

Wyoming Workforce Annual Report 2023



Prepared by the Research & Planning Section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in Cooperation with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council

2023 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report

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“Your Source for Wyoming Labor Market Information”

Who We Are

Research & Planning (R&P) functions as an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. R&P collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards. We work to make the labor market more efficient by providing the public and the public’s representatives with the information needed for evidence-based, informed decision making.



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Welcome

Dear Reader,

Welcome to the 2023 edition of the *Wyoming Workforce Annual Report*, produced by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council. This report provides an overview of Wyoming's economy and labor market during a period of growth from 2021 to 2022.

Key findings from this year's report include:

- Wyoming's average monthly employment increased by more than 6,000 jobs (2.4%) from 2021 to 2022 (see Chapter 2).
- Wyoming's unemployment rate fell from 4.6% to 3.6%, and the labor force increased by approximately 2,600 people (see Chapter 4).
- The number of Unemployment Insurance benefit recipients declined by 48.4%, and the total benefits paid decreased by 74.2% (see Chapter 5).

Thank you for taking the time to review this report. I encourage you to contact us with questions and comments, or to share your thoughts on future research.

Best Regards,
 Tony Glover, Manager
 Research & Planning, Wyoming
 Department of Workforce Services

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Wyoming's Labor Market Shows Growth in 2022

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Wyoming's labor market experienced a year of growth in 2022, as the state added jobs and saw increases in the population, labor force, and number of persons working compared to 2021.

The *2023 Wyoming Workforce Annual Report* provides a thorough look at Wyoming's labor market in 2022. This report was prepared by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services, in partnership with the Wyoming Workforce Development Council.

Research & Planning collects, analyzes, and publishes timely and accurate labor market information (LMI) meeting established statistical standards (see pages 6-7). Data are collected through various federal and state programs, and also are acquired through several memoranda of understanding (MOU) with state agencies in Wyoming and many other states.

R&P maintains numerous administrative databases and conducts several surveys in partnership with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (see Table 1.1, page 5). Different chapters in this publication examine Wyoming's labor market over the last several years from unique perspectives using various datasets. In addition, Chapter 9 provides short-term occupational employment projections, and Chapters 14 and 15 focus on workplace safety.

In this publication, recent growth

is compared to periods of economic downturn the state has experienced over the last decade. R&P defines an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decreases in average monthly employment and total wages, based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

Wyoming's economic downturn that lasted from second quarter 2015 (2015Q2) to fourth quarter 2016 (2016Q4) resulted from a sharp decline in the demand for and cost of natural resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas. The most recent downturn began in 2020Q2 with the start of the COVID-19 pandemic and lasted four quarters through 2021Q1. Both downturns were preceded by declining energy prices that influenced substantial job losses in Wyoming's mining sector.

From 2021 to 2022, Wyoming added 6,402 jobs (a 2.4% increase) and \$1.2 billion in total wages (a 3.1% increase), according data from the QCEW (see Chapter 2). Strong job growth was especially seen in industries such as mining, leisure & hospitality, professional & business services, and retail trade. Despite recent growth, however, Wyoming has not yet returned to pre-pandemic employment levels.

Wyoming's estimated population grew from 579,483 in 2021 to 581,381 in 2022, an increase of 1,898, or 0.3%. Despite several years of population decline in the past decade, Wyoming's population grew

by 3,776 individuals (0.7%) from 2020 to 2022 (see Chapter 3).

was 3.6%, down from 4.6% in 2021 and 5.9% in 2020 (see Chapter 4). The state's labor force (the number of employed plus the number of unemployed) increased from

Wyoming's unemployment rate for 2022

Table 1.1: Wyoming's Labor Market at a Glance, 2021 and 2022

Chapter	Source	Title	2022	2021	Change, 2021-2022		
					N	%	
2	Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW)	Average Monthly Employment	272,805	265,683	6,402	2.4	
		Total Wages (in Billions)	\$15.3	\$14.1	\$1.2	3.1	
		Average Weekly Wage	\$1,083	\$1,020	\$64	6.2	
3	U.S. Census Bureau	Population (Estimated)	581,381	579,483	1,898	0.3	
4	Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)	Labor Force	291,756	289,154	2,602	0.9	
		Employed	281,343	275,748	5,595	2.0	
		Unemployed	10,413	13,406	-2,993	-22.3	
		Unemployment Rate	3.6	4.6	-1.0	-21.7	
5	Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims	Benefit Recipients	10,597	20,536	-9,939	-48.4	
		Benefit Exhaustees	1,660	6,686	-5,026	-75.2	
		Exhaustion Rate	15.7	32.6	-16.9	-51.8	
		Benefit Expenses (in Millions)	\$41.2	\$159.5	-\$118.3	-74.2	
7	Wage Records	Total Persons Working	347,316	340,868	6,448	1.9	
		<i>Gender</i>					
		Women	136,353	139,498	-3,145	-2.3	
		Men	154,030	158,026	-3,996	-2.5	
		Nonresidents	56,933	43,344	13,589	31.4	
		<i>Average Annual Wage</i>					
		Women	\$35,857	\$33,366	\$2,491	7.5	
		Men	\$54,064	\$49,305	\$4,759	9.7	
		Nonresidents	\$19,609	\$17,503	\$2,106	12.0	
		Women's Wages as a Percentage of Men's Wages	66.3	67.7	-1.4	-2.0	
		<i>Age</i>					
		<20	21,529	22,620	-1,091	-4.8	
		20-24	29,408	30,885	-1,477	-4.8	
		25-34	60,246	62,899	-2,653	-4.2	
		35-44	62,556	63,121	-565	-0.9	
		45-54	50,802	50,605	197	0.4	
		55-64	44,330	46,420	-2,090	-4.5	
		65+	21,185	20,625	560	2.7	
		Unknown	57,260	43,693	13,567	31.1	
		<i>Average Annual Wage</i>					
<20	\$7,701	\$6,734	\$967	14.4			
20-24	\$21,950	\$19,237	\$2,714	14.1			
25-34	\$40,803	\$36,983	\$3,820	10.3			
35-44	\$55,787	\$51,629	\$4,157	8.1			
45-54	\$61,457	\$57,009	\$4,448	7.8			
55-64	\$56,923	\$53,424	\$3,498	6.5			
65+	\$37,786	\$35,816	\$1,969	5.5			
Unknown	\$19,695	\$17,611	\$2,084	11.8			

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/5/23.

About Research & Planning: Who We Are, What We Do

by: *Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician*

Research & Planning (R&P) is an exclusively statistical entity within the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services with the purpose of compiling and analyzing data and making such information available to other government agencies, the public, businesses, and nongovernmental groups. The labor market information collected is used in policymaking, planning, program administration, selecting a career, and many other ways.

To help in collecting the most comprehensive data, R&P has established formal partnerships through memoranda of understanding with statewide entities such as the Wyoming Community College Commission, Wyoming Department of Education, Board of Nursing, and data sharing agreements with many surrounding states. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is another entity R&P collaborates with in gathering material on employment and wages, earnings by industry, work-related non-fatal and fatal injuries, occupational wages, and more.

Types of data R&P collects include:

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program publishes a quarterly count of employment and wages reported by Wyoming employers subject to Unemployment Insurance coverage. Data is based on employee's place of work, not place of residence, and organized by industry to include number of firms, monthly employment, and total wages.

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program produces monthly estimates of non-farm employment, hours, and earnings by industry for state and metropolitan areas.

The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program develops monthly and annual data of the labor force, employed, and unemployed for the state and counties.

Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) are a listing of occupational wage data compiled from bi-annual surveys of non-farm businesses.

The Wyoming Benefits Survey collects information about the types of benefits Wyoming employers offer their employees. R&P resumed this survey in 2022 following a hiatus during the pandemic.

Occupational Safety & Health is comprised of two programs that collect information on Wyoming fatal and non-fatal work related injuries and illnesses: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (SOII).

Short- and long-term industry and occupational employment projections are estimates on the labor market and economy two and 10 years into the future designed to help individuals make informed career decisions as well as compare the outlook in other states.

Weekly and monthly Unemployment Insurance claims reports detail initial and continued claims for Wyoming by county of residence, industry, and selected demographics.

(Text continued on page 7)

(Text continued from page 5)

289,154 in 2021 to 291,756 in 2022 (2,602, or 0.9%).

A total of 10,597 unemployed workers received UI benefits in 2022, about half of the 20,536 workers who received benefits in 2021 (see Chapter 5). The Wyoming Department of Workforce Services Unemployment Insurance (UI) division paid a total of \$41.2 million in total benefits, down substantially from the \$159.5 million in 2021. In 2020, Wyoming experienced record high UI benefit recipients (43,630) and payments (\$431.7 million).

R&P publishes detailed demographics tables on an annual basis, the most current of which are available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/demographics.htm>. Overall, the number of people working in Wyoming at any time during the year increased by 6,448, or 1.9% (see Chapter 7).

Wyoming is projected to add nearly 6,000 new jobs from 2022 to 2024 (a 2.1% increase), according to the most recent short-term industry and occupational projections (see Chapter 9). The industries with the greatest projected growth include mining, leisure & hospitality, health care & social assistance, and professional, scientific, and technical services.

(Text continued from page 6)

The data collected by R&P staff contains material regarding individuals in the workforce such as skills and educational characteristics of the employed and unemployed, and barriers to employment and unemployment rates. It also pertains to employers looking at wage and benefit data, occupations, and skills. Some of the publications and products generated from the above resources include:

- COVID-19 and the Labor Force: How the Global Pandemic Affected Wyoming Workers

- Directory of Licensed Occupations in Wyoming
- Multiple Jobholders in Wyoming: a Post-Pandemic Update
- The Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses Report, 2021
- Wyoming Youth and Populations with Barriers to Employment
- Another Decade Later: Tracking Wyoming's High School Seniors into Post-Secondary Education and the Labor Market

Confidentiality is an important part of the

collection and distribution of data collected. All data that are gathered are used strictly to reveal statistical trends, not to identify individuals or businesses. Readers may notice that in the publications there are charts, tables, etc. that appear to have missing data.

However, some of the data collected cannot be published because it would compromise the confidentiality of the persons or firms who provided the information.

For a complete listing of publications, research projects, and formal partnerships, please visit <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/>.

Chapter 2: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Mining, Leisure & Hospitality Drive Job and Wage Growth in 2022

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Driven by growth in the mining and leisure & hospitality sectors, Wyoming added more than 6,400 new jobs and \$1.2 billion in total wages

from 2021 to 2022 (see Table 2.1). Despite the recent job growth, Wyoming has not yet returned to pre-pandemic employment levels (see Figure 2.1).

Table 2.1: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked), Total Wages, and Average Annual Wage for Wyoming, 2021 and 2022

	2022	2021	Change, 2021-2022	
			N	%
Average Monthly Employment	272,08	265,683	6,402	2.4
Total Wages	\$15.3 Billion	\$14.1 Billion	\$1.2 Billion	8.8
Average Weekly Wage	\$1,083	\$1,020	\$64	6.2

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/2/23.

The majority of the new jobs created were found in Wyoming's mining and leisure & hospitality sectors, but most other industries experienced growth as well. Counties with large numbers of jobs in one of these industries gained the most number of jobs as well.

This chapter provides annual averages for employment and wages at the state, industry, and county levels for Wyoming in 2022.

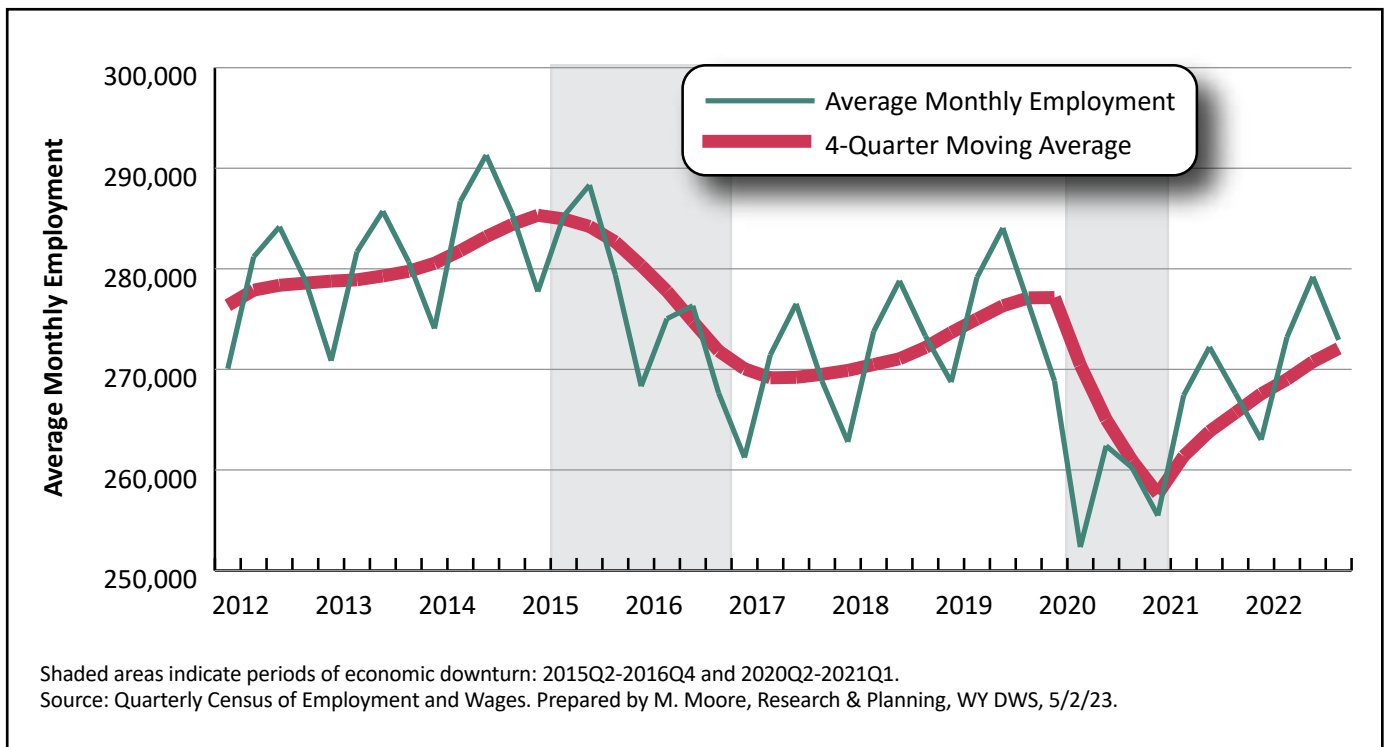


Figure 2.1: Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

Introduction

Employment and wage information in this chapter are based on data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW), a “near-census of employment in the states” (Manning and Saulcy, 2013). The QCEW is based on employers’ quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. Approximately 91% of wage and salary employment is covered by Unemployment Insurance in Wyoming. This chapter includes annual and quarterly data.

Over the last decade, Wyoming has experienced two periods of economic downturn. The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of

Find it Online

Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/toc_202.htm

Workforce Services defines an *economic downturn* as a period of at least two consecutive quarters of over-the-year decline in average monthly employment (the number of jobs worked) and total as wages according to data from the QCEW (see Figure 2.2).

The most recent downturn lasted from 2020Q2 to 2021Q1, and was largely driven by business closures during the COVID-19 pandemic and job losses in Wyoming's mining industry. The prior downturn lasted from 2015Q2 to 2016Q4 and was largely the result of a substantial decline in the demand for and prices of natural resources such as coal, oil, and natural gas (Gallagher, 2016). Both downturns

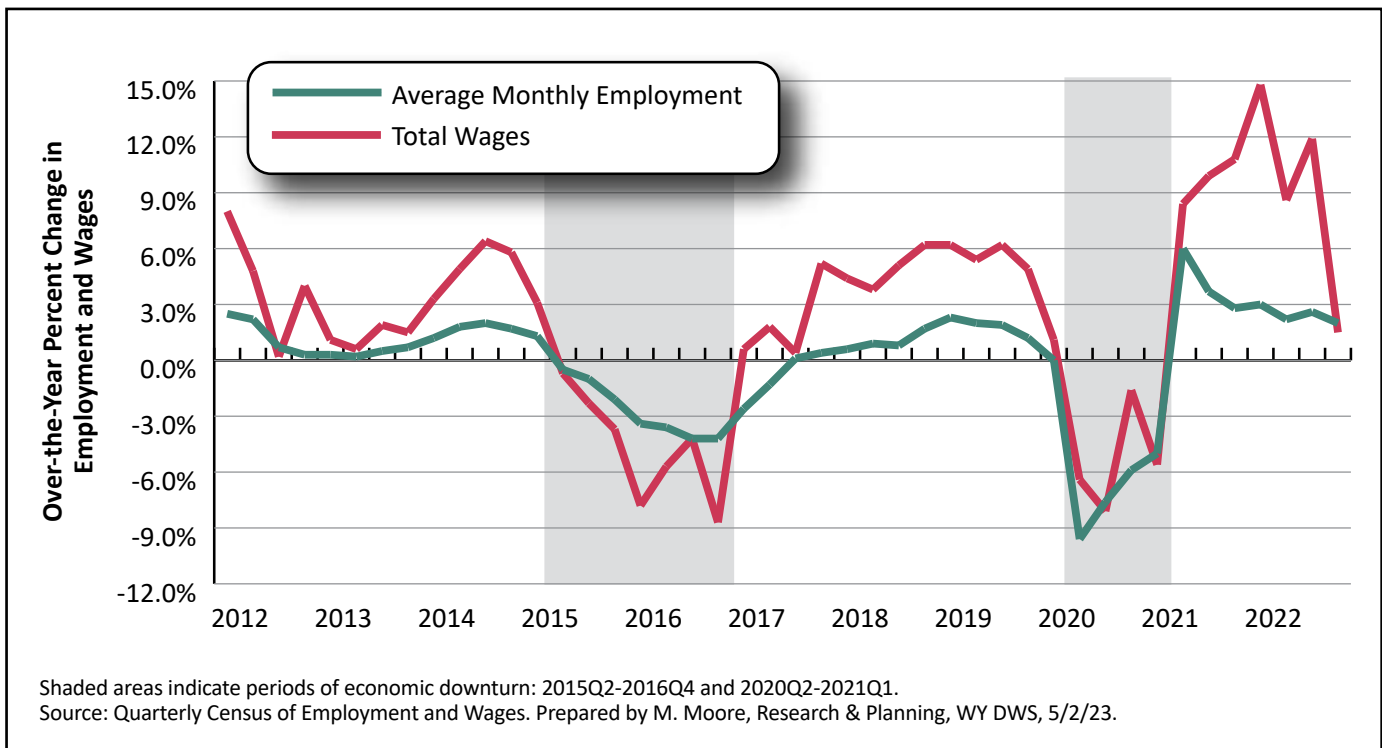


Figure 2.2: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

were preceded by declining energy prices (Moore, 2019).

Wyoming experienced unprecedented job losses during the most recent downturn. For example, in 2020Q2 during the start of the pandemic, Wyoming lost a record 26,826 jobs, a decrease of 9.6% from the prior year (Moore, 2021). Because of these record job losses, Wyoming's employment has not returned to pre-pandemic levels despite seven quarters of continued job growth from 2021Q2 to 2022Q4.

Wyoming's average monthly employment

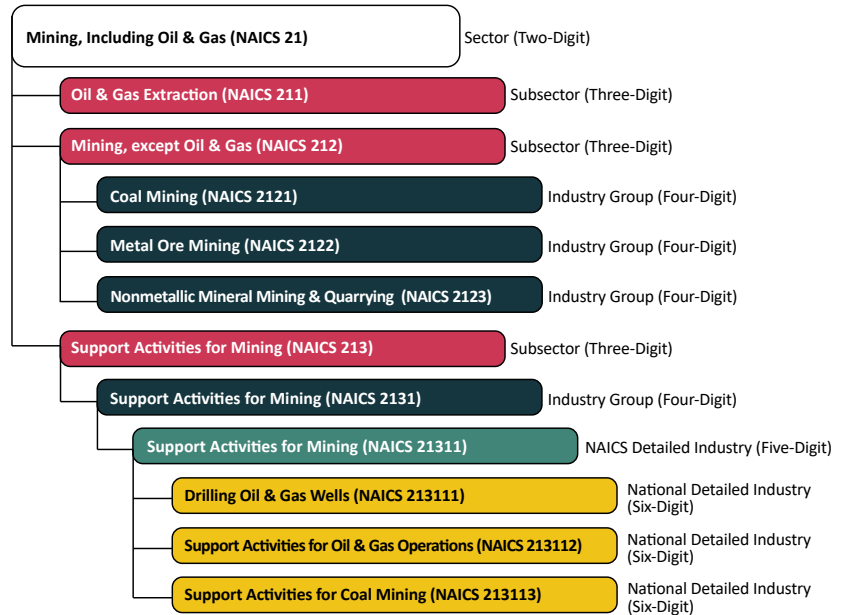
in 2022 was 272,085, up 2.4% (or 6,402 jobs) compared to 2021 (see Table 2.1, page 8). Total wages increased from \$14.1 billion to \$15.3 billion (\$1.2 billion, or 8.8%) and the state's average weekly wage increased from \$1,020 to \$1,083 (\$64, or 6.2%).

Industry

This chapter primarily discusses industries at the two-digit sector level as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS; see Box 2.1). In addition, Tables 2.3 and 2.4 include

Box 2.1: North American Industry Classification System Structure

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). For example, mining, quarrying, & oil & gas extraction is an industry sector with the two-digit NAICS code 21. Within the mining sector are three subsectors: oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212), and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). Within the support activities for mining subsector are several six-digit national detailed industry sectors, including drilling oil & gas wells (NAICS 213111), support activities for oil & gas operations (NAICS 213112), and support activities for coal mining (NAICS 213113).



Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Figure: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure of Selected Levels for Mining, Including Oil & Gas Sector (NAICS 21)

Drilling oil & gas wells (NAICS 213111), support activities for oil & gas operations (NAICS 213112), and support activities for coal mining (NAICS 213113).

more detailed data for mining and leisure & hospitality by selected subsector (three-digit NAICS), industry (four-digit NAICS), and detailed industry (six-digit NAICS). Similar detailed tables for each industry are available at https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/2022_QCEW/toc.htm.

from 2021 to 2022 (see Table 2.2), including leisure & hospitality (1,617 new jobs, or 4.5%), mining, including oil & gas (1,537, or 10.4%), professional & business services (995, or 5.1%), and retail trade (702, or 2.4%). Leisure & hospitality and mining accounted for nearly half (48.2%) of all new jobs.

Most industries experienced job growth

The average monthly employment

Table 2.2: Average Monthly Employment (Jobs Worked) and Total Wages in Wyoming by Industry, 2021-2022

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)				
		2022	2021	N	%	2022	2021	\$	%	
Private Sector										
	Total	208,096	201,548	6,548	3.2	\$11,700.7	\$10,591.3	\$1,109.4	10.5	
Goods Producing Industries	11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	2,656	2,726	-70	-2.6	\$110.9	\$108.0	\$2.9	2.7
	21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	16,294	14,757	1,537	10.4	\$1,623.7	\$1,384.6	\$239.0	17.3
	23	Construction	21,235	21,022	213	1.0	\$1,323.7	\$1,225.8	\$97.9	8.0
	31-33	Manufacturing	10,189	9,771	418	4.3	\$795.6	\$680.1	\$115.5	17.0
Service Providing Industries	42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Trans., Warehousing, & Utilities	19,944	19,716	228	1.2	\$1,411.6	\$1,302.6	\$109.0	8.4
	44-45	Retail Trade	30,368	29,666	702	2.4	\$1,080.5	\$994.0	\$86.5	8.7
	51	Information	3,110	2,965	145	4.9	\$216.3	\$183.6	\$32.8	17.9
	52-53	Financial Activities	11,495	11,172	322	2.9	\$906.5	\$836.3	\$70.2	8.4
	54-56	Professional & Business Services	20,661	19,666	995	5.1	\$1,523.2	\$1,396.8	\$126.4	9.0
	61	Educational Services	2,095	1,828	267	14.6	\$86.1	\$74.3	\$11.8	15.9
	62	Health Care & Social Assistance	25,470	25,403	67	0.3	\$1,287.6	\$1,220.9	\$66.6	5.5
	71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	37,447	35,831	1,617	4.5	\$1,005.1	\$881.4	\$123.7	14.0
	81	Other Services, Except Public Admin.	7,061	6,891	170	2.5	\$322.6	\$290.0	\$32.6	11.2
99	Unclassified	72	136	-64	-47.1	\$7.4	\$12.9	-\$5.5	-42.8	
Government										
	Total	63,989	64,135	-146	-0.2	\$3,625.6	\$3,496.0	\$129.6	3.7	
	Federal Government	7,565	7,654	-89	-1.2	\$588.1	\$560.8	\$27.4	4.9	
	State Government	12,050	12,308	-259	-2.1	\$732.4	\$714.2	\$18.2	2.5	
	Local Government	44,375	44,172	203	0.5	\$2,305.1	\$2,221.0	\$84.1	3.8	
61	Local Educational Services	21,959	21,859	101	0.5	\$1,034.6	\$1,004.5	\$30.1	3.0	
62	Local Health Care & Social Assistance	8,720	8,804	-84	-1.0	\$644.2	\$624.9	\$19.3	3.1	
Total, All Industries										
	Total	272,085	265,683	6,402	2.4	\$15,326.3	\$14,087.3	\$1,239.0	8.8	

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/2/23.

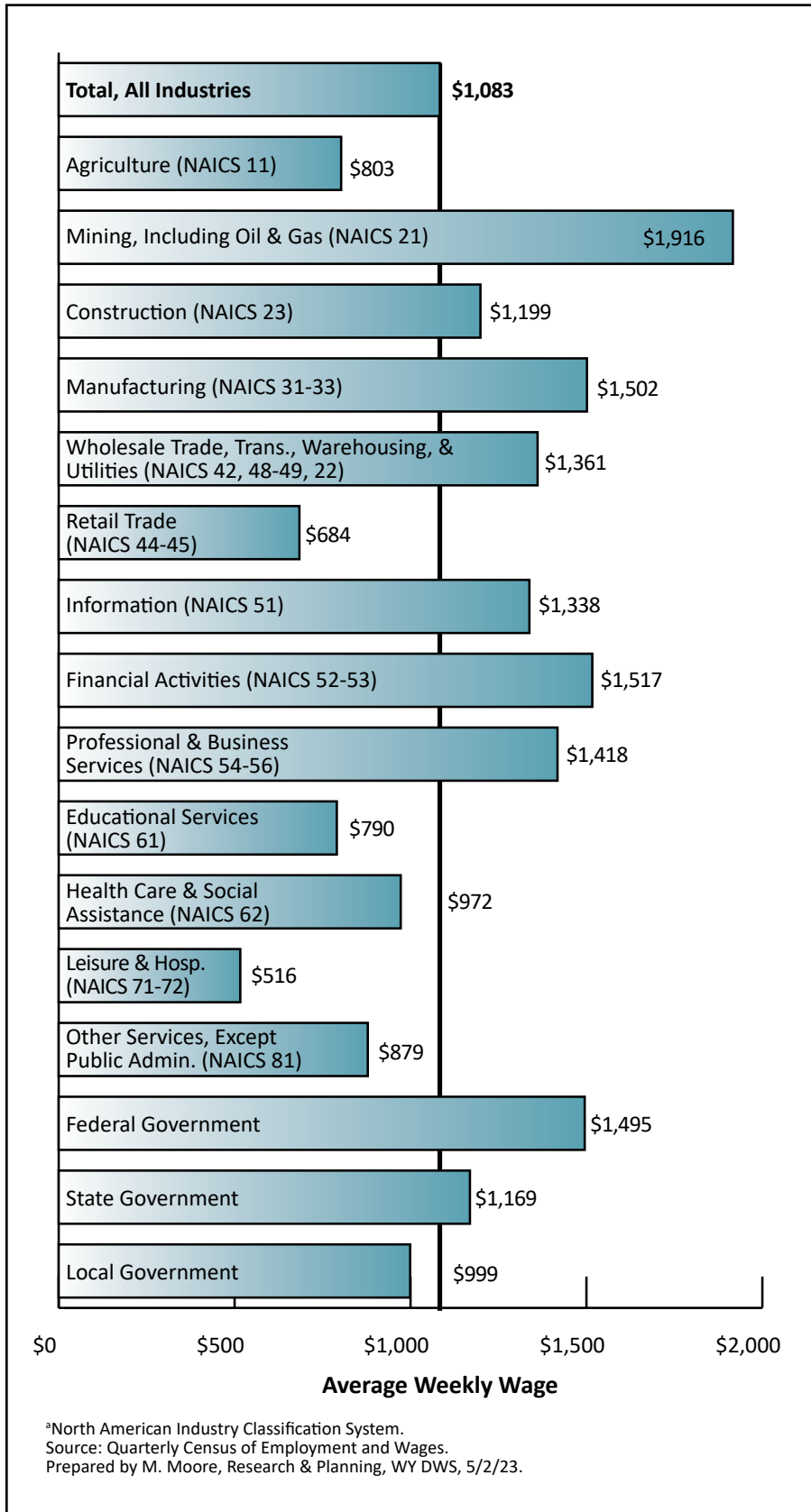


Figure 2.3: Average Annual Wage in Wyoming by Industry Sector (2-Digit NAICS^a), 2022

for total government was 63,989, down 146 jobs, or 0.2%. Over-the-year decreases were seen in state (-259, or -2.1%) and federal (-89, or -1.2%) government. Local government grew by 203 jobs, or 0.5%.

Wyoming's average weekly wage for 2022 was \$1,083 (see Figure 2.3). The highest average wages were found in mining (\$1,916), financial activities (\$1,517), manufacturing (\$1,502), federal government (\$1,495), and professional & business services (\$1,418). The lowest weekly wages were found in leisure & hospitality (\$516) and retail trade (\$684).

Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21)

The mining sector is a major driver of Wyoming's economy. In 2022, mining accounted for 6.0% of all jobs in the state, up from 5.6% in 2021. Mining contributed 10.6% of the state's total payroll in 2022, up from 9.8%. In other words, \$1 of every \$10 of the state's total wages was paid by the mining industry.

As shown in Figure 2.4 (see page 13), employment in Wyoming's mining sector has steadily

increased since the end of the most recent downturn. However, employment remains substantially lower than pre-pandemic levels. Mining's average monthly employment for 2022Q4 was 16,866, the largest number of jobs dating back to 2020Q1; this was considerably lower than the 20,661 in 2019Q3 prior to the pandemic. Ten years earlier in 2012Q4,

Wyoming's mining sector had 27,307 total jobs.

Wyoming's mining sector experienced six consecutive quarters of over-the-year job and employment growth from 2021Q3 to 2022Q4 (see Figure 2.5).

The mining industry is made up of three

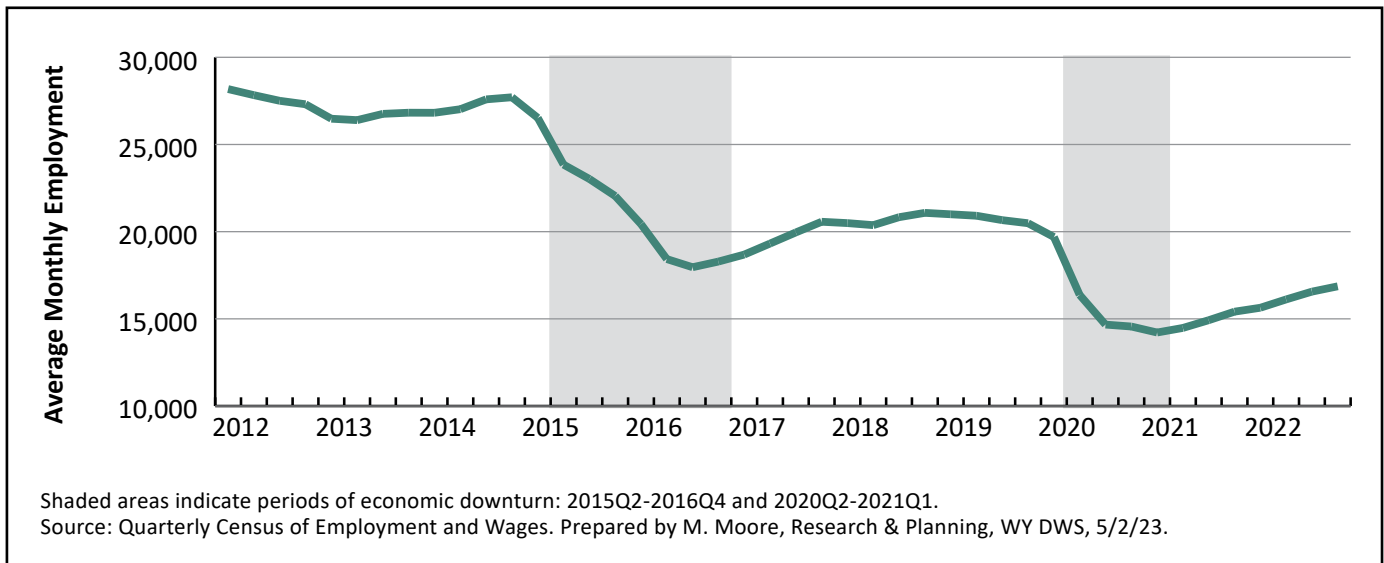


Figure 2.4: Average Monthly Employment in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

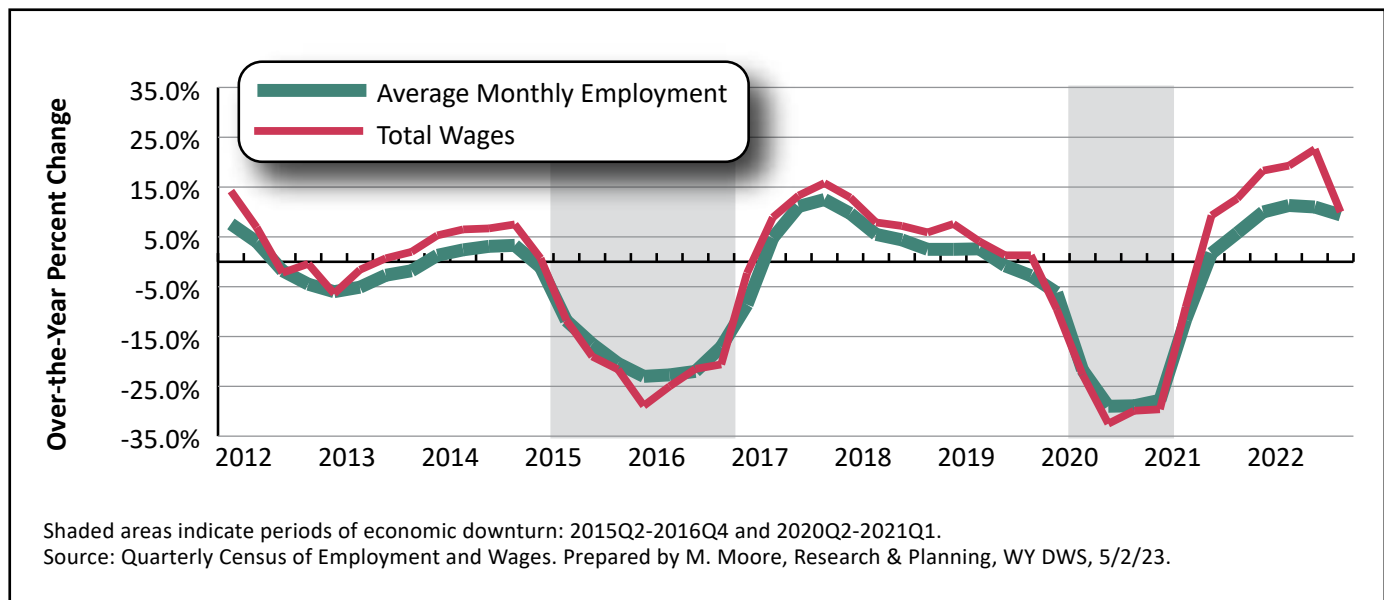


Figure 2.5: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) in Wyoming, 2021Q1-2022Q4

subsectors: oil & gas extraction (NAICS 211), mining, except oil & gas (NAICS 212), and support activities for mining (NAICS 213). Employment and wage data for mining at the subsector (three-digit NAICS) level, along with data for selected industries (four-digit NAICS) and detailed industries (six-digit NAICS) are shown in Table 2.3.

Average monthly employment in mining increased from 14,757 in 2021 to 16,294 in 2022 (1,537 jobs, or 10.4%). The largest

job gains were seen in support activities for mining (1,073, or 19.8%) and mining, except oil & gas (455, or 6.4%). Employment in oil & gas extraction remained largely unchanged. Total wages in mining grew from \$1.4 billion in 2021 to \$1.6 billion in 2022, an increase of \$239.0 million, or 17.3%.

Wyoming's coal mining sector saw noticeable job gains in 2022. Over the year, coal mining added 259 jobs (5.9%) and \$39.6 million in total wages. Coal

Table 2.3: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages for Mining, Including Oil & Gas (NAICS 21) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit), Industry (4-Digit), and Detailed Industry (6-Digit) in Wyoming, 2021-2022

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2022	2021	Change		2022	2021	Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
21	Mining, Quarrying, & Oil & Gas Extraction	16,294	14,757	1,537	10.4	\$1,623.7	\$1,384.6	\$239.0	17.3
211	Oil & Gas Extraction	2,221	2,213	8	0.4	\$294.4	\$279.5	\$15.0	5.4
211120	Crude Petroleum Extraction	851	940	-89	-9.5	\$117.9	\$111.5	\$6.4	5.8
211130	Natural Gas Extraction	1,371	1,273	98	7.7	\$176.5	\$168.0	\$8.6	5.1
212	Mining, Except Oil & Gas	7,575	7,120	455	6.4	\$766.3	\$688.6	\$77.8	11.3
2121	Coal Mining	4,630	4,371	259	5.9	\$454.0	\$414.4	\$39.6	9.6
2122	Metal Ore Mining	103	96	7	6.8	\$10.3	\$9.9	\$0.3	3.4
2123	Nonmetallic Mineral Mining & Quarrying	2,842	2,652	190	7.2	\$302.0	\$264.2	\$37.8	14.3
213	Support Activities for Mining	6,498	5,424	1,073	19.8	\$562.9	\$416.6	\$146.3	35.1
213111	Drilling Oil & Gas Wells	1,026	692	333	48.1	\$103.0	\$63.9	\$39.1	61.1
213112	Support Activities for Oil & Gas Operations	5,164	4,465	699	15.6	\$438.0	\$333.9	\$104.1	31.2
213113	Support Activities for Coal Mining	185	147	38	25.8	\$12.0	\$8.5	\$3.6	42.3
213114	Support Activities for Metal Mining	57	47	10	21.2	\$6.0	\$6.0	\$0.0	0.8
213115	Support Activities for Nonmetallic Minerals	66	73	-7	-9.2	\$3.8	\$4.4	-\$0.5	-12.5

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/2/23.

mining saw over-the-year job gains during each quarter of 2022; this marked the first four-quarter period of over-the-year job growth in coal mining since 2015. (Research & Planning, 2023a).

Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72)

Wyoming’s leisure & hospitality sector

was hit harder than any other industry at the start of the pandemic, and in 2020Q2 lost more than 10,000 jobs over the year, or nearly one-third of all jobs (Research & Planning, 2023b). But leisure & hospitality has shown strong growth and recovery since the start of 2021 (see Figures 2.6 and 2.7). By 2022, leisure & hospitality returned to pre-pandemic employment levels.

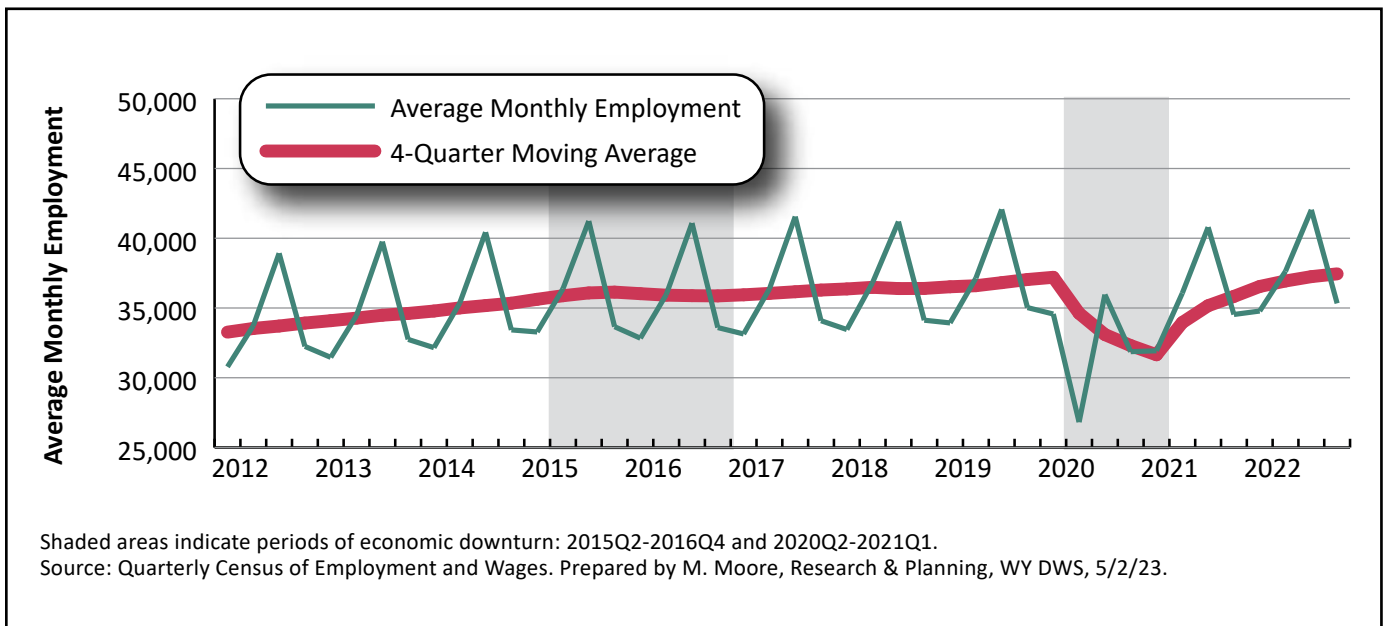


Figure 2.6: Average Monthly Employment in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

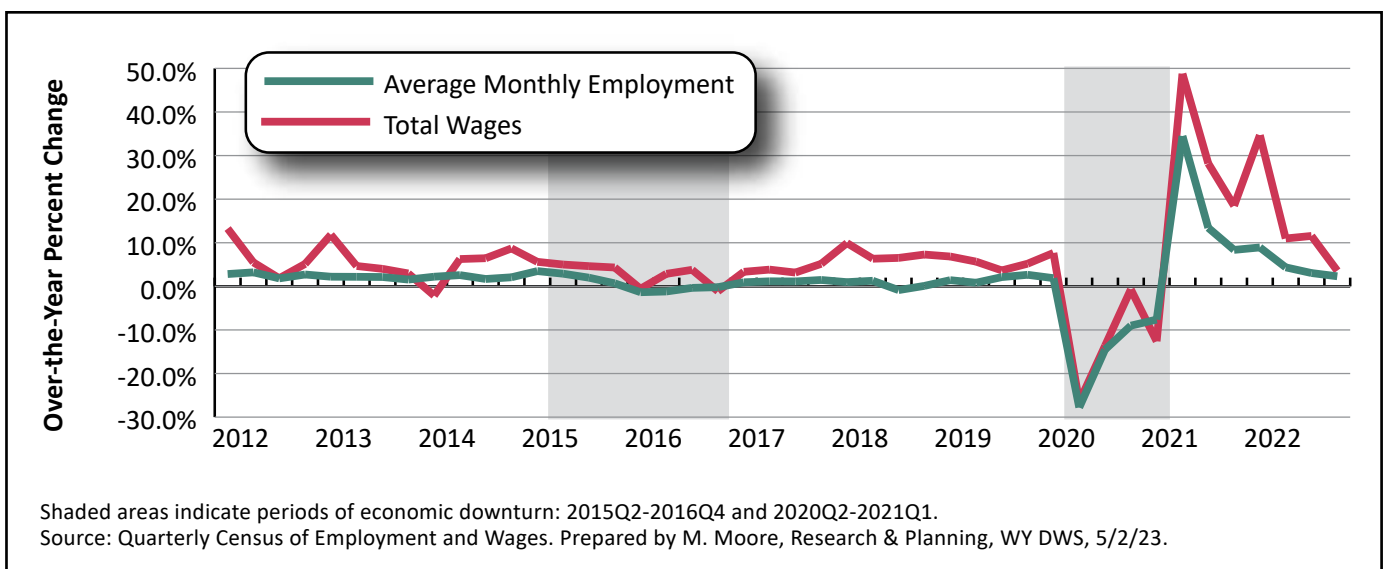


Figure 2.7: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) in Wyoming, 2012Q1-2022Q4

The leisure & hospitality supersector is comprised of two sectors: arts, entertainment, & recreation (NAICS 71) and accommodation & food services (NAICS 72; see Table 2.4). Average monthly employment in leisure & hospitality increased from

35,831 in 2021 to 37,447 in 2022 (1,617 jobs, or 4.5%). Substantial job gains were seen throughout the accommodation & food services sector, including food services & drinking places (729, or 3.5%) and accommodation (660, or 6.0%). The arts,

Table 2.4: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Private Leisure & Hospitality (NAICS 71-72) by Selected Subsector (3-Digit) and Industry (4-Digit) in Wyoming, 2021-2022

NAICS ^a Code	Title	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
		2022	2021	Change		2022	2021	Change	
				N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	37,447	35,831	1,617	4.5	\$1,005.1	\$881.4	\$123.7	14.0
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	3,936	3,709	227	6.1	\$109.3	\$97.5	\$11.7	12.0
711	Performing Arts & Spectator Sports	519	476	43	9.1	\$17.2	\$14.7	\$2.5	16.7
7111	Performing Arts Companies	134	157	-24	-15.0	\$3.4	\$3.4	\$0.1	1.7
7112	Spectator Sports	61	46	16	34.1	\$1.4	\$1.0	\$0.4	41.9
7113	Promoters Of Performing Arts & Sports	240	189	51	26.8	\$6.1	\$5.4	\$0.7	12.4
7114	Agents & Managers for Public Figures	5	6	-1	-10.4	\$1.5	\$0.7	\$0.8	106.6
7115	Independent Artists, Writers, & Performers	79	78	1	1.4	\$4.8	\$4.3	\$0.5	12.7
712	Museums, Historical Sites, Zoos, & Parks	364	370	-6	-1.6	\$13.6	\$12.9	\$0.7	5.1
713	Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	3,053	2,863	190	6.6	\$78.5	\$69.9	\$8.6	12.3
7131	Amusement Parks & Arcades	28	28	0	-0.3	\$0.4	\$0.3	\$0.1	21.9
7132	Gambling Industries	283	201	81	40.3	\$9.0	\$5.8	\$3.2	55.6
7139	Other Amusement & Recreation Industries	2,742	2,633	109	4.1	\$69.1	\$63.7	\$5.3	8.4
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,511	32,122	1,389	4.3	\$895.8	\$783.9	\$111.9	14.3
721	Accommodation	11,726	11,066	660	6.0	\$421.0	\$347.1	\$73.8	21.3
7211	Traveler Accommodation	10,308	9,664	644	6.7	\$361.4	\$293.7	\$67.8	23.1
7212	Rv Parks & Recreational Camps	1,273	1,255	18	1.4	\$47.8	\$43.2	\$4.6	10.6
7213	Rooming & Boarding Houses	146	147	-1	-0.8	\$11.7	\$10.2	\$1.5	14.7
722	Food Services & Drinking Places	21,785	21,056	729	3.5	\$474.8	\$436.7	\$38.1	8.7
7223	Special Food Services	631	503	128	25.5	\$17.9	\$12.8	\$5.2	40.6
7224	Drinking Places, Alcoholic Beverages	1,953	1,991	-38	-1.9	\$41.5	\$38.9	\$2.7	6.9
7225	Restaurants & Other Eating Places	19,201	18,562	639	3.4	\$415.4	\$385.1	\$30.3	7.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
 Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/13/23.

entertainment, & recreation sector added 227 jobs (6.1%), most of which were found in amusement, gambling, & recreation (190, or 6.6%). Overall, leisure & hospitality accounted for 13.8% of all jobs in the state in 2022, up slightly from 13.5% in 2021.

Total wages in leisure & hospitality increased from \$881.4 million in 2021 to \$1.0 billion 2022, an increase of \$123.7 million, or 14.0%. This marked the first time Wyoming's leisure & hospitality industry surpassed \$1 billion in total wages. Leisure & hospitality accounted for 6.6% of the state's total wages in 2022, compared to 6.3% in 2021. As previously mentioned, leisure & hospitality had

the lowest average weekly wage of all industries (\$516).

County

Natrona County saw the greatest over-the-year increase in employment of all counties (1,422, or 3.9%; see Table 2.5). Other counties that saw substantial increases in average monthly employment included Teton (1,336, or 6.3%), Campbell (1,175, or 5.1%), Albany (574, or 3.6%), and Sweetwater (535, or 2.7%) counties. Growth in Natrona and Campbell counties was due in large part to the large number of mining jobs in those counties,

Table 2.5: Average Monthly Employment and Total Wages in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2021-2022

County	Average Monthly Employment				Total Wages (in Millions of Dollars)			
	2022	2021	Change		2022	2021	Change	
			N	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Albany	16,585	16,011	574	3.6	\$786.9	\$726.4	\$60.5	8.3
Big Horn	4,056	4,146	-90	-2.2	\$193.3	\$184.1	\$9.3	5.0
Campbell	24,092	22,918	1,175	5.1	\$1,530.5	\$1,346.4	\$184.1	13.7
Carbon	6,549	6,898	-349	-5.1	\$399.1	\$368.3	\$30.8	8.4
Converse	6,138	5,863	275	4.7	\$372.2	\$339.4	\$32.8	9.7
Crook	2,580	2,479	101	4.1	\$132.9	\$118.8	\$14.2	11.9
Fremont	15,278	14,997	281	1.9	\$719.6	\$672.0	\$47.6	7.1
Goshen	4,099	4,074	25	0.6	\$175.7	\$168.3	\$7.4	4.4
Hot Springs	1,975	1,904	72	3.8	\$88.3	\$79.6	\$8.7	10.9
Johnson	3,281	3,194	88	2.7	\$143.6	\$136.2	\$7.4	5.4
Laramie	46,422	46,462	-40	-0.1	\$2,583.7	\$2,459.4	\$124.3	5.1
Lincoln	6,937	6,806	131	1.9	\$389.2	\$371.2	\$18.0	4.8
Natrona	38,168	36,746	1,422	3.9	\$2,131.0	\$1,889.7	\$241.3	12.8
Niobrara	838	855	-17	-2.0	\$35.1	\$34.5	\$0.5	1.5
Park	13,827	13,631	197	1.4	\$649.7	\$606.5	\$43.2	7.1
Platte	3,374	3,369	6	0.2	\$166.4	\$156.4	\$10.0	6.4
Sheridan	13,798	13,498	300	2.2	\$715.2	\$656.2	\$59.1	9.0
Sublette	3,692	3,663	29	0.8	\$218.1	\$198.8	\$19.3	9.7
Sweetwater	20,329	19,794	535	2.7	\$1,291.2	\$1,175.3	\$115.9	9.9
Teton	22,469	21,133	1,336	6.3	\$1,666.1	\$1,542.6	\$123.4	8.0
Uinta	8,082	7,875	207	2.6	\$372.8	\$343.1	\$29.6	8.6
Washakie	3,510	3,550	-40	-1.1	\$167.5	\$163.2	\$4.3	2.7
Weston	2,349	2,290	58	2.5	\$112.4	\$100.1	\$12.2	12.2
Nonclassified	3,657	3,529	128	3.6	\$285.7	\$250.6	\$35.1	14.0
Total	272,085	265,683	6,402	2.4	\$15,326.3	\$14,087.3	\$1,239.0	8.8

Source: Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/2/23.

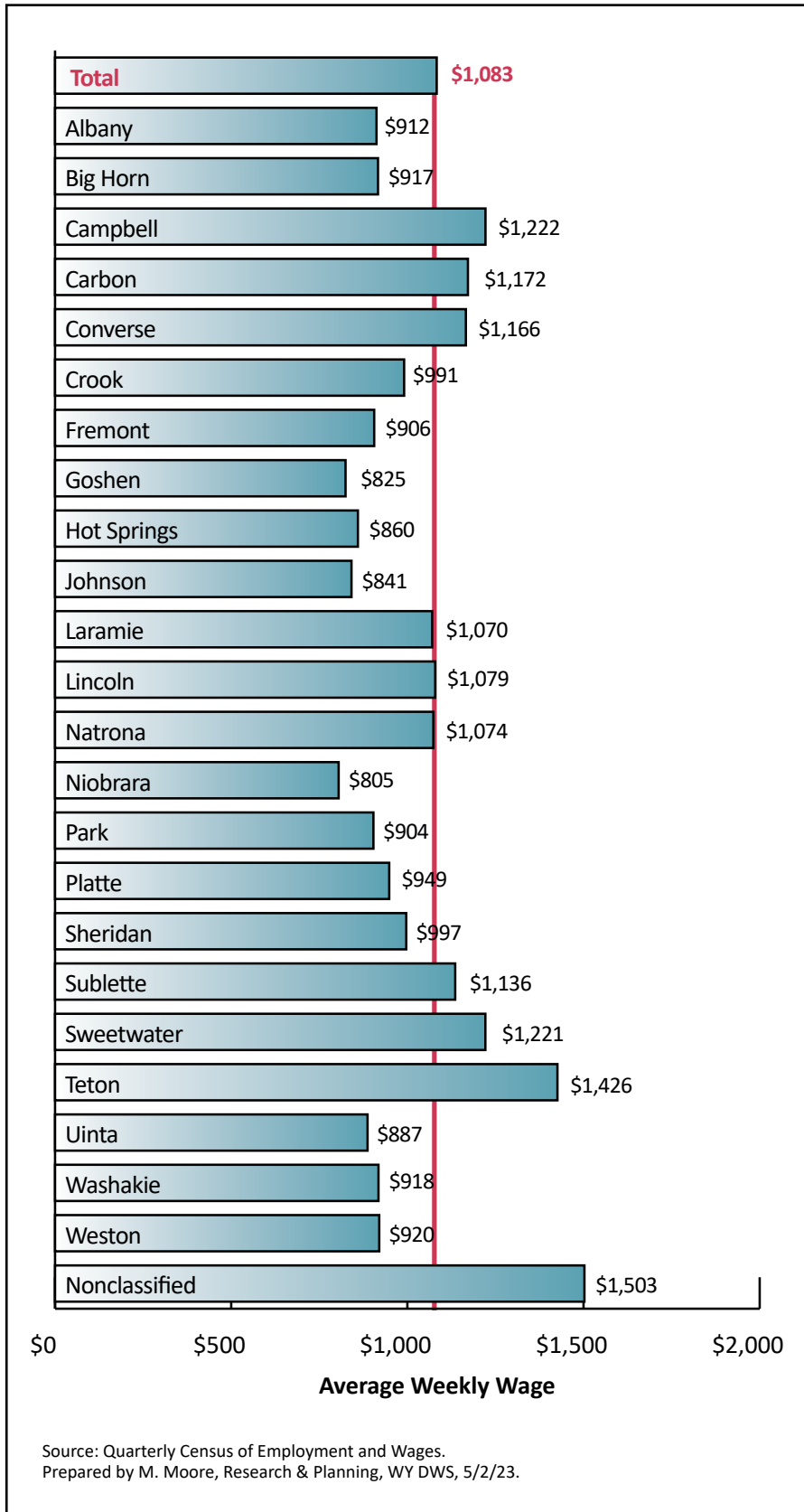


Figure 2.8: Average Weekly Wage in Wyoming by County of Employment, 2022

while leisure & hospitality accounted for most of the job growth in Teton County. Job growth in Albany County was spread out across several industries, including leisure & hospitality, retail trade, health care & social assistance, and professional & business services.

The greatest increases in total wages were seen in Natrona (\$241.3 million, or 12.8%), Campbell (\$184.1 million, or 13.7%), Laramie (\$124.3 million, or 5.1%), and Teton (\$123.4 million, or 8.0%) counties.

Surrounding States

With the exception of Nebraska, all other surrounding states experienced greater over-the-year job growth than Wyoming (see figure 2.9, page 19). On average, Wyoming's average monthly employment grew by 2.3% from 2021 to 2022, while employment states like Colorado (4.2%) and Utah (4.1%) grew at a much greater rate.

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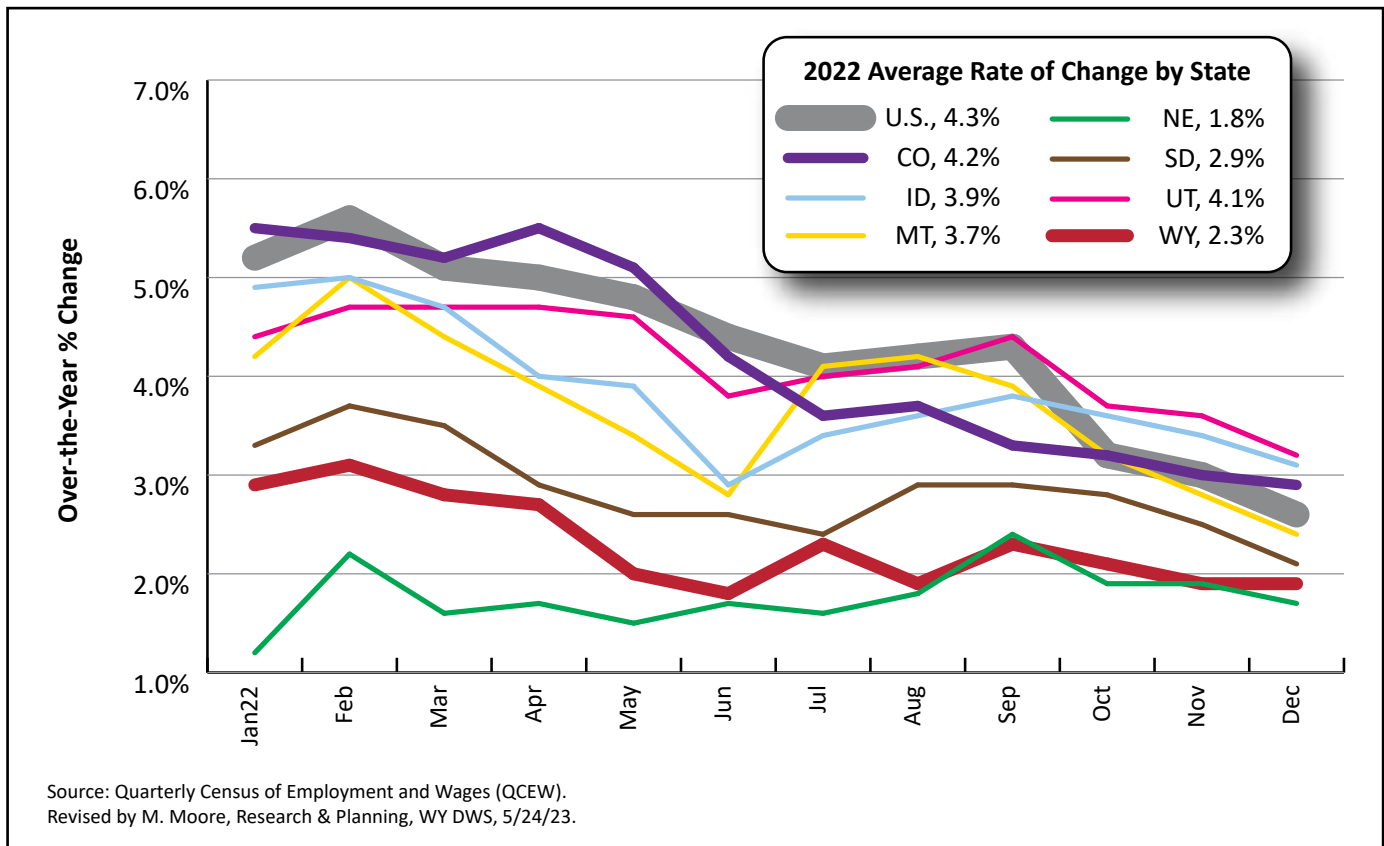


Figure 2.9: Over-the-Year Percent Change in Average Monthly Employment (Number of Jobs Worked) in Wyoming, Surrounding States, and the U.S., January 2020 to December 2022

Chapter 3: Population Estimates

Lincoln, Sheridan Counties Lead Population Growth in 2022

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

Wyoming's estimated resident population grew over the last two years, increasing from 577,605 in 2020 to 581,381 in 2022 (3,776, or 0.7%; see Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1)¹.

Two factors contribute to population change: *natural change* (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and *net migration* (the number of people moving into Wyoming minus the number moving out).

Wyoming's net migration was 2,494 in 2022, meaning that 2,494 more people moved into Wyoming than moved out between July 2021 and July 2022 (Liu, 2023). Wyoming's natural change was -490, indicating there were more deaths (6,679) than births (6,189).

Wyoming's greatest population loss in the last decade occurred from 2016 to 2017 (-5,284, or -0.9%). Wyoming's

Table 3.1: Wyoming's Estimated Resident Population and Over-the-Year Change, 2012-2022

Year	Population	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%
2012	576,305	9,006	1.6
2013	582,122	5,817	1.0
2014	582,531	409	0.1
2015	585,613	3,082	0.5
2016	584,215	-1,398	-0.2
2017	578,931	-5,284	-0.9
2018	577,601	-1,330	-0.2
2019	578,759	1,158	0.2
2020	577,605	-1,154	-0.2
2021	579,483	1,878	0.3
2022	581,381	1,898	0.3
Change, 2020-2022		3,776	0.7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/30/23.

¹ The data presented in this chapter are annual estimates, which may differ from official 2020 Census results.

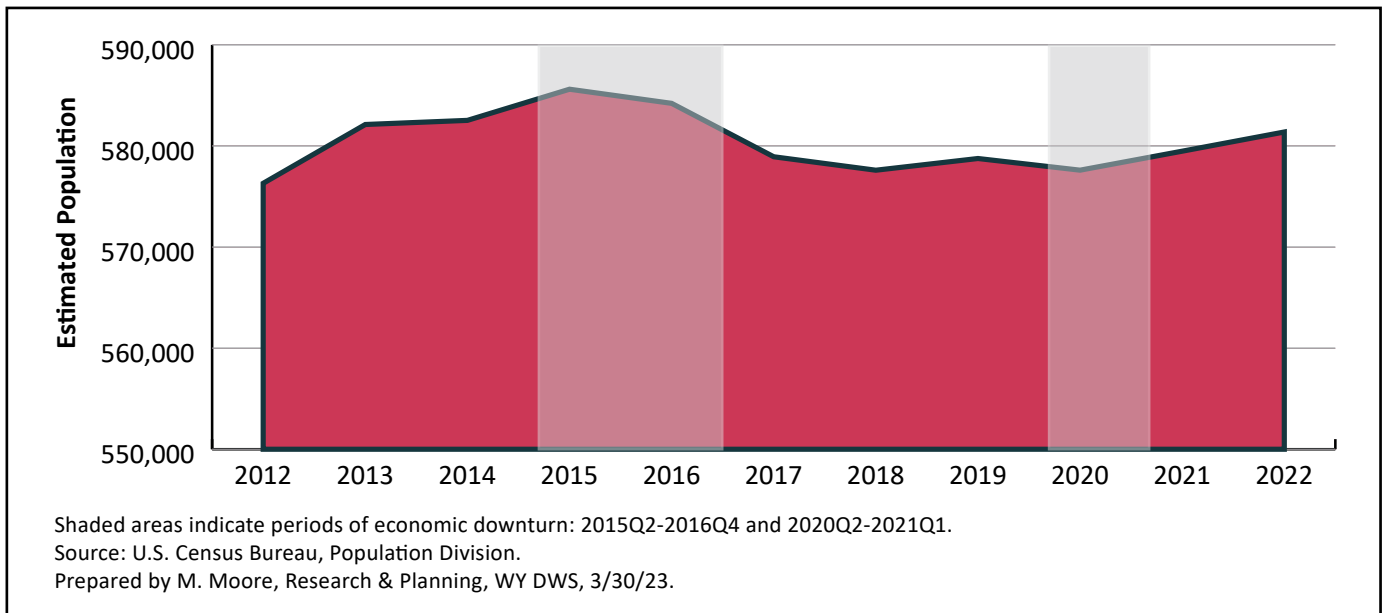


Figure 3.1: Estimated Resident Population of Wyoming, 2012-2022

population continued to decline before increasing slightly in 2019, then declining again in 2020 at the start of the pandemic.

From 2020 to 2022, Wyoming's population increased by 3,776 individuals (0.7%), perhaps in part due to people moving away from large cities to more rural states during the COVID-19 pandemic. Wyoming's population in 2022 was higher than at any point since 2016 during the previous economic downturn (see Figure 3.1, page 20).

Wyoming's 0.7% population increase from 2020 to 2022 was slightly higher than the national average of 0.5% (see

Figure 3.2, page 22). Many of Wyoming's neighboring states had the greatest population increases in the nation.

At the county level, the greatest numerical and percentage changes in population were not found in Wyoming's most populous counties. Instead, the counties that experienced the greatest growth from 2020 to 2022 were Sheridan (1,091, or 3.5%), Lincoln (1,003, or 5.1%), Albany (921, or 2.5%), and Park (854, or 2.9%) counties (see Table 3.2 and Figure 3.3, page 22).

Laramie County's population remained unchanged (five, or 0.0%),

Table 3.2: Resident Population Estimates for Wyoming by County as of July 1, 2020-2022

County	2020	2021	2022	Change, 2020-2022		Change, 2021-2022	
				N	%	N	%
Albany	37,110	37,860	38,031	921	2.5	171	0.5
Big Horn	11,481	11,645	11,855	374	3.3	210	1.8
Campbell	47,139	46,533	47,058	-81	-0.2	525	1.1
Carbon	14,504	14,679	14,542	38	0.3	-137	-0.9
Converse	13,741	13,678	13,786	45	0.3	108	0.8
Crook	7,186	7,319	7,448	262	3.6	129	1.8
Fremont	39,197	39,422	39,472	275	0.7	50	0.1
Goshen	12,514	12,557	12,562	48	0.4	5	0.0
Hot Springs	4,618	4,574	4,588	-30	-0.6	14	0.3
Johnson	8,467	8,633	8,730	263	3.1	97	1.1
Laramie	100,718	100,794	100,723	5	0.0	-71	-0.1
Lincoln	19,657	20,170	20,660	1,003	5.1	490	2.4
Natrona	80,282	79,660	79,601	-681	-0.8	-59	-0.1
Niobrara	2,452	2,414	2,380	-72	-2.9	-34	-1.4
Park	29,664	30,142	30,518	854	2.9	376	1.2
Platte	8,632	8,674	8,645	13	0.2	-29	-0.3
Sheridan	31,005	31,667	32,096	1,091	3.5	429	1.4
Sublette	8,738	8,725	8,763	25	0.3	38	0.4
Sweetwater	42,190	41,582	41,345	-845	-2.0	-237	-0.6
Teton	23,377	23,622	23,287	-90	-0.4	-335	-1.4
Uinta	20,457	20,655	20,712	255	1.2	57	0.3
Washakie	7,658	7,712	7,719	61	0.8	7	0.1
Weston	6,818	6,766	6,860	42	0.6	94	1.4
Total	577,605	579,483	581,381	3,776	0.7	1,898	0.3

Source: Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties in Wyoming: April 1, 2020 to July 1, 2022. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/30/23.

while Natrona County's population decreased (-681, or -0.8%).

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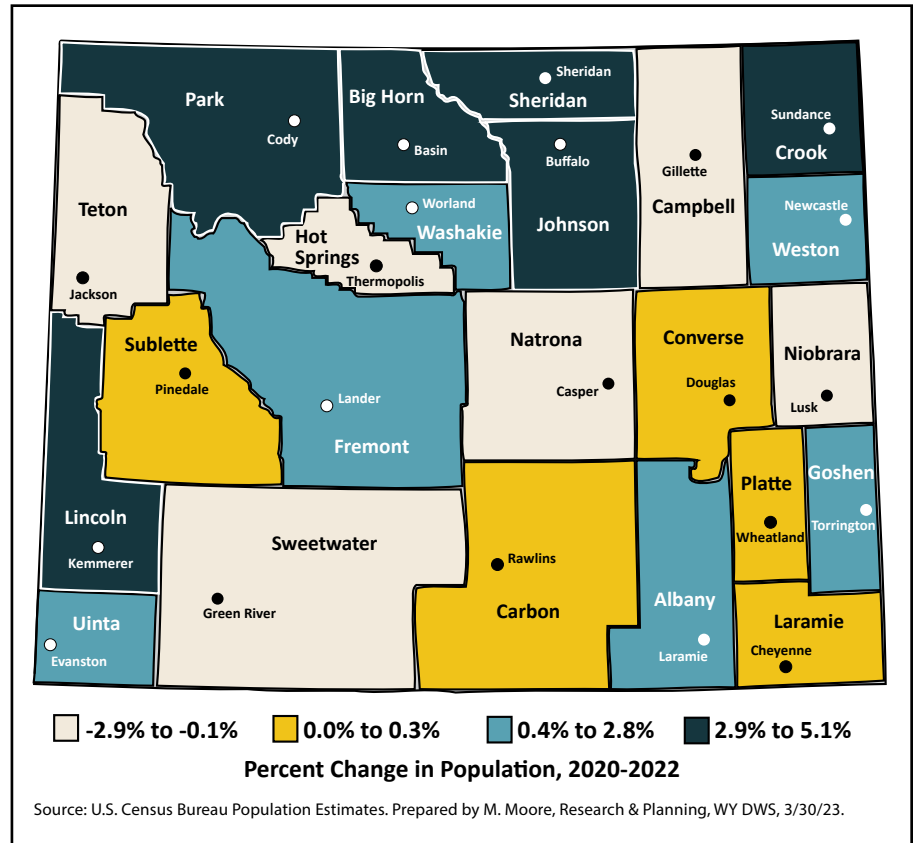


Figure 3.3: Percent Change in Wyoming Population by County as of July 1, 2020-2022

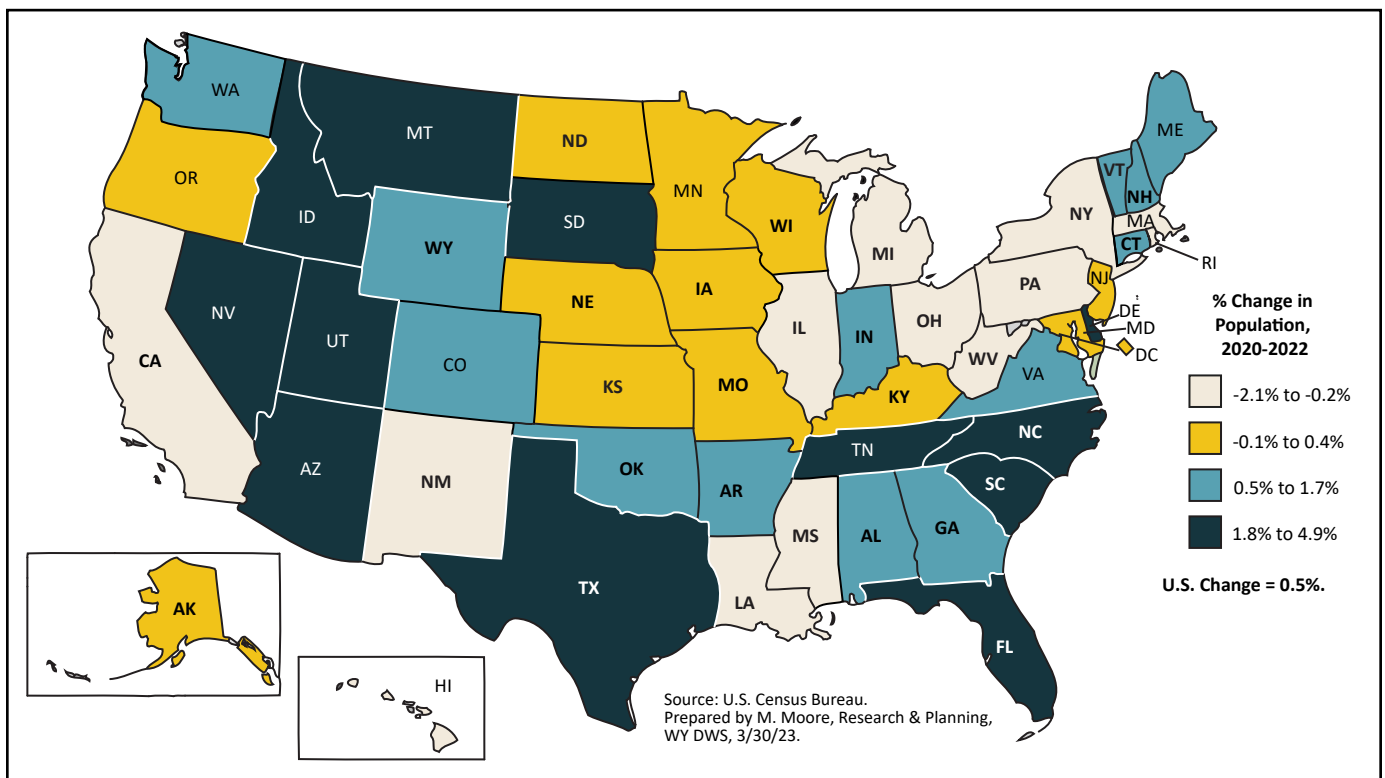


Figure 3.2: Percent Change in Estimated Population by State, 2020-2022

Chapter 4: Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Labor Force Up, Unemployment Rate Down in 2022

by: Carola Cowan, BLS Programs Supervisor

Wyoming’s average annual unemployment rate for 2022 was 3.6%, down from 4.6% in 2021. The unemployment rate has declined since 2020, when it reached a 10-year high of 5.9% (see Table 4.1) due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the decrease in energy prices and demand.

Wyoming’s labor force decreased most years from 2014 to 2021, but increased slightly in 2022 (see Figure 4.1, page 24). The labor force in 2022 was 291,756, up from 289,154 in 2021 (an increase of 2,602, or 0.9%).

The labor force directly affects the unemployment rate, which is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed by the

labor force. If the number of unemployed remains the same but the labor force increases, then the unemployment rate will go down. From 2021 to 2022, the number of unemployed decreased and the labor force increased, leading to a lower unemployment rate.

The number of people employed in 2022 was 281,343, up 2.0% over the year but not quite back to pre-pandemic levels. The number of people unemployed was 10,413, down 22.3% over the year and the lowest in the last decade.

Table 4.1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2013-2022

Year	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force Participation Rate
2013	302,201	287,792	14,409	4.8	67.4
2014	302,865	289,694	13,171	4.3	67.3
2015	301,608	288,894	12,714	4.2	66.8
2016	300,546	284,439	16,107	5.4	66.6
2017	293,802	281,164	12,638	4.3	65.9
2018	292,629	280,754	11,875	4.1	65.7
2019	293,320	282,433	10,887	3.7	65.6
2020	293,755	276,495	17,260	5.9	65.2
2021	289,154	275,748	13,406	4.6	63.7
2022	291,756	281,343	10,413	3.6	63.7

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/30/23.

Box 4.1: Calculating the Unemployment Rate

The *unemployment rate* is one of the most important economic indicators on which to measure the health of economies. The unemployment rate is calculated by taking the number of unemployed and dividing it by the total number of people in the labor force. The *labor force* is defined as the number of employed plus the number of unemployed individuals. Individuals less than 16 years of age, inmates of institutions, or members of the Armed Forces are excluded from the labor force, as are people who don’t have a job and are not looking for employment. The number of unemployed is counted by place of residence. If a person loses their job in Wyoming and moves out of state, they are not included in Wyoming’s unemployment rate, but in the state to which they moved.

Table 4.2: Wyoming Unemployment Rate by County, 2021-2022

County	2022	2021	% Point Change
Albany	3.1	3.4	-0.3
Big Horn	4.1	4.6	-0.5
Campbell	3.6	5.4	-1.8
Carbon	3.7	4.1	-0.4
Converse	3.1	5.0	-1.9
Crook	3.0	3.5	-0.5
Fremont	4.0	4.9	-0.9
Goshen	2.9	3.6	-0.7
Hot Springs	2.9	4.0	-1.1
Johnson	3.5	4.3	-0.8
Laramie	3.5	4.2	-0.7
Lincoln	3.4	4.0	-0.6
Natrona	4.0	6.2	-2.2
Niobrara	2.9	3.7	-0.8
Park	3.6	4.3	-0.7
Platte	3.5	4.2	-0.7
Sheridan	3.3	4.4	-1.1
Sublette	4.1	5.8	-1.7
Sweetwater	4.2	5.7	-1.5
Teton	2.7	3.3	-0.6
Uinta	3.8	5.2	-1.4
Washakie	4.0	4.1	-0.1
Weston	2.7	3.3	-0.6
Total	3.6	4.6	-1.0

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics.
 Prepared by C. Cowan, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/30/23.

The *labor force participation rate* refers to the population that is either working or actively looking for work, and is also an important indicator of economic health as it provides details on the potential resources available for hire. Wyoming’s labor force participation rate has declined since reaching a high of 70.1 in 2007 and 2008 (see Figure 4.2, page 25). The labor force participation rate in 2022 was unchanged from 2021 and remained lower than at any other time dating back to at least 1976, the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

The labor force participation rate is an important measure to keep in mind, because the unemployment rate may not decline when more people go back to work but fewer people participate in the labor market.

In 2022, the counties with the lowest unemployment rates were Teton (2.7%), Weston (2.7%), Hot Springs (2.9%), and Goshen (2.9%). The counties with the highest unemployment rates were

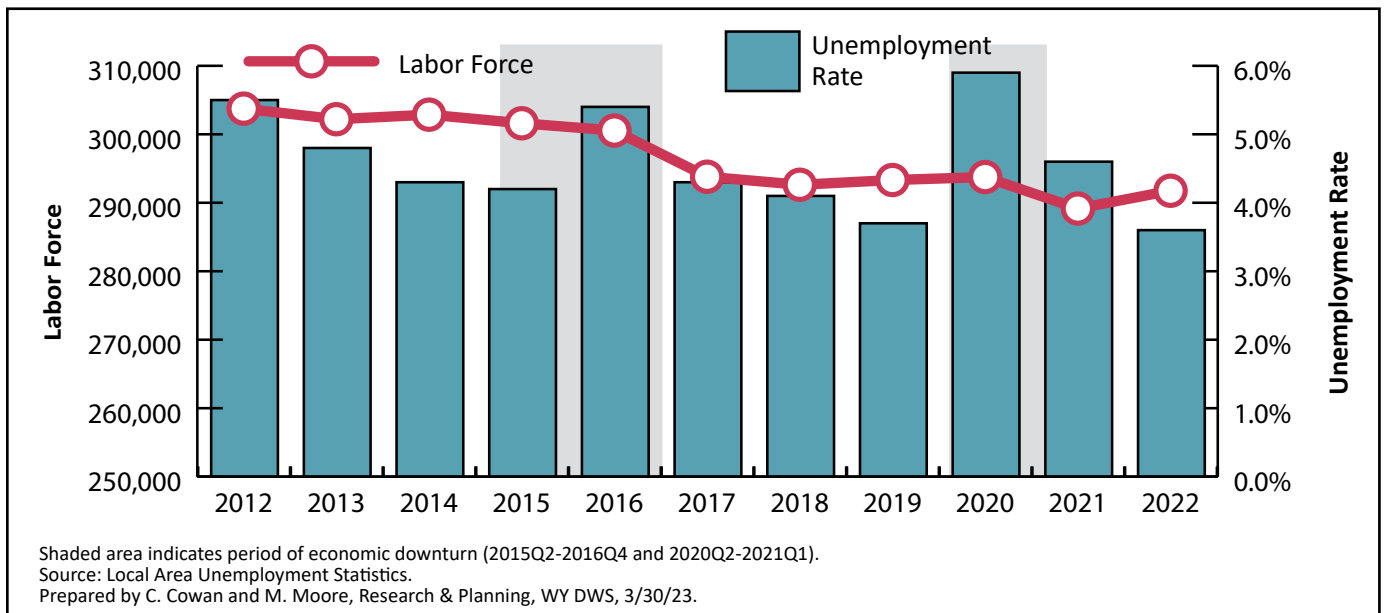


Figure 4.1: Wyoming Labor Force and Unemployment Rate, 2012-2022

Sweetwater (4.2%), Sublette (4.1%), and Big Horn (4.1%).

All 23 counties saw a decrease in their average annual unemployment rate from the previous year (see Table 4.2, page 24). The counties that showed the greatest percentage point decreases were Natrona (-2.2%), Converse (-1.9%), Campbell (-1.8%), and Sublette (-1.7%). All four of these

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counties are heavily dependent on the mining industry. The counties with the smallest unemployment rate decreases were Washakie (-0.1%), Albany (-0.3%), and Carbon (-0.4%).

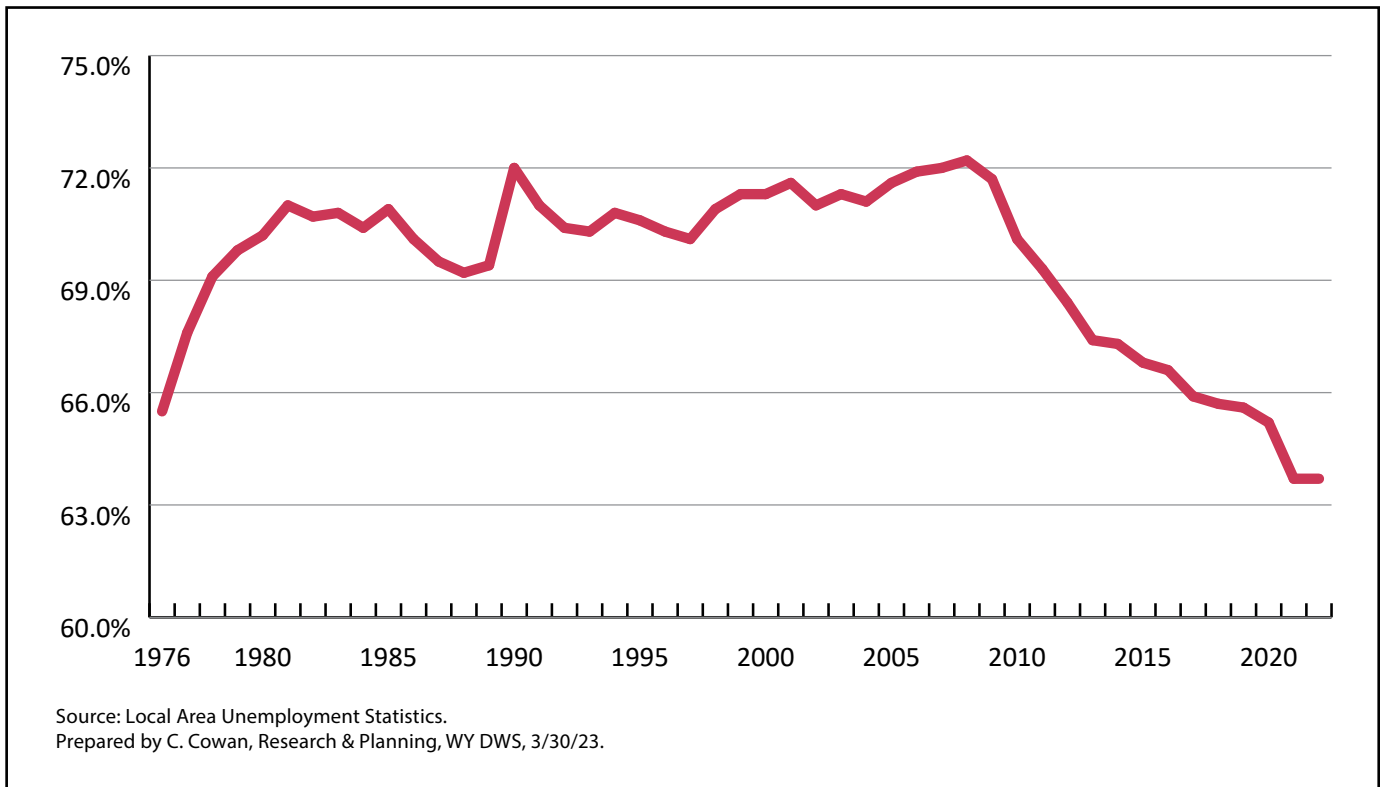


Figure 4.2: Average Annual Labor Force Participation Rate for Wyoming, 1976-2022

Box 4.2: Labor Force Participation Rate

The *labor force participation rate* represents the number of people in the labor force as a percentage of the civilian noninstitutional population. In other words, the participation rate is the percentage of the population that is either working or actively looking for work.

The labor force participation rate is calculated as (Labor Force ÷ Civilian Noninstitutional Population) x 100.

Chapter 5: Unemployment Insurance Claims

Wyoming Unemployment Claims Drop to Historical Lows in 2022

by: Sherry Wen, Principal Economist

As discussed throughout this report, Wyoming continued to recover from its most recent economic downturn in 2022. The number of Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants and the total amount of benefits continued to decrease, and both fell below pre-pandemic levels. The number of benefit recipients dropped to its lowest count since at least 1997, the first year for which comparable data are available.

This chapter examines selected UI statistics and provides additional information for a better understanding of Wyoming’s current economy.

UI Benefit Recipients and Exhaustees

A total of 10,597 unemployed workers received UI benefits in Wyoming in 2022, a decrease of nearly half (-48.4%) of the 20,536 recipients in 2021 (see Figure 5.1). The number of UI benefit recipients in 2022 was below pre-pandemic levels, such as 13,144 in 2019. The number of UI recipients who exhausted their regular benefits also decreased substantially, from 6,686 in 2021 to 1,660 in 2022 (-5,026, or

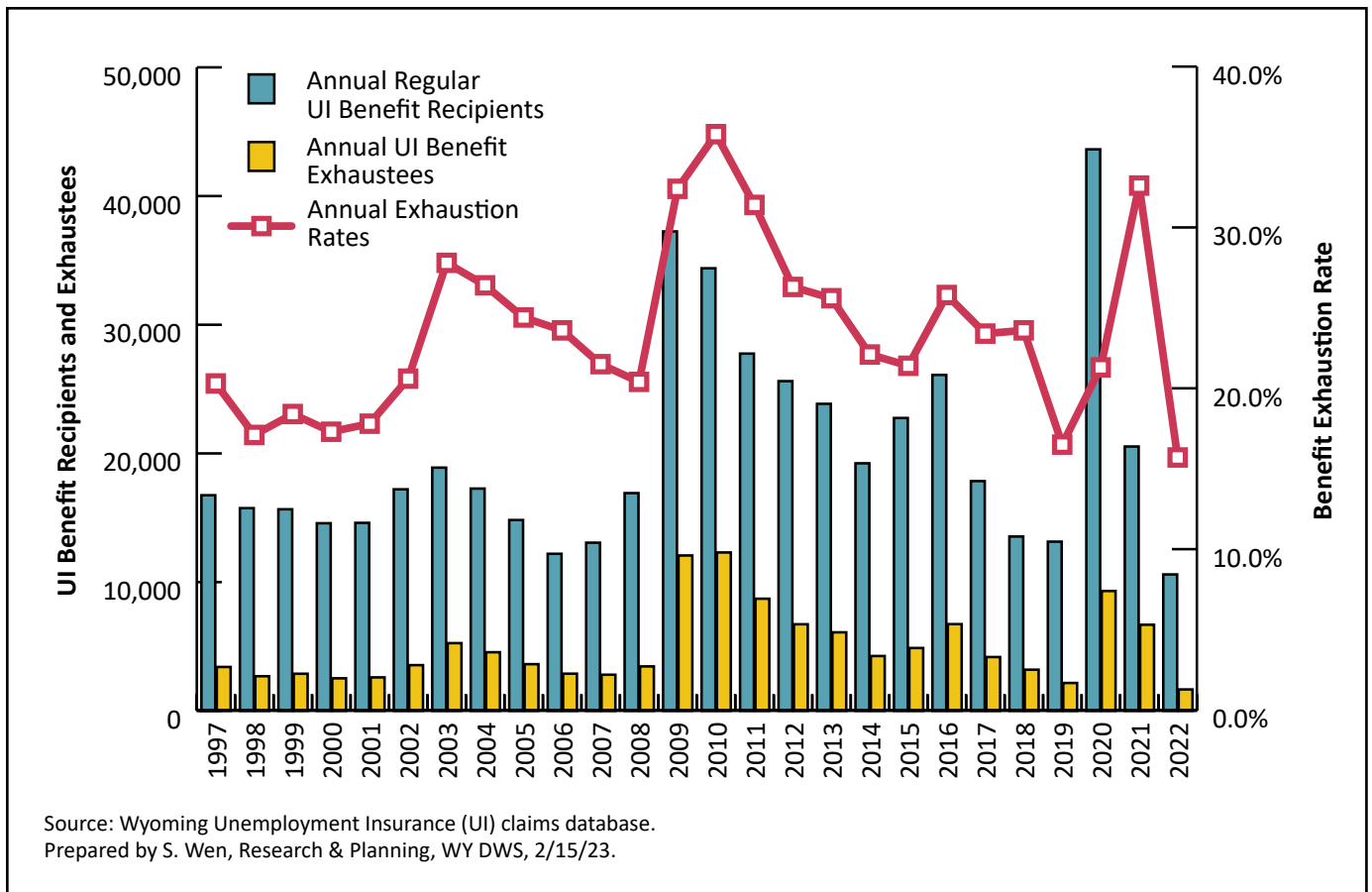


Figure 5.1: Wyoming Annual UI Benefit Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rates, 1997-2022

-75.2%). The exhaustion rate (number of benefit exhaustees divided by the total number of recipients) also decreased, from 32.6% to 15.7%. The smaller number of exhaustees and the lower exhaustion rate usually indicates a better economic situation for people to find jobs.

Each of Wyoming’s 23 counties experienced double-digit percentage decreases in UI recipients from 2021 to

2022 (see Table 5.1). Natrona County had the largest numeric decrease (-2,226, or -61.2%), followed by Laramie (-1,039, or -42.7%) and Campbell (-970, or -60.7%) counties. The number of out-of-state recipients decreased by 1,577, or 44.9%. Out-of-state benefit recipients made up 18.2% of all benefit recipients in 2022, larger than any single county. Wyoming’s most populous counties also had the greatest share of UI claimants

(Natrona with 13.3% and Laramie with 13.2%).

At the industry level, construction accounted for nearly one-third of all UI recipients in 2022 (3,305 claimants, or 31.2%; see Table 5.2, page 28), followed by accommodation & food services (1,442, or 13.6%) health care & social assistance (755, or 7.1%), and administrative & waste services (739, or 7.0%). Table 5.2 also shows that construction had the largest number of out-of-state recipients (760, or 39.3% of the total), followed by accommodation & food services (456, or 23.6%) and arts, entertainment, & recreation (149, or 7.7%).

All industries showed a double-digit percentage decrease in UI recipients from 2021 to 2022, with the exception of finance & insurance (-11, or -5.7%; see Table 5.3, page 29). The greatest over-the-year decreases were found in construction (-1,809, or -35.4%), accommodation & food services (-1,389, or -49.1%), and mining, including oil & gas (-1,345, or -71.1%).

All industries also experienced a lower exhaustion rate in 2022 compared to 2021. The highest exhaustion rates

Table 5.1: Unemployment Insurance Recipients in Wyoming by County of Residence of Claimant, 2021 and 2022

County	2021		2022		Change, 2021-22	
	N	Column %	N	Column %	N	%
Albany	605	2.9	347	3.3	-258	-42.6
Big Horn	298	1.5	180	1.7	-118	-39.6
Campbell	1,598	7.8	628	5.9	-970	-60.7
Carbon	390	1.9	250	2.4	-140	-35.9
Converse	529	2.6	142	1.3	-387	-73.2
Crook	129	0.6	87	0.8	-42	-32.6
Fremont	1,167	5.7	714	6.7	-453	-38.8
Goshen	171	0.8	85	0.8	-86	-50.3
Hot Springs	95	0.5	35	0.3	-60	-63.2
Johnson	214	1.0	123	1.2	-91	-42.5
Laramie	2,436	11.9	1,397	13.2	-1,039	-42.7
Lincoln	428	2.1	333	3.1	-95	-22.2
Natrona	3,638	17.7	1,412	13.3	-2,226	-61.2
Niobrara	45	0.2	26	0.2	-19	-42.2
Park	766	3.7	497	4.7	-269	-35.1
Platte	200	1.0	115	1.1	-85	-42.5
Sheridan	729	3.5	454	4.3	-275	-37.7
Sublette	282	1.4	92	0.9	-190	-67.4
Sweetwater	1,450	7.1	664	6.3	-786	-54.2
Teton	952	4.6	619	5.8	-333	-35.0
Uinta	508	2.5	225	2.1	-283	-55.7
Washakie	200	1.0	131	1.2	-69	-34.5
Weston	120	0.6	59	0.6	-61	-50.8
Out-of-State	3,510	17.1	1,933	18.2	-1,577	-44.9
Unclassified	76	0.4	49	0.5	-27	-35.5
Total	20,536	100.0	10,597	100.0	-9,939	-48.4

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database. Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

for 2022 were found in utilities (26.3%), wholesale trade (23.4%), and information (23.1%). The lowest exhaustion rates were found in mining and arts, entertainment, & recreation, with 10.6% of benefit recipients exhausting their benefits in each industry.

The average number of weeks claimed remained largely unchanged, from 10.1 in 2021 to 9.9 in 2022. Most industries had slightly different average weeks claimed in 2021 and 2022, with the exception of management of companies & enterprises (7.9 in 2021 and 15.0 in 2022). In general, higher average weeks claimed usually indicate that benefit recipients from a particular industry had a more difficult time finding new employment.

Find it Online

Unemployment Insurance Claims Data

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

To summarize, the double-digit percentage decrease seen in all counties and most industries, combined with a lower exhaustion rate for all industries, indicate that Wyoming’s employment situation continued to improve in 2022.

Some trends have been observed in different demographics of Wyoming’s labor market over the years. For example, data consistently show that older workers have

(Text continued on page 30)

Table 5.2: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients by Industry and Residency, 2022

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	Wyoming Residents		Out-of-State Residents		Total	
		N	Column %	N	Column %	N	Column %
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, & Hunting	85	1.0	6	0.3	91	0.9
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	466	5.4	82	4.2	548	5.2
22	Utilities	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	19	0.2
23	Construction	2,545	29.4	760	39.3	3,305	31.2
31-33	Manufacturing	480	5.5	31	1.6	511	4.8
42	Wholesale Trade	187	2.2	14	0.7	201	1.9
44-45	Retail Trade	564	6.5	61	3.2	625	5.9
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	366	4.2	57	2.9	423	4.0
51	Information	60	0.7	5	0.3	65	0.6
52	Finance & Insurance	174	2.0	8	0.4	182	1.7
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	108	1.2	7	0.4	115	1.1
54	Professional & Technical Services	264	3.0	55	2.8	319	3.0
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	N/D	N/D	N/D	N/D	7	0.1
56	Administrative & Waste Services	667	7.7	72	3.7	739	7.0
61	Educational Services	206	2.4	20	1.0	226	2.1
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	719	8.3	36	1.9	755	7.1
71	Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	227	2.6	149	7.7	376	3.5
72	Accommodation & Food Services	986	11.4	456	23.6	1,442	13.6
81	Other Services	181	2.1	29	1.5	210	2.0
92	Public Administration	314	3.6	74	3.8	388	3.7
	Nonclassified	40	0.5	10	0.5	50	0.5
	Total	8,664	100.0	1,933	100.0	10,597	100.0

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.
 Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
 N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

Table 5.3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) Recipients and Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Industry, 2021-2022

NAICS ^a Code	Industry	UI Recipients		Change		Exhaustion Rate		Average Weeks Claimed	
		2021	2022	N	%	2021	2022	2021	2022
11	Agriculture	142	91	-51	-35.9	23.2	22.0	10.1	11.0
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	1,893	548	-1,345	-71.1	50.7	10.6	8.8	8.6
22	Utilities	31	19	-12	-38.7	32.3	26.3	12.8	11.4
23	Construction	5,114	3,305	-1,809	-35.4	25.2	13.9	10.3	9.7
31-33	Manufacturing	886	511	-375	-42.3	32.8	15.9	9.7	9.1
42	Wholesale Trade	623	201	-422	-67.7	51.7	23.4	9.8	10.8
44-45	Retail Trade	1,244	625	-619	-49.8	37.2	17.9	11.0	10.5
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	919	423	-496	-54.0	33.6	17.3	10.4	11.2
51	Information	143	65	-78	-54.5	35.7	23.1	11.9	11.7
52	Finance & Insurance	193	182	-11	-5.7	28.0	18.7	10.7	11.0
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	303	115	-188	-62.0	47.5	19.1	10.3	11.3
54	Pro. & Technical Services	713	319	-394	-55.3	37.9	15.7	10.0	10.2
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Ent.	15	7	-8	-53.3	33.3	14.3	7.9	15.0
56	Admin. & Waste Services	1,237	739	-498	-40.3	31.7	17.7	9.7	10.1
61	Educational Services	395	226	-169	-42.8	34.4	16.4	9.9	11.2
62	Health Care & Social Assist.	1,408	755	-653	-46.4	29.6	15.6	10.8	10.8
71	Arts, Ent., & Recreation	514	376	-138	-26.8	18.7	10.6	9.0	9.9
72	Accommodation & Food Svcs.	2,831	1,442	-1,389	-49.1	29.7	12.7	8.8	8.9
81	Other Services	456	210	-246	-53.9	36.2	14.8	9.4	9.6
92	Public Administration	593	388	-205	-34.6	25.6	13.1	13.2	10.9
	Nonclassified	883	50	-833	-94.3	32.4	100.0	11.7	5.1
Total		20,536	10,597	-9,939	-48.4	32.6	15.7	10.1	9.9

^aNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

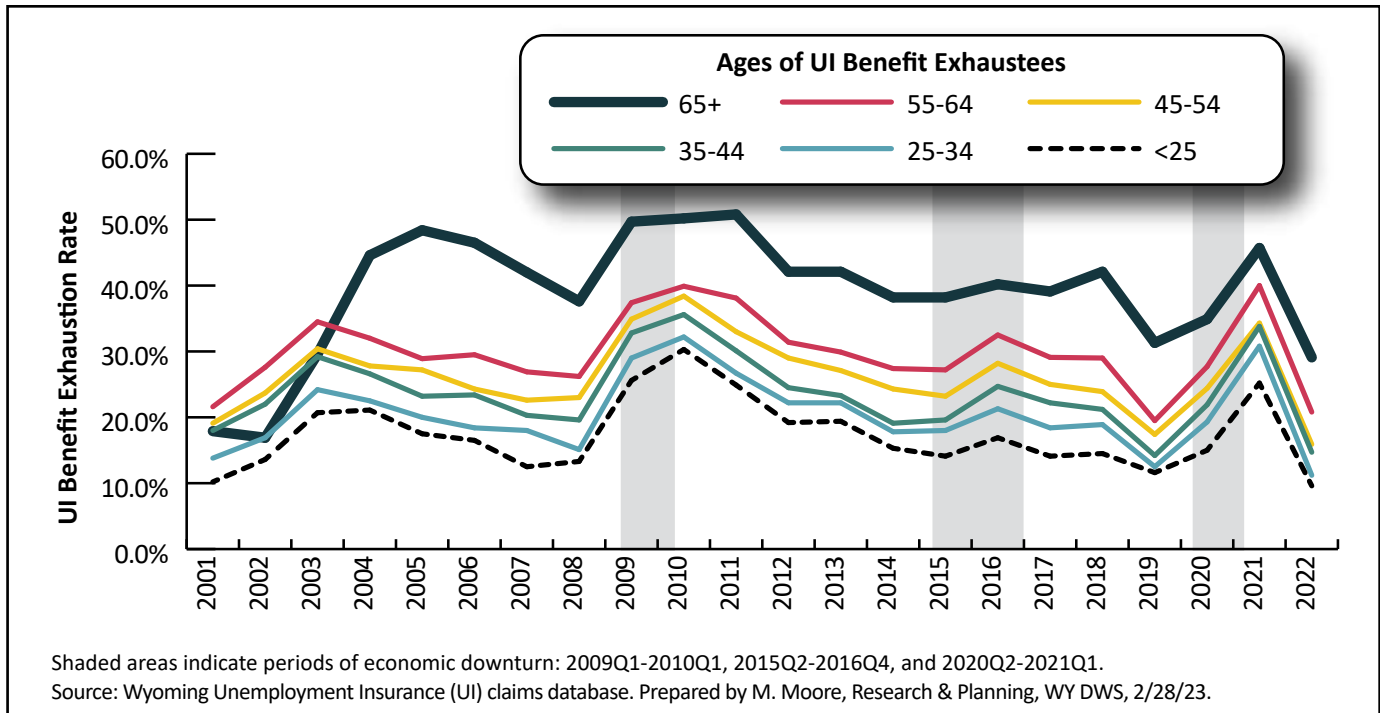


Figure 5.3: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Benefit Exhaustion Rates by Age, 2001-2022

(Text continued from page 28)

higher exhaustion rates (see Figure 5.3, page 29), indicating that older unemployed workers generally have a more difficult time finding re-employment than younger workers. For example, the exhaustion rate for workers ages 25-34 was 11.2%, compared to 20.8% for those ages 55-64 and 29.1% for those ages 65 or older (see Table 5.4.

Table 5.4 also shows that individuals with higher wages before they were laid off also had lower UI exhaustion rates. A higher pre-layoff wage and longer-term employment would qualify a claimant for more weeks of UI benefits, with a maximum of 26 weeks. In other words, individuals with more eligible weeks of UI benefits had

(Text continued on page 32)

Table 5.4: Selected Demographics of Unemployment Insurance Recipients, Exhaustees, and Exhaustion Rate, 2021 and 2022

Category	2021			2022			
	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	UI Benefit Recipients	UI Benefit Exhaustees	Exhaustion Rate	
Age	16-24	1,484	374	25.2	881	85	9.6
	25-34	4,587	1,414	30.8	2,504	280	11.2
	35-44	4,632	1,564	33.8	2,485	365	14.7
	45-54	3,578	1,229	34.3	1,947	310	15.9
	55-64	3,687	1,475	40.0	1,958	407	20.8
	65+	1,379	630	45.7	732	213	29.1
	Unknown	1,189	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A
Gender	Men	12,757	4,349	34.1	6,909	1,008	14.6
	Women	6,590	2,337	35.5	3,598	652	18.1
	Unknown	1,189	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A
Total Base Period Wages ^a	\$0-\$9,999	4,467	3,262	73.0	497	116	23.3
	\$10,000-\$19,999	2,797	759	27.1	1,692	388	22.9
	\$20,000-\$29,999	3,002	728	24.3	2,108	399	18.9
	\$30,000-\$39,999	2,673	576	21.5	1,922	292	15.2
	\$40,000-\$49,999	2,036	406	19.9	1,469	149	10.1
	\$50,000-\$59,999	1,456	283	19.4	1,003	103	10.3
	\$60,000+	2,916	672	23.0	1,816	213	11.7
	Unknown	1,189	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A
Weeks Eligible for Benefit	0-9	3,302	2,957	89.6	12	4	33.3
	10-14	1,489	519	34.9	901	322	35.7
	15-19	2,793	758	27.1	1,775	424	23.9
	20-25	4,171	826	19.8	2,902	336	11.6
	Maximum = 26	7,592	1,626	21.4	4,917	574	11.7
	Unknown	1,189	N/A	N/A	90	N/A	N/A
Number of Employers in Base Period ^a	1	9,456	2,136	22.6	6,040	993	16.4
	2	4,251	970	22.8	2,773	442	15.9
	3	1,593	412	25.9	1,032	140	13.6
	4	572	151	26.4	390	52	13.3
	5 or More	353	87	24.6	272	32	11.8
	Unknown	4,311	2,930	68.0	90	1	1.1
Total	20,536	6,686	32.6	10,597	1,660	15.7	

^aThe *base period* refers to the earliest four of the five complete calendar quarters before an individual filed a benefits claim. N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality. N/A = Not available.
 Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
 Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

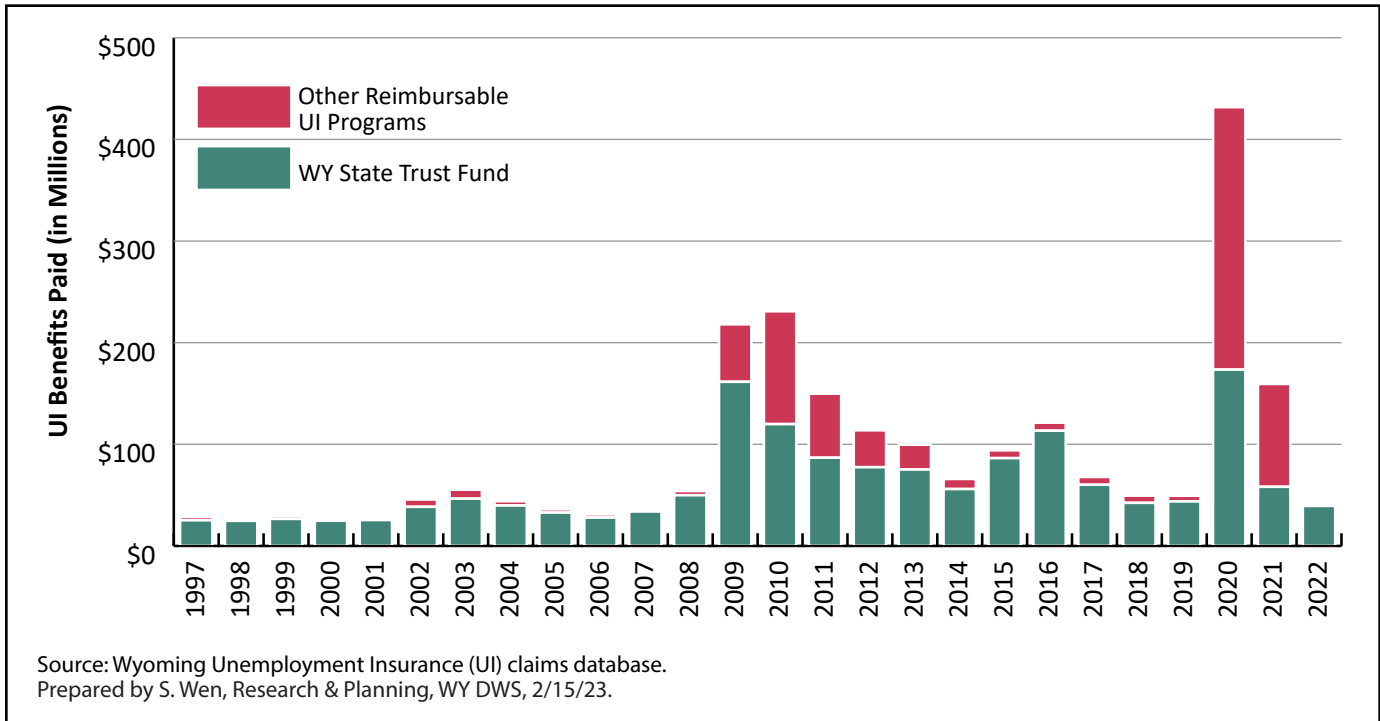


Figure 5.4: Unemployment Insurance Benefits Paid in Wyoming, 1997 to 2022

County	2021		2022		Change, 2021-2022	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Agriculture	\$959,773	0.6	\$364,514	0.9	-\$595,259	-62.0
Mining, Including Oil & Gas	\$19,133,218	12.0	\$2,117,747	5.1	-\$17,015,471	-88.9
Utilities	\$284,168	0.2	\$97,699	0.2	-\$186,469	-65.6
Construction	\$41,180,790	25.8	\$14,348,520	34.8	-\$26,832,270	-65.2
Manufacturing	\$6,860,146	4.3	\$1,899,879	4.6	-\$4,960,267	-72.3
Wholesale Trade	\$5,942,817	3.7	\$848,604	2.1	-\$5,094,213	-85.7
Retail Trade	\$8,806,737	5.5	\$1,993,393	4.8	-\$6,813,344	-77.4
Transportation & Warehousing	\$7,830,440	4.9	\$1,877,591	4.6	-\$5,952,849	-76.0
Information	\$1,188,700	0.7	\$282,475	0.7	-\$906,225	-76.2
Finance & Insurance	\$1,390,912	0.9	\$832,764	2.0	-\$558,148	-40.1
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$2,659,495	1.7	\$413,237	1.0	-\$2,246,258	-84.5
Professional & Technical Services	\$6,366,645	4.0	\$1,360,084	3.3	-\$5,006,561	-78.6
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$94,936	0.1	\$35,695	0.1	-\$59,241	-62.4
Administrative & Waste Services	\$9,164,471	5.7	\$2,717,701	6.6	-\$6,446,770	-70.3
Educational Services	\$2,699,387	1.7	\$1,049,865	2.5	-\$1,649,522	-61.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$8,891,816	5.6	\$2,647,215	6.4	-\$6,244,601	-70.2
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	\$3,312,888	2.1	\$1,349,098	3.3	-\$1,963,790	-59.3
Accommodation & Food Services	\$16,559,272	10.4	\$4,363,734	10.6	-\$12,195,538	-73.6
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$3,393,380	2.1	\$772,594	1.9	-\$2,620,786	-77.2
Public Administration	\$4,813,945	3.0	\$1,652,916	4.0	-\$3,161,029	-65.7
Nonclassified	\$7,917,216	5.0	\$181,834	0.4	-\$7,735,382	-97.7
Total	\$159,451,152	100.0	\$41,207,159	100.0	-\$118,243,993	-74.2

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

(Text continued from page 30)

more time to find re-employment, and were less likely to exhaust their benefits than those with fewer weeks of eligibility.

Statewide UI Benefits Expenses

The Unemployment Insurance division of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services paid a total of \$41.2 million in UI benefits in 2022, including \$39.4 million from the state UI trust fund and \$1.8 million from other UI funds (see Figure 5.4, page 31). Looking just at the state UI trust fund, UI benefit expenses decreased \$18.8 million (32.3%) from the \$58.2 million in 2021. In addition, the \$39.4 million in benefits paid from the state UI trust fund was below pre-pandemic levels and the lowest since 2007.

At the industry level, more than one-third of total benefits were paid to those who worked in construction (\$14.3 million, or 34.8%), followed by accommodation & food services (\$4.4 million, or 10.6%) and administrative & waste services (\$2.7 million, or 6.6%; see Table 5.5, page 31). All industries showed large over-the-year decreases in benefit expenses, with most being cut by at least half compared to 2021. The largest decrease was in construction (-\$26.8 million, or -65.2%), followed by mining (-\$17.0 million, or -88.9%) and accommodation & food services (-\$12.2 million, or -73.6%).

Unemployment insurance benefit wage replacement refers to how much of an individual’s average weekly wages were covered by UI benefits, and is calculated by dividing the average weekly benefit by the average weekly wage. Due to federal CARES

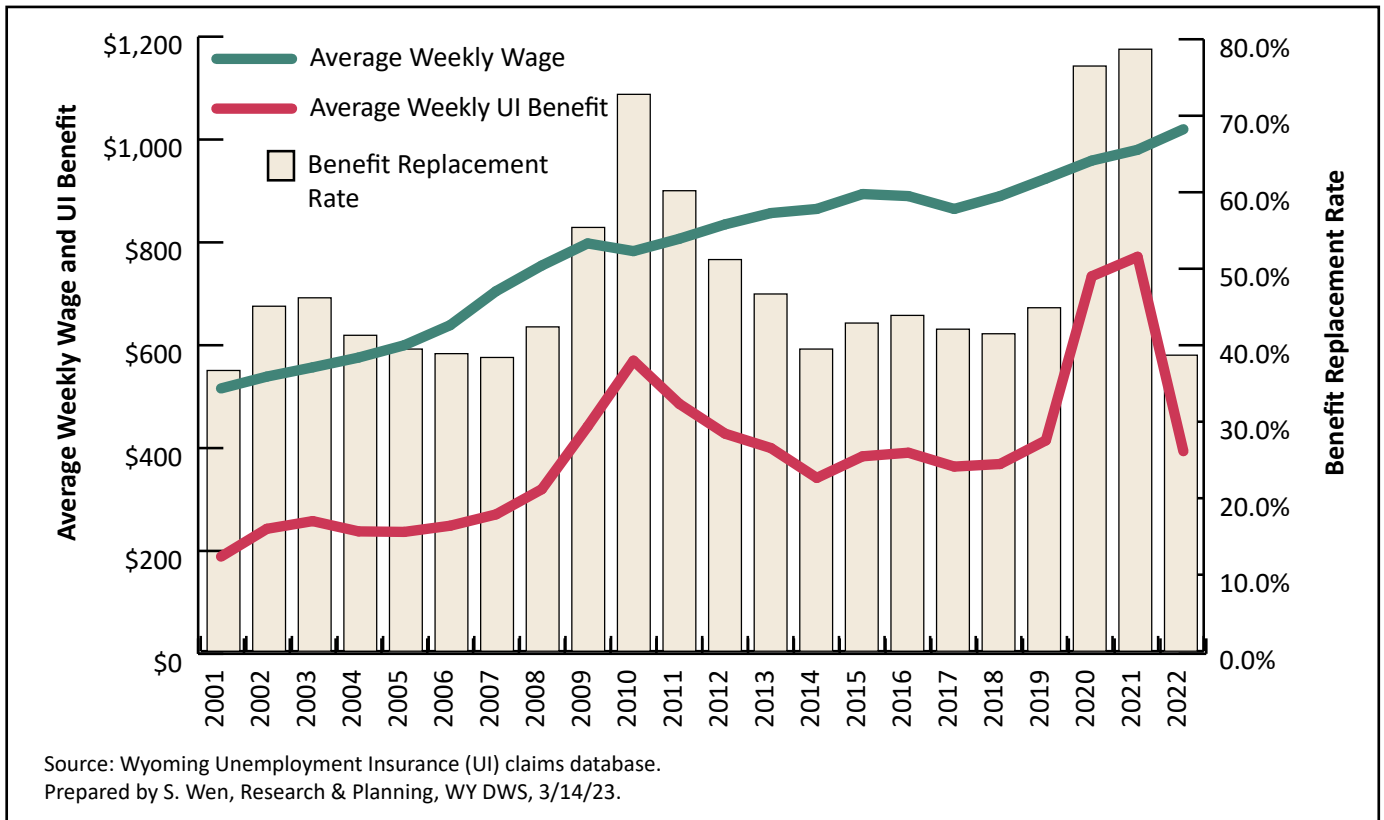


Figure 5.5: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Wage Replacement Rate for Wyoming, 2001-2022

Act funding, wage replacement rates were much higher in 2020 and 2021 compared to 2022 (see Figure 5.5, page 32). The average wage replacement rate across all industries was 38.7%, down substantially from 76.5% in 2020 and 78.7% in 2021, and even lower than the 44.9% in 2019 prior to the pandemic (see Table 5.6).

Historically, higher paying industries had a lower replacement rate, while lower paying industries had a higher rate. In

2022, accommodation & food services had the lowest average weekly wage of \$424 and the highest wage replacement rate of 72.2%. Other industries with higher wage replacement rates included arts, entertainment, & recreation (57.2%) and other services, except public administration (48.3%). Industries with higher wages typically had lower wage replacement rates, such as management of companies & enterprises (6.2%), utilities (24.3%), mining (24.8%).

Table 5.6: Average Weekly Wage, Average Weekly Benefit, and Benefit Replacement Rates for Unemployment Insurance Benefit Recipients in Wyoming, 2020-2022

Industry	Average Weekly Wage				Average Weekly Benefit Amount				Average Weekly Wage Replacement Rate (%)			
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022	2019	2020	2021	2022
Agriculture	\$693	\$701	\$718	\$764	\$450	\$910	\$666	\$365	64.9	129.9	92.8	47.7
Mining	\$1,735	\$1,791	\$1,747	\$1,804	\$481	\$828	\$1,147	\$447	27.7	46.2	65.7	24.8
Utilities	\$1,772	\$1,822	\$1,817	\$1,860	\$498	\$1,138	\$714	\$452	28.1	62.5	39.3	24.3
Construction	\$1,029	\$1,103	\$1,088	\$1,120	\$521	\$833	\$781	\$449	50.7	75.5	71.7	40.1
Manufacturing	\$1,290	\$1,322	\$1,352	\$1,339	\$386	\$723	\$795	\$408	30.0	54.7	58.8	30.5
Wholesale Trade	\$1,224	\$1,263	\$1,246	\$1,297	\$460	\$782	\$973	\$389	37.6	61.9	78.1	30.0
Retail Trade	\$559	\$578	\$611	\$645	\$382	\$855	\$642	\$304	68.4	147.9	105.1	47.2
Transportation & Warehousing	\$1,013	\$1,054	\$1,055	\$1,099	\$484	\$892	\$819	\$398	47.8	84.7	77.6	36.2
Information	\$857	\$885	\$969	\$1,096	\$384	\$825	\$700	\$372	44.7	93.3	72.2	34.0
Finance & Insurance	\$1,208	\$1,292	\$1,402	\$1,675	\$481	\$685	\$671	\$416	39.8	53.0	47.9	24.8
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	\$935	\$967	\$949	\$1,007	\$458	\$803	\$856	\$318	49.0	83.0	90.2	31.6
Professional & Technical Services	\$1,233	\$1,316	\$1,414	\$1,488	\$431	\$764	\$892	\$417	34.9	58.0	63.1	28.0
Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	\$1,987	\$1,940	\$2,732	\$5,509	\$378	\$937	\$798	\$340	19.0	48.3	29.2	6.2
Administrative & Waste Services	\$689	\$729	\$729	\$835	\$429	\$869	\$767	\$365	62.3	119.2	105.3	43.7
Educational Svcs.	\$841	\$853	\$902	\$913	\$610	\$897	\$688	\$416	72.5	105.1	76.4	45.6
Health Care & Social Assistance	\$940	\$973	\$1,020	\$1,061	\$396	\$824	\$586	\$326	42.1	84.7	57.5	30.7
Arts, Ent., & Recreation	\$570	\$582	\$630	\$634	\$410	\$881	\$716	\$363	71.9	151.4	113.6	57.2
Accommodation & Food Services	\$409	\$424	\$440	\$472	\$394	\$804	\$661	\$341	96.3	189.8	150.1	72.2
Other Services (except Public Admin.)	\$705	\$744	\$761	\$797	\$466	\$814	\$793	\$384	66.1	109.5	104.2	48.3
Public Admin.	\$1,007	\$1,015	\$1,044	\$1,054	\$448	\$865	\$614	\$389	44.5	85.3	58.9	36.9
Nonclassified	\$1,226	\$1,856	\$1,745	\$1,815	\$167	\$327	\$767	\$716	13.6	17.6	43.9	39.4
Total	\$924	\$959	\$980	\$1,020	\$415	\$734	\$772	\$394	44.9	76.5	78.7	38.7

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.
Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

Table 5.7 shows UI benefit expenses by county for 2021 and 2022. All counties experienced double-digit percentage decreases in UI benefit expenses over the year. The largest decreases were seen in Natrona (-\$24.9 million, or -82.5%), Laramie (-\$11.8 million, or -68.1), and Campbell (-\$11.3 million, or -84.1%). The amount of benefits paid to out-of-state recipients decreased by \$20.6 million, or 69.9%.

Unemployed workers in Laramie County collected the largest share of UI benefits in 2022 (\$5.6 million, or 13.5% of the total), followed by Natrona (\$5.3 million, or 12.8%). Out-of-state UI recipients collected

\$8.9 million, the largest share of benefits paid.

Conclusion

Wyoming’s UI program saw large decreases in both the number of recipients and benefit expenses from 2021 to 2022, with most industries and counties experiencing double-digit percentage decreases. The data discussed in this article indicate that Wyoming’s economy continued to recover in 2022 from the state’s most recent economic downturn.

Table 5.7: Unemployment Insurance Benefit Expenses by County for Wyoming, 2021-2022

County	2021		2022		Change, 2021-2022	
	UI Benefit	Column %	UI Benefit	Column %	\$	%
Albany	\$4,225,025	2.6	\$1,442,442	3.5	-\$2,782,583	-65.9
Big Horn	\$2,112,121	1.3	\$710,939	1.7	-\$1,401,182	-66.3
Campbell	\$13,388,186	8.4	\$2,125,142	5.2	-\$11,263,044	-84.1
Carbon	\$2,953,739	1.9	\$946,329	2.3	-\$2,007,410	-68.0
Converse	\$4,240,538	2.7	\$464,918	1.1	-\$3,775,620	-89.0
Crook	\$959,685	0.6	\$224,960	0.5	-\$734,725	-76.6
Fremont	\$9,146,826	5.7	\$2,850,900	6.9	-\$6,295,926	-68.8
Goshen	\$1,086,085	0.7	\$280,619	0.7	-\$805,466	-74.2
Hot Springs	\$762,860	0.5	\$117,513	0.3	-\$645,347	-84.6
Johnson	\$1,769,708	1.1	\$408,446	1.0	-\$1,361,262	-76.9
Laramie	\$17,383,595	10.9	\$5,552,088	13.5	-\$11,831,507	-68.1
Lincoln	\$2,842,963	1.8	\$1,123,216	2.7	-\$1,719,747	-60.5
Natrona	\$30,129,917	18.9	\$5,264,907	12.8	-\$24,865,010	-82.5
Niobrara	\$351,374	0.2	\$60,749	0.1	-\$290,625	-82.7
Park	\$5,491,242	3.4	\$1,735,575	4.2	-\$3,755,667	-68.4
Platte	\$1,442,723	0.9	\$388,527	0.9	-\$1,054,196	-73.1
Sheridan	\$4,943,222	3.1	\$1,607,747	3.9	-\$3,335,475	-67.5
Sublette	\$2,533,487	1.6	\$345,827	0.8	-\$2,187,660	-86.3
Sweetwater	\$11,929,393	7.5	\$2,681,872	6.5	-\$9,247,521	-77.5
Teton	\$5,328,417	3.3	\$2,180,754	5.3	-\$3,147,663	-59.1
Uinta	\$3,986,574	2.5	\$867,729	2.1	-\$3,118,845	-78.2
Washakie	\$1,414,865	0.9	\$527,997	1.3	-\$886,868	-62.7
Weston	\$1,005,656	0.6	\$242,715	0.6	-\$762,941	-75.9
Unknown (WY)	\$487,842	0.3	\$153,236	0.4	-\$334,606	-68.6
Out-of-State	\$29,535,109	18.5	\$8,902,012	21.6	-\$20,633,097	-69.9
Total	\$159,451,152	100.0	\$41,207,159	100.0	-\$118,243,993	-74.2

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance (UI) claims database.

Prepared by S. Wen, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

Chapter 6: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

Wyoming Job Openings Fall Modestly from 2021 Record High

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

Labor supply seems to be an enduring concern in Wyoming, with employers often noting difficulty finding workers. This chapter discusses recent Wyoming data on job openings, unemployment, hiring, and quits, and includes comparisons to historical data and U.S. data, based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics’ Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey (JOLTS) and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) programs.

Find it Online

Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey

<https://www.bls.gov/jlt/>

relationship between job openings and unemployment in Wyoming. When the economy is growing, there tend to be more openings than unemployed people. On the other hand, during times of recession or economic downturn, unemployment is higher than job openings. In January 2023, the most recent month for which data were available at the time of publication,

Figure 6.1 illustrates the historical

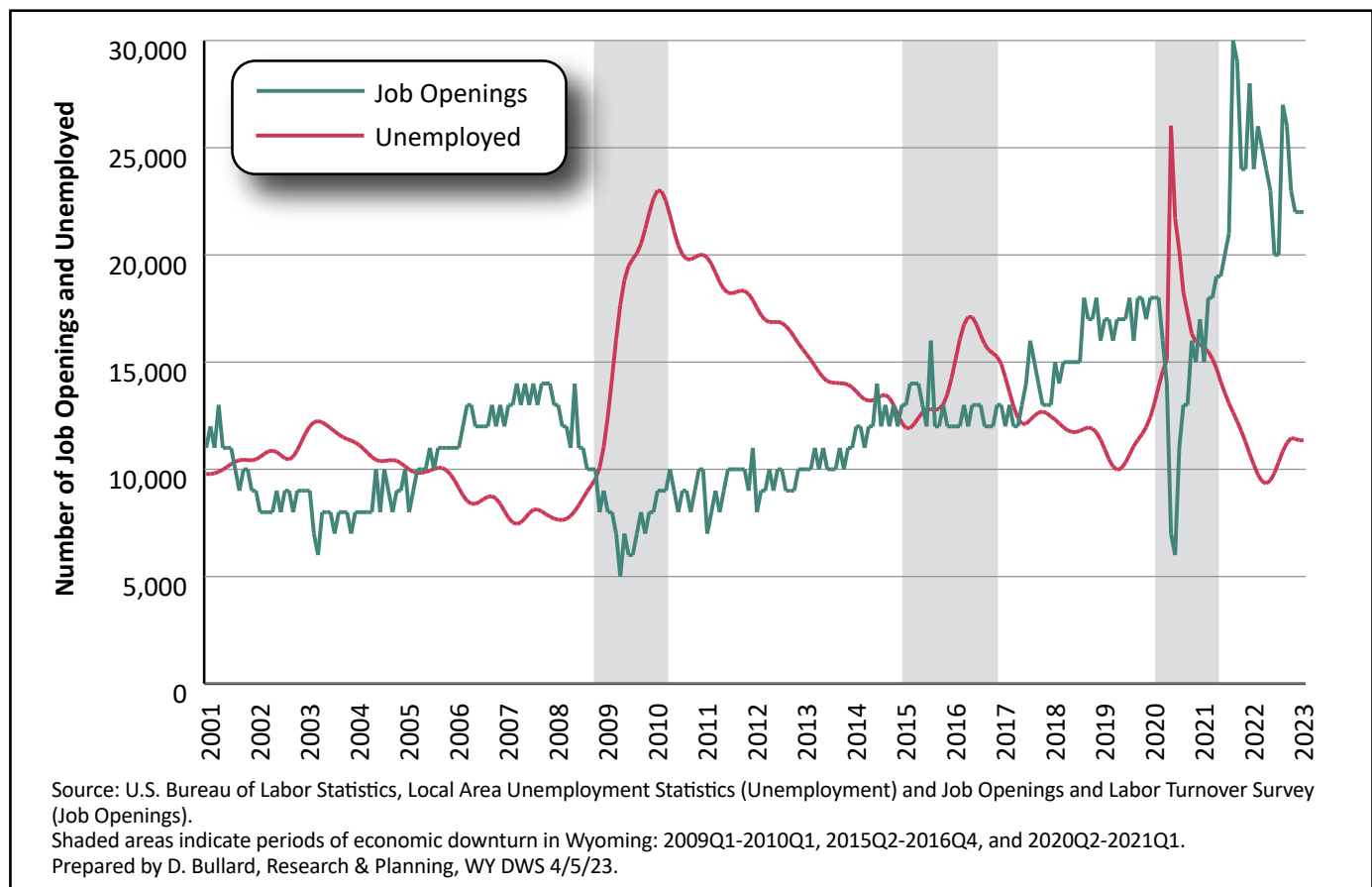


Figure 6.1: Wyoming Job Openings and Unemployment, December 2000 to January 2023

Wyoming had 22,000 job openings and 11,360 unemployed individuals. In other words, there were nearly two (1.9) job openings for each unemployed person.

The number of job openings has fallen from a peak of 30,000 in August 2021, but still remains considerably higher than pre-pandemic levels. Unemployment rose slightly in recent months, increasing by approximately 2,000 people from April 2022 to January 2023. With slightly more unemployed individuals and lower numbers of job openings, it appears that Wyoming’s labor market is not as tight as it was several months ago. The number of job openings per unemployed person fell from 2.7 in February 2022 to 1.9 in January 2023.

openings rate to the U.S. Most of the time, Wyoming has had a higher job opening rate than the U.S. In January 2023, Wyoming had the 20th highest job opening rate of the 50 states (7.1).

The hire rates for Wyoming and the U.S. are shown in Figure 6.3 (see page 37). Wyoming’s hire rate has been consistently higher than the U.S. Recently, the U.S. hire rate trended downward. It fell from 4.6 in November 2021 to 4.1 in January 2023. In contrast, Wyoming’s hire rate rose from 5.0 in November 2021 to 5.9 in January 2023. Additionally, Wyoming had the second highest hire rate of the 50 states in January 2023. Only Alaska had a higher hire rate at 6.7. Wyoming's hire rate was similar to surrounding states like Utah (5.9) and Montana (5.8) but greater

Figure 6.2 compares Wyoming’s job

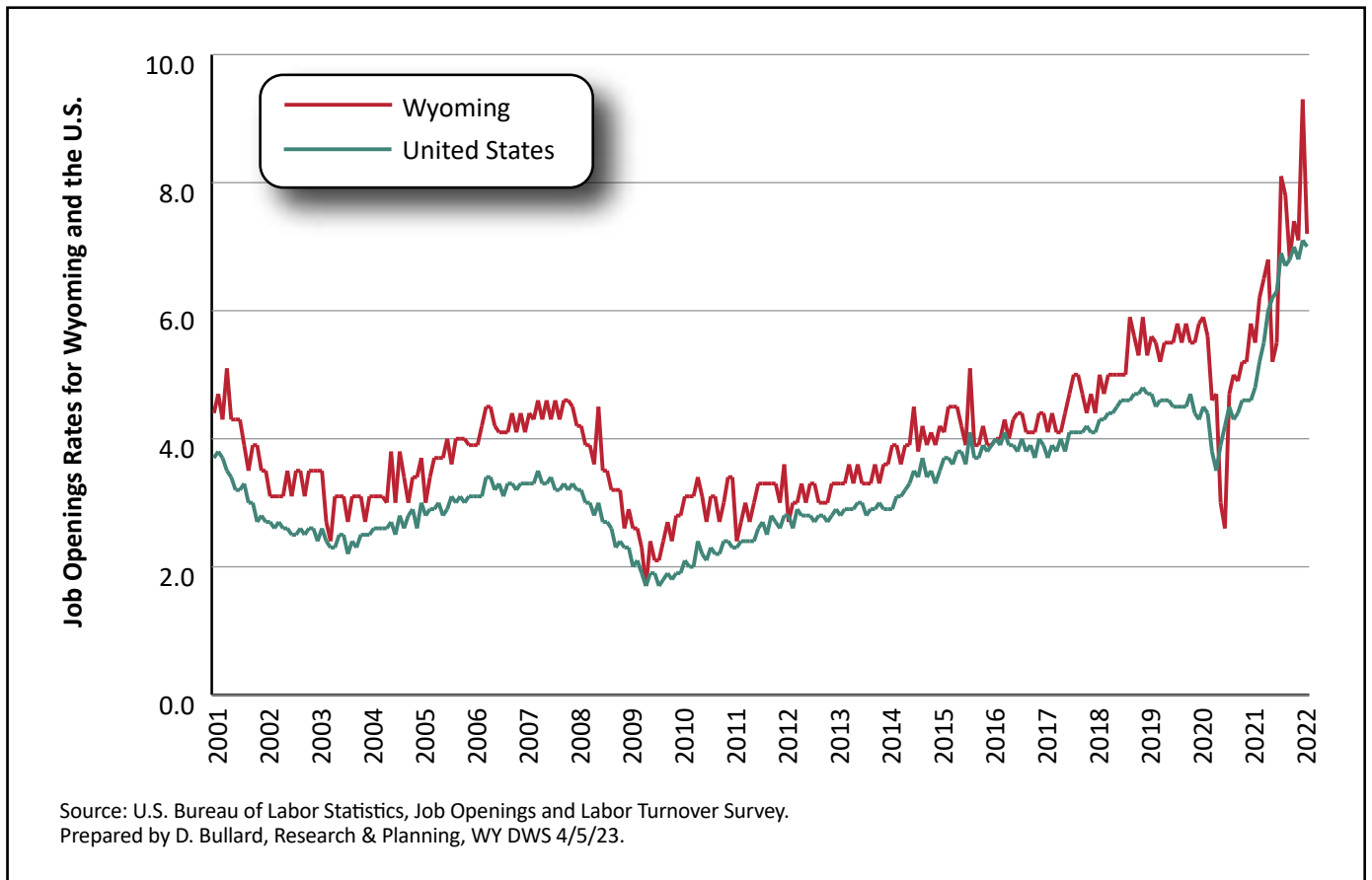


Figure 6.2: U.S. and Wyoming Job Openings Rate, December 2000 to January 2023

than most others (see Figure 6.4).

Wyoming’s quits rate has also been higher than the U.S. rate for most of the past two decades (see Figure 6.5, page 38). The U.S. quits rate fell in recent months, declining from 3.0 in April 2022 to 2.5 in January 2023. This could suggest that nationally, people are less willing to quit their jobs because they are less confident of finding another job. In January 2023, Wyoming’s quit rate was 3.5. The only state with a higher quit rate was Alaska (4.0). By this measure, Wyoming workers seem confident about their economic future and their ability to find work.

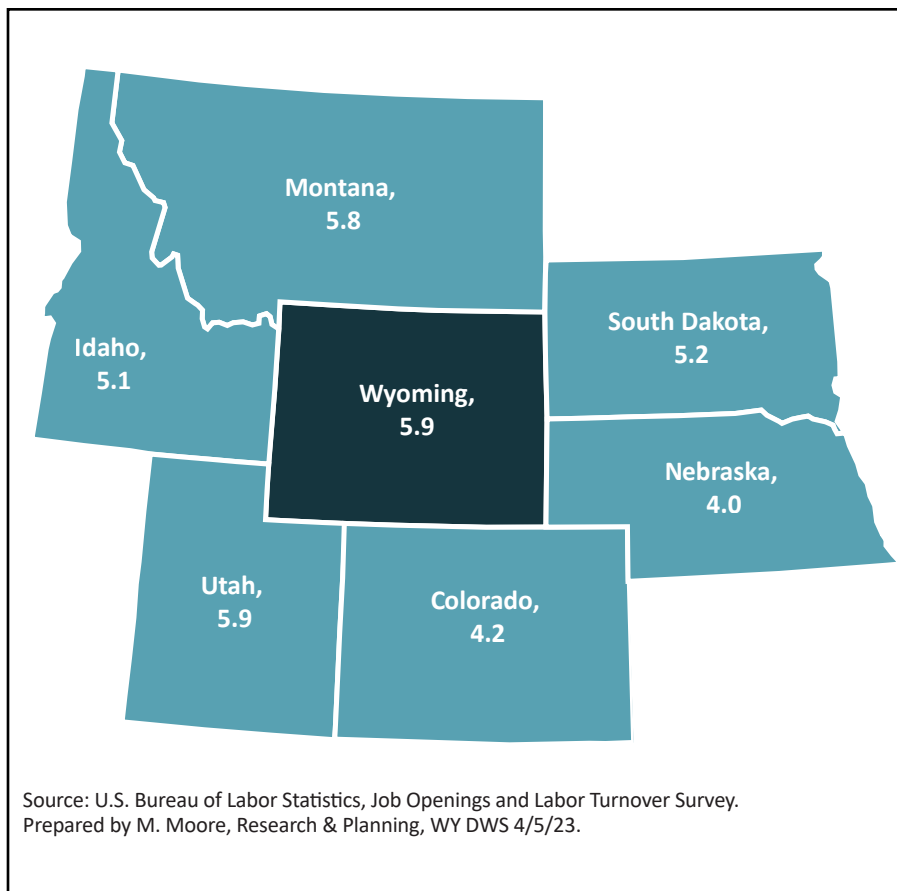


Figure 6.4: Hire Rates for Wyoming and Surrounding States, January 2023

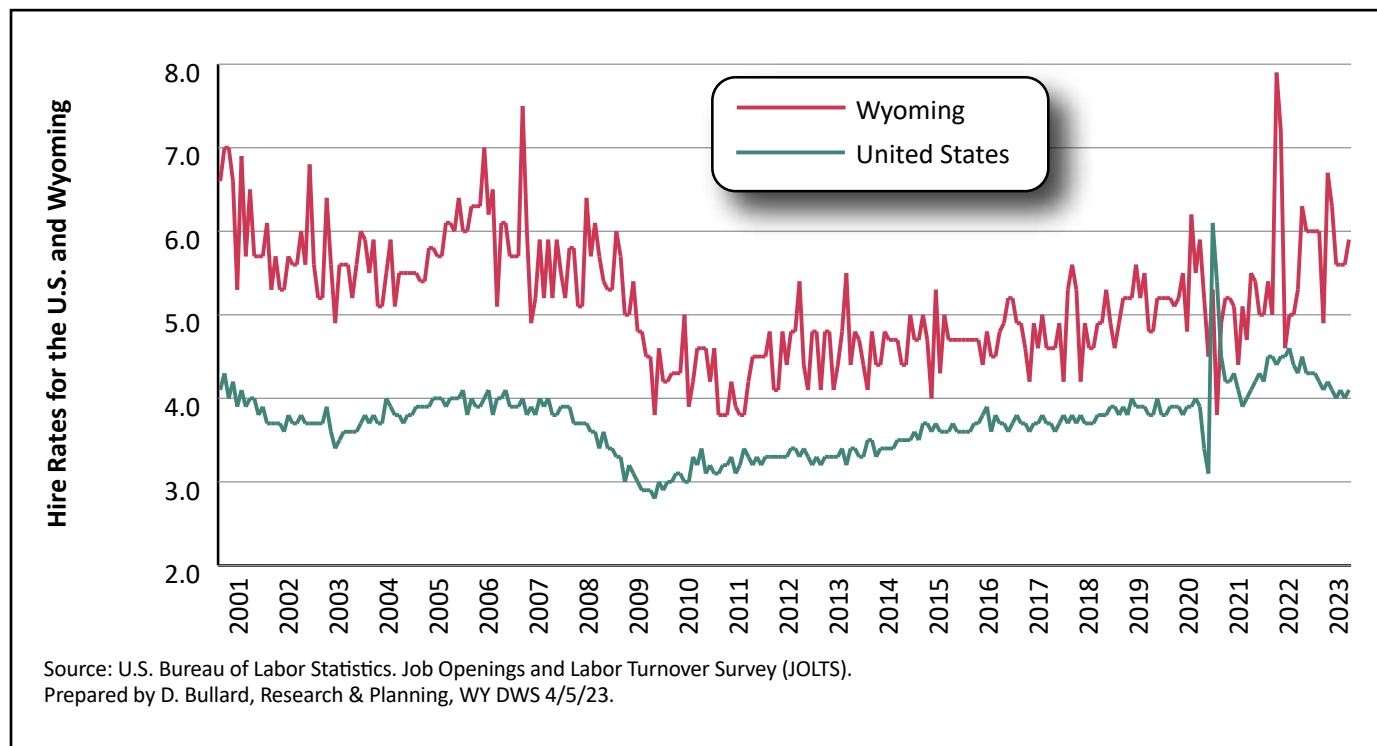


Figure 6.3: U.S. and Wyoming Hire Rates, December 2000 to January 2023

Wyoming had the second highest hire rate and the second highest quit rate of the 50 states. Together, these facts seem

to suggest that Wyoming experienced a high level of turnover in the workforce recently, with a relatively large amount of individuals

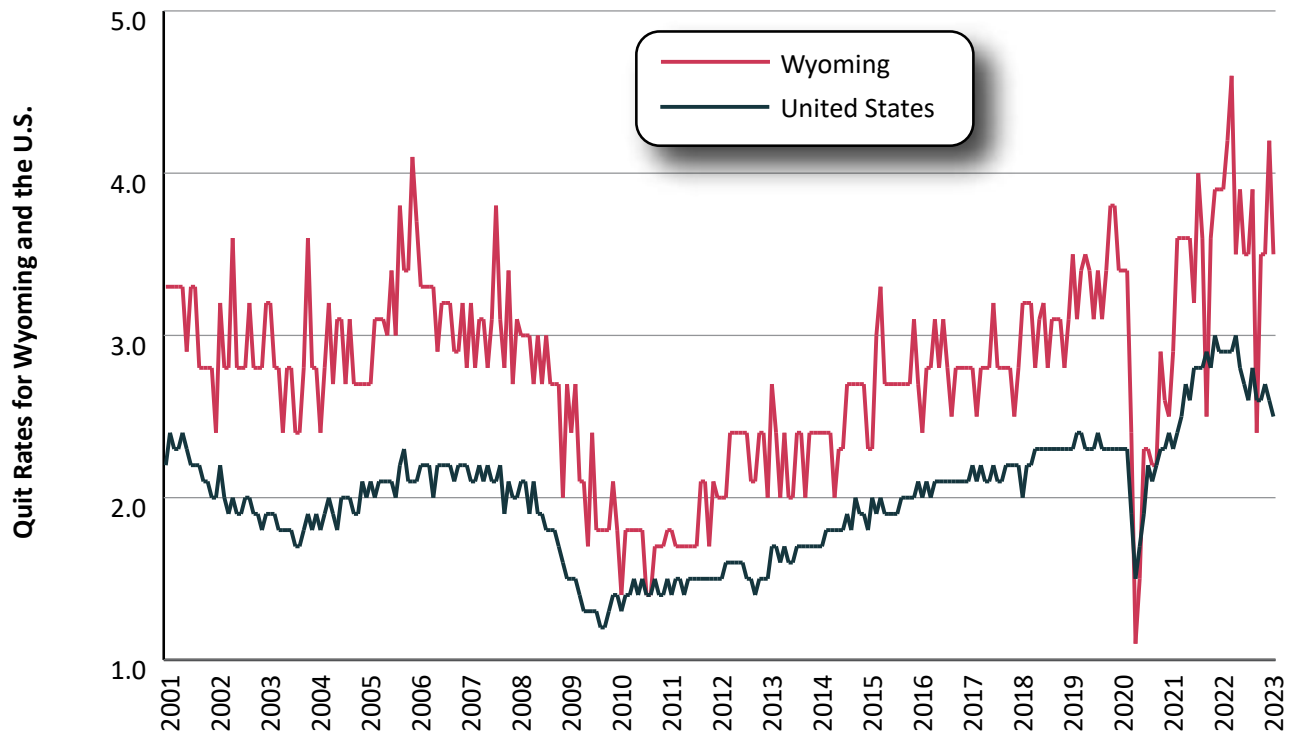
quitting their jobs and getting hired for new jobs.

Additionally, while the U.S. hire rate and quit rate trended downward in recent months, Wyoming’s hire rate increased modestly. This might indicate that while the U.S. economy seems to be slowing slightly, Wyoming’s economy remains healthy and growing. It is important to note, however, that this analysis has relied on data from the JOLTS program, and that other measures of economic activity could yield different conclusions.

Table 6.1: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey Data Rates for the U.S., Wyoming, and Surrounding States, January 2023

State	Job Openings	Hires	Total Separations	Quits	Layoffs and Discharges
U.S.	6.4	4.1	3.8	2.5	1.1
Colorado	6.8	4.2	4.1	2.8	1.0
Idaho	6.4	5.1	4.6	3.2	1.1
Montana	7.7	5.8	5.2	3.5	1.4
Nebraska	6.7	4.0	3.5	2.2	1.1
South Dakota	7.5	5.2	3.9	2.6	1.1
Utah	6.2	5.0	4.2	2.9	1.0
Wyoming	7.1	5.9	5.2	3.5	1.4
Wyoming N	22,000	17,000	15,000	10,000	4,000

Source: Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/7/23.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. Prepared by D. Bullard, Research & Planning, WY DWS 4/5/23.

Figure 6.5: Quit Rates for Wyoming and the U.S., December 2000 to January 2023

Chapter 7: Demographics of the Workforce

Wyoming Sees Large Increase in Nonresident Workers in 2022

by: Michael Moore, Research Supervisor

The Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services publishes detailed demographics tables on an annual basis. These tables contain information such as total number of workers, average annual wage, average number of quarters worked, and average number of employers worked for by gender and age group, and presented by county and industry.

The total number of persons working in Wyoming increased from 340,868 in 2021 to 347,316 in 2022 (6,448, or 1.9%; see Table 7.1). The number of individuals working in Wyoming is based on employers' quarterly wage and employment reports to the Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services; these are referred to as *wage records*. UI covered employment represents approximately 91.5% of Wyoming's total wage and salary employment.

Any individual who had wages in Wyoming at any time from 2000 to 2022 is included in the summary counts presented in this research. Each individual is counted only once.

Over the year, Wyoming experienced a decrease in resident female (-3,145, or -2.3%) and male (-3,996, or -2.5%) workers. At the same time, the number of nonresident workers increased from 43,344

to 56,933 — an increase of 13,589 individuals, or 31.4%. The term *nonresidents* refers to individuals for whom demographic data are not available; these are typically individuals who commute to Wyoming from another state or country for work. Nonresidents also may be individuals who moved to Wyoming for work in 2022 but had not established residency by the end of the year.

Table 7.1: Selected Demographics of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Gender, 2021-2022

Gender				
Gender	2022	2021	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Residents	290,383	297,524	-7,141	-2.4
Women	136,353	139,498	-3,145	-2.3
Men	154,030	158,026	-3,996	-2.5
Nonresidents ^a	56,933	43,344	13,589	31.4
Total	347,316	340,868	6,448	1.9
Age				
Age Group	2022	2021	Over-the-Year Change	
			N	%
Under 20	21,529	22,620	-1,091	-4.8
20-24	29,408	30,885	-1,477	-4.8
25-34	60,246	62,899	-2,653	-4.2
35-44	62,556	63,121	-565	-0.9
45-54	50,802	50,605	197	0.4
55+	65,515	67,045	-1,530	-2.3
Nonresidents ^a	57,260	43,693	13,567	31.1
Total	347,316	340,868	6,448	1.9

^aNonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2001-2022.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/5/23.

The decrease in resident workers and increase in nonresident workers is consistent with trends seen during the last several years. As shown in Figure 7.1, the number of resident men working in Wyoming decreased fairly substantially during each of the last two economic downturns. The number of resident female workers also decreased, but not as drastically. In contrast, the number of nonresident workers has increased quite a bit over the last two years.

From 2012 to 2022, the number of female workers decreased by 11,847 (-8.0%), while the number of resident workers decreased by 28,163 (-15.5%). The number of nonresident workers nearly doubled, from 29,052 to 56,933 (27,881, or 96.0%).

Some nonresident workers may move

to Wyoming for long-term employment. Counts are revised each year as demographic data become available. For example, a man may have been a nonresident worker in Wyoming in 2012, but then obtained a Wyoming driver's license in 2014. When R&P updates its demographics data each year, data are backdated and that person will be counted as a resident male worker.

Quite frequently, however, nonresident workers are individuals who come to Wyoming for seasonal or temporary work. As shown in Table 7.2 (see page 41), nearly one-third (32.4%) of all persons working in leisure & hospitality in 2022 were nonresidents, as were 28.5% of all people working in construction. Once seasonal work or a short-term construction project is completed, those nonresident workers return to their home states.

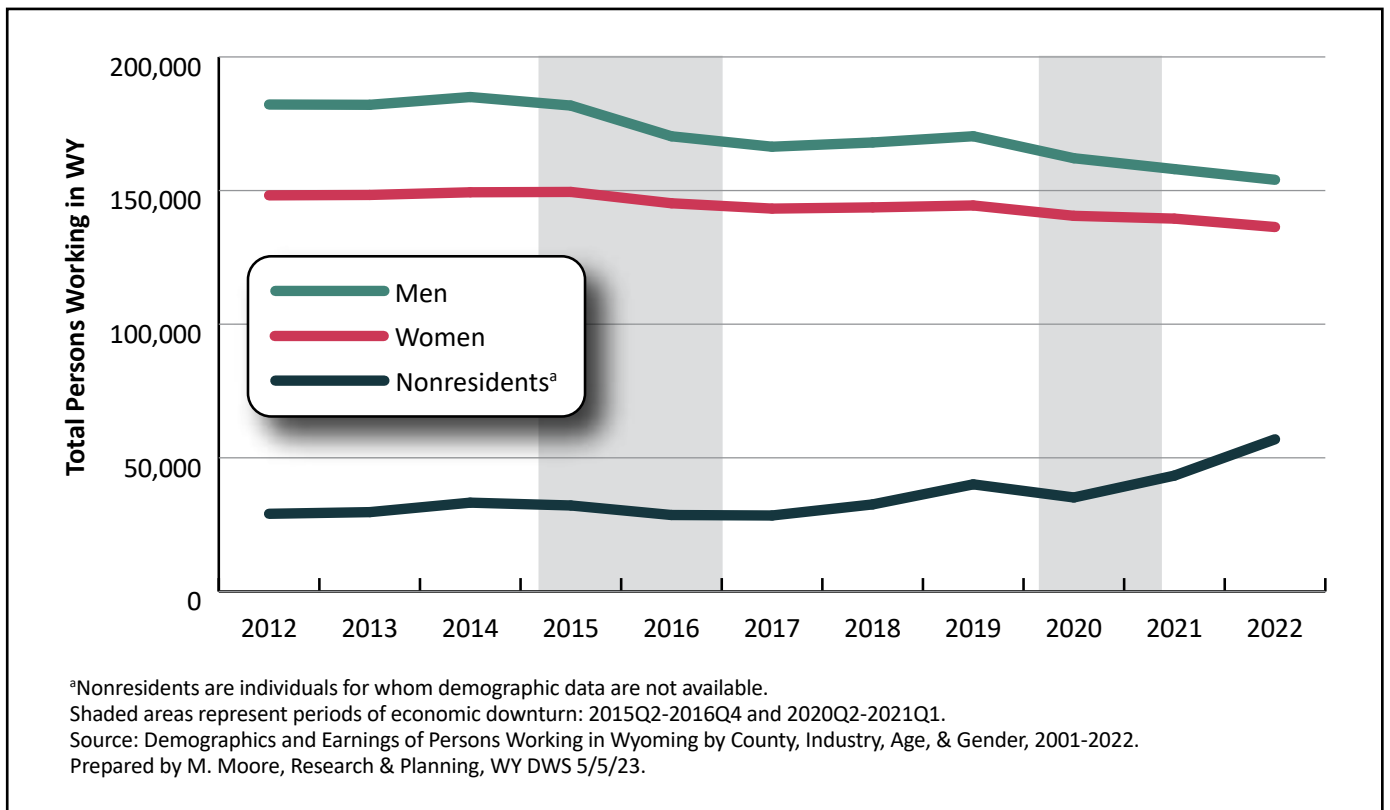


Figure 7.1: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by Gender, 2012-2022

Other industries with longer lasting jobs often have a lower percentage of nonresident workers, such as health care & social assistance (7.8%) and manufacturing (9.0%).

Forthcoming research will attempt to determine how frequently nonresidents stay in Wyoming long enough to establish residency. Preliminary research looked at the number of nonresidents working in Wyoming during each year from 2009 to 2017, and how many of those nonresidents

R&P was able to determine demographics data for five years later.

For example, R&P identified 60,990 nonresidents working in 2009 when that information was first published in 2010. Five years later, R&P was able to identify demographic data for 41.0% of those nonresidents from 2009.

On average, of the nonresidents working in Wyoming each year from 2009 to 2017, R&P was able to identify demographic

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

data for approximately one-third of them within five years. This indicates that approximately one in three nonresidents either stayed in Wyoming long enough to establish residency or collect Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits, while the remaining two out of three did not.

As shown in Table 7.1 (see page 39), the number of persons working in Wyoming decreased for most age groups from 2021 to 2022, with the greatest losses seen in those ages 25-34 (-2,653, or -4.2%), 55 and older (-1,530, or -2.3%), and 20-24 (-1,477, or -4.8%). The number of individuals ages 45-54 increased slightly over the year (197, or 0.4%)

Figure 7.2 (see page 42) illustrates trends in persons working in Wyoming from 2012 to 2022 by age. Noticeable downward trends can be seen in the 25-34 and 45-54 age groups over the last few years. The demographics of Wyoming's population may be

Table 7.2: Total Number of Persons and Nonresidents^a Working at Any Time During the Year by Industry, 2022

NAICS ^b Code	Industry	Total	Nonresidents	
			N	%
11	Agriculture	3,738	740	19.8
21	Mining, Including Oil & Gas	20,805	2,850	13.7
23	Construction	34,254	9,746	28.5
31-33	Manufacturing	13,158	1,182	9.0
42, 48-49, 22	Wholesale Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	23,840	2,340	9.8
44-45	Retail Trade	40,782	5,791	14.2
51	Information	3,692	378	10.2
52-53	Financial Activities	13,452	1,188	8.8
54-56	Professional & Business Services	28,533	5,764	20.2
61	Educational Services	34,559	2,939	8.5
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	38,307	2,988	7.8
71-72	Leisure & Hospitality	57,414	18,605	32.4
81	Other Services, Except Public Administration	8,845	1,308	14.8
92	Public Administration	25,820	1,091	4.2
Total, All Industries		347,316	56,933	16.4

^aNonresidents are individuals for whom demographic data are not available.

^bNorth American Industry Classification System.

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2001-2022.

Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/5/23.

responsible for some of these trends; for example, a large number of baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964) aged out of the 45-54 age group, with fewer generation X (those born from 1965 to 1980) to replace them. The generations discussed in this article were identified by the Pew Research Center (2021).

The number of workers ages 25-34 decreased substantially after 2015. Research & Planning identified several possible reasons for the decline (Moore, 2021), such as the large number of millennials (those born from 1981 to 1996) moving away, working in another state, or

working gig-type jobs that are not covered by Wyoming UI, and therefore not found in wage records.

In addition, Wyoming saw a sharp decrease of workers ages 55 and older since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. It is possible that many older workers left the workforce or retired during the pandemic. Nationally, Montes, Smith, and Dajon (2022) observed a "retirement boom" in the years since the pandemic, and noted that the share of retired workers was 1.5 percentage points higher in 2022 compared to 2019, prior to the pandemic. Castro (2021) stated that

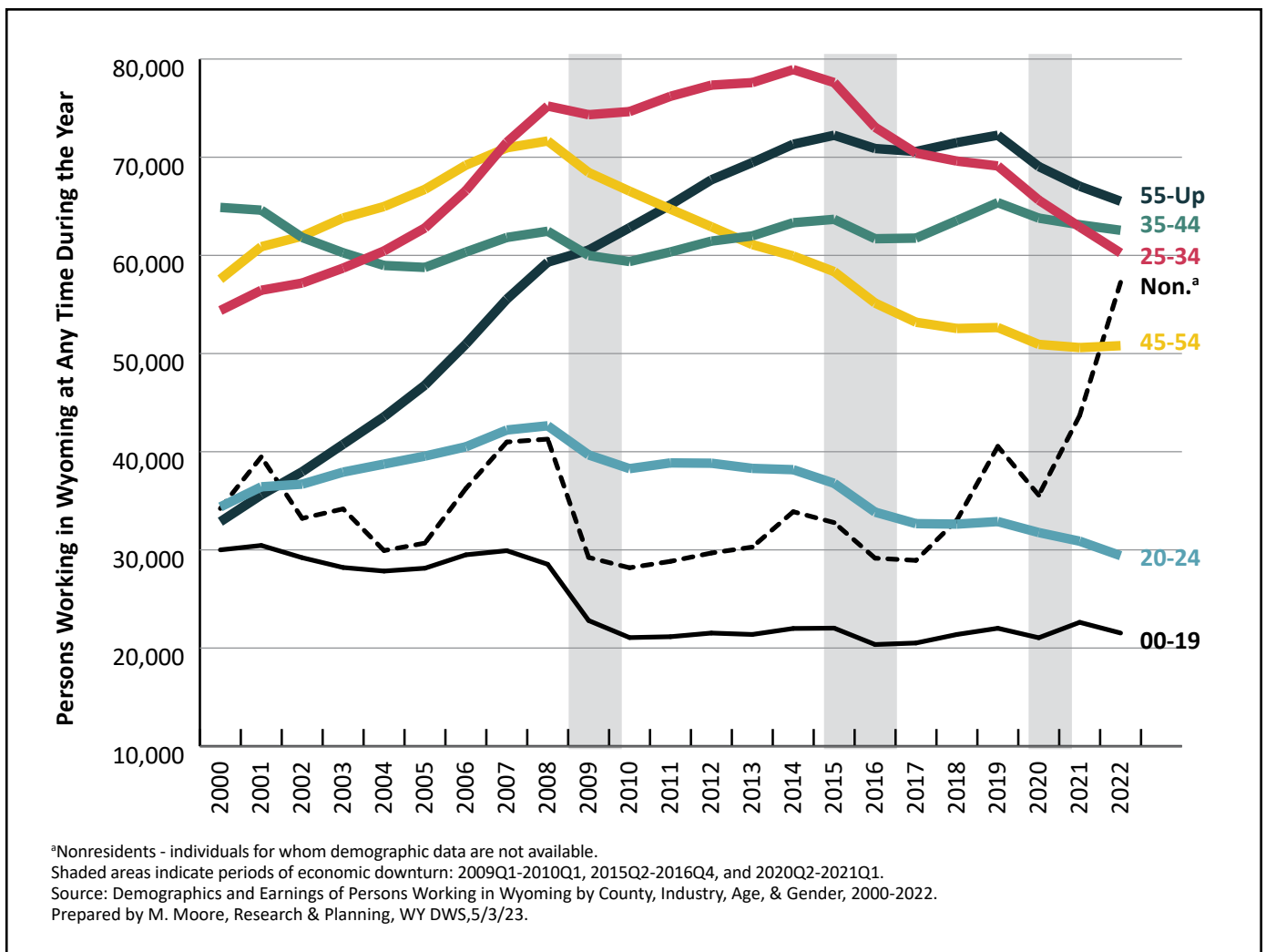


Figure 7.2: Total Number of Persons Working in Wyoming at Any Time by Age, 2000-2022

as of August 2021, more than 3 million people retired earlier than expected due to the pandemic.

The substantial increase in nonresidents working in Wyoming may be an indication that Wyoming employers had to search outside of state for workers because of younger workers leaving the state and older workers retiring sooner than expected.

Despite the decline in recent years, individuals ages 55 and older contributed the largest share of all persons working in

Wyoming in 2022. Of the 347,316 people working in Wyoming at any time during the year, nearly one in five (18.9%) were 55 or older (see Table 7.3, page 43).

Older workers made up an even greater proportion of all persons working in some of the Wyoming's least populous counties. For example, nearly one in three (30.7%) of the 976 people working in Niobrara County were 55 or older. Other examples of counties where older workers made up greater percentages of the total included Washakie (27.2%), Hot Springs (25.4%), Big Horn (24.5%), and Weston (24.5%) counties.

Table 7.3: Persons Ages 55 and Older Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year by County, 2022

County	Total	55 and Older	
		N	%
Albany	21,235	3,249	15.3
Big Horn	5,106	1,250	24.5
Campbell	31,025	5,453	17.6
Carbon	8,502	1,665	19.6
Converse	7,151	1,422	19.9
Crook	3,361	797	23.7
Fremont	19,227	4,293	22.3
Goshen	5,209	1,249	24.0
Hot Springs	2,391	608	25.4
Johnson	4,032	982	24.4
Laramie	58,860	11,418	19.4
Lincoln	9,348	1,833	19.6
Natrona	48,689	9,009	18.5
Niobrara	976	300	30.7
Park	16,394	3,833	23.4
Platte	4,372	1,025	23.4
Sheridan	16,314	3,540	21.7
Sublette	4,970	953	19.2
Sweetwater	26,912	4,405	16.4
Teton	34,180	4,197	12.3
Uinta	10,358	1,870	18.1
Washakie	4,209	1,144	27.2
Weston	2,960	724	24.5
Unclassified	1,535	296	19.3
Total	347,316	65,515	18.9

Source: Demographics and Earnings of Persons Working in Wyoming by County, Industry, Age, & Gender, 2001-2022. Prepared by M. Moore, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 5/5/23.

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Chapter 8: Educational Attainment

Wyoming Again Trails U.S. in Post-Secondary Degrees in 2021

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

Although a larger proportion of Wyoming’s population had at least a high school diploma in 2021, a larger percentage of people in the United States as a whole had a bachelor’s degree or higher. Within the state, a larger proportion of women compared to men had both a high school diploma or higher and a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Community Survey, which was the most recent data available at the time of publication. Five-year estimates, which are calculated using sample data from the target year and the four preceding years, were used because they are more accurate for areas with smaller populations, such as Wyoming. The data in this chapter refer to all persons age 25 or older.

This chapter uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2021 American

As shown in Table 8.1 and Figure 8.1 (see page 45), in 2021 93.6% of Wyoming

Table 8.1: Educational Attainment by Gender for Persons ages 25 and Older in Wyoming and the U.S. (2021 ACS 5-Year Estimates)

	Total		Men		Women	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wyoming						
Population 25 Years and Over	395,348	100.0	201,494	100.0	193,854	100.0
Less than 9th Grade	7,224	1.8	4,148	2.1	3,076	1.6
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	18,132	4.6	10,555	5.2	7,577	3.9
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	107,814	27.3	59,956	29.8	47,858	24.7
Some College, No Degree	97,615	24.7	49,232	24.4	48,383	25.0
Associate’s Degree	48,945	12.4	21,483	10.7	27,462	14.2
Bachelor’s Degree	73,255	18.5	34,291	17.0	38,964	20.1
Graduate or Professional Degree	42,363	10.7	21,829	10.8	20,534	10.6
High School Graduate or Higher	369,992	93.6	186,791	92.7	183,201	94.5
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	115,618	29.2	56,120	27.9	59,498	30.7
U.S.						
Population 25 Years and Over	228,193,464	100.0	111,262,033	100.0	116,931,431	100.0
Less than 9th Grade	10,860,370	4.8	5,498,656	4.9	5,361,714	4.6
9th to 12th Grade, No Diploma	13,412,111	5.9	7,217,343	6.5	6,194,768	5.3
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	59,996,344	26.3	30,731,986	27.6	29,264,358	25.0
Some College, No Degree	44,048,941	19.3	21,367,303	19.2	22,681,638	19.4
Associate’s Degree	19,972,235	8.8	8,718,326	7.8	11,253,909	9.6
Bachelor’s Degree	48,482,060	21.2	23,068,721	20.7	25,413,339	21.7
Graduate or Professional Degree	31,421,403	13.8	14,659,698	13.2	16,761,705	14.3
High School Graduate or Higher	203,920,983	89.4	98,546,034	88.6	105,374,949	90.1
Bachelor’s Degree or Higher	79,903,463	35.0	37,728,419	33.9	42,175,044	36.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey five-year estimates.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 3/15/23.

residents aged 25 or older had at least a high school diploma or equivalent compared to 89.4% of those in the United States as a whole. However, only 29.2% of Wyoming’s population had a bachelor’s degree or higher compared to 35.0% of those nationwide.

Among Wyoming residents, a larger proportion of women had a high school diploma or equivalent (94.5%) than men

(92.7%). Similarly, a larger percentage of women had a bachelor’s degree or higher (30.7%) compared to men (27.9%; see Figure 8.2). A larger proportion of women in Wyoming had an associate’s degree (14.2%) compared to men (10.7%), as well as a bachelor’s degree (20.1% compared to 17.0%). A nearly equal proportion of men (10.8%) and women (10.6%) held graduate or professional degrees.

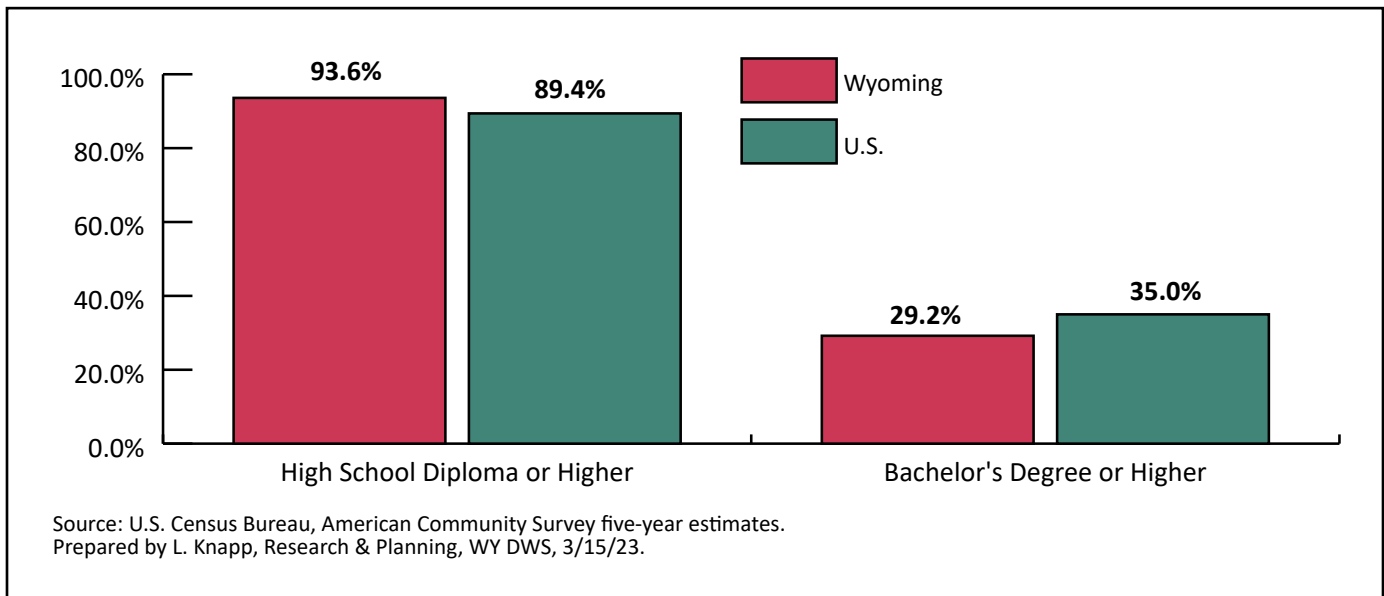


Figure 8.1: Educational Attainment for Wyoming and U.S. Populations, 2021

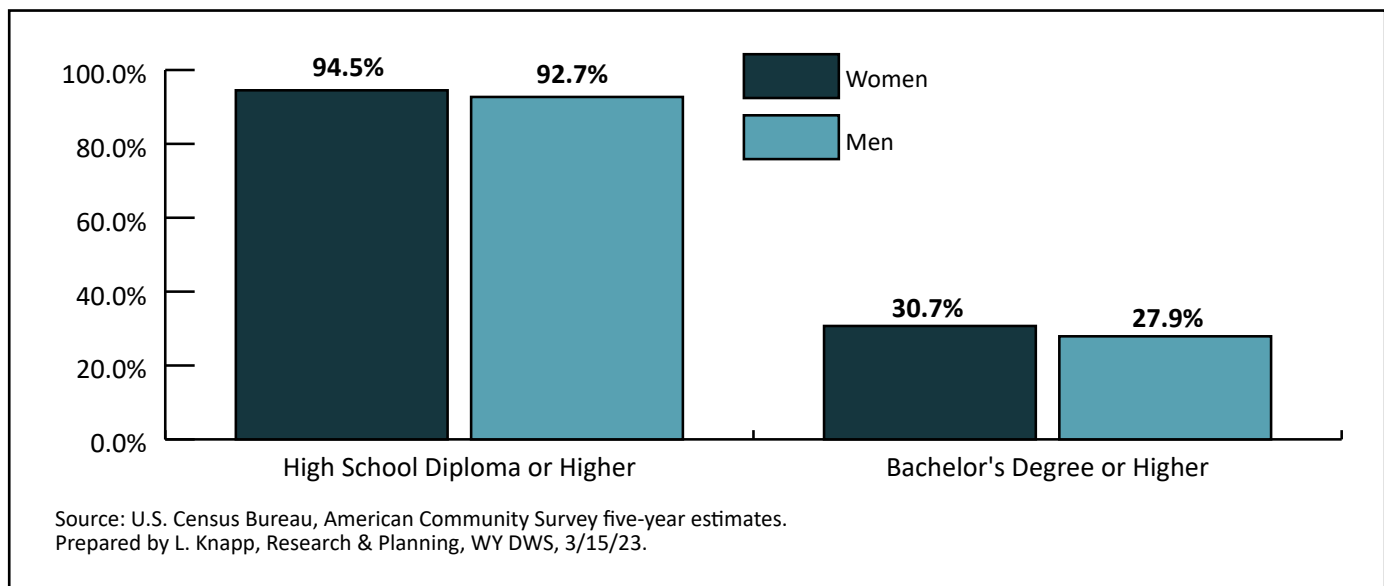


Figure 8.2: Educational Attainment for Wyoming Population by Gender, 2021

Chapter 9: Industry and Occupational Employment Projections

New Short-Term Projections Show Job Growth for Wyoming

by: Laura Yetter, Senior Economist

Wyoming is projected to gain nearly 6,000 new jobs from second quarter 2022 (2022Q2) to second quarter 2024 (2024Q2) according to the newest short-term industry and occupational projections from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services. This is a 2.1% increase in the number of jobs in Wyoming.

Projections are based on historical trends of how employment levels respond to market conditions. Wyoming experienced three periods of economic downturn over the last 13 years: 2009Q1 to 2010Q1, 2015Q2 to 2016Q4, and 2020Q2 to 2021Q1. An *economic downturn* is defined by R&P 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 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

The projections discussed in this article were prepared during a period of increased employment and wage growth for Wyoming. As the state recovered from the most recent economic downturn, over-the-year job growth in 2022 was seen in most industries, most notably mining and leisure & hospitality (see Chapter 2).

Industry Projections

Industries are classified according to the North American Industry Classification

Find it Online

Short-Term Industry and Occupational Projections, 2021-2023

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

System, (NAICS). The industry projections are developed at the three-digit NAICS subsector level and then summed to the two-digit major industries shown in Table 9.1 (see page 47). The full industry projections table with three-digit NAICS subsectors are available online.

Short-term industry projections indicate that Wyoming's employment is expected to increase from 274,224 in 2022Q2 to 279,997 in 2024Q2, an increase of 5,773 jobs, or 2.1%. At the two-digit sector level, the largest increases in employment are projected for mining, including oil & gas (1,466, or 9.1%), health care & social assistance (888, or 2.7%), and professional, scientific, & technical services (816, or 7.8%). The only notable projected decreases in private sector employment is found in utilities (-47, or -2.0%). Total government employment is projected to remain largely unchanged (-9, or 0.0%).

Occupational Projections

Staffing patterns from the Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program were used for occupational projections. These staffing patterns are

prepared in partnership with the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and are updated twice a year. This

survey collects wage and salary information for all full- and part-time Wyoming workers in nonfarm

industries, subsequently producing occupational employment estimates by metropolitan, non-metropolitan area, industry, and ownership. These estimates are then combined with the industry projections in the Projections Suite software program to cross-reference industry and occupational codes by the occupational job projection.

Occupations are assigned using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. Occupational projections are prepared at the major group (two-digit), minor group (three-digit), and detailed occupation (six-digit) levels. For example, Box 9.1 (see page 48) shows a sample of the structure for building & grounds cleaning & maintenance occupations, which has the major group (two-digit) code of 37-0000. Within this major group are three minor groups (three-digit), one of which is building cleaning & pest control workers (SOC 37-2000). Within that minor group are several detailed occupations, including maids & housekeeping cleaners (SOC 37-2012) and pest control workers (SOC 37-2021).

In addition to growth or decline, short-term occupational projections also take into consideration

Table 9.1: Short-Term Industry Employment Projections for Wyoming by 2-Digit NAICS^a Code, 2022Q2-2024Q2

NAICS ^a Code	Industry Name	Base 2022Q2	Projected 2024Q2	Change, 2022-2024	
				N	%
Total		274,224	279,997	5,773	2.1
11	Agriculture	2,777	2,811	34	1.2
21	Mining	16,073	17,539	1,466	9.1
22	Utilities	2,300	2,253	-47	-2.0
23	Construction	21,572	22,079	507	2.4
31-33	Manufacturing	10,071	10,110	39	0.4
42	Wholesale Trade	7,685	8,010	325	4.2
44-45	Retail Trade	30,219	30,269	50	0.2
48-49	Transportation & Warehousing	12,604	12,599	-5	0.0
51	Information	3,038	3,050	12	0.4
52	Finance & Insurance	7,387	7,580	193	2.6
53	Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,039	4,146	107	2.6
54	Professional, Scientific, & Tech. Services	10,514	11,330	816	7.8
55	Mgmt. of Companies & Enterprises	932	1,007	75	8.0
56	Admin & Waste Mgmt. & Remediation Services	9,072	9,317	245	2.7
61	Educational Svcs.	28,492	28,733	241	0.8
62	Health Care & Social Assistance	32,991	33,879	888	2.7
71	Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	3,977	4,101	124	3.1
72	Accommodation & Food Services	33,564	34,269	705	2.1
81	Other Services (except Government)	7,069	7,076	7	0.1
	Government	29,848	29,839	-9	0.0
	Federal Gov., Excluding Post Office	6,644	6,653	9	0.1
	State Gov. Excluding Education & Hospitals	8,212	8,193	-19	-0.2
	Local Gov., Excluding Education & Hospitals	14,992	14,993	1	0.0

^a North American Industry Classification System.
 N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.
 Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.
 Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/17/23.

anticipated openings due to workers exiting the workforce (*exits*) or changing occupations (*transfers*) from 2022Q2 to 2024Q2. *Total openings* are the sum of projected growth or decline in the number of jobs in a given occupation, plus the number of exits and transfers.

Projected growth or decline is a small component of total openings. In addition to the nearly 6,000 job openings due to growth, Wyoming is projected to have 28,840 openings due to exits and 39,884 openings due to transfers, or 74,636 total openings.

The 10 occupations with the greatest number of projected growth openings for Wyoming are shown in Table 9.2 (see page 49). Roustabouts, oil & gas is projected to add the greatest number of jobs (362, or 21.4%), followed by heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers (274, or 4.2%), general & operations managers (251, or 3.9%), and service unit operators, oil & gas (217, or 20.1%). Of the 10 occupations with the greatest number of projected growth openings, only three (heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers, general & operations managers and registered nurses) require

some education beyond a high school diploma.

Of the 74,636 total projected openings, the majority require a high school diploma or less (see Figure 9.1, page 50). Jobs requiring no formal education make up 32.6% of all projected openings, while those requiring a high school diploma account for 39.8%, a combined 72.4%. In other words, jobs requiring some postsecondary education account for slightly over one-fourth (27.6%) of all projected openings. Occupations requiring a bachelor’s degree account for 13.6% of the total projected openings.

Table 9.3 (see page 51) shows the top five occupations by total projected openings for each educational requirement. Occupations with no formal educational requirement make up approximately one in three (32.6%) total job openings. The greatest projected openings in this group include fast food & counter workers (3,028), retail salespersons (2,551), and cashiers (2,318).

Occupations requiring a high school diploma or equivalent account for the

Box 9.1: Sample of the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System for Selected Groups

Level	SOC Code	Title
Major Group (2-Digit)	37-0000	Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Occupations
Minor Group (3-Digit)	37-1000	Supervisors of Building & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Housekeeping & Janitorial Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Landscaping, Lawn Service, & Groundskeeping Workers
Minor Group (3-Digit)	37-2000	Building Cleaning & Pest Control Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2012	Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2021	Pest Control Workers
Minor Group (3-Digit)	37-3000	Grounds Maintenance Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-3011	Landscaping & Groundskeeping Workers
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2012	Pesticide Handlers, Sprayers, & Applicators, Vegetation
Detailed Occupation (6-Digit)	37-2013	Tree Trimmers & Pruners

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

largest proportion of total openings (39.8%). The greatest projected growth can be seen in occupations such as office clerks, general (2,128), stockers & order fillers (1,570), and home health & personal care aides (1,247).

Occupations requiring a post-secondary non-degree award or some college, no degree, make up approximately one in 10 (9.6%) total projected openings. Of the 7,132 projected openings in this group, approximately one in four (1,853) are heavy & tractor-trailer truck drivers.

Other occupations requiring a post-secondary certificate or some college that have relatively large numbers of total projected openings include bookkeeping, accounting, & auditing clerks (1,061) and nursing assistants (891).

The occupations requiring an associate's degree account for 2.0% of total projected openings. The occupations with the greatest number of projected openings are preschool teachers, except special education (219), forest & conservation

Table 9.2: Short-Term Occupational Employment Projections for the Top 10 Occupations in Wyoming with the Greatest Number of Projected Growth Openings, 2022-2024

SOC ^a Code	SOC Title	Base Employment (2022Q2)	Projected Employment (2024Q2)	Change (Growth)		Types of Openings				Requirements		
				N	%	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total	Education	Ex-perience	Training
00-0000	Total, All Occupations	288,794	294,706	5,912	2.1	28,840	39,884	5,912	74,636			
47-5071	Roustabouts, Oil & Gas	1,689	2,051	362	21.4	94	333	362	789	No formal education	None	Moderate OJT ^b
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,597	6,871	274	4.2	626	953	274	1,853	Post-secondary non-degree	None	Short-term OJT ^b
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	6,420	6,671	251	3.9	301	834	251	1,386	Bachelor's degree	5 years or more	None
47-5013	Service Unit Operators, Oil & Gas	1,081	1,298	217	20.1	60	212	217	489	No formal education	None	Moderate OJT ^b
47-1011	First-Line Supervisors of Construction Trades & Extraction Workers	3,011	3,197	186	6.2	202	374	186	762	High school diploma or equivalent	5 years or more	None
35-2014	Cooks, Restaurant	2,729	2,888	159	5.8	388	474	159	1,021	No formal education	Less than 5 years	Moderate OJT ^b
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,831	7,968	137	1.8	997	994	137	2,128	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Short-term OJT ^b
47-2061	Construction Laborers	3,876	3,987	111	2.9	279	488	111	878	No formal education	None	Short-term OJT ^b
49-9041	Industrial Machinery Mechanics	1,931	2,031	100	5.2	140	204	100	444	High school diploma or equivalent	None	Long-term OJT ^b
29-1141	Registered Nurses	4,826	4,913	87	1.8	312	242	87	641	Bachelor's degree	None	None

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

^bOn-the-job training.

N/D = Not discloseable due to confidentiality.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/27/23.

technicians (149), and paralegals & legal assistants (146).

Occupations requiring a bachelor's degree make up the greatest proportion of all occupations that require some post-secondary education, and account for 13.6% of all projected openings. General & operations managers show the greatest number of projected openings (1,386), followed by registered nurses (641) and short-term substitute teachers (636).

Occupations requiring a master's degree account for 1.2% of total projected openings. The occupations

with the greatest projected openings are educational, guidance, school, & vocational counselors (123), followed by nurse practitioners (86) and education administrators, kindergarten through secondary (68).

Finally, occupations requiring a doctoral or professional degree represent the fewest projected openings (869) of all educational groups and make up 1.2% of all projected openings. Lawyers have the greatest number of projected openings (182), followed by physical therapists (84) and post-secondary teachers, all other (66).

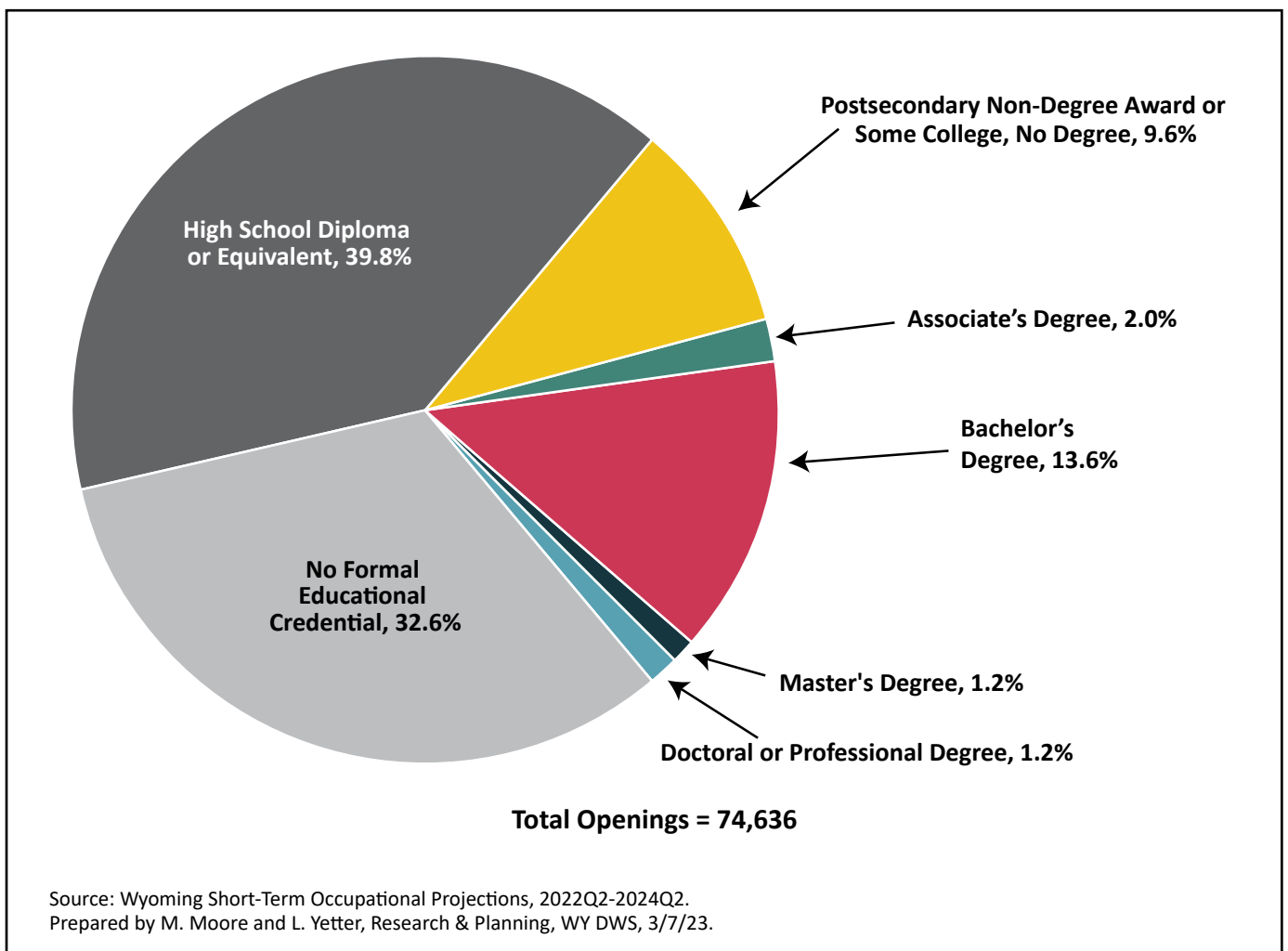


Figure 9.1: Projected Total Job Openings in Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2022-2024

Table 9.3: Top 5 Occupations by Total Projected Openings for Wyoming by Educational Requirement, 2022-2024

SOC ^a Code	Occupation	Employment		Openings Due to:			
		2022Q2	2024Q2	Exits	Transfers	Growth	Total
No Formal Educational Credential							
35-3023	Fast Food & Counter Workers	6,937	6,961	1,507	1,497	24	3,028
41-2031	Retail Salespersons	8,672	8,699	1,116	1,408	27	2,551
41-2011	Cashiers	6,272	6,232	1,201	1,157	-40	2,318
35-3031	Waiters & Waitresses	3,983	4,027	678	946	44	1,668
37-2011	Janitors & Cleaners, Except Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	4,789	4,848	669	676	59	1,404
	Total	72,547	73,987	10,261	12,665	1,440	24,366
High School Diploma or Equivalent							
43-9061	Office Clerks, General	7,831	7,968	997	994	137	2,128
53-7065	Stockers & Order Fillers	4,348	4,424	562	932	76	1,570
31-1120	Home Health & Personal Care Aides	3,529	3,686	585	505	157	1,247
47-2073	Operating Engineers & Other Construction Equip.	4,081	4,156	293	544	75	912
35-1012	First-Line Supervisors of Food Prep. & Serving	2,663	2,705	271	568	42	881
	Total	117,593	119,518	11,242	16,534	1,925	29,701
Postsecondary Non-Degree Award or Some College, No Degree							
53-3032	Heavy & Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	6,597	6,871	626	953	274	1,853
43-3031	Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	3,926	4,010	532	445	84	1,061
31-1131	Nursing Assistants	2,782	2,831	367	475	49	891
25-9045	Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	3,620	3,650	433	414	30	877
31-9092	Medical Assistants	981	1,021	92	185	40	317
	Total	27,535	28,179	2,834	3,654	644	7,132
Associate's Degree							
25-2011	Preschool Teachers, Except Special Ed.	946	961	88	116	15	219
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	602	603	32	116	1	149
23-2011	Paralegals & Legal Assistants	507	540	44	69	33	146
29-2056	Veterinary Technologists & Technicians	350	382	24	47	32	103
29-1292	Dental Hygienists	552	568	47	25	16	88
	Total	6,611	6,821	487	828	210	1,525
Bachelor's Degree							
11-1021	General & Operations Managers	6,420	6,671	301	834	251	1,386
29-1141	Registered Nurses	4,826	4,913	312	242	87	641
25-3031	Substitute Teachers, Short-Term	2,575	2,620	318	273	45	636
13-2011	Accountants & Auditors	2,178	2,258	135	246	80	461
25-2021	Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Ed.	2,530	2,551	171	197	21	389
	Total	53,023	54,398	3,285	5,473	1,375	10,133
Master's Degree							
21-1012	Ed., Guidance, & Career Counselors & Advisors	690	699	44	70	9	123
29-1171	Nurse Practitioners	413	454	20	25	41	86
11-9032	Ed. Admin., Kindergarten through Secondary	432	436	24	40	4	68
25-4022	Librarians & Media Collections Specialists	329	331	39	26	2	67
21-1023	Mental Health & Substance Abuse Social Workers	282	291	29	23	9	61
	Total	5,001	5,134	349	428	133	910
Doctoral or Professional Degree							
23-1011	Lawyers	1,206	1,273	62	53	67	182
29-1123	Physical Therapists	596	626	30	24	30	84
25-1199	Postsecondary Teachers, All Other	384	386	35	29	2	66
29-1051	Pharmacists	528	534	23	19	6	48
25-1071	Health Specialties Teachers, Postsecondary	189	196	17	15	7	39
	Total	6,484	6,669	382	302	185	869
Total, All Occupations							
	Total, All Occupations	288,794	294,706	28,840	39,884	5,912	74,636

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Wyoming Short-Term Occupational Projections, 2022Q2-2024Q2.

Prepared by L. Yetter, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 1/17/23.

Chapter 10: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Occupations in Wyoming

by: Deana Hauf, Senior Statistician

Technical occupations in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics are often referred to as STEM occupations. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2022a) has identified more than 100 STEM occupations. These occupations consist of computer and mathematical, architecture & engineering, and life & physical science occupations, as well as managerial and postsecondary teaching occupations related to these functional areas, and sales occupations requiring scientific or technical knowledge at the postsecondary level. These four occupational groups encourage advanced education in science, technology, engineering, and math, along with other skills such as problem-solving, critical thinking, and creativity.

According to Wyoming’s Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics (OEWS) program, publishable employment and wage data were available for 75 of the 105 STEM occupations (see Table 10.1 on pages

Find it Online

STEM Occupations in Wyoming

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

54-56 at the end of this chapter). The estimated employment for these STEM occupations was 11,940, according to the May 2021 OEWS estimates, representing 4.6% of Wyoming’s 260,530 total estimated employment. More information about the OEWS program is available at <https://www.bls.gov/oes/home.htm>, and Wyoming data are available at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/oes.htm>.

Occupations are identified using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This hierarchal system classifies all occupations

into 23 major groups (two-digit), 98 minor groups (three-digit), 459 broad occupations (four-digit), and 867 detailed occupations (six-digit; see Box 10.1). This chapter discusses occupations at the major group and detailed occupation levels.

For the major STEM occupational groups, architecture & engineers led the way with 3,980 jobs, or 33.3% of the STEM employment in Wyoming, followed by computer & mathematics with 2,760, or 23.1% (see Figure 10.1, page 53). Life, physical, and social sciences had an estimated employment

Box 10.1: Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) System Example

SOC ^a Level	SOC ^a Code	Title
Major Group	17-0000	Architecture & Engineers
Minor Group	17-2000	Engineers
Broad Group	17-2070	Electrical & Electronics Engineers
Detailed Occupation	17-2071	Electrical Engineers
Detailed Occupation	17-2072	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer

^aStandard Occupational Classification.
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

of 2,940 or 24.6% of the total, while the three remaining major groups (management occupations, educational instruction & library occupations, and sales & related occupations) accounted for 7.9% of the total, or 2,260 jobs.

The detailed occupation with the largest employment was civil engineers with 850, or 7.1% of the total STEM

occupations in Wyoming, followed by computer user support specialists (670, or 5.6%).

The median hourly wage for all occupations in Wyoming was \$23.57, and most STEM occupations had substantially higher wages. Of the 75 publishable STEM occupations in Wyoming, only 10 had a median hourly wage below the

statewide average. Forest & conservation technicians had the lowest wage at \$16.95 an hour. The highest wages belonged to sales representatives, wholesale & manufacturing, technical & scientific products (\$64.05), and architectural & engineering managers (\$61.06).

Of the 75 publishable STEM occupations in Wyoming, 45 require a bachelor’s degree and 15 an associate’s degree. The nine postsecondary teaching occupations all require a doctoral or professional degree, as do medical scientists, except epidemiologists. Surveying & mapping technicians require a high school diploma or equivalent. Statisticians in most cases require a master’s degree and computer user support specialists only require some college but no degree (BLS, 2022b).

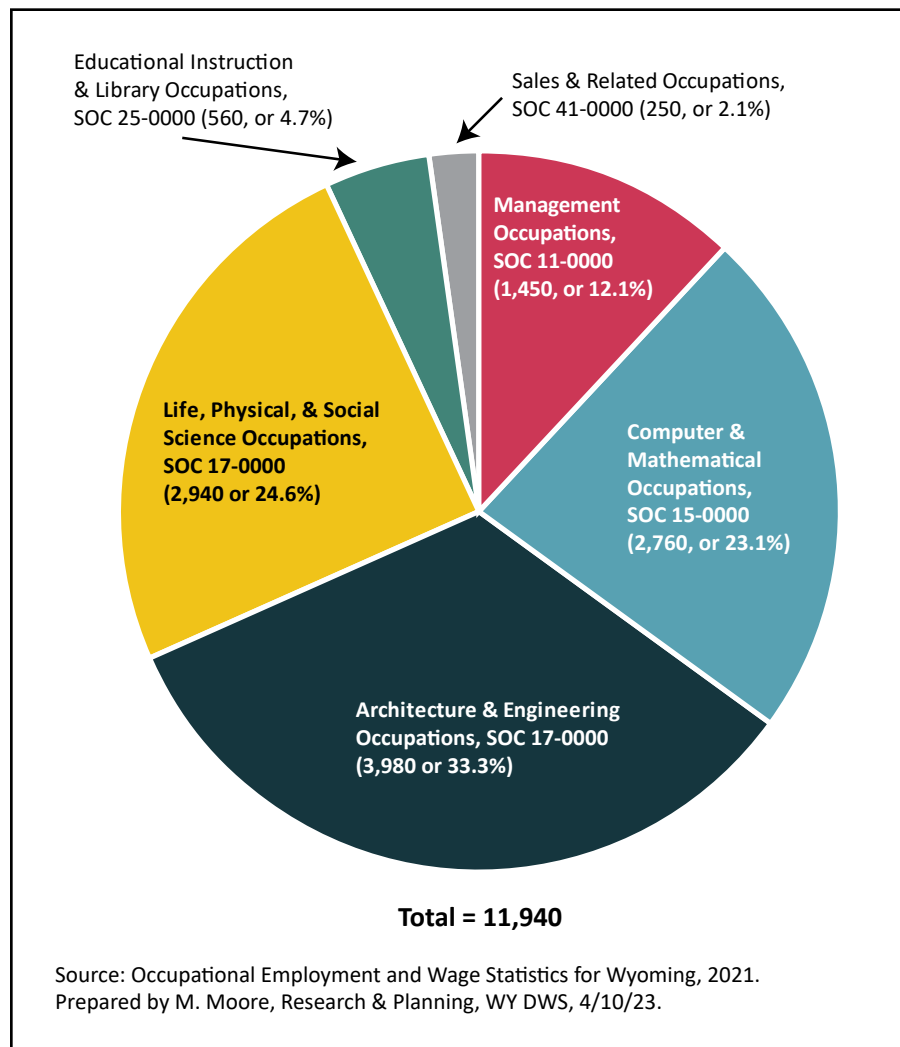


Figure 10.1: Employment in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Occupations in Wyoming by Major Occupational Group, May 2021

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Table 10. 1 : Estimated Employment and Median Wages for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Occupations in Wyoming, May 2021

SOC ^a Code	Standard Occupational Code (SOC) Title	Employment		Median Wage		Educational Requirement
		N	%	Hourly	Annual	
Total, All Occupations		260,530		\$23.57	\$49,032	
Subtotal, STEM Occupations		11,940	100.0			
11-0000	Management Occupations	1,450	12.1			
11-3021	Computer & Information Systems Managers	220	1.8	\$46.96	\$97,680	Bachelor's degree
11-9041	Architectural & Engineering Managers	190	1.6	\$61.06	\$127,000	Bachelor's degree
11-9121	Natural Sciences Managers	140	1.2	\$45.81	\$95,280	Bachelor's degree
15-0000	Computer & Mathematical Occupations	2,760	23.1			
15-1211	Computer Systems Analysts	140	1.2	\$37.26	\$77,500	Bachelor's degree
15-1212	Information Security Analysts	20	0.2	\$38.03	\$79,090	Bachelor's degree
15-1231	Computer Network Support Specialists	340	2.8	\$25.31	\$52,640	Associate's degree
15-1232	Computer User Support Specialists	670	5.6	\$23.24	\$48,340	Some college, no degree
15-1241	Computer Network Architects	40	0.3	\$45.83	\$95,320	Bachelor's degree
15-1242	Database Administrators	110	0.9	\$36.78	\$76,510	Bachelor's degree
15-1244	Network & Computer Systems Administrators	490	4.1	\$36.62	\$76,170	Bachelor's degree
15-1251	Computer Programmers	70	0.6	\$38.39	\$79,850	Bachelor's degree
15-1252	Software Developers	620	5.2	\$38.50	\$80,090	Bachelor's degree
15-1254	Web Developers	60	0.5	\$22.82	\$47,470	Bachelor's degree
15-1299	Computer Occupations, All Other	150	1.3	\$35.84	\$74,550	Bachelor's degree
15-2031	Operations Research Analysts	20	0.2	\$30.13	\$62,660	Bachelor's degree
15-2041	Statisticians	30	0.3	\$41.63	\$86,600	Master's degree
17-0000	Architecture & Engineering Occupations	3,980	33.3			
17-1011	Architects, Except Landscape & Naval	160	1.3	\$37.03	\$77,030	Bachelor's degree
17-1021	Cartographers & Photogrammetrists	100	0.8	\$28.84	\$59,990	Bachelor's degree
17-1022	Surveyors	180	1.5	\$29.25	\$60,830	Bachelor's degree
17-2041	Chemical Engineers	60	0.5	\$56.59	\$117,710	Bachelor's degree
17-2051	Civil Engineers	850	7.1	\$38.16	\$79,380	Bachelor's degree
17-2061	Computer Hardware Engineers	100	0.8			Bachelor's degree
17-2071	Electrical Engineers	260	2.2	\$46.80	\$97,340	Bachelor's degree

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics for Wyoming, May 2021.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/18/22.

(Table continued on page 55)

(Text continued from page 54)

Table 10. 1 : Estimated Employment and Median Wages for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Occupations in Wyoming, May 2021

SOC ^a Code	Standard Occupational Code (SOC) Title	Employment		Median Wage		Educational Requirement
		N	%	Hourly	Annual	
17-2072	Electronics Engineers, Except Computer	40	0.3	\$37.26	\$77,500	Bachelor's degree
17-2081	Environmental Engineers	180	1.5	\$38.53	\$80,140	Bachelor's degree
17-2111	Health & Safety Engineers, Except Mining Safety Engineers & Inspectors		0.0	\$28.50	\$59,280	Bachelor's degree
17-2112	Industrial Engineers	220	1.8	\$48.88	\$101,670	Bachelor's degree
17-2131	Materials Engineers	20	0.2	\$38.29	\$79,640	Bachelor's degree
17-2141	Mechanical Engineers	240	2.0	\$46.20	\$96,100	Bachelor's degree
17-2151	Mining & Geological Engineers, Including Mining Safety Engineers	100	0.8	\$46.83	\$97,410	Bachelor's degree
17-2171	Petroleum Engineers	320	2.7	\$49.18	\$102,280	Bachelor's degree
17-2199	Engineers, All Other	110	0.9	\$49.23	\$102,390	Bachelor's degree
17-3011	Architectural & Civil Drafters	170	1.4	\$23.40	\$48,670	Associate's degree
17-3012	Electrical & Electronics Drafters	20	0.2	\$28.83	\$59,960	Associate's degree
17-3013	Mechanical Drafters	60	0.5	\$28.50	\$59,290	Associate's degree
17-3019	Drafters, All Other	10	0.1	\$23.25	\$48,360	Associate's degree
17-3022	Civil Engineering Technologists & Technicians	300	2.5	\$22.83	\$47,490	Associate's degree
17-3023	Electrical & Electronic Engineering Technologists & Technicians	130	1.1	\$35.72	\$74,300	Associate's degree
17-3025	Environmental Engineering Technologists & Technicians	40	0.3	\$28.87	\$60,040	Associate's degree
17-3026	Industrial Engineering Technologists & Technicians	40	0.3	\$29.02	\$60,360	Associate's degree
17-3028	Calibration Technologists & Technicians		0.0	\$28.90	\$60,110	Associate's degree
17-3029	Engineering Technologists & Technicians, Except Drafters, All Other	100	0.8	\$34.19	\$71,120	Associate's degree
17-3031	Surveying & Mapping Technicians	170	1.4	\$22.76	\$47,350	High school diploma or equivalent
19-0000	Life, Physical, & Social Science Occupations	2,940	24.6			
19-1013	Soil & Plant Scientists	10	0.1	\$32.11	\$66,790	Bachelor's degree
19-1023	Zoologists & Wildlife Biologists	310	2.6	\$30.74	\$63,940	Bachelor's degree
19-1029	Biological Scientists, All Other	180	1.5	\$36.26	\$75,420	Bachelor's degree
19-1031	Conservation Scientists	190	1.6	\$35.64	\$74,130	Bachelor's degree
19-1032	Foresters	60	0.5	\$30.48	\$63,390	Bachelor's degree
19-1042	Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists	30	0.3			Doctoral or professional degree
19-2021	Atmospheric & Space Scientists	50	0.4	\$48.65	\$101,180	Bachelor's degree
19-2031	Chemists	110	0.9	\$30.97	\$64,430	Bachelor's degree
19-2041	Environmental Scientists & Specialists, Including Health	410	3.4	\$30.71	\$63,880	Bachelor's degree

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics for Wyoming, May 2021.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/18/22.

(Table continued on page 56)

(Text continued from page 55)

Table 10. 1 : Estimated Employment and Median Wages for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Occupations in Wyoming, May 2021

SOC ^a Code	Standard Occupational Code (SOC) Title	Employment		Median Wage		Educational Requirement
		N	%	Hourly	Annual	
19-2042	Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists & Geographers	210	1.8	\$38.57	\$80,220	Bachelor's degree
19-2043	Hydrologists	30	0.3	\$38.19	\$79,440	Bachelor's degree
19-2099	Physical Scientists, All Other	50	0.4	\$26.27	\$54,640	Bachelor's degree
19-4021	Biological Technicians	220	1.8	\$18.89	\$39,290	Bachelor's degree
19-4031	Chemical Technicians	250	2.1	\$22.49	\$46,780	Associate's degree
19-4043	Geological Technicians, Except Hydrologic Technicians	70	0.6	\$37.31	\$77,610	Associate's degree
19-4071	Forest & Conservation Technicians	620	5.2	\$16.95	\$35,260	Associate's degree
19-4092	Forensic Science Technicians	40	0.3	\$28.49	\$59,270	Bachelor's degree
19-4099	Life, Physical, & Social Science Technicians, All Other	100	0.8	\$23.79	\$49,480	Associate's degree
25-0000	Educational Instruction & Library Occupations	560	4.7			
25-1021	Computer Science Teachers, Postsecondary	40	0.3		\$76,090	Doctoral or professional degree
25-1022	Mathematical Science Teachers, Postsecondary	110	0.9		\$61,560	Doctoral or professional degree
25-1032	Engineering Teachers, Postsecondary	110	0.9		\$94,790	Doctoral or professional degree
25-1041	Agricultural Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	50	0.4		\$79,990	Doctoral or professional degree
25-1042	Biological Science Teachers, Postsecondary	130	1.1		\$79,990	Doctoral or professional degree
25-1051	Atmospheric, Earth, Marine, & Space Sciences Teachers, Postsecondary	40	0.3		\$91,050	Doctoral or professional degree
25-1052	Chemistry Teachers, Postsecondary	30	0.3		\$78,910	Doctoral or professional degree
25-1053	Environmental Science Teachers, Postsecondary	20	0.2		\$77,840	Doctoral or professional degree
25-1054	Physics Teachers, Postsecondary	30	0.3		\$79,640	Doctoral or professional degree
41-0000	Sales & Related Occupations	250	2.1			
41-4011	Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, Technical & Scientific Products	250	2.1	\$64.05	\$133,220	Bachelor's degree

^aStandard Occupational Classification.

Source: Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics for Wyoming, May 2021.

Prepared by D. Hauf, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/18/22.

Chapter 11: Wyoming Benefits Survey

R&P Resumes Benefits Survey After Pandemic-Related Hiatus

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

The Wyoming Benefits Survey collects information on the benefits that Wyoming businesses offer their employees. The data from this survey are analyzed in terms of employer size class, industry, substate region, and as a time series. The results are published annually on Research & Planning’s website.

These estimates are based on the average employment in the state during the target survey quarter and the preceding seven quarters and are calculated using data collected during those eight quarters. This survey was not conducted during 2019Q4 and 2020Q1 due to the coronavirus pandemic in 2020 because so many businesses were closed or operating with a limited number of staff. As such, there is a break in the publishable data between 2019Q3 and 2022Q1, which is observable in the time series section of this report. The estimates calculated for this publication used data collected between 2020Q2 and 2022Q1.

Table 11.1 shows the

proportion of jobs offered selected benefits by employer size class, or the number of people employed by the business, in first quarter

2022 (2022Q1). In general, as the size of the business increased, the proportion of workers offered benefits increased. For example,

Table 11.1: Percent of Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Employer Size Class (Number of Employees), 2022Q1

Benefit	1-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50+	Total
Medical Insurance	26.1	33.3	45.9	61.9	81.4	65.2
Paid Sick Leave	19.9	21.4	20.7	25.8	53.2	39.4
Paid Vacation Leave	27.8	37.6	41.6	44.4	66.1	54.0
Retirement Plan	31.7	42.2	54.3	67.1	86.8	71.3

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2023.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/7/23.

Table 11.2: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Industry, 2022Q1

Industry	Medical Insurance	Paid Sick Leave	Paid Vacation Leave	Retirement Plan
Natural Resources & Mining	90.2	37.0	77.6	87.5
Construction	53.2	13.4	47.3	55.8
Manufacturing	82.0	41.9	69.8	85.8
Wholesale Trade	79.9	29.7	45.3	83.5
Retail Trade	57.2	23.5	51.1	73.1
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	82.2	32.6	57.7	81.6
Information	71.2	38.2	48.7	77.1
Financial Activities	67.9	33.6	39.8	73.0
Professional & Business Services	55.5	27.5	45.0	61.0
Educational Services	86.7	74.8	78.7	91.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	69.6	47.6	44.4	81.6
Leisure & Hospitality	26.6	12.9	26.2	32.3
Other Services	41.8	22.2	42.0	52.2
State & Local Gov.	83.4	83.7	82.4	83.1
Total	65.2	39.4	54.0	71.3

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2023.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/7/23.

81.4% of workers in companies with 50 or more employees were offered medical insurance compared to 33.3% of those with five to nine employees and 26.1% of those with one to four employees. More than half of workers in the largest businesses were offered paid sick leave (53.2%), paid vacation leave (66.1%), and retirement plans (86.8%) compared to workers in smaller companies.

Table 11.2 (see page 57) shows the proportion of employees offered benefits by the industry they work in. A large proportion of workers in natural resources & mining (90.2%), manufacturing (82.0%), educational services (86.7%), and state and local government (83.4%) were offered medical insurance. Only 26.6% of workers in leisure & hospitality, 41.8% of those in other services, and 53.2% of workers in construction were offered medical insurance. Similarly, 87.5% of workers in natural resources & mining, 83.5% of those in wholesale trade, 91.9% of those in education, and 83.1% of workers in state and local government were offered retirement plans. In comparison, only 32.3% of workers in leisure & hospitality, 52.2% of those in other services, and 55.8% of workers in construction were offered retirement plans.

Table 11.3 shows the proportion of employees offered selected benefits from 2016Q4 to 2022Q1. The statistical estimation program Research & Planning uses combines the responses from eight quarters of surveys, which provides a larger pool of data and more accurate estimates. The Wyoming Benefits Survey was not conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic because many businesses were closed or operating with limited staffing. Because of this, estimates from 2019Q3-2021Q4 are not available.

The proportion of workers offered medical insurance increased between 2016Q4

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and 2022Q1, from 62.2% to 65.2%. Although there was some change in the proportion of employees who were offered paid vacation leave between these two dates, there was ultimately approximately the same proportion offered the benefit in 2022Q1 (54.0%) as there was in 2016Q4 (53.9%). The proportion of workers offered retirement plans increased from 63.7% to 71.3% while the proportion of workers offered paid sick leave decreased slightly from 40.5% to 39.4%.

Table 11.3: Percent of Total Wyoming Jobs Offered Selected Benefits by Year and Quarter, 2016Q4-2022Q2*

Year and Quarter	Medical Insurance	Paid Sick Leave	Paid Vacation Leave	Retirement Plan
2016Q4	62.2	40.5	53.9	63.7
2017Q1	62.7	41.2	55.1	63.8
2017Q2	61.6	40.0	54.9	62.8
2017Q3	60.0	38.7	53.5	61.8
2017Q4	61.3	41.0	54.6	63.9
2018Q1	61.6	40.9	54.0	64.6
2018Q2	61.2	41.1	54.6	64.8
2018Q3	60.7	37.6	52.4	64.2
2018Q4	62.1	39.3	52.9	65.8
2019Q1	62.7	38.9	51.5	66.9
2019Q2	63.3	38.3	50.9	67.7
2022Q1*	65.2	39.4	54.0	71.3

*The Wyoming Benefits Survey was not conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic because many businesses were closed or operating with limited staffing. Because of this, estimates from 2019Q3-2021Q4 are not available.

Source: Wyoming Benefits Survey 2023.

Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 4/7/23.

Chapter 12: Special Research

New Research Looks at Multiple Jobholders in Wyoming and the U.S.

by: Lisa Knapp, Senior Research Analyst

A recent article from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services examined multiple jobholders in Wyoming and nationally, focusing on the roles that variables such as age, gender, and industry play in multiple jobholding. The research identified *multiple jobholders* as people who work at more than one job in any combination of full- and part-time or temporary employment during a quarter.

This chapter includes selected highlights from that research; the full article is available in the December 2022 issue of *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/1222/a1.htm>.

Data from the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database were used in much of this research. However, because national wage records data are not available, the research also used estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS) to compare multiple jobholders in Wyoming to the U.S. It is important to keep in mind that different datasets produce somewhat different estimates.

The article focused on third quarter 2021 (2021Q3), the most current quarter for which data were available at the time of the research. During that quarter, there were 194,865 workers with at least one continuous job in Wyoming (see Table 12.1, page 60). Nearly one in 10 of those (9.0%) worked more than one job.

Selected Findings

Gender

As shown in Table 12.1 (see page 60), a larger number and proportion of women worked at more than one job: 10,632 women compared to 6,895 men, or 11.5% of women and 6.1% of men.

Age

Multiple jobholding appears to become less common as workers age (see Table 12.2, page 60). The largest proportion of multiple jobholders in 2021Q3 were ages 25-34 (23.4%), followed by those ages 35-44 (22.5%) and 45-54 (18.1%).

Industry

Primary industry of employment refers to the industry in which a person had continuous employment with the highest wages. The greatest numbers of multiple jobholders often were found in industries with lower wages, such as leisure & hospitality (2,980, or 17.0% of all multiple jobholders) and trade, transportation, & utilities (which includes retail trade; 2,964, or 16.9%).

A large number of multiple jobholders in educational services (3,403, or 19.4%) likely was due in large part to public school employees who worked other jobs during the summer.

County

Counties with low wages often had higher rates of multiple jobholders. Counties such as Hot Springs and Johnson had lower wages (\$807 and \$775, respectively) and higher rates of multiple jobholders (12.7% and 12.9%, respectively). In contrast, counties with higher wages tended to have lower rates of multiple jobholders, such as Sweetwater (\$1,130 and 8.1%), Campbell (\$1,123 and 7.0%), and Laramie (\$1,029 and 8.3%).

Wyoming and the U.S.

Data from the CPS indicate a similar

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proportion of multiple jobholders in Wyoming and nationally. CPS data also showed that women accounted for a higher percentage of multiple jobholders than men in Wyoming (for example, 53.0% compared to 47.0% in August 2021). In the U.S. in August 2021, men made up 51.0% compared to 49.0%.

Table 12.1: Number and Percent of Jobs Held by Persons with at Least One Continuous Job in Wyoming by Gender, 2021Q3

Number of Jobs	Women			Men			Total		
	N	Col. %	Row %	N	Col. %	Row %	N	Col. %	Row %
1	81,926	88.5	46.2	95,412	93.3	53.8	177,338	91.0	100.0
2 or More	10,632	11.5	60.7	6,895	6.7	39.3	17,527	9.0	100.0
2	9,321	10.1	59.9	6,243	6.1	40.1	15,564	8.0	100.0
3	1,118	1.2	65.8	581	0.6	34.2	1,699	0.9	100.0
4 or More	193	0.2	73.1	71	0.1	26.9	264	0.1	100.0
Total	92,558	100.0	47.5	102,307	100.0	52.5	194,865	100.0	100.0

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/22/22.

Table 12.2: Number and Percent of Jobs Held by Persons with at Least One Continuous Job in Wyoming by Age Group, 2021Q3

Age	1 Job			2 or More Jobs			Total		
	N	Row %	Col %	N	Row %	Col %	N	Row %	Col %
<20	6,246	84.9	3.5	1,112	15.1	6.3	7,358	100.0	3.8
20-24	12,358	85.3	7.0	2,129	14.7	12.1	14,487	100.0	7.4
25-34	35,856	89.7	20.2	4,106	10.3	23.4	39,962	100.0	20.5
35-44	41,914	91.4	23.6	3,948	8.6	22.5	45,862	100.0	23.5
45-54	35,355	91.8	19.9	3,171	8.2	18.1	38,526	100.0	19.8
55-64	32,823	93.5	18.5	2,272	6.5	13.0	35,095	100.0	18.0
65+	12,786	94.2	7.2	789	5.8	4.5	13,575	100.0	7.0
Total	177,338	91.0	100.0	17,527	9.0	100.0	194,865	100.0	100.0

Source: Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Wage Records database.
Prepared by L. Knapp, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 11/22/22.

Chapter 13: Special Research

New Article Examines Trends and Wages of Teen Drivers

by: *Matthew Halama, Senior Economist*

Wyoming has seen an increase in teenage drivers and workers over the last few years, according to a recent article from the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services.

While Wyoming’s population of 15- to 18-year-olds decreased over the last decade, the number of teen drivers and those with wages increased (see Table 13.1). In 2010, the estimated population of youths ages 15-19 in Wyoming was 38,736; by 2021, that number had decreased to 37,649 (-1,087, or -2.8%). The number of licensed teenage drivers in Wyoming increased from 30,431 in 2010 to 30,731 in 2021 (an increase of 300, or 1.0%). The number of youth working in Wyoming also

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increased, from 20,652 to 22,113 (1,461, or 7.1%). In fact, Wyoming had more teen drivers (30,731) and teens working (22,113) in 2021 than any year dating back to 2010.

The majority of teens working in Wyoming tend to have a driver’s license. According to the article, among teens working in Wyoming in 2021, 19,581 (88.5%) had a driver’s license, while 2,532 (11.5%) did not. From 2010 to 2021, the number of youth working in Wyoming with

Table 13.1: Estimated Youth Population Ages 15-19, Number of Licensed Drivers, and Number Working at Any Time in the Year in Wyoming, 2010-2021

Year	Population ^a			Licensed Drivers ^b			Working in Wyoming ^b		
	N	Over-the-Year Change		N	Over-the-Year Change		N	Over-the-Year Change	
		N	%	N	N	%	N	N	%
2010	38,736			30,431			20,652		
2011	38,274	-462	-1.2	29,651	-780	-2.6	20,730	78	0.4
2012	38,271	-3	0.0	29,212	-439	-1.5	21,138	408	2.0
2013	38,199	-72	-0.2	29,239	27	0.1	20,944	-194	-0.9
2014	37,391	-808	-2.1	29,320	81	0.3	21,581	637	3.0
2015	37,099	-292	-0.8	29,857	537	1.8	21,541	-40	-0.2
2016	36,731	-368	-1.0	29,809	-48	-0.2	19,945	-1,596	-7.4
2017	36,824	93	0.3	29,614	-195	-0.7	20,065	120	0.6
2018	36,734	-90	-0.2	29,516	-98	-0.3	20,916	851	4.2
2019	36,721	-13	0.0	29,767	251	0.9	21,480	564	2.7
2020	36,630	-91	-0.2	29,951	184	0.6	20,567	-913	-4.3
2021	37,649	1,019	2.8	30,731	780	2.6	22,113	1,546	7.5
Change, 2010-2021		-1,087	-2.8		300	1.0		1,461	7.1

^aSource: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2021.

^bSource: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to Wyoming driver's license file.

Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

a driver’s license increased by 2,405 (14.0%), while the number working without a driver’s license decreased by 944 (-27.2%).

The average wages of teens working in Wyoming steadily increased from \$4,860 in 2010 to \$6,824 in 2021 (\$1,964, or 40.4%). The article also found that youth with a driver’s license earned substantially more than those without (see Table 13.2 and Figure 13.1). In 2021, youth with a driver’s license earned \$7,108, or \$2,485 more (53.7%) on average than youth without a driver’s license.

The full article is available online at <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0523/a1.htm>.

Table 13.2: Average Annual Wages for Youth Ages 15-19 Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year With or Without a Driver's License, 2010-2021

Year	Working With a Driver's License	Working Without a Driver's License	Difference	
			\$	%
2010	\$4,992	\$4,208	\$783	18.6
2011	\$5,155	\$3,994	\$1,162	29.1
2012	\$5,315	\$3,949	\$1,366	34.6
2013	\$5,286	\$4,010	\$1,276	31.8
2014	\$5,629	\$3,829	\$1,799	47.0
2015	\$5,674	\$3,931	\$1,743	44.3
2016	\$5,407	\$4,159	\$1,248	30.0
2017	\$5,653	\$4,800	\$853	17.8
2018	\$6,138	\$5,224	\$914	17.5
2019	\$6,511	\$5,661	\$851	15.0
2020	\$6,798	\$5,321	\$1,477	27.8
2021	\$7,108	\$4,624	\$2,485	53.7

Source: Wyoming Wage Records database linked to Wyoming driver's license file. Prepared by M. Halama, Research & Planning, WY DWS, 2/15/23.

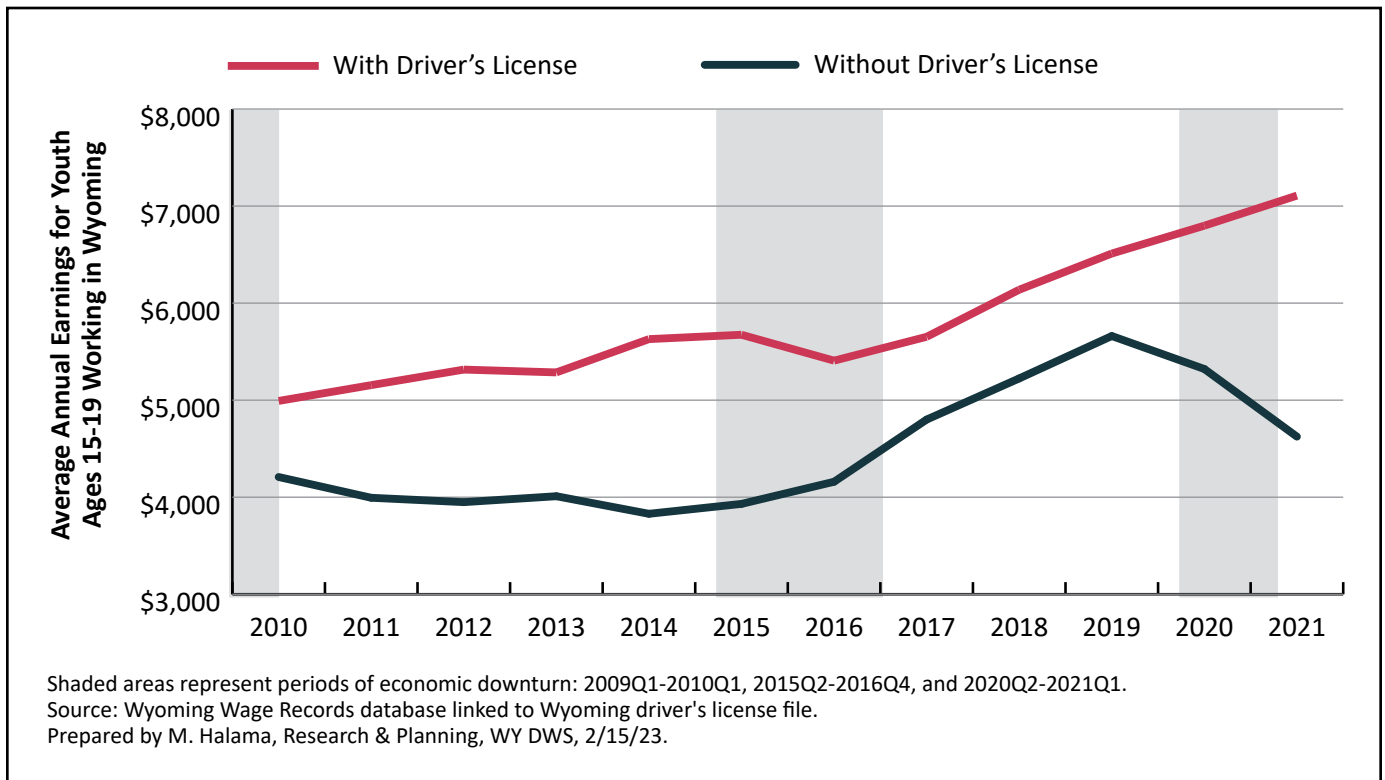


Figure 13.1: Average Annual Earnings for Youth Ages 15-19 Working in Wyoming at Any Time During the Year With or Without a Driver's License, 2010-2021

Chapter 14: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries

Wyoming Occupational Fatalities Decrease to 27 in 2021

by: David Bullard, Senior Economist

The number of occupational fatalities in Wyoming fell from 35 in 2020 to 27 in 2021 (a decrease of 8 deaths, or 22.9%; see Figure 14.1). Variations in fatalities from year to year are, to some extent, the result of the random nature of work-related accidents. Furthermore, there is not always a direct relationship between workplace fatalities and workplace safety. For example, suicides and homicides that occur in the workplace are included as occupational fatalities. Workplace fatalities are counted in the state where the injury occurred, not necessarily the state of residence or the state of death.

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

In 2021, 10 deaths occurred in natural resources & mining (37.0%). Of those 10, five deaths (18.5%) were reported in agriculture, forestry, fishing, & hunting, and five deaths (18.5%) occurred in mining, quarrying, & oil &

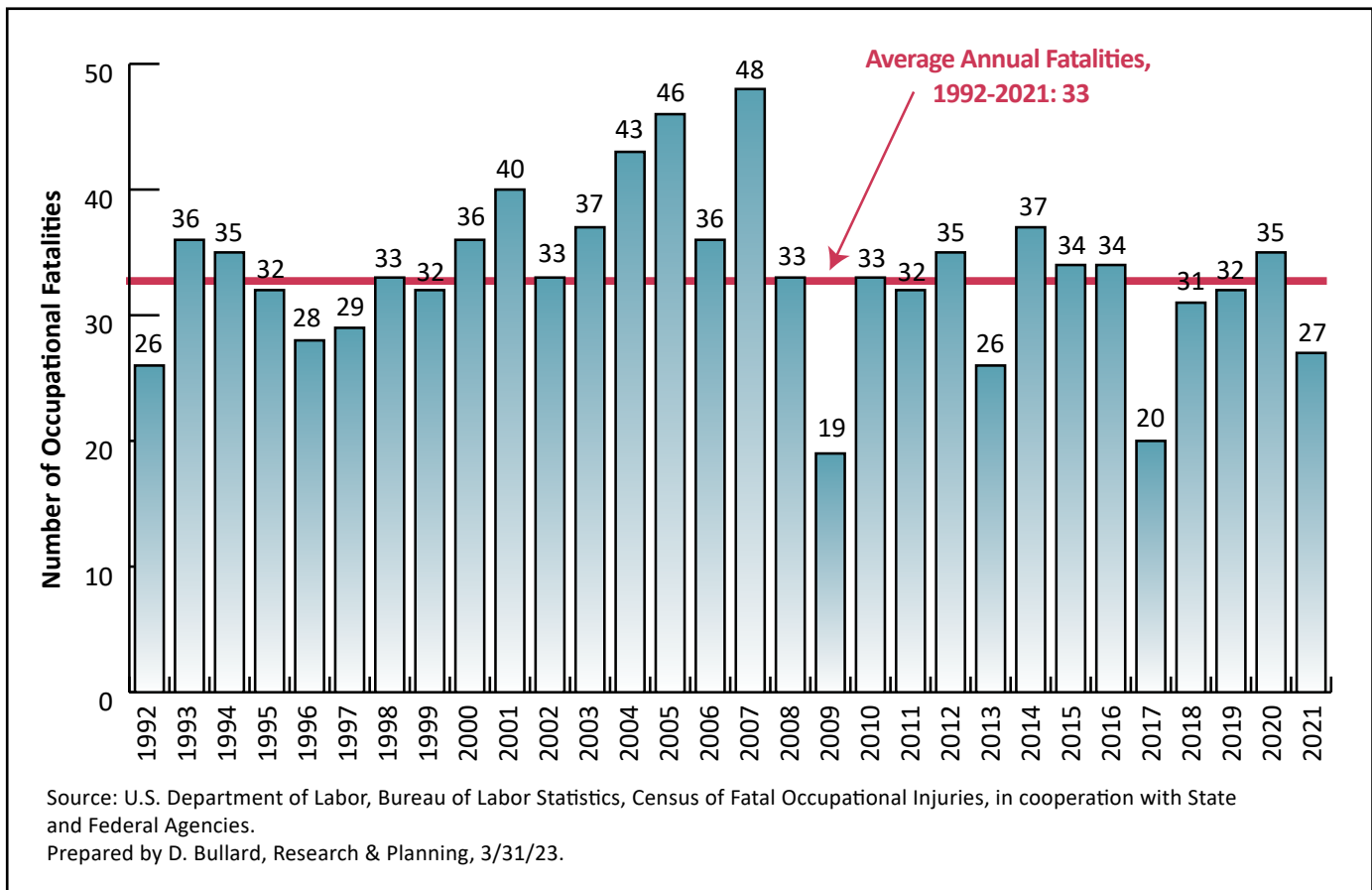


Figure 14.1: Wyoming Occupational Fatalities, 1992-2021

gas extraction. Seven deaths were reported in transportation & warehousing (25.9%) and three deaths (11.1%) occurred in Wyoming’s construction sector.

Across all industries, more than one-third of 2021 workplace deaths (37.0%) were the result of transportation incidents (see Figure 14.2). Transportation incidents include highway crashes, aircraft incidents, and water vehicle incidents. Contacts with objects & equipment accounted for 18.5% of the workplace deaths in 2021. This category includes events where workers were struck by falling objects, or caught in or compressed by equipment or objects. Falls, slips, & trips made up 14.8% of workplace deaths.

More than one in 10 (11.1%) workplace fatalities resulted from exposure to harmful substances or environments. Unintentional drug overdoses that occur in the workplace are part of this category.

Figure 14.3 shows the CFOI rate for Wyoming and the United States from 2010 to 2021. This represents the annual number of fatal work injuries per 100,000 full-time equivalent (FTE) workers. Wyoming’s rate of workplace fatalities is roughly three times as high as the U.S. rate. A large part of this difference can be explained by differences in the industry composition of Wyoming’s economy. Previous research has shown that nearly three-fourths of the difference in state CFOI rates can be explained by

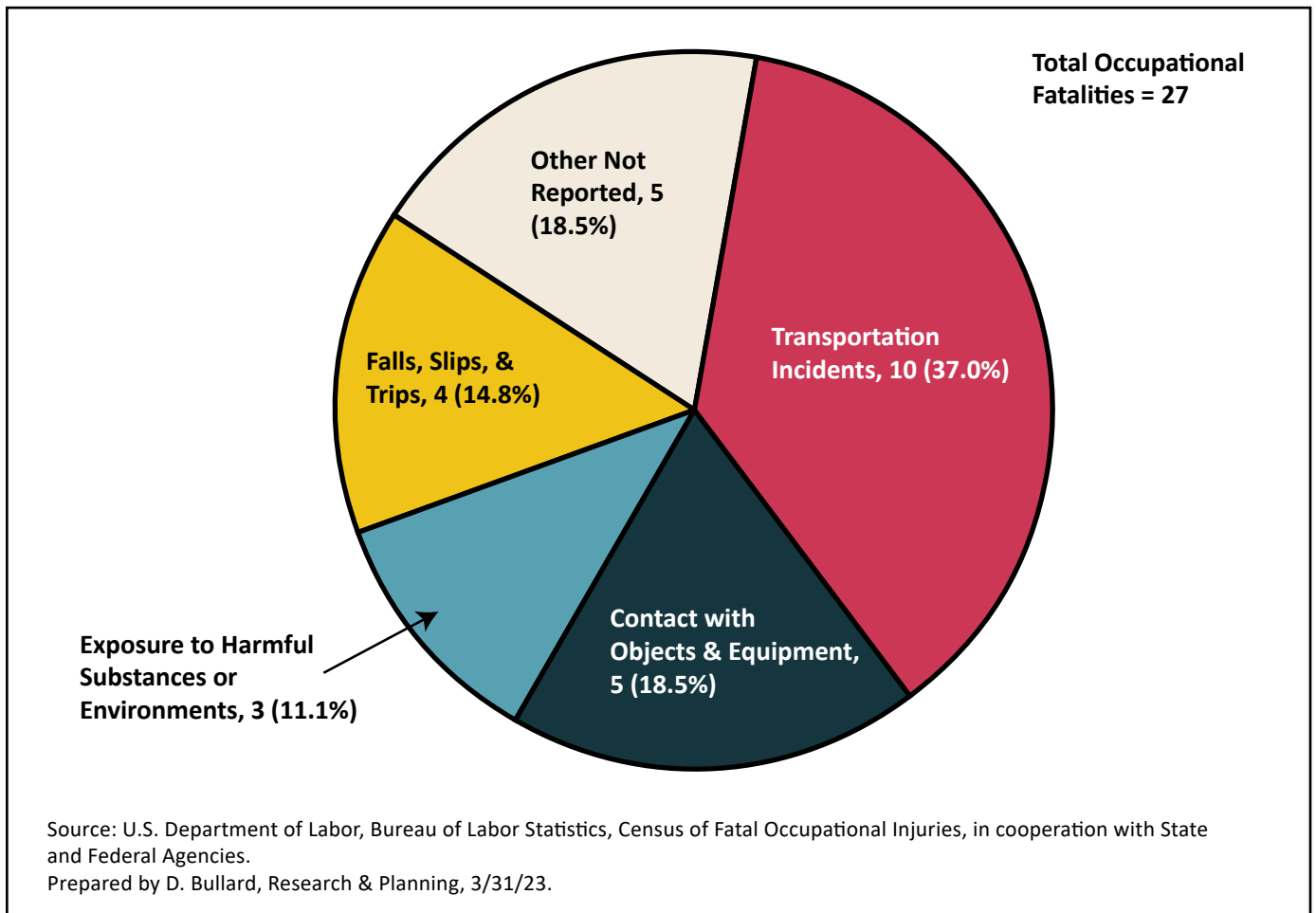


Figure 14.2: Workplace Fatal Injuries by Event or Exposure in Wyoming, All Ownerships, 2021

the proportion of total employment that is found in two relatively dangerous sectors: mining and agriculture (Bullard, 2014). Compared to most states, Wyoming has a relatively high proportion of jobs in mining and agriculture and therefore a higher-than-average workplace fatality rate. Over the period shown, there does not seem to be a clear upward or downward trend in the fatality rates for Wyoming or the U.S. The U.S. rate ranged from 3.3 to 3.6. Wyoming's rate was unusually low in 2013 (9.5) and 2017 (7.7), but most years were between 11.5 and 13.1.

The fatality counts featured in this article are compiled by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) program (a joint effort of Research & Planning and the Bureau of Labor Statistics) and may not match those from other programs, such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) because of differences in scope and methodology. In addition to regular wage and salary employees, CFOI counts include volunteer

workers and self-employed individuals. The CFOI program utilizes a wide variety of data sources, such as OSHA reports, workers' compensation, vital records, coroner's reports, media reports, and police reports of vehicle crashes. Additionally, similar data sources from other states are routinely used to identify workplace fatalities. For example, a worker fatally injured in a highway incident in Wyoming may be covered by workers' compensation in another state. That information is made available to R&P as part of data sharing agreements between the states and federal government (BLS).

Reference

Bullard, D. (2014, May). Explaining state to state differences in fatal occupational injury rates. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 51(7). Retrieved March 31, 2023, from <https://doe.state.wy.us/LMI/trends/0714/a3.htm>

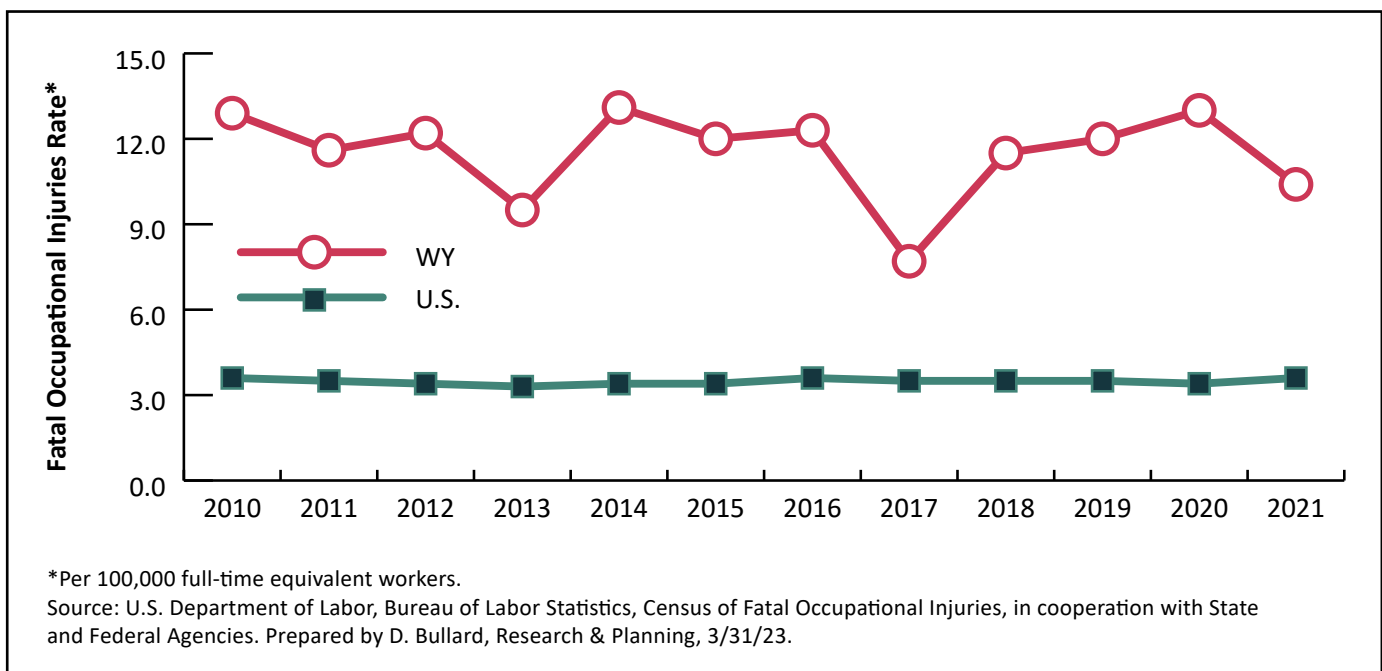


Figure 14.3: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries Rate for Wyoming and the U.S., 2010-2021

Chapter 15: Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

Workplace Injuries and Illnesses: Comparing Incidence Rates in Wyoming to the U.S.

by: Chris McGrath, Senior Statistician

In Wyoming and nationally, many of the subsectors with the highest rates of nonfatal workplace injuries and illnesses were found in health care & social assistance. This is due in part to the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries & Illnesses (SOII) for Wyoming is conducted annually by the Research & Planning (R&P) section of the Wyoming Department of Workforce Services in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The SOII identifies incidence rates of work-related injuries and illnesses at the industry level and is part of a nationwide data collection effort to help measure the effectiveness of governmental efforts to reduce the number of work-related injuries and illnesses (McGrath, 2021).

The SOII is a mandatory survey sent to approximately 2,500 randomly selected companies in Wyoming. These selected companies were notified a year earlier to track work-related injuries and illnesses by maintaining OSHA 300 forms. Data are collected the following year, and the collection period lasts seven months. The

results are then reviewed by state, regional, and national BLS staff, after which incidence rates are calculated.

A work-related injury or illness is considered an OSHA recordable case if it results in one or more of the following:

- Death
- Days away from work
- Restricted work or transfer to another job
- Medical treatment beyond first-aid
- Loss of consciousness
- A significant injury or illness diagnosed by a physician or other licensed health care professional

Incidence rates indicate the number of nonfatal occupational illnesses or injuries per 100 full-time employees. The cases deemed the most serious are those that involve days away from work. Instances in which employees do not require time off from work beyond the day of injury are not included as days away from work cases. The number of cases with days of restricted duty or job transfer is counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses. Other recordable cases are also counted in the summary of injuries and/or illnesses, which are cases requiring medical treatment beyond first aid but with no lost time, restricted duty, or job transfer days.

Box 15.1: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Structure by Sector (2-Digit) and Subsector (3-Digit) for Health Care & Social Assistance (NAICS 62)

Level	NAICS Code	Title
Sector (2-Digit)	62	Health Care & Social Assistance
Subsector (3-Digit)	621	Ambulatory Health Care Services
Subsector (3-Digit)	622	Hospitals
Subsector (3-Digit)	623	Nursing & Residential Care Facilities
Subsector (3-Digit)	624	Social Assistance

Source: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Incidence rates are calculated for goods-producing and service-providing industries in the public and private sectors. Industries are classified using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), a hierarchal six-digit coding system. The first two digits identify sectors and the third digit identifies the subsector. For this article, incidence rates were calculated at the three-digit subsector level. Box 15.1 (see page 66) provides a sample of the NAICS structure for health care & social assistance sector, which is given the NAICS code of 62.

68) illustrate the top nine subsectors with the highest incidence rates in Wyoming and the U.S., respectively. Many of the same subsectors were included in the top nine for both Wyoming and the U.S. For example, local government nursing & residential care facilities had incidence rates of 14.0 in Wyoming and 8.6 nationally. Private nursing & residential care facilities had incidence rates of 8.6 in Wyoming and 7.3 in the U.S., and private hospitals had incidence rates of 6.3 in Wyoming and 6.1 nationally.

Analysis

Wyoming’s nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rate for all industries in 2021 was 3.1, compared to 3.3 in 2020. The overall incidence rate for the U.S. in 2021 was 2.9.

The high incidence rates in health care & social assistance subsectors in Wyoming and the U.S. continue to be driven by respiratory illnesses, which includes reported COVID-19 pandemic-related illnesses. A confirmed case of COVID-19 was considered an OSHA recordable illness if a worker was infected as a result of performing their work-related duties and the employee received treatment beyond first aid and/or had days away from work (U.S. Department of Labor, 2021).

Figure 15.1 and Figure 15.2 (see page

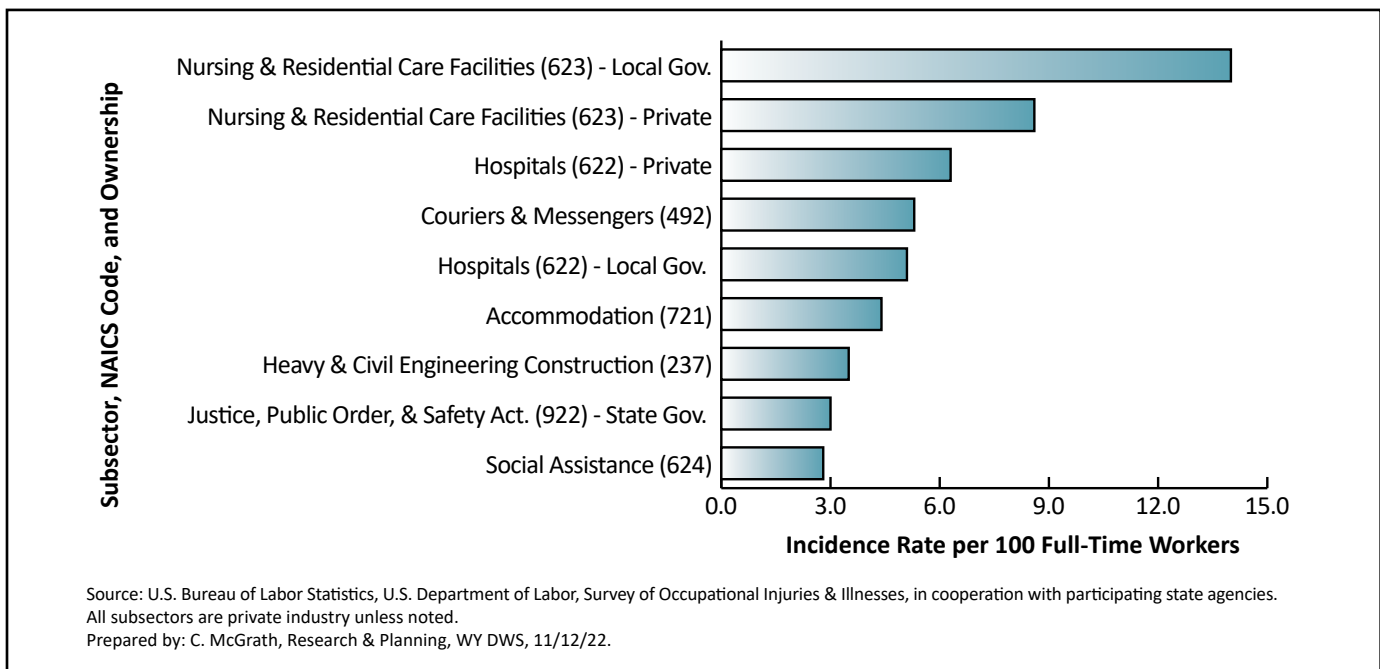


Figure 15.1: Industry Subsectors with the Highest Nonfatal Injury & Illness Incidence Rate in Wyoming, 2021

Find it Online

Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses

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

References

Some non-health care subsectors also were found in the top nine with the highest incidence rates for both Wyoming and the U.S. Couriers & messengers had incidence rates of 5.3 in Wyoming and 7.1 nationally, while state government justice, public order, safety activities had incidence rates of 3.0 in Wyoming and 6.2 in the U.S.

Some subsectors that appeared in the top nine for Wyoming but not in the U.S. included accommodation (4.4), heavy & civil engineering construction

(3.5), local government hospitals (5.1), and social assistance (2.8).

Conclusion

Historically, the top subsectors with the highest injury and illness rates in Wyoming and the U.S. have not been as similar as they were in 2021. However, the COVID-19 pandemic provided an exceptional commonality in incidence rates in Wyoming and the U.S. as well as the industries affected.

McGrath, C. (2021, May). Results from the 2019 Wyoming Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. *Wyoming Labor Force Trends*, 58(5). Research & Planning, WY DWS. Retrieved November 15, 2022, from <https://doe.state.wy.us/lmi/trends/0521/0521.pdf#page=11>

U.S. Department of Labor. (2021, July). Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Regulations. Occupational Safety & Health Administration. Retrieved November 15, 2022, from <https://www.osha.gov/coronavirus/standards>

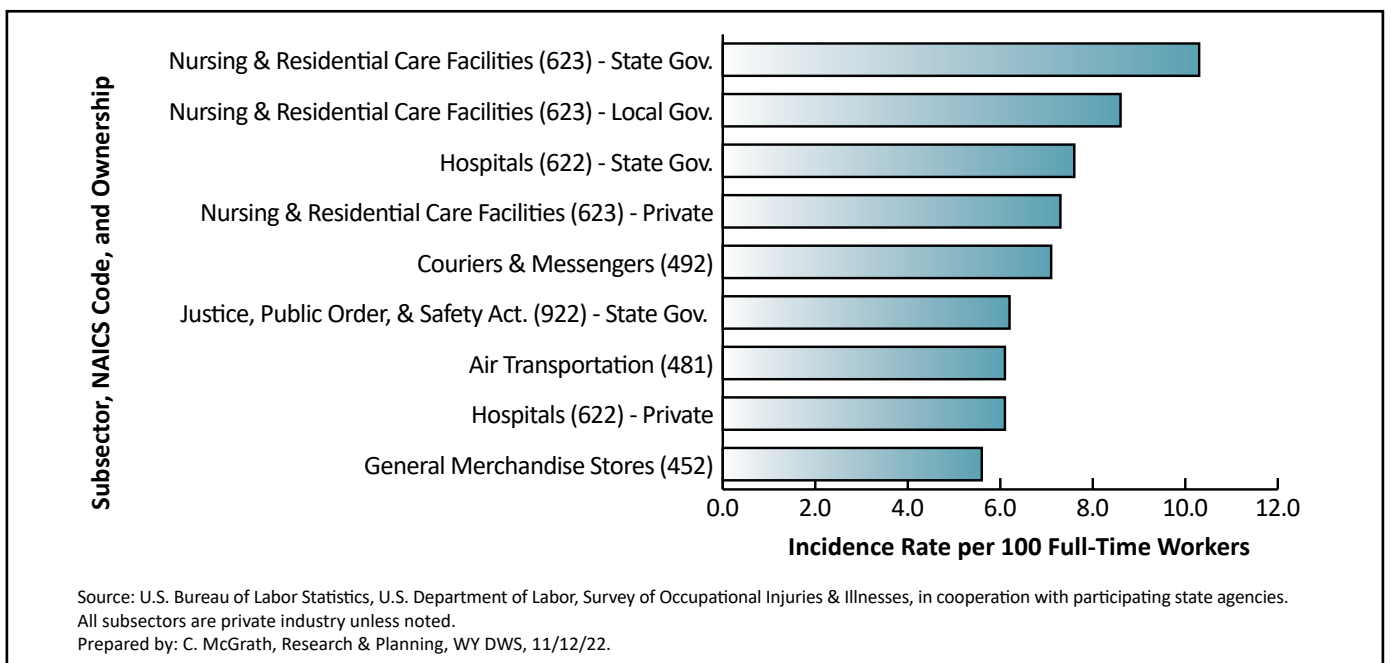


Figure 15.2: Industry Subsectors with the Highest Nonfatal Injury & Illness Incidence Rate in the U.S., 2021

Just the Facts

Table 1: Wyoming State Facts

State Capital	Cheyenne
Governor	Governor Mark Gordon, 33rd Governor, Assumed Office Jan. 7, 2019 – Cheyenne
Most Livable State – National Ranking	8th in 2022
Nicknames	Equality State – Big Wyoming – Cowboy State
State Dinosaur & State Fossil	Triceratops & Knightia
State Flower & State Tree	Indian Paintbrush & Plains Cottonwood
State Bird & State Fish	Western Meadowlark & Cutthroat Trout
State Butterfly & Reptile	Sheridan's Green Hairstreak & Horned Toad
State Mammal & State Gemstone	Bison & Jade
1st National Park	Yellowstone - Established March 1, 1872
1st National Monument	Devils Tower - Established September 24, 1906
Admitted to Statehood - Date & Rank	July 10, 1890 – 44th State

Excerpted from *Wyoming 2022 – Just the Facts*, published March 2023 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Full table and references available at http://eadiv.state.wy.us/Wy_facts/Facts2022.pdf.

Table 2: Selected Vital Statistics for Wyoming, 2016-2020

Year	Vital Events ^a				Teenage Birth Rate (per 1,000)		Death Rate (per 100,000)	
	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	WY ^a	U.S. ^b	WY ^a	U.S. ^b
2017	6,904	4,767	4,133	2,300	24.6	18.8	823	863.8
2018	6,549	5,070	4,124	2,170	20.8	17.4	878	867.8
2019	6,566	5,121	4,056	2,199	19.4	16.7	884.8	869.7
2020	6,135	5,986	3,974	2,228	18.1	15.4	1,027.9	835.4
2021	6,235	6,574	4,281	2,168	16.0	14.4	1,135.8	879.7

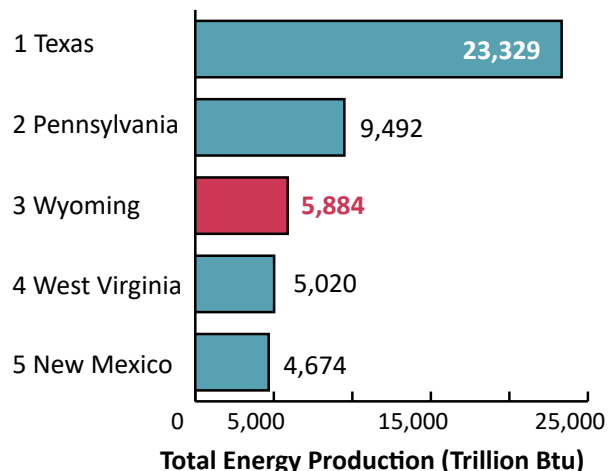
^aSource: Vital Statistics Services, Wyoming Department of Health, 2022.

^bSource: National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control, 2022.

Table 3: Wyoming Rank in U.S. in Energy Consumption, Expenditures, Production, Prices, & Environment, 2020

	Wyoming Rank
Consumption	
Total Energy per Capita	3
Expenditures	
Total Energy per Capita	1
Production	
Total Energy	3
Crude Oil	8
Natural Gas	9
Coal	1
Electricity	32
Prices	
Natural Gas	26
Electricity	48
Environment	
Carbon Dioxide Emissions	33

Source: Energy Information Administration. Retrieved from <http://www.eia.gov/state/?sid=WY>. Updated March 29, 2023.



Source: U.S Energy Information Administration. Retrieved March 29, 2023, from <https://www.eia.gov/state/rankings/#/series/101>.

Figure 1: Ranking of Top 5 Total Energy-Producing States in the U.S., 2020

Just the Facts

	Most Recent Period		
	Year	Value	Rank
Demography			
Total Population	2022	579,483	50
% Male Population	2021	51.2%	3
% Female Population	2021	48.8%	48
% of Population - Under 18 Years Old	2021	22.9%	17
% of Population - 65 Years & Older	2021	17.9%	17
Median Age	2021	38.9	27
Note: Population data are July 1 estimates.			
Weather & Geography			
Total Area (sq. miles)	2020	97,089	9
Water Area (sq. miles)	2020	721	36
Mean Elevation (ft)	2020	6,700	2
% of Land in Rural Areas	2010	99.8%	2
% of Land Owned by the Federal Government	2020	46.7%	6
% of Land Owned by State Government	2020	6.2%	--
Recreation & Tourism			
Land Ownership in Wyoming (million square miles):			
National Park Service	2021	3,744	5
U.S. Forest Service	2021	14,415	9
Bureau of Land Management	2021	27,819	4
Visitors to State Parks & Recreational Areas	2020	5,796,492	--
WY Lodging Sales (millions of dollars)	FY2022	\$904.7	--
Crime & Law Enforcement			
Crimes	2020	10,743	--
Crimes per 100,000 Persons	2020	1,845	--
Violent Crimes per 100,000 Persons	2020	234.2	--
Education			
% of Population, 25 yrs. & older, Completed High-School	2021	93.6%	7
% of Population, 25 yrs. & older, with a Bachelor's Degree	2021	29.2%	41
ACT Average Composite Score (range 1-36)	2022	19.2	36
Estimated Pupil-Teacher Ratio in Public Schools	2021/22	12.3	40
Estimated Average Salary of Public School Teachers (\$)	2021/22	\$60,820	21
Average Teacher's Salary as % of Average Annual Pay for All Workers	2022	114.7%	3
Health & Social Welfare			
% of Persons Without Health Insurance Coverage	2021	12.2%	4
% of Private Sector Establishments that Offer Health Insurance	2021	38.2%	48
Physicians per 100,000 Persons	2021	215	47
Registered Nurses per 100,000 Persons	2021	845	35
% of Population Enrolled in Medicare	2020	19.5%	26
% of Population Below Poverty Level	2021	11.4%	31
% of Pop. Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assist. Prog. Benefits ³¹	2020	4.7%	50
Rankings are highest to lowest except where noted.			
*Ranking lowest to highest.			
Excerpted from <i>Wyoming 2022 – Just the Facts</i> , published December 2020 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Full table and references available at http://eadiv.state.wy.us/Wy_facts/Facts2022.pdf			
(Table continued on page 71)			

Just the Facts

(Table continued from page 70)

	Most Recent Period		
	Year	Value	Rank
Housing			
Residential Building Permits	2021	2,706	47
Median Housing Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (\$)	2021	\$266,400	24
Homeownership Rate	2021	72.1%	12
Wyoming's Economy			
Median Household Income	2021	\$65,204	31
Wyoming Annual Inflation Rate	2022Q2	10.1%	--
Employment & Labor			
Average Annual Pay (\$)	2021	\$53,022	40
State Minimum Wage Rate (\$ per hour)	2022	\$7.25	31
Civilian Labor Force	2021	290,404	50
Employed	2021	277,372	50
Unemployed	2021	13,032	49
Unemployment Rate	2021	4.5%	22
Total Non-farm Employment (Jobs)	2021	272,800	50
% of Jobs in Mining	2021	5.3%	1
Tax Environment			
Individual Income Tax Rate	2022	0.0%	50
Corporate Income Tax Rate	2022	0.0%	50
State & Local Sales Tax Rate	2022	5.4%	44
Gasoline Tax Rate (\$/gallon)	2022	\$0.24	38
Cigarette Tax Rate (\$/pack)	2022	\$0.60	43
State & Local Excise Collections Per Capita	FY2019	\$373	48
Estimated Burden of Major Taxes for a 3-Person Family with Income of \$50,000 - Cheyenne	2020	\$3,960	49
Mining, Energy, & the Environment			
Coal Production (millions of short tons)	2021	238.6	1
Natural Gas Production (billions of cubic feet)	2021	1,375	9
Crude Oil Production (millions of barrels)	2021	89.4	8
Trona Production (millions of short tons)	2021	18.0	1
Average Price Paid for WY Coal (\$/short ton)	2021	\$12.53	--
Average Price Paid for Natural Gas (\$/MCF)	2021	\$4.60	--
Average Price Paid for Wyoming Oil (\$/barrel)	2021	\$69.06	--
Average Price Paid for Trona (\$/short ton)	2021	\$123.86	--
% of Electricity Generated Through Renewable Resources	2020	13.6%	20
Toxic Releases: Total Pollution Released (millions of pounds)	2020	18.8	34
Agriculture			
Number of Farms and Ranches	2021	12,200	39
Average Farm Size (acres)	2021	2,377	1
U.S. Agriculture Exports (millions \$)	2020	\$339.3	39

Rankings are highest to lowest except where noted.

*Ranking lowest to highest.

Excerpted from *Wyoming 2022 – Just the Facts*, published December 2020 by the Wyoming Department of Administration & Information, Economic Analysis Division. Full table and references available at http://eadiv.state.wy.us/Wy_facts/Facts2022.pdf

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