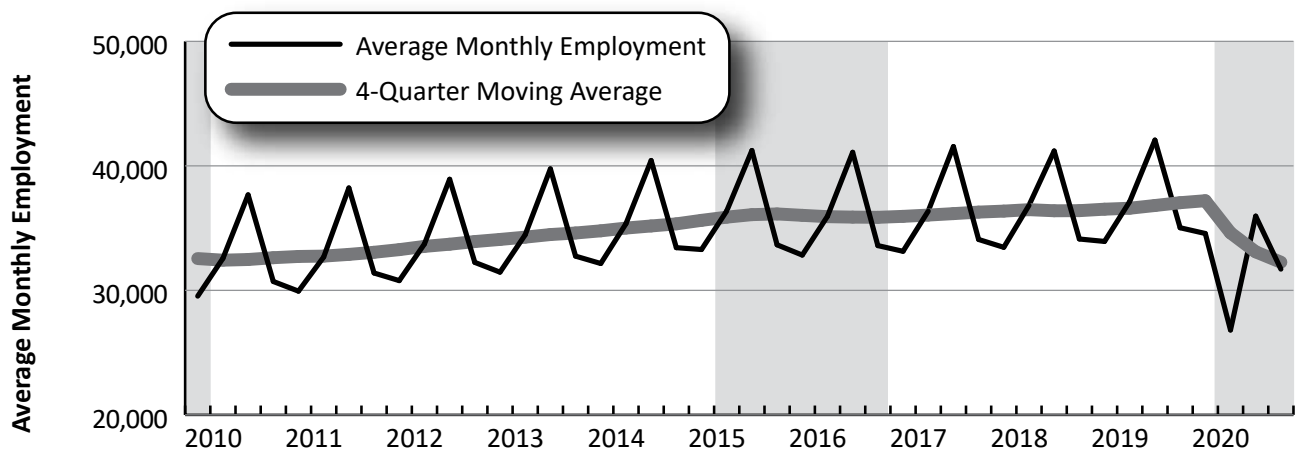
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

**References**

Baker, K. (2020, October 13). Recent upturn in DIY remodeling projects unlikely to continue long-term. Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University. Retrieved May 21, 2021, from <https://tinyurl.com/9jjpcyh2>

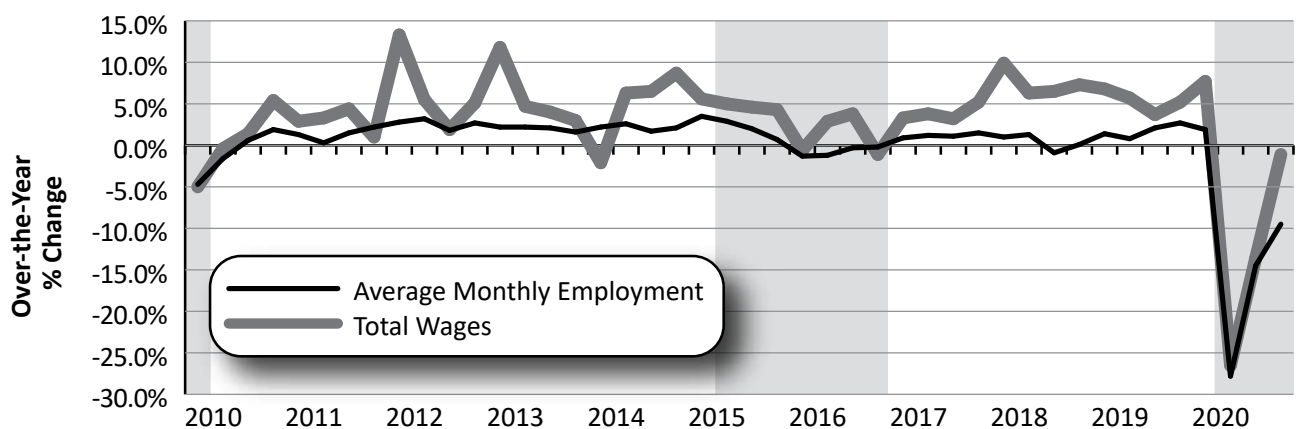
Kofoed, A. (In press). Average weekly wage research. Research & Planning, WY DWS.

Moore, M. (2019, May). Chapter 1: Introduction — Driven by demographics and downturns: Wyoming’s 2018 labor market at a glance. *2019 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*. Research & Planning, WY DWS. Retrieved May 24, 2021,



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020-present). Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

**Figure 10: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4**



Shaded areas indicate periods of economic downturn (2009Q1-2010Q1 and 2015Q2-2016Q4) and COVID-19 pandemic (March 2020-present). Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/19/21.

**Figure 11: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4**

from [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2019/2019\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2019/2019_Annual_Report.pdf)

Moore, M. (2020, June). Chapter 3: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages: Construction drives Wyoming job growth in 2019. *2020 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*. Retrieved May 24, 2021, from [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2020/2020\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf#page=12](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/annual-report/2020/2020_Annual_Report.pdf#page=12)

Moore, M. (2021, April). 2020Q3 quarterly update: Wyoming job losses continue in third quarter 2020. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 58(4). Retrieved May 24, 2021, from <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0421/0421.pdf>

Research & Planning. (2021). Wyoming QCEW summary statistics by industry, 2001-2020: Total, all industries. Retrieved May 24, 2021, from [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW\\_OTY/toc.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/QCEW_OTY/toc.htm)

**Table 8: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q4-2020Q4**

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2020Q4	2019Q4	Change		2020Q4	2019Q4	Change	
			N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,937</b>	<b>276,508</b>	<b>-16,571</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>\$3,582.9</b>	<b>\$3,646.3</b>	<b>-\$63.3</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
Albany	15,667	15,871	-204	-1.3	\$182.5	\$170.3	\$12.2	7.2
Big Horn	4,165	4,169	-3	-0.1	\$49.6	\$44.7	\$5.0	11.1
Campbell	22,837	25,424	-2,587	-10.2	\$348.0	\$403.0	-\$55.0	-13.7
Carbon	6,884	6,934	-50	-0.7	\$93.8	\$88.7	\$5.1	5.7
Converse	5,680	7,714	-2,034	-26.4	\$83.8	\$123.4	-\$39.6	-32.1
Crook	2,494	2,479	15	0.6	\$31.7	\$29.7	\$2.0	6.8
Fremont	14,681	15,305	-625	-4.1	\$172.7	\$171.2	\$1.5	0.9
Goshen	3,982	4,162	-179	-4.3	\$43.2	\$42.0	\$1.2	2.8
Hot Springs	1,867	1,866	1	0.1	\$19.6	\$19.1	\$0.5	2.8
Johnson	3,125	3,153	-28	-0.9	\$34.3	\$32.8	\$1.5	4.5
Laramie	45,915	47,432	-1,517	-3.2	\$628.2	\$607.3	\$20.9	3.4
Lincoln	6,693	6,590	103	1.6	\$91.7	\$82.0	\$9.7	11.8
Natrona	36,192	39,585	-3,392	-8.6	\$495.6	\$549.4	-\$53.8	-9.8
Niobrara	873	847	26	3.0	\$8.9	\$8.1	\$0.8	9.6
Park	12,899	13,178	-279	-2.1	\$154.6	\$149.0	\$5.6	3.8
Platte	3,397	3,438	-41	-1.2	\$40.9	\$40.7	\$0.3	0.6
Sheridan	13,280	13,465	-185	-1.4	\$168.4	\$158.7	\$9.6	6.1
Sublette	3,646	3,936	-290	-7.4	\$51.1	\$56.1	-\$5.0	-8.9
Sweetwater	20,015	22,016	-2,001	-9.1	\$304.3	\$339.1	-\$34.8	-10.3
Teton	18,732	19,785	-1,054	-5.3	\$366.2	\$288.0	\$78.3	27.2
Uinta	7,964	8,305	-341	-4.1	\$89.4	\$89.7	-\$0.3	-0.3
Washakie	3,552	3,532	20	0.6	\$42.0	\$39.6	\$2.5	6.2
Weston	2,348	2,372	-24	-1.0	\$30.0	\$26.3	\$3.8	14.3
Nonclassified <sup>a</sup>	3,049	4,951	-1,902	-38.4	\$52.3	\$87.5	-\$35.2	-40.3

<sup>a</sup>The 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, 5/21/21.

## Industry Spotlight: Couriers & Messengers in Wyoming

by: Carol Toups, Senior Statistician

This article provides a brief overview of employment and wages in the industry subsector titled “couriers & messengers,” which is given the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 492. Some business activities included in this group are air courier services, courier services, express delivery services, local letter & parcel delivery services, and letters, documents, & small parcels local delivery services. The numbers discussed in this article are for private

industry and thus, the U.S. Postal Service is not included in this industry group.

Statewide Wyoming quarterly data included in this article are total payroll, average monthly number of employees, average weekly wage, and number of businesses. Information presented in this overview was obtained from the quarterly Wyoming Unemployment Insurance reports and compiled by the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program,

**Table 1: Total Payroll, Average Monthly Employment, Average Weekly Wage, and Number of Businesses for Private Industry Couriers & Messengers (NAICS<sup>a</sup> 492) in Wyoming, 2000Q2-2020Q2**

Year/ Quarter	Total Payroll			Average Monthly Employment			Average Weekly Wage			Number of Business Locations		
	\$	\$	%	N	Over-the-Year Change		\$	\$	%	N	Over-the-Year Change	
					N	%					N	%
2000Q2	\$5,198,791			671			\$596			46		
2001Q2	\$5,320,474	\$121,683	2.3	664	-7	-1.0	\$616	\$20	3.4	46	0	0.0
2002Q2	\$5,408,648	\$88,174	1.7	633	-31	-4.7	\$657	\$41	6.6	44	-2	-4.3
2003Q2	\$5,815,246	\$406,598	7.5	655	22	3.5	\$683	\$26	3.9	51	7	15.9
2004Q2	\$6,009,786	\$194,540	3.3	703	48	7.3	\$658	-\$25	-3.7	49	-2	-3.9
2005Q2	\$6,195,447	\$185,661	3.1	683	-20	-2.8	\$698	\$40	6.1	56	7	14.3
2006Q2	\$6,795,182	\$599,735	9.7	697	14	2.0	\$750	\$52	7.5	55	-1	-1.8
2007Q2	\$7,169,264	\$374,082	5.5	708	11	1.6	\$779	\$29	3.9	56	1	1.8
2008Q2	\$7,658,710	\$489,446	6.8	741	33	4.7	\$795	\$16	2.1	56	0	0.0
2009Q2	\$7,200,115	-\$458,595	-6.0	725	-16	-2.2	\$764	-\$31	-3.9	58	2	3.6
2010Q2	\$7,658,130	\$458,015	6.4	741	16	2.2	\$795	\$31	4.1	61	3	5.2
2011Q2	\$7,892,813	\$234,683	3.1	741	0	0.0	\$819	\$24	3.1	59	-2	-3.3
2012Q2	\$8,218,097	\$325,284	4.1	776	35	4.7	\$815	-\$5	-0.6	67	8	13.6
2013Q2	\$8,415,624	\$197,527	2.4	796	20	2.6	\$813	-\$1	-0.2	61	-6	-9.0
2014Q2	\$9,444,274	\$1,028,650	12.2	860	64	8.0	\$845	\$31	3.9	61	0	0.0
2015Q2	\$9,565,324	\$121,050	1.3	922	62	7.2	\$798	-\$47	-5.5	62	1	1.6
2016Q2	\$10,007,692	\$442,368	4.6	950	28	3.0	\$810	\$12	1.5	64	2	3.2
2017Q2	\$10,374,446	\$366,754	3.7	949	-1	-0.1	\$841	\$31	3.8	65	1	1.6
2018Q2	\$10,809,379	\$434,933	4.2	982	33	3.5	\$847	\$6	0.7	66	1	1.5
2019Q2	\$11,527,564	\$718,185	6.6	1,005	23	2.3	\$882	\$36	4.2	69	3	4.5
2020Q2 <sup>b</sup>	\$12,274,068	\$746,504	6.5	1,102	97	9.7	\$857	-\$26	-2.9	63	-6	-8.7
<b>Change, 2000Q2- 2020Q2</b>		<b>\$7,075,277</b>	<b>136.1</b>		<b>431</b>	<b>64.2</b>		<b>\$261</b>	<b>43.8</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>37.0</b>

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

<sup>b</sup>Preliminary data.

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

Prepared by C. Toups, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/17/21.



which is administered by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. The data discussed in this article are available online at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc\\_202.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm).

The scope of this article was the last 20 years and using second quarter data for each year, from second quarter 2000 (2000Q2) to second quarter 2020 (2020Q2), which was the most current quarter of data available from the QCEW program at the time this article was written.

### Total Payroll

Nearly all of the periods reviewed showed increased payroll each year, with the exception of 2009Q2, when total payroll declined from the previous year (-\$459,000, or -6.0%). This occurred during a period of economic downturn that lasted from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 (see related article on page 3). The highest over-the-year growth in payroll during this time was seen in 2014Q2 (\$1.0 million, or 12.2%), 2020Q2 (\$746,504, or 6.5%), and 2019Q2 (\$718,185, or 6.6%).

Overall, from 2000Q2 to 2020Q2, total payroll rose from approximately \$5.2 million to almost \$12.3 million, which was an increase of just over \$7.0 million, or 136.1%.

### Average Monthly Employment

There were 14 periods in which the average monthly number of employees increased, while five periods showed slightly declining employment numbers. One quarter (2011Q2) did not see any change. The greatest over-the-year increases in employment were seen in 2020Q2 (97, or

9.7%) and 2014Q2 (64, or 8.0%).

In summary, from 2000Q2 to 2020Q2, the average number of monthly employees rose from 671 to 1,102 (431, or 64.2%).

### Average Weekly Wage

Of the 20 periods reviewed for changes, six showed losses in average weekly wage. The largest reduction occurred during 2015Q2 (-\$47, or -5.5%). The other 14 periods all showed increasing average weekly wages, with the highest increase in 2006Q2 (\$52, or 7.5%).

Couriers & messengers showed an average weekly wage of \$596 for 2000Q2 and by 2020Q2 this had grown to \$857, a gain of \$261, or 43.8%.

### Number of Business Locations

The number of businesses covered by Unemployment Insurance increased from 46 in 2000Q2 to 63 in 2020Q2, a gain of 17 (37.0%) locations during the 20-year period.

### Conclusion

Overall, Wyoming's couriers & messengers industry showed slow, steady increases in employment and wages during the 20-year period from 2000Q2 to 2020Q2, particularly during the last decade, even during periods of economic downturn (see Figures 1 and 2, page 18). The greatest over-the-year employment growth occurred during 2020Q2, the most recent quarter

for which data were available. Couriers & messengers was one of few industries to show continued growth in Wyoming during the COVID-19 pandemic (Moore, 2021).

This industry may be one to watch for expansion, with larger numbers of consumers shopping online, bringing about a rising demand for delivery of packages to homes and businesses in the future.

### References

Moore, M. (2021, May 6). Wyoming growing and declining industries report, fourth quarter 2020. Research & Planning, WY DWS. Retrieved June 23, 2021, from [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G\\_DInd/Report\\_20Q4.pdf](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_20Q4.pdf)

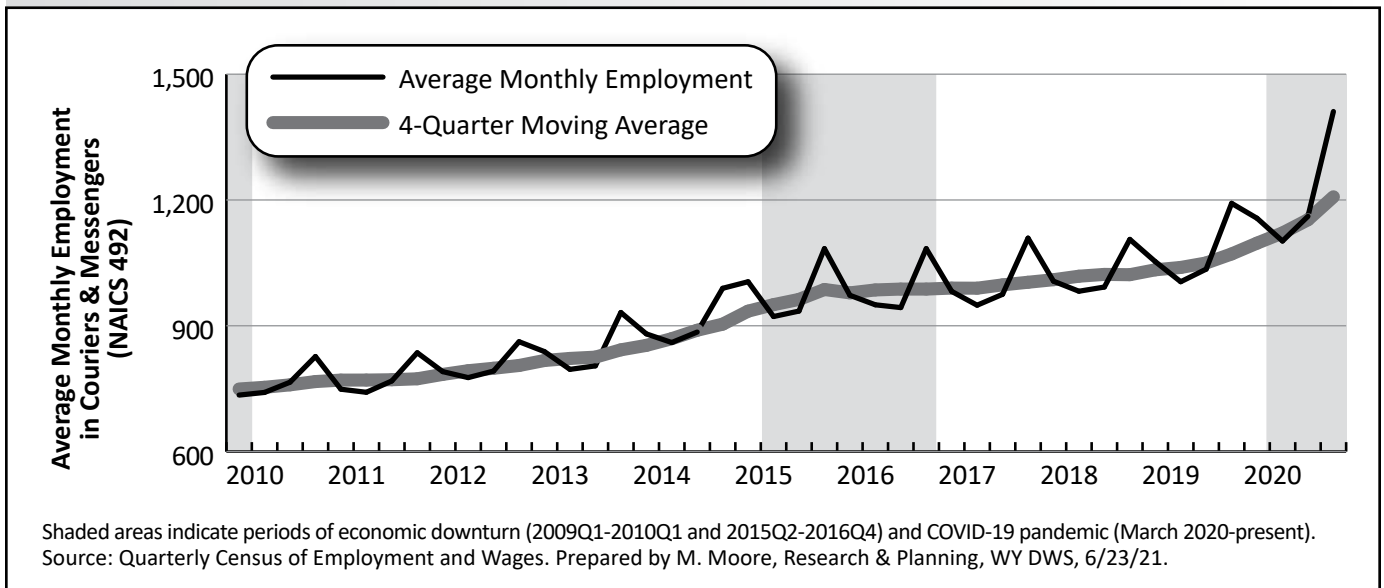


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Couriers & Messengers (NAICS 492) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4

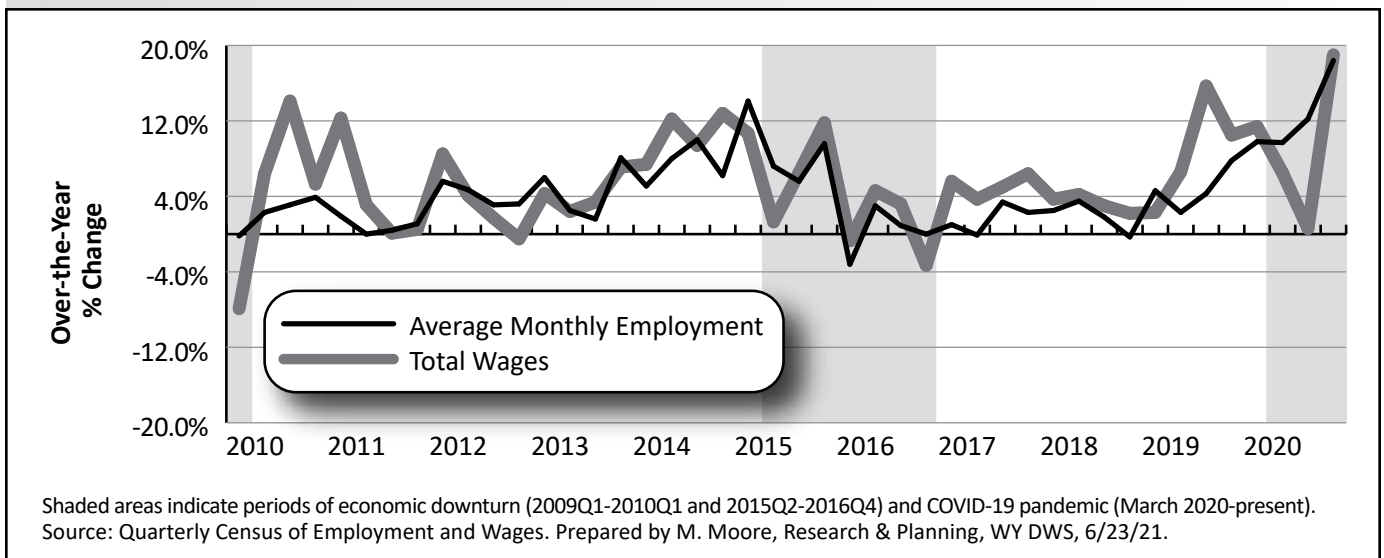


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Couriers & Messengers (NAICS 492) in Wyoming, 2010Q1-2020Q4

## Table: Top 5 Industries by Total Covered Employment for Selected Wyoming Counties, 2020

Annual employment data for the top five industries for each county by total covered employment in 2020 are available at [https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2020\\_QCEW/toc.htm](https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2020_QCEW/toc.htm).

### Campbell County

Ownership	NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry Title	Units	Total Covered Employment	Total Wages	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>23,369</b>	<b>\$1,365,438,623</b>	<b>\$58,431</b>
Private	21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	170	5,020	\$446,293,656	\$88,906
Private	44	Retail Trade	178	2,460	\$79,803,900	\$32,436
Private	72	Accommodation & Food Services	120	2,069	\$37,931,944	\$18,331
Private	23	Construction	211	1,843	\$110,756,705	\$60,096
Local Government	61	Educational Services	33	1,779	\$82,042,714	\$46,115

### Laramie County

Ownership	NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry Title	Units	Total Covered Employment	Total Wages	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,986</b>	<b>45,551</b>	<b>\$2,314,927,598</b>	<b>\$50,820</b>
Private	44	Retail Trade	300	5,114	\$162,718,673	\$31,819
Private	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	487	4,380	\$213,133,459	\$48,658
Private	72	Accommodation & Food Services	228	4,010	\$94,377,849	\$23,536
State Government	92	Public Administration	58	3,763	\$229,946,003	\$61,115
Local Government	61	Educational Services	3	3,574	\$164,362,962	\$45,985

### Natrona County

Ownership	NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry Title	Units	Total Covered Employment	Total Wages	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>36,487</b>	<b>\$1,852,875,682</b>	<b>\$50,782</b>
Private	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	480	5,853	\$329,479,842	\$56,288
Private	44	Retail Trade	322	4,593	\$146,992,944	\$32,001
Private	72	Accommodation & Food Services	205	3,744	\$70,587,222	\$18,854
Private	23	Construction	387	2,670	\$146,057,597	\$54,696
Private	42	Wholesale Trade	279	2,090	\$141,899,183	\$67,897

### Sweetwater County

Ownership	NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry Title	Units	Total Covered Employment	Total Wages	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>20,123</b>	<b>\$1,192,185,472</b>	<b>\$59,245</b>
Private	21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	127	3,598	\$379,408,739	\$105,455
Private	44	Retail Trade	155	2,125	\$67,837,194	\$31,922
Private	72	Accommodation & Food Services	131	2,080	\$34,596,205	\$16,637
Local Government	61	Educational Services	13	1,934	\$84,343,595	\$43,617
Private	23	Construction	177	1,302	\$74,001,093	\$56,840

### Teton County

Ownership	NAICS <sup>a</sup> Code	Industry Title	Units	Total Covered Employment	Total Wages	Average Annual Wage
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>19,099</b>	<b>\$1,143,405,031</b>	<b>\$59,866</b>
Private	72	Accommodation & Food Services	185	5,658	\$212,366,800	\$37,537
Private	23	Construction	371	2,272	\$138,354,165	\$60,902
Private	44	Retail Trade	213	1,902	\$84,998,241	\$44,685
Private	54	Professional & Tech. Services	455	1,069	\$146,141,469	\$136,655
Private	56	Admin. & Waste Services	180	927	\$46,446,642	\$50,086

<sup>a</sup>North American Industry Classification System. Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/13/21.

## Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2020

Wyoming's turnover rate in 2020Q3 was 43.5%, up 9.9% from the prior year. The number of total exits (100,176) was substantially greater than the number of total hires (57,070).

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover Rate <sup>a</sup>	Change Prior Year
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Continuous Employment	Total		
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions <sup>b</sup>	288	585	297	1,039	1,336	2,079	3,703	43.9	11.7
		Rates	7.8	15.8	8.0	28.1	36.1	56.1	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	530	1,055	525	6,762	7,287	6,826	14,643	53.4	28.9
		Rates	3.6	7.2	3.6	46.2	49.8	46.6	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	3,384	6,394	3,010	6,149	9,159	15,287	27,830	45.1	-1.9
		Rates	12.2	23.0	10.8	22.1	32.9	54.9	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	758	1,651	893	3,311	4,204	4,972	9,934	49.9	26.9
		Rates	7.6	16.6	9.0	33.3	42.3	50.1	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	1,502	2,951	1,449	7,285	8,734	12,927	23,163	44.2	18.7
		Rates	6.5	12.7	6.3	31.5	37.7	55.8	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	3,621	7,567	3,946	10,219	14,165	17,014	34,800	51.1	13.3
		Rates	10.4	21.7	11.3	29.4	40.7	48.9	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	251	410	159	1,183	1,342	2,102	3,695	43.1	20.7
		Rates	6.8	11.1	4.3	32.0	36.3	56.9	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	725	1,405	680	4,183	4,863	6,781	12,369	45.2	23.7
		Rates	5.9	11.4	5.5	33.8	39.3	54.8	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	2,317	5,253	2,936	6,450	9,386	11,541	23,244	50.3	10.1
		Rates	10.0	22.6	12.6	27.7	40.4	49.7	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,796	3,626	830	2,340	3,170	21,838	27,804	21.5	2.1
		Rates	10.1	13.0	3.0	8.4	11.4	78.5	100.0		
Health Services	Transactions	4,192	6,054	1,862	7,932	9,794	27,116	41,102	34.0	10.0	
	Rates	10.2	14.7	4.5	19.3	23.8	66.0	100.0			
Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	7,931	16,499	8,568	12,890	21,458	19,077	48,466	60.6	8.2	
	Rates	16.4	34.0	17.7	26.6	44.3	39.4	100.0			
Other Services	Transactions	865	1,511	646	1,869	2,515	4,947	8,327	40.6	6.2	
	Rates	10.4	18.1	7.8	22.4	30.2	59.4	100.0			
Public Admin.	Transactions	1,267	1,929	662	1,900	2,562	17,213	21,042	18.2	-2.1	
	Rates	6.0	9.2	3.1	9.0	12.2	81.8	100.0			
Unclassified	Transactions	59	180	121	80	201	32	292	89.0	30.2	
	Rates	20.2	61.6	41.4	27.4	68.8	11.0	100.0			
Total	Transactions	30,486	57,070	26,584	73,592	100,176	169,752	300,414	43.5	9.9	
	Rates	10.1	19.0	8.8	24.5	33.3	56.5	100.0			

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

<sup>a</sup>Turnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

<sup>b</sup>Jobs worked at any time during the quarter.

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

# Wyoming Unemployment Unchanged at 5.4% in May 2021

by: *David Bullard, Senior Economist*

The Research & Planning section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services reported that the state’s seasonally adjusted<sup>1</sup> unemployment rate held steady from April to May at 5.4%. Wyoming’s unemployment rate was much lower than its May 2020 level of 8.5% and slightly lower than the current U.S. unemployment rate of 5.8%.

From April to May, unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased in most counties. Unemployment rates often decline in May as warmer weather brings seasonal job gains in leisure & hospitality, construction, professional & business services, and government. The largest unemployment rate decreases occurred in Teton (down from 7.1% to 5.9%), Park (down from 5.2% to 4.6%), Natrona (down from 7.5% to 6.9%), and Johnson (down from 5.3% to 4.7%) counties.

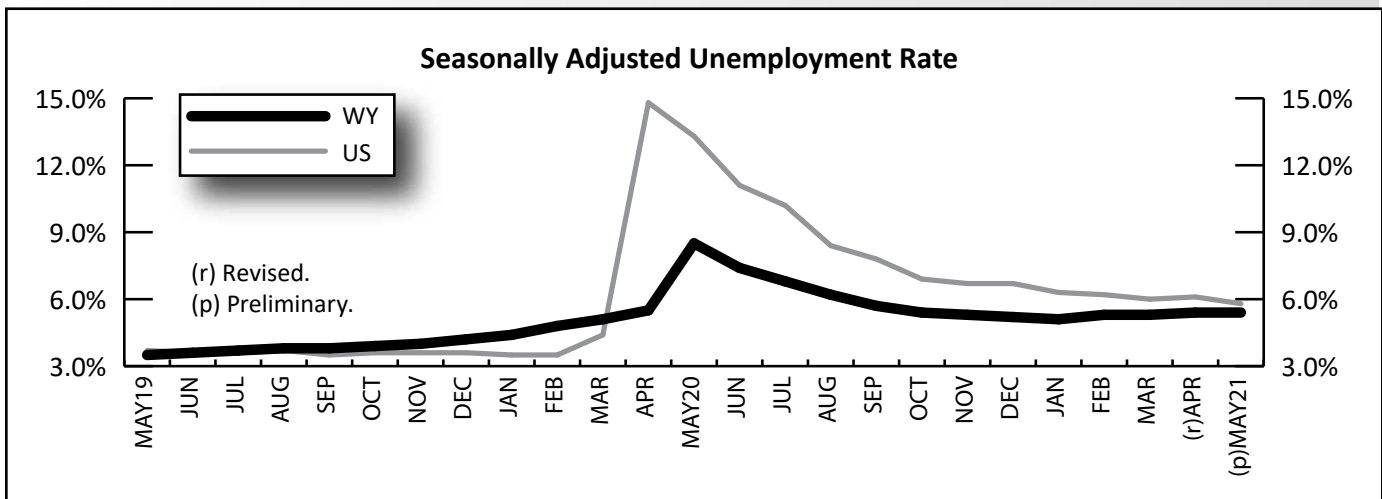
unemployment rates fell in every county. Jobless rates were especially high in May 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the decreases in 2021 reflect a return toward more normal levels. The largest decreases occurred in Teton (down from 15.9% to 5.9%), Natrona (down from 11.4% to 6.9%), Park (down from 8.4% to 4.6%), and Campbell (down from 9.8% to 6.2%) counties.

In May 2021, the lowest unemployment rates were reported in Crook County at 3.9%, and Weston and Niobrara counties, both at 4.0%. The highest rates were found in Natrona County at 6.9%, and Sublette and Sweetwater counties, both at 6.7%. Many of the counties with the highest unemployment rates were in areas of the state that are highly dependent on the energy sector.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 263,300 in May 2020 to 273,300 in May 2021, an increase of 10,000 jobs (3.8%). Nonfarm employment was unusually low in May 2020 because of widespread economic disruptions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

From May 2020 to May 2021,

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



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

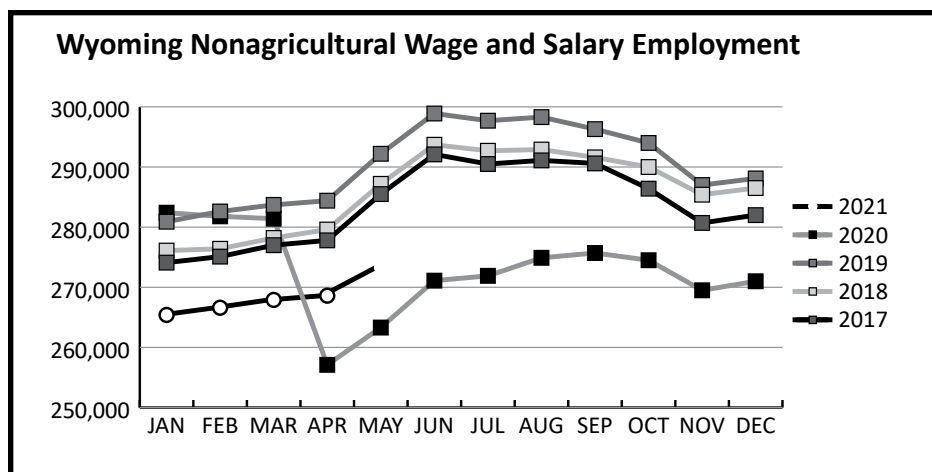
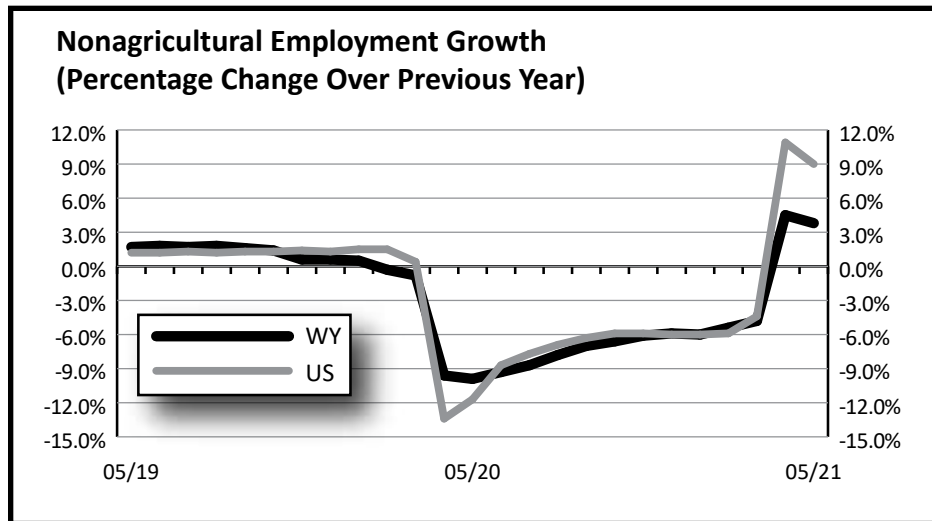
by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	273,591	273,300	-291	-0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	13,752	15,000	1,248	8.3%
Construction	20,534	19,600	-934	-4.8%
Manufacturing	9,163	9,500	337	3.5%
Wholesale Trade	7,163	7,100	-63	-0.9%
Retail Trade	29,465	29,000	-465	-1.6%
Transportation & Utilities	13,911	14,200	289	2.0%
Information	2,865	2,700	-165	-6.1%
Financial Activities	10,927	10,700	-227	-2.1%
Professional & Business Services	18,856	19,300	444	2.3%
Educational & Health Services	28,695	28,200	-495	-1.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	35,842	34,800	-1,042	-3.0%
Other Services	15,973	16,100	127	0.8%
Government	66,445	67,100	655	1.0%

Internal Estimates were run in June 2021 and based on QCEW data through December 2020.

## State Unemployment Rates May 2021 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.2
Hawaii	8.1
New Mexico	8.0
California	7.9
Nevada	7.8
New York	7.8
Connecticut	7.7
District of Columbia	7.2
New Jersey	7.2
Illinois	7.1
Louisiana	7.1
Pennsylvania	6.9
Alaska	6.7
Arizona	6.7
Texas	6.5
Colorado	6.2
Maryland	6.1
Massachusetts	6.1
Mississippi	6.1
Delaware	5.9
Oregon	5.9
Rhode Island	5.8
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.8</b>
West Virginia	5.5
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Washington	5.3
Michigan	5.0
Ohio	5.0
Tennessee	5.0
Florida	4.9
North Carolina	4.8
Maine	4.7
South Carolina	4.6
Kentucky	4.5
Virginia	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
Missouri	4.2
Georgia	4.1
Indiana	4.0
Minnesota	4.0
North Dakota	4.0
Oklahoma	4.0
Iowa	3.9
Wisconsin	3.9
Montana	3.6
Kansas	3.5
Alabama	3.4
Idaho	3.0
South Dakota	2.8
Utah	2.7
Nebraska	2.6
Vermont	2.6
New Hampshire	2.5



# Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	May 21	May 21
				Apr 21	May 20
<b>CAMPBELL COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	22.5	22.4	23.7	0.4	-5.1
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.0	17.8	19.0	1.1	-5.3
GOODS PRODUCING	6.5	6.4	7.5	1.6	-13.3
Natural Resources & Mining	4.3	4.3	5.1	0.0	-15.7
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.9	6.2	-10.5
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.0	16.0	16.2	0.0	-1.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	-3.8
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	-6.7
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	2.2	2.2	2.0	0.0	10.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.6	4.7	-2.2	-4.3

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	May 21	May 21
				Apr 21	May 20
<b>SWEETWATER COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.4	21.0	20.4	1.9	4.9
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.5	16.2	16.0	1.9	3.1
GOODS PRODUCING	6.1	5.9	6.2	3.4	-1.6
Natural Resources & Mining	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	-5.6
Construction	1.4	1.3	1.3	7.7	7.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.3	15.1	14.2	1.3	7.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.3	4.3	4.3	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	11.1
Educational & Health Services	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	7.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.0	4.3	20.0
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.9	4.8	4.4	2.1	11.4

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	May 21	May 21
				Apr 21	May 20
<b>TETON COUNTY</b>					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	18.0	15.8	15.6	13.9	15.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	15.4	13.3	13.1	15.8	17.6
GOODS PRODUCING	2.5	2.3	2.5	8.7	0.0
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.3	2.1	2.3	9.5	0.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	15.5	13.5	13.1	14.8	18.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.4	2.2	2.1	9.1	14.3
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.1	1.9	2.1	10.5	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Leisure & Hospitality	5.4	3.9	3.6	38.5	50.0
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	25.0
GOVERNMENT	2.6	2.5	2.5	4.0	4.0

## State Unemployment Rates May 2021 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	8.1
Nevada	7.7
California	7.5
Hawaii	7.5
New Mexico	7.4
New Jersey	6.9
New York	6.9
Alaska	6.7
Arizona	6.7
Illinois	6.7
Louisiana	6.7
District of Columbia	6.3
Massachusetts	6.1
Mississippi	6.1
Connecticut	6.0
Texas	5.9
Maryland	5.8
Pennsylvania	5.8
Colorado	5.7
Oregon	5.5
<b>United States</b>	<b>5.5</b>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>5.4</b>
Washington	5.3
Michigan	5.2
Delaware	5.1
Florida	5.0
Ohio	5.0
West Virginia	5.0
Rhode Island	4.8
Maine	4.7
Missouri	4.7
Tennessee	4.6
Indiana	4.5
North Carolina	4.5
Arkansas	4.4
Virginia	4.1
Iowa	4.0
Georgia	3.9
Kentucky	3.9
Wisconsin	3.9
Kansas	3.7
Minnesota	3.7
Oklahoma	3.7
South Carolina	3.6
North Dakota	3.5
Montana	3.2
Alabama	2.9
Idaho	2.9
South Dakota	2.9
Utah	2.7
Nebraska	2.3
New Hampshire	1.4
Vermont	1.4

## Economic Indicators

by: **David Bullard, Senior Economist**

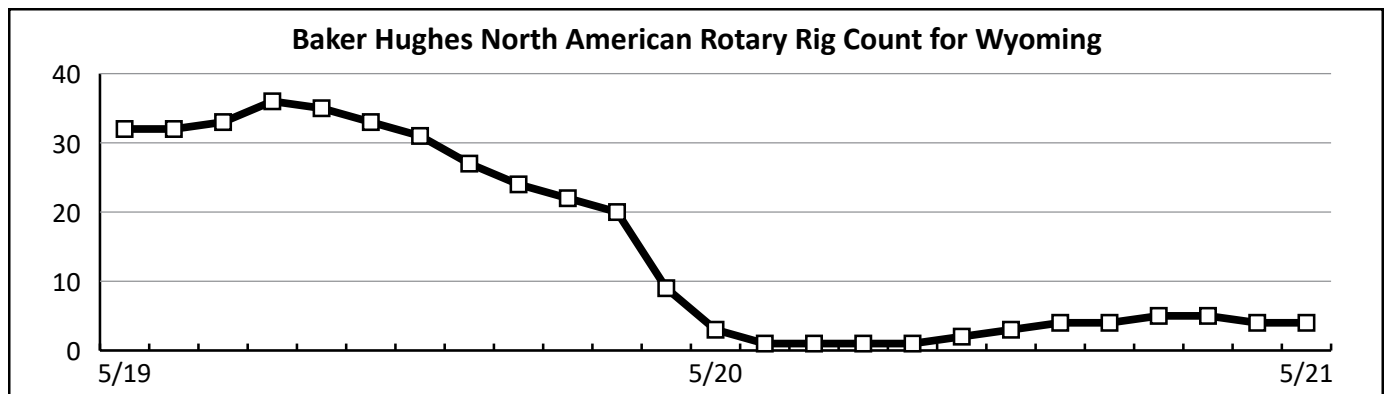
*The dollar amount of benefits paid by Wyoming Unemployment Insurance fell 21.1% from April to May.*

	May 2021 (p)	Apr 2021 (r)	May 2020 (b)	Percent Change Month	Year
<b>Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment</b>	<b>273,300</b>	<b>268,600</b>	<b>263,300</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Wyoming State Government	12,800	12,900	14,200	-0.8	-9.9
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	46,900	46,300	44,700	1.3	4.9
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	36,900	36,900	35,400	0.0	4.2
<b>Selected U.S. Employment Data</b>					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,249,000	6,883,000	5,509,000	5.3	31.6
As a percent of all workers	4.8%	4.6%	4.0%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	551,000	573,000	598,000	-3.8	-7.9
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	5,046,000	5,031,000	10,429,000	0.3	-51.6
<b>Wyoming Unemployment Insurance</b>					
Weeks Compensated	12,865	16,062	67,541	-19.9	-81.0
Benefits Paid	\$5,244,350	\$6,650,517	\$24,990,430	-21.1	-79.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$407.64	\$414.05	\$370.00	-1.5	10.2
<b>Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers</b> (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	269.2	267.1	256.4	0.8	5.0
Food & Beverages	273.4	272.4	267.8	0.4	2.1
Housing	278.6	277.3	270.8	0.5	2.9
Apparel	121.0	120.7	114.6	0.2	5.6
Transportation	229.7	222.5	191.4	3.2	20.0
Medical Care	523.9	524.6	519.2	-0.1	0.9
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	124.8	124.5	122.8	0.2	1.6
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	142.0	141.7	139.3	0.2	1.9
Other Goods & Services	473.0	473.6	460.7	-0.1	2.7
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	224.4	217.5	188.6	3.2	19.0
<b>Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)</b>					
Total Units	185	256	165	-27.7	12.1
Valuation	\$97,019,000	\$123,735,000	\$47,409,000	-21.6	104.6
Single Family Homes	175	245	159	-28.6	10.1
Valuation	\$95,782,000	\$122,398,000	\$46,146,000	-21.7	107.6
Casper MSA <sup>2</sup> Building Permits	16	21	7	-23.8	128.6
Valuation	\$3,085,000	\$4,842,000	\$1,648,000	-36.3	87.2
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	32	47	35	-31.9	-8.6
Valuation	\$6,806,000	\$10,968,000	\$6,728,000	-37.9	1.2
<b>Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.3</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 May 2020 to May 2021, unemployment rates fell in every county. Jobless rates were especially high in May 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the decreases in 2021 reflect a return toward more normal levels.*

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	May 2021	Apr 2021	May 2020	May 2021	Apr 2021	May 2020	May 2021	Apr 2021	May 2020	May 2021	Apr 2021	May 2020
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
<b>NORTHWEST</b>	<b>47,517</b>	<b>46,283</b>	<b>46,367</b>	<b>45,092</b>	<b>43,740</b>	<b>42,731</b>	<b>2,425</b>	<b>2,543</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>
Big Horn	5,697	5,517	5,394	5,409	5,221	5,089	288	296	305	5.1	5.4	5.7
Fremont	19,222	19,281	19,555	18,132	18,133	17,920	1,090	1,148	1,635	5.7	6.0	8.4
Hot Springs	2,306	2,283	2,241	2,195	2,178	2,092	111	105	149	4.8	4.6	6.6
Park	16,198	15,147	15,158	15,456	14,359	13,891	742	788	1,267	4.6	5.2	8.4
Washakie	4,094	4,055	4,019	3,900	3,849	3,739	194	206	280	4.7	5.1	7.0
<b>NORTHEAST</b>	<b>51,581</b>	<b>51,183</b>	<b>52,627</b>	<b>48,853</b>	<b>48,325</b>	<b>48,307</b>	<b>2,728</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Campbell	22,367	22,713	24,118	20,984	21,265	21,754	1,383	1,448	2,364	6.2	6.4	9.8
Crook	4,198	3,941	3,877	4,036	3,782	3,682	162	159	195	3.9	4.0	5.0
Johnson	4,470	4,310	4,221	4,259	4,081	3,882	211	229	339	4.7	5.3	8.0
Sheridan	16,553	16,265	16,540	15,741	15,398	15,310	812	867	1,230	4.9	5.3	7.4
Weston	3,993	3,954	3,871	3,833	3,799	3,679	160	155	192	4.0	3.9	5.0
<b>SOUTHWEST</b>	<b>55,599</b>	<b>55,212</b>	<b>58,664</b>	<b>52,229</b>	<b>51,603</b>	<b>52,333</b>	<b>3,370</b>	<b>3,609</b>	<b>6,331</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>
Lincoln	9,475	9,347	9,401	9,036	8,885	8,702	439	462	699	4.6	4.9	7.4
Sublette	4,119	3,917	4,093	3,845	3,634	3,687	274	283	406	6.7	7.2	9.9
Sweetwater	20,190	20,511	21,179	18,841	19,101	19,095	1,349	1,410	2,084	6.7	6.9	9.8
Teton	12,530	12,162	14,614	11,786	11,298	12,290	744	864	2,324	5.9	7.1	15.9
Uinta	9,285	9,275	9,377	8,721	8,685	8,559	564	590	818	6.1	6.4	8.7
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>83,541</b>	<b>83,932</b>	<b>84,126</b>	<b>79,732</b>	<b>80,178</b>	<b>78,293</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>5,833</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.9</b>
Albany	19,380	19,549	20,123	18,536	18,759	19,050	844	790	1,073	4.4	4.0	5.3
Goshen	6,796	6,617	6,623	6,519	6,334	6,277	277	283	346	4.1	4.3	5.2
Laramie	51,068	51,656	51,434	48,658	49,249	47,392	2,410	2,407	4,042	4.7	4.7	7.9
Niobrara	1,388	1,329	1,268	1,333	1,273	1,210	55	56	58	4.0	4.2	4.6
Platte	4,909	4,781	4,678	4,686	4,563	4,364	223	218	314	4.5	4.6	6.7
<b>CENTRAL</b>	<b>56,351</b>	<b>57,132</b>	<b>57,192</b>	<b>52,750</b>	<b>53,169</b>	<b>51,291</b>	<b>3,601</b>	<b>3,963</b>	<b>5,901</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Carbon	8,188	7,924	7,989	7,835	7,554	7,449	353	370	540	4.3	4.7	6.8
Converse	7,791	7,830	8,161	7,340	7,343	7,489	451	487	672	5.8	6.2	8.2
Natrona	40,372	41,378	41,042	37,575	38,272	36,353	2,797	3,106	4,689	6.9	7.5	11.4
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>294,589</b>	<b>293,740</b>	<b>298,976</b>	<b>278,656</b>	<b>277,017</b>	<b>272,955</b>	<b>15,933</b>	<b>16,723</b>	<b>26,021</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.4	5.4	8.5
U.S. ....										5.5	5.7	13.0
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted .....										5.8	6.1	13.3

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2021 Run Date 06/2021.

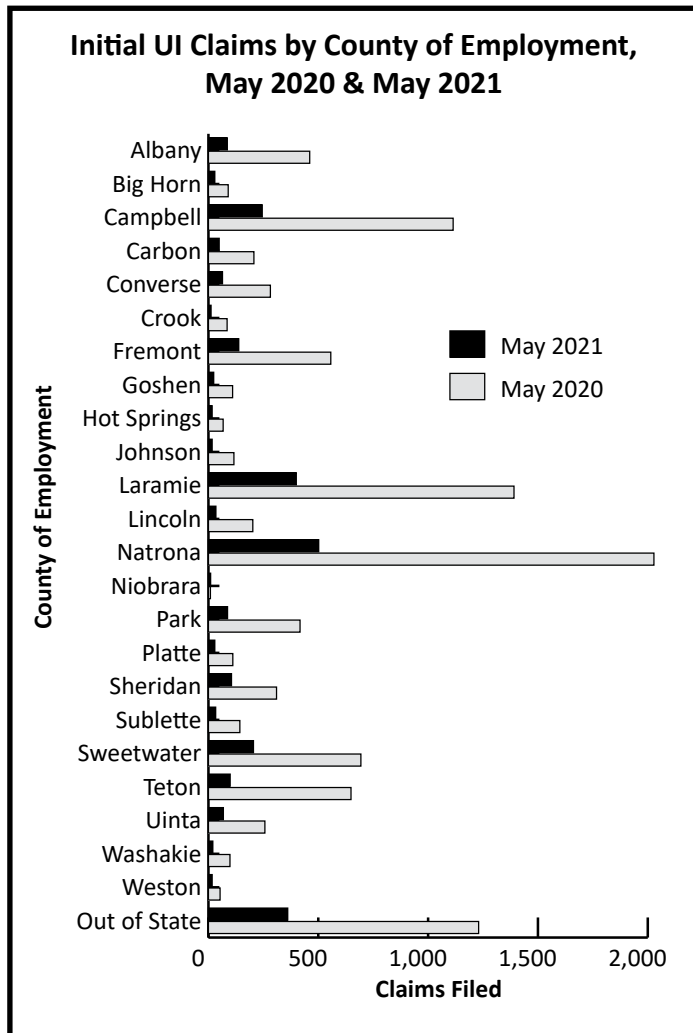
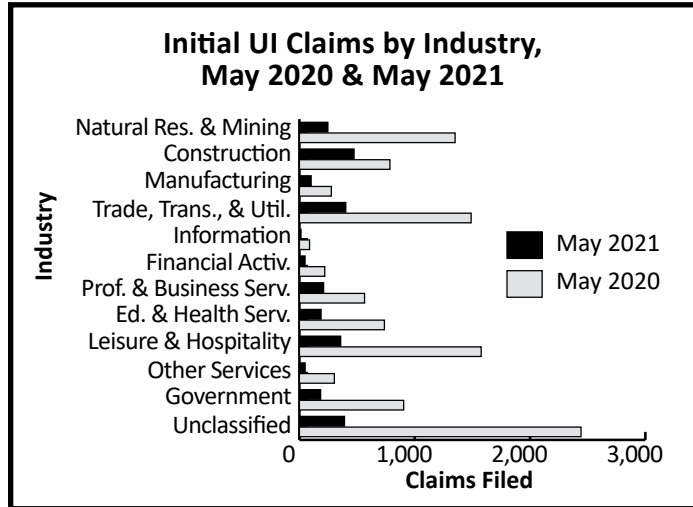
Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

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

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

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

There were 2,674 initial claims in May 2021, down from 10,741 in May 2020 (-8,067, or -75.1%). Monthly claims reports are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/ui.htm>.



Initial Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Claims Filed	2,674	5,807	10,741	-54.0	-75.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	824	1,572	2,413	-47.6	-65.9
Natural Resources & Mining	247	470	1,350	-47.4	-81.7
Mining	237	438	1,329	-45.9	-82.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	21	20	43	5.0	-51.2
Construction	474	937	785	-49.4	-39.6
Manufacturing	102	164	277	-37.8	-63.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,274	2,796	4,980	-54.4	-74.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	402	683	1,489	-41.1	-73.0
Wholesale Trade	87	133	452	-34.6	-80.8
Retail Trade	186	324	625	-42.6	-70.2
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	128	225	411	-43.1	-68.9
Information	14	33	88	-57.6	-84.1
Financial Activities	49	81	220	-39.5	-77.7
Professional & Business Services	210	412	565	-49.0	-62.8
Educational & Health Services	188	287	737	-34.5	-74.5
Leisure & Hospitality	358	1,173	1,576	-69.5	-77.3
Other Services, except Public Admin.	50	124	303	-59.7	-83.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	184	303	904	-39.3	-79.6
Federal Government	25	75	55	-66.7	-54.5
State Government	21	34	171	-38.2	-87.7
Local Government	136	192	678	-29.2	-79.9
Local Education	62	61	344	1.6	-82.0
UNCLASSIFIED	391	1,135	2,442	-65.6	-84.0
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	400	690	1,391	-42.0	-71.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	136	199	201	-31.7	-32.3
Construction	110	162	88	-32.1	25.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	190	323	730	-41.2	-74.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	61	97	219	-37.1	-72.1
Financial Activities	9	9	23	0.0	-60.9
Professional & Business Services	43	67	88	-35.8	-51.1
Educational & Health Services	28	43	132	-34.9	-78.8
Leisure & Hospitality	35	80	197	-56.3	-82.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	25	29	125	-13.8	-80.0
UNCLASSIFIED	47	138	333	-65.9	-85.9
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Claims Filed	502	962	2,028	-47.8	-75.2
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	132	277	458	-52.3	-71.2
Construction	69	147	103	-53.1	-33.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	282	484	1,138	-41.7	-75.2
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	117	192	394	-39.1	-70.3
Financial Activities	12	17	50	-29.4	-76.0
Professional & Business Services	41	74	122	-44.6	-66.4
Educational & Health Services	37	67	177	-44.8	-79.1
Leisure & Hospitality	60	93	254	-35.5	-76.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	11	35	61	-68.6	-82.0
UNCLASSIFIED	75	164	369	-54.3	-79.7

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

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

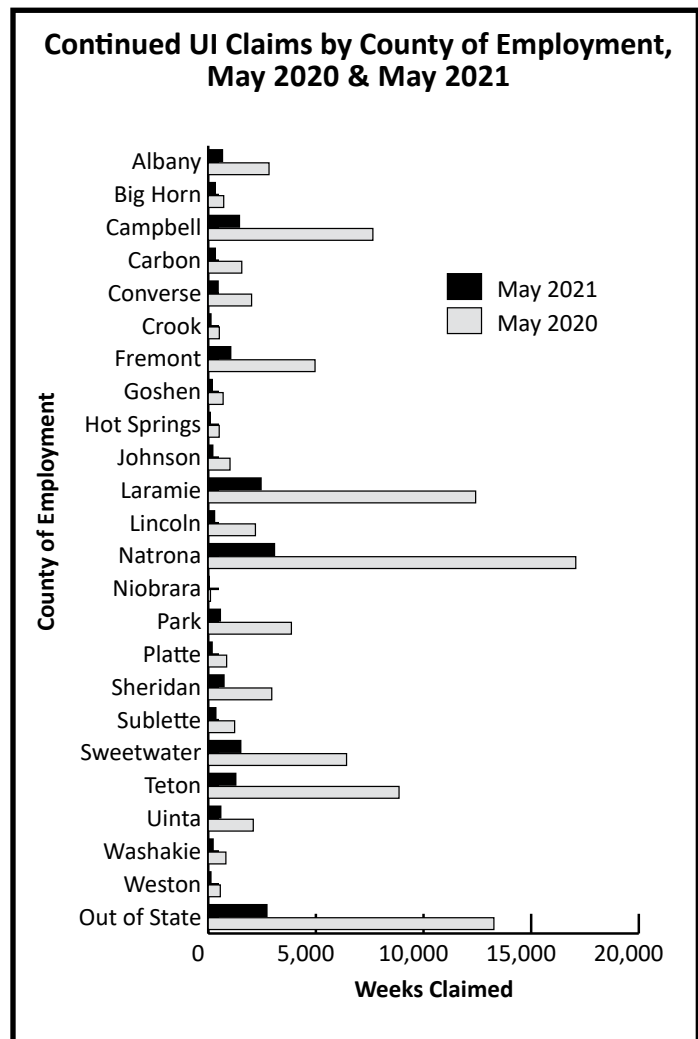
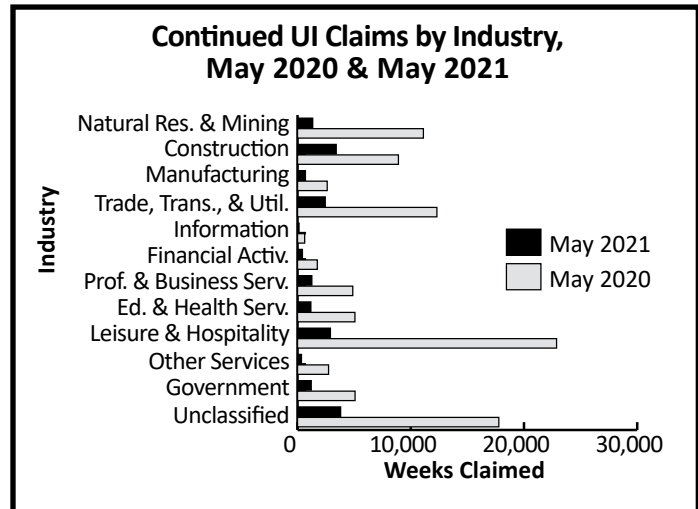
by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

The total number of continued weeks claimed decreased from a record high 95,769 in May 2020 to 19,205 in May 2021 (-76,564, or -79.9%).

## Continued Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	May 21	Apr 21	May 20	Over the Month	Over the Year
<b>Wyoming Statewide</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	19,205	23,687	95,769	-18.9	-79.9
Total Unique Claimants	6,383	7,958	27,505	-19.8	-76.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	5,462	7,427	22,650	-26.5	-75.9
Natural Resources & Mining	1,342	1,593	11,116	-15.8	-87.9
Mining	1,241	1,477	10,930	-16	-88.6
Oil & Gas Extraction	155	179	348	-13.4	-55.5
Construction	3,421	5,022	8,912	-31.9	-61.6
Manufacturing	698	810	2,621	-13.8	-73.4
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	8,721	9,995	50,259	-12.7	-82.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2,452	2,929	12,309	-16.3	-80.1
Wholesale Trade	409	527	2,214	-22.4	-81.5
Retail Trade	1,282	1,428	6,042	-10.2	-78.8
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	760	973	4,051	-21.9	-81.2
Information	135	176	631	-23.3	-78.6
Financial Activities	433	467	1,747	-7.3	-75.2
Professional & Business Services	1,266	1,660	4,879	-23.7	-74.1
Educational & Health Services	1,179	1,179	5,070	0	-76.7
Leisure & Hospitality	2,905	3,215	22,879	-9.6	-87.3
Other Services, except Public Admin.	348	366	2,741	-4.9	-87.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	1,213	1,668	5,081	-27.3	-76.1
Federal Government	270	653	600	-58.7	-55
State Government	171	188	374	-9	-54.3
Local Government	771	825	4,105	-6.5	-81.2
Local Education	202	250	2,074	-19.2	-90.3
UNCLASSIFIED	3,808	4,596	17,778	-17.1	-78.6
<b>Laramie County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	2,456	2,858	12,421	-14.1	-80.2
Total Unique Claimants	797	964	3,691	-17.3	-78.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	651	870	2,051	-25.2	-68.3
Construction	458	636	998	-28	-54.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,182	1,262	7,645	-6.3	-84.5
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	401	372	2,826	7.8	-85.8
Financial Activities	82	87	180	-5.7	-54.4
Professional & Business Services	264	294	691	-10.2	-61.8
Educational & Health Services	165	168	886	-1.8	-81.4
Leisure & Hospitality	193	263	2,491	-26.6	-92.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	173	188	473	-8	-63.4
UNCLASSIFIED	449	538	2,251	-16.5	-80.1
<b>Natrona County</b>					
Total Weeks Claimed	3,080	4,095	17,072	-24.8	-82
Total Unique Claimants	1,028	1,336	5,029	-23.1	-79.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	877	1,334	4,374	-34.3	-79.9
Construction	563	906	1,379	-37.9	-59.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	1,524	1,937	9,551	-21.3	-84
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	594	783	2,677	-24.1	-77.8
Financial Activities	76	85	465	-10.6	-83.7
Professional & Business Services	218	308	936	-29.2	-76.7
Educational & Health Services	220	258	983	-14.7	-77.6
Leisure & Hospitality	289	351	3,428	-17.7	-91.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	123	142	455	-13.4	-73
UNCLASSIFIED	555	679	2,690	-18.3	-79.4

<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.



PRSR STD  
US POSTAGE PAID  
CASPER WY  
PERMIT NO. 100

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

---

**Official Business  
Penalty for Private Use \$300  
Return Service Requested**

[ ]