

TRENDS

2021Q4 Quarterly Update

Wyoming Shows Continued Job Growth in Fourth Quarter

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

This article provides an overview of Wyoming's employment and wages in fourth quarter 2021, as the state saw over-the-year increases in employment and wages for the third consecutive quarter. 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.

Fourth quarter 2021 (2021Q4) marked the third consecutive quarter of over-the-year growth in average monthly employment and total wages in Wyoming as the state continued to recover from its most recent economic downturn. Wyoming added more than 7,000 jobs and \$382.5 million in total wages from 2020Q4 to 2021Q4 (see Table 1).

This article compares data from 2021Q4 to data from the prior year at the industry and county levels. In addition, this article also compares current employment and wages to pre-pandemic years. This analysis helps provide a better understanding of how different industries and counties are recovering from economic

disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and job losses in the energy sector.

(Text continued on page 3)

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage for Wyoming, 2020Q4 and 2021Q4

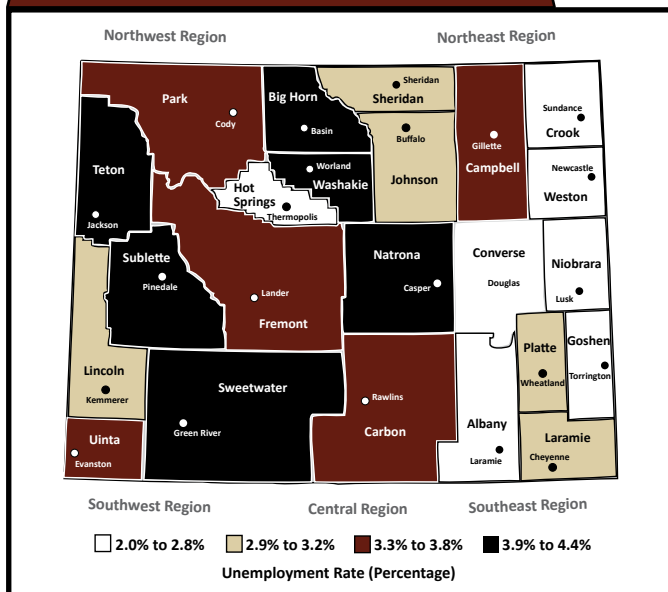
	2021Q4	2020Q4	Change, 2020Q4-2021Q4	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	267,251	260,235	7,017	2.7
Total Wages	\$4.0 Billion	\$3.6 Billion	\$382.5 Million	10.7
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,143	\$1,061	\$82	7.8

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/29/22.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Wyoming had 21 growing industries in 2021Q4, which accounted for 25.0% of all industries and 24.6% of the state's total employment. ... page 19
- The Baker Hughes rig count for Wyoming rose from 15 in April to 16 in May. ... page 28

Unemployment Rate by Wyoming County, May 2022 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



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Wyoming Labor Force Trends

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(Text continued from page 1)

The data in this article are from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW). Data from 2021Q4 are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/21Q4_QCEW/toc.htm.

Introduction

Wyoming's average monthly employment in 2021Q4 was 267,251, an increase of 7,017 jobs (2.7%) compared to 2020Q4 (see Table 2, page 4). Total wages increased from \$3.6 billion to \$4.0 billion over the year (\$382.5 million, or 10.7%).

Wyoming's average weekly wage in 2021Q4 was \$1,143, compared to \$1,061 the prior year (\$82, or 7.8%). Wages are often highest in fourth quarter due to end-of-the year bonuses.

Since 2009, Wyoming has endured three periods of *economic downturn*, 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 1 and Figure 2, page 5). The two prior downturns occurred from 2009Q1 to 2010Q1 and from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4.

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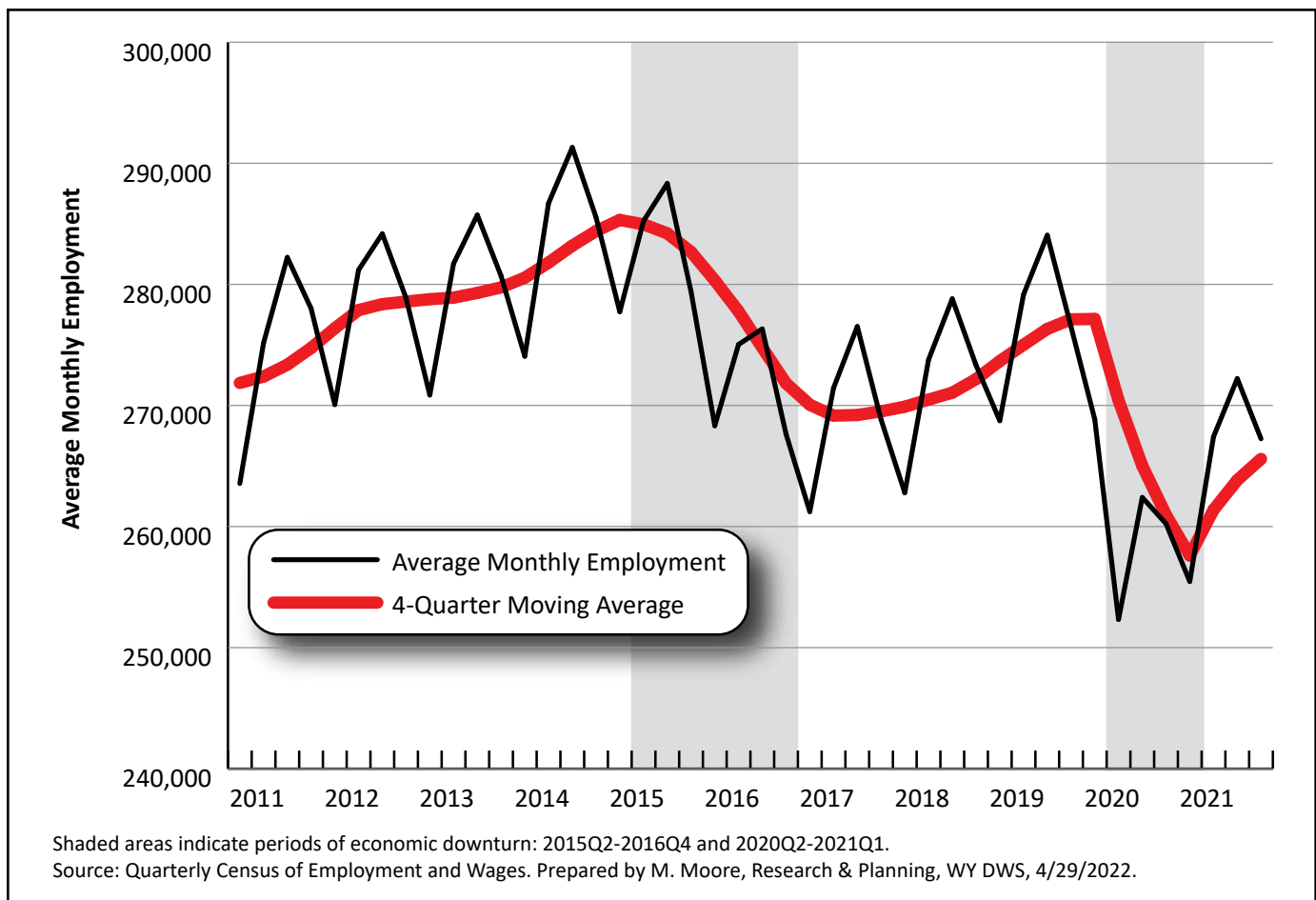


Figure 1: Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

Table 2: Average Monthly Employment, Total Wages, and Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming, 2011Q4-2021Q4

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	%		\$	%		\$	%
2011Q4	278,015	5,504	2.0	\$3,165.7	\$78.7	2.5	\$876	\$5	0.5
2012Q1	270,073	6,517	2.5	\$2,991.2	\$222.2	8.0	\$852	\$44	5.4
2012Q2	281,190	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	278,868	853	0.3	\$3,293.4	\$127.7	4.0	\$908	\$33	3.7
2013Q1	270,861	788	0.3	\$3,024.2	\$32.9	1.1	\$859	\$7	0.8
2013Q2	281,708	518	0.2	\$3,093.2	\$18.9	0.6	\$845	\$4	0.4
2013Q3	285,730	1,550	0.5	\$3,119.3	\$59.1	1.9	\$840	\$11	1.4
2013Q4	280,701	1,833	0.7	\$3,344.4	\$50.9	1.5	\$916	\$8	0.9
2014Q1	274,063	3,202	1.2	\$3,124.2	\$100.0	3.3	\$877	\$18	2.1
2014Q2	286,699	4,991	1.8	\$3,243.7	\$150.5	4.9	\$870	\$26	3.0
2014Q3	291,309	5,579	2.0	\$3,317.6	\$198.4	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	277,738	3,675	1.3	\$3,221.1	\$96.8	3.1	\$892	\$15	1.7
2015Q2	285,239	-1,460	-0.5	\$3,219.5	-\$24.1	-0.7	\$868	-\$2	-0.2
2015Q3	288,335	-2,974	-1.0	\$3,242.2	-\$75.5	-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	268,325	-9,412	-3.4	\$2,971.2	-\$249.8	-7.8	\$852	-\$40	-4.5
2016Q2	275,036	-10,203	-3.6	\$3,035.6	-\$183.9	-5.7	\$849	-\$19	-2.2
2016Q3	276,323	-12,012	-4.2	\$3,107.2	-\$134.9	-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	261,234	-7,091	-2.6	\$2,988.8	\$17.6	0.6	\$880	\$28	3.3
2017Q2	271,441	-3,596	-1.3	\$3,089.1	\$53.5	1.8	\$875	\$26	3.1
2017Q3	276,520	197	0.1	\$3,118.5	\$11.2	0.4	\$868	\$3	0.3
2017Q4	268,845	1,203	0.4	\$3,273.7	\$162.3	5.2	\$937	\$42	4.7
2018Q1	262,788	1,554	0.6	\$3,121.6	\$132.8	4.4	\$914	\$34	3.8
2018Q2	273,771	2,331	0.9	\$3,205.4	\$116.3	3.8	\$901	\$25	2.9
2018Q3	278,812	2,292	0.8	\$3,277.9	\$159.5	5.1	\$904	\$37	4.2
2018Q4	273,327	4,482	1.7	\$3,475.3	\$201.6	6.2	\$978	\$41	4.4
2019Q1	268,739	5,951	2.3	\$3,314.0	\$192.4	6.2	\$949	\$35	3.8
2019Q2	279,155	5,383	2.0	\$3,379.7	\$174.3	5.4	\$931	\$31	3.4
2019Q3	284,060	5,248	1.9	\$3,482.6	\$204.7	6.2	\$943	\$39	4.3
2019Q4	276,508	3,181	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	-26,825	-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	260,235	-16,273	-5.9	\$3,587.8	-\$58.4	-1.6	\$1,061	\$46	4.6
2021Q1	255,457	-13,392	-5.0	\$3,162.1	-\$189.1	-5.6	\$952	-\$7	-0.7
2021Q2	267,414	15,085	6.0	\$3,429.3	\$265.3	8.4	\$986	\$22	2.3
2021Q3	272,220	9,816	3.7	\$3,519.6	\$318.3	9.9	\$995	\$56	6.0
2021Q4(p)	267,251	7,017	2.7	\$3,970.3	\$382.5	10.7	\$1,143	\$82	7.8

(p)Preliminary.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by C. Touns, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/29/22.

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 most recent downturn was driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and declines in the prices of and demand for the state's energy resources, and lasted from 2020Q2 (the pandemic started in March 2020, just prior to second quarter) to 2021Q1. All three recent economic downturns were preceded by declining energy prices (Moore, 2019a).

Wyoming's average monthly employment remained substantially lower compared to pre-pandemic levels despite recent job gains. Wyoming had 9,257 fewer jobs (-3.3%) compared to the 2019Q4 average monthly employment of 276,508.

However, statewide total wages of \$4.0 billion surpassed the 2019Q4 total of \$3.6 billion (\$324.0 million, or 8.9%).

Industry

Industries are organized by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). A sample of the NAICS hierarchical structure for mining (NAICS 21) can be found in Box 1 on page 4.

Employment and wages at the two-digit sector level are shown in Table 3 (see page 6). Most industries showed substantial over-the-year gains in employment, with the greatest increases seen in leisure &

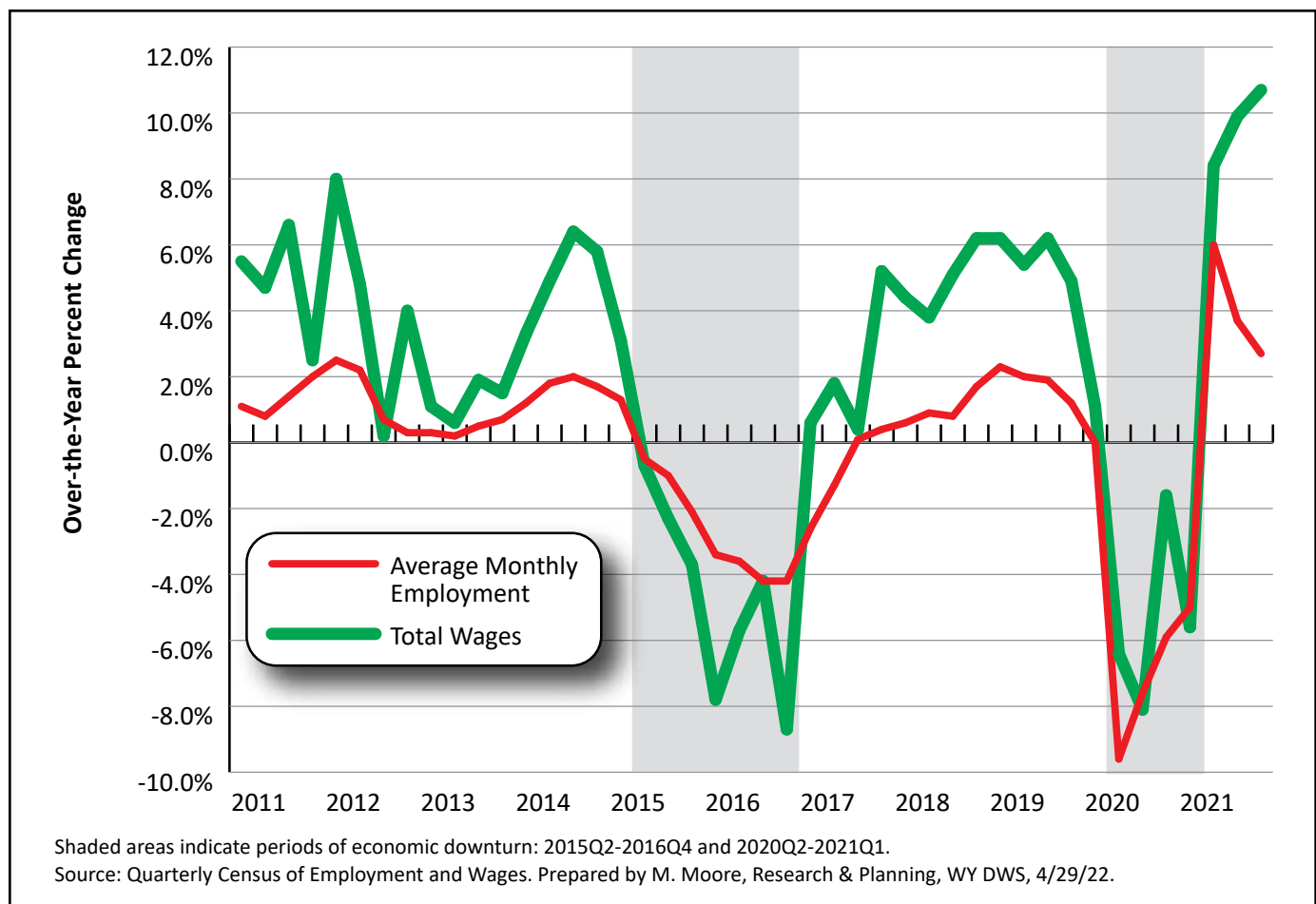


Figure 2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

hospitality (2,555, or 8.0%), professional & business services (1,289, or 6.9%), construction (945, or 4.6%) and mining, including oil & gas (840, or 5.8%). There were relatively few job losses in Wyoming's private sector, including health care & social assistance (-226, or -0.9%) and agriculture (-21, or -0.8%). Employment in total government fell by 614 jobs (-0.9%), with job losses seen in federal, state, and local government.

The private industries with the highest average weekly wage in 2021Q4 included mining (\$1,944), professional & business services (\$1,884), and financial activities

(\$1,706; see Figure 3, page 7). The lowest average wages were found in leisure & hospitality (\$505) and retail trade (\$675). Federal government had a higher average wage (\$1,552) than state (\$1,121) and local (\$999) government.

In order to provide a better understanding of where job growth occurred in Wyoming in 2021Q4, more detailed tables are included in this article that show data for selected subsectors (three-digit), industry groups (four-digit), and detailed national industries (six-digit).

The industries chosen for this article

Table 3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2020Q4-2021Q4

		Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
				Change				Change	
NAICS ^a Code	Industry	2021Q4	2020Q4	N	%	2021Q4	2020Q4	\$	%
Ownership - Total		267,251	260,235	7,017	2.7	\$3,970.3	\$3,587.8	\$382.5	10.7
Ownership - Private		202,702	195,071	7,631	3.9	\$3,059.6	\$2,690.4	\$369.1	13.7
11	Agriculture	2,666	2,687	-21	-0.8	\$32.9	\$30.0	\$2.9	9.6
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	15,400	14,560	840	5.8	\$389.1	\$345.5	\$43.7	12.6
23	Construction	21,612	20,668	945	4.6	\$361.2	\$323.1	\$38.2	11.8
31	Manufacturing	9,989	9,617	373	3.9	\$185.5	\$175.1	\$10.3	5.9
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,880	19,598	282	1.4	\$363.0	\$337.0	\$26.0	7.7
44-45	Retail Trade	30,252	29,555	697	2.4	\$265.6	\$249.3	\$16.3	6.5
51	Information	2,999	2,926	73	2.5	\$47.7	\$43.0	\$4.7	11.0
52-53	Financial Activities	11,380	10,918	462	4.2	\$252.5	\$210.6	\$41.9	19.9
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	19,929	18,640	1,289	6.9	\$488.1	\$355.8	\$132.4	37.2
61	Educational Services	1,907	1,683	224	13.3	\$20.8	\$18.6	\$2.2	11.8
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,256	25,482	-226	-0.9	\$342.7	\$335.0	\$7.7	2.3
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	34,425	31,870	2,555	8.0	\$225.8	\$191.0	\$34.8	18.2
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,853	6,727	126	1.9	\$80.7	\$73.4	\$7.3	10.0
99	Unclassified	152	139	13	9.6	\$4.0	\$3.3	\$0.8	22.9
Total Government		64,550	65,164	-614	-0.9	\$910.7	\$897.4	\$13.3	1.5
Federal Government		7,404	7,618	-213	-2.8	\$149.4	\$149.6	-\$0.2	-0.1
State Government		12,059	12,293	-234	-1.9	\$175.8	\$178.5	-\$2.7	-1.5
Local Government		45,087	45,253	-167	-0.4	\$585.5	\$569.3	\$16.2	2.8
61	Educational Services	3,466	3,436	30	0.9	\$52.0	\$50.3	\$1.7	3.5
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	836	898	-62	-6.9	\$11.7	\$12.9	-\$1.2	-9.3

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/29/22.

were mining, construction, professional & business services, and leisure & hospitality, as these four sectors showed the greatest over-the-year employment increases of all industries.

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

As noted by Manning (2016), mining (coal, oil, and natural gas) is a “major economic engine of the Wyoming economy, both in direct employment and all industries that stem from this activity.”

Employment in mining increased from 14,560 in 2020Q4 to 15,400 in 2021Q4 (see Table 4, page 8). This marked just the second consecutive quarter of over-the-year increase in employment in mining since 2019Q2 (see Figures 4-5, page 9). Employment in mining dropped to historically low levels during the most recent economic downturn and remains a long way from returning to pre-pandemic levels.

Job gains in mining were primarily driven by the support activities for mining subsector, which added 1,377 jobs (29.7%). The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2022) has assigned support activities

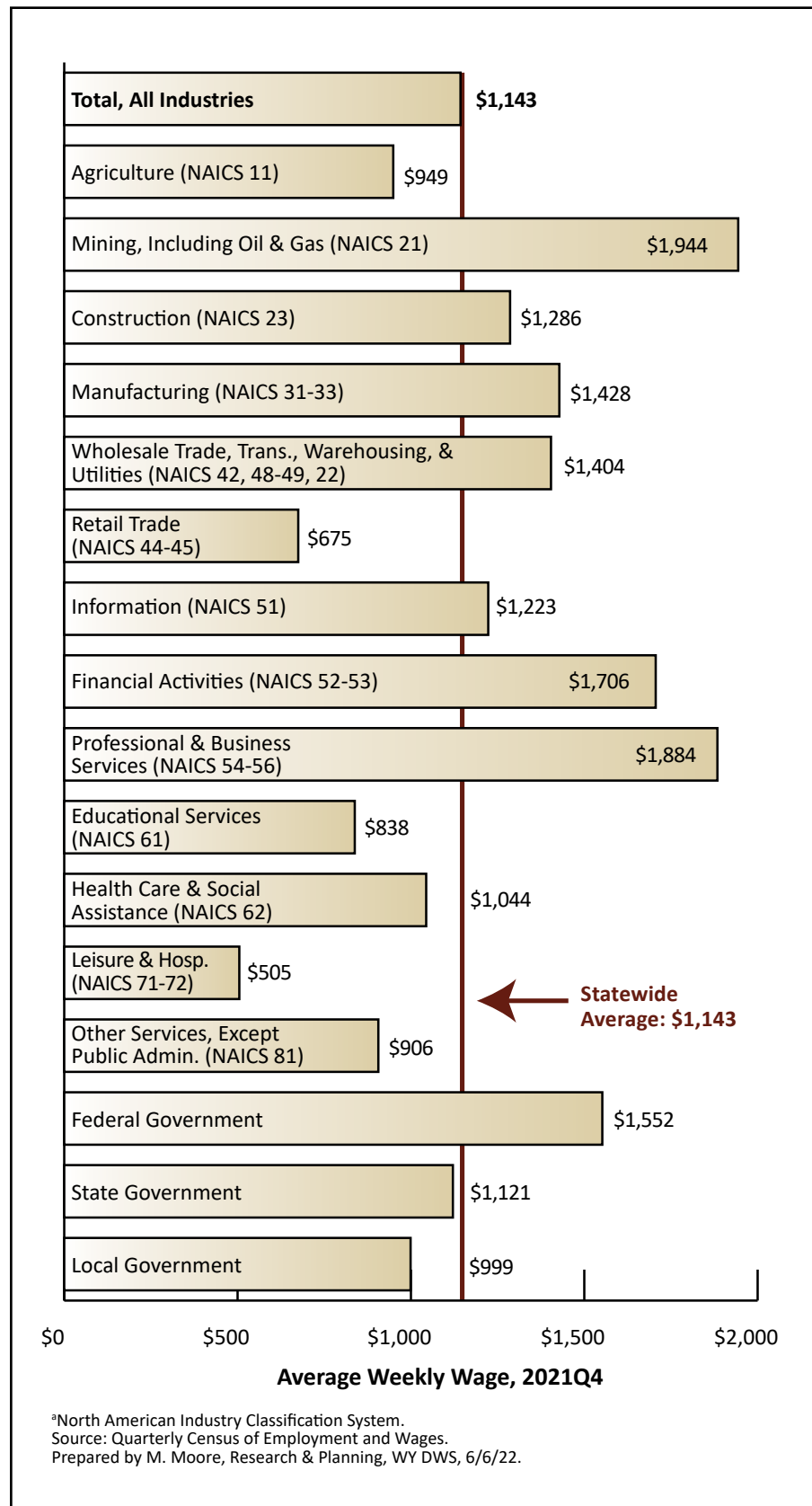


Figure 3: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2021Q4

for mining the NAICS code of 213, noting the following:

"Industries in the support activities for mining subsector group establishments primarily providing support services, on a contract or fee basis, required for the mining and quarrying of minerals and for the extraction of oil and gas. Establishments performing exploration (except geophysical surveying and mapping) for minerals, on a contract or fee basis, are included in this subsector. Exploration includes traditional

prospecting methods, such as taking core samples and making geological observations at prospective sites.

"The activities performed on a contract or fee basis by establishments in the Support Activities for Mining subsector are also often performed in-house by mining operators."

Within the support activities for mining subsector, the greatest job gains were seen in support activities for oil & gas operations (1,008, or 26.1%) and drilling oil & gas wells (387, or 78.8%).

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), 2020Q4 and 2021Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	15,400	14,560	840	5.8	\$389.1	\$345.5	\$43.7	12.6
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,183	2,703	-521	-19.3	\$77.3	\$81.5	-\$4.2	-5.1
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	924	1,382	-458	-33.1	\$33.7	\$41.0	-\$7.3	-17.8
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,259	1,322	-63	-4.7	\$43.6	\$40.5	\$3.1	7.7
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,205	7,221	-16	-0.2	\$181.3	\$175.2	\$6.1	3.5
2121	Coal Mining	4,433	4,494	-62	-1.4	\$108.7	\$104.3	\$4.5	4.3
2122	Metal Ore Mining	95	97	-2	-1.7	\$2.3	\$2.1	\$0.2	7.7
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,677	2,630	47	1.8	\$70.3	\$68.8	\$1.5	2.2
212319	Other Crushed & Broken Stone Mining	19	19	0	0.0	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.0	14.0
212321	Construction Sand & Gravel Mining	258	253	5	1.8	\$4.3	\$7.1	-\$2.8	-38.9
212325	Clay, Ceramic, & Refractory Minerals Mining	607	592	15	2.5	\$11.1	\$10.1	\$0.9	9.0
212391	Potash, Soda, & Borate Mineral Mining	1,696	1,656	40	2.4	\$53.3	\$49.7	\$3.6	7.2
213	Support Activities for Mining	6,013	4,636	1,377	29.7	\$130.5	\$88.8	\$41.7	46.9
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	878	491	387	78.8	\$22.6	\$11.0	\$11.6	104.8
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	4,861	3,854	1,008	26.1	\$102.3	\$72.3	\$30.0	41.5
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	151	159	-9	-5.4	\$2.4	\$2.5	-\$0.1	-3.4

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/8/22.

Job losses were seen in mining's other two subsectors, as oil & gas extraction lost 521 jobs (-19.3%) and mining, except oil & gas lost 16 jobs (-0.2%).

Total wages in mining increased from \$345.5 million in 2020Q4 to \$389.1 million in 2021Q4 (\$43.7 million, or 12.6%).

Mining contributed 5.8% of all jobs and 9.8% of total wages in Wyoming in 2021Q4. In comparison, in 2015Q1, just prior to the start of the previous economic downturn (2015Q2-2016Q4) mining contributed 9.6% of the state's total employment (one in 10 jobs) and 19.0% of total wages (\$1 of every \$5 in payroll; Research & Planning, 2021).

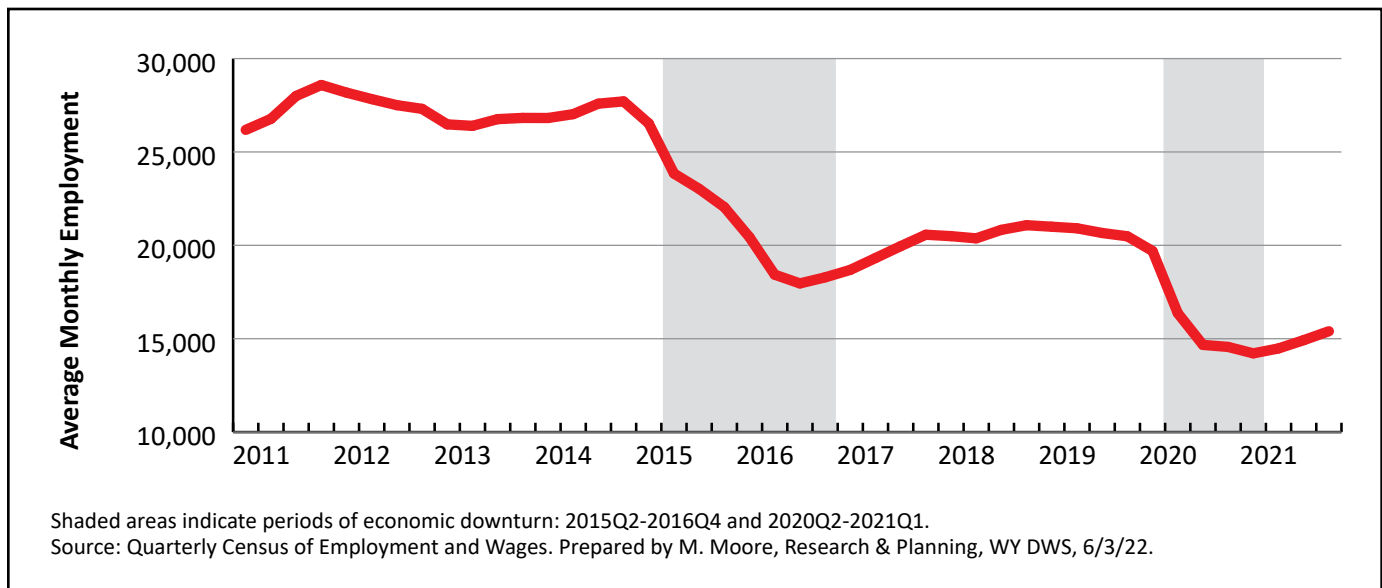


Figure 4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

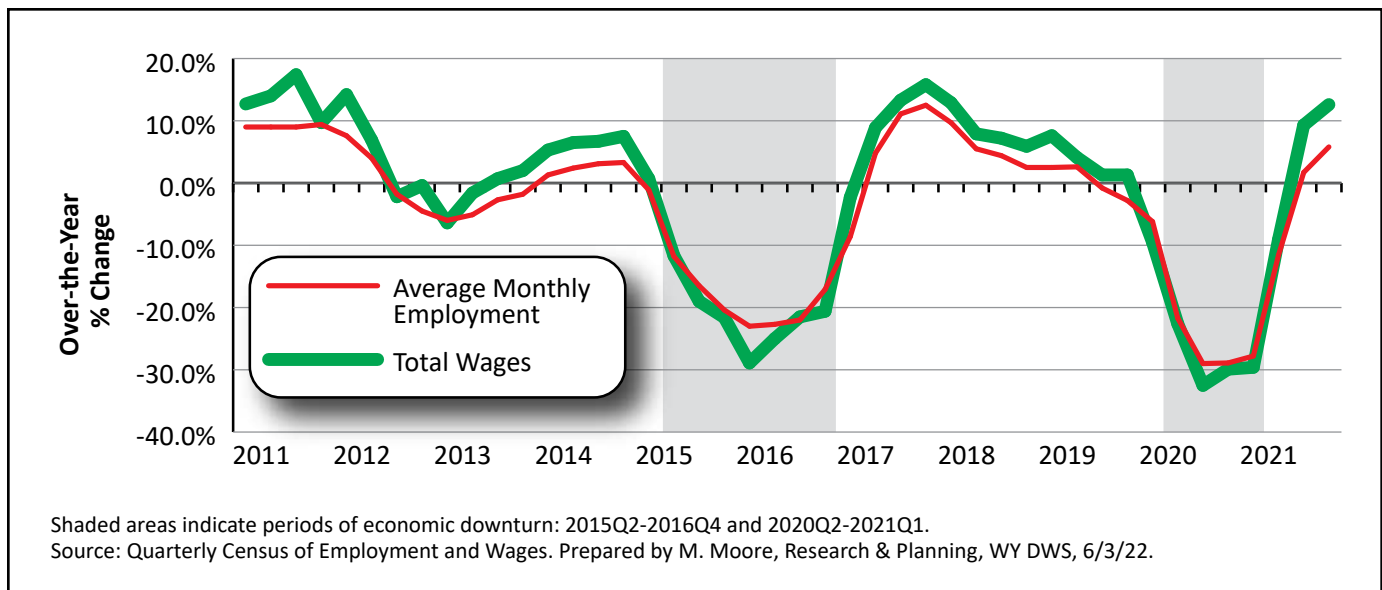


Figure 5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

Construction (NAICS 23)

Average monthly employment in Wyoming's construction sector increased from 20,668 in 2020Q4 to 21,612 in 2021Q4 (945 jobs, or 4.6%; see Table 5).

Wyoming's construction sector showed over-the-year job growth for the third consecutive quarter in 2021Q4 (see Figures 6 and 7, page 11). Prior to the pandemic, construction experienced substantial growth driven by temporary oil & gas pipeline construction jobs.

Over-the-year job growth was seen in all three construction subsectors in 2021Q4. Specialty trade contractors added

469 jobs (4.2%), heavy & civil engineering construction added 317 (5.9%), and construction of buildings grew by 158 (3.8%).

Total wages in construction increased from \$323.1 million to \$361.2 million (\$38.2 million, or 11.8%). Heavy & civil engineering showed the greatest over-the-year growth in total wages (\$23.6 million, or 25.2%), followed by specialty trade contractors (\$7.9 million, or 4.7%).

Construction accounted for 8.1% of all jobs and 9.1% of the state's total wages in 2021Q4, consistent with most quarters over the last 20 years (Research & Planning, 2021).

Table 5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Construction (NAICS 23) by Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2020Q4 & 2021Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%			\$	%
23	Construction	21,612	20,668	945	4.6	\$361.2	\$323.1	\$38.2	11.8
236	Construction of Buildings	4,286	4,128	158	3.8	\$69.0	\$62.4	\$6.6	10.6
2361	Residential Building Construction	3,123	2,973	149	5.0	\$45.9	\$40.9	\$4.9	12.0
2362	Nonresidential Building Construction	1,164	1,155	9	0.8	\$23.2	\$21.5	\$1.7	8.0
237	Heavy & Civil Engineering Construction	5,645	5,328	317	5.9	\$117.2	\$93.6	\$23.6	25.2
2371	Utility System Construction	3,762	3,404	359	10.5	\$83.6	\$60.9	\$22.7	37.4
2372	Land Subdivision	45	34	11	33.3	\$0.7	\$0.5	\$0.2	45.6
2373	Highway, Street, & Bridge Construction	1,515	1,627	-111	-6.8	\$26.3	\$27.6	-\$1.3	-4.7
2379	Other Heavy Construction	322	264	58	22.1	\$6.6	\$4.7	\$2.0	41.6
238	Specialty Trade Contractors	11,681	11,211	469	4.2	\$175.0	\$167.1	\$7.9	4.7
2381	Building Foundation & Exterior Contractors	2,514	2,531	-17	-0.7	\$35.0	\$37.3	-\$2.3	-6.3
2382	Building Equipment Contractors	5,180	4,757	423	8.9	\$83.8	\$75.8	\$8.0	10.5
2383	Building Finishing Contractors	1,381	1,365	16	1.2	\$15.9	\$15.2	\$0.7	4.7
2389	Other Specialty Trade Contractors	2,606	2,559	47	1.8	\$40.3	\$38.7	\$1.6	4.1

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/3/22.

Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56)

Professional & business services is a supersector comprised of three sectors: professional & technical services (NAICS 54), management of companies & enterprises (NAICS 55), and administrative & waste services (NAICS 56).

Average monthly employment increased from 18,640 in 2020Q4 to 19,929 in 2021Q4 (1,289, or 6.9%; see Table 6, page 12). This marked the second largest over-the-year increase of all industries in 2021Q4, behind leisure & hospitality.

Professional & business services saw over-the-year job growth for the fourth

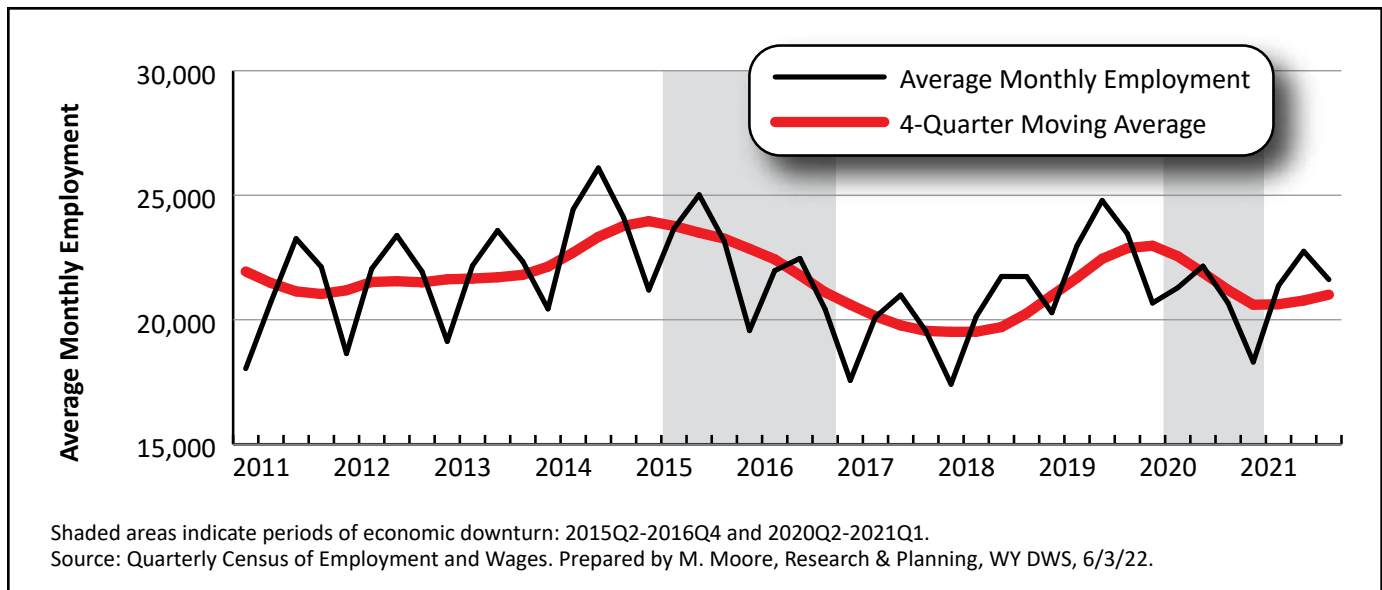


Figure 6: Average Monthly Employment in Construction (NAICS 23) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

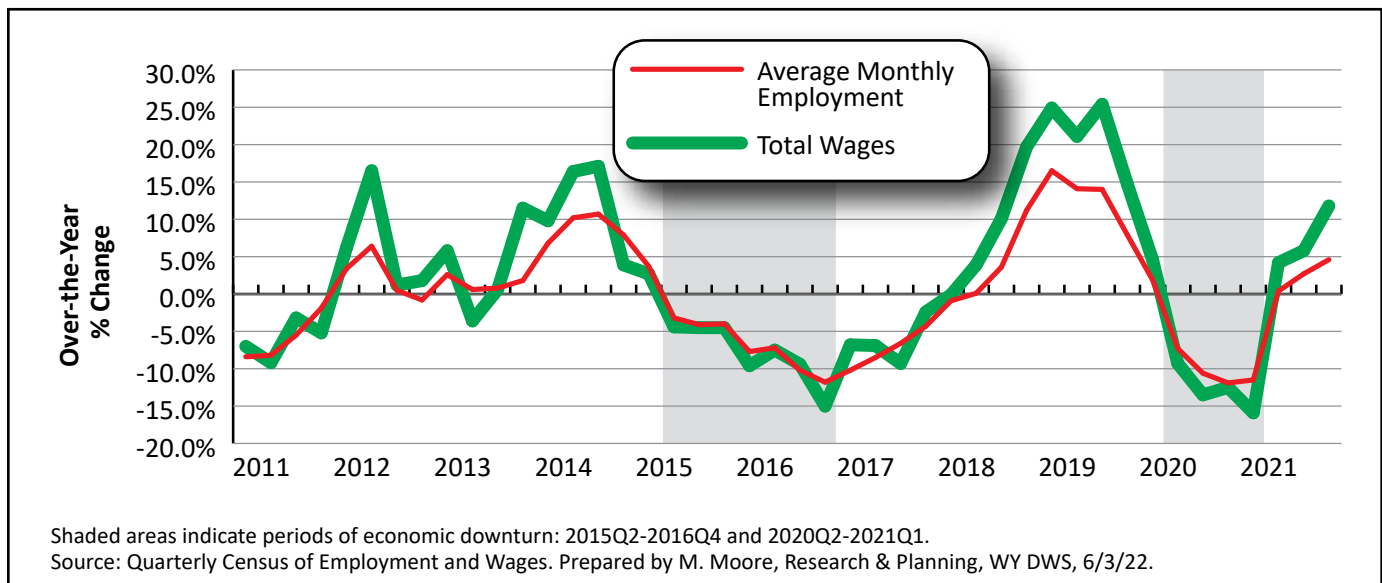


Figure 7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Construction (NAICS 23) Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

consecutive quarter. Prior to the pandemic, professional & business services showed steady growth for 11 quarters, or nearly three years, from 2017Q2 to 2019Q4 (see Figures 8 and 9, page 13). Average monthly employment in professional & business services was higher than at any other point over the last 20 years in 2021Q3, but

decreased slightly in 2021Q4 (Research & Planning, 2021).

Job growth was seen in all three sectors. Professional & technical services added 736 jobs, or 7.9%. Within this sector, computer systems design & related services grew by 30.6%, or 291 jobs.

Table 6: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2020Q4 & 2021Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%			\$	%
54-56	Professional & Business Services	19,929	18,640	1,289	6.9	\$488.1	\$355.8	\$132.4	37.2
54	Professional & Technical Services	10,101	9,365	736	7.9	\$228.6	\$219.7	\$8.8	4.0
5411	Legal Services	1,433	1,432	2	0.1	\$32.8	\$32.8	\$0.0	0.0
5412	Accounting & Bookkeeping Svcs.	1,281	1,175	106	9.0	\$21.4	\$19.1	\$2.3	11.9
5413	Architectural & Engineering Svcs.	2,253	2,148	104	4.9	\$49.7	\$48.7	\$1.0	2.1
5414	Specialized Design Services	132	123	9	7.3	\$5.3	\$11.3	-\$5.9	-52.7
5415	Computer Systems Design & Related Services	1,242	951	291	30.6	\$42.5	\$40.1	\$2.4	6.1
5416	Management & Technical Consulting Services	1,738	1,642	95	5.8	\$46.4	\$42.3	\$4.2	9.9
5417	Scientific Research & Development Services	315	271	44	16.4	\$6.4	\$4.6	\$1.8	39.3
5418	Advertising, PR, & Related Svcs.	287	288	-1	-0.2	\$4.5	\$4.0	\$0.5	11.3
5419	Other Professional & Technical Services	1,420	1,335	85	6.3	\$19.4	\$16.8	\$2.6	15.7
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	917	751	167	22.2	\$78.6	\$46.7	\$32.0	68.5
56	Admin. & Waste Services	8,910	8,524	386	4.5	\$180.9	\$89.4	\$91.6	102.5
561	Admin. & Support Services	8,158	7,787	370	4.8	\$170.3	\$78.9	\$91.4	115.9
5611	Office Admin. Services	423	367	57	15.5	\$83.5	\$10.3	\$73.2	708.1
5612	Facilities Support Services	68	159	-90	-56.9	\$0.7	\$1.9	-\$1.2	-62.3
5613	Employment Services	2,571	2,307	264	11.4	\$36.9	\$22.3	\$14.7	65.8
5614	Business Support Services	553	461	92	20.0	\$7.1	\$5.2	\$1.8	34.9
5615	Travel Arrangement & Reservation Services	99	83	16	19.3	\$1.7	\$1.1	\$0.6	54.0
5616	Investigation & Security Svcs.	674	651	23	3.5	\$6.8	\$6.5	\$0.3	4.9
5617	Svcs. To Buildings & Dwellings	3,261	3,269	-8	-0.3	\$28.2	\$26.1	\$2.2	8.4
5619	Other Support Services	508	491	17	3.5	\$5.3	\$5.4	-\$0.1	-2.1
562	Waste Management & Remediation Services	753	737	16	2.1	\$10.6	\$10.5	\$0.1	1.3
5621	Waste Collection	386	367	19	5.2	\$5.5	\$4.8	\$0.7	13.6
5622	Waste Treatment & Disposal	92	99	-7	-7.0	\$1.5	\$1.4	\$0.0	3.0
5629	Remediation & Other Waste Services	274	271	4	1.4	\$3.7	\$4.2	-\$0.6	18.2

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/3/22.

Administrative & waste services added 386 jobs (4.5%), and management of companies & enterprises added 167 jobs (22.2%).

Total wages in professional & business services increased from \$355.8 million to \$488.1 million (\$132.4 million, or 37.2%). As shown in Figure 9, total wages

in professional & business services have increased substantially over each of the last six quarters.

Professional & business services accounted for 7.5% of all jobs and 12.3% of the state's total wages in 2021Q4. This industry has contributed an increasing

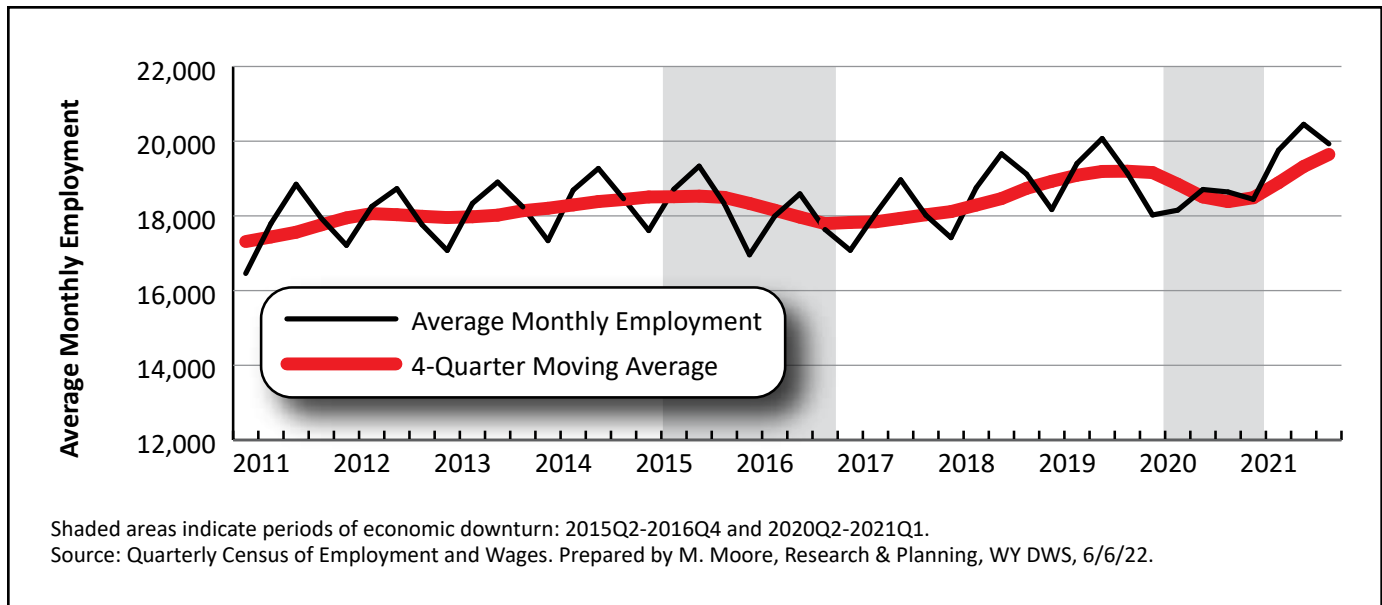


Figure 8: Average Monthly Employment in Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

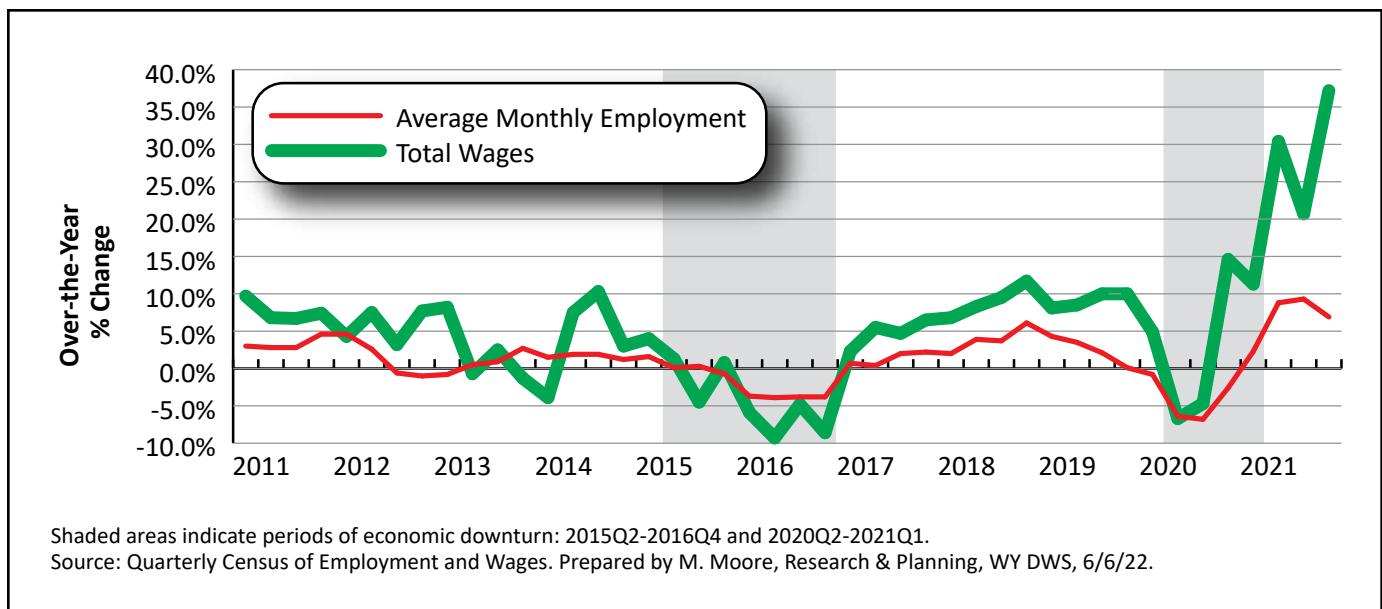


Figure 9: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Professional & Business Services (NAICS 54-56) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

percentage of Wyoming's employment and wages over the last few years, and in 2021Q4 contributed more wages than any other sector.

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). Leisure & hospitality added the greatest number of jobs of all industries in 2021Q4 (2,555, or 8.0%).

Wyoming's leisure & hospitality sector was hit harder than any other industry at the start of the pandemic (see Figures 10 and 11, page 15), with average monthly employment dropping to a 20-year low in 2020Q2 (Moore, 2021). Leisure & hospitality has continued to lead all other industries in job growth over the last three quarters.

Within leisure & hospitality, the greatest increase in employment was seen in accommodation (1,179 jobs, or 13.4%), followed by food services & drinking places (1,151, or 5.8%) and amusements, gambling, & recreation (254, or 10.3%).

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, 2020Q4 & 2021Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change	
				N	%			\$	%
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	34,425	31,870	2,555	8.0	\$225.8	\$191.0	\$34.8	18.2
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,439	3,214	225	7.0	\$27.1	\$22.6	\$4.5	19.9
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	383	395	-12	-3.0	\$5.2	\$4.7	\$0.5	11.1
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	349	366	-17	-4.6	\$3.3	\$3.5	-\$0.2	-4.6
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	2,707	2,453	254	10.3	\$18.6	\$14.4	\$4.1	28.7
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	31	26	5	18.0	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.0	26.9
7132	Gambling Industries	230	165	65	39.1	\$2.0	\$1.2	\$0.8	62.0
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,446	2,262	184	8.1	\$16.5	\$13.1	\$3.3	25.5
72	Accommodation & Food Services	30,986	28,656	2,330	8.1	\$198.6	\$168.3	\$30.3	18.0
721	Accommodation	9,964	8,785	1,179	13.4	\$84.1	\$71.4	\$12.6	17.6
7211	Traveler Accommodation	8,871	7,823	1,048	13.4	\$69.7	\$56.3	\$13.4	23.9
7212	RV Parks & Recreational Camps	964	827	137	16.6	\$11.9	\$8.4	\$3.5	41.8
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	21,022	19,871	1,151	5.8	\$114.6	\$96.9	\$17.7	18.3
7223	Special Food Services	514	391	122	31.3	\$3.8	\$2.8	\$1.1	38.5
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,975	1,917	58	3.0	\$10.3	\$8.6	\$1.7	20.3
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	18,534	17,563	971	5.5	\$100.5	\$85.5	\$14.9	17.4

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/6/22.

Total wages in leisure & hospitality increased from \$191.0 million in 2020Q4 to \$225.8 million in 2021Q4 (\$34.8 million, or 18.2%).

Leisure & hospitality accounted for 12.9% of all jobs in 2021Q4, but only 5.7% of the state's total wages. This discrepancy is due in large part to the

number of lower paying jobs in leisure & hospitality.

County

Most counties experienced over the-year job gains in 2021Q4, with the greatest

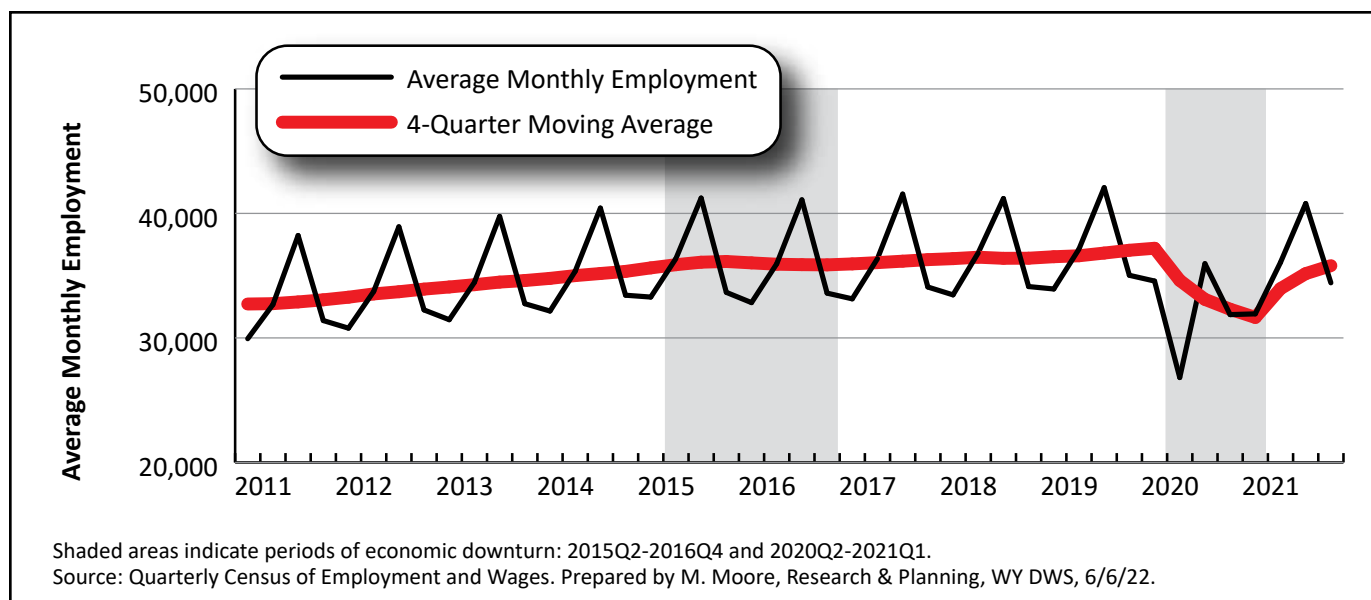


Figure 10: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

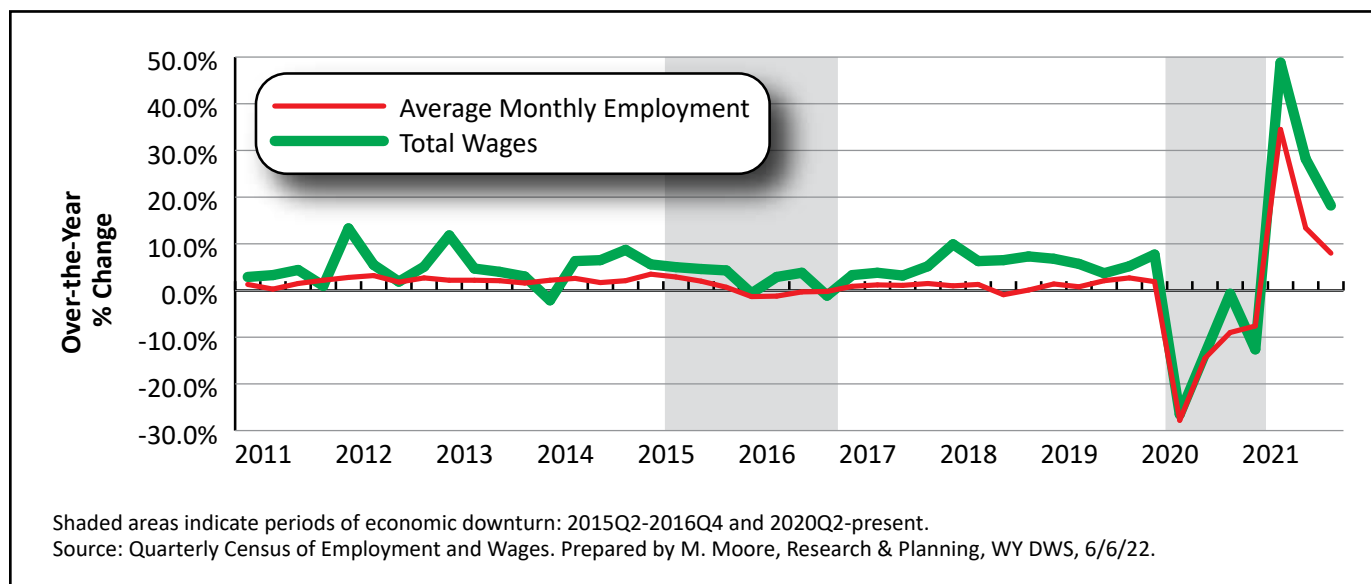


Figure 11: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) Wyoming, 2011Q1-2021Q4

increases seen in Teton (1,369 jobs, or 7.3%), Laramie (1,304, or 2.8%), Natrona (1,129, or 3.1%), Albany (645, or 4.1%), and Campbell (538, or 2.4%) counties (see Table 8). Over-the-year job losses were seen in seven counties, including Carbon (-400, or -5.8%), Uinta (-73, or -0.9%), Big Horn (-51, or -1.2%), and Weston (-50, or -2.1%) counties. The large job losses in Carbon County likely were the result of large scale, short-term construction projects coming to an end.

Most counties also saw increases in total wages over the year, led by Teton (\$138.3

million, or 37.6%), Laramie (\$54.5 million, or 8.7%), Natrona (\$40.1 million, or 8.1%), and Campbell (\$25.5 million, or 7.3%) counties.

Pre-Pandemic Levels

As previously mentioned, Wyoming has not returned to pre-pandemic employment levels despite recent job gains. The state's average monthly employment of 267,251 in 2021Q4 remained 3.3% lower (-9,257 jobs) than the 276,508 in 2019Q4 (see Table 9, page 17).

Table 8: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2020Q4 & 2021Q4

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2021Q4	2020Q4	Change		2021Q4	2020Q4	Change	
			N	%			\$	%
Total	267,251	260,235	7,017	2.7	\$3,970.3	\$3,587.8	\$382.5	10.7
Albany	16,319	15,673	645	4.1	\$193.4	\$182.6	\$10.7	5.9
Big Horn	4,139	4,190	-51	-1.2	\$51.5	\$49.9	\$1.7	3.3
Campbell	23,429	22,891	538	2.4	\$373.9	\$348.4	\$25.5	7.3
Carbon	6,479	6,879	-400	-5.8	\$88.1	\$93.8	-\$5.7	-6.0
Converse	6,127	5,699	428	7.5	\$98.8	\$83.9	\$14.9	17.7
Crook	2,494	2,496	-2	-0.1	\$31.9	\$31.8	\$0.1	0.4
Fremont	15,125	14,706	419	2.8	\$182.3	\$172.8	\$9.5	5.5
Goshen	4,117	4,038	79	2.0	\$45.2	\$43.5	\$1.7	3.9
Hot Springs	1,904	1,870	35	1.9	\$22.4	\$19.6	\$2.8	14.2
Johnson	3,239	3,125	114	3.6	\$37.7	\$34.4	\$3.3	9.7
Laramie	47,281	45,977	1,304	2.8	\$683.3	\$628.8	\$54.5	8.7
Lincoln	6,811	6,693	118	1.8	\$99.1	\$91.8	\$7.3	7.9
Natrona	37,332	36,203	1,129	3.1	\$536.0	\$495.9	\$40.1	8.1
Niobrara	851	878	-27	-3.1	\$9.3	\$8.9	\$0.4	4.2
Park	13,152	12,907	245	1.9	\$165.2	\$155.4	\$9.8	6.3
Platte	3,361	3,391	-30	-0.9	\$43.6	\$40.9	\$2.6	6.5
Sheridan	13,613	13,285	328	2.5	\$187.8	\$168.2	\$19.6	11.7
Sublette	3,683	3,656	27	0.7	\$53.0	\$51.2	\$1.8	3.5
Sweetwater	20,031	20,009	22	0.1	\$315.1	\$304.5	\$10.6	3.5
Teton	20,120	18,752	1,369	7.3	\$506.0	\$367.7	\$138.3	37.6
Uinta	7,892	7,965	-73	-0.9	\$93.9	\$89.4	\$4.5	5.0
Washakie	3,557	3,552	5	0.1	\$44.1	\$41.8	\$2.2	5.3
Weston	2,301	2,351	-50	-2.1	\$27.2	\$30.0	-\$2.8	-9.4
Nonclassified ^a	3,894	3,049	845	27.7	\$81.4	\$52.5	\$29.0	55.2

^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, 4/29/22.

Employment was substantially lower compared to pre-pandemic levels in several industries, including mining (-5,083, or -24.8%), construction (-1,842, or -7.9%), wholesale trade, transportation, & utilities (-1,177, or -5.6%), and leisure & hospitality (-604, or -1.7%). Total government had 1,641 fewer jobs (-2.5%) than in 2019Q4, with the greatest job losses found in local government (-1,424, or -3.1%).

Some industries surpassed their pre-pandemic employment levels in 2021Q4. For example, retail trade added 1,324 jobs (4.6%) from 2019Q4 to 2021Q4.

Other industries that saw employment increases compared to 2019Q4 included professional & business services (788, or 4.1%), financial activities (141, or 1.3%), and educational services (111, or 6.2%). Employment in federal government increased by 70 jobs (1.0%).

More than half (14) of Wyoming's 23 counties remained lower than their pre-pandemic employment levels. Many of the counties with the greatest differences compared to pre-pandemic levels were those with a large presence of mining jobs. For example, Natrona County's

Table 9: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Sector and Ownership, 2019Q4 & 2021Q4

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions)			
		2021Q4	2019Q4	Change		2021Q4	2019Q4	Change	
				N	%			\$	%
	Ownership - Total	267,251	276,508	-9,257	-3.3	\$3,970.3	\$3,646.3	\$324.0	8.9
	Ownership - Private	202,702	210,318	-7,616	-3.6	\$3,059.6	\$2,784.3	\$275.3	9.9
11	Agriculture	2,666	2,654	12	0.5	\$32.9	\$28.8	\$4.1	14.3
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	15,400	20,484	-5,083	-24.8	\$389.1	\$492.8	-\$103.7	-21.0
23	Construction	21,612	23,454	-1,842	-7.9	\$361.2	\$369.2	-\$8.0	-2.2
31	Manufacturing	9,989	10,106	-116	-1.2	\$185.5	\$179.0	\$6.5	3.6
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,880	21,057	-1,177	-5.6	\$363.0	\$356.4	\$6.5	1.8
44-45	Retail Trade	30,252	28,928	1,324	4.6	\$265.6	\$228.0	\$37.6	16.5
51	Information	2,999	3,385	-385	-11.4	\$47.7	\$42.2	\$5.5	13.0
52-53	Financial Activities	11,380	11,239	141	1.3	\$252.5	\$184.5	\$67.9	36.8
54-56	Pro. & Business Services	19,929	19,141	788	4.1	\$488.1	\$310.5	\$177.7	57.2
61	Educational Services	1,907	1,795	111	6.2	\$20.8	\$15.5	\$5.2	33.8
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	25,256	25,839	-583	-2.3	\$342.7	\$309.2	\$33.5	10.9
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	34,425	35,029	-604	-1.7	\$225.8	\$192.3	\$33.5	17.4
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	6,853	7,135	-282	-4.0	\$80.7	\$74.1	\$6.6	8.9
99	Unclassified								
	Total Government	64,550	66,190	-1,641	-2.5	\$910.7	\$862.0	\$48.7	5.7
	Federal Government	7,404	7,334	70	1.0	\$149.4	\$135.0	\$14.4	10.7
	State Government	12,059	12,345	-287	-2.3	\$175.8	\$179.4	-\$3.7	-2.1
	Local Government	45,087	46,511	-1,424	-3.1	\$585.5	\$547.5	\$38.0	6.9
61	Educational Services	22,944	24,139	-1,195	-5.0	\$259.4	\$256.4	\$3.0	1.2
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	8,842	8,795	47	0.5	\$174.6	\$145.5	\$29.1	20.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/29/22.

employment was 5.7% lower in 2021Q4 than in 2019Q4 (see Figure 12). Other counties with noticeably lower employment compared to 2019Q4 included Campbell (-7.8%), Sweetwater (-9.0%), and Converse (-20.6%) counties. Counties that exceeded their 2019Q4 employment in 2021Q4 included Albany (2.8%), Teton (1.7%), and Lincoln (3.4%) counties.

Conclusion

Wyoming continued to recover from its recent economic downturn in 2021Q4, and added jobs and wages for the third consecutive quarter. Average monthly employment increased by more than 7,000 jobs (2.7%), while total wages increased by \$382.5 million (10.7%). Substantial employment increases were seen in leisure & hospitality, professional & business services, construction, mining, and other industries.

Quarterly employment and wage data for Wyoming from the QCEW are available online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm. Data for 2022Q1 will be released on August 12, 2022, with a feature article planned for the October 2022 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*.

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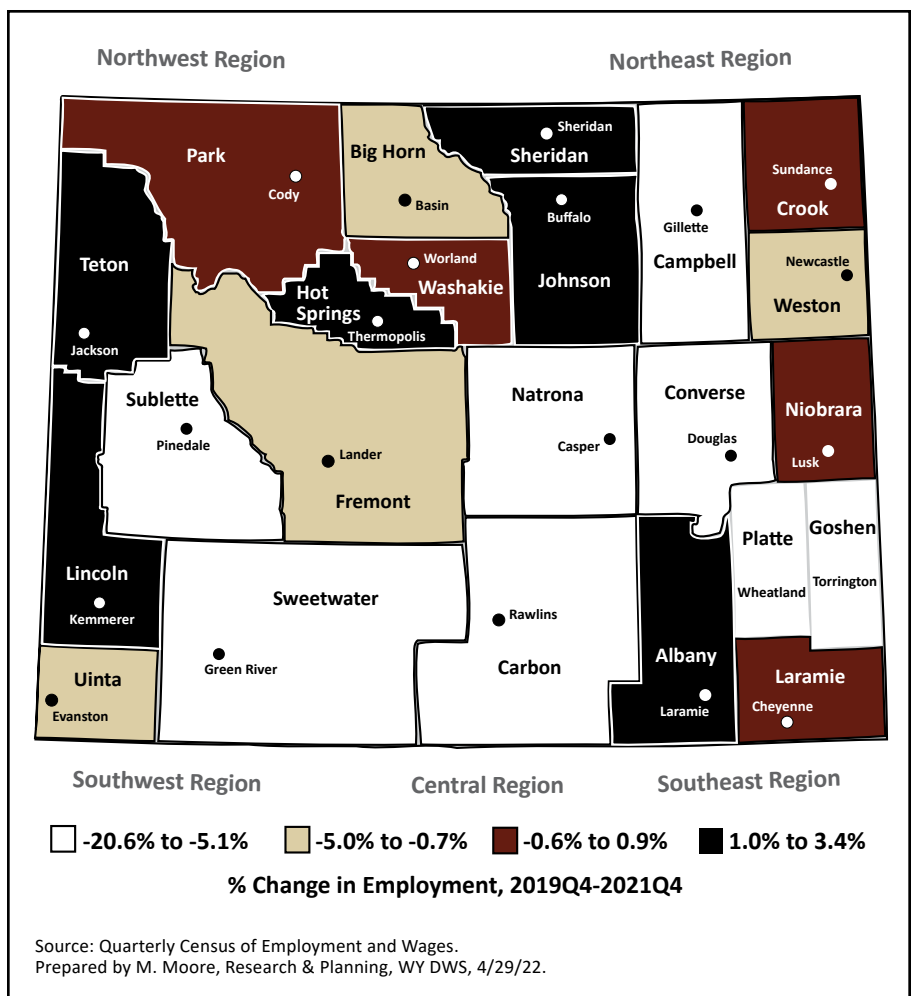


Figure 12: Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2019Q4-2021Q4

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Growing and Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2021Q4

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes quarterly reports on growing and declining industries in Wyoming online at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/G_D_Industries.htm. At the time of this publication, data were available from second quarter 2001 (2001Q2) to fourth quarter 2021 (2021Q4).

A *growing or declining* industry is defined as an industry's employment level increasing or decreasing for two quarters by 5% or more over the year based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages. For example, all industries that grew or declined in employment by at least 5% from 2020Q3 to 2021Q3 and subsequently from 2020Q4 to 2021Q4 were included in the respective tables in this article. Only subsectors with employment of 100 or more are included in the growing and declining industries for Wyoming.

Industries are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For this research, growing and declining industries are determined at the three-digit subsector level.

Now Online

Wyoming Growing and Declining Industries Report, Fourth Quarter 2021

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/G_DInd/Report_21Q4.pdf

Overall, Wyoming had 21 growing industries in 2021Q4, which accounted for 25.0% of all industries and 24.6% of the state's total employment (see Table 3, page 21). Table 1 (see page 20) shows the 10 industries with the greatest average over-the-year percent change in 2021Q3 and 2021Q4. For example, computer & electronic product manufacturing grew at over-the-year rates of 55.6% in 2021Q3 and 50.0% in 2021Q4, for an average rate of 52.8%. This industry added an average of 106 jobs per quarter. The average rate of change for all growing industries was 11.6%. The full list of growing industries is published online.

There were four declining industries in 2021Q4, which made up 4.8% of all industries and 4.1% of the state's total employment. As shown in Table 2 (see page 21), declining industries included oil

& gas extraction (-18.7% average change), petroleum & coal products manufacturing (-10.5%), nursing & residential care facilities (-10.4%), and administration of economic programs (-9.6%).

The *average weekly wage* is calculated by dividing total wages for a particular subsector by the total number of jobs and the number of weeks in the observed quarter. In 2021Q4, the average weekly wage was

Table 1: Top 10 Industry Subsectors (3-Digit NAICS) with the Greatest Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment in Wyoming, 2021Q3 & 2021Q4

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Growing Industries	
		2021Q4	2020Q4	N	%	2021Q3	2020Q3	N	%	Avg. % Change ^c	Avg. Weekly Wage ^d
Computer & Electronic Product Mfg. (334)	Manufacturing (31-33)	306	204	102	50.0	308	198	110	55.6	52.8	\$1,174
Support Activities for Mining (213)	Mining, Including Oil & Gas (21)	6,013	4,636	1,377	29.7	5,587	4,661	926	19.9	24.8	\$1,670
Miscellaneous Manufacturing (339)	Manufacturing (31-33)	159	133	26	19.5	161	126	35	27.8	23.7	\$794
Management Of Companies & Enterprises (551)	Management of Companies & Enterprises (55)	918	751	167	22.2	882	738	144	19.5	20.9	\$6,593
Food Manufacturing (311)	Manufacturing (31-33)	974	861	113	13.1	820	652	168	25.8	19.4	\$785
Motion Picture & Sound Recording Industries (512)	Information (51)	360	298	62	20.8	368	313	55	17.6	19.2	\$524
Plastics & Rubber Products Mfg. (326)	Manufacturing (31-33)	378	325	53	16.3	358	294	64	21.8	19.0	\$1,036
Accommodation (721)	Accommodation & Food Svcs. (72)	10,483	9,178	1,305	14.2	14,363	11,610	2,753	23.7	19.0	\$648
Primary Metal Manufacturing (331)	Manufacturing (31-33)	126	110	16	14.5	118	105	13	12.4	13.5	\$1,503
Pipeline Transportation (486)	Transportation & Warehousing (48-49)	848	753	95	12.6	843	759	84	11.1	11.8	\$2,283
Total	Total	65,720	59,557	6,163	10.3	70,822	62,785	8,037	12.8	11.6	\$973

^aIncludes both public and privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/26/22.

\$973 for growing industries and \$1,454 for declining industries (see Table 3). Overall, the state's average weekly wage was \$1,141.

During periods of economic expansion, the number of growing industries is much greater than the number of declining industries. For example, the number of growing industries in Wyoming peaked at 26 in 2006Q3 and 2006Q4, compared to three and five declining industries, respectively.

But during economic downturns, there are far more declining industries than growing industries. R&P has defined an *economic downturn* 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. Over the last 20 years, Wyoming

has experienced three periods of economic downturn: 2009Q1-2010Q1, 2015Q2-2016Q4, and 2020Q2-2021Q1. During the most recent economic downturn, which was driven by the COVID-19 pandemic and declining energy prices, Wyoming had 37 declining industries in 2020Q3 compared to just three growing industries.

Table 3: Distribution of Sectors and Employment by Growing/Declining Status in Wyoming, 2021Q4

Status	Subsectors (3-Digit NAICS)		Employment		Average Weekly Wage
	N	%	N	%	
Growing	21	25.0	65,726	24.6	\$973
Declining	4	4.8	10,859	4.1	\$1,454
Stable	59	70.2	190,135	71.3	\$1,182
Total	84	100.0	266,720	100.0	\$1,141

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/26/22.

Table 2: Declining Industries in Wyoming, 2021Q4

Subsector ^a (3-Digit NAICS ^b)	Sector (2-Digit NAICS)	Employment (Current Quarter)				Employment (Prior Quarter)				Declining Industries	
		2021Q4	2020Q4	Over-the-Year Change		2021Q3	2020Q3	Over-the-Year Change		Avg. % Change	Avg. Weekly Wage ^d
				N	%			N	%		
Oil & Gas Extraction (211)	Mining, Including Oil & Gas (21)	2,183	2,704	-521	-19.3	2,221	2,711	-490	-18.1	-18.7	\$2,725
Petroleum & Coal Products Manufacturing (324)	Manufacturing (31-33)	1,097	1,199	-102	-8.5	1,136	1,298	-162	-12.5	-10.5	\$2,508
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities (623)	Health Care & Social Assistance (62)	4,553	5,066	-513	-10.1	4,613	5,166	-553	-10.7	-10.4	\$840
Administration of Economic Programs (926)	Public Administration (92)	3,026	3,196	-170	-5.3	3,176	3,685	-509	-13.8	-9.6	\$1,079
Total	Total	10,858	12,163	-1,305	-10.7	11,145	12,859	-1,714	-13.3	-12.0	\$1,454

^aIncludes both public and privately owned firms.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

The average weekly wage for all declining industries in 2021Q3 was \$1,217.

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/26/22.

New from R&P: 2022 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

The 2022 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council, provides a wealth of information on Wyoming's labor market. The new report is available online at <https://tinyurl.com/yfe3k2py>.

The annual report's authors looked at Wyoming's labor market in 2021 by using data from numerous sources, including the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Wyoming wage records, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Unemployment Insurance claims, and more.

The report illustrates how Wyoming's economy and labor market began to recover during the second half of 2021 after enduring unprecedented job losses due to declining energy prices and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and early 2021. This article includes selected findings from the report.

Increases in Employment and Wages (Chapter 2)

Based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), Wyoming saw over-the-year increases in employment and wages in each quarter after first quarter 2021 (2021Q1). Overall, Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by 4,631 jobs (1.8%) from 2020 to 2021, while total wages increased by \$777.0 million (5.8%; see Table 1).

Most industries experienced job growth from 2020 to 2021 with the greatest increases seen in leisure & hospitality (3,499 more jobs, or an increase of 10.8%),

Table 1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Annual Wage for Wyoming, 2020 and 2021

Excerpted from Chapter 2 of the 2022 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report.

	2021	2020	Change, 2020-2021	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	265,586	260,955	4,631	1.8
Total Wages	\$14.1 Billion	\$13.3 Billion	\$777.0 Million	5.8
Average Annual Wage	\$53,020	\$50,983	\$2,037	4.0

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/13/22.

professional & business services (1,265, or 6.9%), and retail trade (1,000, or 3.5%).

Data from the QCEW seem to indicate that surrounding states are recovering more quickly from economic disruptions from the COVID-19 pandemic than Wyoming. From 2020 to 2021, Wyoming's average rate of change for employment was 1.8%. Surrounding states with greater rates of change included Idaho (5.7%), Utah (5.3%), and Montana (5.0%). Only Nebraska (1.9%) had a rate of change comparable to Wyoming.

Decline in Unemployment Rate, Labor Force (Chapter 4)

Wyoming's average annual unemployment rate for 2021 was 4.5%, down from 5.8% in 2020, according to data from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program.

The decline in Wyoming's unemployment rate has been associated with a large decrease in the labor force (the number of persons employed and unemployed; see Figure 1, page 23). Wyoming's labor force

saw a steady decline from a high of 303,748 in 2012 to 292,781 in 2018. The labor force increased to 294,380 in 2019 before decreasing in 2020 and 2021. The labor force in 2020 was 290,404, the lowest since 2007.

Decrease in UI Benefit Recipients, Payments (Chapter 5)

A total of 20,536 unemployed workers received Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits in 2021, a decrease of 52.9% from the 43,630 recipients in 2020, which marked the highest level in the last 25 years.

The Wyoming Department of Workforce Services' UI division paid a total of \$159.5 million in benefits to unemployed workers in 2021, which included \$58.2 million from the state UI trust fund and \$101.3 million from other UI funds and the federal CARES Act. Focusing just on the UI state trust fund, benefit expenses decreased from the historically high \$173.5 million in 2020 to \$58.2 million in 2021 (-\$115.3 million, or -66.4%). The \$58.2 million in benefit expenses was

higher than pre-pandemic levels, but much closer to the \$43.8 million in 2019 and the \$42.4 million in 2018.

Record High Job Openings (Chapter 6)

Comparing unemployment from the LAUS program to job openings U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) program suggests that employers in Wyoming may face considerable difficulty in filling open positions.

In January 2022, there were an estimated 22,000 job openings in Wyoming compared to 11,047 unemployed individuals — approximately two job openings for each unemployed person in the state.

A limited number of print copies of the *2022 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report* are available. If you are interested in receiving one of these print copies, please contact R&P Research Supervisor Michael Moore at (307) 473-3814 or michael.moore@wyo.gov.

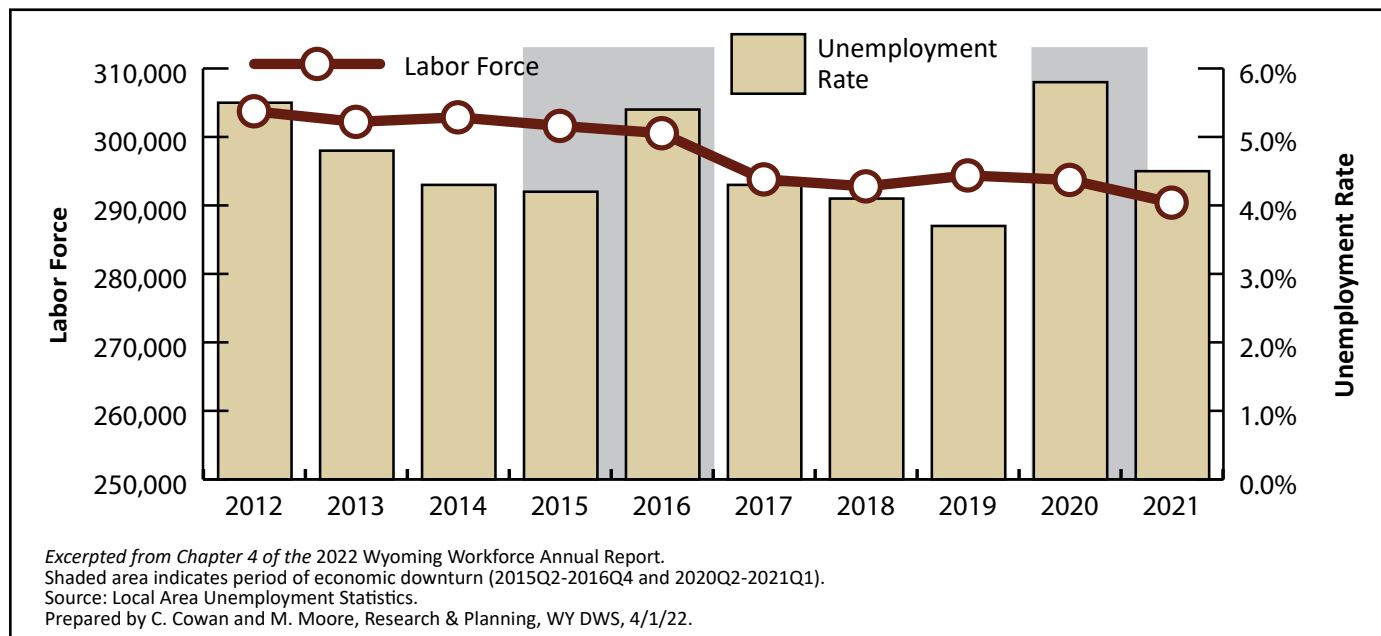


Figure 1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2012-2021

Quarterly Turnover Statistics by Industry, Third Quarter 2021

Wyoming's turnover rate for 2021Q3 was 42.2%, up 10.9% compared to 2020Q3. Turnover rates tend to be lower during periods of economic downturn.

Sector	Major Industry		(H)	(H)+(B)	(B)	(E)	(E)+(B)	(C)	(H+E+B+C)	Turnover	
			Hire Only	Total Hires	Both Hire and Exit	Exit Only	Total Exits	Con- tinuous Employ- ment	Total	Rate ^a	Change Prior Year
Goods Producing	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	Transactions ^b	317	589	272	878	1,150	2,134	3,601	40.7	6.9
		Rates	8.8	16.4	7.6	24.4	31.9	59.3	100.0		
	Mining	Transactions	1,325	2,483	1,158	5,482	6,640	8,505	16,470	48.4	32.6
		Rates	8.0	15.1	7.0	33.3	40.3	51.6	100.0		
	Construction	Transactions	4,220	7,055	2,835	4,984	7,819	16,416	28,455	42.3	3.4
		Rates	14.8	24.8	10.0	17.5	27.5	57.7	100.0		
	Manufacturing	Transactions	895	1,578	683	3,054	3,737	6,884	11,516	40.2	15.5
		Rates	7.8	13.7	5.9	26.5	32.5	59.8	100.0		
	Wholesale Trade, Transp., Utilities, & Warehousing	Transactions	2,134	3,508	1,374	6,309	7,683	14,285	24,102	40.7	17.5
		Rates	8.9	14.6	5.7	26.2	31.9	59.3	100.0		
Service Providing	Retail Trade	Transactions	4,090	8,076	3,986	11,184	15,170	18,192	37,452	51.4	15.4
		Rates	10.9	21.6	10.6	29.9	40.5	48.6	100.0		
	Information	Transactions	287	487	200	1,053	1,253	2,405	3,945	39.0	16.7
		Rates	7.3	12.3	5.1	26.7	31.8	61.0	100.0		
	Financial Activities	Transactions	1,074	1,901	827	3,758	4,585	7,470	13,129	43.1	22.1
		Rates	8.2	14.5	6.3	28.6	34.9	56.9	100.0		
	Professional & Business Services	Transactions	3,056	5,846	2,790	6,475	9,265	13,643	25,964	47.5	10.4
		Rates	11.8	22.5	10.7	24.9	35.7	52.5	100.0		
	Educational Services	Transactions	2,630	3,699	1,069	2,581	3,650	22,432	28,712	21.9	2.9
		Rates	9.2	12.9	3.7	9.0	12.7	78.1	100.0		
	Health Services	Transactions	4,105	5,965	1,860	7,233	9,093	28,619	41,817	31.6	7.1
		Rates	9.8	14.3	4.4	17.3	21.7	68.4	100.0		
	Leisure & Hospitality	Transactions	8,435	17,161	8,726	16,129	24,855	22,475	55,765	59.7	6.8
		Rates	15.1	30.8	15.6	28.9	44.6	40.3	100.0		
	Other Services	Transactions	910	1,600	690	1,676	2,366	5,431	8,707	37.6	6.8
		Rates	10.5	18.4	7.9	19.2	27.2	62.4	100.0		
	Public Admin.	Transactions	1,210	2,072	862	2,661	3,523	16,916	21,649	21.9	4.9
		Rates	5.6	9.6	4.0	12.3	16.3	78.1	100.0		
	Unclassified	Transactions	44	75	31	27	58	92	194	52.6	-11.4
		Rates	22.7	38.7	16.0	13.9	29.9	47.4	100.0		
Total	Transactions		34,732	62,095	27,363	73,484	100,847	185,899	321,478	42.2	10.9
	Rates		10.8	19.3	8.5	22.9	31.4	57.8	100.0		

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

^aTurnover rate equals (H+E+B)/Total.

^bJobs worked at any time during the quarter.

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

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 6/9/22.

Wyoming Unemployment Falls to 3.2% in May 2022

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 decreased slightly from 3.3% in April to 3.2% in May. Wyoming's unemployment rate is lower than the current U.S. rate of 3.6%. From April to May, seasonally adjusted employment of Wyoming residents rose by 523 individuals (0.2%) as people returned to work.

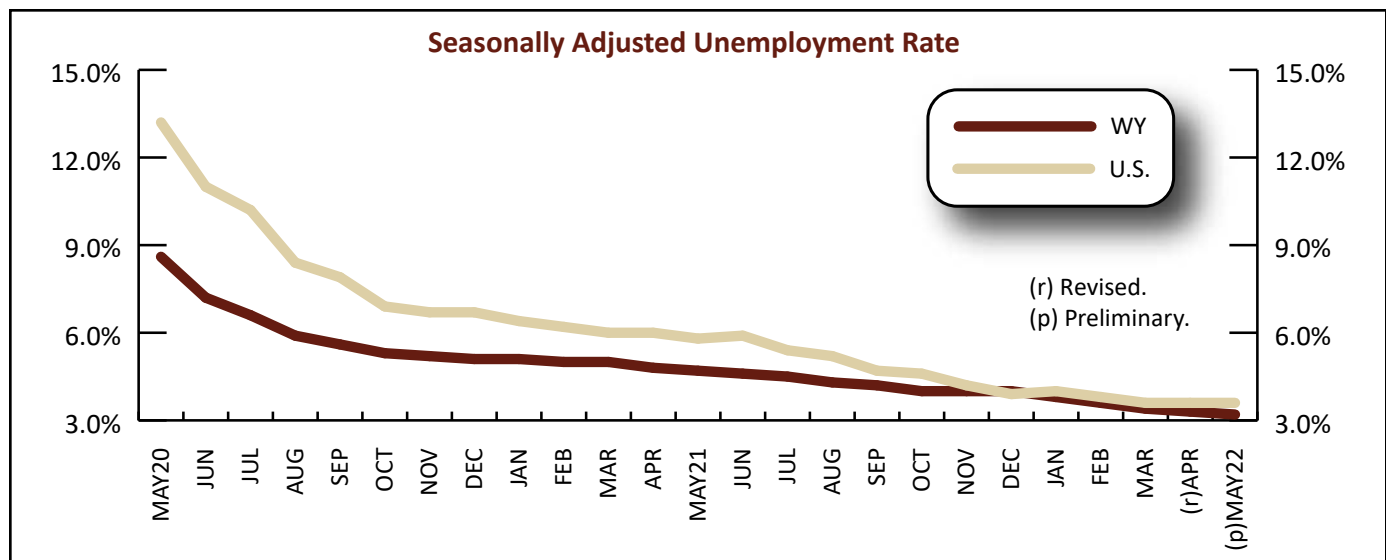
From April to May, unemployment rates followed their normal seasonal pattern and decreased in most counties. In May, warmer weather typically brings seasonal job gains in construction, professional & business services, leisure & hospitality, and government. The largest decreases in unemployment were seen in Teton (down from 4.3% to 3.3%), Sublette (down from 4.4% to 3.5%), Big Horn (down from 3.9% to 3.2%), and Park (down from 3.5% to 2.9%) counties.

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.

From May 2021 to May 2022, unemployment rates fell in every county. The largest decreases occurred in key energy producing counties. Natrona County's unemployment rate fell from 6.2% to 3.8%, Sweetwater County's rate fell from 6.0% to 3.7%, Sublette County's rate fell from 5.8% to 3.5%, Converse County's rate fell from 5.1% to 2.8%, and Campbell County's rate fell from 5.5% to 3.3%.

Niobrara County, at 1.8%, had the lowest unemployment rate in May. It was followed by Crook County at 2.2%, and Weston and Goshen counties, both at 2.3%. The highest unemployment rates were found in Natrona County at 3.8%, Sweetwater County at 3.7%, and Sublette and Washakie counties, both at 3.5%.

Total nonfarm employment in Wyoming (not seasonally adjusted and measured by place of work) rose from 278,400 in May 2021 to 283,700 in May 2022, an increase of 5,300 jobs (1.9%). Employment was unusually low in 2021 because of economic disruptions related to the pandemic.



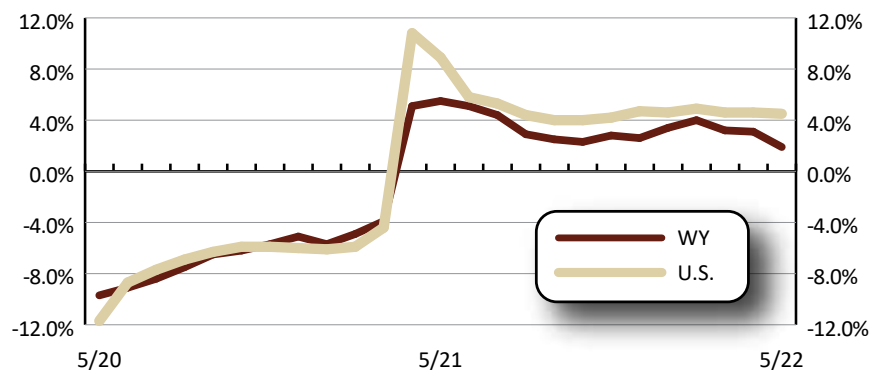
Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates and Research & Planning's Internal Estimates, May 2022

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

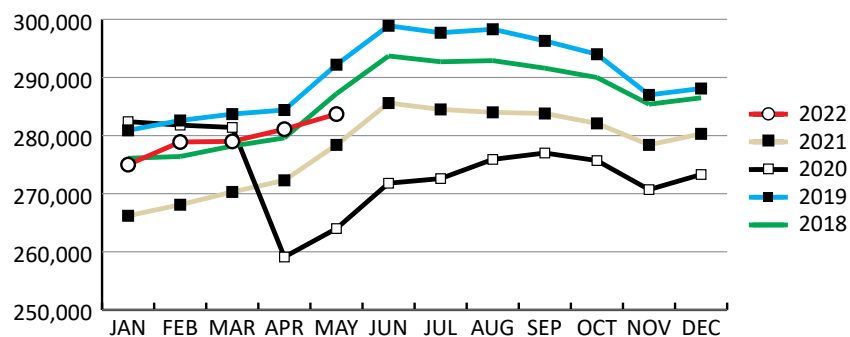
Industry Sector	Research & Planning's Internal Estimates	Current Employment Statistics (CES) Estimates	N Difference	% Difference
Total Nonfarm	283,964	283,700	-264	-0.1%
Natural Resources & Mining	15,633	15,400	-233	-1.5%
Construction	22,256	22,600	344	1.5%
Manufacturing	9,820	9,800	-20	-0.2%
Wholesale Trade	7,480	7,500	20	0.3%
Retail Trade	29,979	29,600	-379	-1.3%
Transportation & Utilities	14,210	13,900	-310	-2.2%
Information	3,023	3,000	-23	-0.8%
Financial Activities	11,513	11,000	-513	-4.7%
Professional & Business Services	20,481	21,000	519	2.5%
Educational & Health Services	28,942	29,000	58	0.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	36,439	36,500	61	0.2%
Other Services	16,037	16,100	63	0.4%
Government	68,151	68,300	149	0.2%

Internal Estimates were run in May 2022 and based on QCEW data through December 2021.

Nonagricultural Employment Growth (Percentage Change Over Previous Year)



Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment



State Unemployment Rates May 2022 Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	6.2
District of Columbia	5.7
New Mexico	5.1
Nevada	4.9
Alaska	4.7
Illinois	4.6
Pennsylvania	4.6
Delaware	4.5
New York	4.4
California	4.3
Michigan	4.3
Connecticut	4.2
Hawaii	4.2
Texas	4.2
Louisiana	4.0
Maryland	4.0
Mississippi	4.0
Massachusetts	3.9
New Jersey	3.9
Ohio	3.9
Washington	3.9
Kentucky	3.8
Oregon	3.6
United States	3.6
Colorado	3.5
West Virginia	3.5
North Carolina	3.4
South Carolina	3.3
Tennessee	3.3
Arizona	3.2
Arkansas	3.2
Maine	3.2
Wyoming	3.2
Missouri	3.1
Florida	3.0
Georgia	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Rhode Island	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Oklahoma	2.8
Alabama	2.7
Iowa	2.7
North Dakota	2.6
Idaho	2.5
Montana	2.4
Kansas	2.3
South Dakota	2.3
Vermont	2.3
Indiana	2.2
New Hampshire	2.1
Minnesota	2.0
Utah	2.0
Nebraska	1.9

Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 22	Apr 22	May 21	May 22	May 21
				Apr 22	May 21
CAMPBELL COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	23.4	23.1	23.5	1.3	-0.4
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.8	18.4	18.7	2.2	0.5
GOODS PRODUCING	7.0	6.8	6.8	2.9	2.9
Natural Resources & Mining	4.9	4.8	4.5	2.1	8.9
Construction	1.6	1.5	1.8	6.7	-11.1
Manufacturing	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	16.4	16.3	16.7	0.6	-1.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.9	4.9	5.1	0.0	-3.9
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.2	1.3	8.3	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.3	0.0
Other Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.6	4.7	4.8	-2.1	-4.2

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 22	Apr 22	May 21	May 22	May 21
				Apr 22	May 21
SWEETWATER COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	20.7	20.6	20.6	0.5	0.5
TOTAL PRIVATE	16.2	16.1	16.0	0.6	1.3
GOODS PRODUCING	6.0	6.0	5.8	0.0	3.4
Natural Resources & Mining	3.6	3.6	3.3	0.0	9.1
Construction	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	-7.7
Manufacturing	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	14.7	14.6	14.8	0.7	-0.7
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0
Information	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	-16.7
Professional & Business Services	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Educational & Health Services	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	2.4	2.3	2.3	4.3	4.3
Other Services	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	4.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	-2.2

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
	May 22	Apr 22	May 21	May 22	May 21
				Apr 22	May 21
TETON COUNTY					
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	21.1	19.5	19.9	8.2	6.0
TOTAL PRIVATE	18.3	16.8	17.1	8.9	7.0
GOODS PRODUCING	2.6	2.5	2.7	4.0	-3.7
Natural Resources, Mining & Construction	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.3	-4.0
Manufacturing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
SERVICE PROVIDING	18.5	17.0	17.2	8.8	7.6
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	2.7	2.5	2.5	8.0	8.0
Information	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Financial Activities	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Professional & Business Services	2.4	2.2	2.3	9.1	4.3
Educational & Health Services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Leisure & Hospitality	7.4	6.4	6.4	15.6	15.6
Other Services	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.7	0.0

State Unemployment Rates May 2022 Not Seasonally Adjusted

State	Unemp. Rate
Puerto Rico	5.9
District of Columbia	4.8
Nevada	4.7
Michigan	4.6
Alaska	4.5
Illinois	4.5
Delaware	4.3
New Mexico	4.1
New York	4.1
Connecticut	4.0
Pennsylvania	4.0
Kentucky	3.8
Mississippi	3.8
Texas	3.8
Maryland	3.7
Hawaii	3.6
Louisiana	3.6
North Carolina	3.6
Ohio	3.6
Washington	3.6
Arizona	3.4
California	3.4
Massachusetts	3.4
New Jersey	3.4
Tennessee	3.4
United States	3.4
West Virginia	3.4
Arkansas	3.2
Oregon	3.1
South Carolina	3.1
Wyoming	3.1
Colorado	3.0
Maine	3.0
Virginia	3.0
Oklahoma	2.9
Wisconsin	2.9
Missouri	2.8
Georgia	2.7
Rhode Island	2.7
Florida	2.5
Indiana	2.5
Kansas	2.5
Montana	2.5
Alabama	2.4
Idaho	2.3
Iowa	2.2
Utah	2.2
North Dakota	2.1
South Dakota	2.1
Vermont	2.1
Nebraska	1.9
New Hampshire	1.8
Minnesota	1.6

Economic Indicators

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

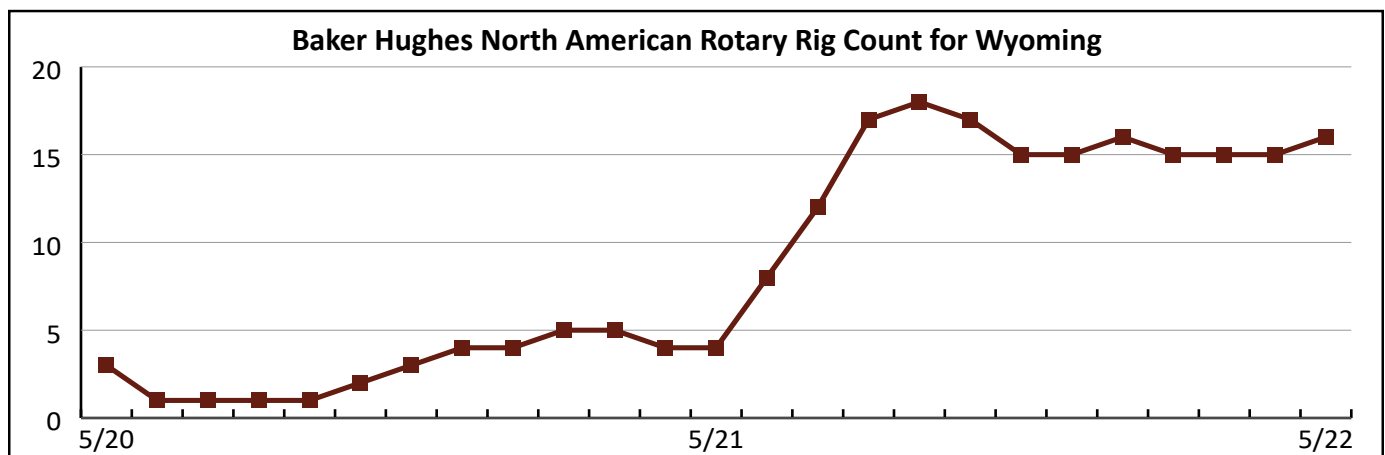
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for transportation rose 19.4% from May 2021 to May 2022, partly reflecting the higher price of gasoline.

	May 2022 (p)	Apr 2022 (r)	May 2021 (b)	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Wyoming Total Nonfarm Employment	283,700	281,100	278,400	0.9	1.9
Wyoming State Government	14,500	14,500	14,600	0.0	-0.7
Laramie County Nonfarm Employment	47,500	47,400	46,600	0.2	1.9
Natrona County Nonfarm Employment	37,800	37,700	37,300	0.3	1.3
Selected U.S. Employment Data					
U.S. Multiple Jobholders	7,313,000	7,532,000	7,249,000	-2.9	0.9
As a percent of all workers	4.6%	4.8%	4.8%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Discouraged Workers	379,000	477,000	551,000	-20.5	-31.2
U.S. Part Time for Economic Reasons	4,115,000	3,822,000	5,046,000	7.7	-18.5
Wyoming Unemployment Insurance					
Weeks Compensated	6,515	7,490	12,865	-13.0	-49.4
Benefits Paid	\$2,819,087	\$3,220,457	\$5,244,350	-12.5	-46.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	\$432.71	\$429.97	\$407.64	0.6	6.2
Consumer Price Index (U) for All U.S. Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	292.3	289.1	269.2	1.1	8.6
Food & Beverages	300.1	296.9	273.4	1.1	9.7
Housing	297.9	295.3	278.6	0.9	6.9
Apparel	127.0	127.1	121.0	-0.1	5.0
Transportation	274.3	266.9	229.7	2.8	19.4
Medical Care	543.5	541.5	523.9	0.4	3.7
Recreation (Dec. 1997=100)	130.4	129.9	124.8	0.4	4.5
Education & Communication (Dec. 1997=100)	143.1	143.2	142.0	-0.1	0.8
Other Goods & Services	503.0	500.7	473.0	0.5	6.3
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	273.2	265.2	224.9	3.0	21.5
Wyo. Bldg. Permits (New Privately Owned Housing Units Authorized)					
Total Units	236	227	185	4.0	27.6
Valuation	\$133,833,000	\$111,621,000	\$97,019,000	19.9	37.9
Single Family Homes	219	218	175	0.5	25.1
Valuation	\$131,776,000	\$110,171,000	\$95,782,000	19.6	37.6
Casper MSA ² Building Permits	15	24	16	-37.5	-6.3
Valuation	\$3,054,000	\$3,882,000	\$3,085,000	-21.3	-1.0
Cheyenne MSA Building Permits	49	41	32	19.5	53.1
Valuation	\$12,511,000	\$9,272,000	\$6,806,000	34.9	83.8
Baker Hughes North American Rotary Rig Count for Wyoming	16	15	4	6.7	300.0

(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

The lowest unemployment rates in May were in Niobrara County at 1.8% and Crook County at 2.2%.

REGION	Labor Force			Employed			Unemployed			Unemployment Rates		
	May 2022	Apr 2022	May 2021	May 2022	Apr 2022	May 2021	May 2022	Apr 2022	May 2021	May 2022	Apr 2022	May 2021
County	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)	(p)	(r)	(b)
NORTHWEST	46,224	44,986	46,434	44,789	43,338	44,356	1,435	1,648	2,078	3.1	3.7	4.5
Big Horn	5,426	5,288	5,415	5,252	5,082	5,170	174	206	245	3.2	3.9	4.5
Fremont	18,736	18,736	18,855	18,122	18,028	17,921	614	708	934	3.3	3.8	5.0
Hot Springs	2,218	2,203	2,256	2,164	2,146	2,161	54	57	95	2.4	2.6	4.2
Park	15,915	14,863	15,947	15,458	14,338	15,310	457	525	637	2.9	3.5	4.0
Washakie	3,929	3,896	3,961	3,793	3,744	3,794	136	152	167	3.5	3.9	4.2
NORTHEAST	50,023	49,707	49,775	48,588	48,101	47,418	1,435	1,606	2,357	2.9	3.2	4.7
Campbell	21,575	21,833	21,789	20,860	21,043	20,593	715	790	1,196	3.3	3.6	5.5
Crook	4,112	3,894	3,951	4,020	3,798	3,812	92	96	139	2.2	2.5	3.5
Johnson	4,434	4,270	4,290	4,319	4,134	4,108	115	136	182	2.6	3.2	4.2
Sheridan	16,174	15,998	15,991	15,745	15,519	15,287	429	479	704	2.7	3.0	4.4
Weston	3,728	3,712	3,754	3,644	3,607	3,618	84	105	136	2.3	2.8	3.6
SOUTHWEST	56,286	55,589	57,172	54,391	53,406	54,278	1,895	2,183	2,894	3.4	3.9	5.1
Lincoln	9,478	9,309	9,474	9,204	9,020	9,091	274	289	383	2.9	3.1	4.0
Sublette	3,964	3,795	4,043	3,826	3,627	3,807	138	168	236	3.5	4.4	5.8
Sweetwater	18,736	19,010	19,432	18,049	18,225	18,274	687	785	1,158	3.7	4.1	6.0
Teton	15,464	14,896	15,160	14,958	14,258	14,523	506	638	637	3.3	4.3	4.2
Uinta	8,644	8,579	9,063	8,354	8,276	8,583	290	303	480	3.4	3.5	5.3
SOUTHEAST	82,487	83,390	81,436	80,262	81,027	78,152	2,225	2,363	3,284	2.7	2.8	4.0
Albany	20,960	21,379	20,620	20,429	20,857	19,895	531	522	725	2.5	2.4	3.5
Goshen	6,729	6,590	6,621	6,575	6,435	6,384	154	155	237	2.3	2.4	3.6
Laramie	48,851	49,626	48,328	47,457	48,099	46,241	1,394	1,527	2,087	2.9	3.1	4.3
Niobrara	1,293	1,244	1,276	1,270	1,219	1,230	23	25	46	1.8	2.0	3.6
Platte	4,654	4,551	4,591	4,531	4,417	4,402	123	134	189	2.6	2.9	4.1
CENTRAL	53,416	54,127	54,187	51,518	51,893	51,090	1,898	2,234	3,097	3.6	4.1	5.7
Carbon	7,523	7,286	8,033	7,308	7,033	7,731	215	253	302	2.9	3.5	3.8
Converse	7,720	7,727	7,489	7,505	7,480	7,105	215	247	384	2.8	3.2	5.1
Natrona	38,173	39,114	38,665	36,705	37,380	36,254	1,468	1,734	2,411	3.8	4.4	6.2
STATEWIDE	288,435	287,798	289,009	279,546	277,763	275,297	8,889	10,035	13,712	3.1	3.5	4.7
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted										3.2	3.3	4.7
U.S.										3.4	3.3	5.5
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted										3.6	3.6	5.8

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 03/2022. Run Date 06/2022.

Data are not seasonally adjusted except where otherwise specified.

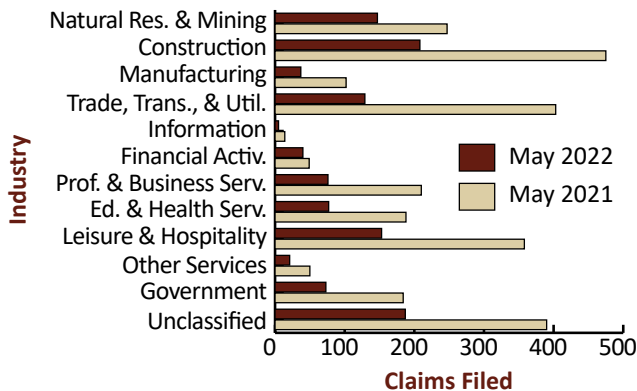
(p) Preliminary. (r) Revised. (b) Benchmarked.

Wyoming Normalized^a Unemployment Insurance Statistics: Initial Claims

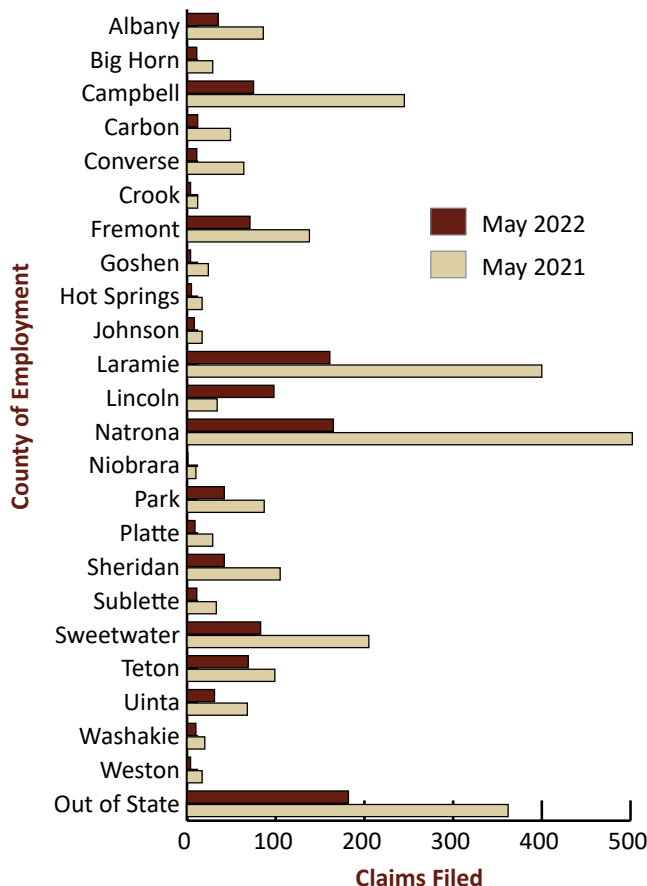
by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

There were 1,160 initial claims in May 2022, down from 2,675 in May 2021 (-1,515 or -56.6%).

Initial UI Claims by Industry, May 2022



Initial UI Claims by County of Employment, May 2022



Initial Claims

	Claims Filed			% Change	
	May 22	Apr 22	May 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Claims Filed	1,160	1,932	2,675	-40	-56.6
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	394	567	825	-30.5	-52.2
Natural Resources & Mining	147	154	247	-4.5	-40.5
Mining	146	146	237	0.0	-38.4
Construction	208	355	475	-41.4	-56.2
Manufacturing	37	57	102	-35.1	-63.7
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	505	941	1,275	-46.3	-60.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	129	216	403	-40.3	-68.0
Wholesale Trade	19	19	88	0.0	-78.4
Retail Trade	68	92	186	-26.1	-63.4
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	42	105	128	-60.0	-67.2
Information	5	8	14	-37.5	-64.3
Financial Activities	40	22	49	81.8	-18.4
Professional & Business Services	76	94	210	-19.1	-63.8
Educational & Health Services	77	55	188	40.0	-59.0
Leisure & Hospitality	153	505	358	-69.7	-57.3
Other Services, except Public Admin.	21	38	50	-44.7	-58.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	73	100	184	-27.0	-60.3
Federal Government	14	36	25	-61.1	-44.0
State Government	3	9	21	-66.7	-85.7
Local Government	56	54	136	3.7	-58.8
Local Education	21	17	62	23.5	-66.1
UNCLASSIFIED	187	322	390	-41.9	-52.1
Laramie County					
Total Claims Filed	161	179	400	-10.1	-59.8
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	47	60	136	-21.7	-65.4
Construction	46	54	110	-14.8	-58.2
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	85	80	190	6.3	-55.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	32	34	61	-5.9	-47.5
Financial Activities	8	2	9	300.0	-11.1
Professional & Business Services	20	20	43	0.0	-53.5
Educational & Health Services	12	11	28	9.1	-57.1
Leisure & Hospitality	7	9	35	-22.2	-80.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	4	7	25	-42.9	-84.0
UNCLASSIFIED	23	31	47	-25.8	-51.1
Natrona County					
Total Claims Filed	165	230	502	-28.3	-67.1
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	43	89	132	-51.7	-67.4
Construction	31	72	69	-56.9	-55.1
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	93	100	282	-7.0	-67.0
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	16	37	117	-56.8	-86.3
Financial Activities	6	5	12	20.0	-50.0
Professional & Business Services	22	16	41	37.5	-46.3
Educational & Health Services	18	12	37	50.0	-51.4
Leisure & Hospitality	22	20	60	10.0	-63.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	9	6	11	50.0	-18.2
UNCLASSIFIED	19	33	75	-42.4	-74.7

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

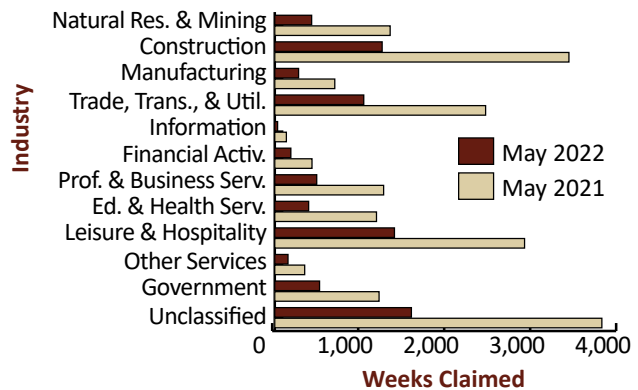
by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

Continued weeks claimed decreased from 19,205 in May 2021 to 7,752 in May 2022 (-11,453, or -59.6%).

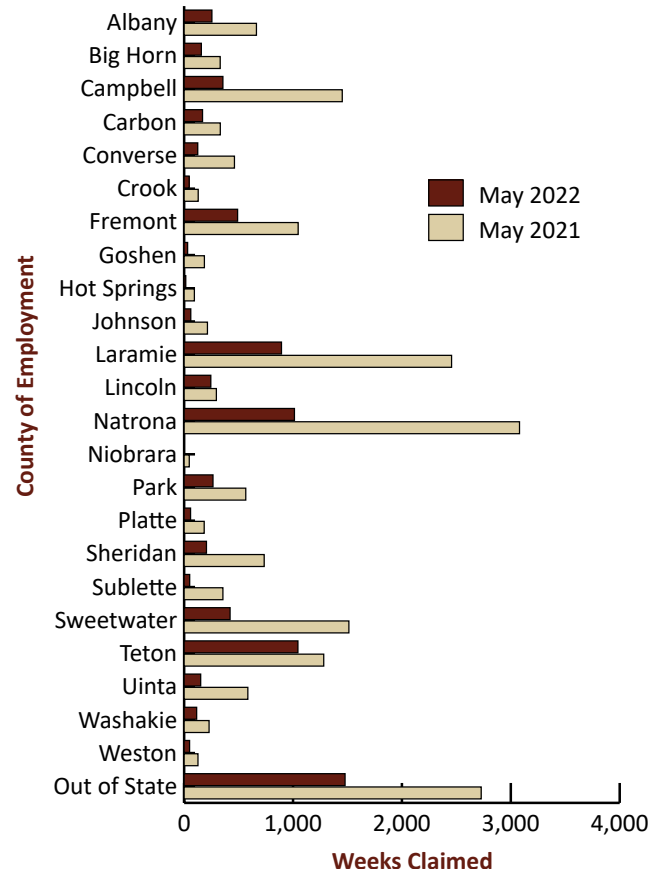
Continued Claims	Claims Filed			% Change	
	May 22	Apr 22	May 21	Over the Month	Over the Year
Wyoming Statewide					
Total Weeks Claimed	7,752	9,273	19,205	-16.4	-59.6
Total Unique Claimants	2,749	3,502	6,383	-21.5	-56.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	1,956	2,791	5,462	-29.9	-64.2
Natural Resources & Mining	429	455	1,342	-5.7	-68.0
Mining	372	390	1,241	-4.6	-70.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	32	31	155	3.2	-79.4
Construction	1,249	2,002	3,421	-37.6	-63.5
Manufacturing	277	333	698	-16.8	-60.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	3,685	3,767	8,724	-2.2	-57.8
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,035	973	2,452	6.4	-57.8
Wholesale Trade	143	132	409	8.3	-65.0
Retail Trade	453	411	1,282	10.2	-64.7
Transportation, Warehousing & Utilities	438	429	760	2.1	-42.4
Information	33	45	135	-26.7	-75.6
Financial Activities	187	212	433	-11.8	-56.8
Professional & Business Services	488	664	1,266	-26.5	-61.5
Educational & Health Services	394	444	1,183	-11.3	-66.7
Leisure & Hospitality	1,392	1,296	2,905	7.4	-52.1
Other Services, except Public Admin.	154	129	348	19.4	-55.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	521	819	1,213	-36.4	-57.0
Federal Government	132	398	270	-66.8	-51.1
State Government	57	64	171	-10.9	-66.7
Local Government	332	356	771	-6.7	-56.9
Local Education	84	73	202	15.1	-58.4
UNCLASSIFIED	1,589	1,895	3,804	-16.1	-58.2
Laramie County					
Total Weeks Claimed	894	1,136	2,456	-21.3	-63.6
Total Unique Claimants	312	429	797	-27.3	-60.9
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	213	364	651	-41.5	-67.3
Construction	165	306	458	-46.1	-64.0
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	469	474	1,182	-1.1	-60.3
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	161	150	401	7.3	-59.9
Financial Activities	34	32	82	6.3	-58.5
Professional & Business Services	99	120	264	-17.5	-62.5
Educational & Health Services	86	80	165	7.5	-47.9
Leisure & Hospitality	54	59	193	-8.5	-72.0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	49	49	173	0.0	-71.7
UNCLASSIFIED	161	247	449	-34.8	-64.1
Natrona County					
Total Weeks Claimed	1,013	1,227	3,080	-17.4	-67.1
Total Unique Claimants	345	452	1,028	-23.7	-66.4
TOTAL GOODS-PRODUCING	250	364	877	-31.3	-71.5
Construction	167	284	563	-41.2	-70.3
TOTAL SERVICE-PROVIDING	520	547	1,524	-4.9	-65.9
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	174	178	594	-2.2	-70.7
Financial Activities	48	41	76	17.1	-36.8
Professional & Business Services	95	122	218	-22.1	-56.4
Educational & Health Services	89	89	220	0.0	-59.5
Leisure & Hospitality	84	88	289	-4.5	-70.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	55	49	123	12.2	-55.3
UNCLASSIFIED	187	265	555	-29.4	-66.3

^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, May 2022



Continued UI Claims by County of Employment, May 2022



**Wyoming Department of Workforce
Services, Research & Planning
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